Code Versioning

Olivier Mattelaer (CISM/CP3)

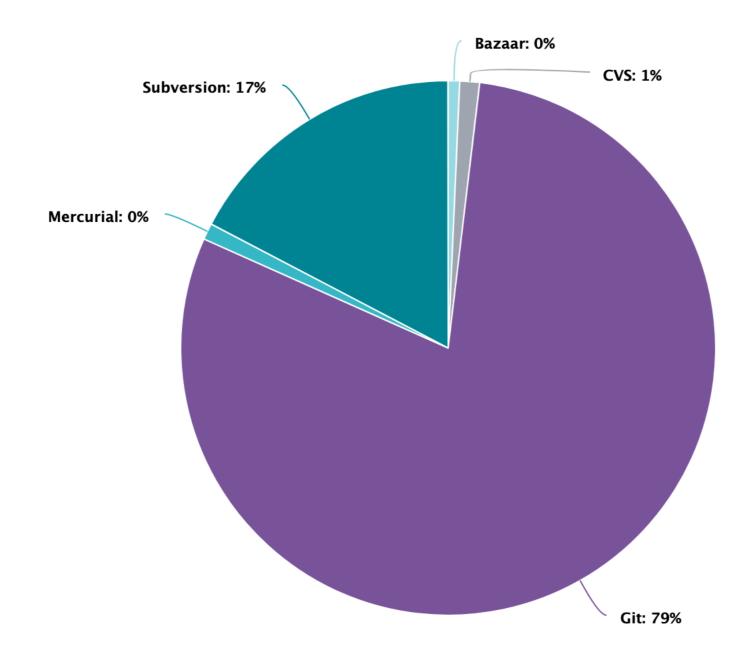
based on slides from
Damien Francois (CISM)
Juan Cabrera (UNAMUR)
Jonathan Lambrechts (IMMC)
Scott Chalcon (git)

Game based on gameshell from Pierre Hyvernat (SMB)
Rodolphe Lepigre (SMB)

What is code versioning



Why git?



TODAY

Mix of "Theory" and game...

- 1. History of modification
 - •Mission 1->6
- 2. Workflow
 - Mission 7->11
- 3. Team Work
 - •Mission 12-> 16

1. Commit

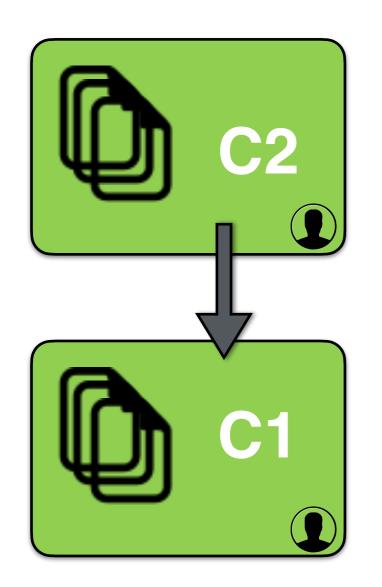
- An history: Is a succession of snapshot of your files at key time of their development
 - Each snapshot is called COMMIT



- Commit is
 - All the files at a given time
 - A unique name (SLHA1)
 - MetaData (who created/when/info)

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- Commit is
 - All the files at a given time
 - A unique name (SLHA1)
 - MetaData (who created/when/info)
 - Pointer to previous(es) commit

