Introduction to GIT

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1. Agenda

- 1. What is GIT?
- 2. History
- 3. Collaboration
- 4. Feature Branches
- 5. Vocabulary
- 6. GitHub
- 7. Remote Repository Commands
- 8. Lets GIT our hands dirty ...

1. What is GIT?

- Version Control System (VCS)
- GIT helps us manage our project's files

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1. What is GIT?

 What does GIT do, that makes managing our files easier?

- 1. History
- 2. Collaboration
- 3. Feature branches

 GIT keeps track on every change that we make on our files

```
Oct. 2017: We have a file banners.css
Dec.2017: We do some changes in banners.css
Jan.2018: Our page breaks for some reason!
We take a look at banners.css from Oct. 2017
   and see, that we removed the lines
" float: left;
 padding: 2rem;
 margin: 2rem; "
```

- GIT provides seeing the <u>history</u> of a file
- GIT provides <u>reverting</u> changes

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- GIT provides <u>reverting</u> changes

- -> Nothing is ever lost
- -> Nothing is ever final

- Creating something alone:
 - You
 - Your Files

- Creating something alone:
 - You
 - Your Files
- Creating something in a team:
 - You
 - Your Team members
 - Your Files
 - Your Team members' files

- Creating something alone:
 - **—EASY**
- Creating something in a team:
 - **–NOT SO EASY**

You want to write a book "mybook.docx" about your home country with your friend.

You want to write a book "mybook.docx" about your home country with your friend.

You: "Can you please check Chapter 4 and write something?"

Your buddy: "Okay, I need two days for that."

Right after sending the Email to your friend ...

- Now you see a few typos in your copy of the book and you fix them.
- 2. You have an idea of what images you would use for Chapter 1 and you insert them.

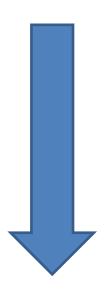
Now your friend does not work with the most updated version of your book anymore.

After two days your friend sends you back his copy.

