

# Introduction to Git

Cloud Databases

CS, NTHU

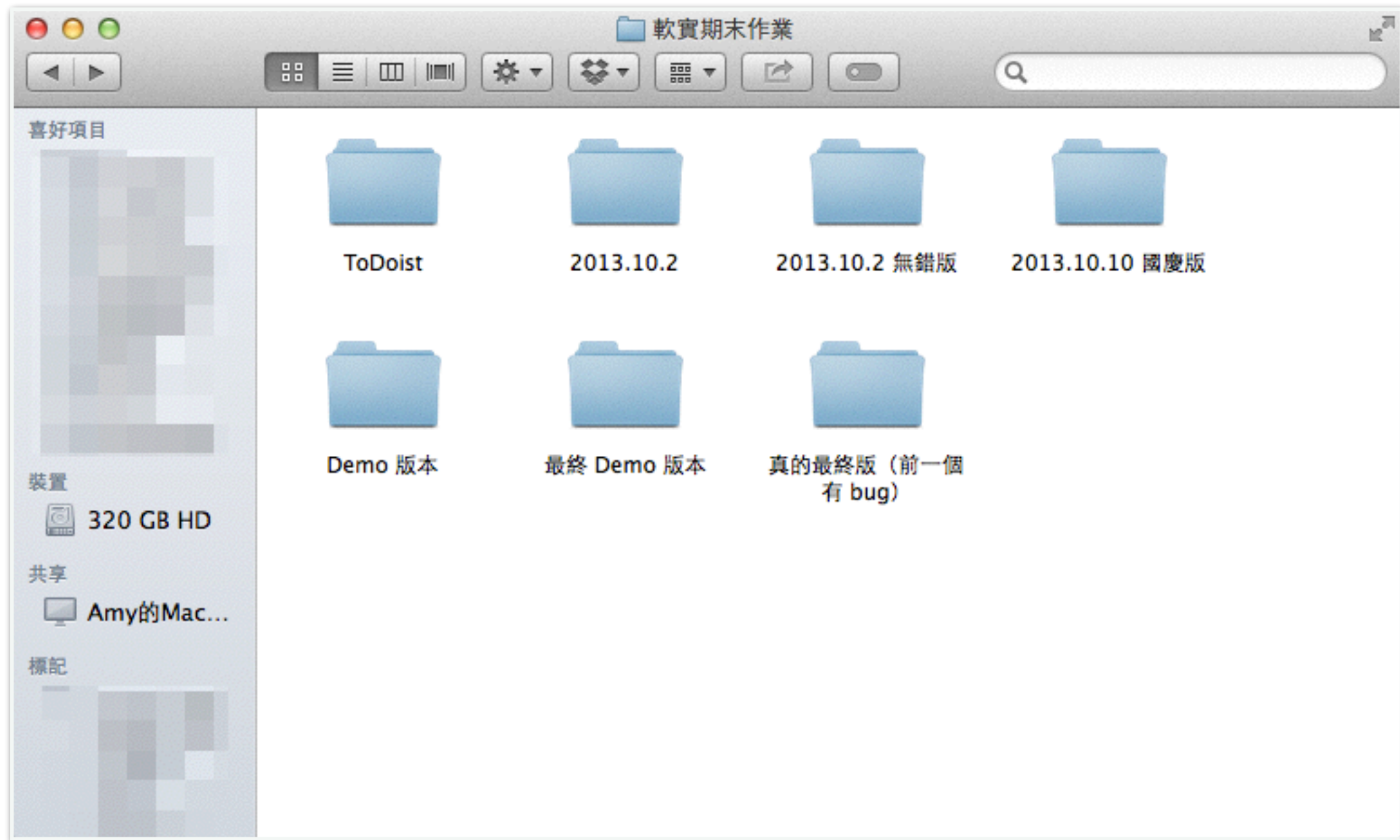
Spring, 2017

# What is Version Control ?

# Version Control System

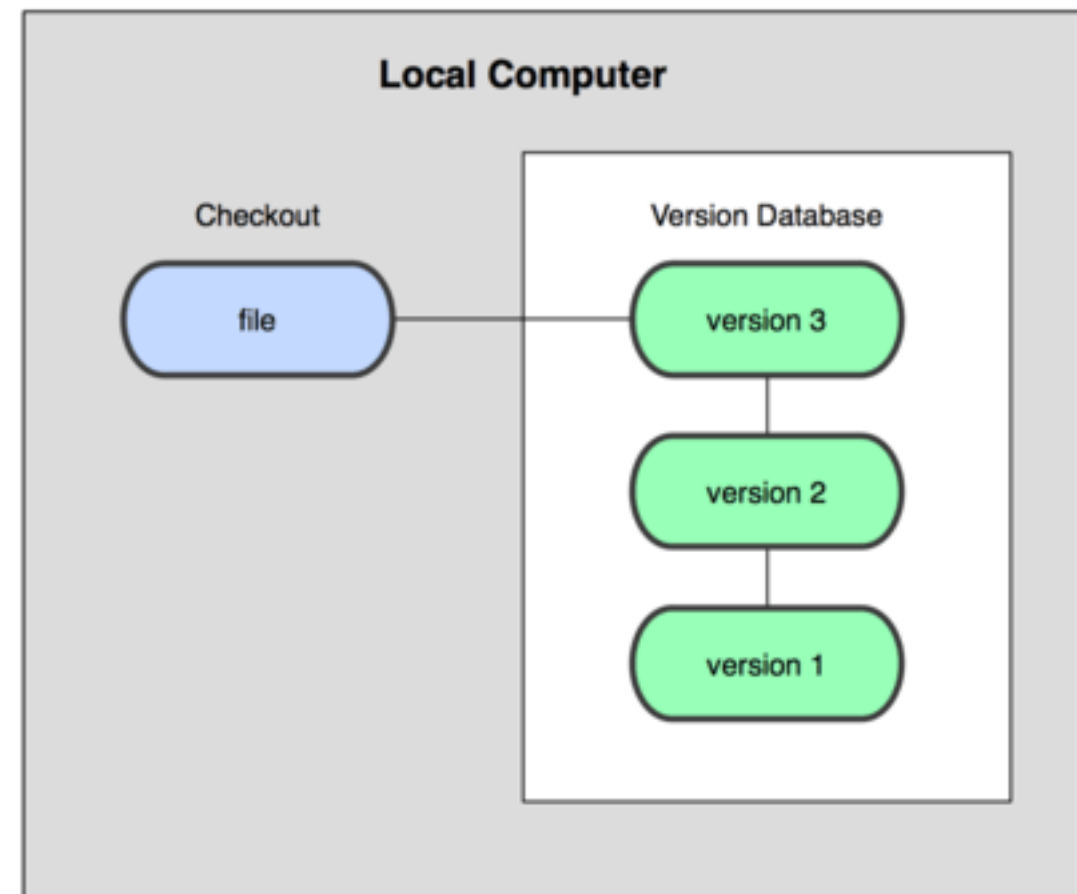
- Store the projects, keep your revision history
- Synchronization between modifications made by different developers

# Students' VCS



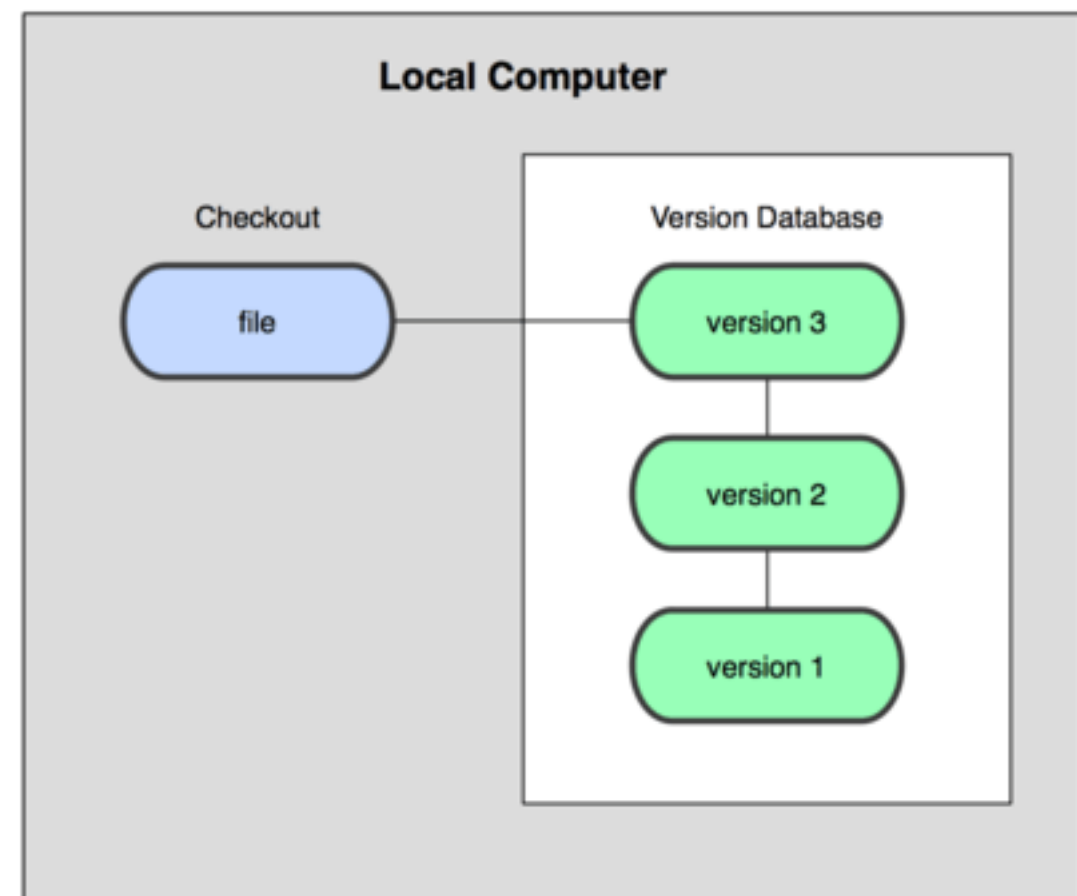
# Local VCS

- Build a simple version database in local
- rcs command



# Local VCS

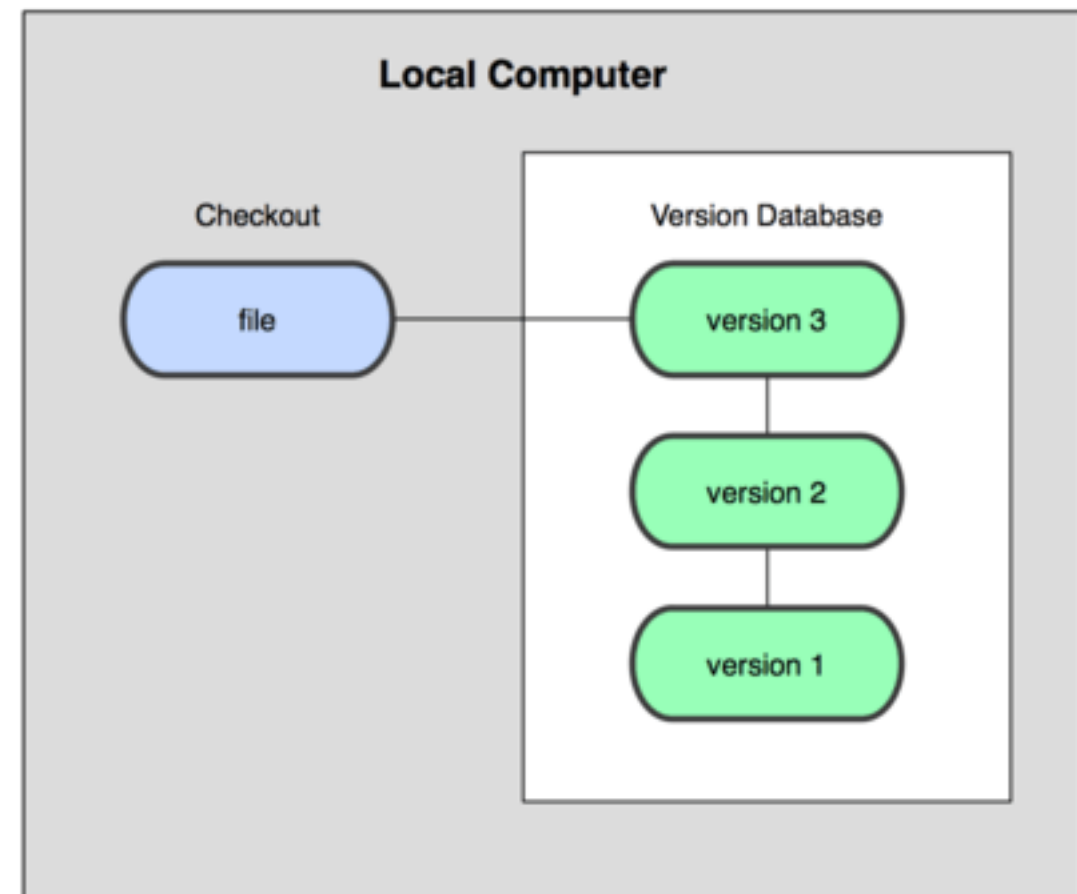
- Build a simple version database in local
- rcs command



**What if you got a partner ?**

# Local VCS

- Build a simple version database in local
- rcs command

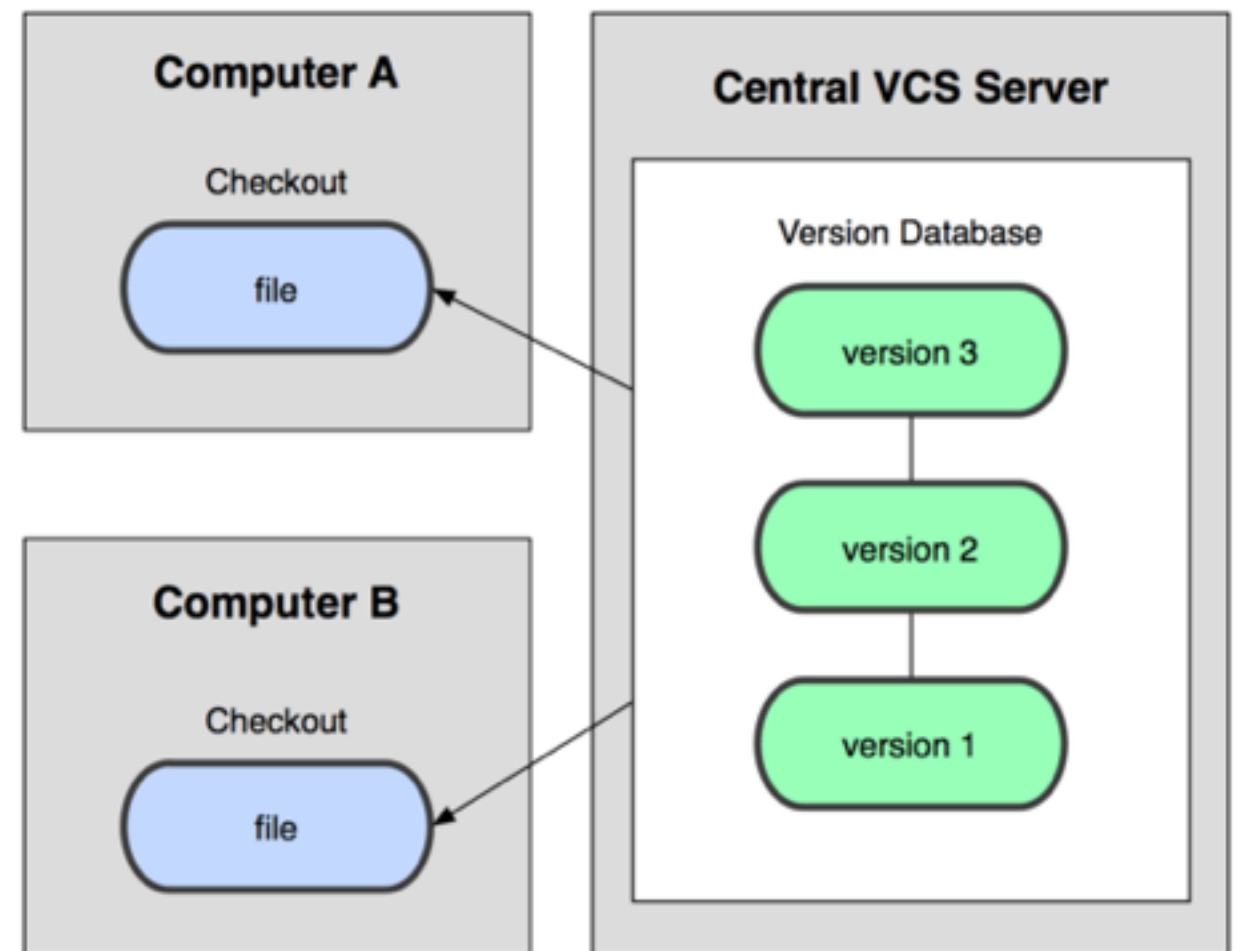


**What if you got a partner ?**



# Centralized VCS

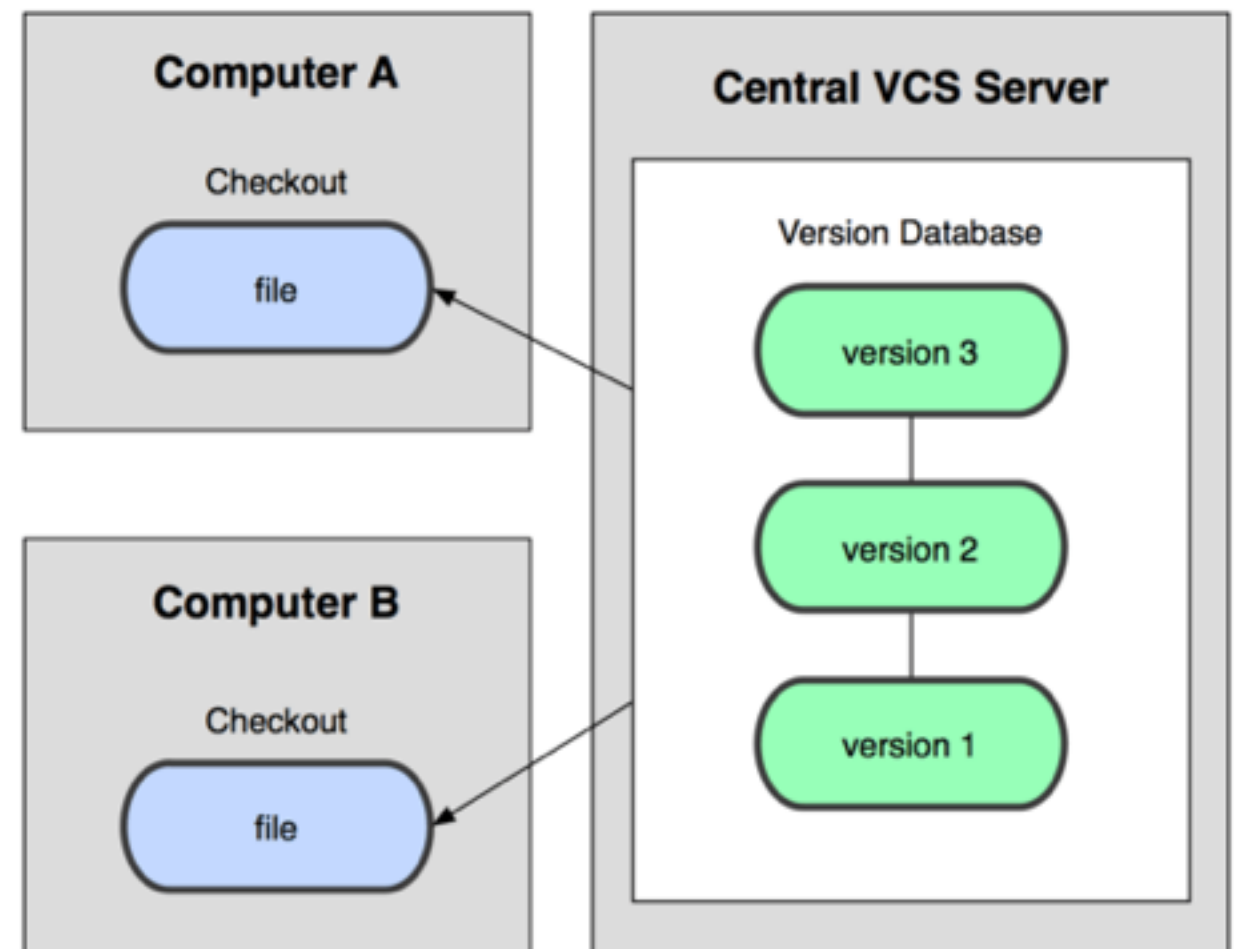
- Single server that contains all the versioned files
- Subversion(SVN), CVS