Workspace

Index

Repository

Workspace

Index

Repository



Workspace

Index

Repository





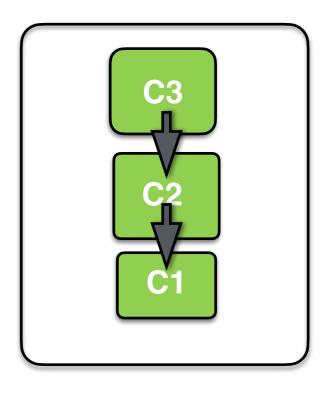
Workspace

Index

Repository







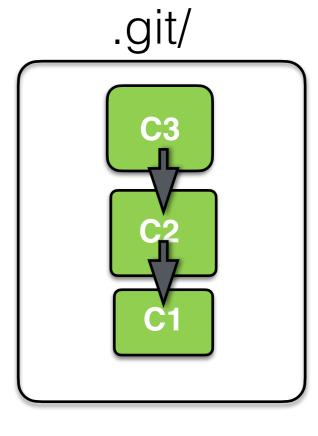
Workspace

Index

Repository







Workspace

Index

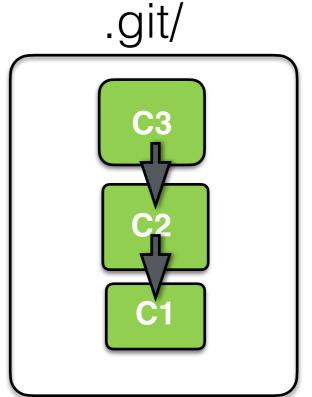
Repository





./WORKDIR

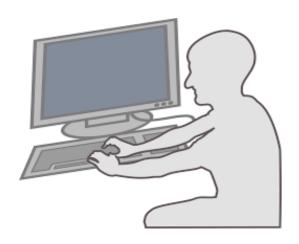
Staging area



Workspace

Index

Repository

