Skill Pill: Introduction to Git and Version Control Lecture 1: Git ready!

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November 19, 2020

Slides by James Schloss, 2016

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kill Pill: Introduction to Git and Version Control
Lecture 1: Git nady!

Christopher Buckley

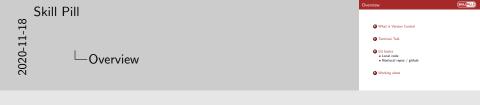
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Overview



- What is Version Control
- 2 Terminal Talk
- 3 Git basics
 - Local code
 - Nonlocal repos / github
- 4 Working alone



Why Git?



- Version control
- Easily compare and merge changes between any version
- Organize your work items



Before After

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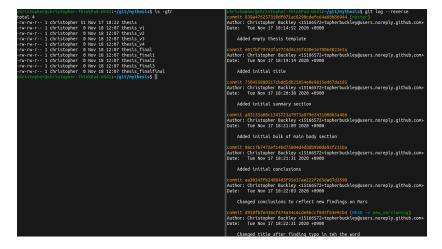
└─Why Git?



Traditional vs. Git Versioning



- What changed when
- Not limited to file name length to inform user of changes



Skill Pill What is Version Control

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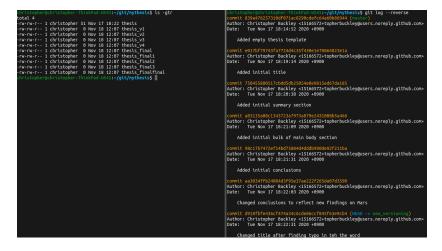
Traditional vs. Git Versioning



Traditional vs. Git Versioning



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Skill Pill What is Version Control

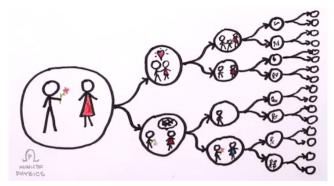
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Traditional vs. Git Versioning



Version Control





- Version control is a method that allows you to control different versions of things.
- Version control stores history and allows restoration to specific points in that history.

Skill Pill What is Version Control

└─Version Control

Terminal Talk



- There are multiple GUIs available for Git, such as one from GitHub called the GitHub **Desktop**. We will not be using this for religious perfectly scientific reasons.
- These reasons primarily revolve around flexibility and improved understanding of the Git tools.
- Everything we do will be usable on Deigo.
- The **Pro Git** book is available online at git-scm.com/book
- There is a cheatsheet for Git available here: https://www.git-tower.com/learn/cheatsheets/git



Skill Pill Terminal Talk

-Terminal Talk

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Your first repository



- A **repository** is a place to store code.
 - There are many sites to host your repository on (github, bitbucket), including your own local machine.
 - All of the essential parts of your repository can be found in the .git directory
 - GitHub (a website hosting Git repositories) ≠ Git (a set of tools for creating and managing those repositories).



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Terminal Talk

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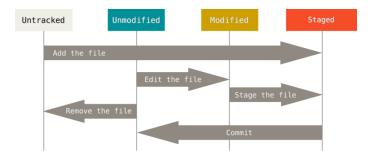
└─Your first repository

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File Lifecycle





- A new file is initially untracked
- When you use git add, it moves to the staging area and becomes staged
- After being committed (using git commit), a file is up-to-date and considered unmodified
- Changing a file makes it modified, but doesn't add it to the staging area

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File Lifecycle

Cleaning the stage



Finally, what is actually happening with your commits under the hood?

- Git has a staging area before commits that can be checked with **git status**. Anything in green is staged.
- If you wish to unstage the commit, simply type git reset.
- git reset will work for individual files and you may go back to any commit in the history.

git reset HEAD~1

- If you wish to undo a commit entirely, use the git revert command.
- git clean (with appropriate flags!) will remove any untracked files.



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-Cleaning the stage

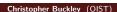
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git reset MEAD'S





Quick Exercise



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Terminal Talk

Quick Exercise

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Quick Exercise SESSICISE O Steps a commit O Unique the commit O Uniq

EXERCISE

- Stage a commit
- Unstage the commit
- Make a commit
- Undo the commit (DON'T DO THIS AFTER YOU PUSH!!!!!1111!!!11!!)

The local repo



Let's git started.

- To initialize a git repository, simply type git init in a directory (preferably empty for now)
- This creates a folder .git/, where all your repository information is held.
- Git tracks **commits**. Check these commits with git log.
- git status checks any changes since the last commit.
- git add adds new files.
- git commit commits anything in the staging area - git status shows these files in green by default.



