

Git Workshop

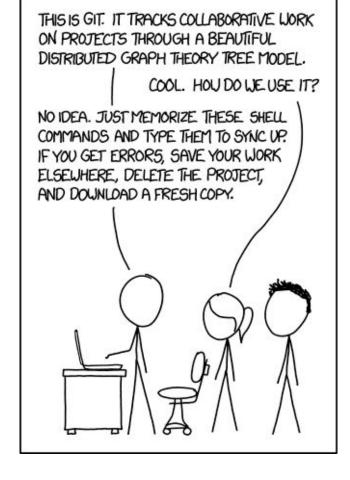
Spring 2024 - Alex Meall



Agenda

- Intro to Git + How to Use Git
- Repo tour
- Hands-on Git Experience







Introducing Git

Version Control Software for tracking files

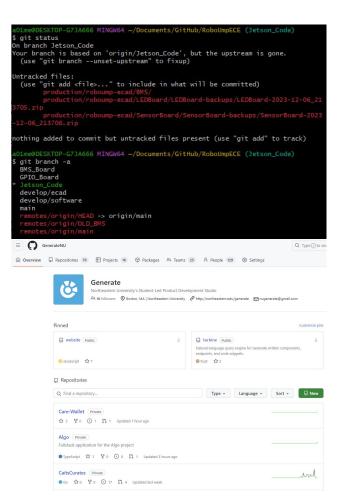
Git vs. GitHub

- Git: Local software on your machine
- GitHub: Remote container (repo/repository) for code
 - https://github.com



Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.





Repositories

A repository (repo) is the place where project files are stored

Remote vs. Local Repo

- Remote Repo: Centralized container for code
- Local Repo: Cloned copy of the remote repo that lives on your machine as files

As changes are made, the remote repo and your local repo will become out of sync

How do we fix this?

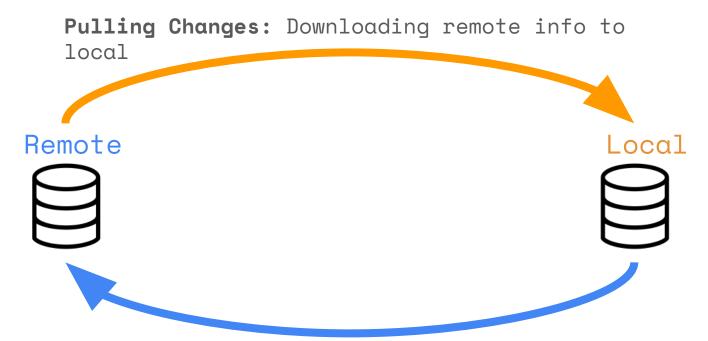
Remote master repo push pull clone clone local repo ~you/cs75/cs75_lab2 add, commit add, commit add, commit

partner

From cs.swarthmore.edu



Pulling vs. Pushing





Pushing Changes: Uploading local info to remote

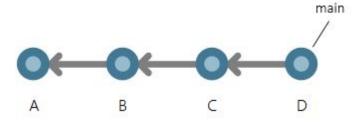
Committing

Commits act as a "virtual breadcrumb trail"

Commits show:

- Who made the commit
- What files were changed
- Message written by committer

"Pull the trigger" and save changes



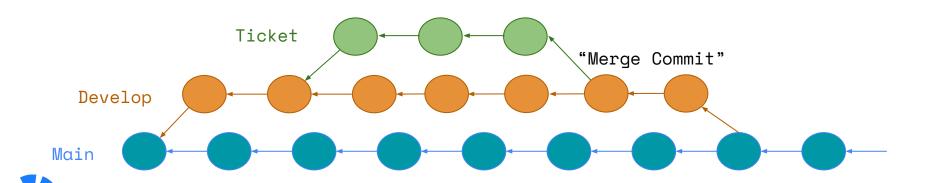


Branches

Branches allow for the development and testing of new features without risking breaking the production-level project

- "Branch off of" other branches
- Branches don't update along with other branches

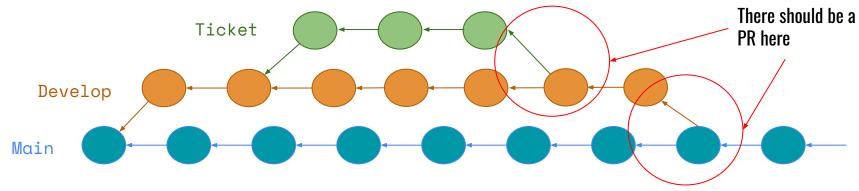
How to combine branches back together?



Merging/Pull Requests

Check for conflicts → if none found, merge
Pull Requests (PRs) allow for code/file review before a merge

PRs can be updated before merging

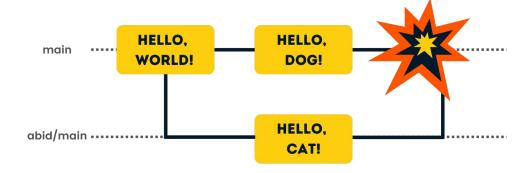




Conflicts

Two main types of merge conflicts:

- Branch merge conflicts
- Commit conflicts





Basic Git Commands

git pull	Update local repo with changes in remote
git status	See state of all files in local repo
git add	Add changed files to the staging area
git commit	Locally record changes to repo
git push	Update remote repo with local changes
git branch	List/modify/create branches
git switch	Switches your "active branch"



Good Git Hygiene

Before doing work:

• Check branch and "git pull"

Commit:

- Whenever a change is made (1 commit, 1 purpose)
- Only necessary files that have been tested

Commit messages should be:

- Clear and concise, and describe what was changed + why
- "Motor ramp function" vs. "Added motor ramp up function to prevent overcurrent shutdown"



Git Demo

