### **Version Control with Git**

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15-441 Computer Networks
Recitation 3

### What is version control?

- Revisit previous code versions
- Backup projects
- Work with others
- Find where things broke

### **Version Control Workflow**

- Check for any remote updates
- Do your work
- Test your work
- Check differences, try to isolate changes
- Check for any remote updates
- Commit your work

### **Options**

- Git
- Subversion (svn)
- Mercurial (hg)
- Bazaar (bzr)
- CVS
- DropboxOthers...







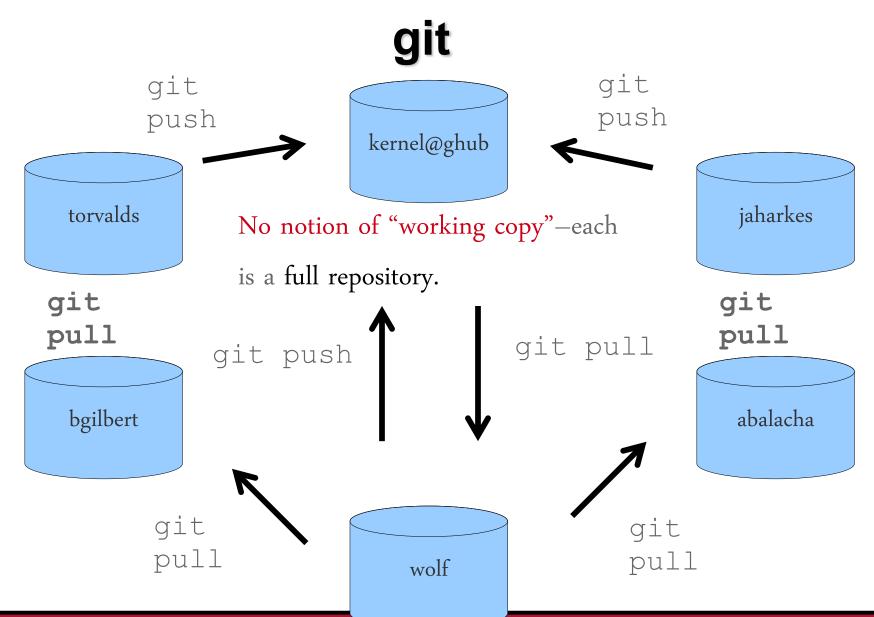


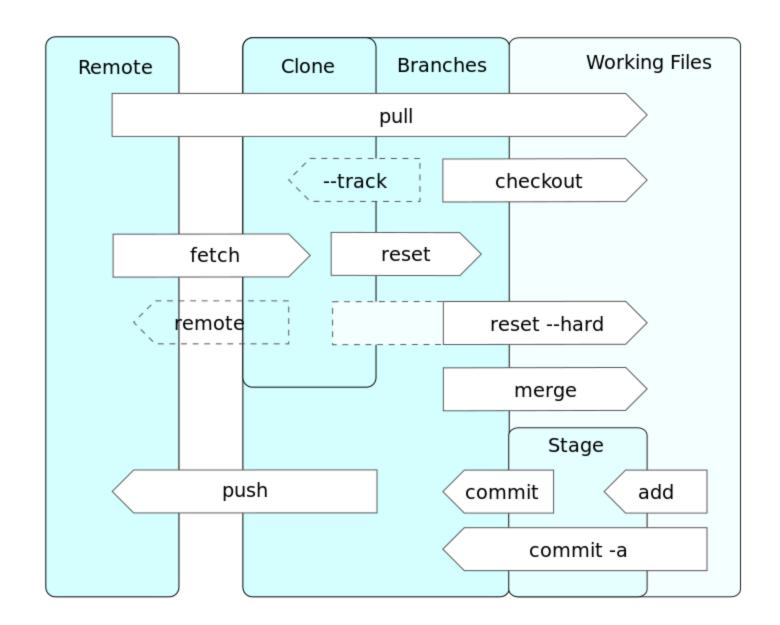




#### svn

Usually remotely hosted, shared with a team. svn Repository svn checkout svn commit svn update Your private universe, Working Copy before commit.





## **Creating a Repository (repo)**

Create locally git init.

Create remote
git init --bare
Clone local copy
git clone git://path/to/repo

#### --bare or not?

#### No-bare

- Creates a repository in your working directory
- Don't need to create multiple copies of your repo
- Won't help if you nuke the directory/disk
- This is probably what you need if you'll work in AFS

#### --bare

- Creates a "server copy" for hosting the project
- Workflow more similar to svn (but still better)
- Everyone pushes to shared bare repo (like svn)
- You don't work in this copy; must clone elsewhere
- You want this to develop on your PC

### Aside: network protocols

- Use different protocols to pull/push to repositories.
- If on the same computer:
  - git://path/to/repo
- If hosted on AFS
  - ssh+git://path/to/repo
- No ssh keys for AFS, sorry

### **Aside: Configure git**

- git config --global user.name "Ben Wasserman"
- git config --global user.email "benjamin@cmu.edu"

### Clone

Pull a copy of the repo to develop on

git clone git://path/to/repo

```
git clone
ssh+git://unix.andrew.cmu.edu/afs/and
rew/course/15/441-
641/ANDREWID/ANDREWID-15-441-project-
1.git
```

#### status

- Which files changed?
- Which files aren't being watched?
- Which files are stashed for commit?

git status

### **Pull**

Get latest updates from remote copy

git pull

 If this fails, you probably need to commit any unsaved changes

### **Commit**

Merge your changes into the repository

```
git add foo.c ... git commit
```

### **Push**

Don't push broken code!!

git push

• If this fails, you probably need to pull first

### **Branch & Merge**

 Work on something different, without disturbing master/trunk

git branch branch\_name git checkout branch\_name do stuff...

git checkout master
git merge branch\_name

HEAD

master

87ab2

c2b9e

testing

## Tag

Mark a revision as "final" or "ready"

```
git tag tag_name
git push --tags
```

### Remote Hosting

- github.com
- bitbucket.org
- svnhub.com
- AFS
- Google code
- Sourceforge



### **Aside: AFS Permissions**

- To make a bare repo in AFS that someone else can pull/push from:
- Make a new directory in your home dir
- 2. fs sa ANDREWID rlidwk
- з. git init --bare

### **Good practices**

- Small commits
- Useful messages
- Commit frequently
- Develop in branches
- Tag releasable versions

### **Small commits**

- Only change one thing per commit
- When something breaks, easier to trace

### Helpful commit messages

- Say what you changed
- Keep the first line short
- Make commits easy to find
- www.commitlogsfromlastnight.com

## **Commit Frequently**

- Make changes, commit them
- When something breaks, go to the commit that broke it
- Only push when ready for others to get the changes
  - Don't make your teammates hate you

# **Git questions?**

### **Checkpoint 2**

- Add basic HTTP server
  - Read RFC 2616
- Start by parsing and building HTTP headers
- Serve error messages
- Then HEAD requests
- Then GET
- Then POST

### Wireshark

- Packet monitoring software
- Install it. Use it.
- You will want this to examine the HTTP headers you're sending/receiving
- Do the Wireshark question on HW1

# All questions?