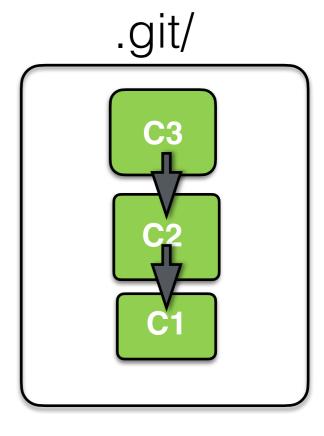


./WORKDIR



.git/index Staging area

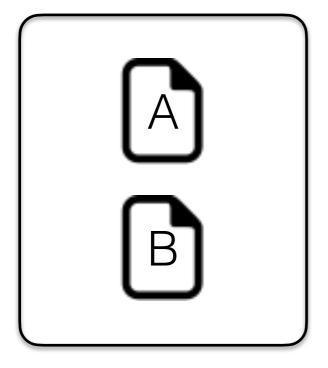


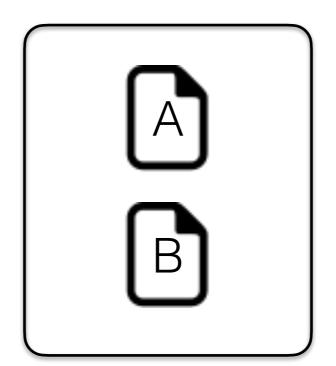


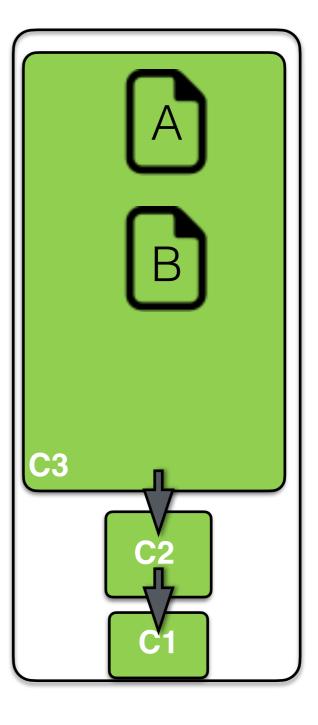
Workspace

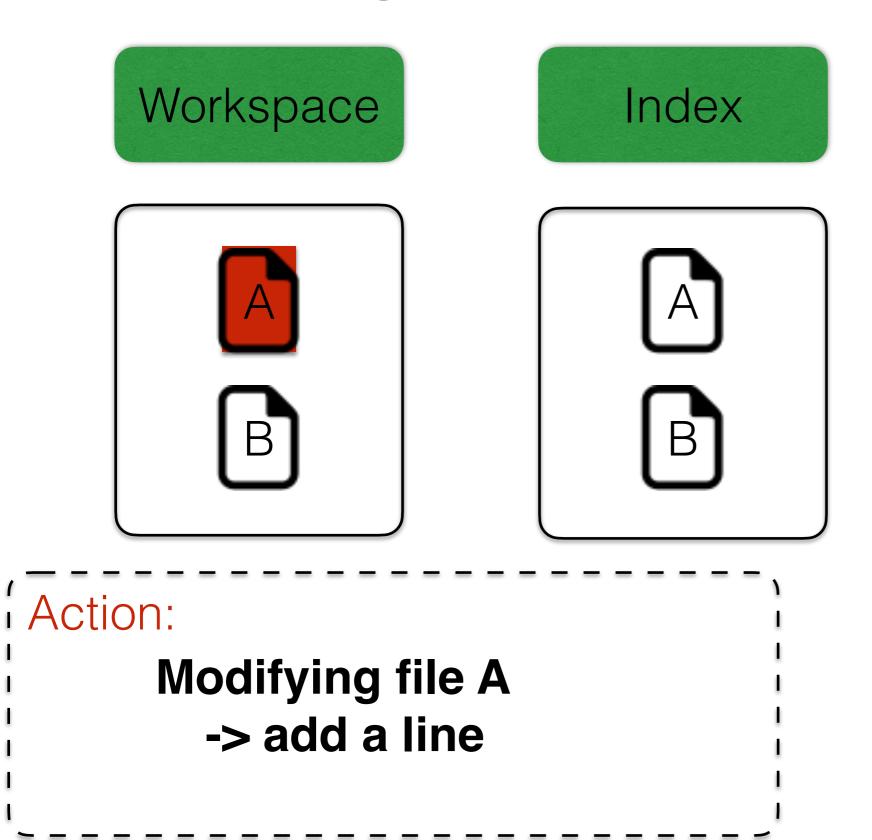
Index

Repository

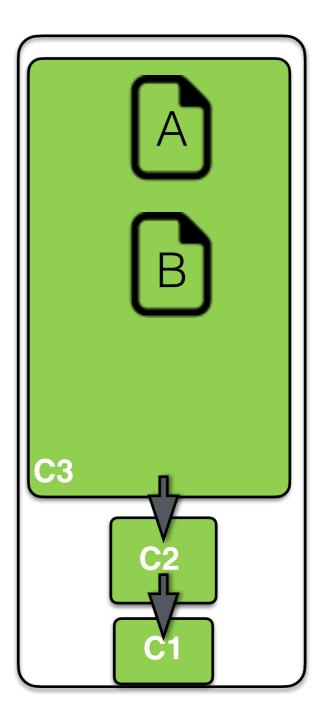






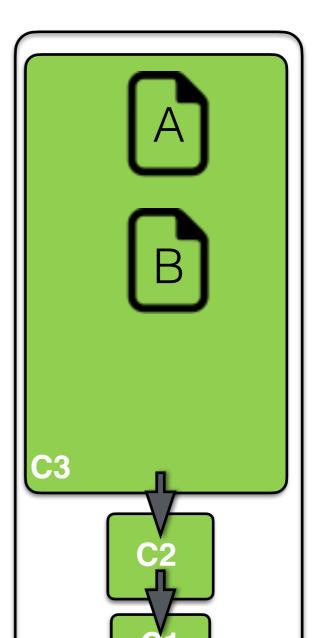


Repository



Workspace Index

Repository



! Action:

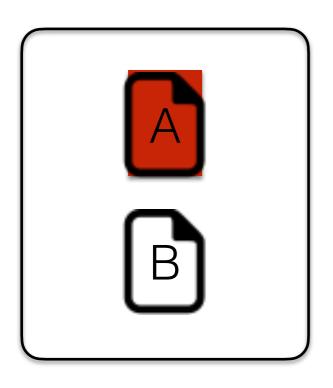
git add A

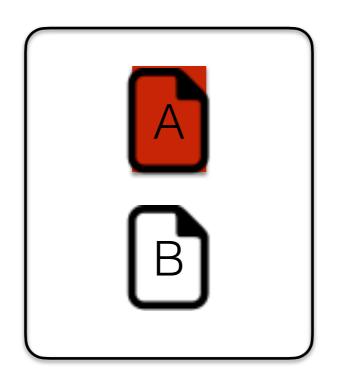
- -> modify file moves to the index
- -> inside the box
- ; -> ready for a commit

Workspace

Index

Repository

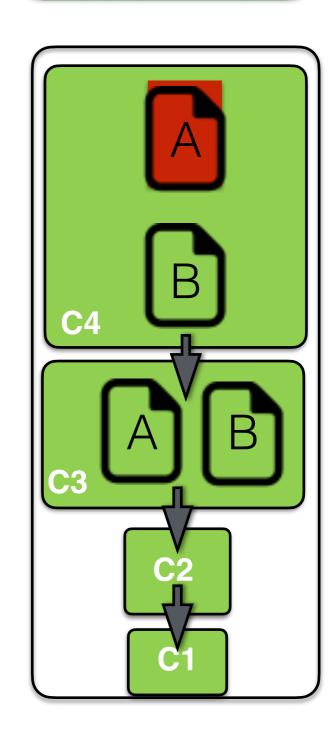




! Action:

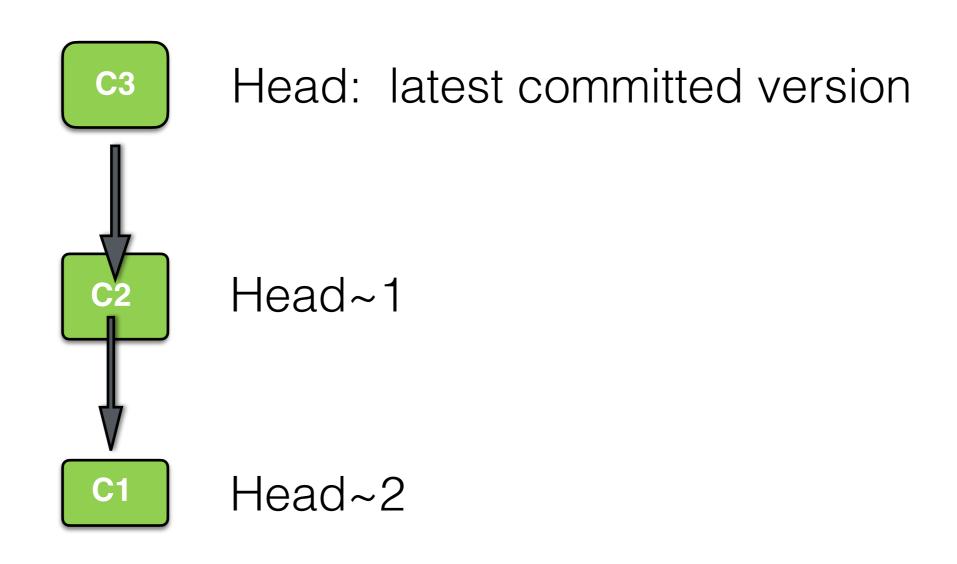
git commit -m "change color"

