

Git Introduction





Did you finish pre-class work?





In case of fire

- **→** 1. git commit
- 2. git push
- 3. leave building



Did you install Git?









Did you create your Github account?







Git Journey



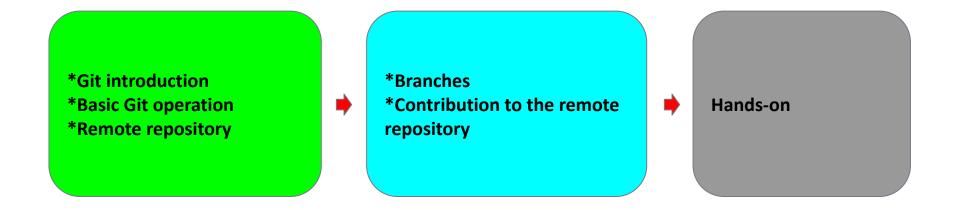






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- What is version control?
- What is Git?
- Basic Git Operations
- Remote Repository



What do you know about Git?

Let's discuss about Git





What is Git?



Git is a free, open source distributed version control system

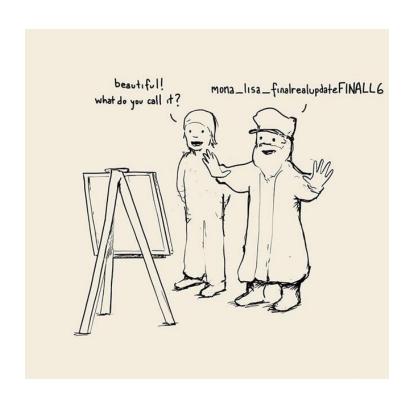














- → Track changes
- → Undo / Redo
- Time Travel
- Collaborative development
- Compare and Blame
 - What changed
 - When it changed
 - Why it changed
 - Who changed it



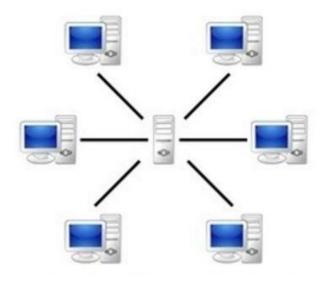
Version Control Systems

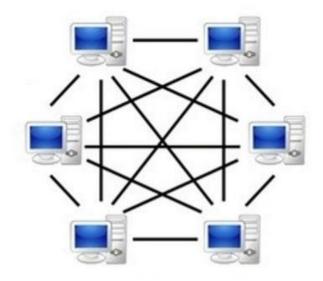
Centralized

You need to be connected to the server

Distributed

You can work while offline







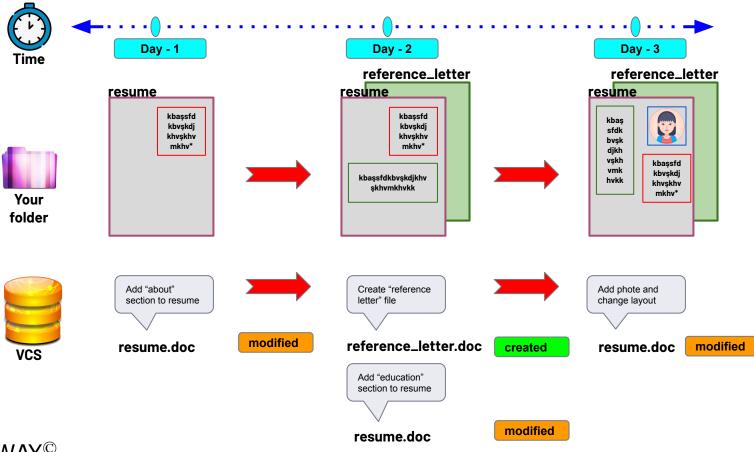


Your Daily Tasks

- Create things
- **Save** things
- **Edit** things
- Save the things **again**











Version Control Systems (VCS)

Tracks and records changes to files over time

- Can track any type of file, but most commonly used for code
- Contains extra information such as date, author, and a message explaining the change





Benefits of Version Control Systems (VCS)

Can retrieve previous version of files at any time

Retrieve files that were accidentally deleted

• Can be used locally, or collaboratively with others





What is Git?



What is Git?