# Centralized VCS

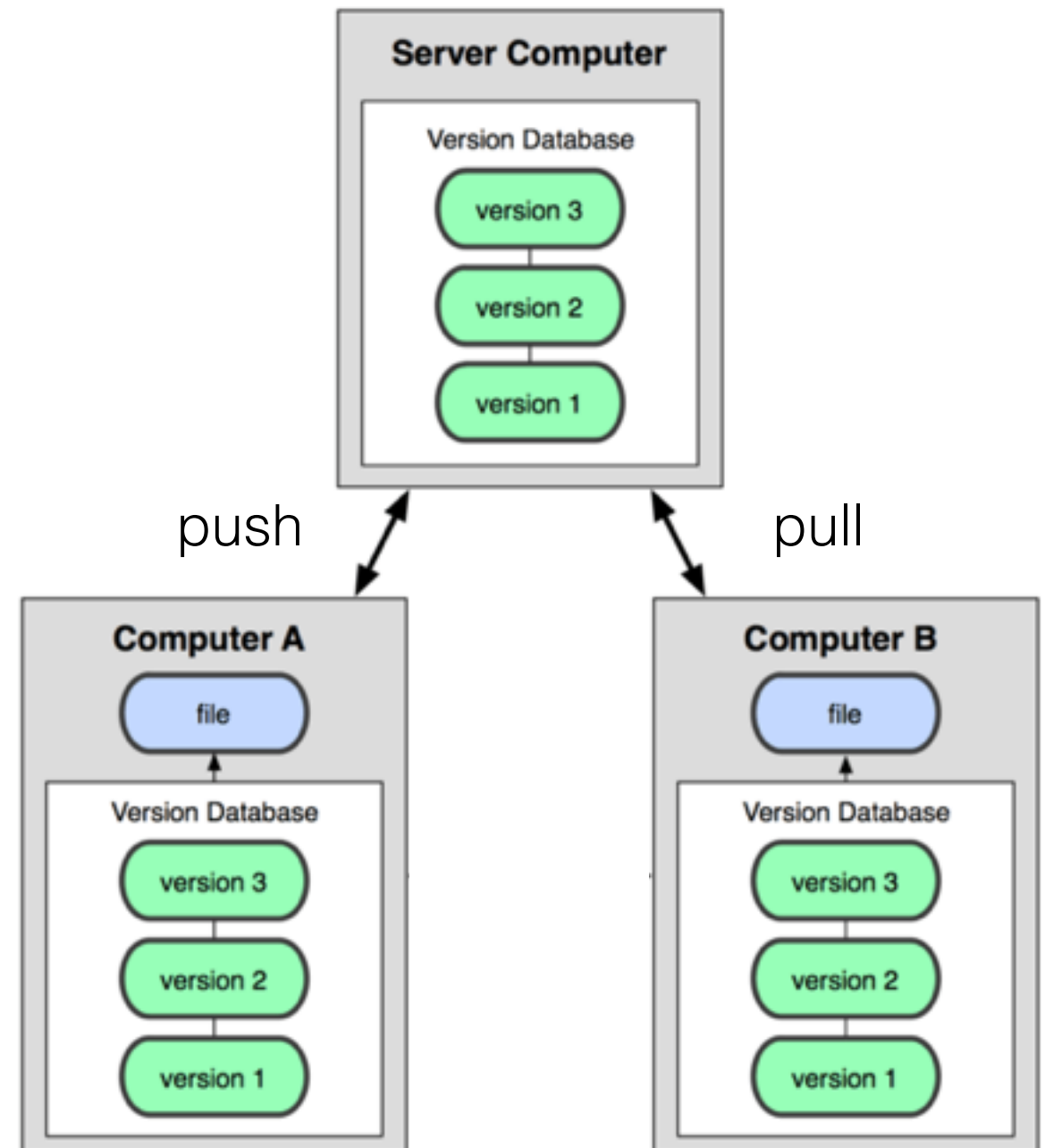
- Single server that contains all the versioned files
- Subversion(SVN), CVS



**Single point of failure ?**

# Distributed VCS

- Clients fully mirror the repository
- **Git**, Mercurial, Bazaar



# Why Git is Better ?

- Fast
- Simple
- Fully distributed
- Able to handle large projects (ex. Linux Kernel)

# Git Basics

# Installation

- You can either instal git
  - from source
  - from binary installer
- Please check this link
  - <http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-Installing-Git>

# Configuration

- Modify ~/.gitconfig
- Or, type in following commands

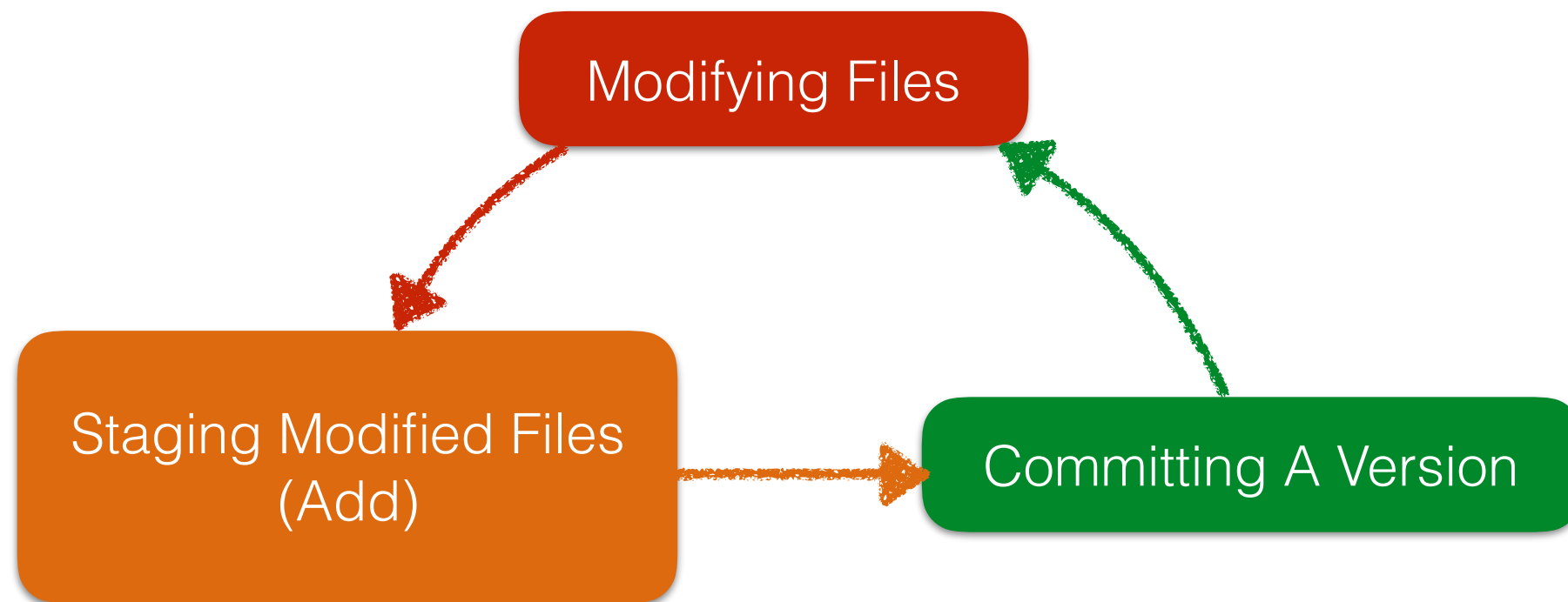
```
git config --global user.name "your name"  
git config --global user.email "your@email.com"
```

For more information, please refer this [link](#)

# Creating a new Repository

- Two ways to create a repository
  - Initializing a Repository in an Existing Directory  
`git init`
  - Cloning an Existing Repository
    - We will talk about it later
- The repository information will be stored in the .git directory

# Committing A Version





# Committing A Version

- Staging (adding) a file

```
git add [file name]
```

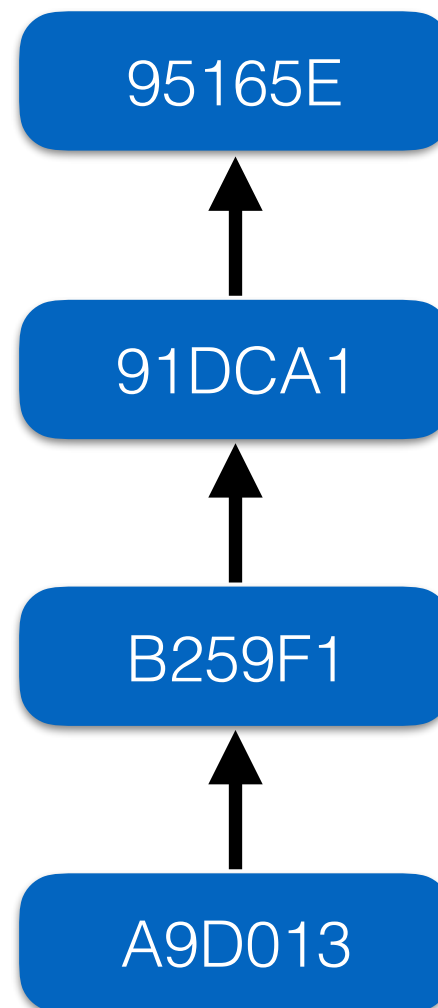
- Staging all files in the current directory

```
git add -A
```

