

Version Control II

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Review from first version control lecture



Time to remember your GitHub logins



INTRODUCTION TO GIT

#(and some GitHub)

0. Set up

- > git config [options]
- > git init
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- > git status
- > git log [options]
- > git show [sha1]

(Repeat 1-4 as desired.)

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auto



LOCAL
REPO



REMOTE
REPO

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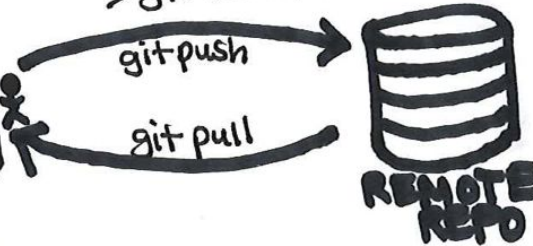
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- > git fetch [remote][branch]
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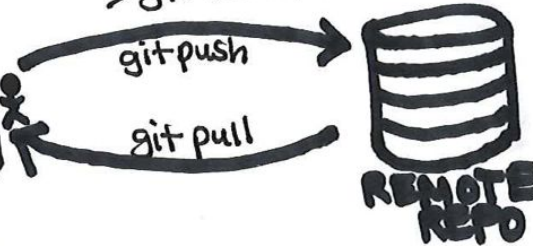
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Done with review, on to new material



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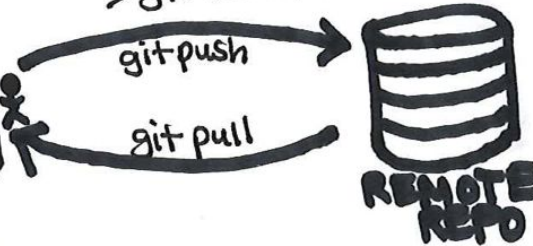


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> git status
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(Repeat 1-4 as desired.)

8. Undoing changes

```
> git reset [options]
> git revert [sha1]
```

9. Rewriting history

(Not to be used on public commits!)

- > git commit --amend
- > git rebase [-i] TIP: pull before commit to minimize
- > git reflog

TIP: pull before commit to minimize conflicts!

10. Climbing the Git tree



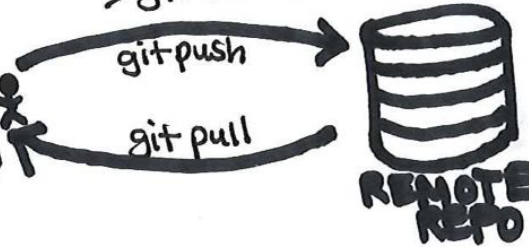
>git checkout
Detached HEAD state!

BONUS: Conflicts

- > git merge
- > git rebase

5. Add remote

```
> git remote add [name][url]
> git remote -v
```



6. Pull from remote

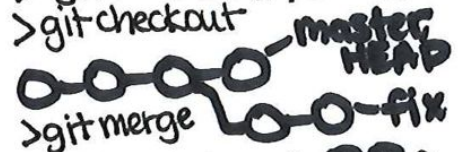
- >git fetch [remote][branch]
- >git pull [remote][branch]