-> save the index current status Into a new commit inside the Repository



1. Commit

Head: place where the new commit will be attach



Let's play

Game installed on lemaitre4 and manneback module load gameshell/git

Basic command of the game gsh goal gsh check

Issue with a level: restart it with gsh reset

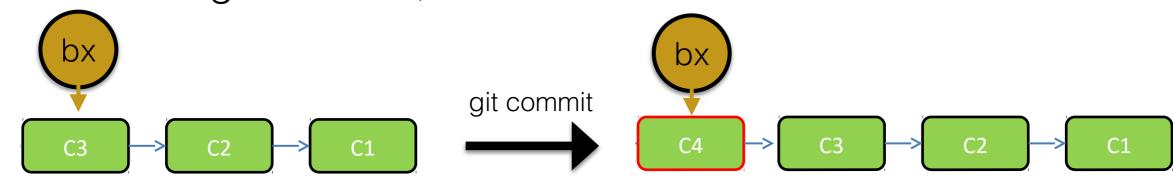
Exercise #1
Stop at mission #7
You have ~45 min

Workflow

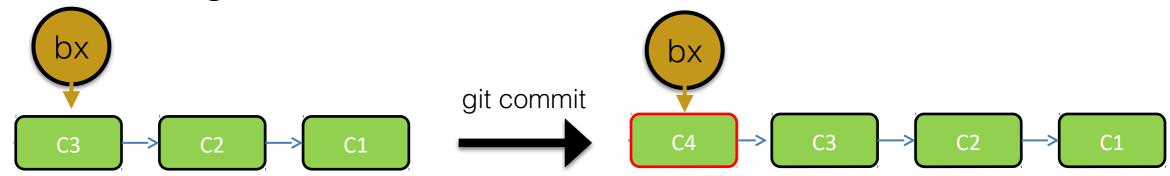
branch in git

- Branch is pointer to a commit (represent an history) which represent a line of development
- A branch can point at other commit, it can move!
- A branch is a way to organise your work and working histories

- default branch: master (or main)
- When doing a commit, the branch moves to the new commit

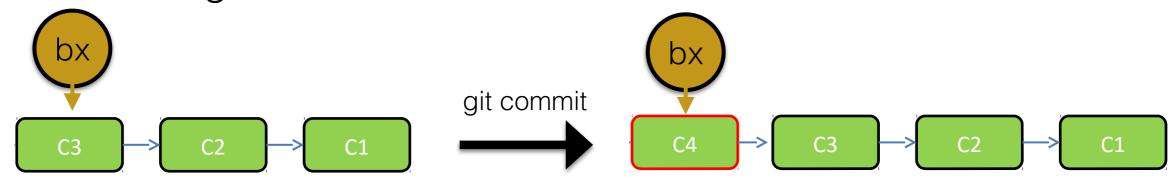


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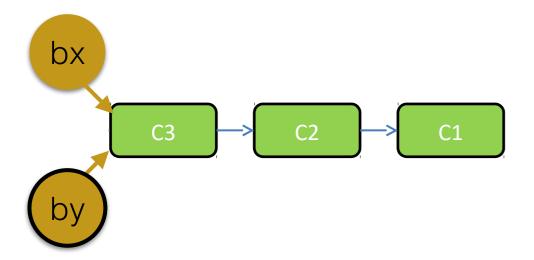


• creating a new branch: add a pointer (git switch -c by)