- Committing

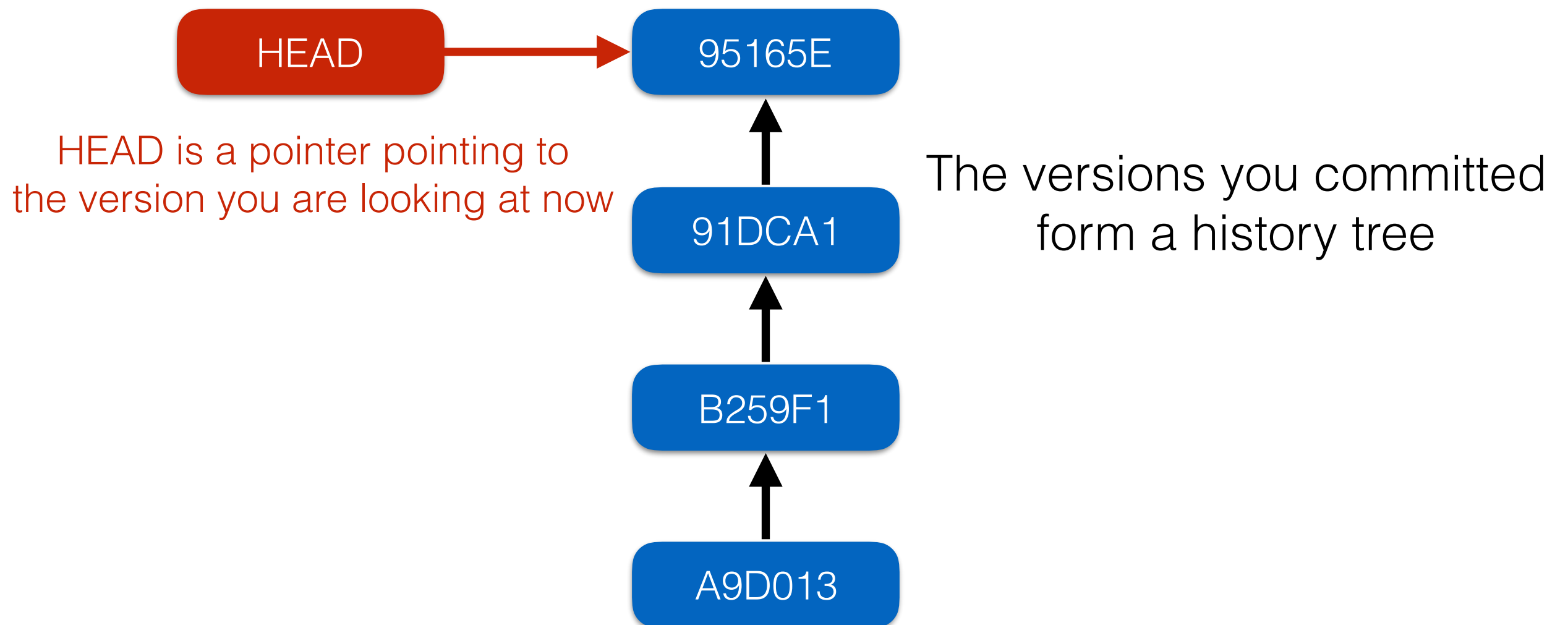
```
git commit -m "[message]"
```

# A History Tree

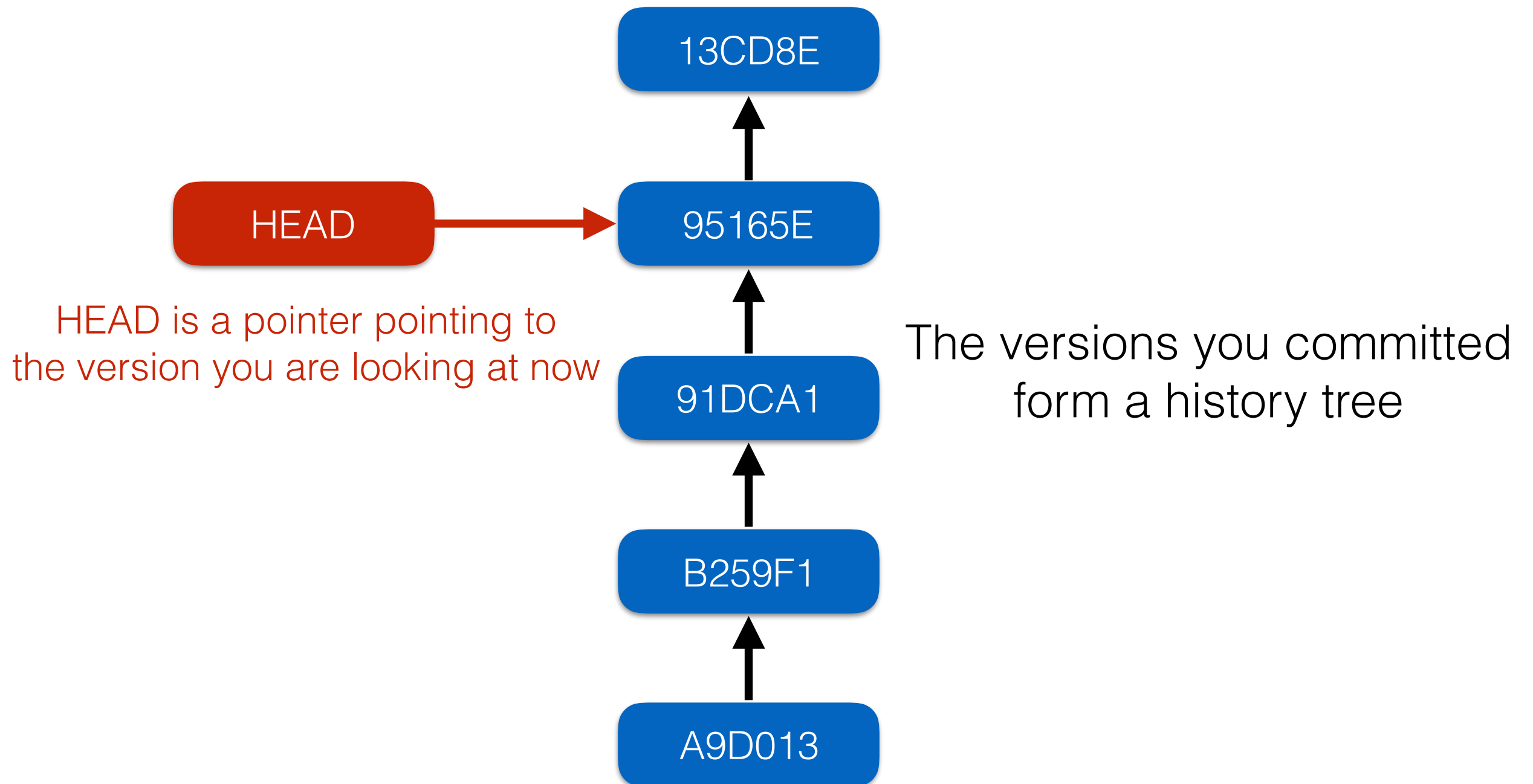


The versions you committed  
form a history tree

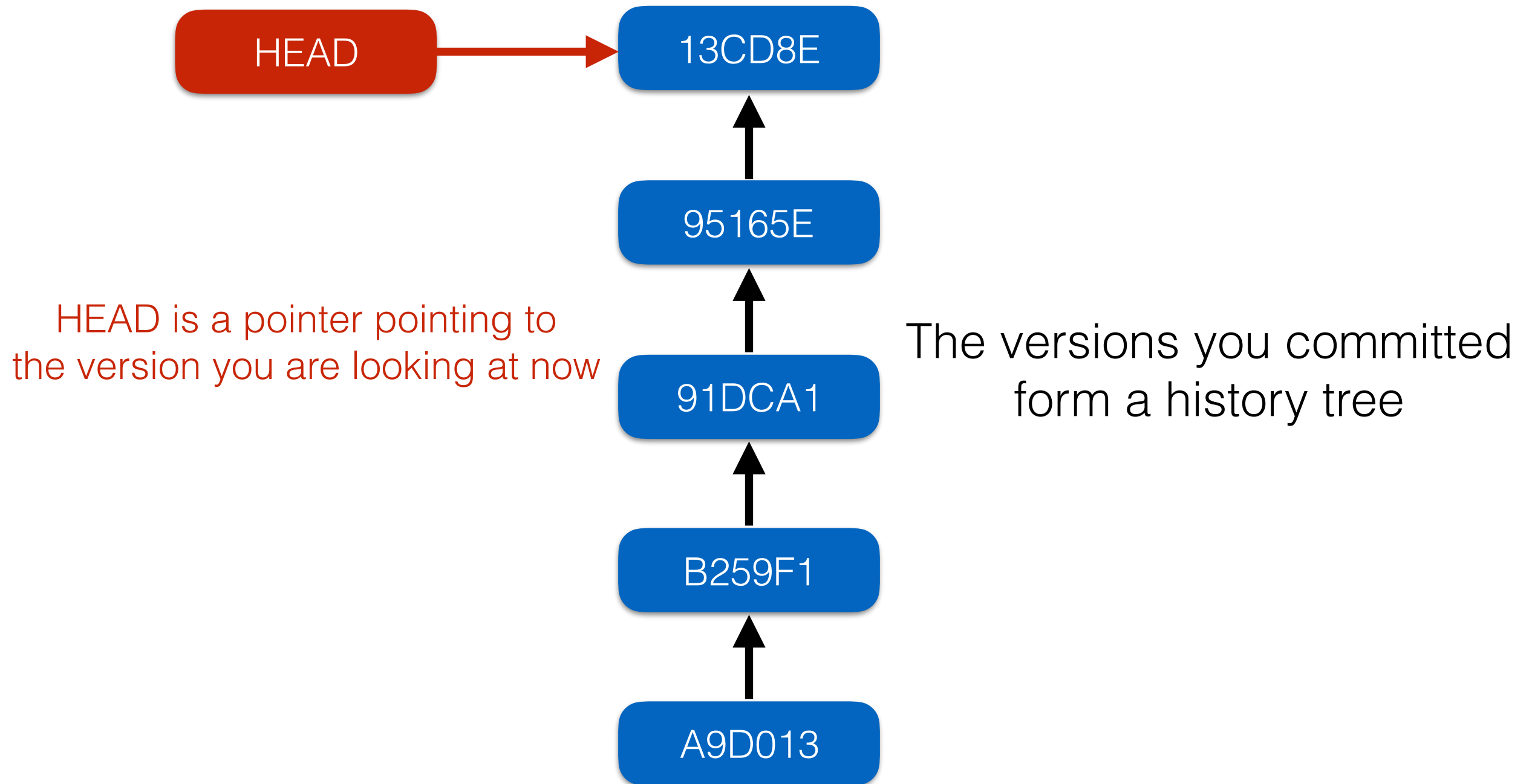
# A History Tree



# A History Tree



# A History Tree



# Logs

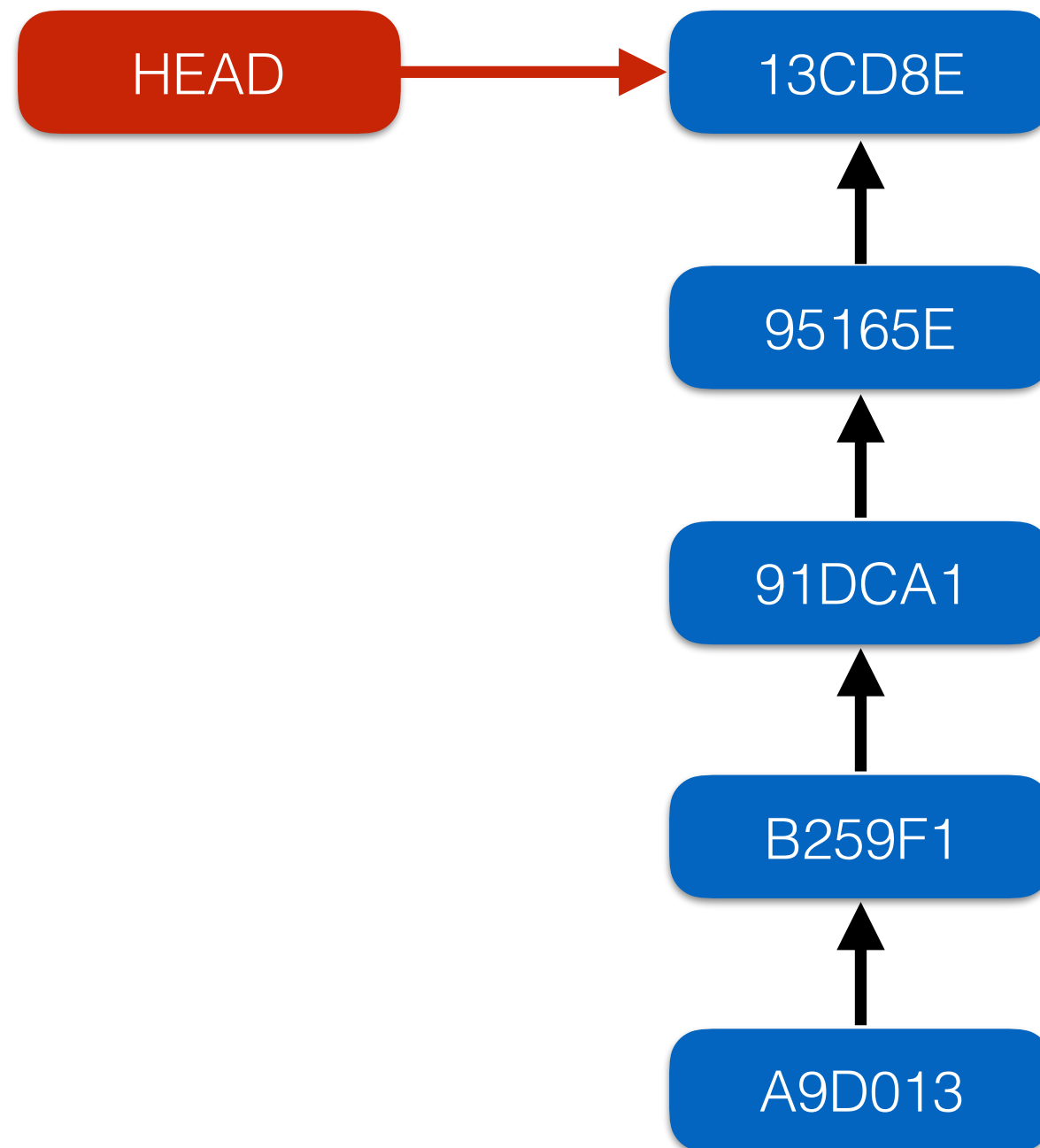
- Listing the log

```
git log
```

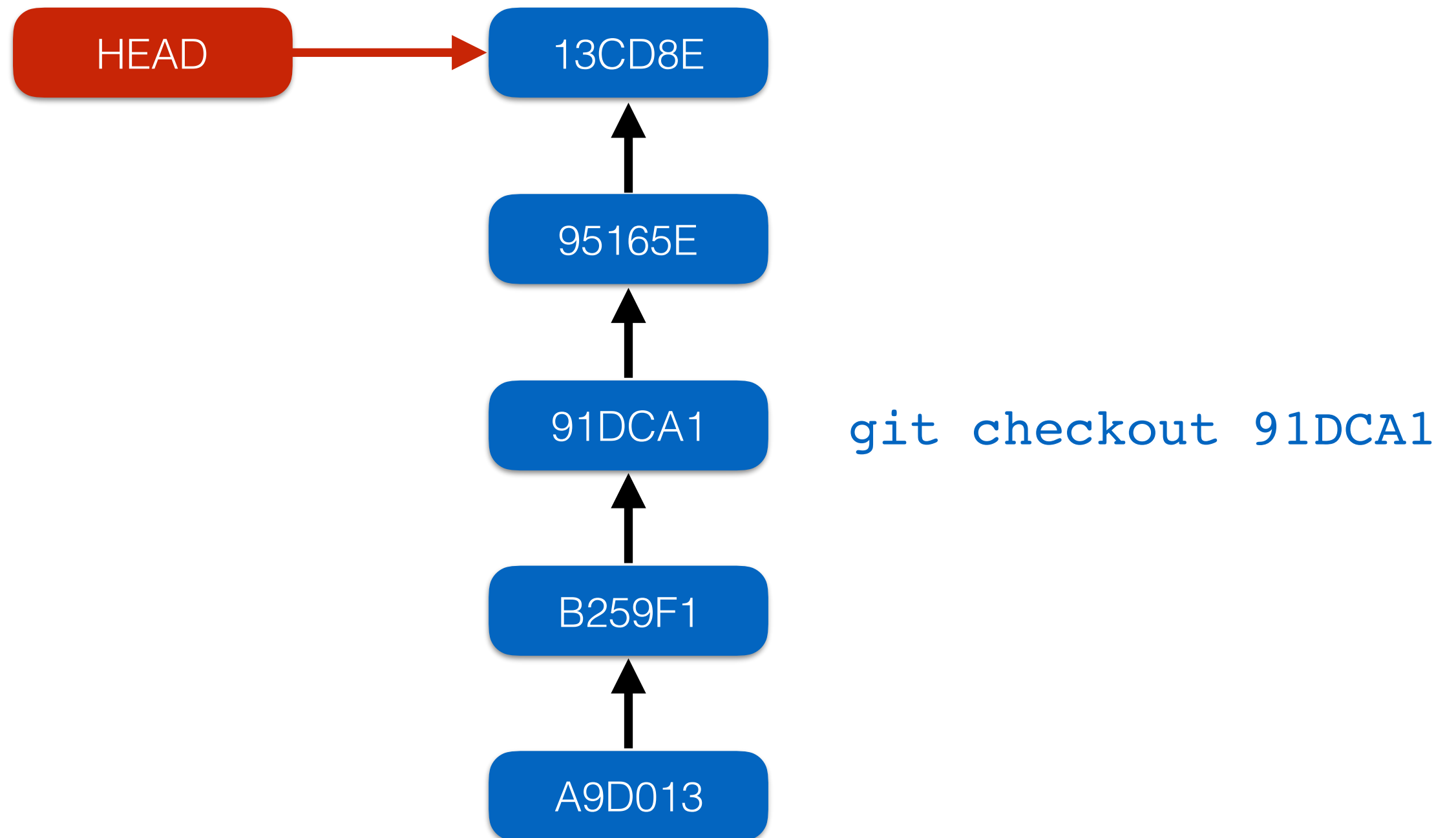
- Listing each log in one line

```
git log --oneline
```