- → Content Tracker
- Distributed Version Control System (VCS)
- → Linus Torvalds





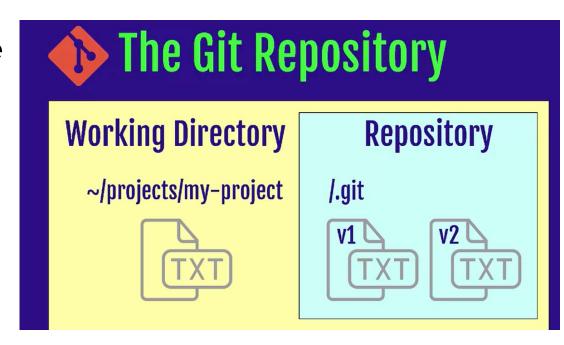
Why do we need Git?

- → Backup/Versioning/History
- → Undo Changes
- Comparing
- → Collaboration and Teamwork
- → Code Review



What is a repo?

- A directory or storage space where your projects can live.
- Local / Remote







Basic Git Operations











git --version

→ Configuration

```
git config --global user.name "<name>"
```

git config --global user.email "<email>"

git config --global core.editor "<text editor>"

git config --list





→ Create a local repo

git init

Get the content of a remote repo

git clone <url>





→ See the commands

git help

→ See the status of your repo

git status



.gitignore

- → Specifies intentionally untracked files that Git should ignore.
- → Files already tracked by Git are not affected!
- → Each line specifies a pattern.





Workflow



Working Directory

Where you work. Create new files, edit files delete files etc.



Staging Area (Index)

Before taking a snapshot, you're taking the files to a stage. Prepare files to be committed.



Repository

committed snapshots of your project will be stored here with a full version history.





Track a new file



Create a new file in our project folder

lemonade.txt

→ Edit this file

→ Check the status of our project

git status



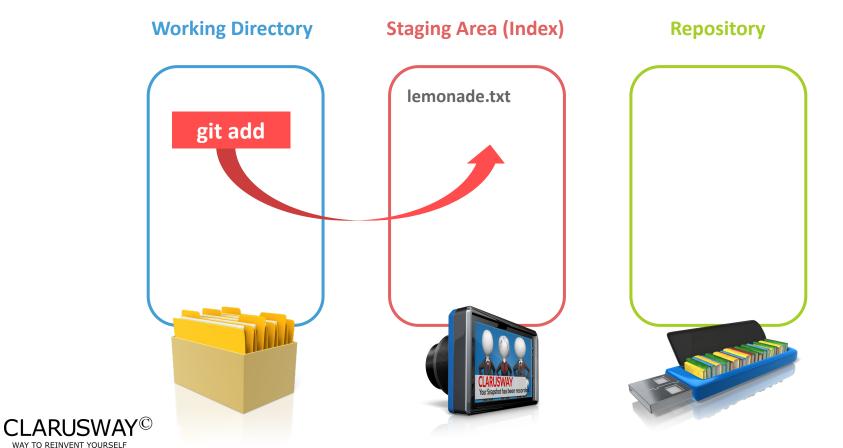
Create a new file





Track/stage a file





Stage file options



→ Stage one file

git add <filename>

→ Stage all files

git add.