Mybook.docx With your changes

Mybook.docx
With your friends'
changes

Mybook.docx With **your changes** GIT MERGE



Mybook.docx
With your friends'
changes

Mybook.docx

Task #1
-> Redesign Header



Task #1

-> Redesign Header

Some Website

Task #2

-> Redesign Footer

Day 1

Task #1

-> Redesign Header

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Task #2

-> Redesign Footer

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Day 2

Task #1

-> Redesign Header

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Task #2

-> Redesign Footer

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

End of Day 2

Task #1

-> Redesign Header

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

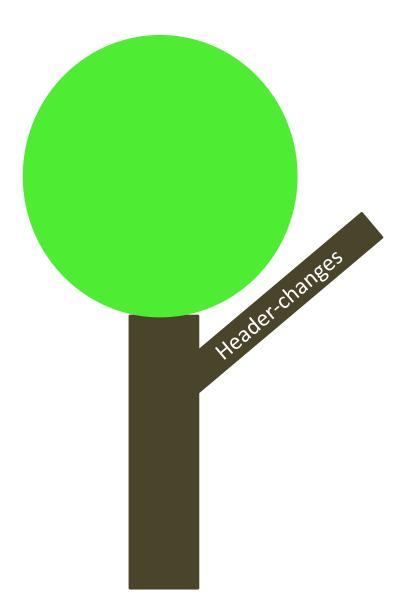
Task #2

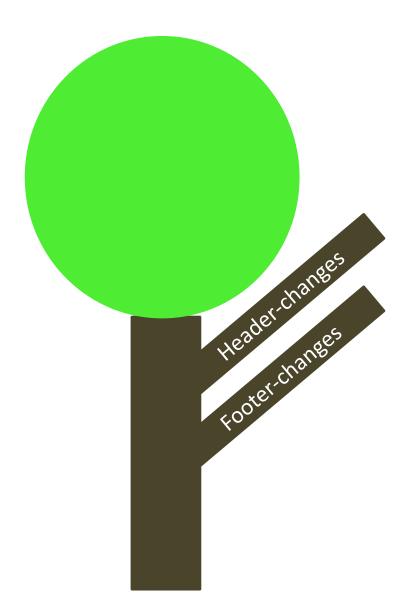
-> Redesign Footer

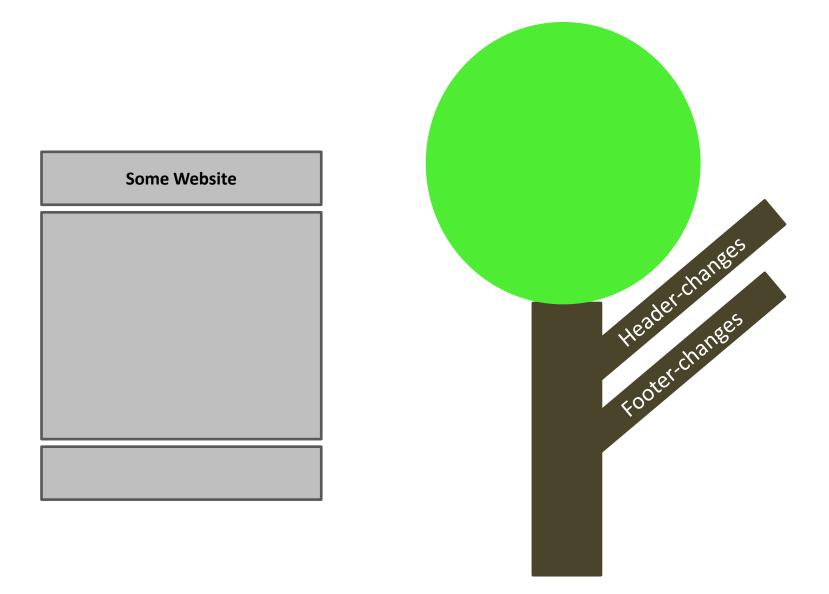
AMAZING FOOTER

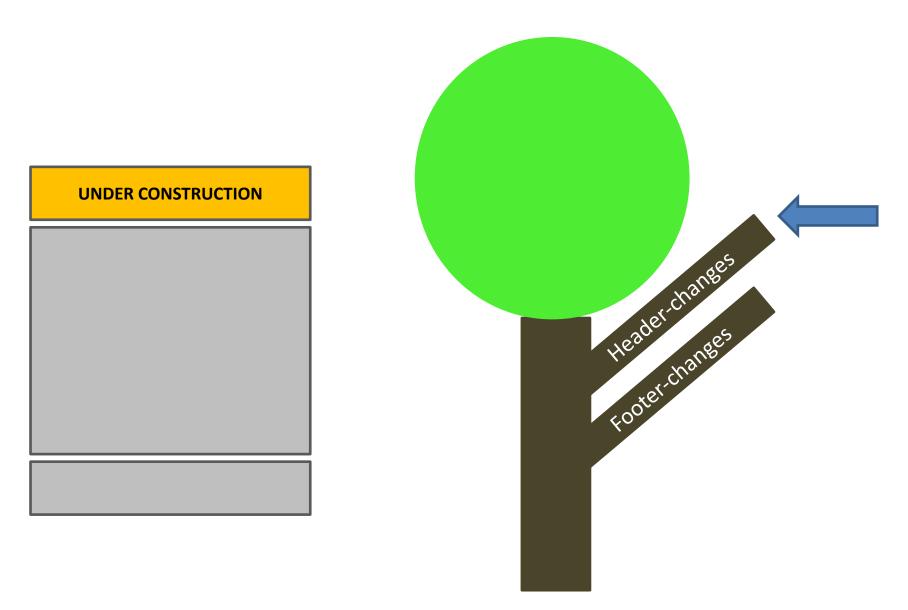
End of Day 2

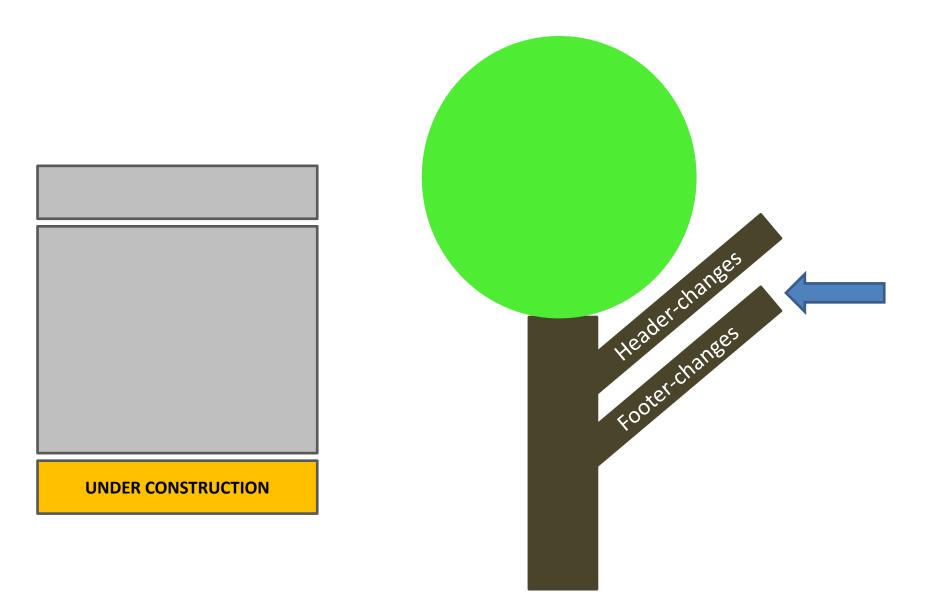
Task #1 **UNDER CONSTRUCTION** -> Redesign Header **PROBLEM:** UPLOADING WEBSITE WITH LUMPY HEADER CODE Task #2 **AMAZING FOOTER** -> Redesign Footer