7. Push to remote

```
> git push [remote] [branch]
```

1.1. Branches

- > git branch [options]
- > git checkout ~~master~~



12. Forks and PRS



13. Workflows and Tags and More

```
> git tag [options]
```

Bernease Herman 10/4/18

A single commit



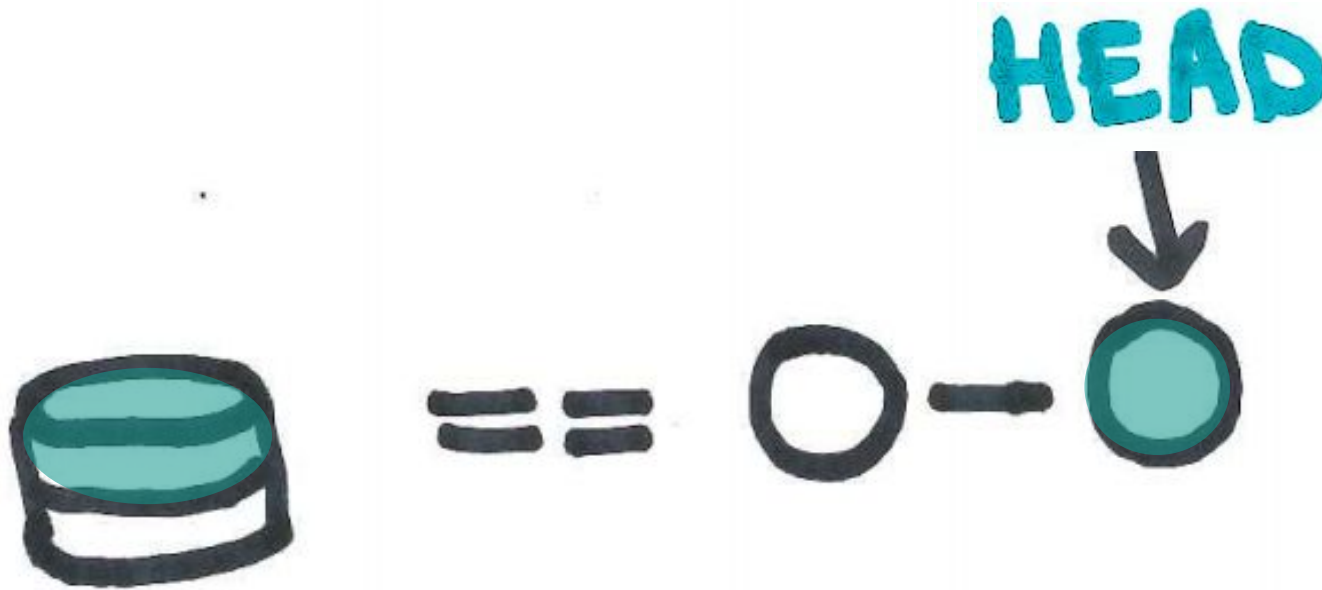
In tree representation



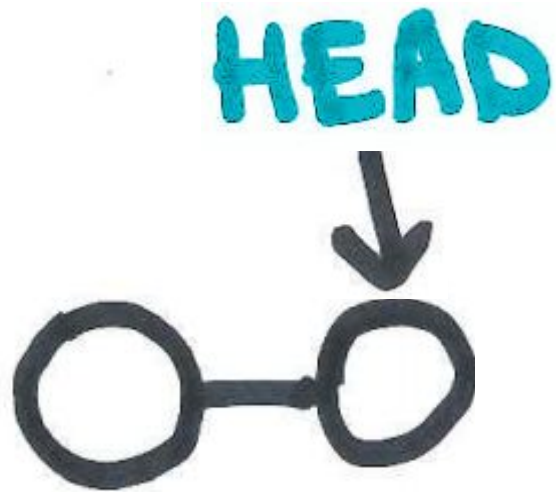
Multiple commits represented



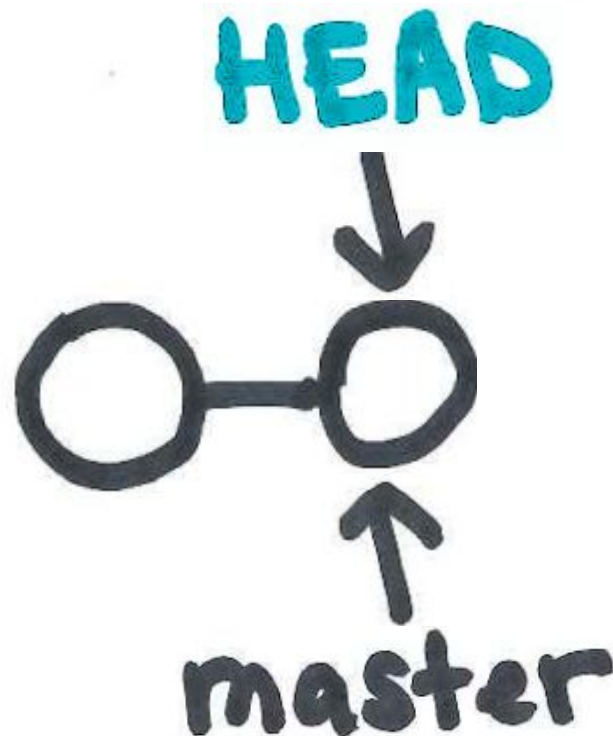
Your working directory and files



HEAD pointer on our tree



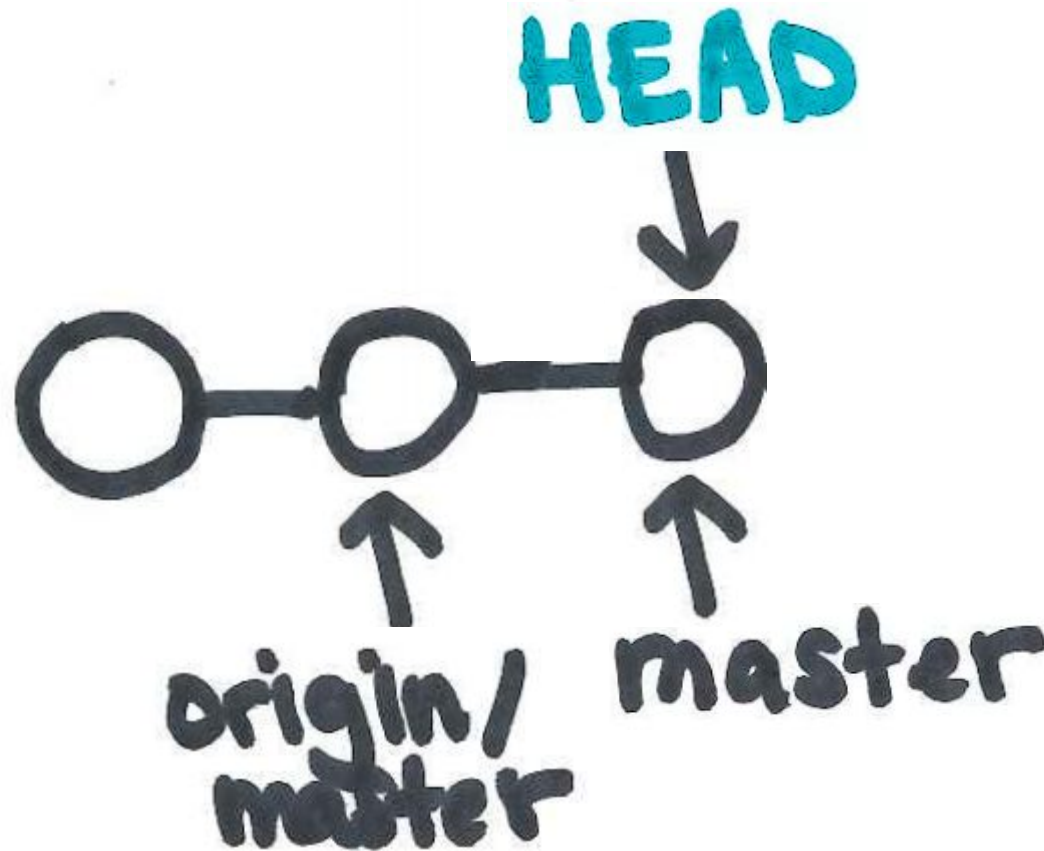
Think of branches as a pointer, as well



Remote branches are included



Local commit, before pushing to remote



Editing and Deleting Commits

git amend: Allows you to add new changes to the last commit. More options with rebase.

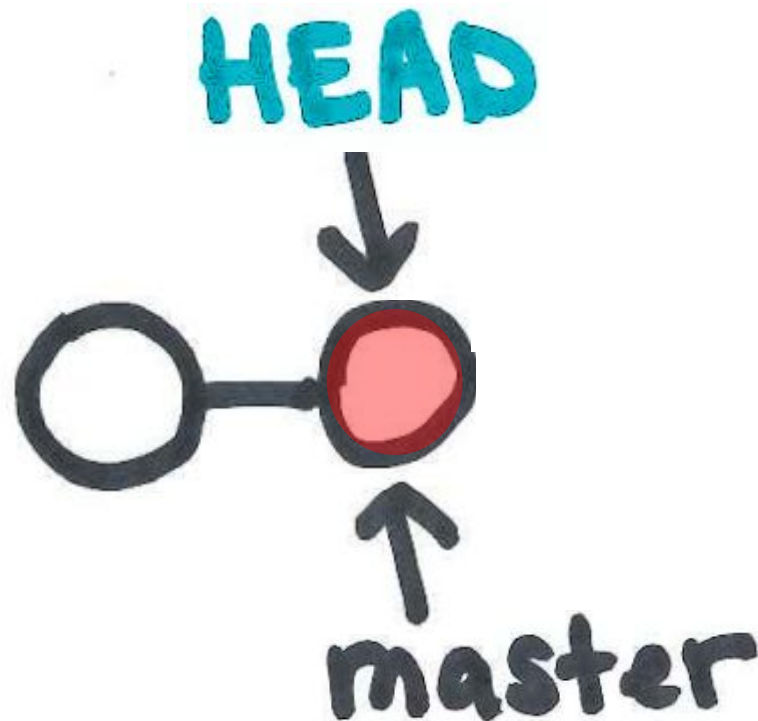
git rebase [-i]: Allows you to rename, squash, delete commits.

git reset: Removes a commit, staged changes, and working directory changes to delete history.