# Checking Out A Version

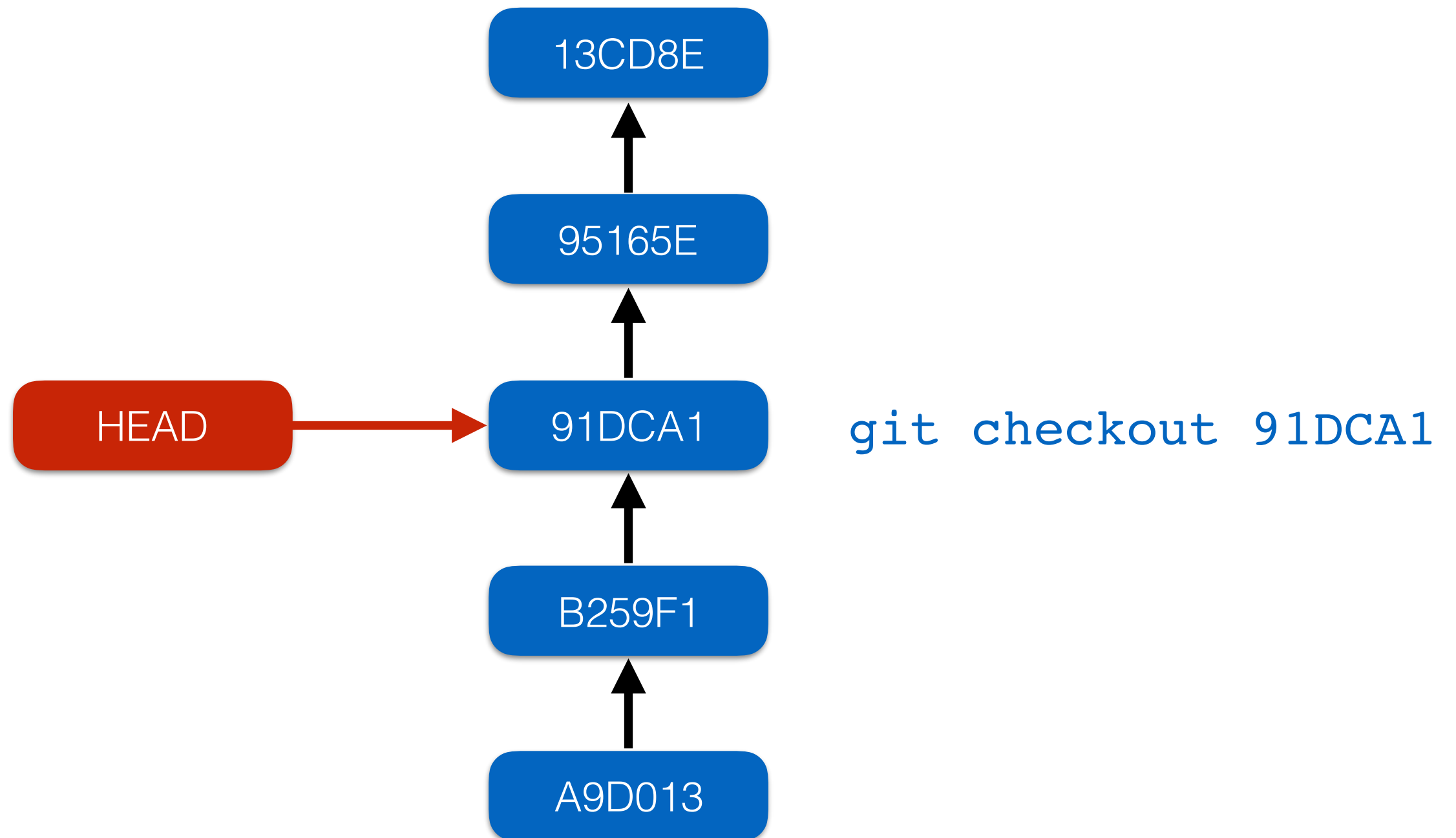


# Checking Out A Version





# Checking Out A Version



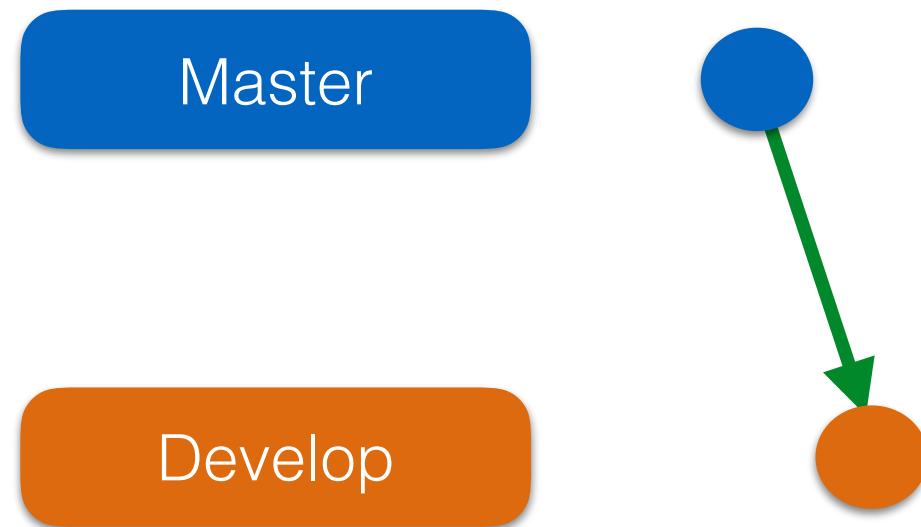
# Git Branching

# Branches

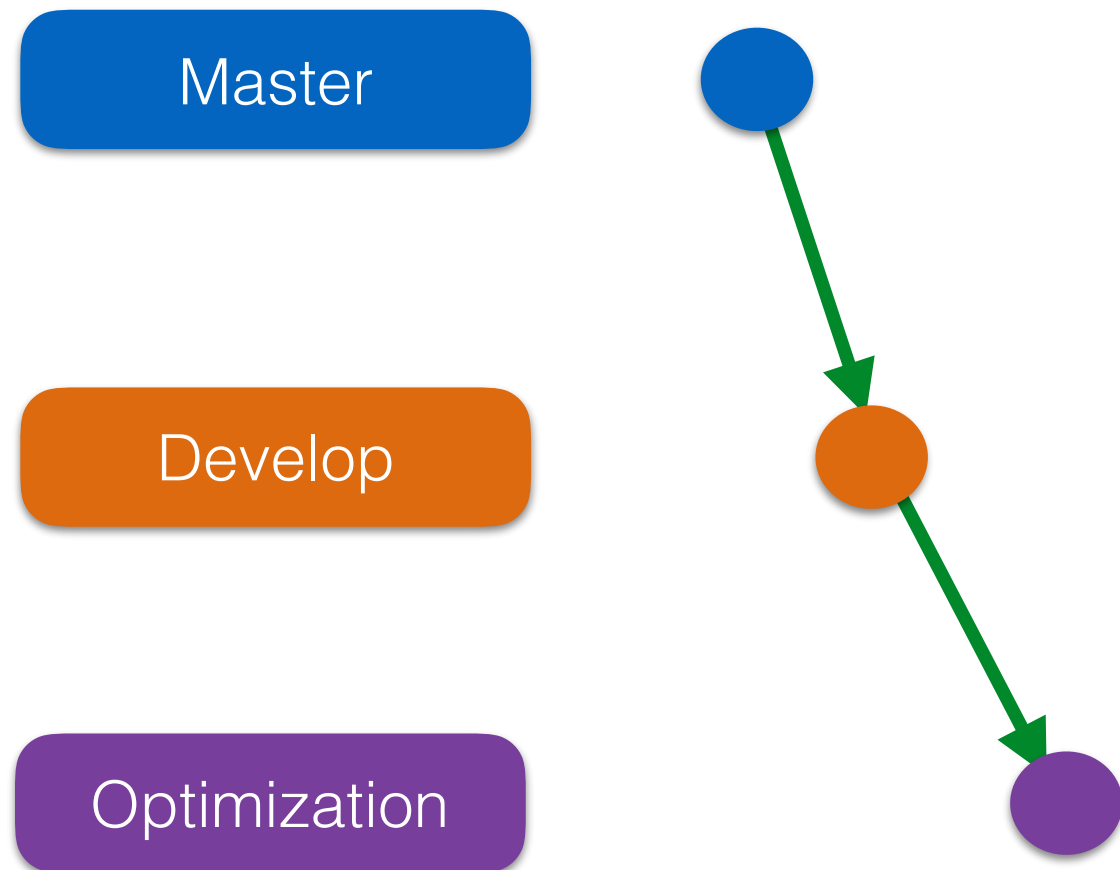
Master



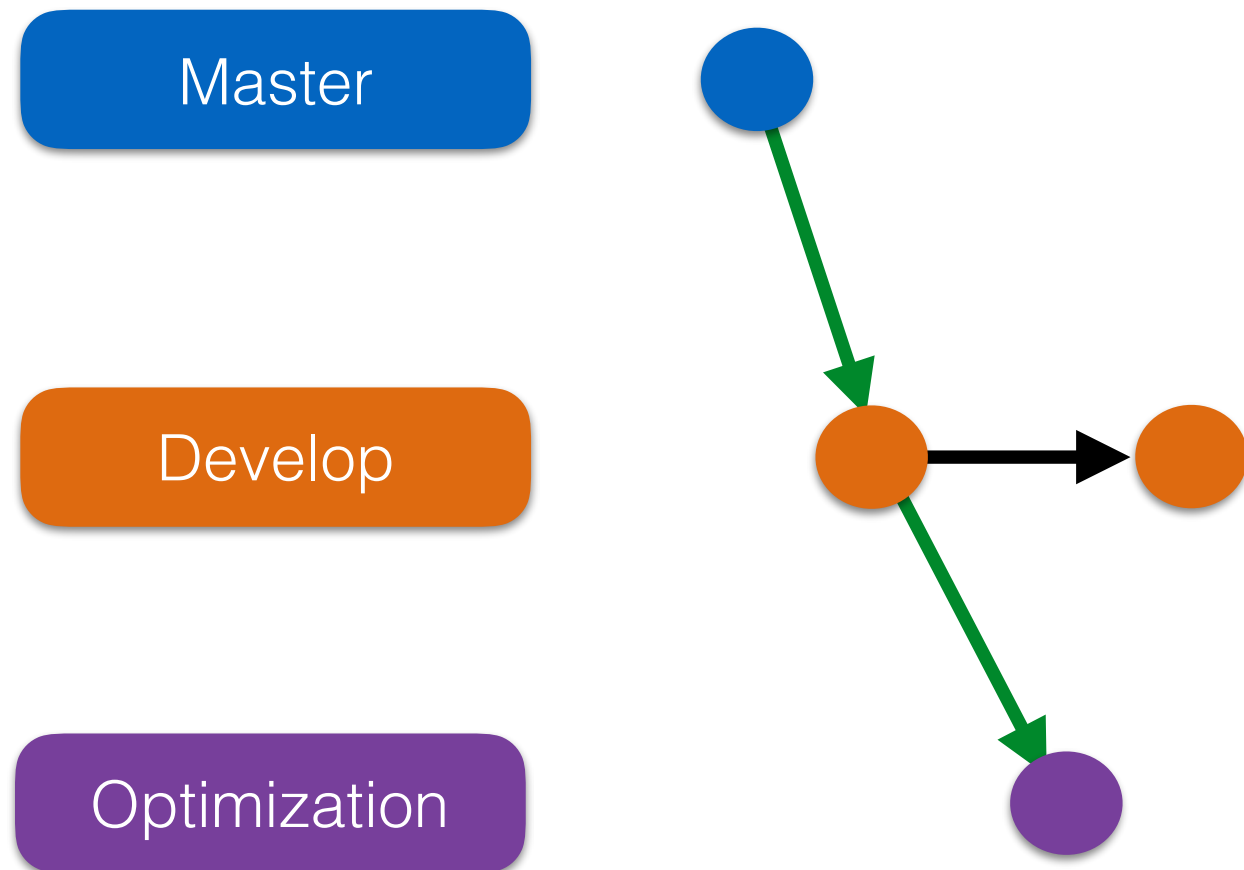
# Branches



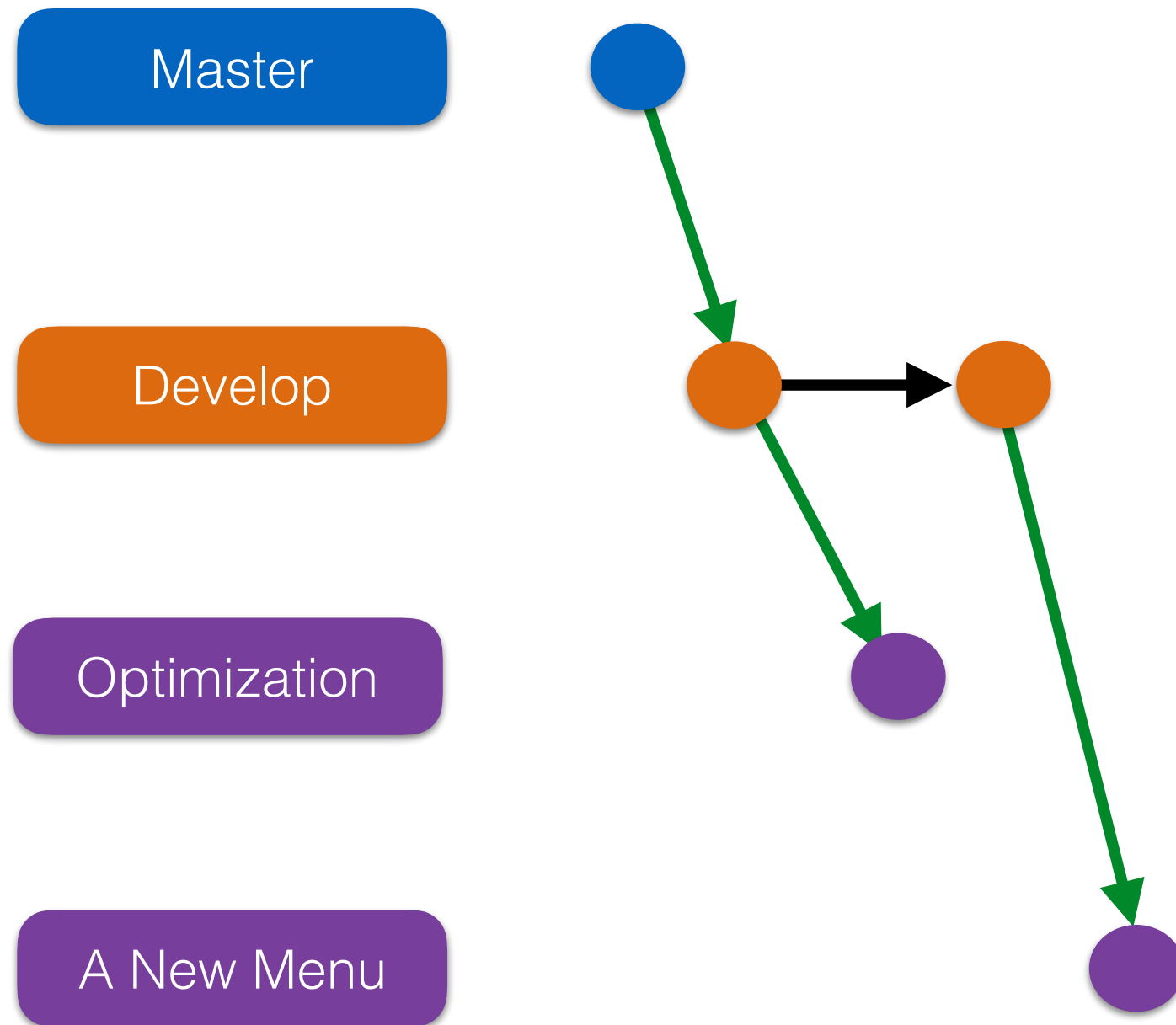
# Branches



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# Branches



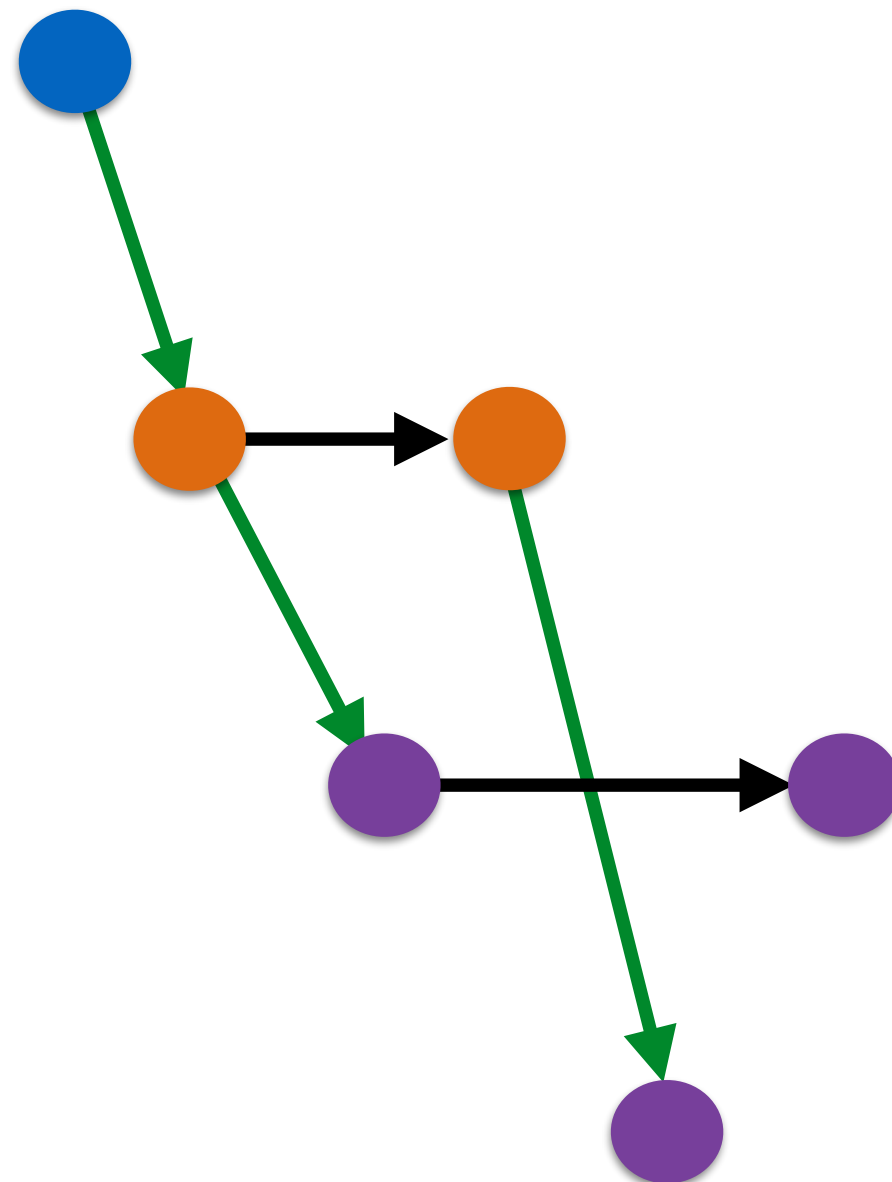
# Branches

Master

Develop

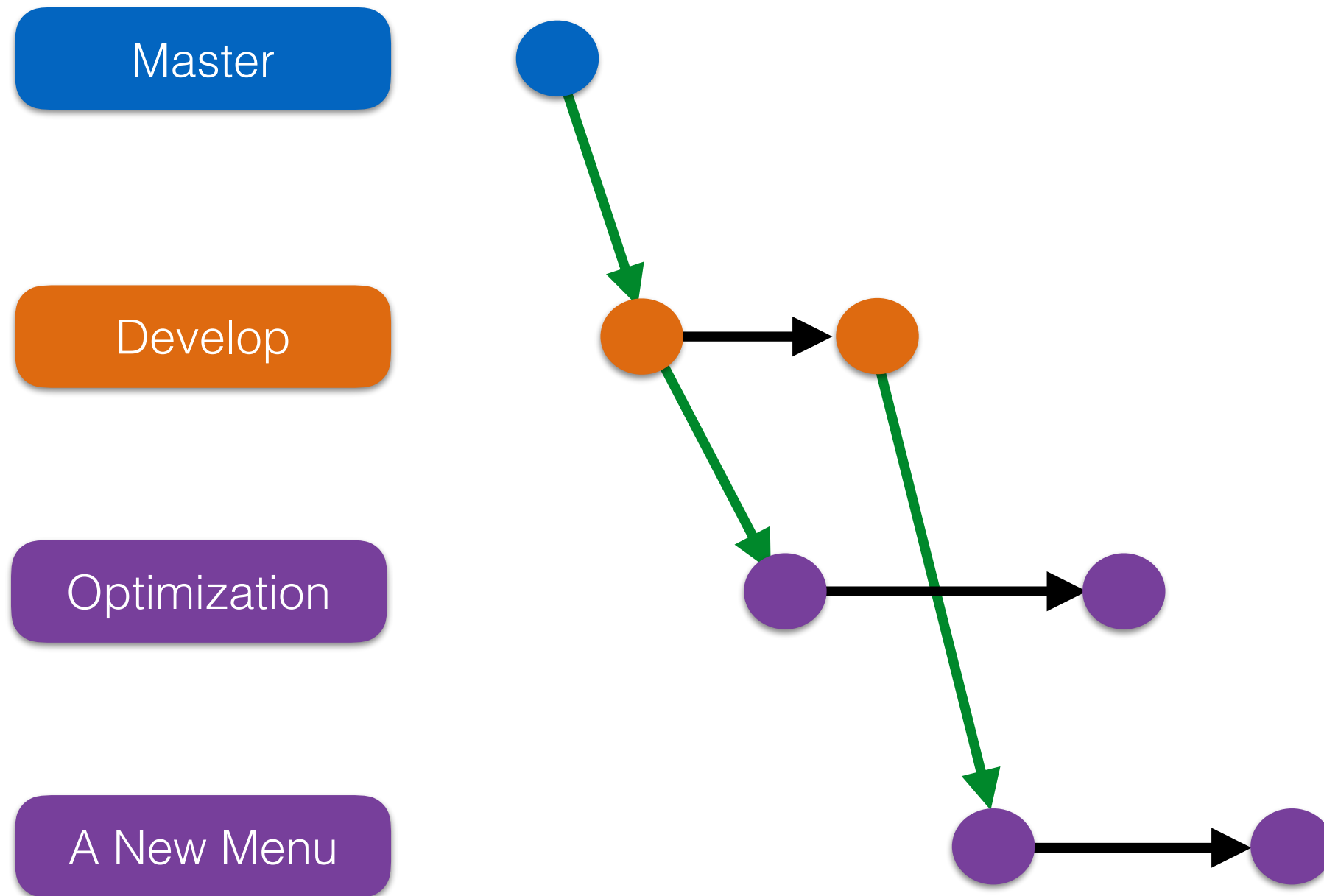
Optimization

A New Menu





# Branches



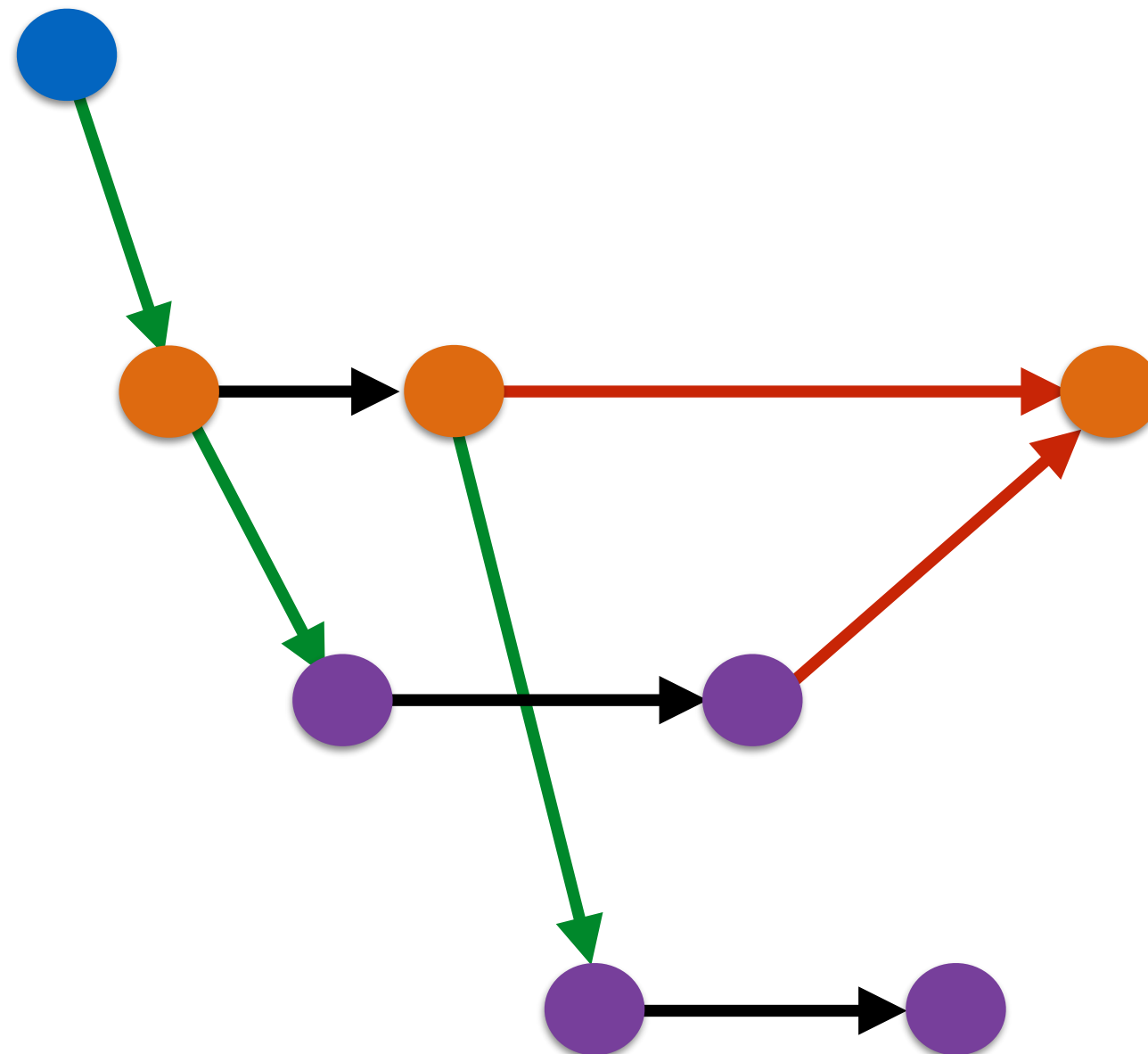
# Branches

Master