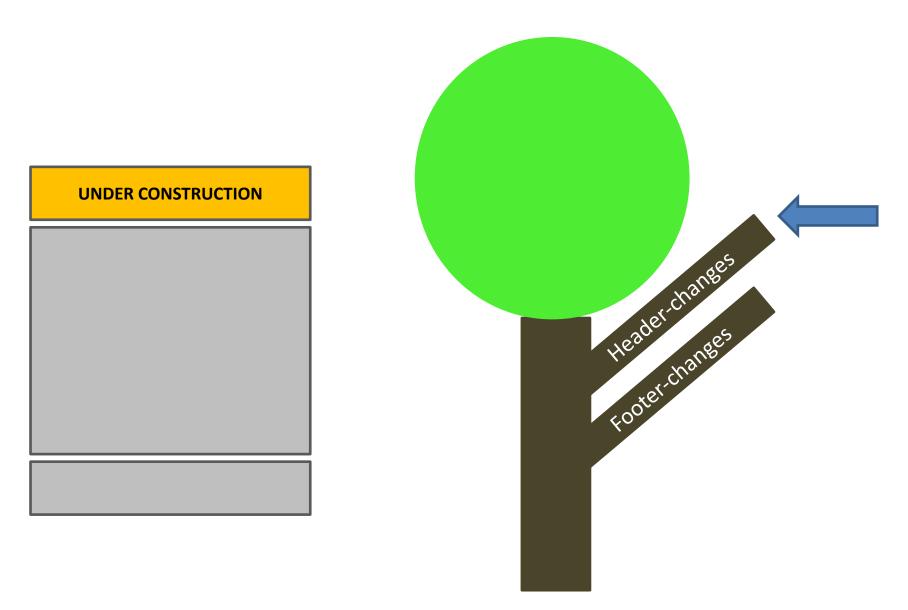


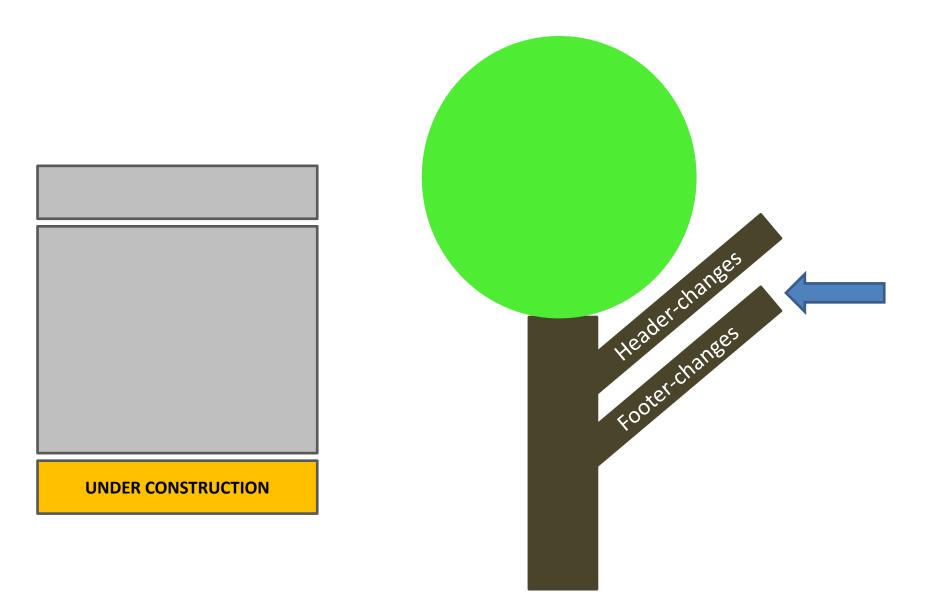


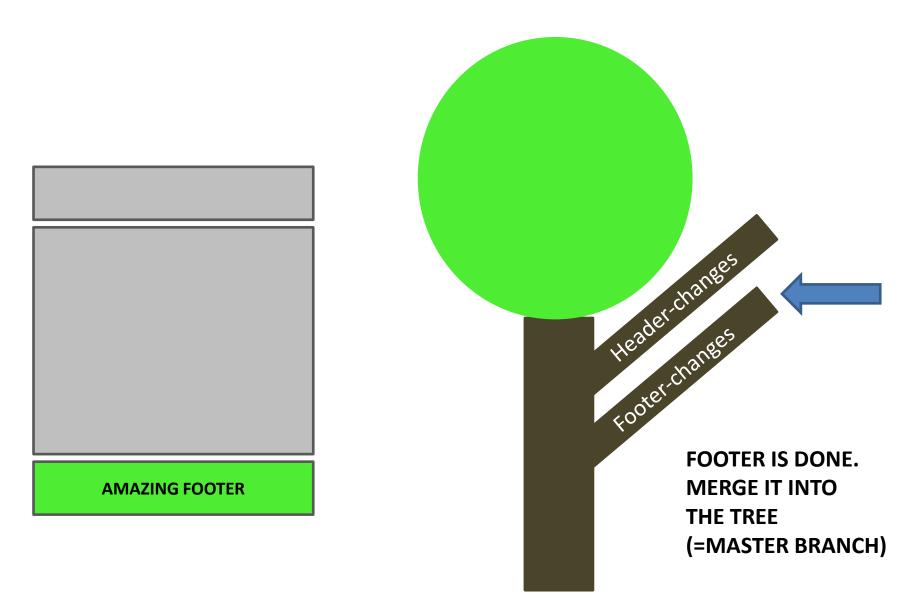


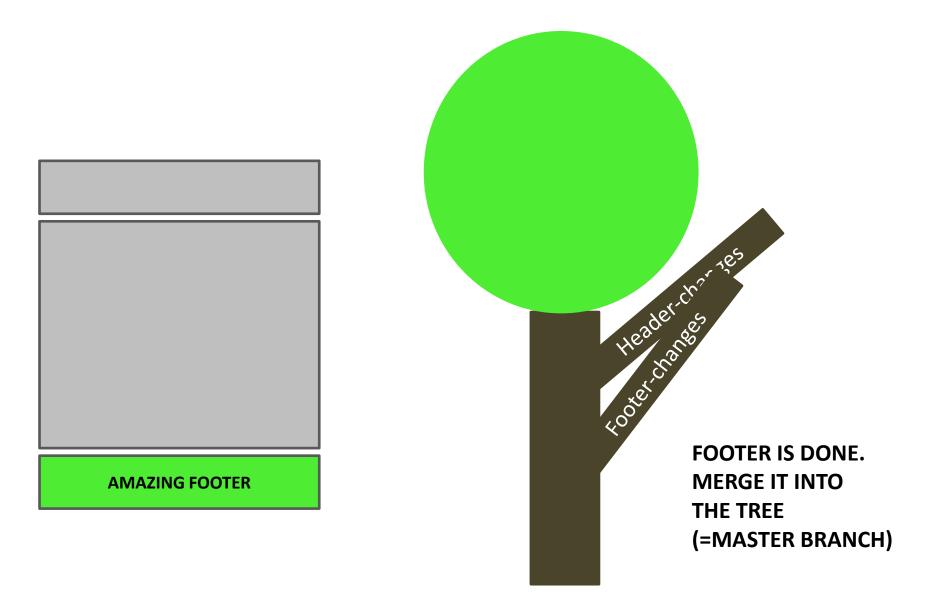


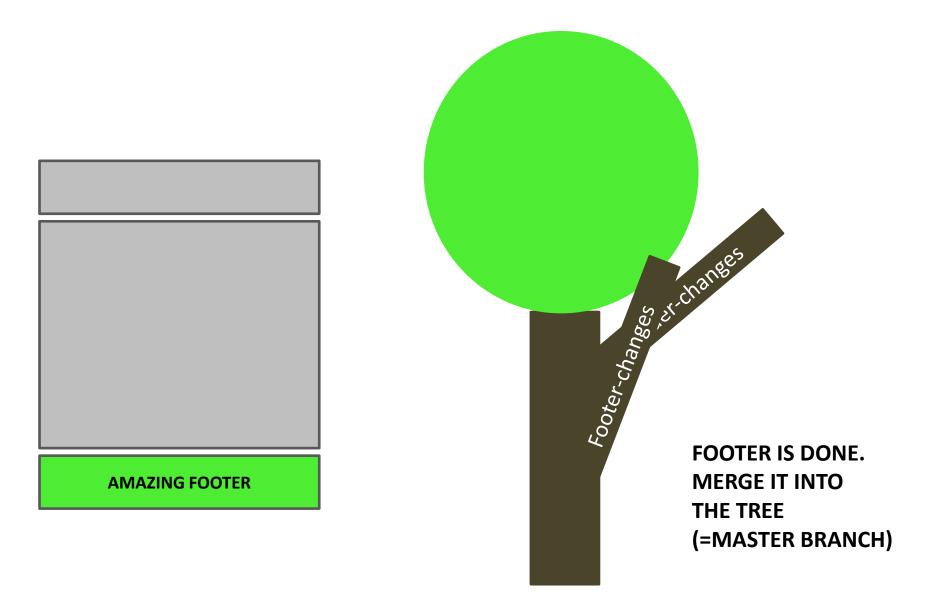


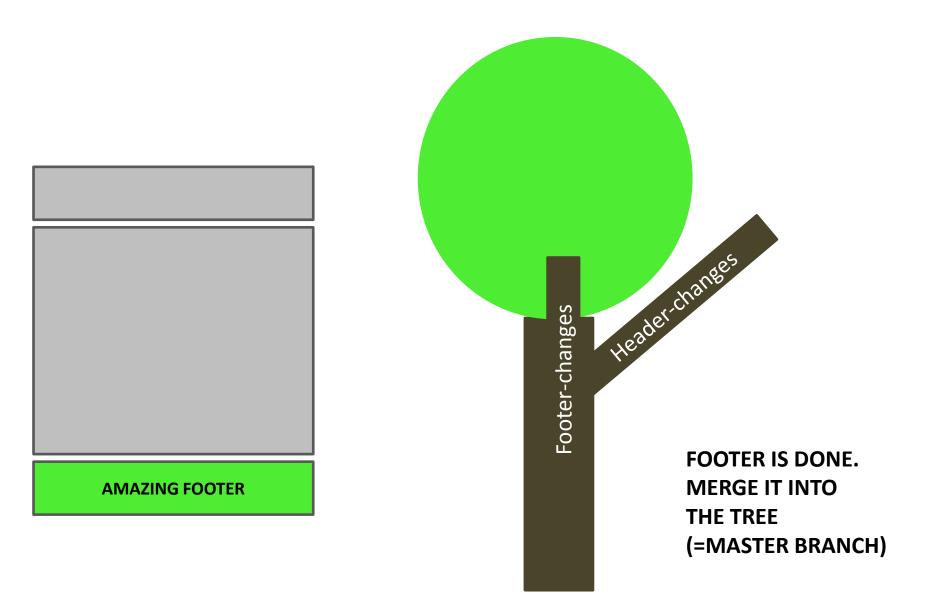


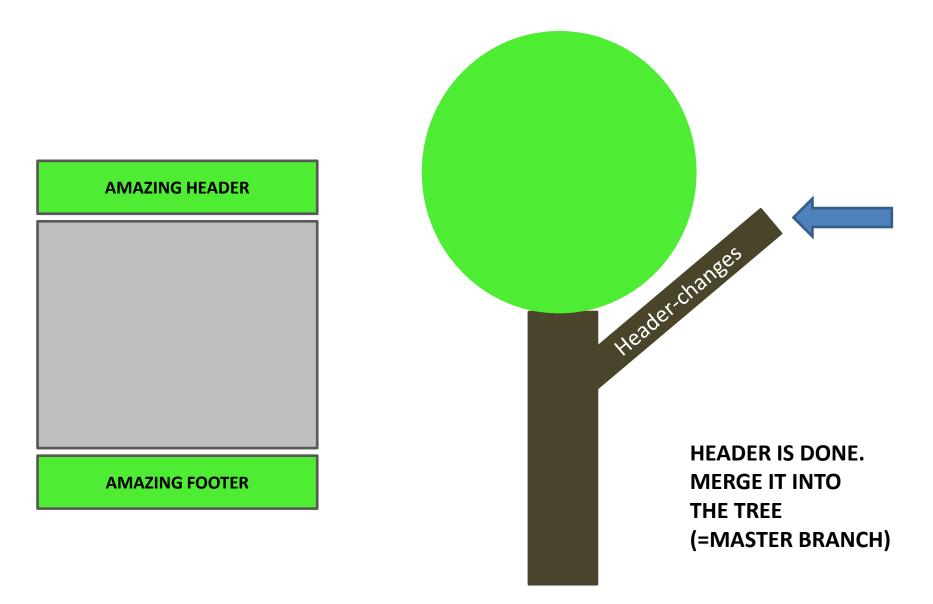


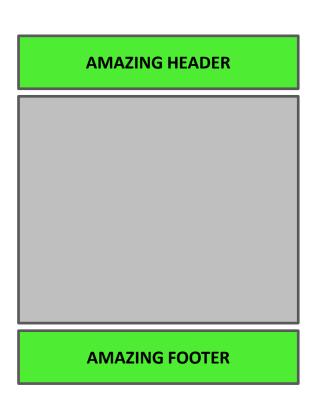


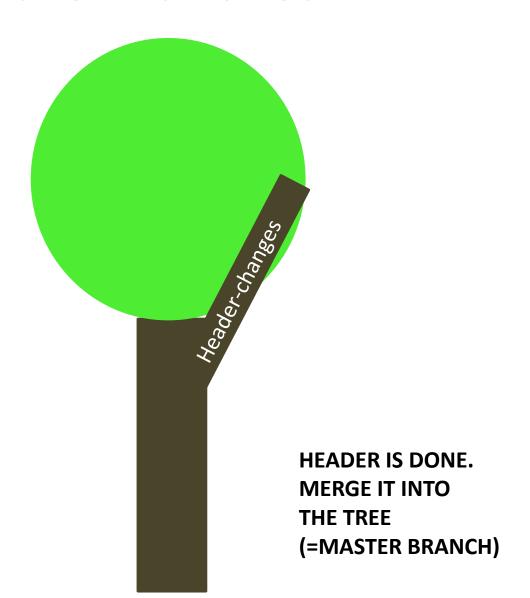






