

Git Tutorial

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January 2018



Overview

- version control
 - basic git (command line)
 - exercises!
-
- Ask whenever confused

Version Control

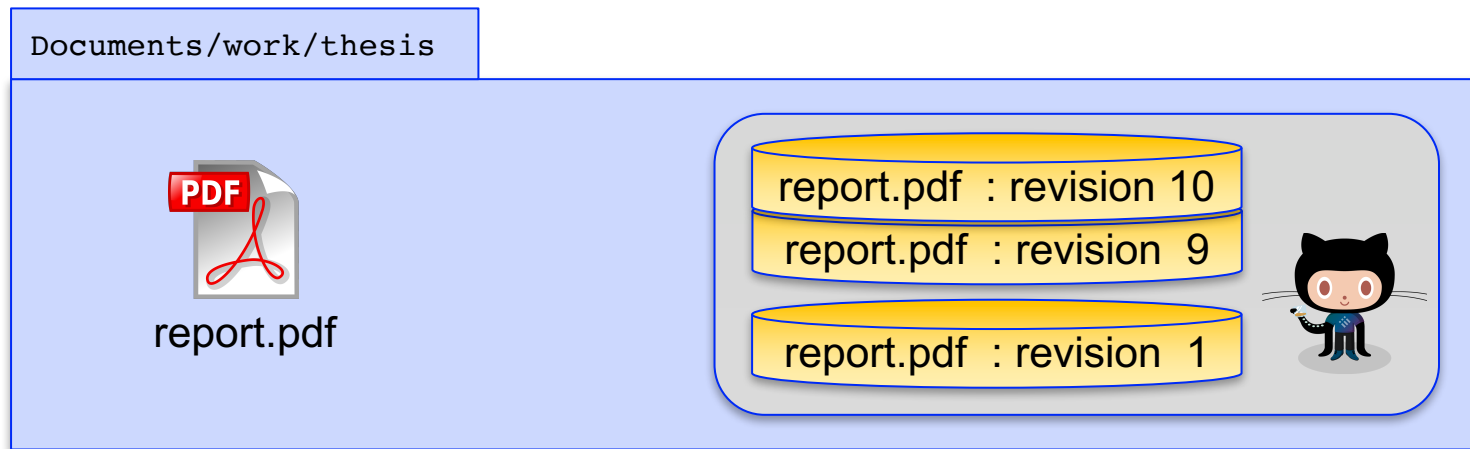
- **Issue:** Files with long, complicated history.
Want to keep different versions:

```
Report_v3_comments_2018_01_05.docx  
experiment_pipeline_10_2017_11_05.sh
```

- **Compound issue:** Other people work on them too
- Programs like **git** (version control systems) keep track of changes made by different people

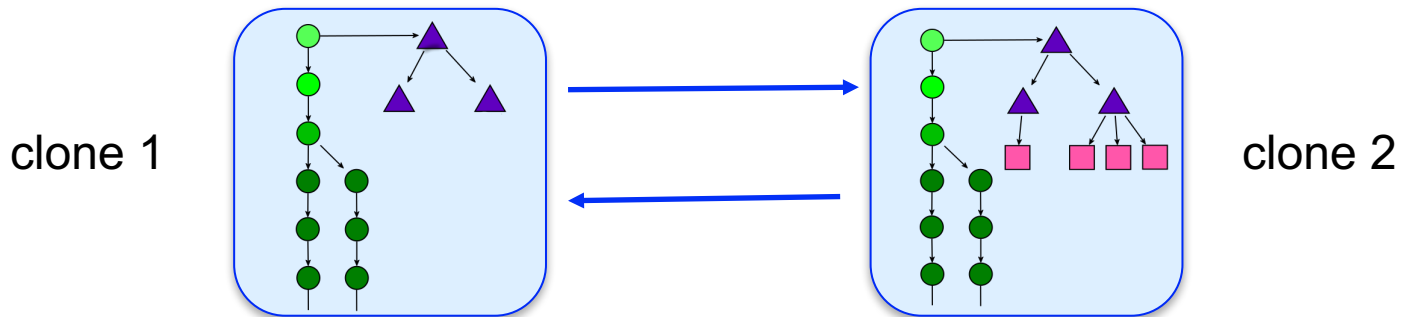
Git Concepts

- a git project is called a **repository** or **repo** = directory with history
- a repo contains a collection of snapshots (called **revisions**) of the directory:



