분산 버전 관리 도구: Git

Basic

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학습 내용

- Git
 - 실습 1

- GitHub
 - 실습 2



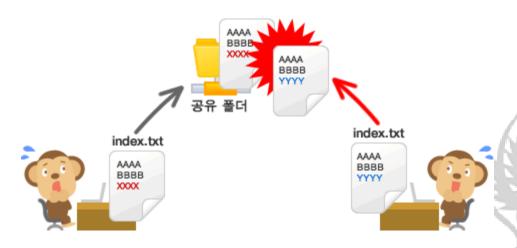
Git



버전 관리



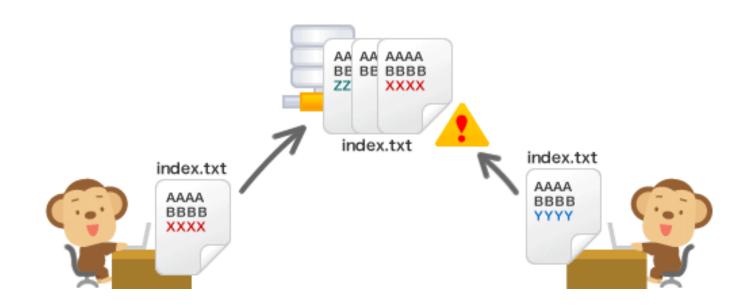




* 출처: https/backlogtool.com/git-guide/kr/intro/intro1_3.html



버전 관리





버전 관리 시스템 (Version Control System)

- 동일한 정보에 대한 여러 버전을 관리하는 것
 - 파일의 변화를 시간에 따라 기록하여 과거 특정 시점의 버전을 다시 불러올 수 있는 시스템
- 왜 사용하는가?
 - 백업
 - 잘못되었을 때 복구를 돕기 위하여
 - 버전 관리
 - 프로젝트 진행 중 과거의 어떤 시점으로 돌아갈 수 있게 하기 위하여
 - 소스 코드의 변경 사항을 추적하기 위하여
 - 코드의 특정 부분이 왜 그렇게 쓰여 졌는지 의미를 추적하기 위하여



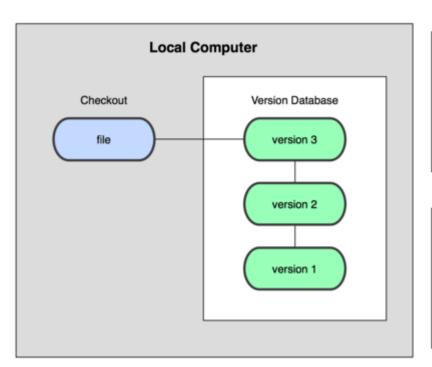
버전 관리 시스템 (Version Control System)

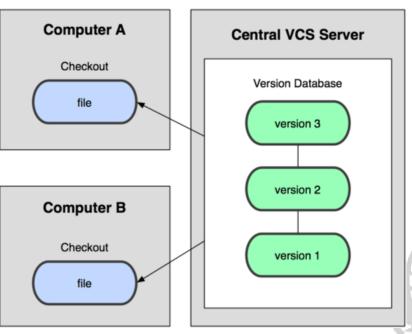
- 왜 사용하는가? (cont'd)
 - 협업 도구
 - 여러 사람이 같은 프로젝트에 참여할 경우, 각자가 수정한 부분을 팀원 전체가 동기화하는 과정을 자동화하기 위하여
 - 소스 코드에서 누가 수정했는지 추적하기 위하여
 - 대규모 수정 작업을 더욱 안전하게 진행하기 위하여
 - 개발 편의성
 - 가지내기(Branch)로 프로젝트에 영향을 최소화 하면서 새로운 부분을 개발하기 위하여
 - 접붙이기(Merge)로 검증이 끝난 후 새로이 개발된 부분을 본류(trunk)에 합치기 위하여
 - "많은 오픈 소스 프로젝트에서 어떠한 형태로든 버전 관리를 사용하고 있으므로"



로컬 vs 중앙집중형 VCS

- 로컬: 1인 개발 시 사용, 팀 단위 사용 시 부적합
- 중앙집중형: 간단한 구조, single point of failure (SPOF)





버전 관리 시스템 (Version Control System)

- 유사 시스템
 - 소스 코드 관리(Source Code Management, SCM)
 - SW 버전 관리(Software Version Management)
 - SW 형상 관리(Software Configuration Management)
 - 리비전 관리 시스템 (Revision Control System)
- 널리 쓰이는 SW
 - SVN (Subversion)
 - Mercurial
 - Git



버전 관리 시스템 (Version Control System)