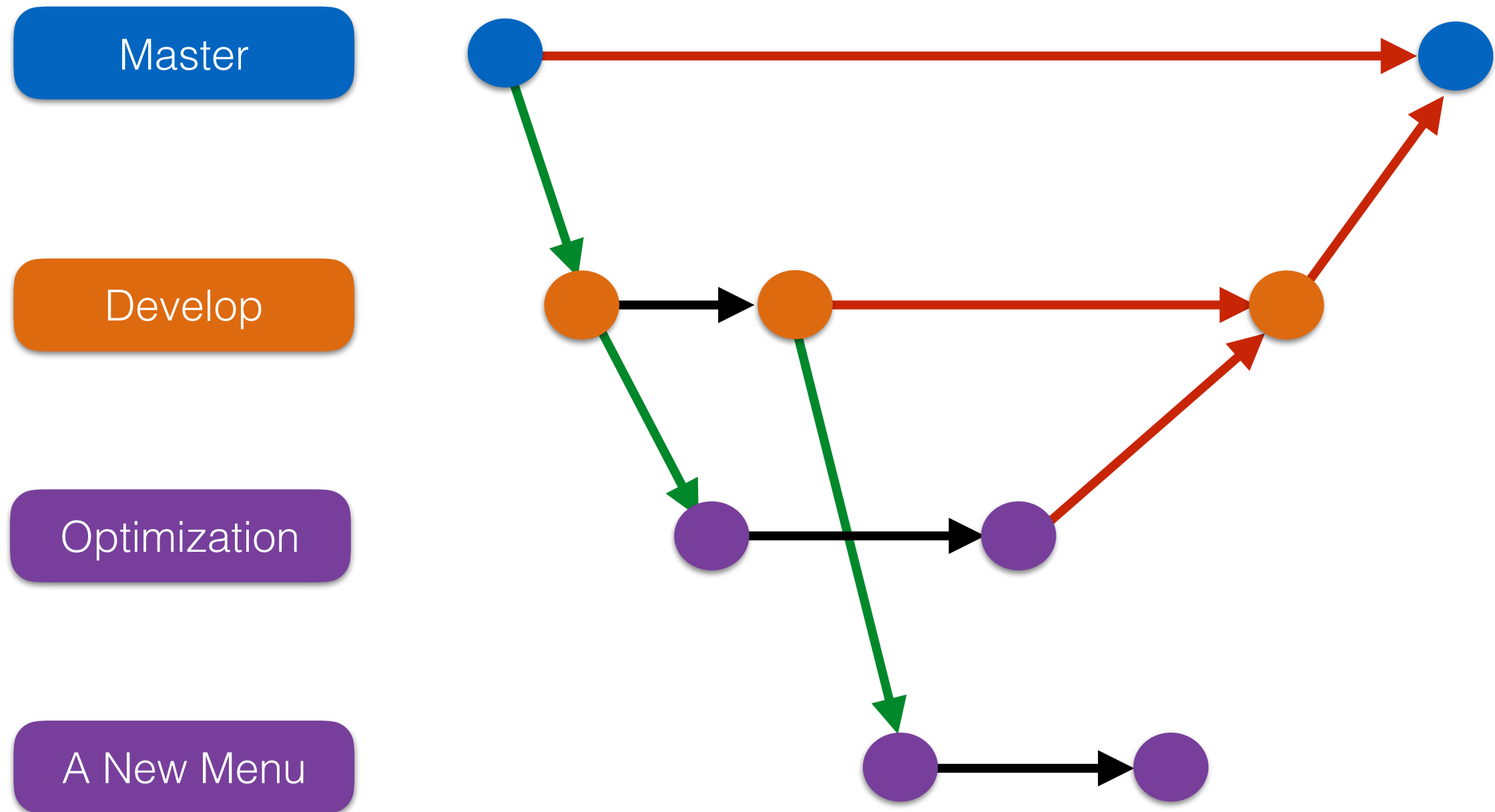
Develop

Optimization

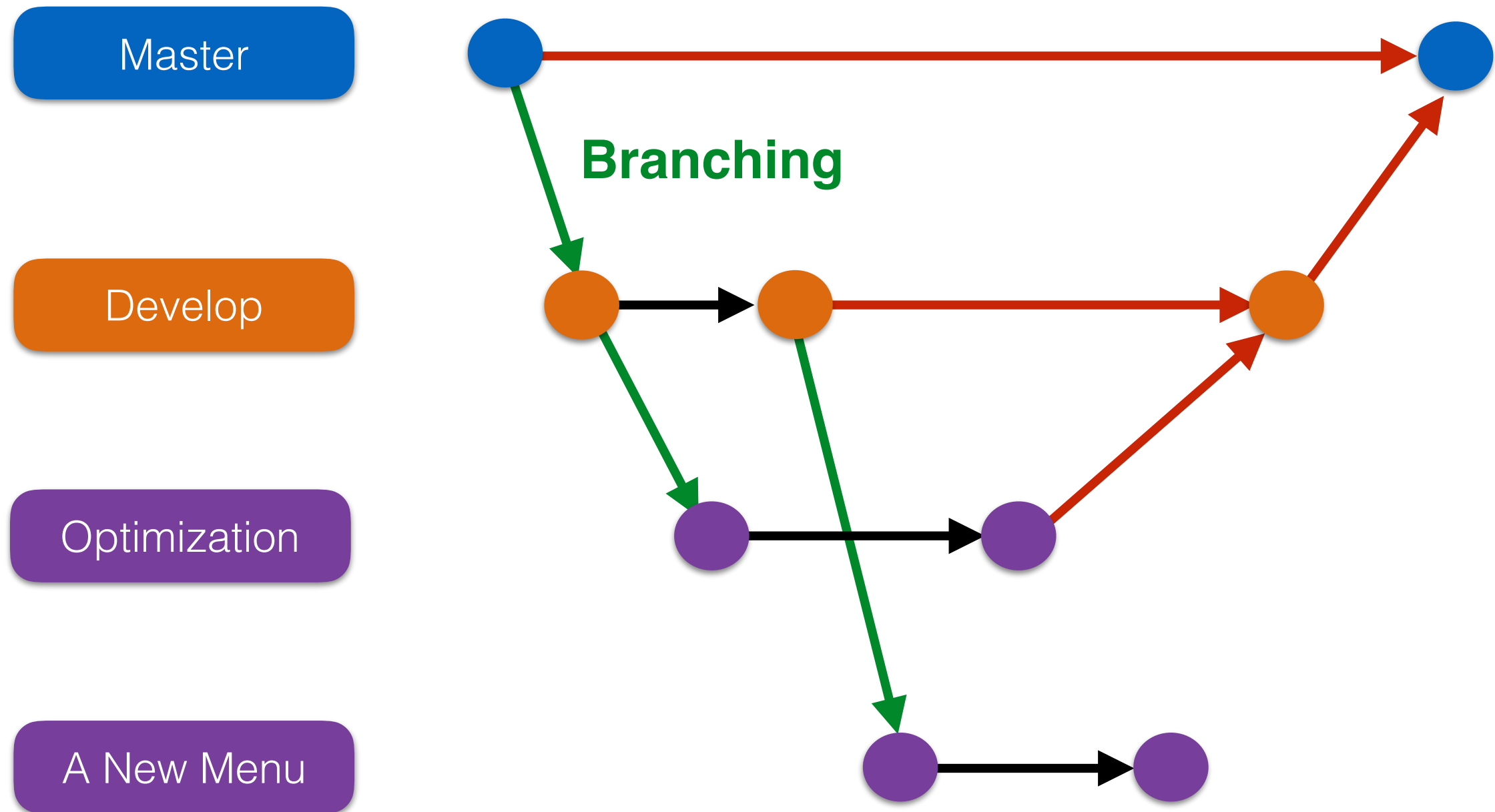
A New Menu



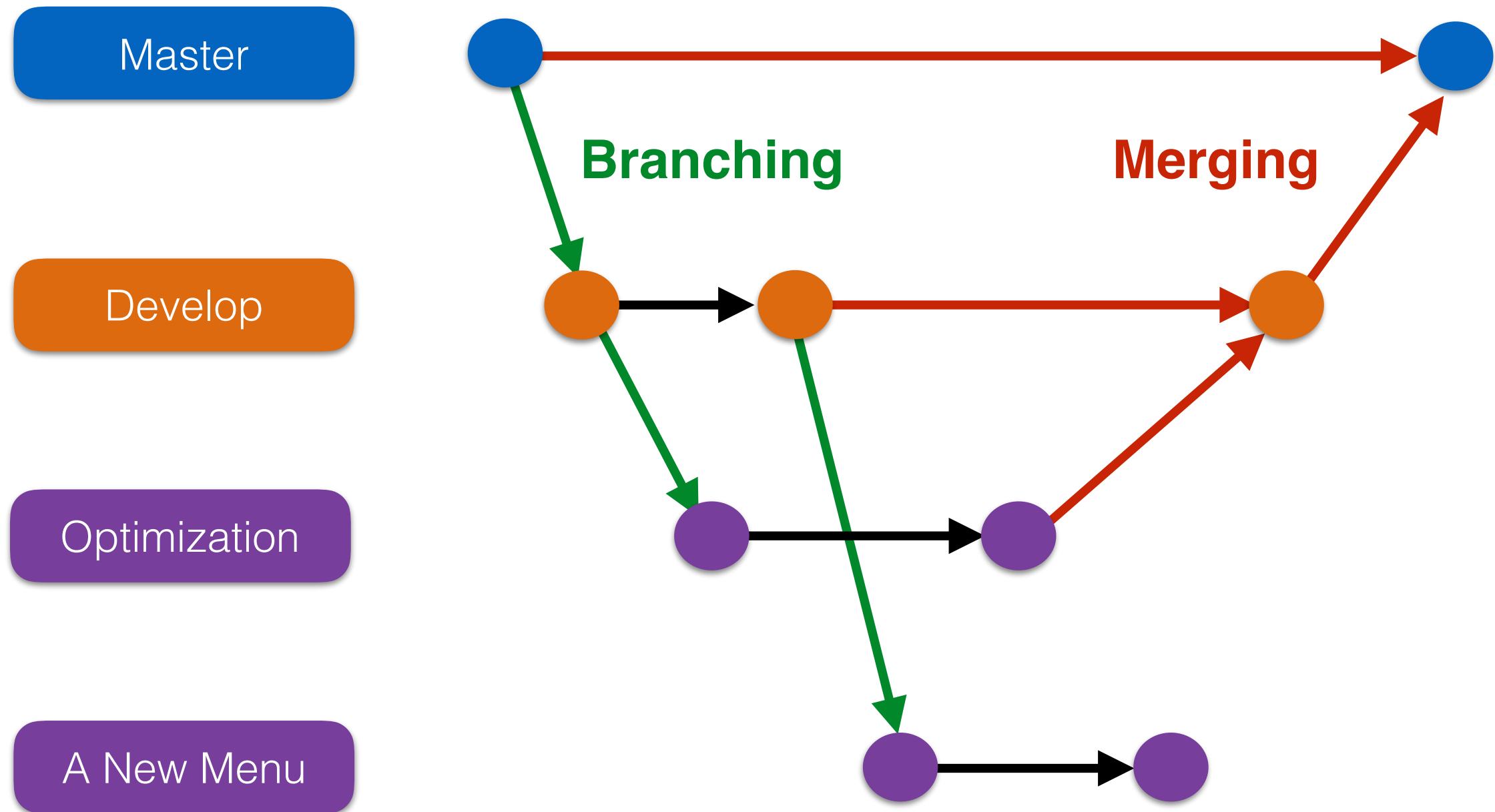
# Branches



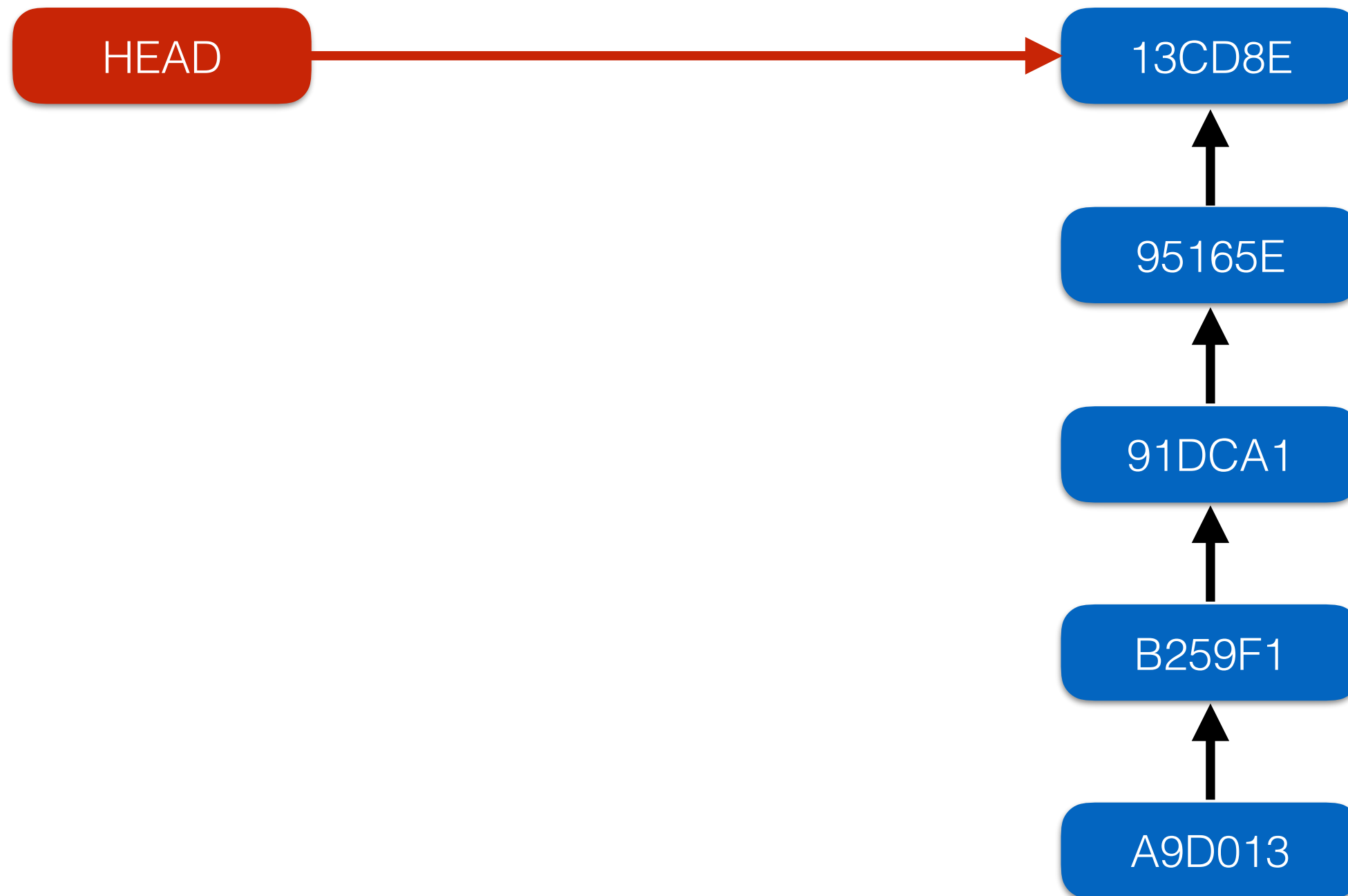
# Branches



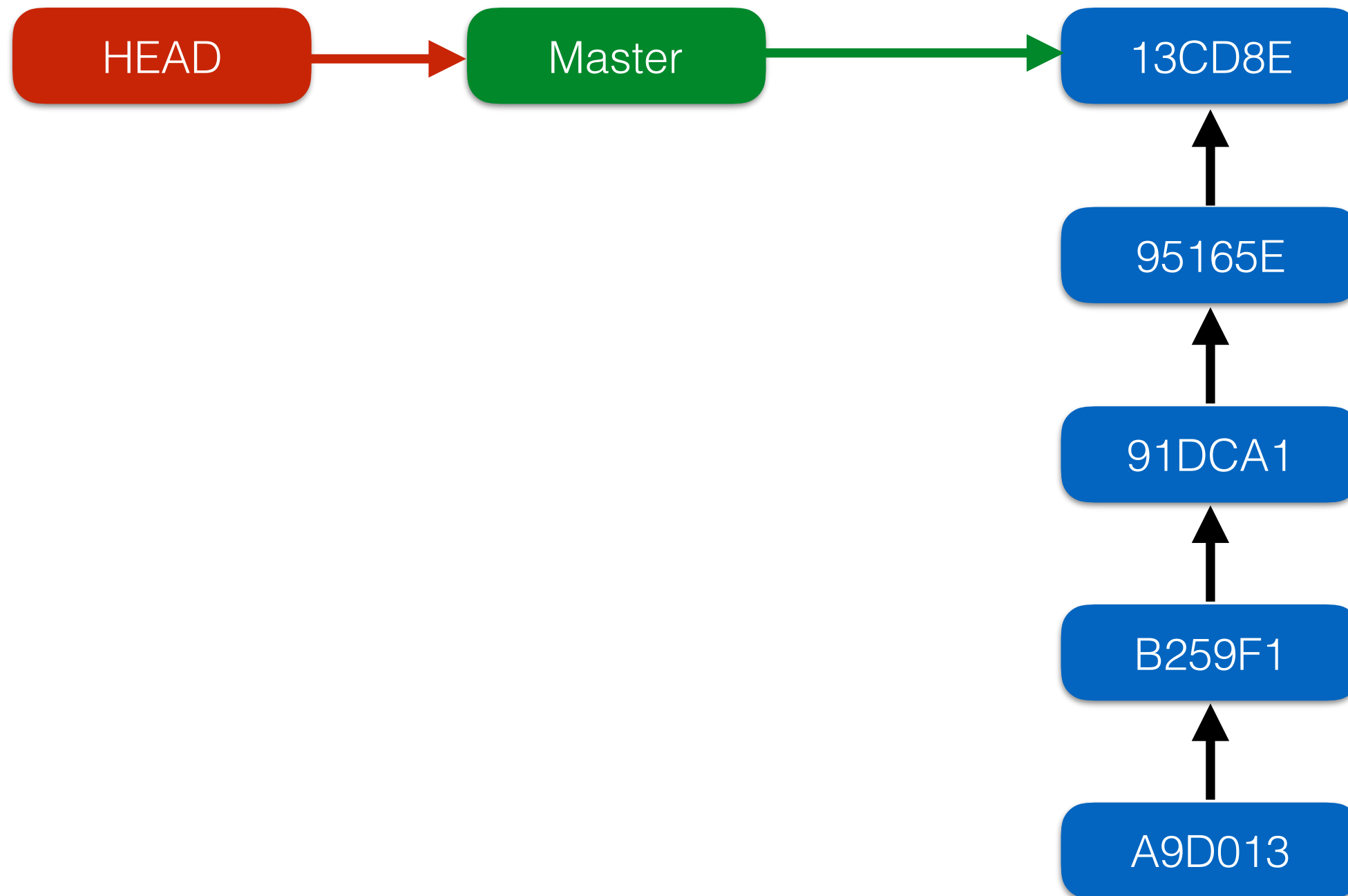
# Branches



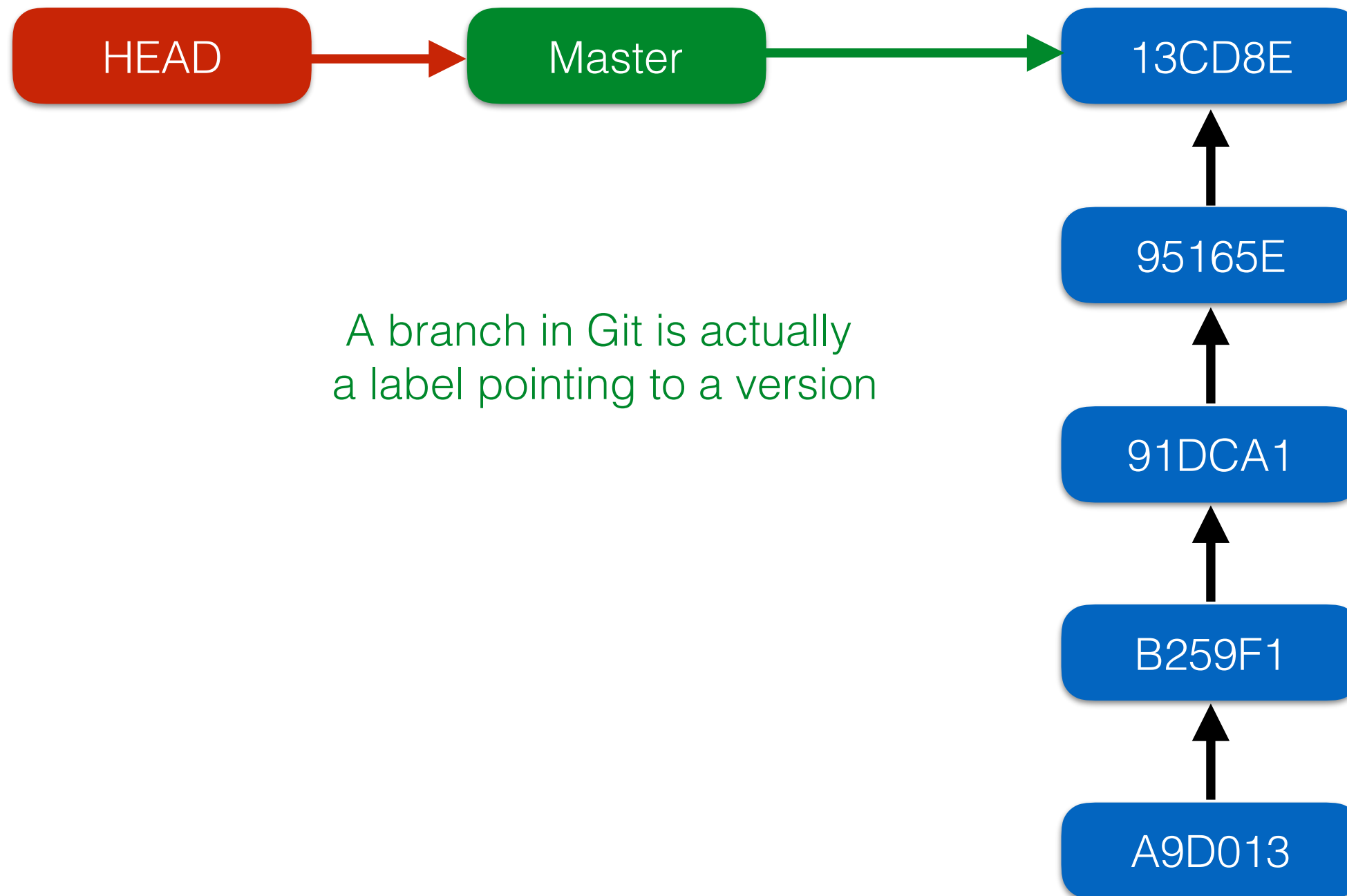
# The Master Branch



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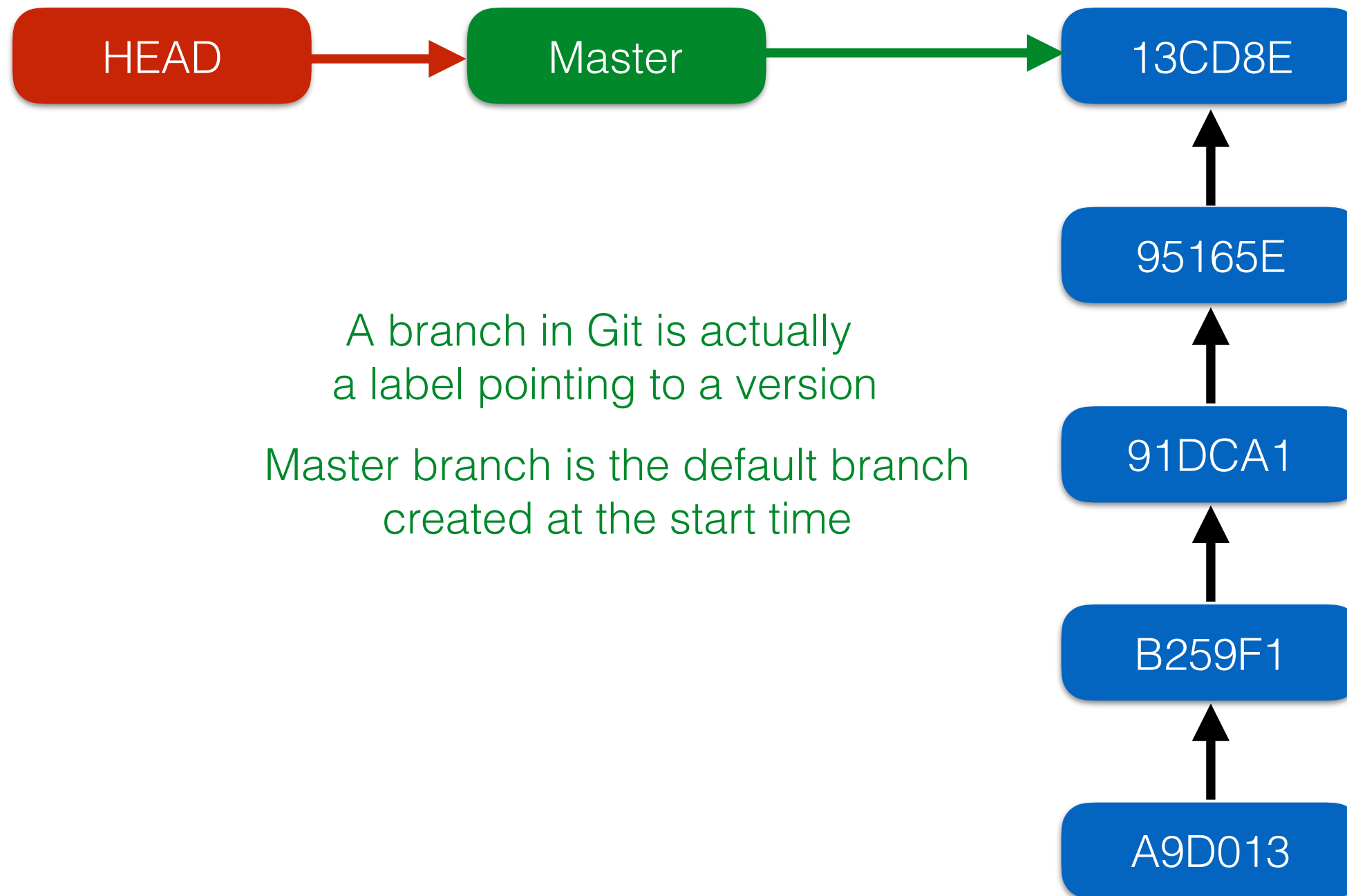


# The Master Branch





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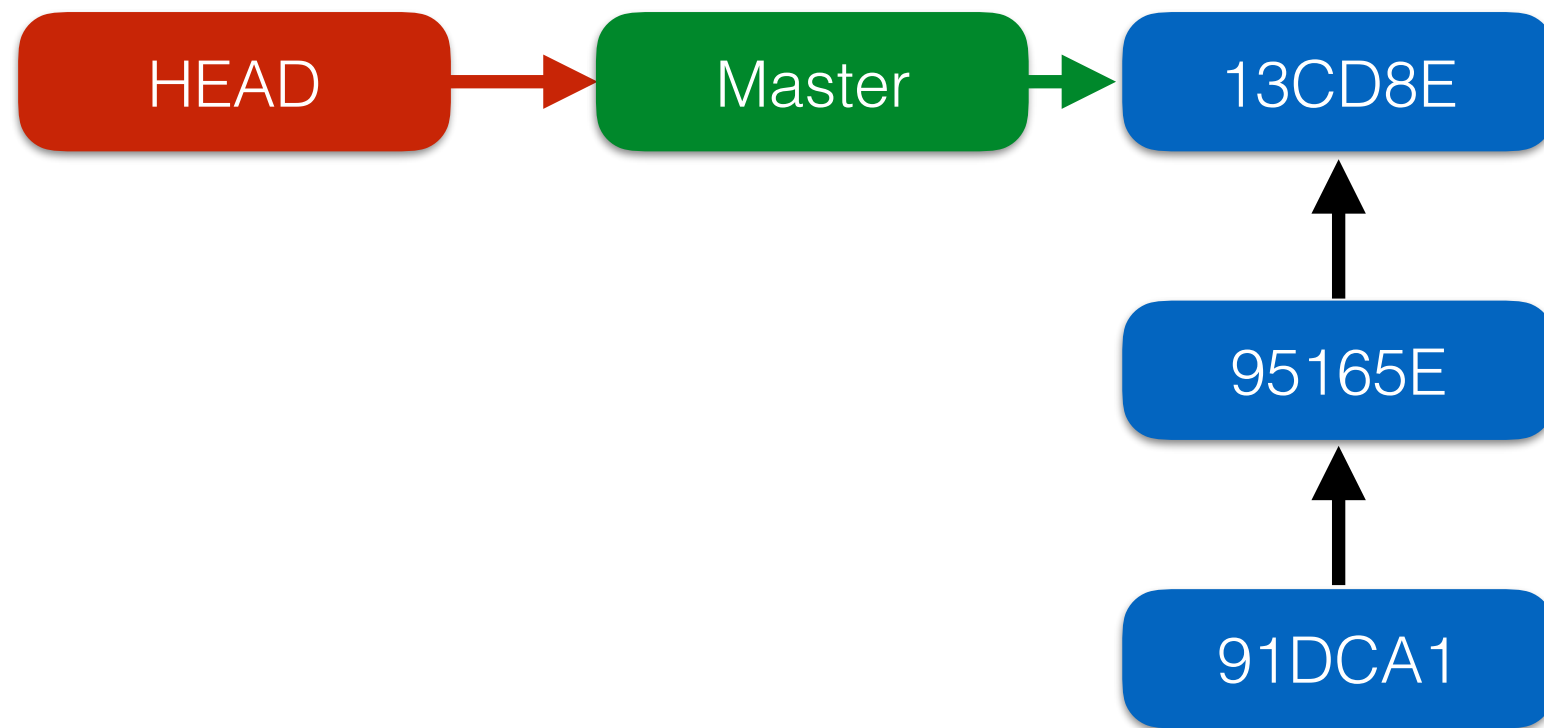


# Status

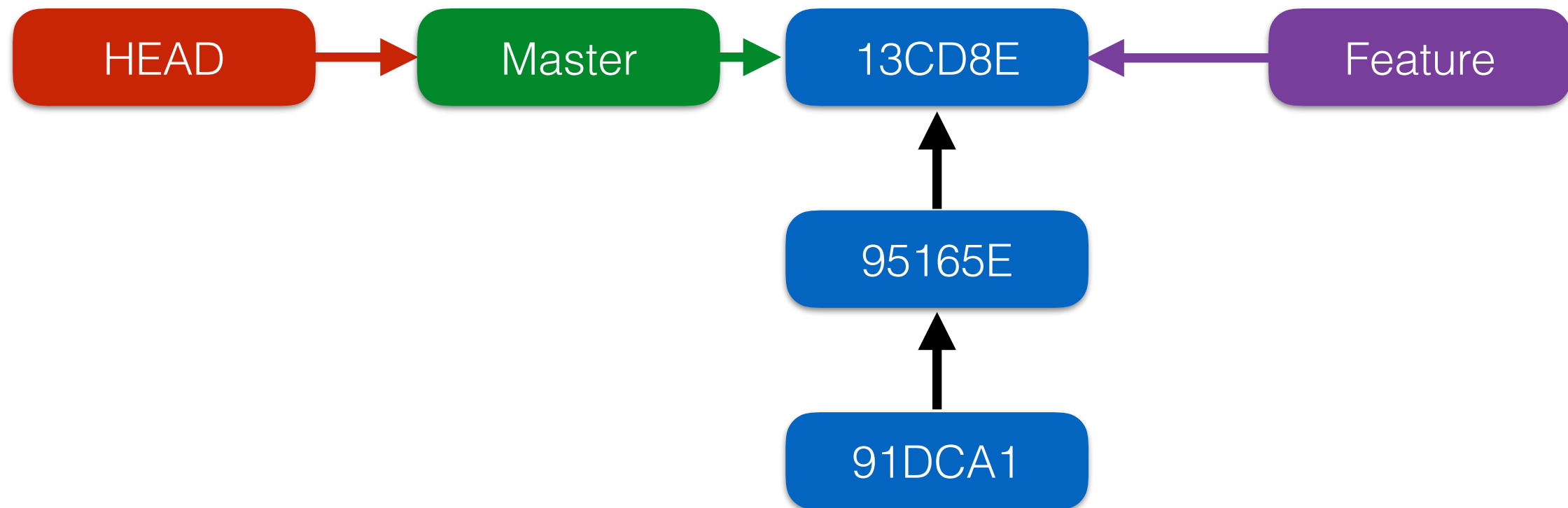
- Checking the current status and the current branch