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└─The local repo

Let's git started

To initialize a git repository, simply type git

- init in a directory (preferably empty for now) repository information is held.
- u Git tracks commits. Check these con
- u git status checks any changes since the last
- a git add adds new files.
- u git commit commits anything in the staging



Quick Exercise



EXERCISE

- Open a terminal
- Create a new directory and run git init
- Create a file and run git status
- Use a combination of **git add** and **git commit** to add a new file to the git repository.
- Oheck the git log.

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—Terminal Talk
—Quick Exercise

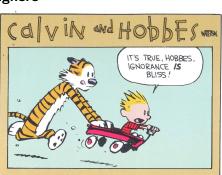
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Ignorance is bliss



- Keep your repository clean! Do your best to commit as few images and data files as possible!
- You can do this by ignoring certain file extensions in a .gitignore file.
- Great templates for projects of many types found at https://github.com/github/gitignore
- # Example gitignore configuration
- *.log
- *.tar
- *.gz *.exe
- *.dat
- *.lvlps



Skill Pill Terminal Talk -Ignorance is bliss

You can do this by ignoring certain file extensions in a .gitignore file

+.dat *.lvlps



Quick Exercise



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Terminal Talk

-Quick Exercise

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EXERCISE

- Touch multiple files with various extensions, one of which should be .dat.
- 2 Ignore the .dat file, but commit all the others.
- Be sure to write a clear message describing what you did.
- Check the git log

git with it!



Now we move to the fun* stuff: working with online repositories.

- For this, we will be using **github**.
- We'll begin by creating a GitHub repository using the website.
 - If we're working on a project that's already hosted on a remote Git server, we can skip this step.
- Next, we use **git clone** to download a copy.
- From here, you can do the following:
 - git push to push any changes you may have to the online repository.
 - git pull to take any changes from the repository.

*Here, the word *fun* is subject to interpretation.



Skill Pill Terminal Talk -Nonlocal repos / github 2020-**-git** with it!

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Quick Exercise



EXERCISE

- Create a new GitHub repository using a browser.
- 2 Clone the new repository* to our local disk:

git clone git@github.com:oist/skillpill-git.git

or

git clone https://github.com/oist/skillpill-git.git

- Make some simple commits and test the process of pushing and (with the help of a partner) pulling stuff from that repo.
- *The examples here show cloning the SkillPill Git repository replace the links as appropriate!

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Terminal Talk

Nonlocal repos / github

Quick Exercise

Quick Exercise

EXERCISE

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What it will feel like...



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- git is not intuitive to start with, but it's a powerful tool for storing and restoring history, and working collaboratively with other people.
- The more you use it, the more you will like it. Think Stockholm syndrome.
- Operations that you use frequently will become easy.
- Operations you use infrequently, you can Google!

THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL. COOL. HOU DO WE USE IT? NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZE THESE SHELL COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP. IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT, AND DOUNLOAD A FRESH COPY.

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Nonlocal repos / github

What it will feel like...

Operations you use infrequently, you

Christopher Buckley (OIST)

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November 19, 2020

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Write clear commit messages!



	COMMENT	DATE
Q	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
þ	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
þ	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
þ	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
Q.	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
þ	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
0	ARAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
þ	ADKFJ5LKDFJ5DKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
¢	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
þ	HAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

Skill Pill -Terminal Talk -Nonlocal repos / github Write clear commit messages! Write clear commit messages HERE HAVE CODE **ADKETSLKDFTSDKLFT** AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT

MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE

Checking out your versions



We now know how to work with both local and online repositories, but what about using different versions?

- **git checkout** allows you to view the repository at any commit (found with **git log**).
- You may also checkout specific files like so:

git checkout a1e8fb5 hello.py

- Note that the most recent commit is **HEAD** and the one just before that is $\mathbf{HEAD} \sim \mathbf{1}$
- This command will be used later, so keep it in mind!

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Terminal Talk
Nonlocal repos / github
Checking out your versions

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git checkout ale8fb5 bello.py

This command will be used later, so keep it in mind!

Final Comments



- git is weird. It's not intuitive, but it's the best way to collaborate with people on open projects.
- It's also great even if you don't collaborate!
- Whenever you are using git, think about other people and how they will perceive your comments. Would you be able to understand your own cryptic commit messages?
- You will make mistakes. Don't worry about it. Your entire history is backed up already. Learn from your mistakes and don't make them again!
- Read error messages carefully they can be useful/informative/instructive.



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-Final Comments

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