로컬 전용	무료/오픈 소스	SCCS (1972), RCS (1982)
	유료/상용	PVCS (1985), QVCS (1991)
클라이언트/ 서버	무료/오픈 소스	CVS (1986, 1990 in C), CVSNT (1998), QVCS Enterprise (1998), Subversion (2000)
	뮤료/상용	Software Change Manager (1970s), Panvalet (1970s), Endevor (1980s), DSEE (1984), Synergy (1990), ClearCase (1992), CMVC (1994), Visual SourceSafe (1994), Perforce (1995), StarTeam (1995), Integrity (2001), Surround SCM (2002), AccuRev SCM (2002), SourceAnywhere (2003), SourceGear Vault (2003), Team Foundation Server (2005), Rational Team Concert (2008)
분산	무료/오픈 소스	GNU arch (2001), Darcs (2002), DCVS (2002), ArX (2003), Monotone (2003), SVK (2003), Codeville (2005), Bazaar (2005), Git (2005), Mercurial (2005), Fossil (2007), Veracity (2010)
	뮤료/상용	TeamWare (1990s?), Code Co-op (1997), BitKeeper (1998), Plastic SCM (2006)

^{*} 출처: http://blog.gaerae.com/2015/03/comparison-of-revision-control-software.html



Git: the stupid content tracker

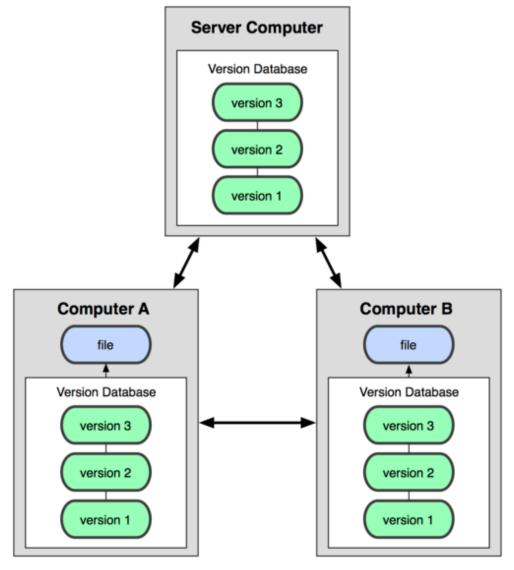
- 분산 버전관리 시스템
 - Distributed Version Control System (DVCS)
 - 여러 사람이 협업하는 환경에서 문서변경사항을 관리하는 시스템
- 이름
 - 영국 속어로 바보
 - Global Information Tracker?
- 특징
 - Free and Open source
 - Easy to learn
 - Tiny footprint
 - Lighting fast performance

git1

1.(영·속어) 쓸모없는 놈 2.바보 자식 미국 [git] <</ri>○)영국 [git]○)



Git: DVCS



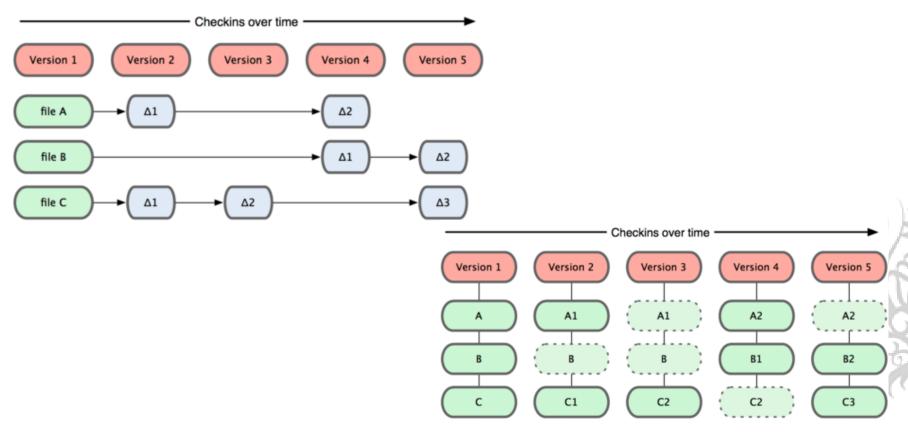
Git: brief history

- 2005년 리눅스 개발 커뮤니티에 의해 개발
- 기존 방식
 - ~2002: 단순 압축 (스냅샷)과 패치를 통해 버전 관리
 - ~2005: BitKeeper 사용. 유료 전환되며 Git 개발
- 설계 목표 (vs. BitKeeper)
 - 빠른 속도
 - 단순한 구조
 - 비선형적인 개발 (수천 개의 동시 다발적인 브랜치)
 - 완벽한 분산
 - 리눅스 커널 같은 대형 프로젝트에도 유용할 것 (속도나 데이터 크기 면)



Git 특징 1

- 단순성: 변화된 부분만을 기록하는 것이 아니라, 전체를 버전 별로 보존
 - 델타 방식 vs. 스냅샷 방식
 - Git은 스냅샷 방식으로, 언제나 데이터를 추가해나가는 방식