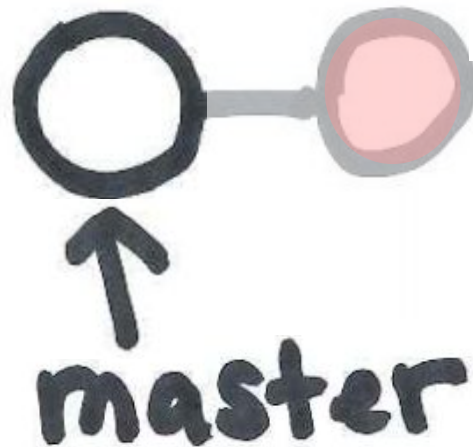
git revert: Creates an additional commit that reverses changes for specified commits. Good for public repos.



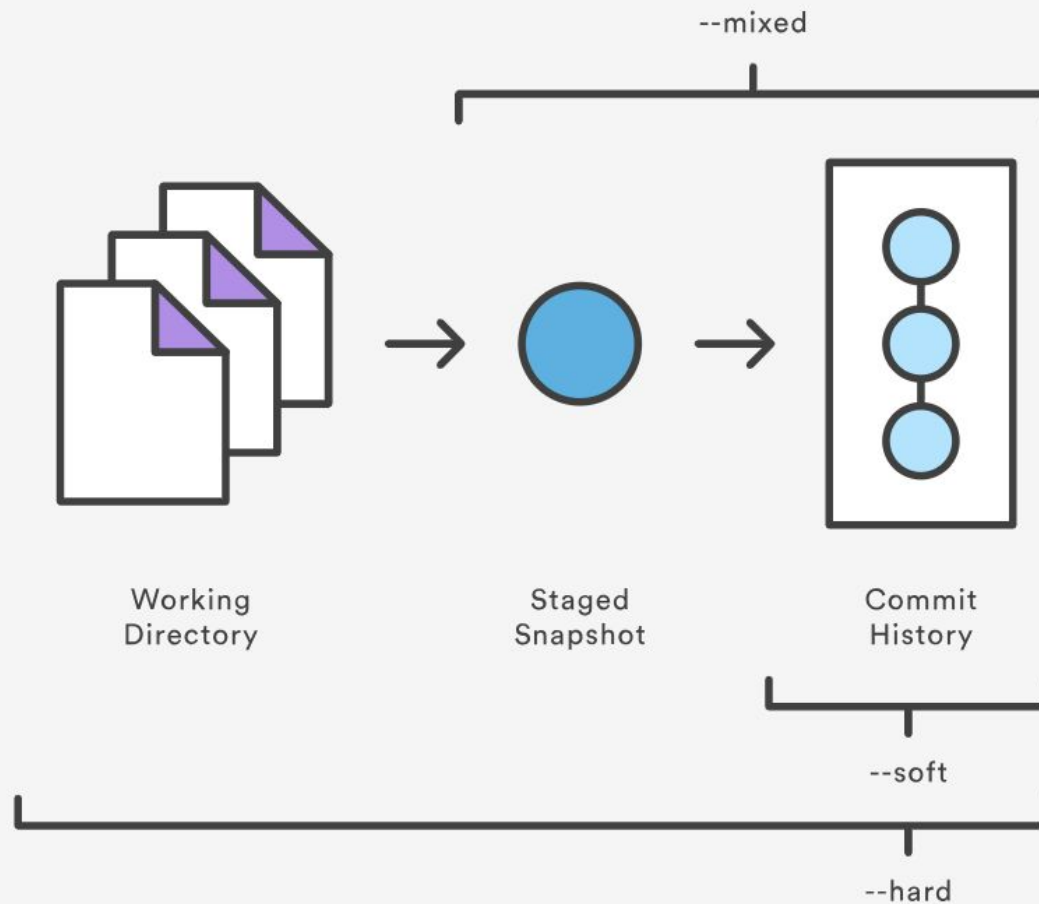
**You've committed an unwanted change
(hiding origin/master for simplicity)**