Record the current state



Stash the changes in a dirty working directory away

git stash

→ Bring stashed changes back to the working directory

git stash apply <stash>

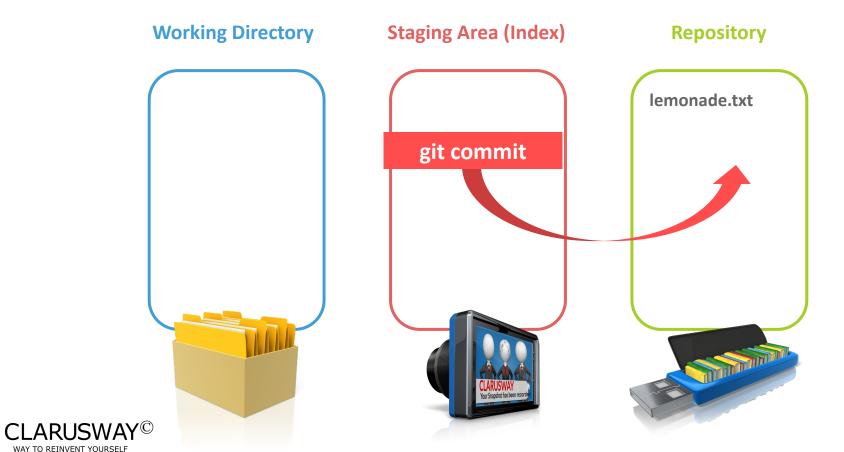
→ Remove all the stash entries

git stash clear



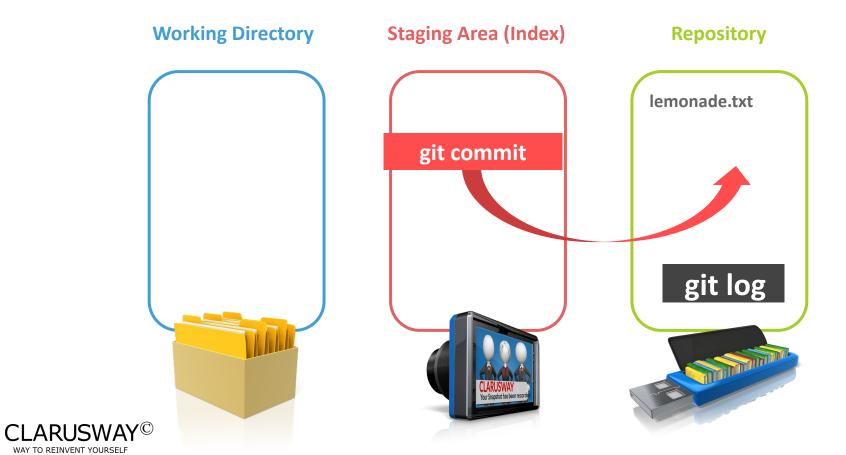
Commit





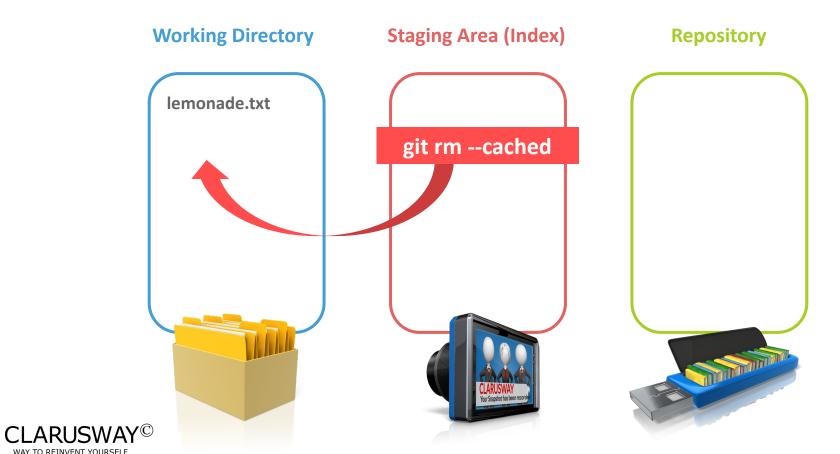
Commit





Remove from stage





Commit



→ Commit the files on the stage

git commit -m "message"

→ Add and commit all -tracked- files

git commit -am "message"