Git 특징 2

- 빠른 속도: 로컬에서 명령 실행
 - 분산된 형태로 관리되기 때문에 가능함

- 무결성: 변화된 파일에 대한 체크섬 관리
 - 파일, 디렉토리에 대한 SHA-1 Checksum을 이용해 분산 구조에서 무결성을 보장함
 - Git은 모든 데이터를 checksum hash 형태로 관리함

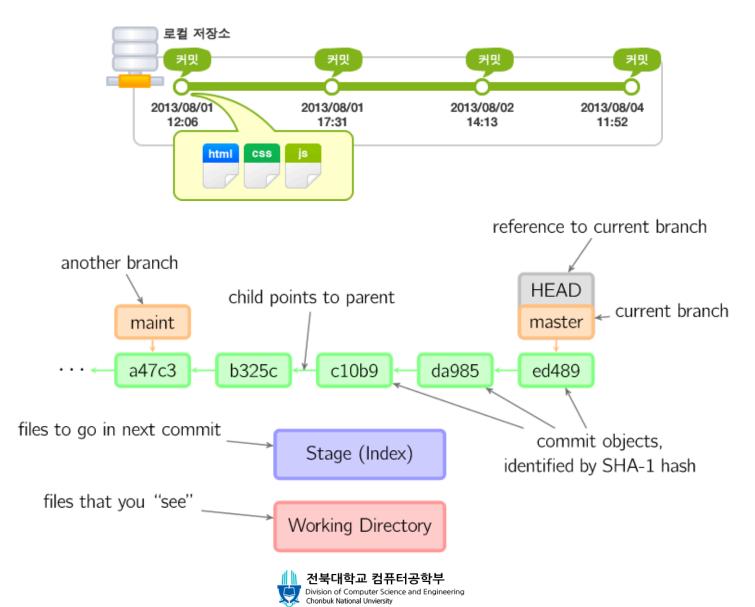


Git의 3가지 영역 (혹은 상태)

- 작업 폴더(Working Directory)
 - 사용자가 변경하는 실제 파일이 들어가는 폴더
- 스테이지(Stage, Index)
 - 변경사항을 관리할 파일들의 리스트
 - 작업 폴더 중에서 커밋할 파일만을 모아둘 수 있음
- 변경이력(History, Git directory, repository)
 - 커밋(Commit)이라 불리는 변경사항 묶음과 커밋들의 연결관계