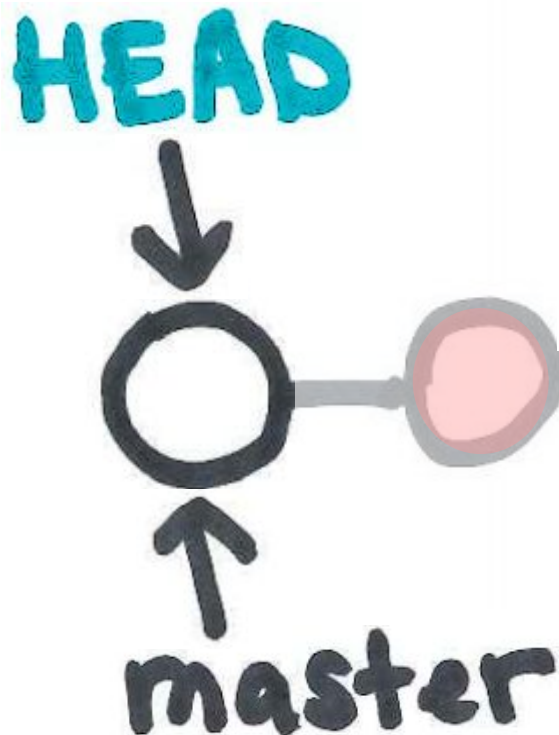
If not public, reset your commit



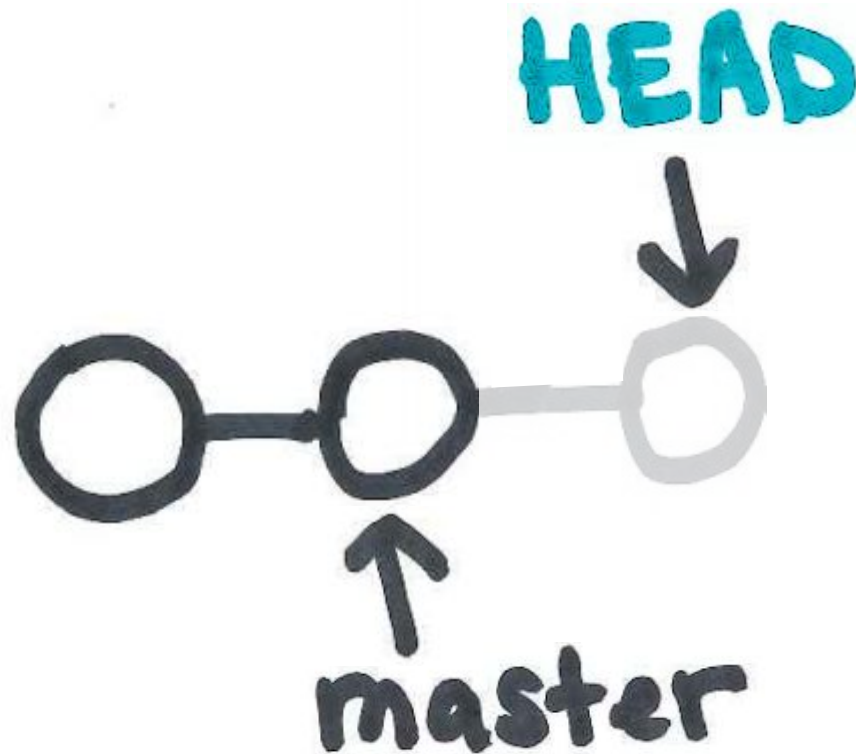
Differing levels of reset



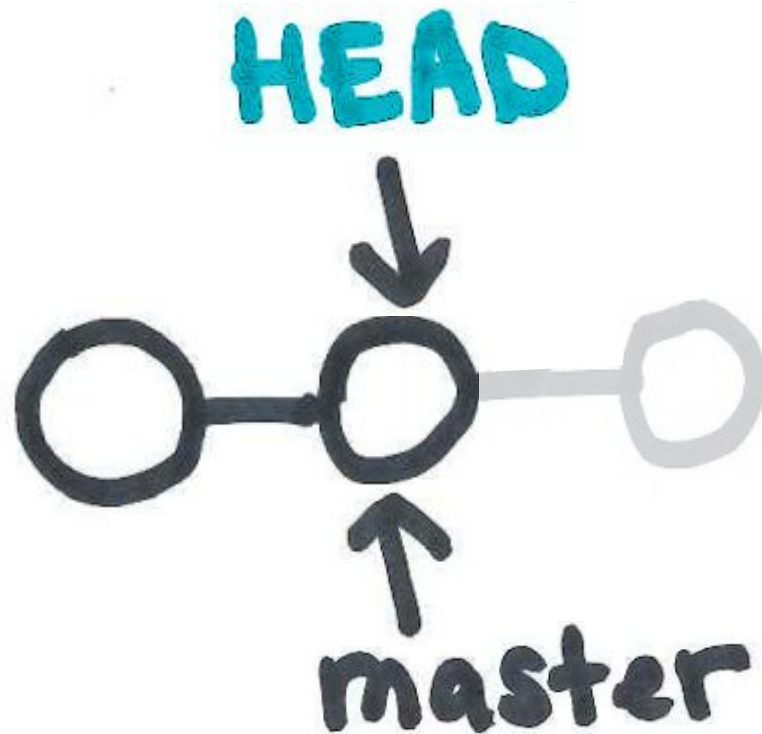
Directory is unchanged for `git reset --hard` and `--mixed`, but not `--soft`.