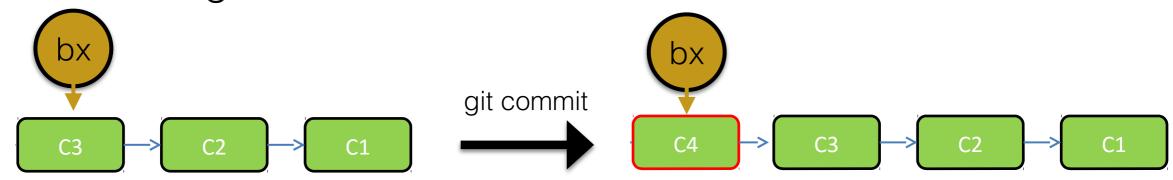
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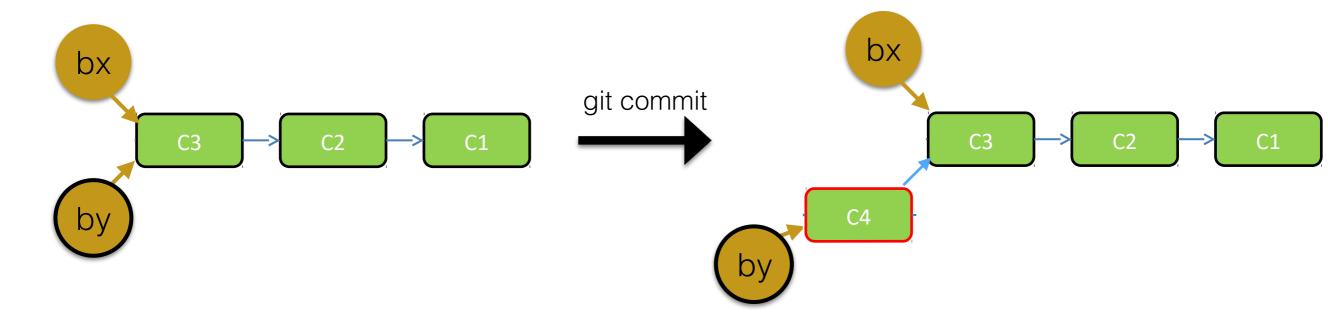
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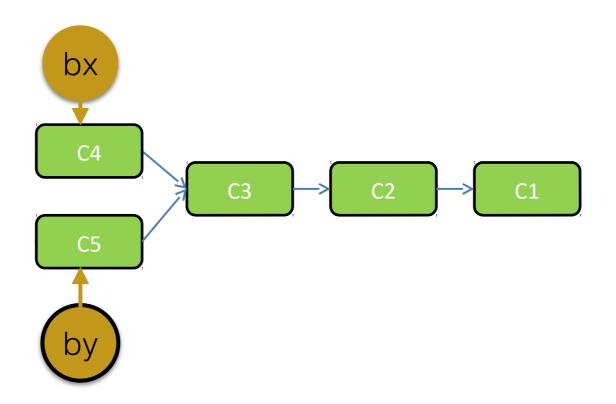


- creating a new branch: add a pointer (git switch -c by)
 - only selected branch affected by commit!



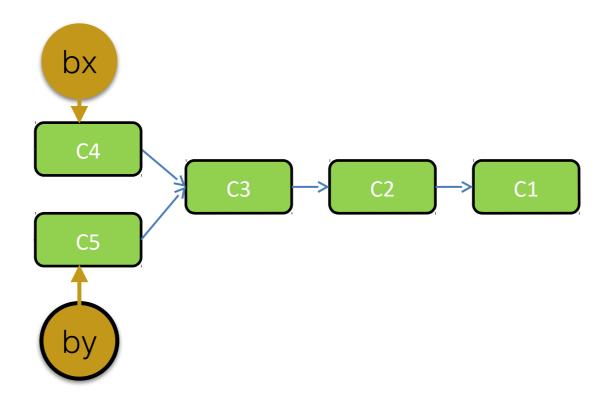
merging

- The interest of branch is that you can merge them
 - Include in one (branch) file the modification done somewhere else



merging

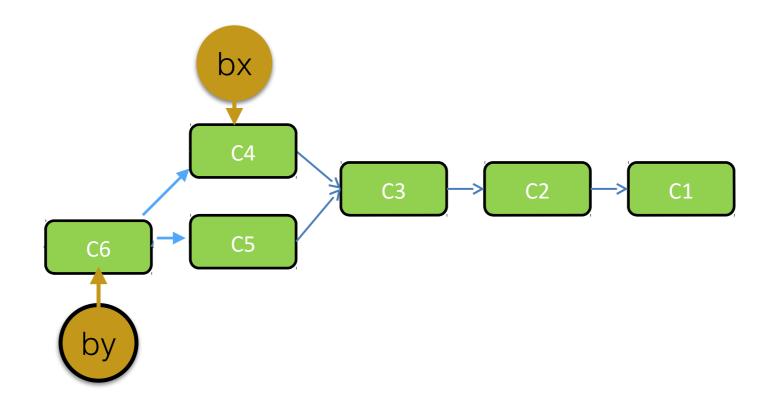
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git merge bx