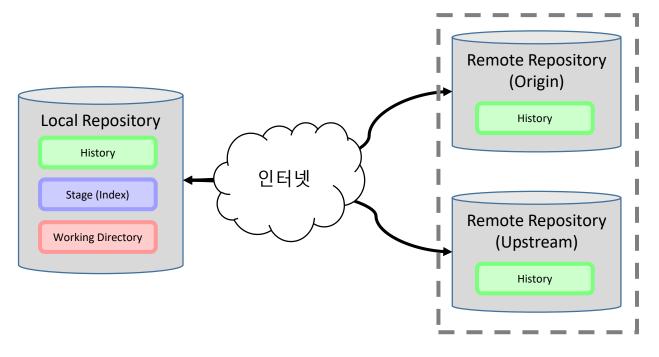


일반적인 git의 동작 상태



로컬저장소와 원격저장소

- 협업을 위해서는 원격저장소가 필수적
- 로컬저장소와 원격저장소 간에 이력을 주고받을 수 있음
- 원격저장소가 여러 개 일 수 있음



많이 사용되는 원격 저장소

- GitHub
- BitBucket
- GitLab

로컬 – 원격 저장소 간의 이동

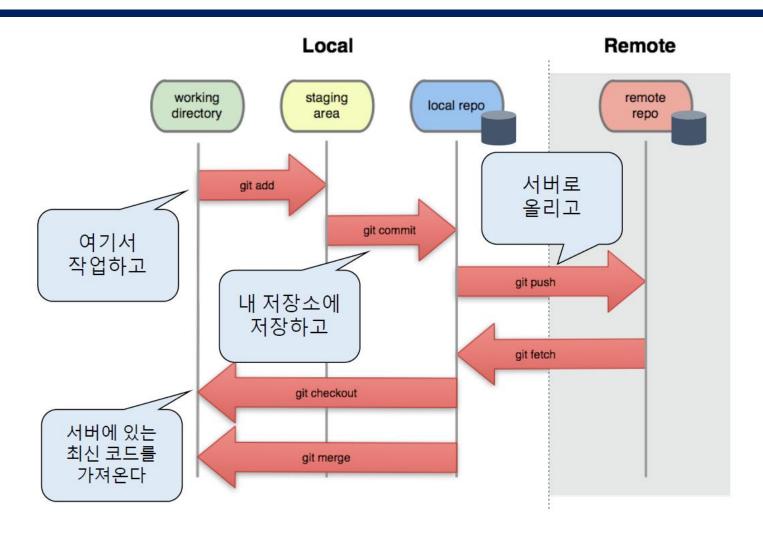


그림 출처: http://pismute.github.io/whygitisbetter/#everything-is-local



실습#1

Git 설치 및 시작





Git 설치

https://git-scm.com/



• 설치가 끝나면, 시작 메뉴 > 모든 프로그램 > Git > Git Bash를 실행

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/hcpark

g
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~
$ git --version
git version 2.10.1.windows.1
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~
$ [
```

Git 설정

- 사용자명 및 e-mail 설정 (gmail 이용)
 - \$ git config –global user.name " <사용자명> "
 - \$ git config –global user.email " <메일 주소>"
- 색상 설정 (자동)
 - \$ git config --global color.ui auto



Git 저장소 만들기

- \$ mkdir tutorial
- \$ cd tutorial
- \$ git init
 - 결과: Initialized empty Git repository in c:\Users/yourname/Desktop/tutorial/.git/

- 로컬 저장소 완성
 - Is
 - Is –al



Your first COMMIT

- 메모장 등을 이용해 test.c 작성, tutorial 폴더에 저장
 - Notepad test.c
 - vi 사용 가능
- \$ git status

```
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ ls
test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Initial commit
Untracked files:
   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        test.c
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$
```



Your first COMMIT

• \$ git add test.c

```
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git add test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Initial commit
Changes to be committed:
   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file: test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ |
```

• \$ git commit -m "your comment"

```
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git commit -m "my first commit"
[master (root-commit) d7a71a5] my first commit
1 file changed, 7 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 test.c

hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$
```

저장소 이력 확인

• \$ git log

```
$ git log
commit d7a71a5edfb5e0e2fea75032f6bad8ce374b886f
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 16:36:34 2017 +0900

my first commit
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ |
```



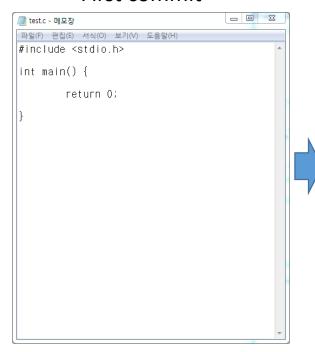
새로운 commit 작성하기

```
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ notepad test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified: test.c
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git commit -m "second commit"
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
       modified: test.c
no changes added to commit
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git add test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git commit -m "second commit"
                                                                                              History
[master d9917de] second commit
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
                                                                                                             git commit
                                                               git reset -- files
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git log
commit d9917de88f98a69a9cd5c557f3da0a8de1cb8b23
                                                                                           Stage (Index)
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 16:39:40 2017 +0900
    second commit
                                                           git checkout -- files
                                                                                                             git add files
commit d7a71a5edfb5e0e2fea75032f6bad8ce374b886f
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
                                                                                         Working Directory
Date: Thu Mar 16 16:36:34 2017 +0900
    my first commit
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
```

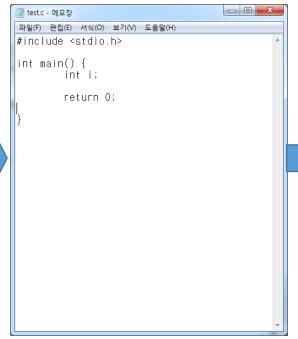


파일 되돌리기 1. working의 변화

First commit



Second commit



Current status

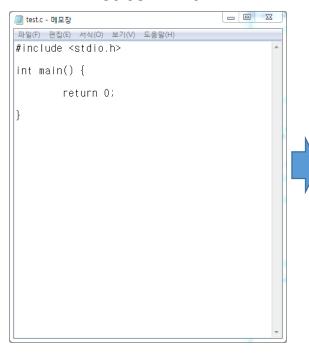
```
Test.c - 메모장
파일(F) 편집(E) 서식(O) 보기(A) 도움말(H)
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   int i,j|;
   return 0;
}
```

파일 되돌리기 1. working의 변화

```
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified: test.c
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git checkout -- test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ cat test.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
        int i;
                                                                                                 History
        return 0;
                                                               git reset -- files
                                                                                                                 git commit
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
                                                                                             Stage (Index)
                                                           git checkout -- files
                                                                                                                 git add files
                                                                                           Working Directory
```

파일 되돌리기 2. stage의 변화

First commit



Second commit



Current status

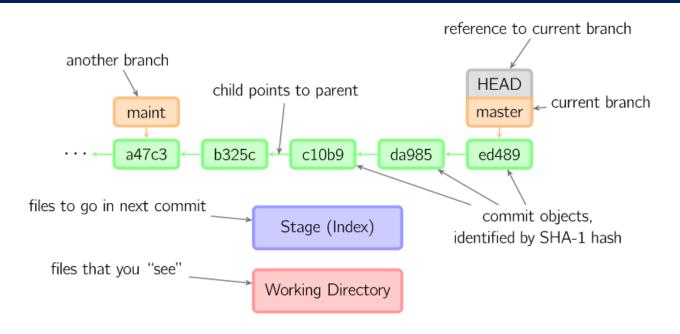
파일 되돌리기 2. stage의 변화