`git status`

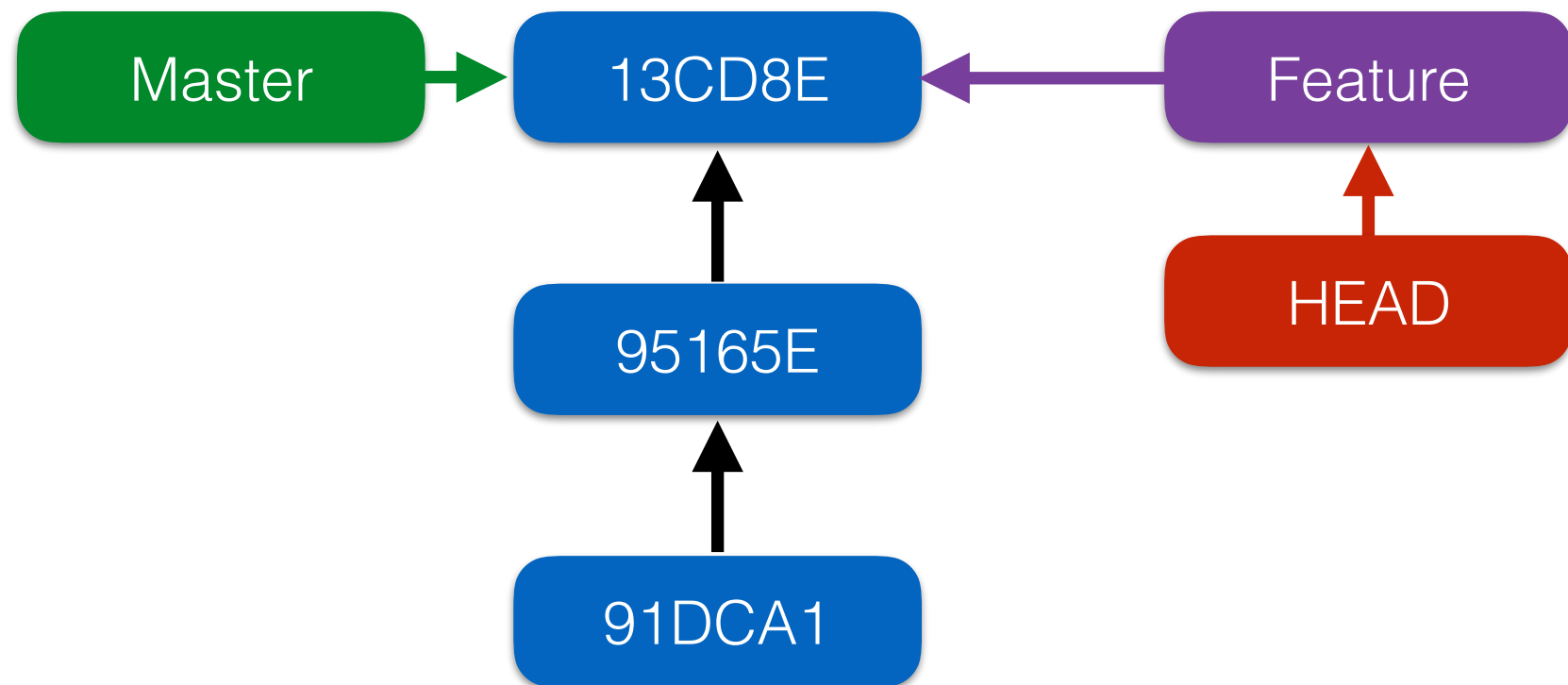
# Branching



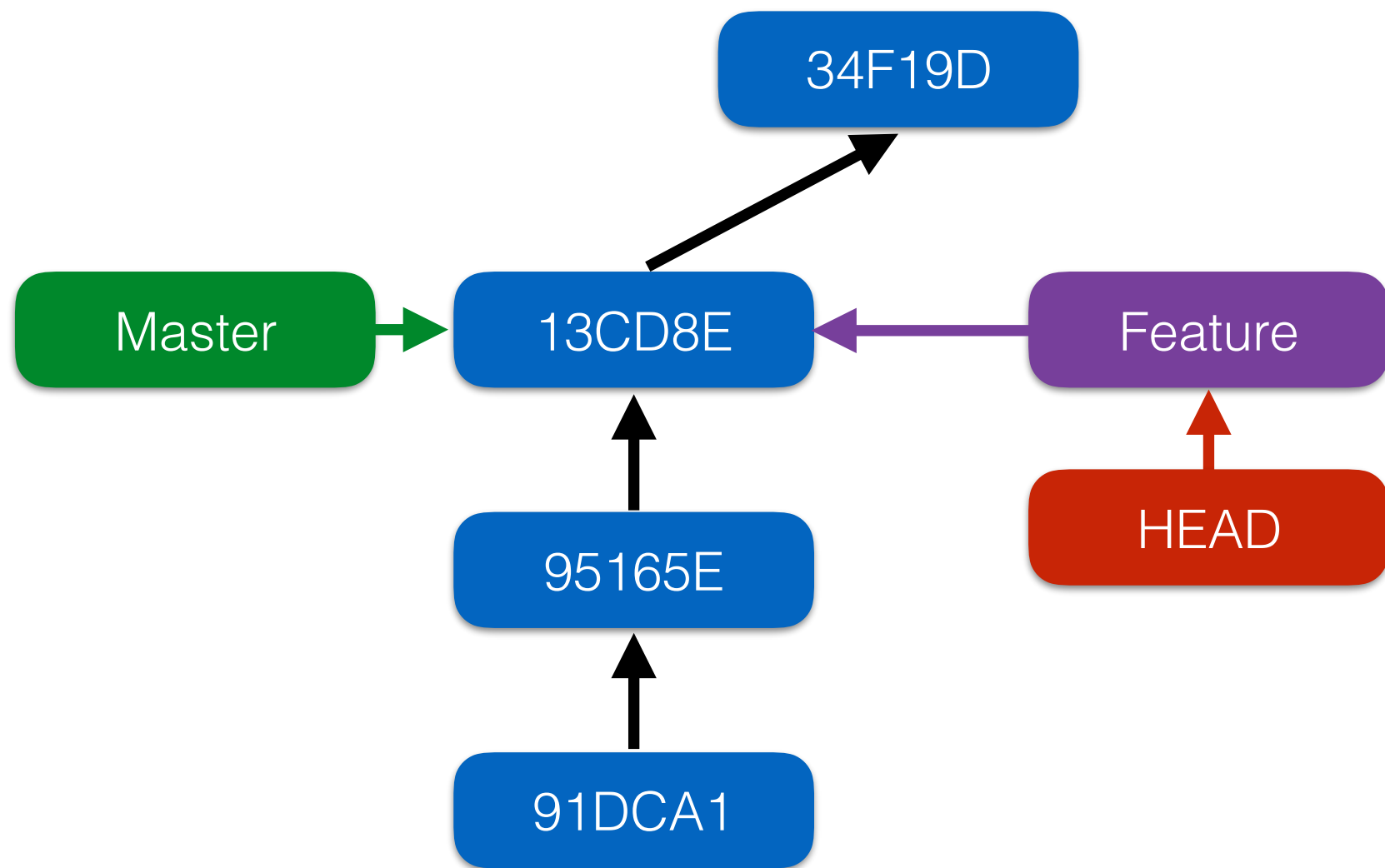
# Branching



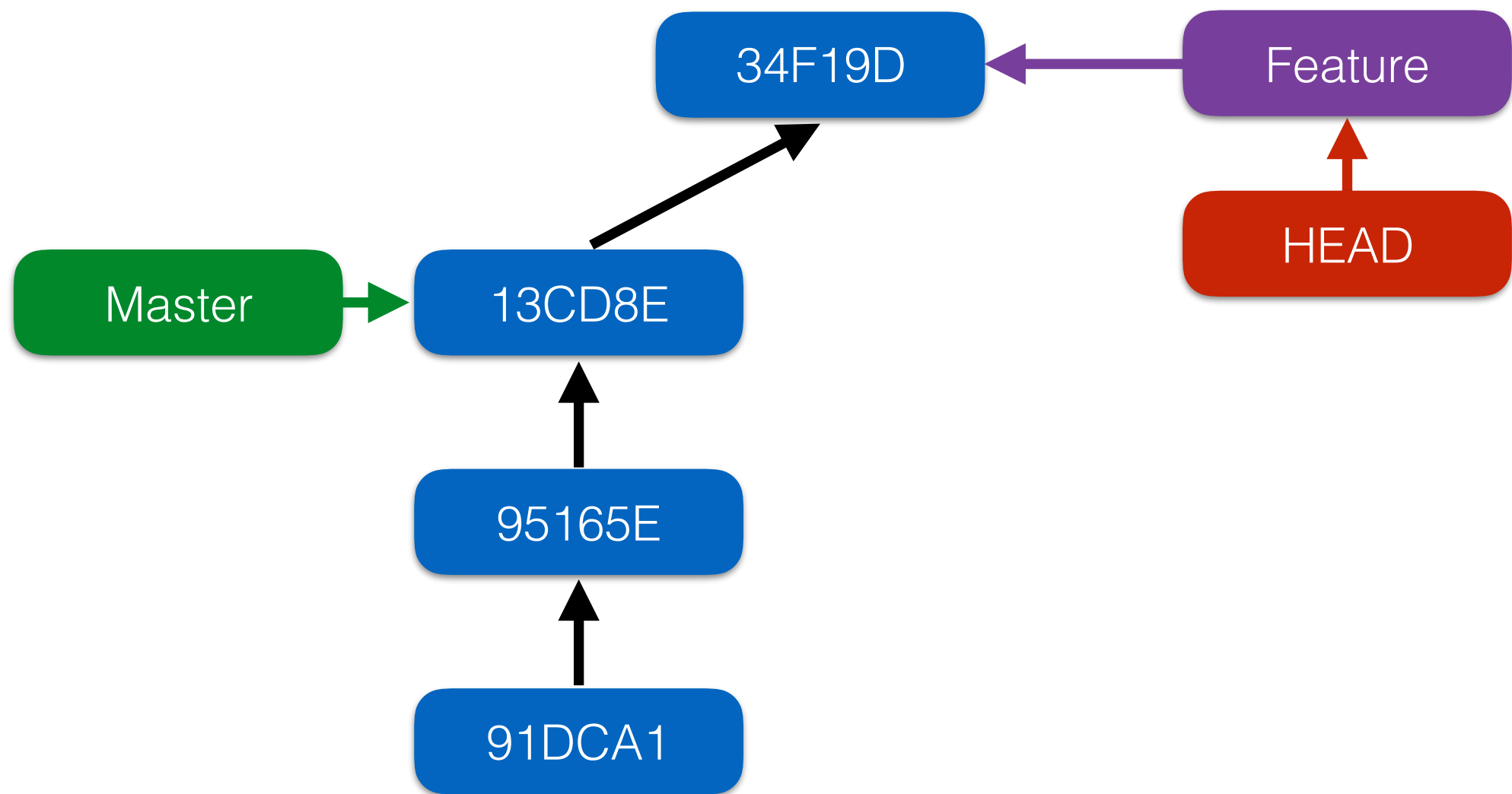
# Branching



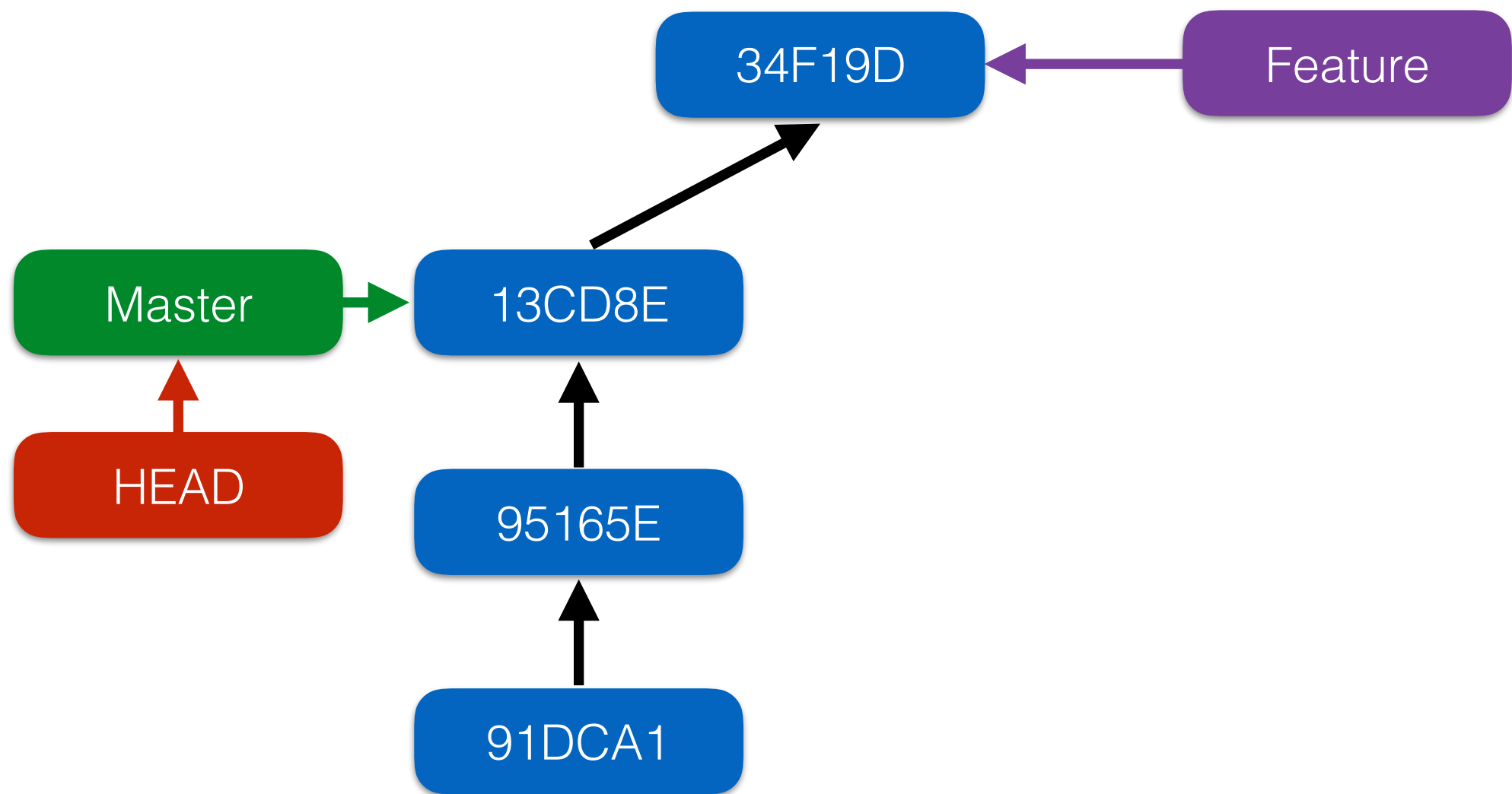
# Branching



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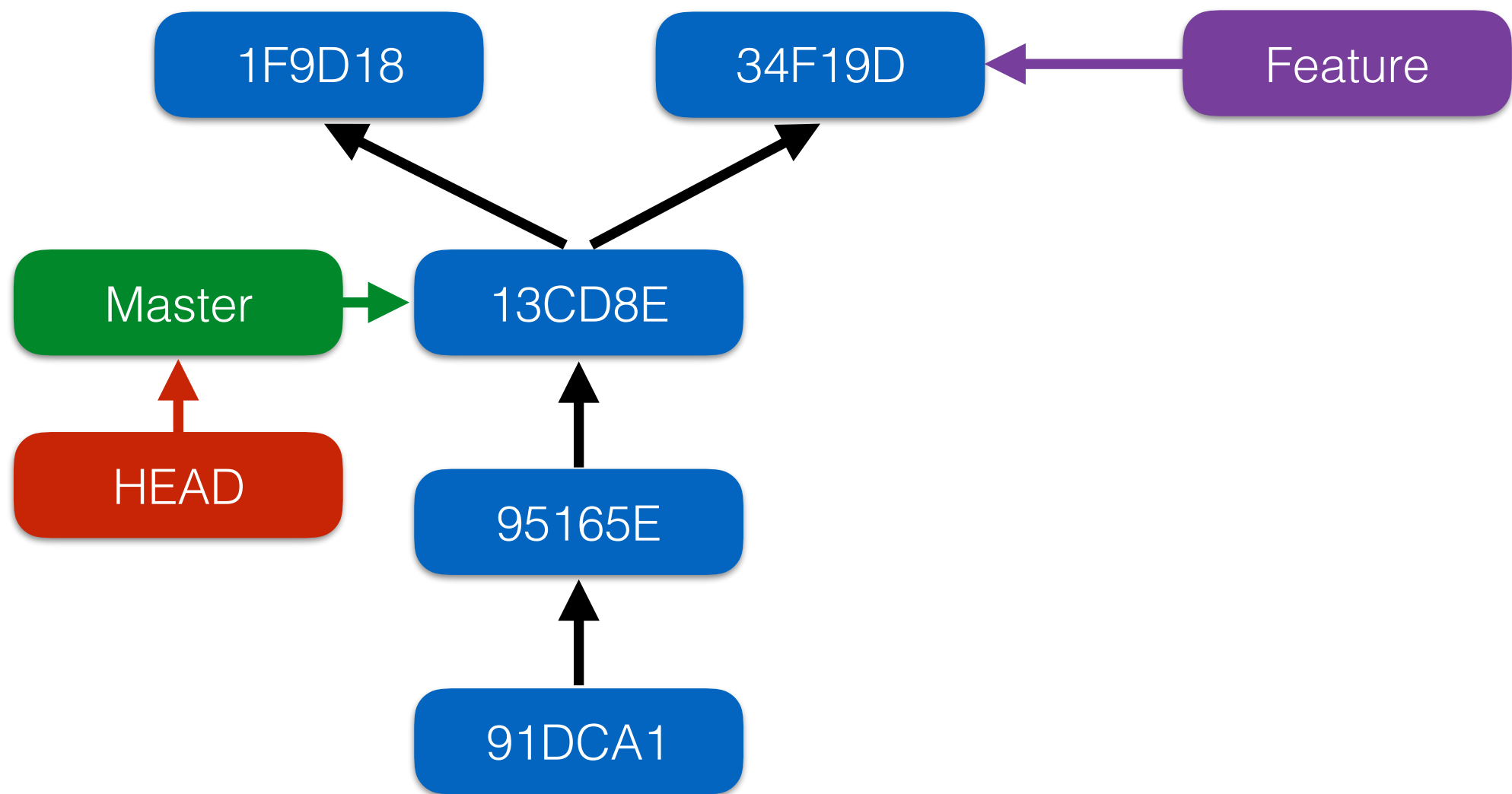


# Branching

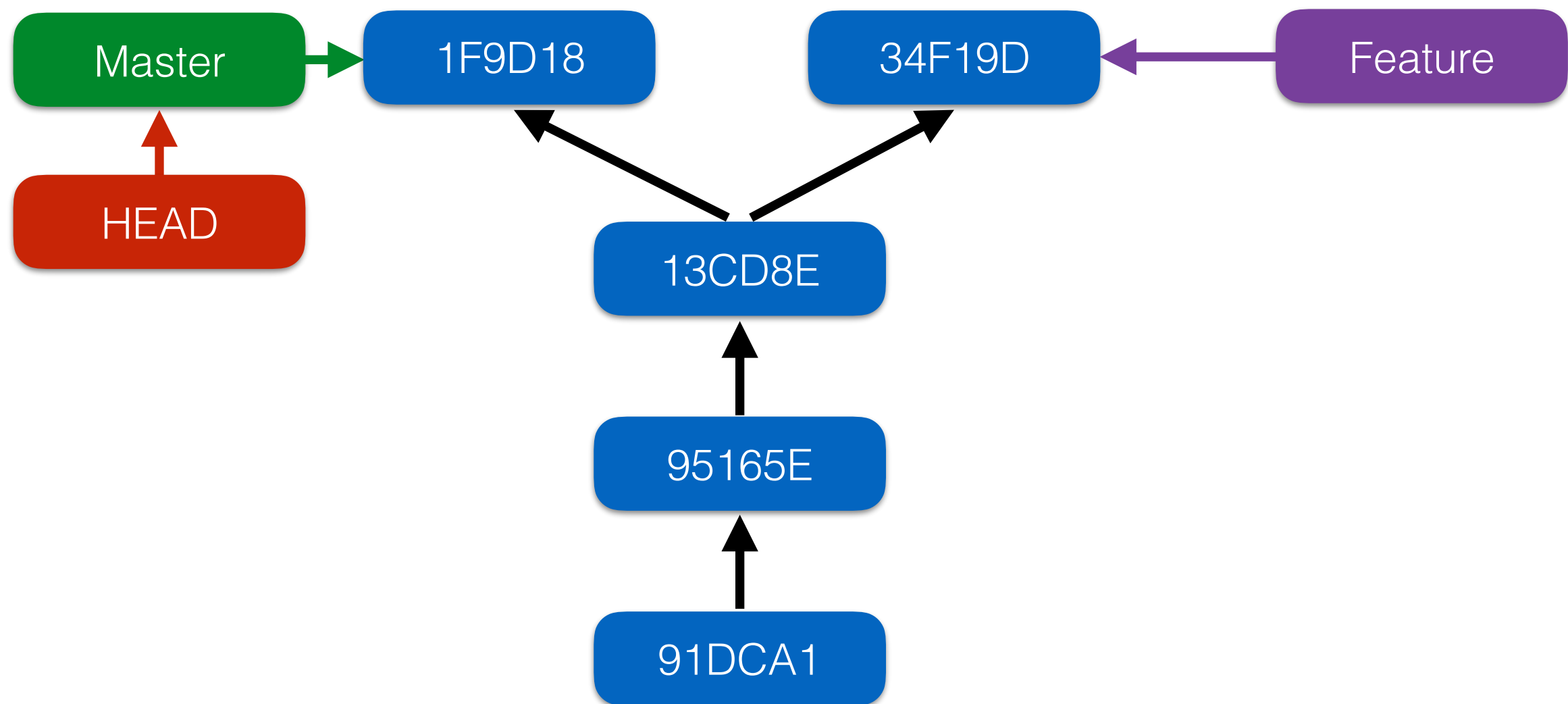




# Branching



# Branching



# Git Branching

- Creating a new branch (label)

```
git branch [branch name]
```

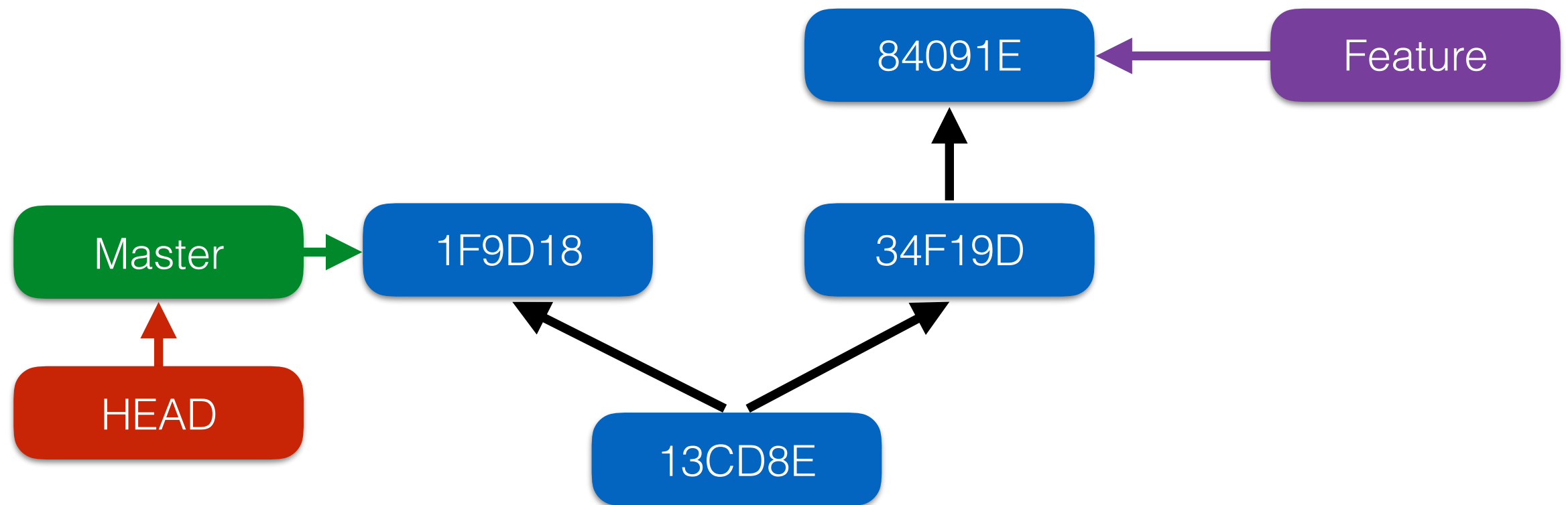
- Checking out the branch (move the HEAD)

```
git checkout [branch name]
```