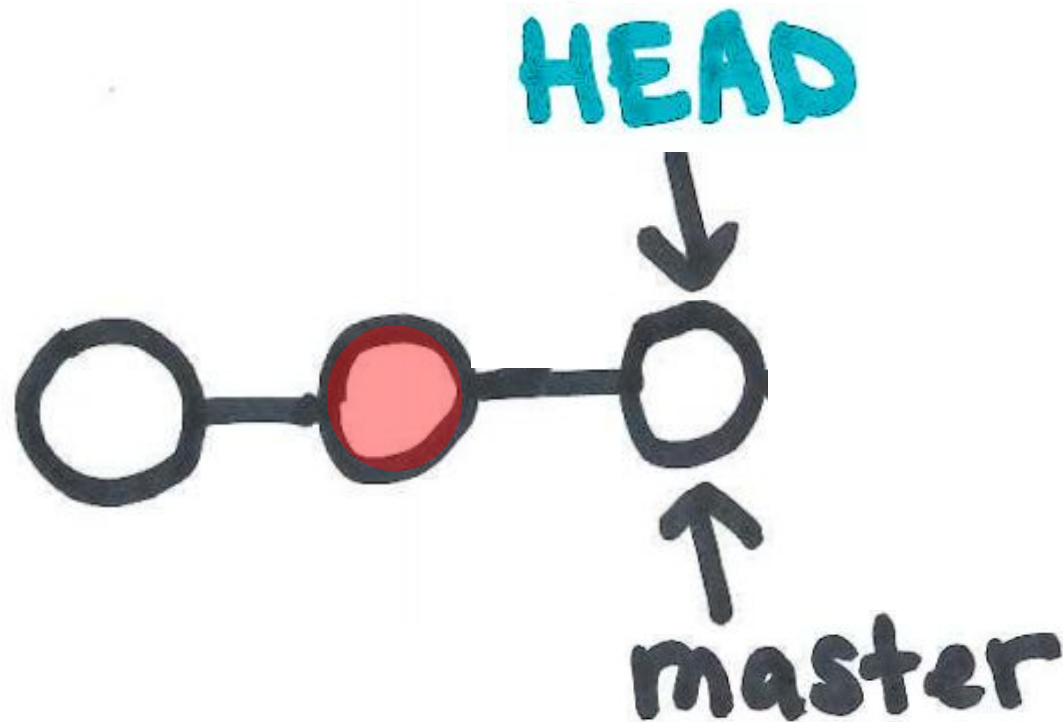
`git reset --soft/--mixed`



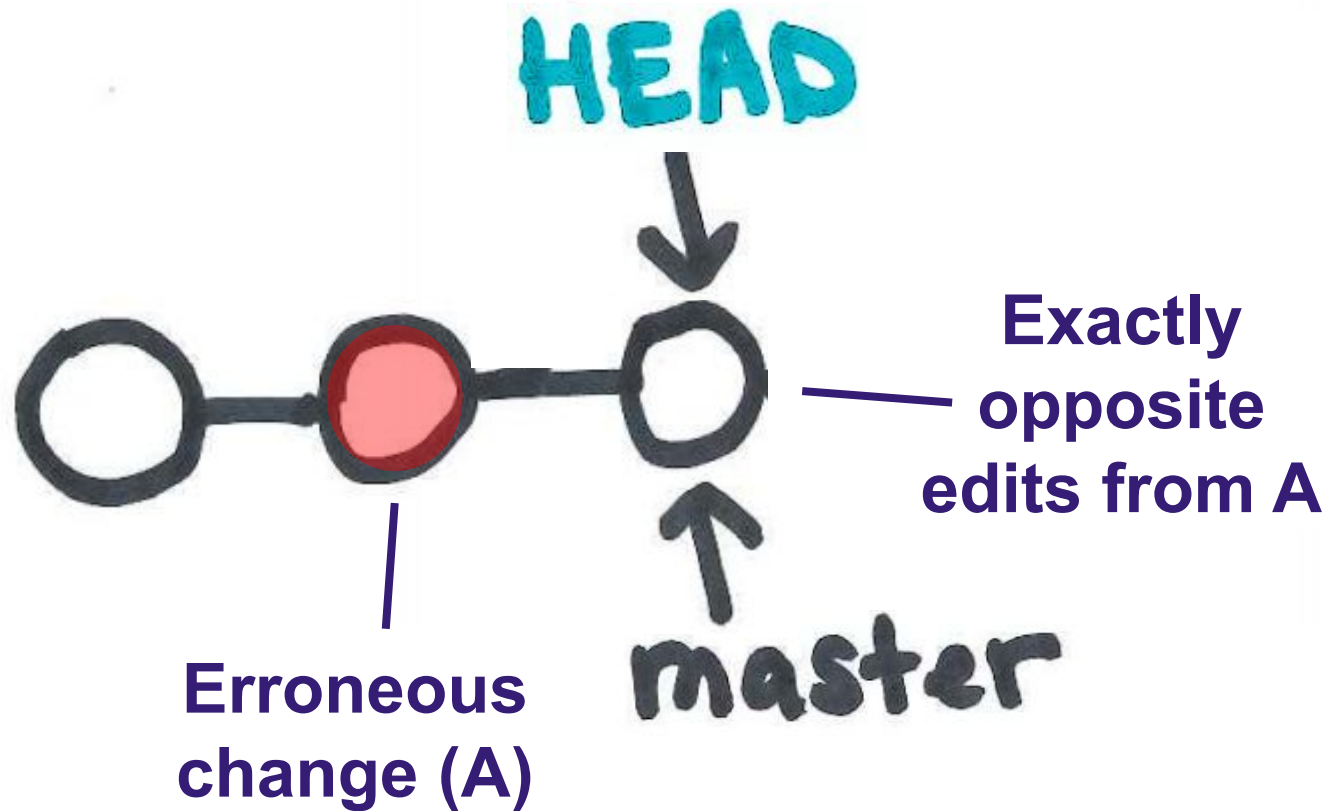
`git reset --hard`



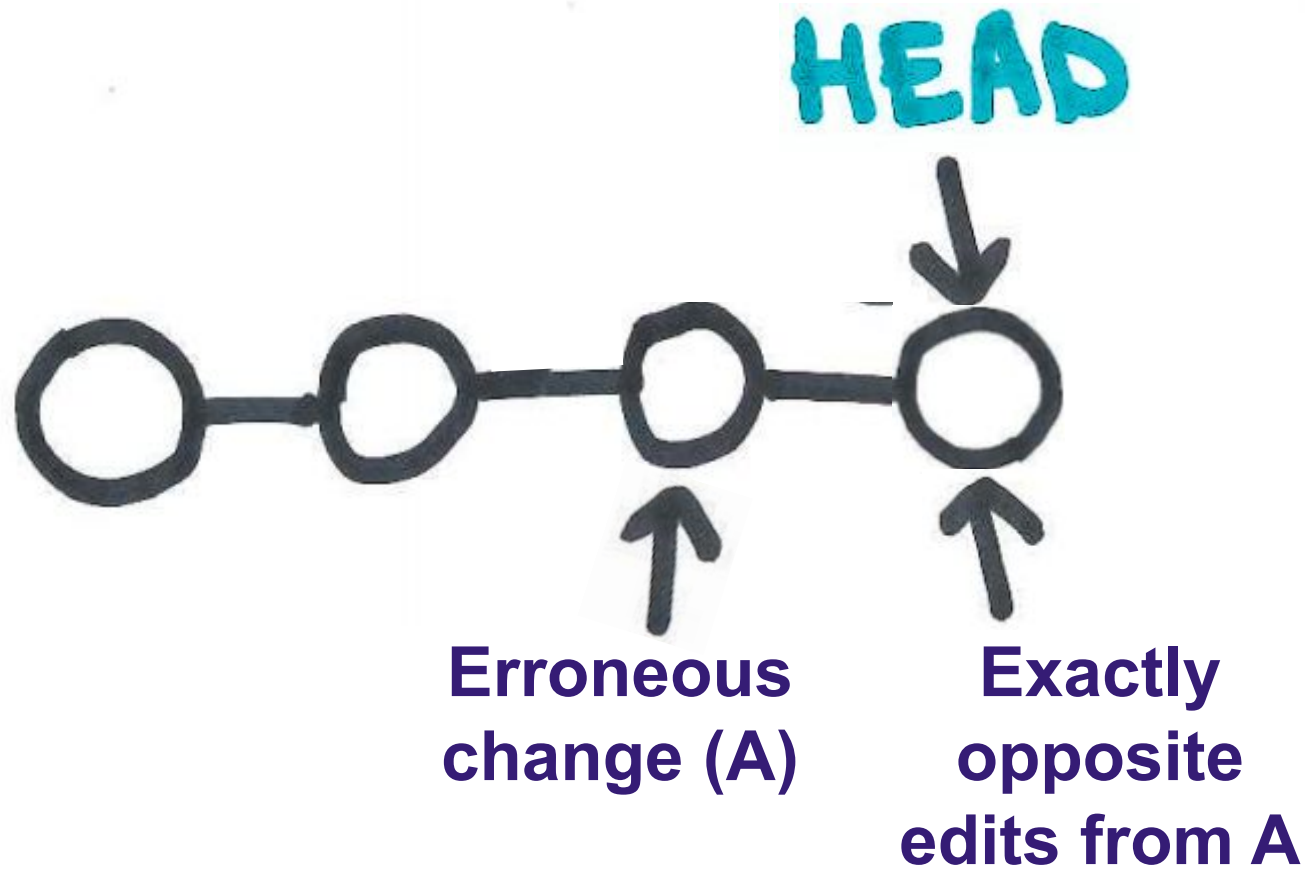
If public, use git revert to add a new commit that fixes the issue.