merging

merging two different modifications



git merge bx



Do it yourself

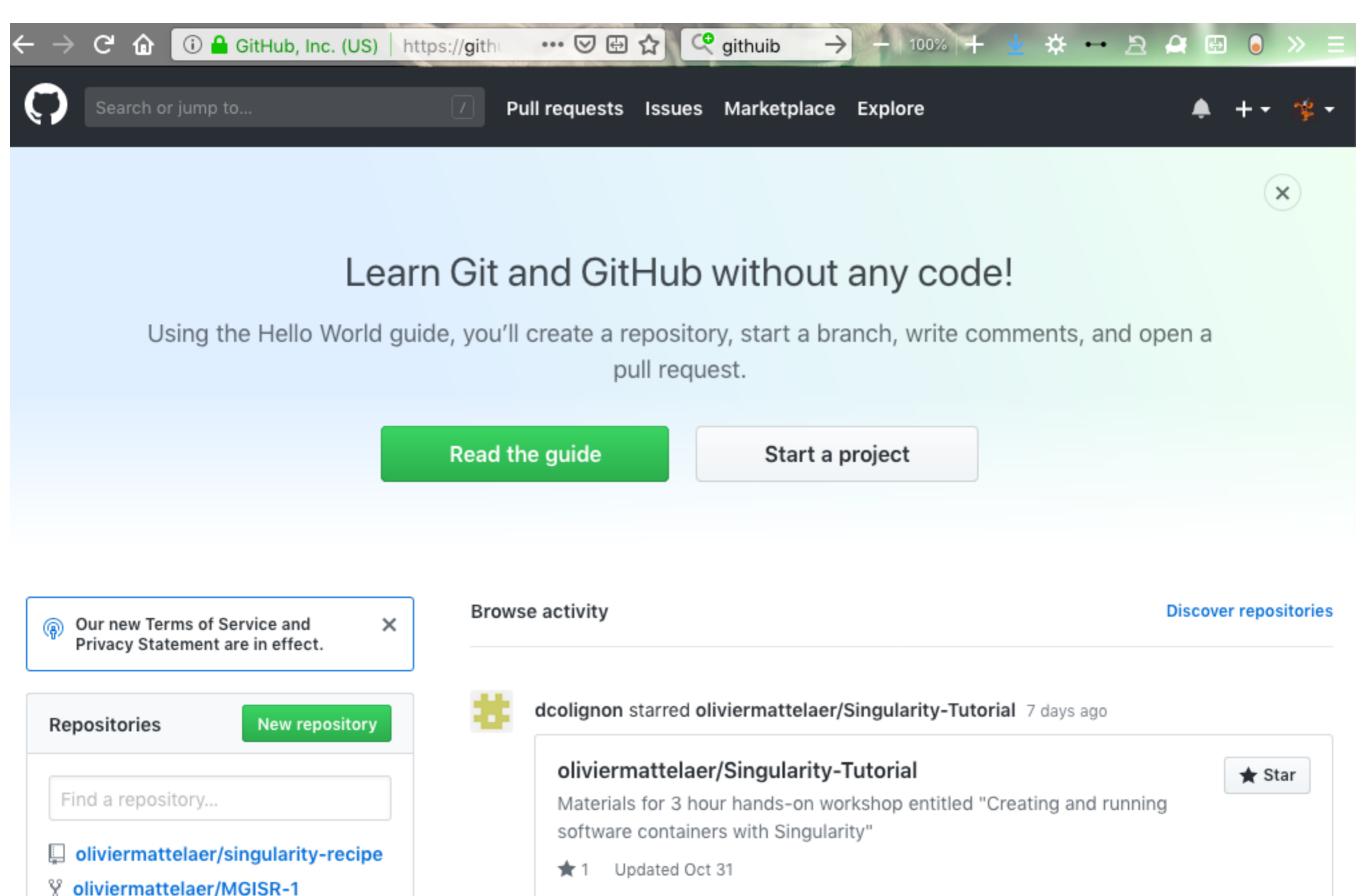
Mission #7-13

Conflict

- Multiple version of files are great
 - Not always easy to know how to merge them
 - Conflict will happen (same line modify by both user)