```
|hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ notepad test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git add .
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
bash: status: command not found
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
        modified: test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git reset -- test.c
Unstaged changes after reset:
        test.c
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified: test.c
                                                                                                       History
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
                                                                     git reset -- files
                                                                                                                       git commit
$ cat test.c
#include <stdio.h>
                                                                                                   Stage (Index)
int main() {
        int i,j;
        return 0;
                                                                                                                       git add files
                                                                 git checkout -- files
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
                                                                                                 Working Directory
                                                        전북대학교 김규디중익구
```

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파일 되돌리기 3. HEAD 위치 변경



- git reflog
 - HEAD의 변경 이력을 보는 명령
- git checkout
 - HEAD를 옮기는 명령



파일 되돌리기 3. HEAD 위치 변경

```
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ ait refloa
d7a71a5 HEAD@{0}: checkout: moving from master to master
d7a71a5 HEAD@{1}: reset: moving to HEAD~
d9917de HEAD@{2}: reset: moving to HEAD
d9917de HEAD@{3}: commit: second commit
d7a71a5 HEAD@{4}: commit (initial): my first commit
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git checkout d9917de
Note: checking out 'd9917de'.
You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental
changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this
state without impacting any branches by performing another checkout.
If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may
do so (now or later) by using -b with the checkout command again. Example:
  git checkout -b <new-branch-name>
HEAD is now at d9917de... second commit
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((d9917de...))
$ git log
commit d9917de88f98a69a9cd5c557f3da0a8de1cb8b23
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 16:39:40 2017 +0900
    second commit
commit d7a71a5edfb5e0e2fea75032f6bad8ce374b886f
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 16:36:34 2017 +0900
    my first commit
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((d9917de...))
$ cat test.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
        int i:
        return 0;
hcpark@hcpark-PC MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((d9917de...))
```



파일 되돌리기 3. HEAD 위치 변경

- 또다른 방법
 - Git reset 사용
 - Branch 학습 이후에 설명



Git tag

```
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git log
commit 798c47abffd84e764492e2f83aa8876feadf681f
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 20:46:31 2017 +0900
     3rd commit
commit ee23f1a1f351bea6b19caba6ff656461fcbe0758
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 20:46:04 2017 +0900
     2nd commit
commit b645b93df906e3e37bf7853790e9ae5796e933ca
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 20:45:28 2017 +0900
     1st commit
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git tag v0.1
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git tag
v0.1
```



Git tag