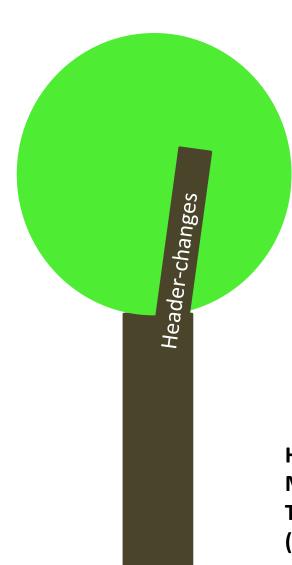






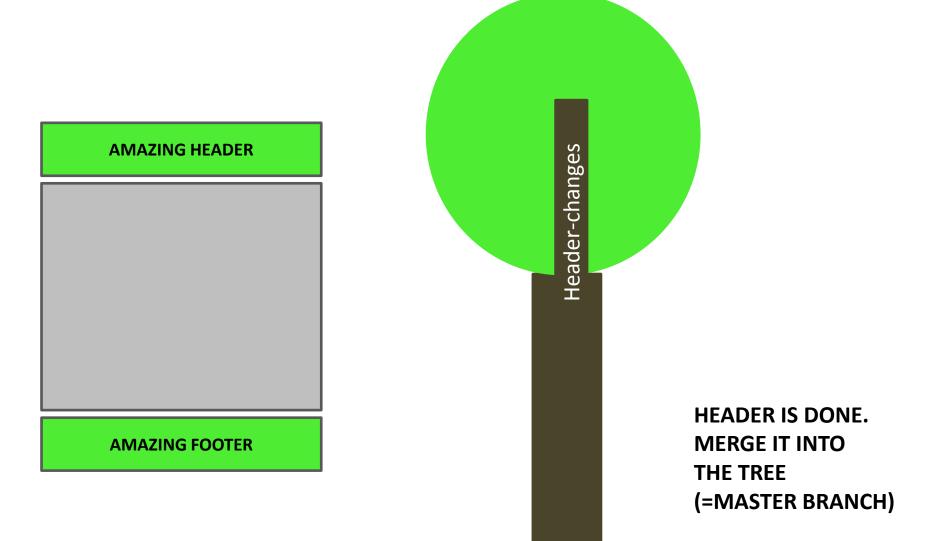
3. Feature Branches

AMAZING HEADER AMAZING FOOTER

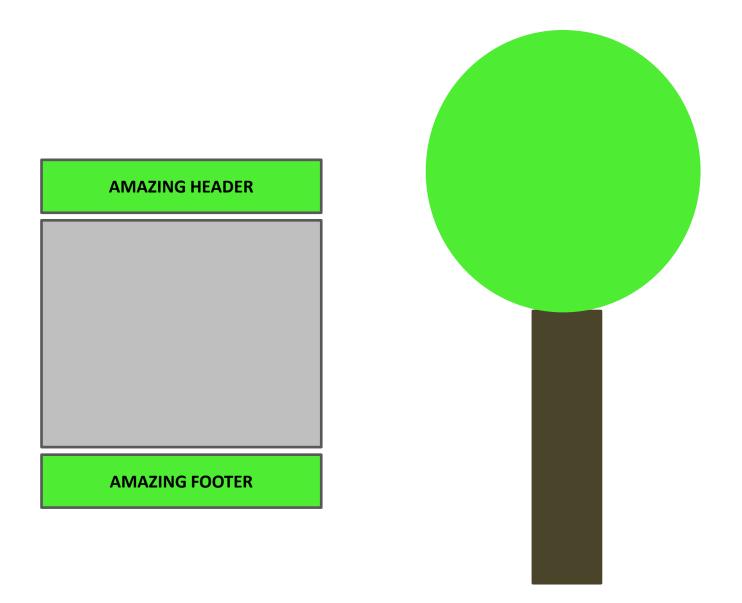


HEADER IS DONE.
MERGE IT INTO
THE TREE
(=MASTER BRANCH)

3. Feature Branches



3. Feature Branches



Review

What are the three core functions of GIT?

Review

- What are the three core functions of GIT?
 - History
 - Collaboration
 - Feature Branches

Repository?

Repository

- Working directory, your project files folder
- GIT's job is to keep track of any changes here

Repository

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Commit?

Repository

- Working directory, your project files folder
- GIT's job is to keep track of any changes here

Commit

- GIT does not save changes in its history,
 until we actively commit those changes
 - = "GIT's way of saving"
- In a text-editor, we hit "Save" or CTRL+S and then save it.
- In GIT, nothing gets saved into history until we hit COMMIT

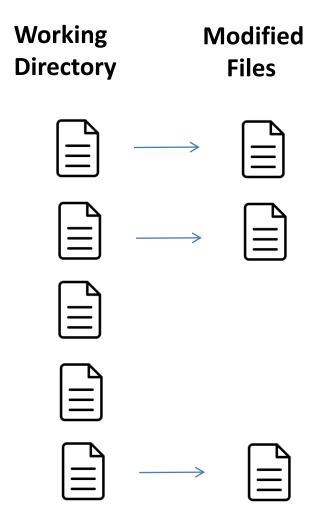
- Before we commit ... we STAGE!
- STAGING = we prepare something,
 - like if you want to sell a house,
 - first you have to prepare it,
 - make it nice and clean then you sell it.