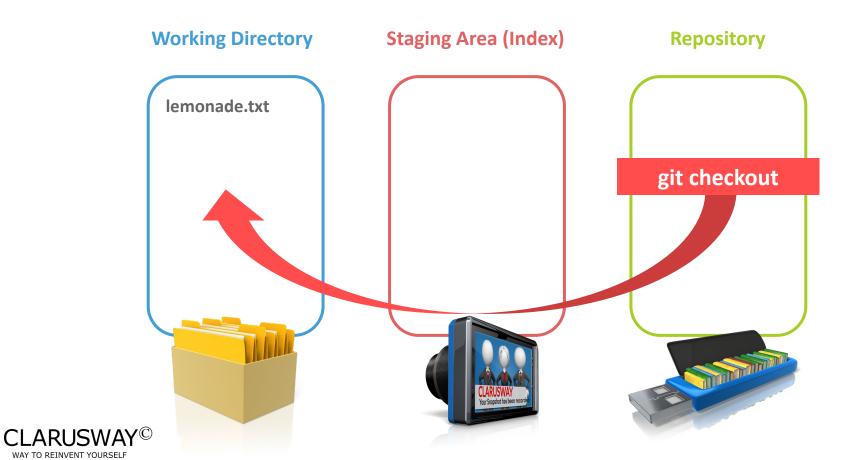
→ Modify the most recent commit

git commit --amend



Checkout from repo





Summary

git init

git status

git add

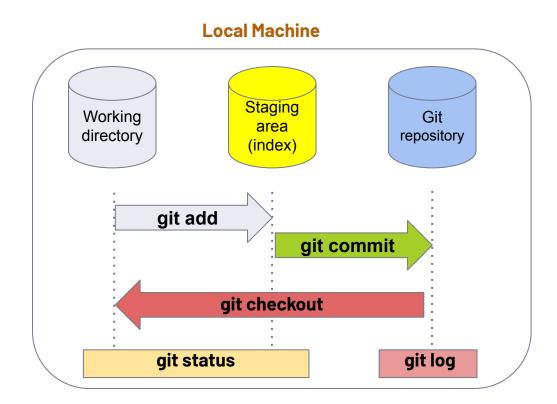
git commit

git log

git diff

git rm

git checkout





Remote Repository









Git

&

GitHub



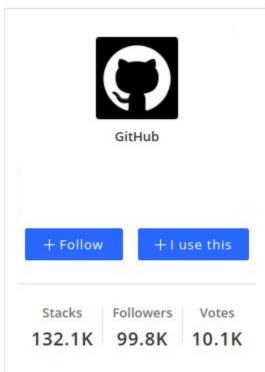
Version-control system

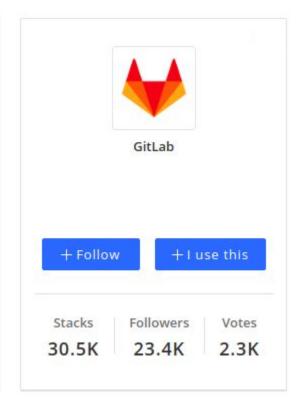
Repository hosting service





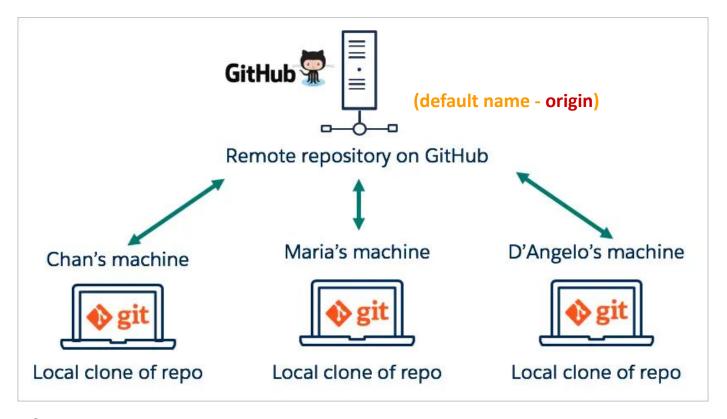
















Copy a repo from remote to local

git clone <url>

→ Get the latest version

git pull

→ Upload your commit

git push





→ Connect to remote repo

git remote add origin <url>

→ First push

git push -u origin master

→ After first push continue with:

git push



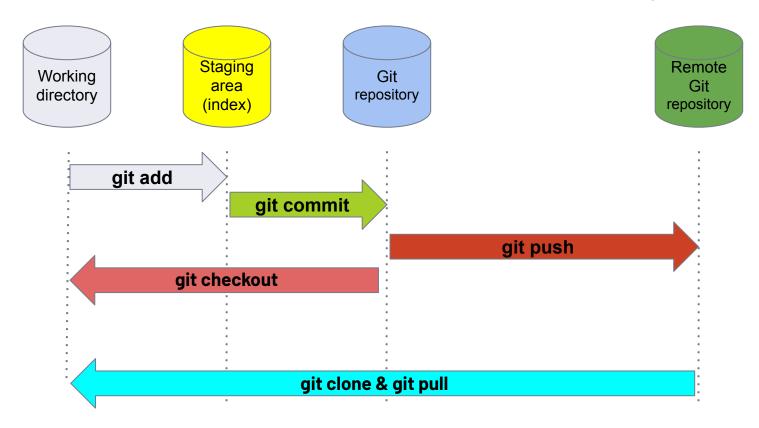




















How well did you like this lesson?