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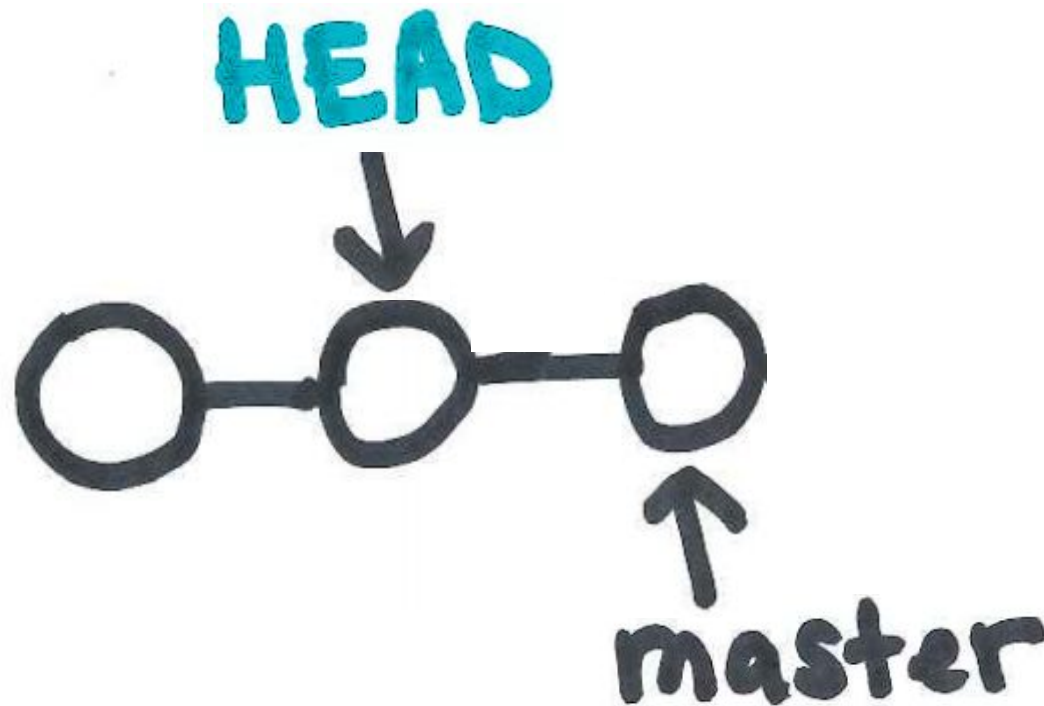
Reverting a change when public



A review of commands to fix changes

Command	Scope	Common use cases
git reset	Commit-level	Discard commits in a private branch or throw away uncommitted changes
git reset	File-level	Unstage a file
git checkout	Commit-level	Switch between branches or inspect old snapshots
git checkout	File-level	Discard changes in the working directory
git revert	Commit-level	Undo commits in a public branch
git revert	File-level	(N/A)

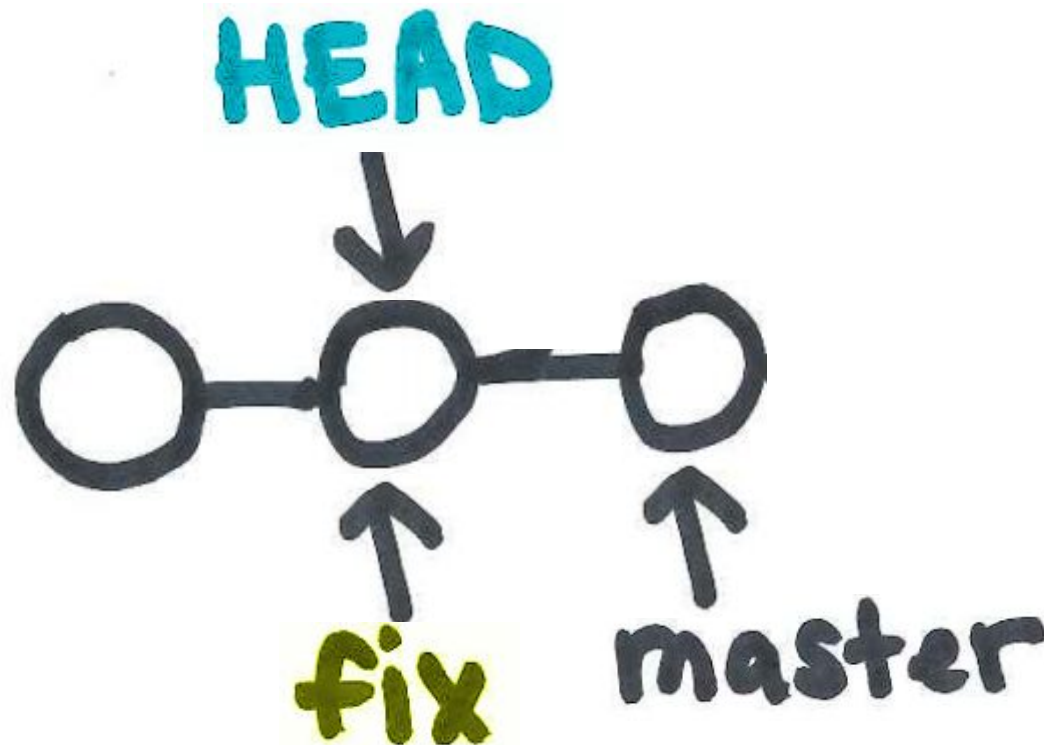
**Checkout an earlier commit
(hiding origin/master for simplicity)**



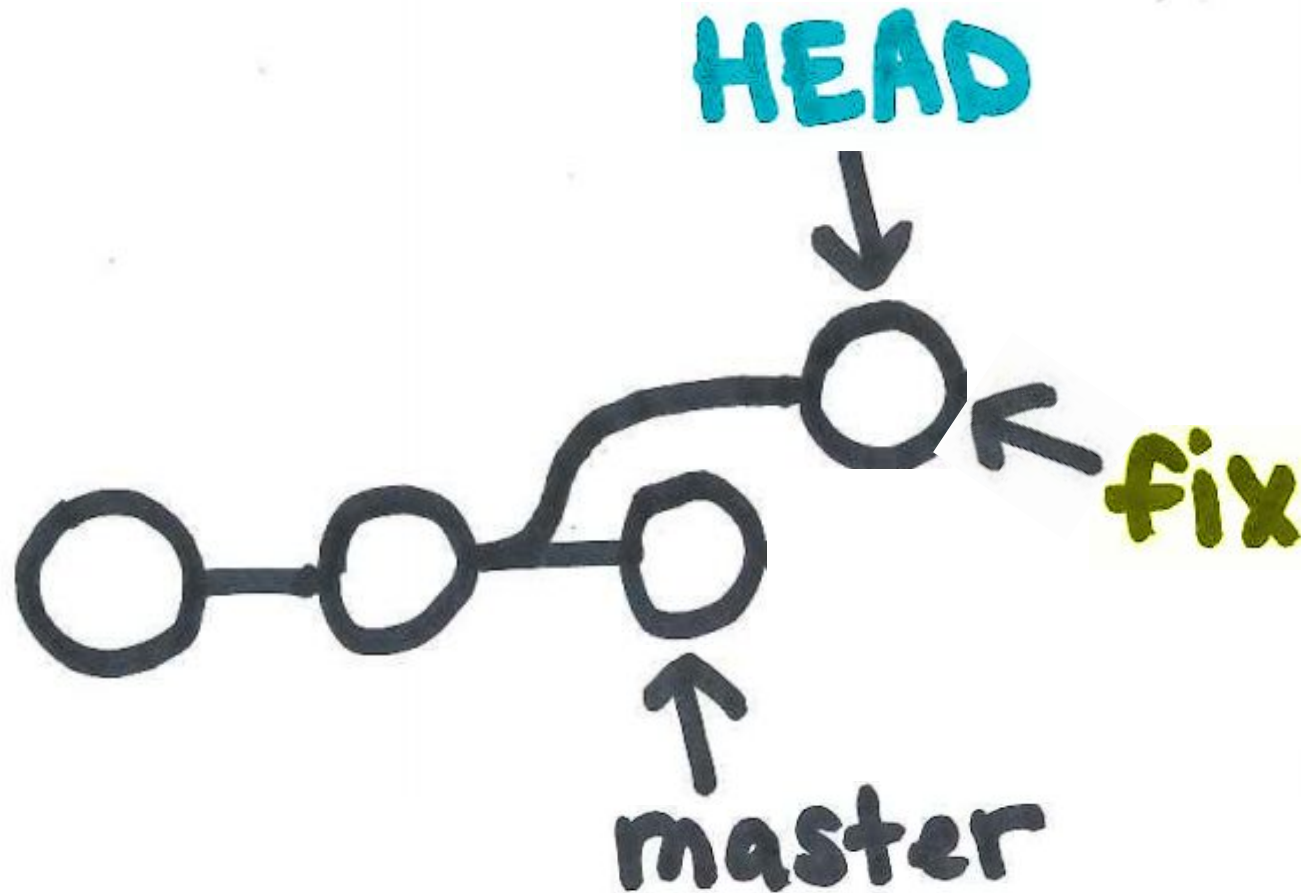
Checking out a specific file

```
$ git checkout -- myfile.txt
```