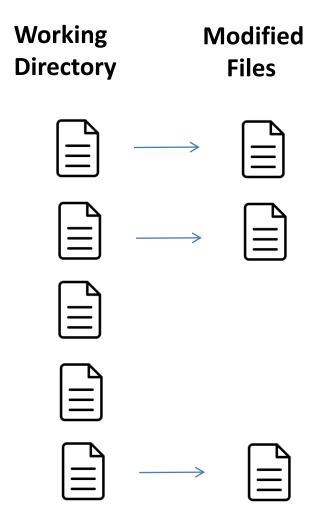
Index.html – before staging



Index.html – staged and ready to commit







Working Directory	M	odified Files		Staged Files
	→			
	→		→	
	\longrightarrow		>	

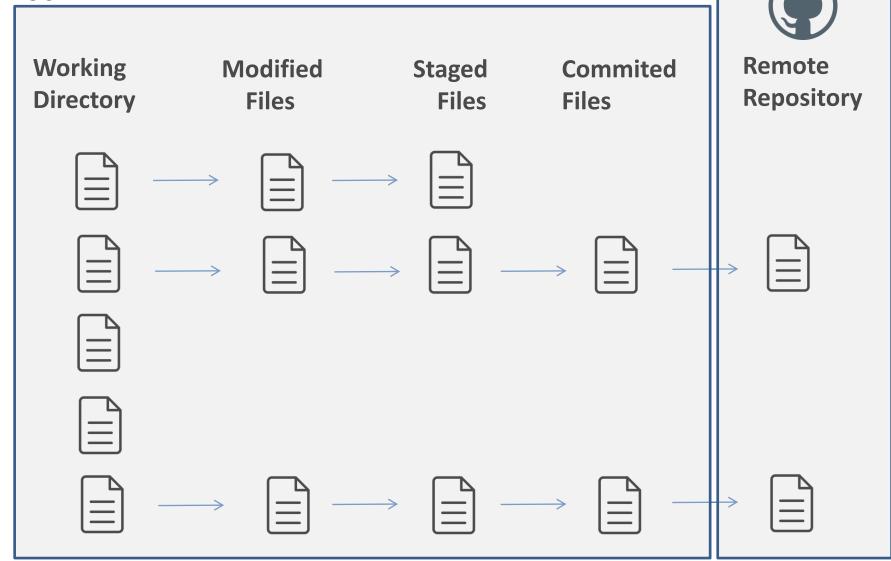
Working Directory	Modified Files	Staged Files	Commited Files
	→ = -	→ <u> </u>	
	—→ <u> </u>	→	
	─	→ <u> </u>	



Working Directory	Modified Files	Staged Files	Commited Files	Remote Reposito
	→ <u> </u>	→ <u> </u>		
	→ = -	→ = -	→ = -	
		→	→ <u> </u>	\rightarrow

REMOTE

LOCAL



5. GitHub

- = Your Remote Repository on the web
- Free: Public Repositories
- Premium: Public + Private Repositories

- Public: Everybody can see your code
- Private: You decide who can see your code

• BitBucket.com: Free Private Repositories

6. Remote Repository Commands

Clone

Download an entire remote repository as a local repository

Fork

Download an entire remote repository as another remote repository

Push

Uploading/Pushing our local repository to the remote server

Pull

 Downloading/Pulling the remote repository's latest changes into our local repository

7. Remote and Local Repository Commands

LOCAL

COMMIT
RESET
CHECKOUT
ADD
RM
STATUS
DIFF
MERGE

REMOTE

CLONE FORK PUSH PULL Ok ...

8. Lets **GIT** our hands dirty

Working Directory

Staged Files

Commited Files

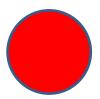


git diff

Working Directory

Staged Files **Commited** Files

Remote Repository





git diff --staged

Working Directory

Staged Files

Commited Files

Remote Repository



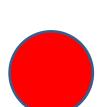


git diff HEAD

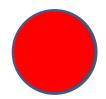
Working Directory

Staged Files

Commited Files







git diff master origin/master

Remote Working **Staged Committed** Repository **Directory Files Files**

Our branches so far ...



Our branches so far ...