THANKS! >

Any questions?

You can find me at:

- @rafe
- rafe@clarusway.com





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Did you install Git?









Did you create your Github account?

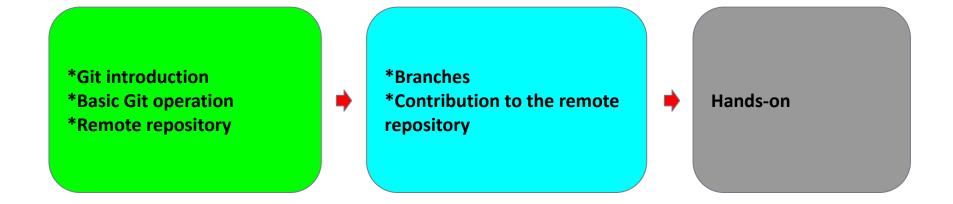






Git Journey













- → Branches
- → Merges
- → Merge Conflicts





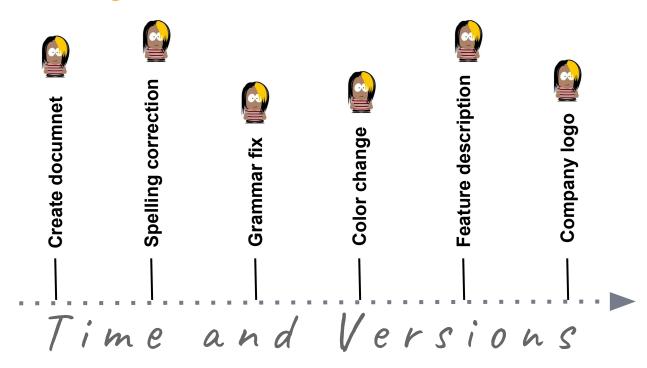


Repo, Commit, Branch, Head

What comes to you your mind when you hear this?

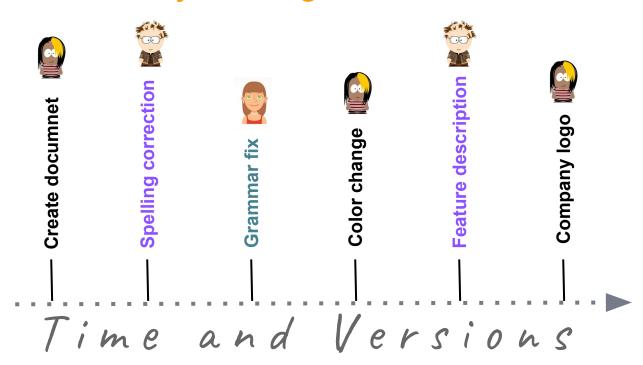


History Tracking



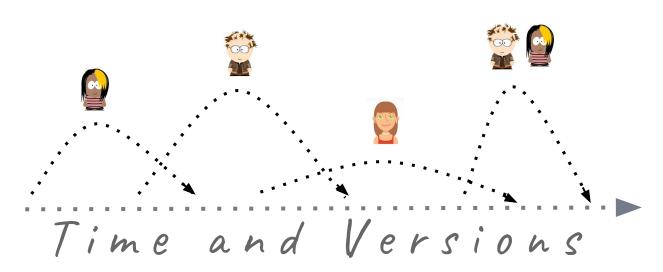


Collaborative History Tracking



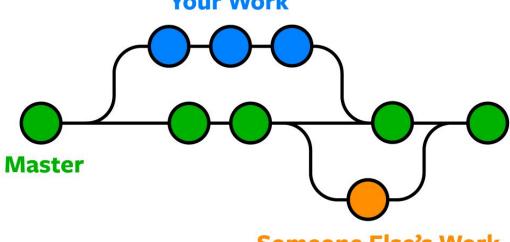


Collaborative History Tracking









- **Someone Else's Work**
- → Production of the project lives on master/main branch
- → Branches are reference to a commit