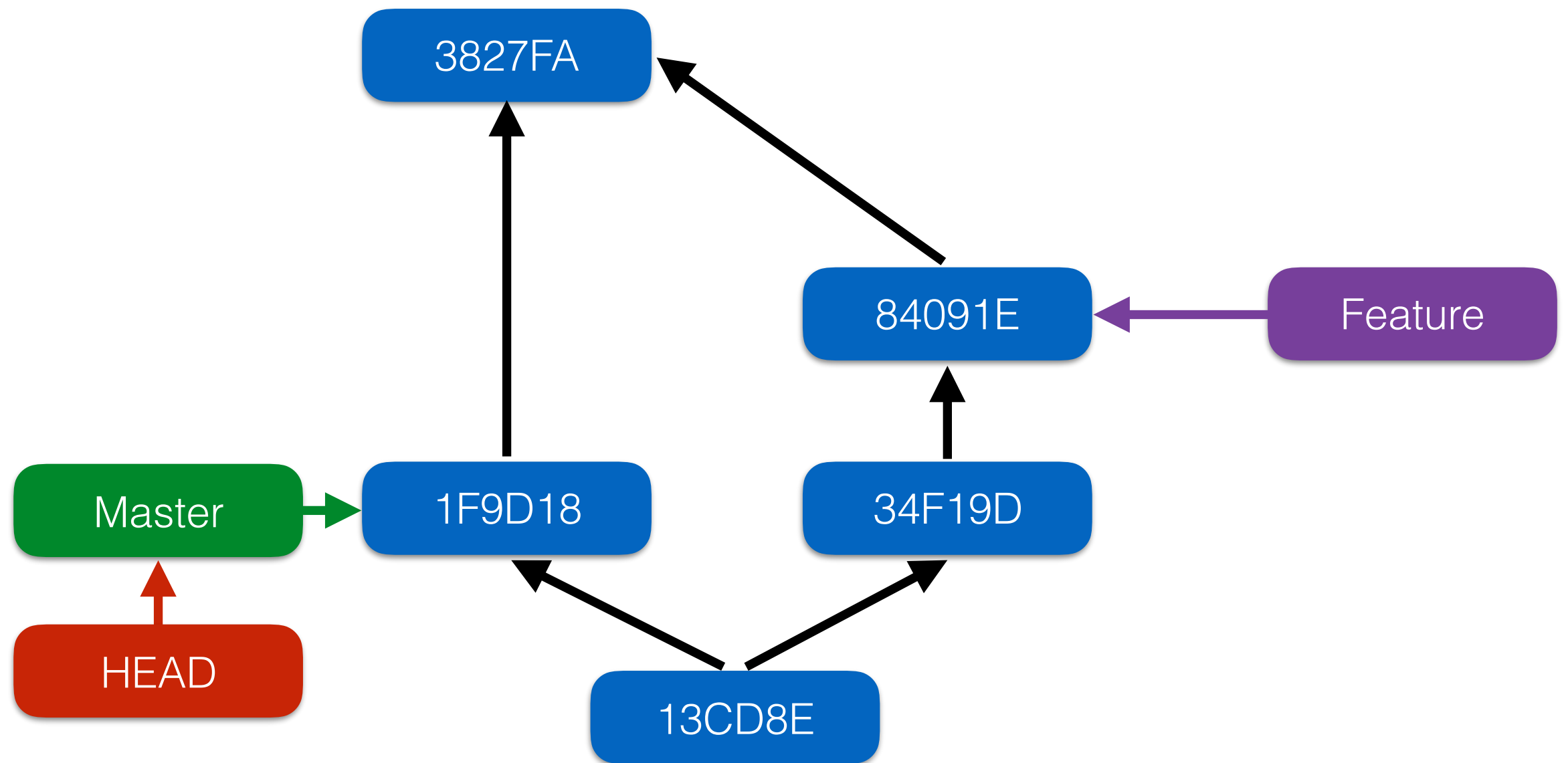
- Combining the above commands (create & checkout)

```
git checkout -b [branch name]
```

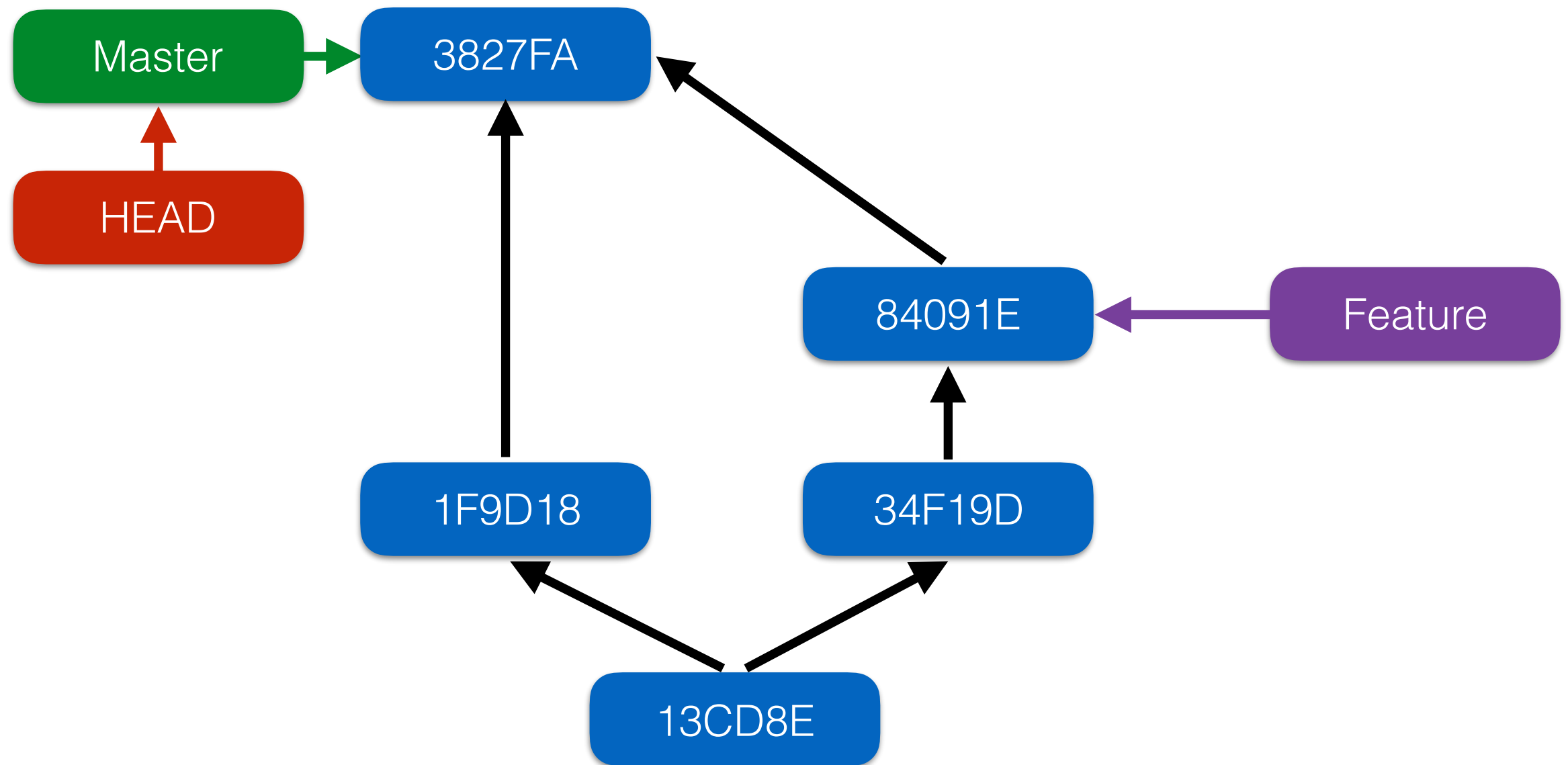
# Merging



# Merging



# Merging



# Git Merging

- Merging Steps
  - Checking out a branch to merge

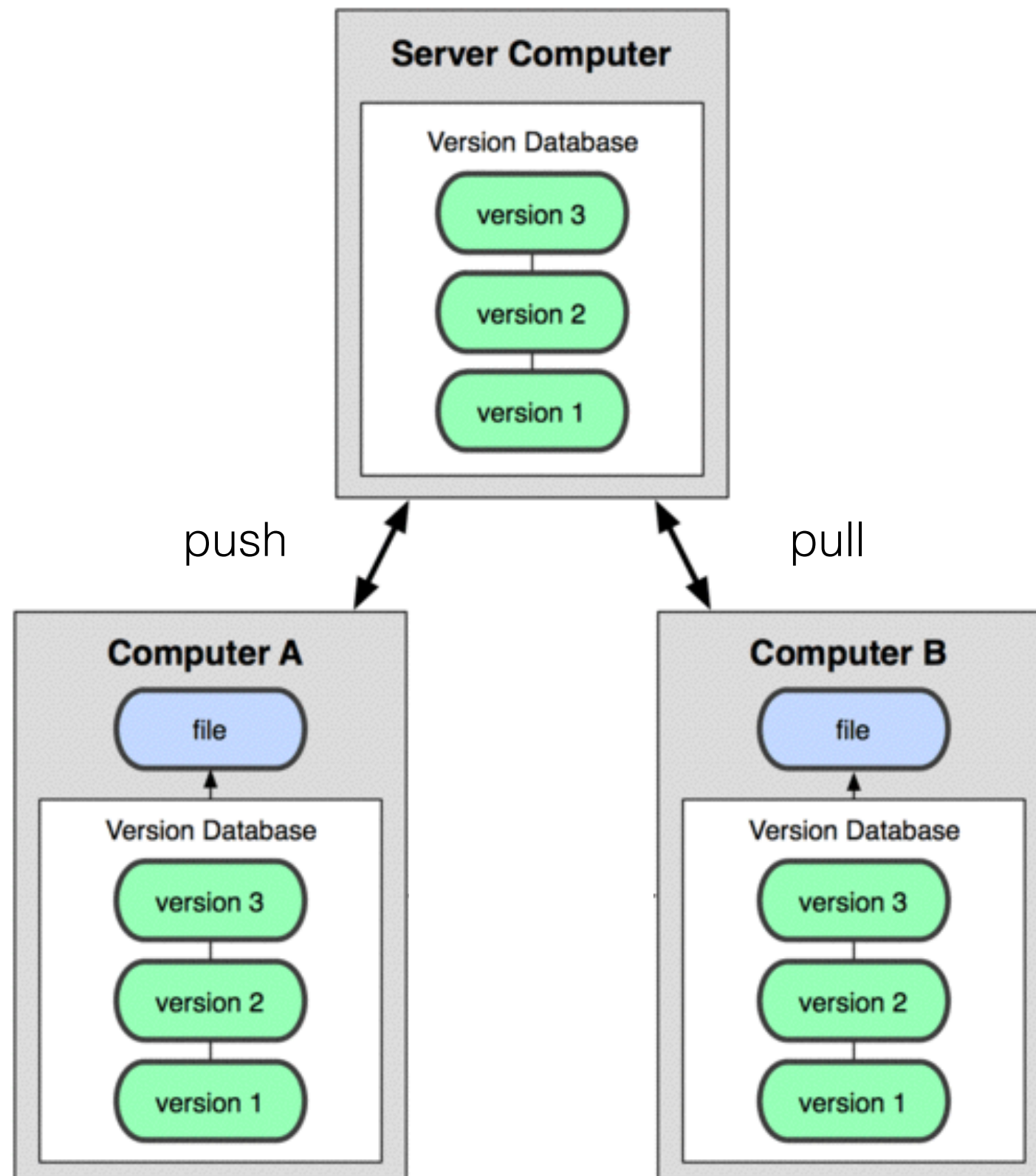
```
git checkout [branch 1 name]
```

- Merging another branch

```
git merge [branch 2 name]
```

# Remote Repositories





# Cloning & Pushing

- Cloning the remote repositories

```
git clone [Remote URL]
```

- The [Remote URL] is saved as **Origin**
- After committing a few versions, you can push the branch back to **Origin**

```
git push -u origin [Branch Name]
```

# Fetch & Pull

- Updating a branch from the remote repository
  - Fetching the remote repository to local

```
git fetch origin
```

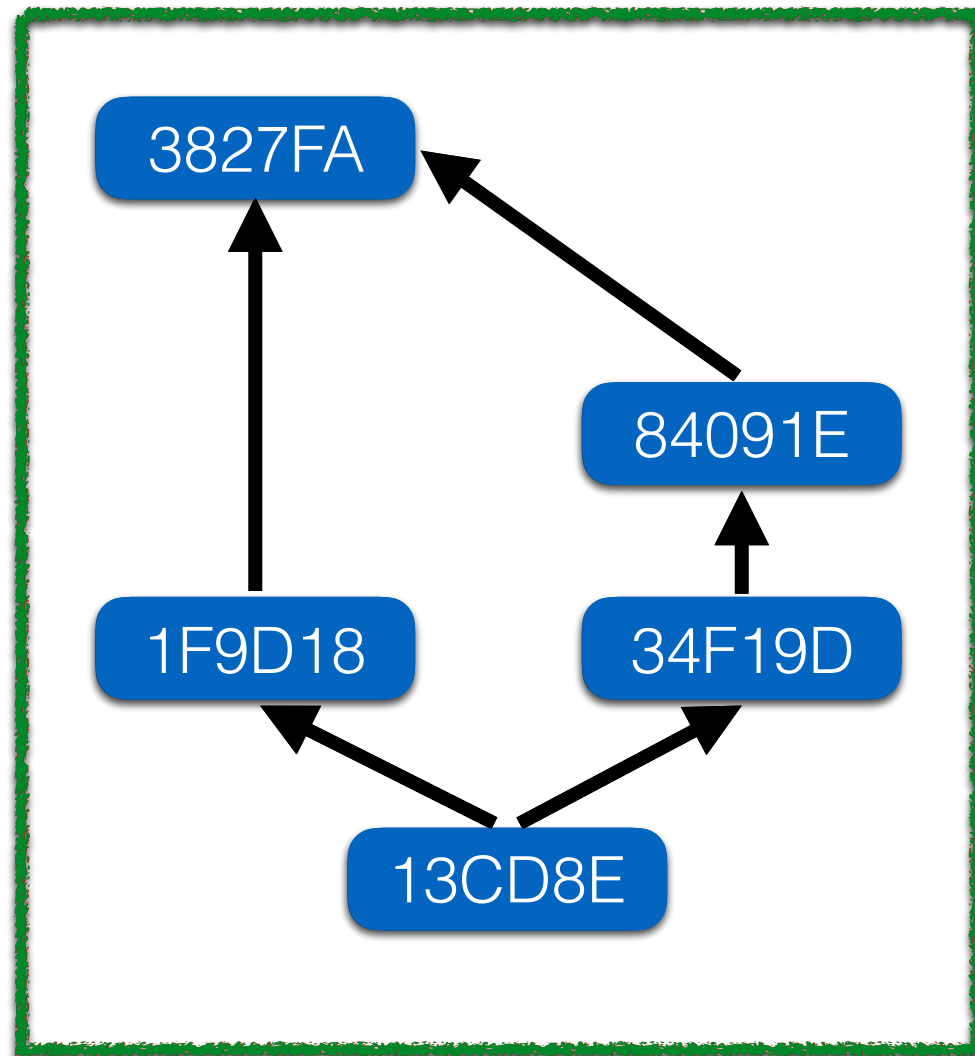
- Merging the remote branch

```
git merge origin/[Branch Name]
```

- Doing above commands in one command

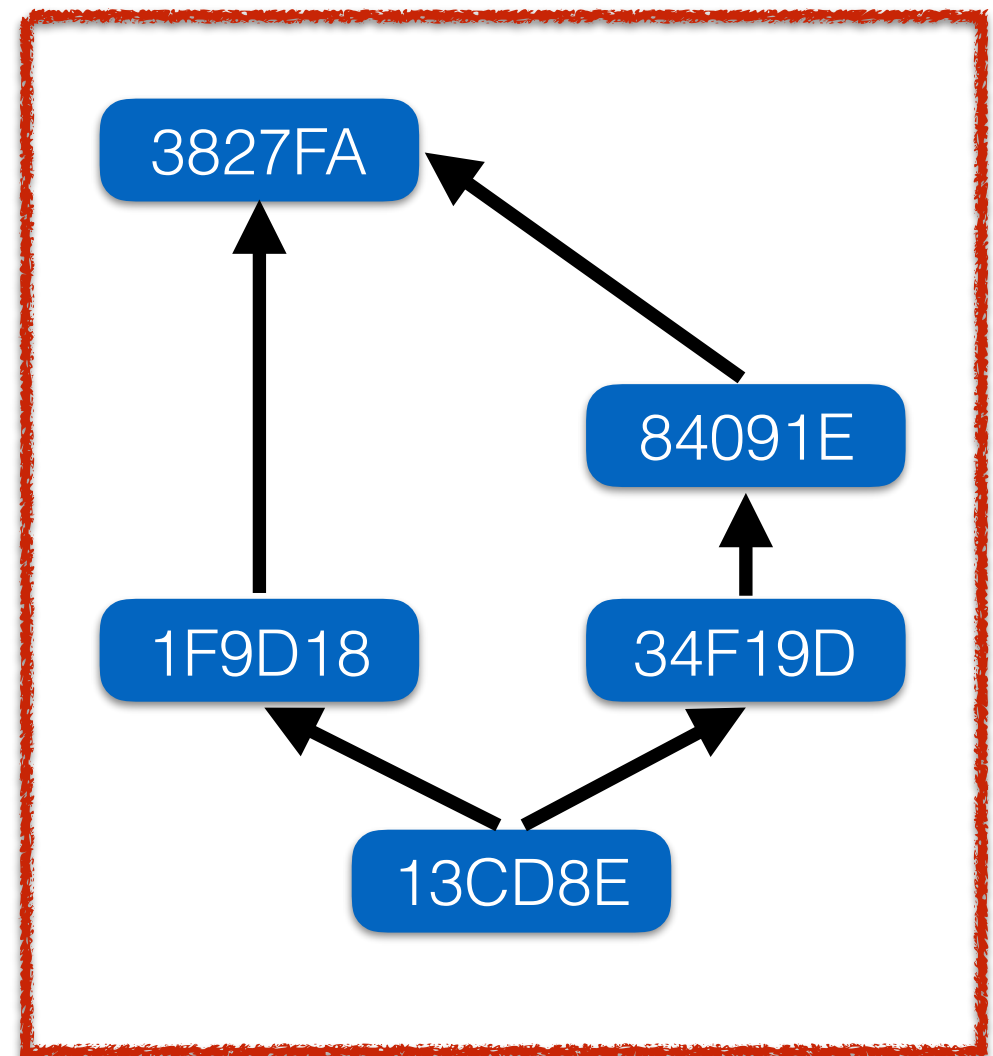
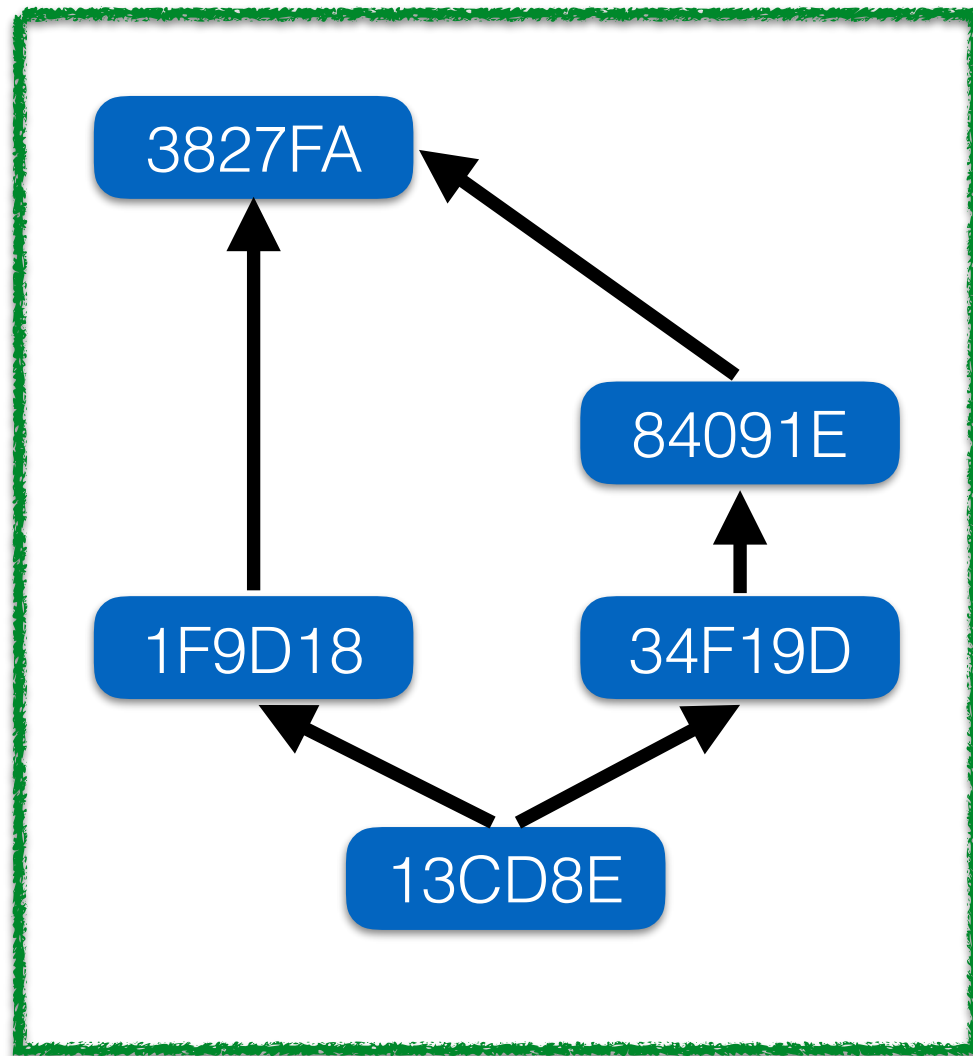
```
git pull [Branch Name]
```