Git Concepts

- revisions are connected in **branches**, reflecting file evolution



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- repos are *decentralized*
 - Each **clone** contains everything (all revisions + history)
 - Changes can be passed between clones

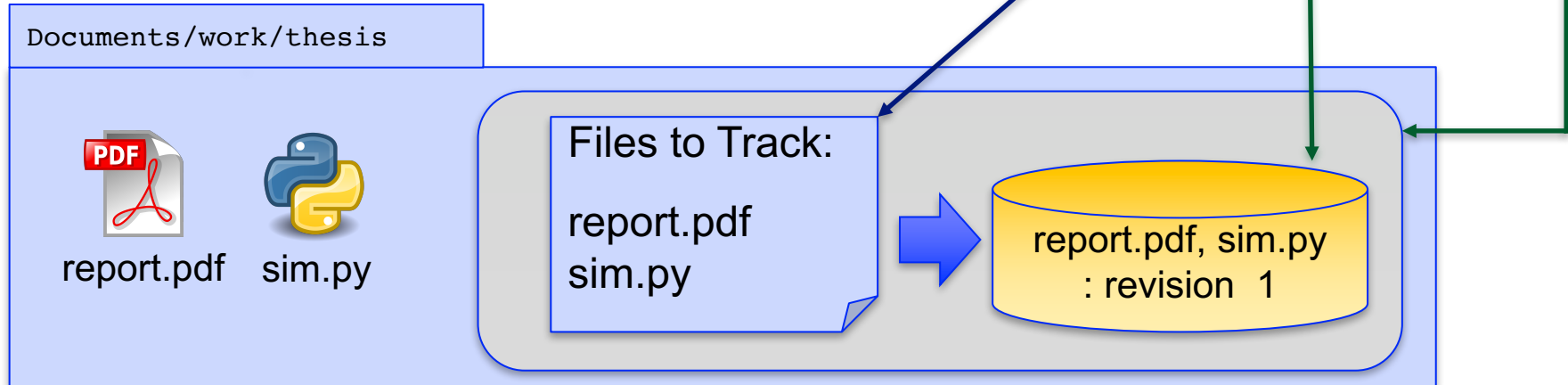
Creating a Repo and Recording Changes

- 0) Initializing the repo inside your project directory
- 1) Instruct git to start tracking files
- 2) Commit list of files-to-track into a revision

git **init**

git **add**

git **commit**



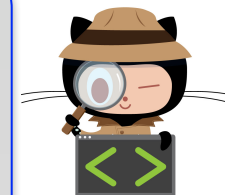
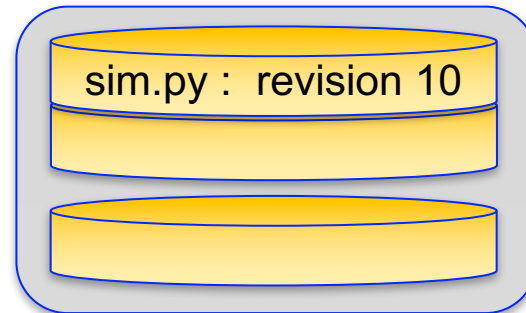
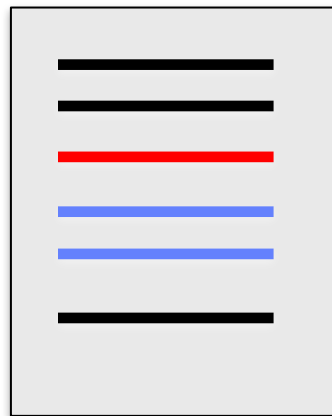
Exercise 1