|Erics-Mac:project eric\$ git branch
* master



→ See local branches

git branch

→ See remote branches

git branch -r

→ See all branches

git branch -a



Creating/switching branches



Create a new branch

git branch

branch name>

→ Switch to a branch

git checkout
branch name>

Create and switch to a branch

git checkout -b
branch name>



Deleting branches



→ Delete a local branch

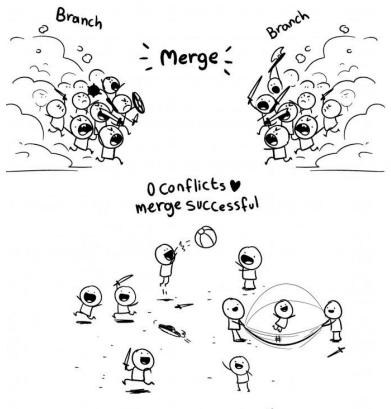
git branch -d <branch name>

git branch -D
branch name>



Merges



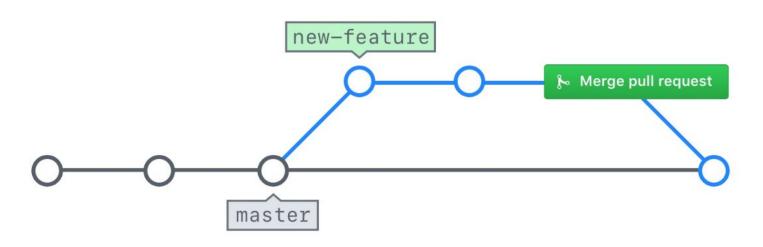






Merges



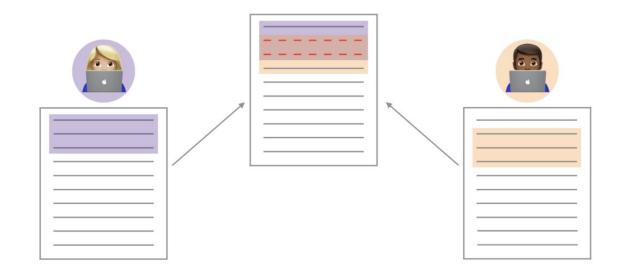








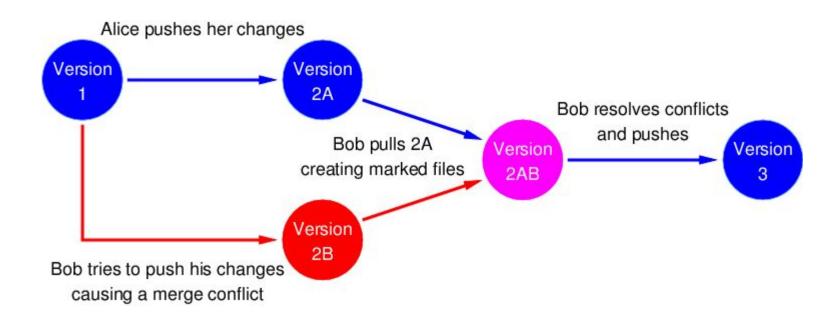
→ Merge conflicts happen when you merge branches that have competing commits, and Git needs your help to decide which changes to incorporate in the final merge.





Merge Conflicts













Contribution to the Remote Repository





Objectives



- Pull Request
- Fork







- → Github's feature not Git's feature
- → It allows you to contribute to other projects





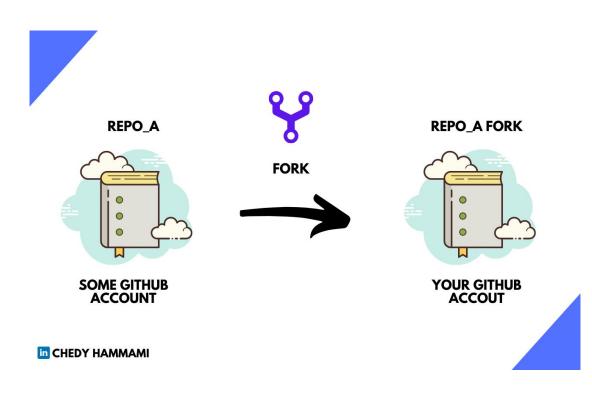


- → Pull Requests (PR) let you tell others about changes you've pushed to a branch in a repository on GitHub
- → You create a pull request to propose and collaborate on changes to a repository. These changes are proposed in a branch, which ensures that the master branch only contains finished and approved work.



Github - Fork





A fork is a copy of a repository.





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