# Fork



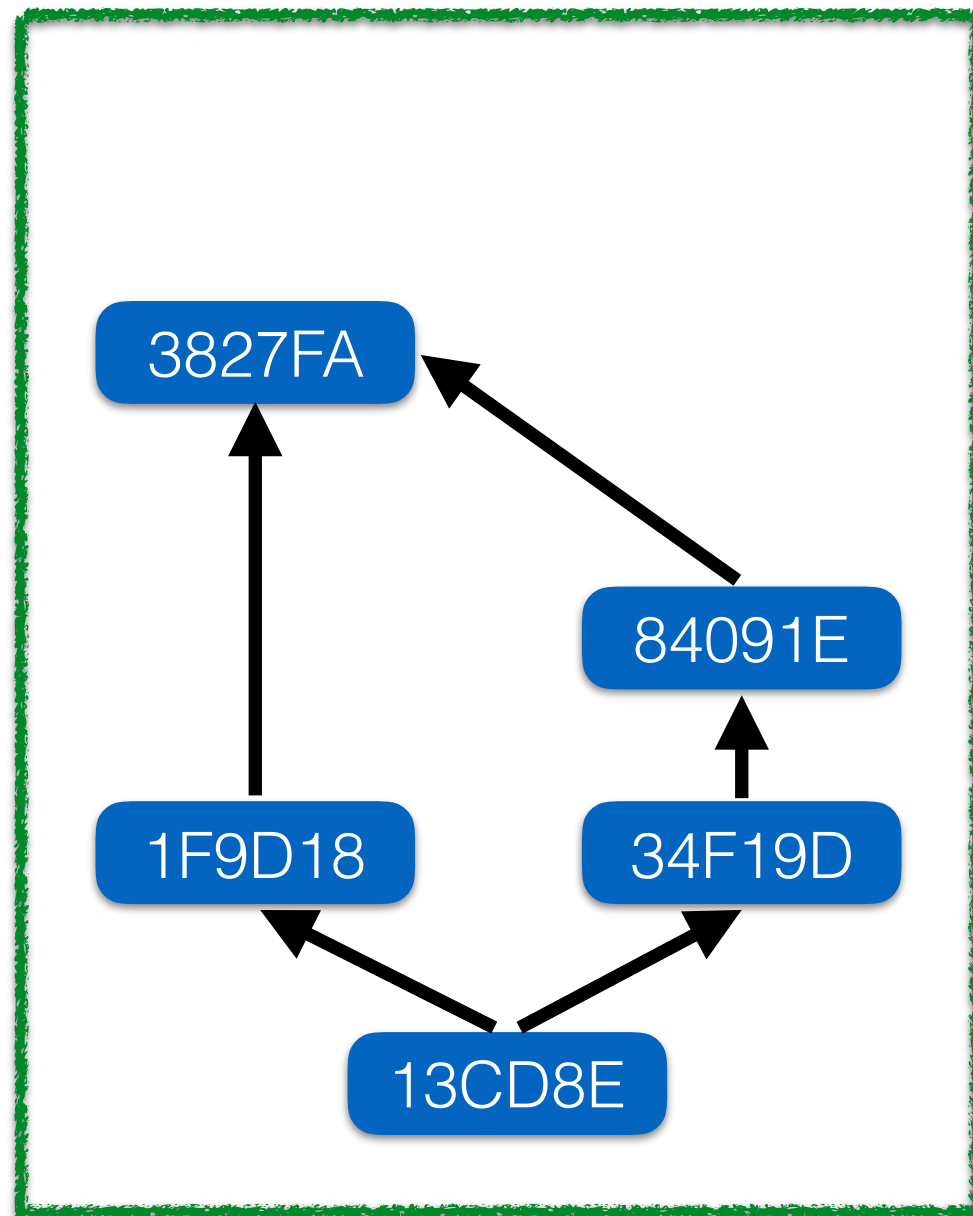
The Repo. Under TA's Account

# Fork

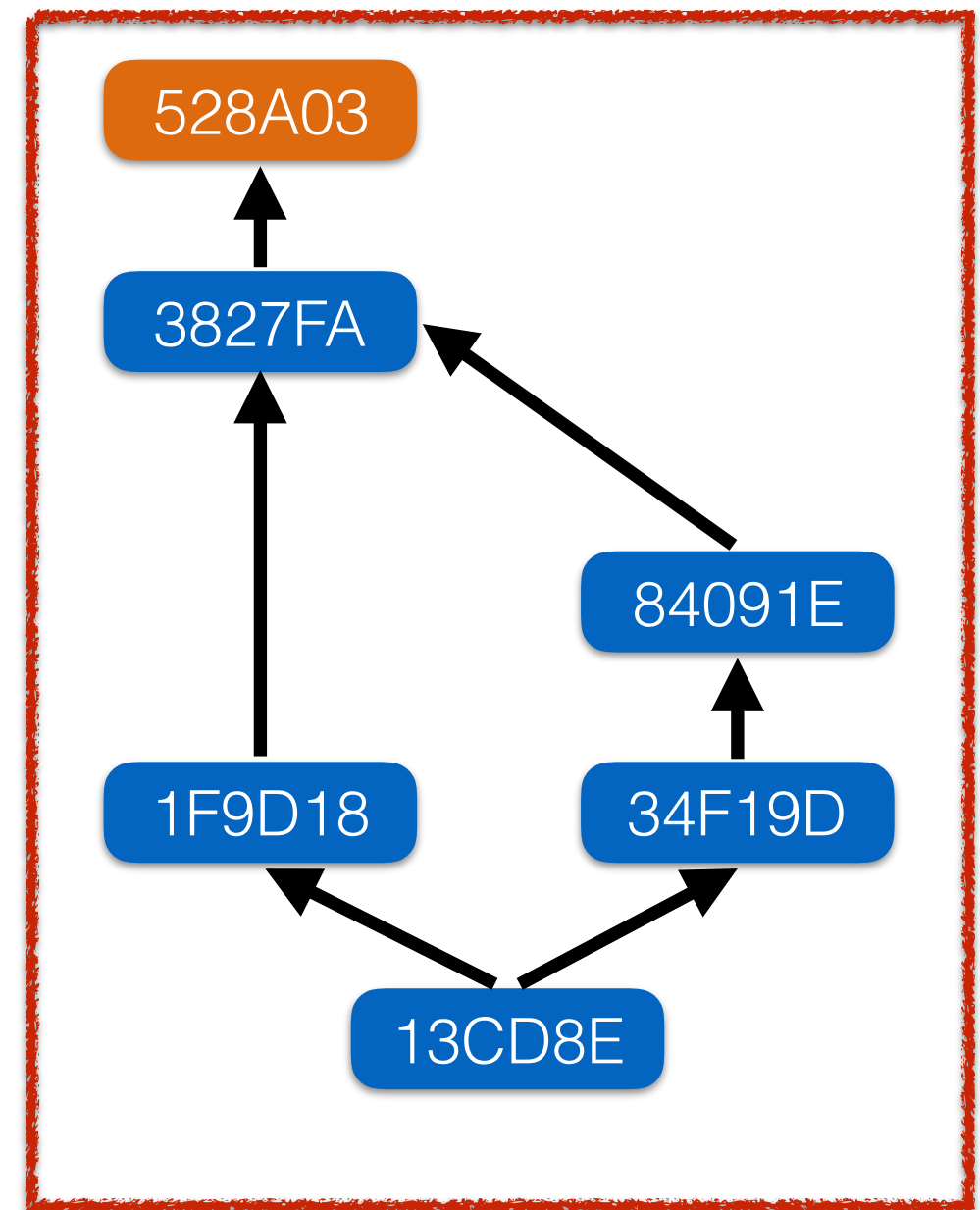


The Repo. Under TA's Account    The Repo. Under Your Account

# Pull (Merge) Request

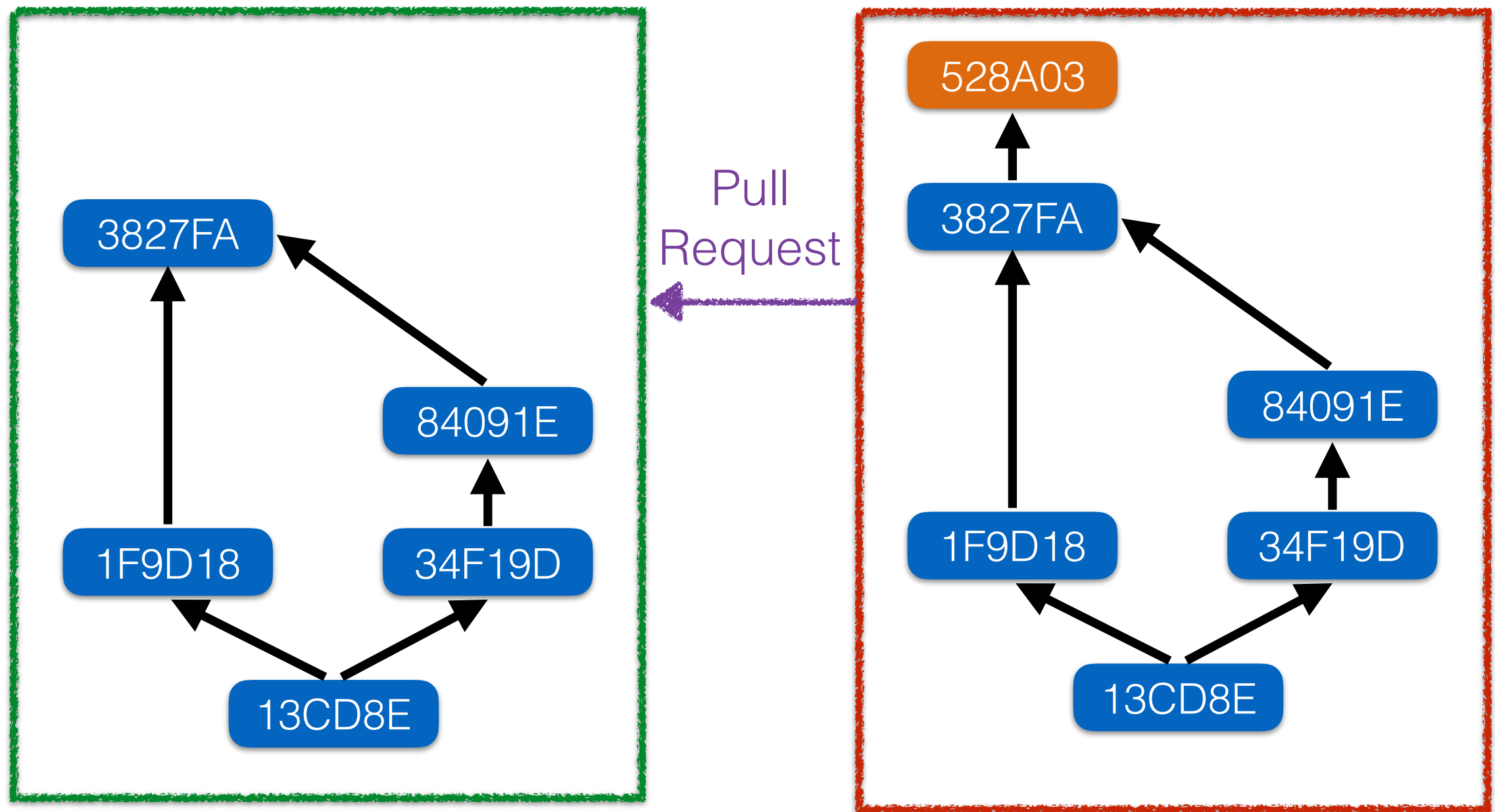


The Repo. Under TA's Account



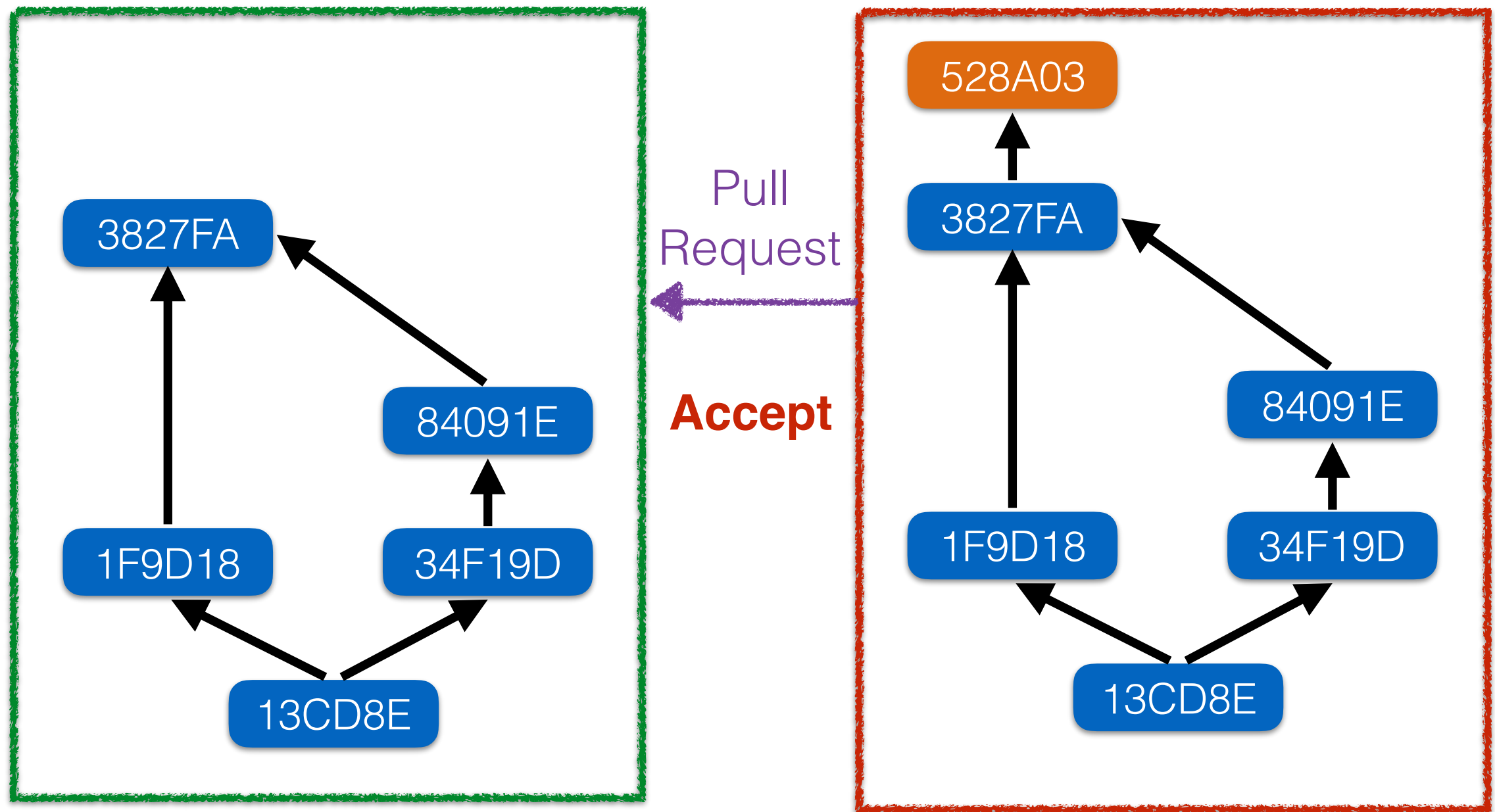
The Repo. Under Your Account

# Pull (Merge) Request



The Repo. Under TA's Account    The Repo. Under Your Account

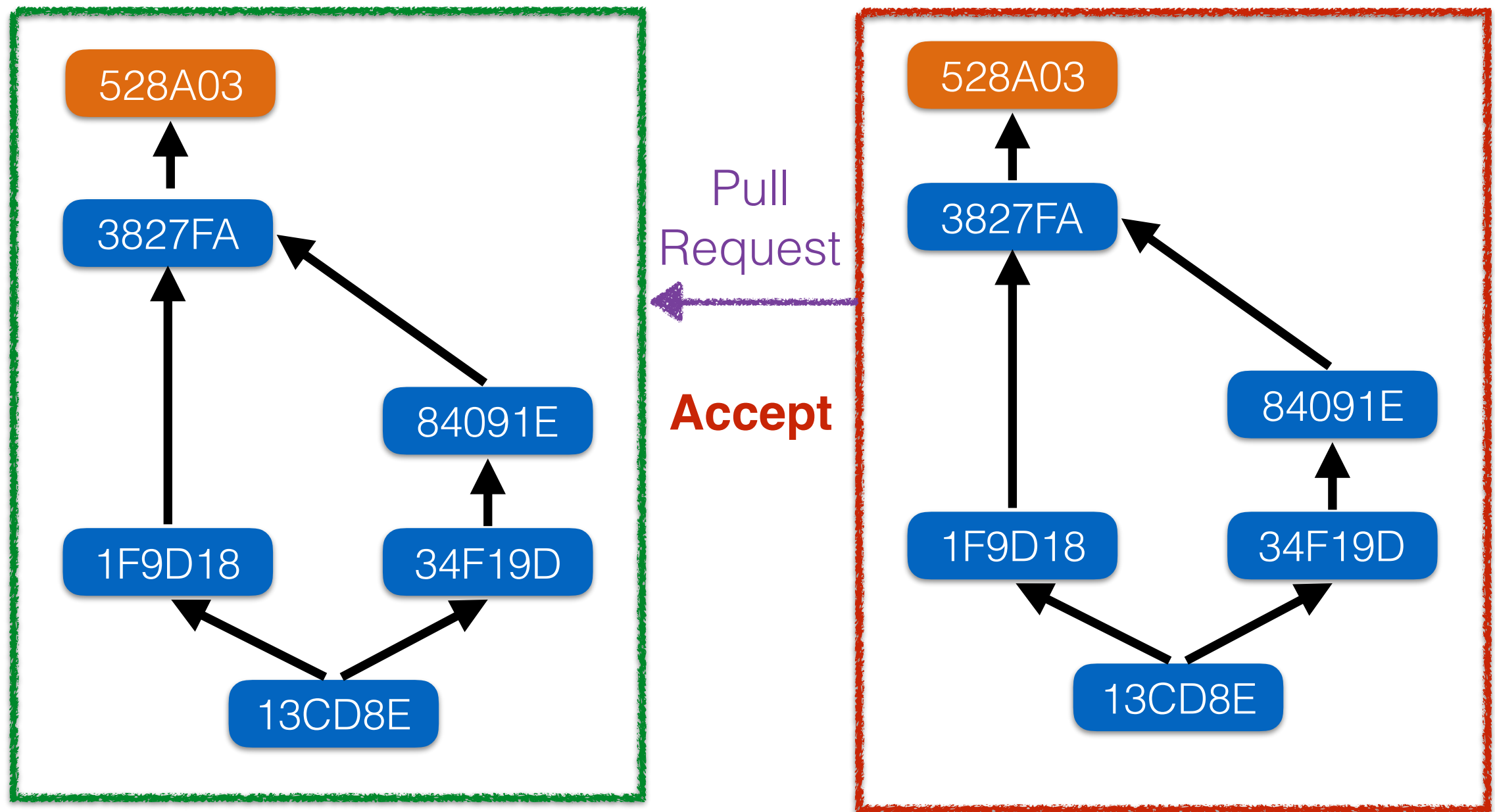
# Pull (Merge) Request



The Repo. Under TA's Account    The Repo. Under Your Account



# Pull (Merge) Request



The Repo. Under TA's Account    The Repo. Under Your Account

# .gitignore File

- You can ignore some files that you don't want them to be tracked by editing the .gitignore file
- Remember to track and commit your .gitignore file
- Don't know what should be in .gitignore ?
  - <https://github.com/github/gitignore>
  - <https://www.gitignore.io/>





axosoft

# GitKraken

# Reference

- Learn Git branching (interactive)
  - <http://pcottle.github.io/learnGitBranching/>
- Pro Git
  - <http://git-scm.com/book/>
- 寫給大家的 Git 教學
  - <http://www.slideshare.net/littlebtc/git-5528339>