```
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((v0.2))
$ git tag
v0.1
v0.2
qi
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((v0.2))
$ git checkout v0.1
Prévious HEAD position was 668e013... 5th commit
HEAD is now at 798c47a... 3rd commit
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((v0.1))
$ ait loa
commit 798c47abffd84e764492e2f83aa8876feadf681f
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
        Thu Mar 16 20:46:31 2017 +0900
Date:
    3rd commit
commit ee23f1a1f351bea6b19caba6ff656461fcbe0758
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
       Thu Mar 16 20:46:04 2017 +0900
Date:
    2nd commit
commit b645b93df906e3e37bf7853790e9ae5796e933ca
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
       Thu Mar 16 20:45:28 2017 +0900
Date:
    1st commit
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((v0.1))
```



실습 과제 (git 개인 실습 #1)

- local repository 생성 후, 7개 이상의 commit을 만든다
 - File은 "test.c" 1개, 내용은 "1", "2","3" 식으로 단순 증가
 - git log 캡처: log.jpg
- 중간에 tag를 3개 이상 만든다
 - v0.1~v0.3
 - git tag 캡처: tag.jpg
- HEAD를 다양한 방식으로 움직여본다
 - git checkout <commit id> 2가지
 - git checkout <tag> 2가지
 - 각각 cat test.c 로 내용 확인 (HEAD 위치에 따라 적절히 변경되어야 함)
 - 수행 화면 캡처: head.jpg



GitHub



실습 과제 (git 개인 실습 #2)

- 앞서의 local repo 를 GitHub에 업로드
 - GitHub 프로젝트 페이지 전체 캡처: github.jpg
- 새로운 local repo 를 만들고, clone
 - Local repo의 status, log를 캡처: local_new.jpg
- 충돌관리 실습
 - 충돌 1
 - 새로운 local repo 에서 기존 파일 수정 후 push
 - 기존 local repo 에서 기존 파일 수정 후 push
 - 결과 화면 캡처: result1.jpg
 - 충돌 2
 - 기존 local repo 에서 새로운 파일 생성 후 push
 - 결과 화면 캡처: result2.jpg
 - 해결한 후 화면 및 GitHub commit history캡처: result3.jpg history.jpg



GitHub는?

- Git의 원격 저장소를 제공
- 프로젝트 관리 도구 제공
 - 위키, 이슈관리, 머지 요청 관리, 팀원 관리 등
- 비용
 - 오픈소스 프로젝트는 무료

Developer

\$7

per month

Includes:

Personal account
Unlimited public repositories
Unlimited private repositories
Unlimited collaborators

Free for students as part of the Student Developer Pack.

Team

\$9

per user / month

Includes:

Organization account
Unlimited public repositories
Unlimited private repositories
Team and user permissions

Starting at \$25 / month which includes your first 5 users.

Business

\$21

per user / month

Hosted on GitHub.com

Organization account SAML single sign-on Access provisioning 24/5 support with 8-hour response time 99.95% Uptime SLA Team sync (Coming 2017)

\$21*

per user / month

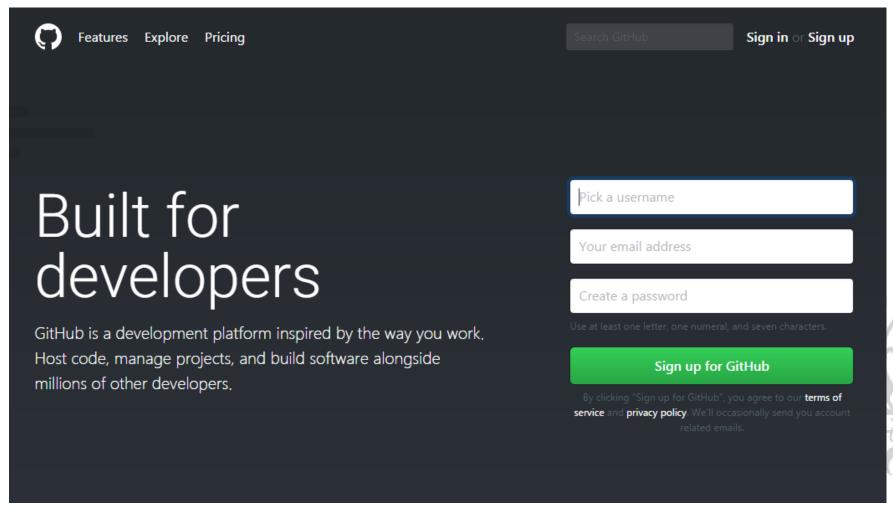
GitHub Enterprise

Multiple organizations
SAML, LDAP, and CAS
Access provisioning
24/7 support for urgent issues
Advanced auditing
Host on your servers, AWS,
Azure, or GCP



GitHub 가입

https://github.com/



GitHub 학생용: free private repository

GitHub Education

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Student Developer Pack
The best developer tools, free for students

The GitHub Student Developer Pack is **only available to students aged 13 or older**. Before you receive access to the offers we need to verify that you are a student.

Are you a student?

Teachers, researchers, faculty, staff, and other educational users can get free and discounted access to GitHub, but are not eligible for the pack. If you're not a student, you can still request a regular GitHub for education discount.

Yes, I'm a student

No, I'm not a student but would still like a discount



Repository 생성

Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.

Owner	Repository name
∏ hyunchan-park ▼ /	
Great repository names are	short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about congenial-giggle.
Description (optional)	
Private	e and commit to this repository. with a README
	clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.
Add .gitignore: None ▼	Add a license: None ▼ (i)
Create repository	



Repository 생성 후

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

Set up in Desktop or HTTPS

SSH https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git

盦

鼤

We recommend every repository include a README, LICENSE, and .gitignore.

...or create a new repository on the command line

echo "# swproject" >> README.md git init git add README.md git commit -m "first commit" git remote add origin https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git git push -u origin master

...or push an existing repository from the command line

git remote add origin https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git git push -u origin master



...or import code from another repository

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

Import code

로컬 – 원격 저장소 간의 이동

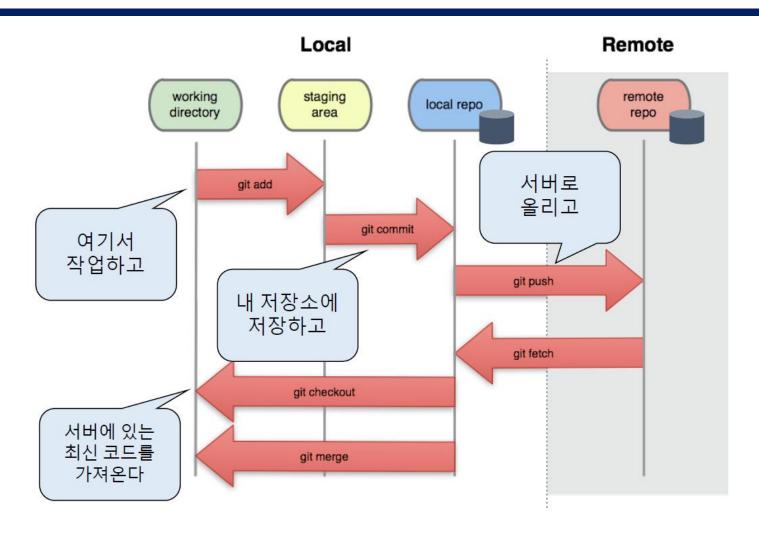


그림 출처: http://pismute.github.io/whygitisbetter/#everything-is-local



Local repository 를 GitHub remote로 push