- **10 minutes**
- Go to `goo.gl/QVrbJp`
- Notes are good-to-know info only

Making and Committing Changes

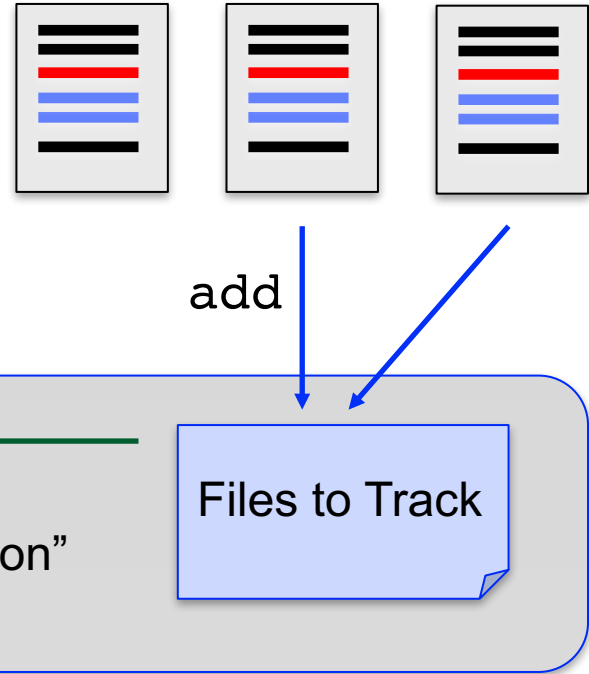
- Git reports what changed since latest revision: `git status`
- Differences can be inspected: `git diff`

(current file)

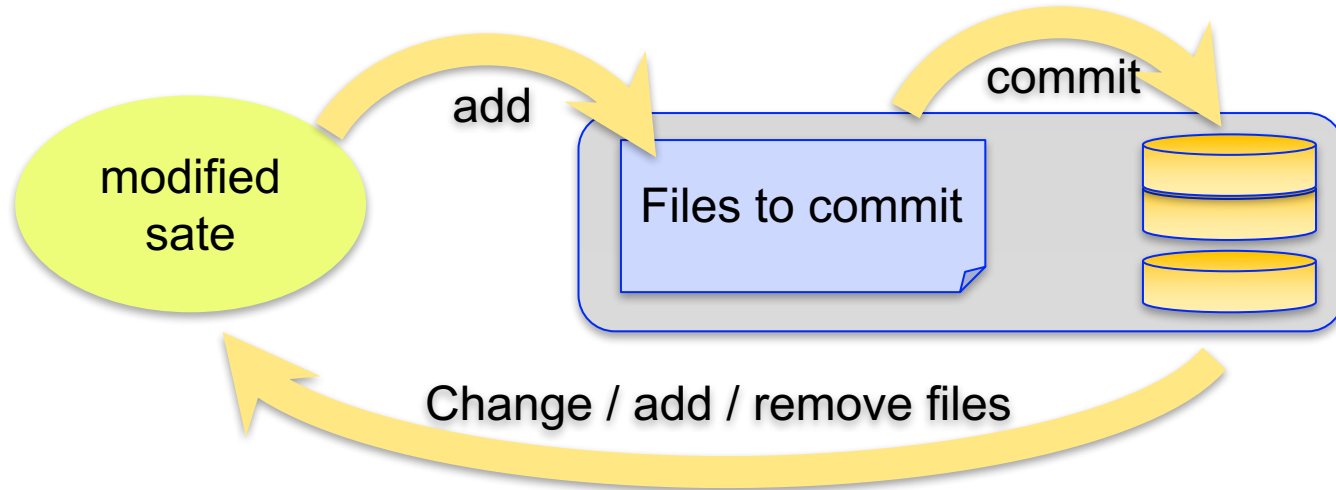


Making and Committing Changes

- Full control over next revision
 - what will go into it
 - when and how to mark it