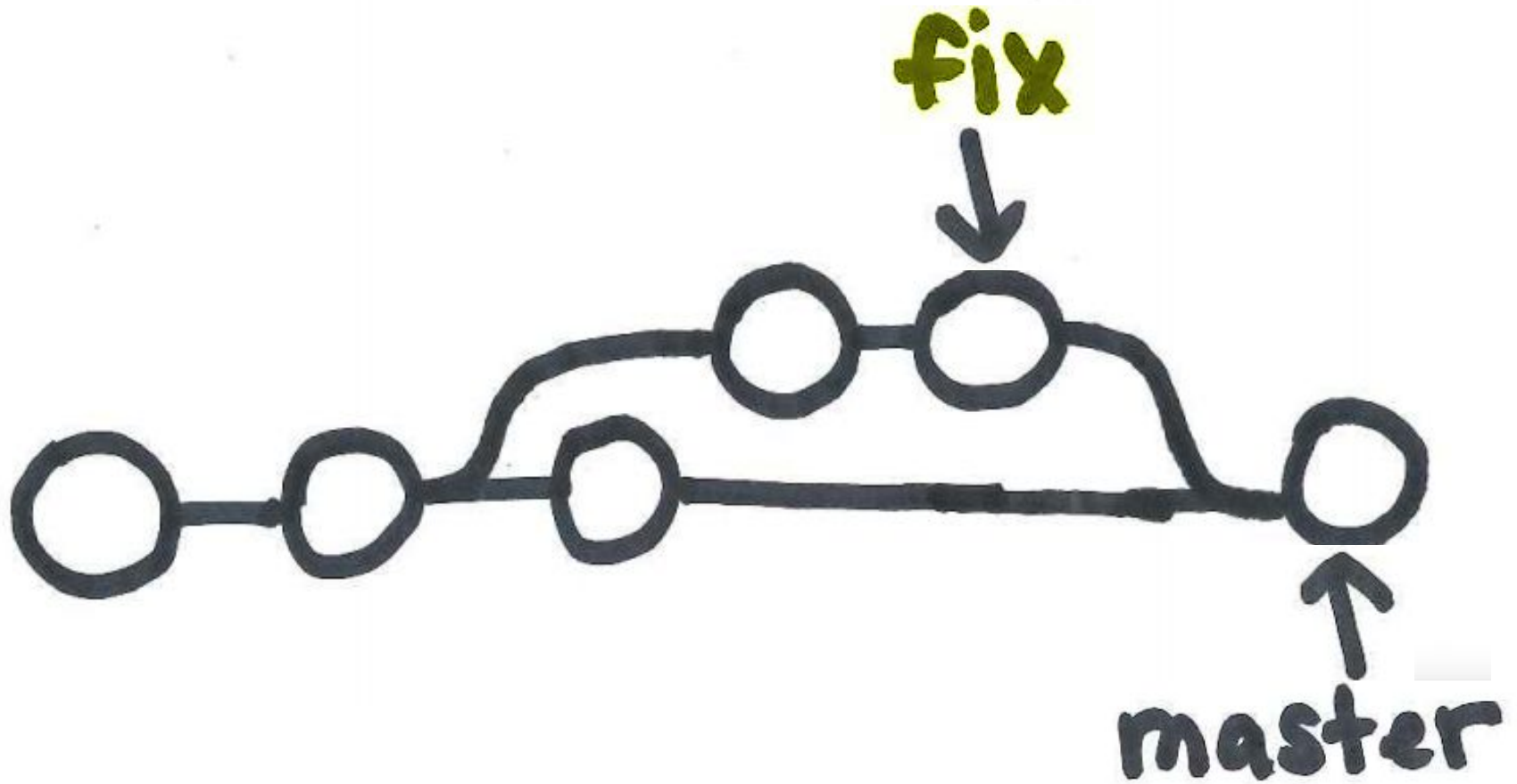
Creating a new branch



Making changes along this branch



Merging commits to another branch



Exercise: Tracing the Git Tree

With a partner (or groups of 3), walk through how the following commands would change your git tree. Draw a diagram with the final tree that includes labels for HEAD, all local branches, and all remote branches (origin/*).

Assume that all add/commit combinations has changes and creates a commit.

```
git init
```

```
git commit -a -m "First  
commit"
```

```
git commit -a -m "Second  
commit"
```

```
git remote add origin <url>  
(Assume remote has an empty repository.)
```

```
git push origin master
```

```
git checkout HEAD~1
```

```
git branch fix
```

```
git checkout fix
```

```
git commit -a -m "Third  
commit"
```

```
git push origin fix
```

