

Git mastery in twenty minutes increments

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Introduction

A series of twenty-minute presentations on Git.

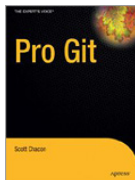


Figure: Only essential information is presented here; for in-depth knowledge check the slide notes for references and read the Pro Git book by Scott Chacon.

`http://git-scm.com/book/`

Outline

- 1 Understanding Git objects
- 2 Understanding Git renames
- 3 Understanding Git remotes

Commit objects

sha1 hash of:

- Message
- Author / committer
- Date
- Parents (if any)
- Pointer to the contents (tree)

Demonstration

- Create two commits
- View the raw commit

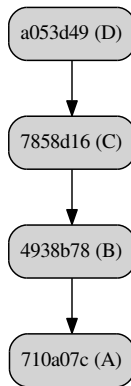
Branches

- A commit knows its parents!
- Branch names are for humans
 - master
 - origin/master

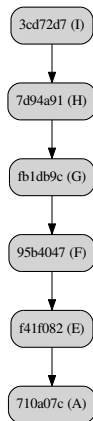
Demonstration

- Create feature branch (off master)
- Make a commit
- Merge into master
- Delete the branch

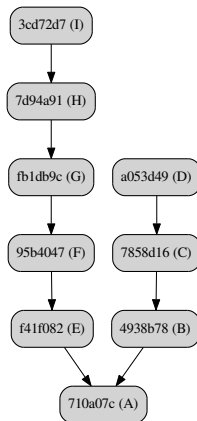
Directed acyclic graph (DAG)



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Directed acyclic graph (DAG)



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- 2 Understanding Git renames**
- 3 Understanding Git remotes

Git refs

“refname” may refer to:

- sha1
- master
- origin/master
- HEAD
- HEAD~1
- Tags
- Many, many others; see `git-rev-parse(1)` for more

refs are for humans

- A ref points to an object
- That's it

Demonstration

- Delete the ref that points to `master`

Objects without refs are garbage collected

- Unreachable objects older than 30 days
- The reflog counts as a reference
 - reflog entries are pruned after 90 days

Demonstration

- Create a branch
- Make a new commit
- Delete that branch

Outline

- 1 Understanding Git objects
- 2 Understanding Git refnames
- 3 Understanding Git remotes**

Remotes

- Fetching from a remote adds to your local DAG
- “Remote branches” are stored locally
- You don’t need to define a remote to fetch

Demonstration

- Fetch a remote branch
- Compare commits
- Compare changes
- Merge the remote branch

Remote tracking

- At-a-glance comparison
- Syntactic sugar
- Track any ref (not just “remote branches”)