Typical Work Loop

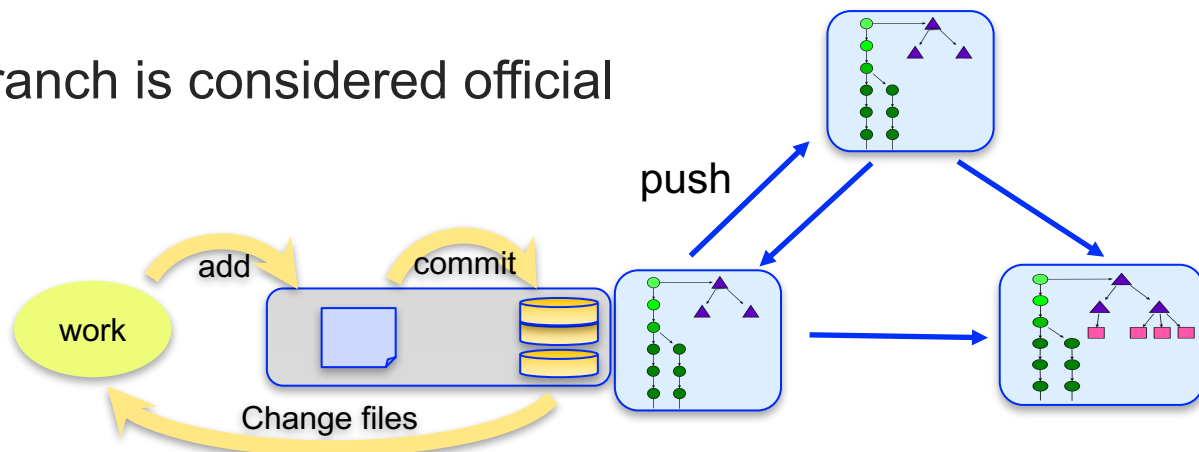


Exercise 2

- **15 minutes**

Collaborating

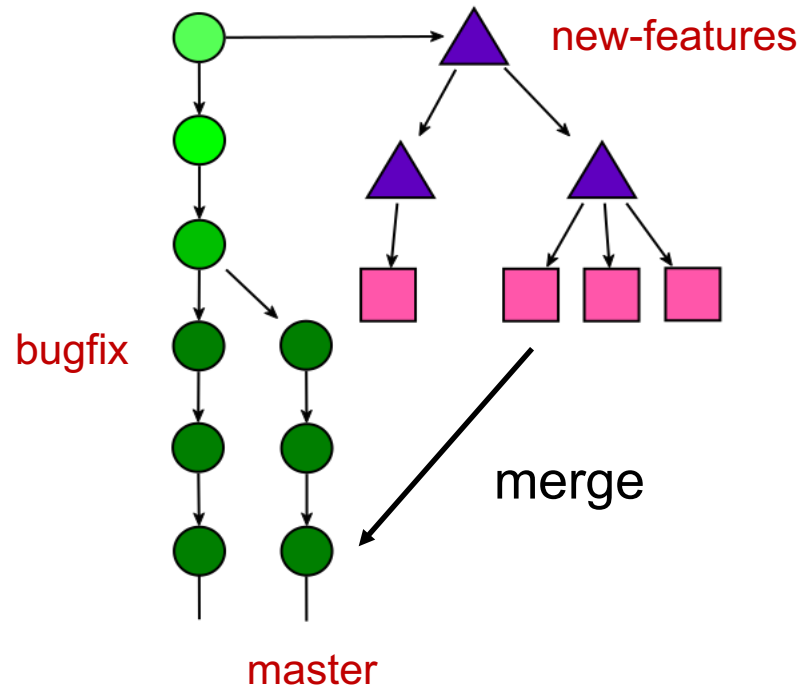
- Convention:
one repo and one branch is considered official



- Collaborators:
 - clone from this repo
 - work
 - **push** their contributions to it

Collaborating

- Work usually done on branches:
 - maintain separation of interest
(e.g. "development" vs "bug fixing")
 - isolate changes
(e.g. "experimental" branch)



Exercise 3

- **10 minutes**

Wrap-up

- Do use git to track your work – even if working alone
- Don't be afraid to break things! Almost always possible to recover.
- Complex tool but daily routine involves only a handful of commands

Thank you!