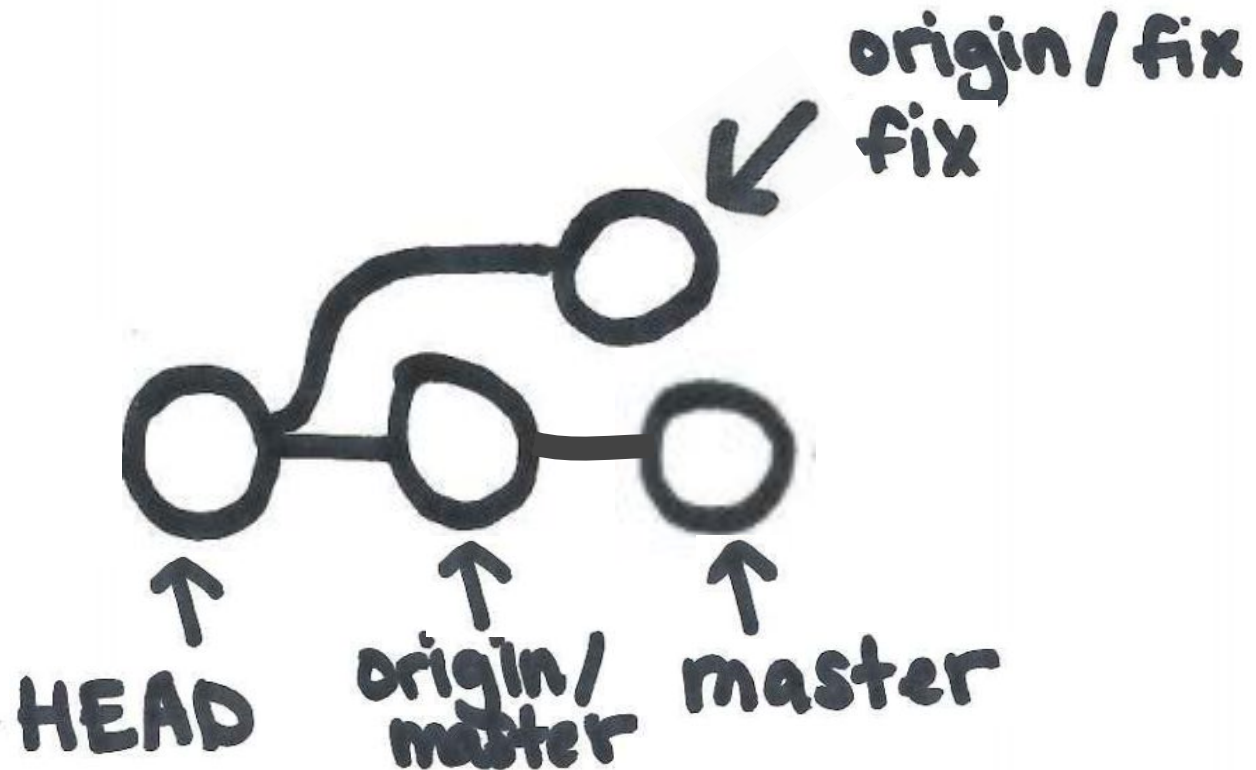
```
git checkout master
```

```
git commit -a -m "Fourth  
commit"
```

```
git checkout HEAD~2
```



Exercise answer



Collaboration workflows

Who should have permissions to push, pull, create repositories? Do we trust equally?

Centralized workflow

Forking permissions workflow

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows>



Collaboration workflows

How complex are changes? Could they break the production system? How complex is the release schedule?

Simple (forking) workflow

Feature branch workflow

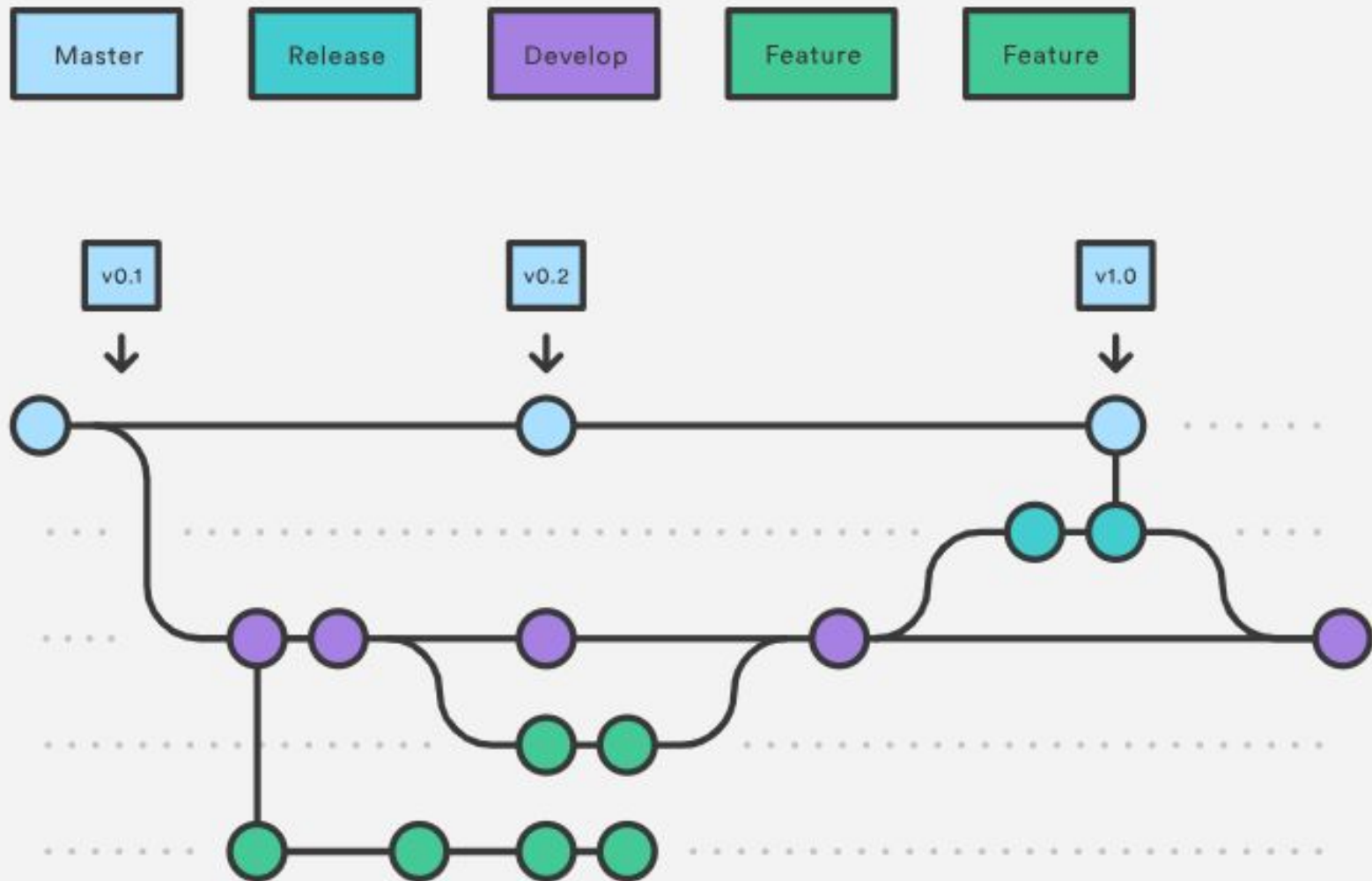
Git flow workflow

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows>



Git flow workflow for larger projects

(image from Atlassian's online `git` tutorials)



Questions?



origin /
fix

origin / fix

origin /
master

origin / master

origin / master

fix



master ↓

HEAD