```
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((v0.1))

§ git remote add origin https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git

phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((v0.1))

§git remote add origin https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git
fatal: remote origin already exists.

phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((v0.1))

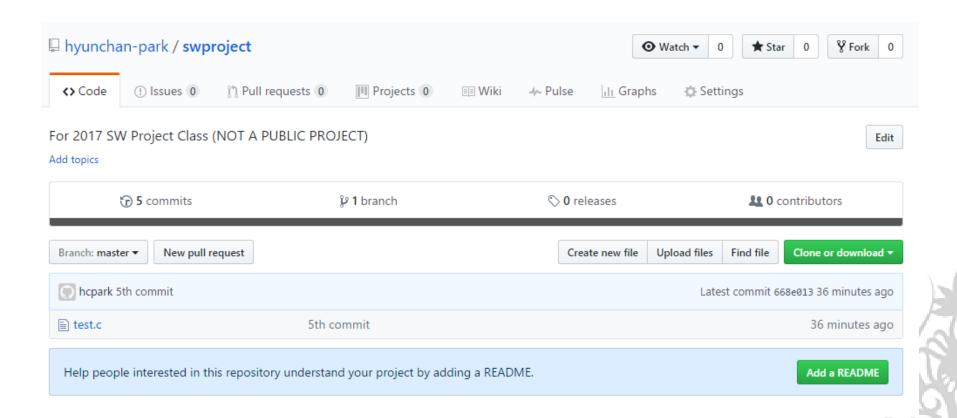
§ git push -u origin master
Counting objects: 15, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Writing objects: 100% (15/15), 1022 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 15 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git

* [new branch] master -> master
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.

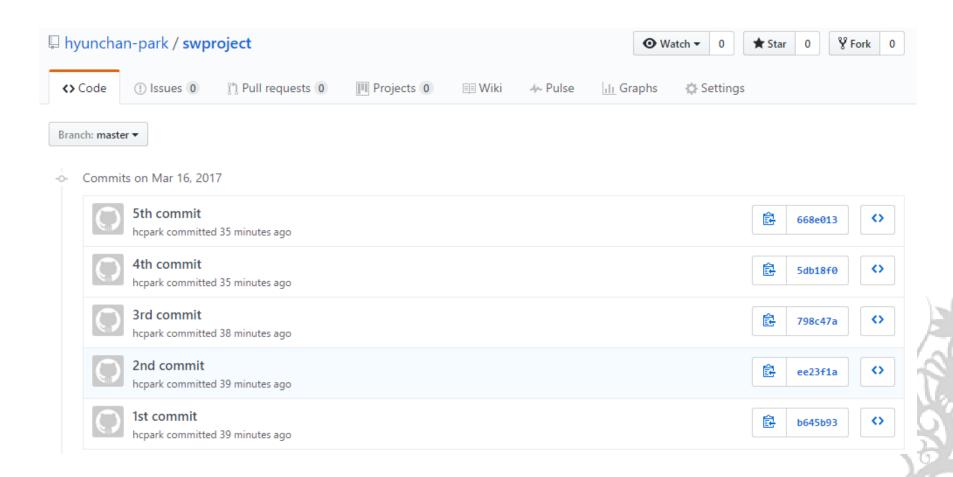
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((v0.1))

§ |
```

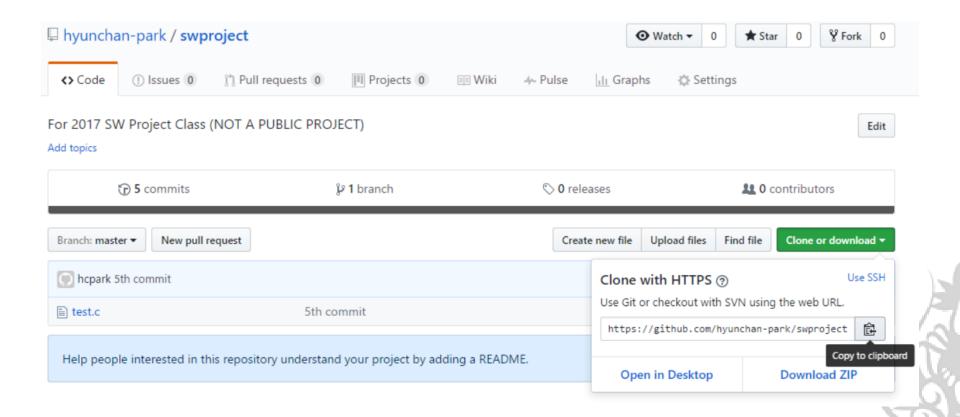
Push 완료 후 GitHub 확인



GitHub commit history 확인



다른 Local repository 생성 및 GitHub clone



다른 Local repository 생성 및 GitHub clone

git clone https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git <folder>

```
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~
$ mkdir test

phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~
$ cd test

phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/test
$ git clone git://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git .
Cloning into '.'...
remote: Counting objects: 15, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Total 15 (delta 0), reused 15 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (15/15), done.

phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ |
```

- git config --global http.sslVerify false
- git remote set-url origin https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git



GitHub 충돌 관리

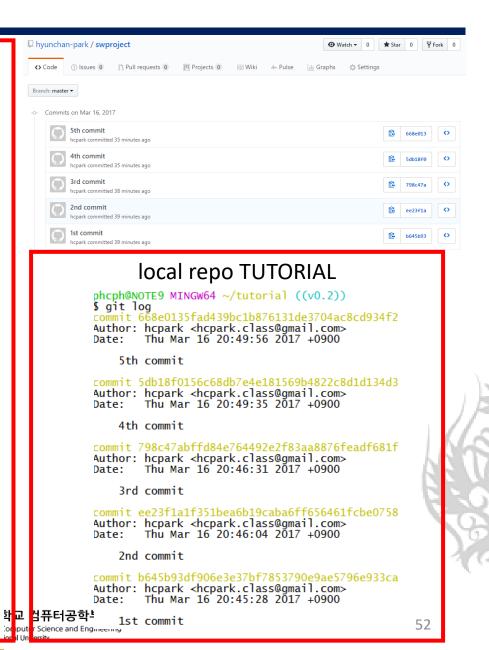
- 새로운 local repo 에서 파일 수정 후 commit, push 수행
 - \$ git push origin master
 - Local repository의 commit 내역을 remote로 전송

- 기존 local repo 에서 파일 수정 후 commit, push 수행
 - 결과는?



GitHub 충돌 관리

```
local repo TEST
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ vi test.c
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git add .
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git commit -m "6th commit"
[master 030bee4] 6th commit
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git log
commit 030bee4f22445f87379d9a50438ff2d6afba947c
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 21:54:58 2017 +0900
    6th commit
commit 668e0135fad439bc1b876131de3704ac8cd934f2
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 20:49:56 2017 +0900
    5th commit
commit 5db18f0156c68db7e4e181569b4822c8d1d134d3
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 20:49:35 2017 +0900
    4th commit
commit 798c47abffd84e764492e2f83aa8876feadf681f
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 20:46:31 2017 +0900
    3rd commit
commit ee23f1a1f351bea6b19caba6ff656461fcbe0758
Author: hcpark <hcpark.class@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Mar 16 20:46:04 2017 +0900
    2nd commit
commit b645b93df906e3e37bf7853790e9ae5796e933ca
```



GitHub 충돌 관리

```
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
 $ git push origin master
 Counting objects: 3, done.
 Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 235 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done. Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git
     668e013..030bee4 master -> master
 phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((4adbac1...))
$ git push origin master
To https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git
                        master -> master (fetch first)
 ! [rejected]
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.g
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial ((4adbac1...))
```

GitHub 충돌 관리: 새로운 파일이 추가되면?

```
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ touch another.c
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git add .
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git commit -m "file added"
[māster 90d69cb] file added
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 another.c
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git push origin master
To https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git
 ! [rejected] master -> master (fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.g
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again. hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
```



Git 충돌 관리: pull before push

- Remote repository를 중앙 서버처럼 이용하고 있으므로
 - git pull : 타 사용자의 작업 내용을 local 에 반영하여,
 - 최종 상태로 업데이트 후에 내 변경 내용을 push

```
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git pull
Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.
 test.c | 2 +-
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ cat test.c
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
$ git push origin master
Counting objects: 5, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (5/5), 566 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 5 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/hyunchan-park/swproject.git
030bee4..375f67a master -> master
phcph@NOTE9 MINGW64 ~/tutorial (master)
```



Git 충돌 관리: 최종 결과 GitHub에서 확인