- Conflict need to be resolved manually!
 - Boring task
 - need to understand why a conflict is present!
- Do not be afraid of conflict! Do not try to avoid them at all cost!
- stay in sync as most as possible and keep line short

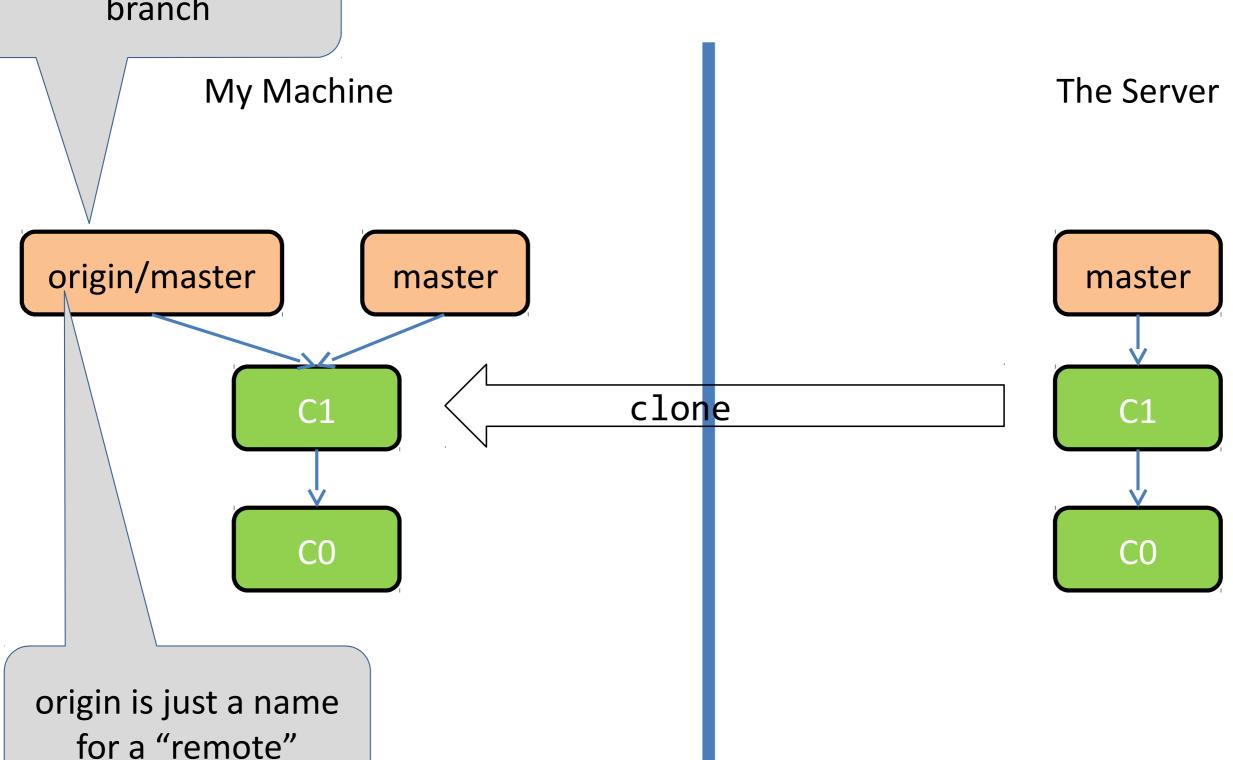
Team Work

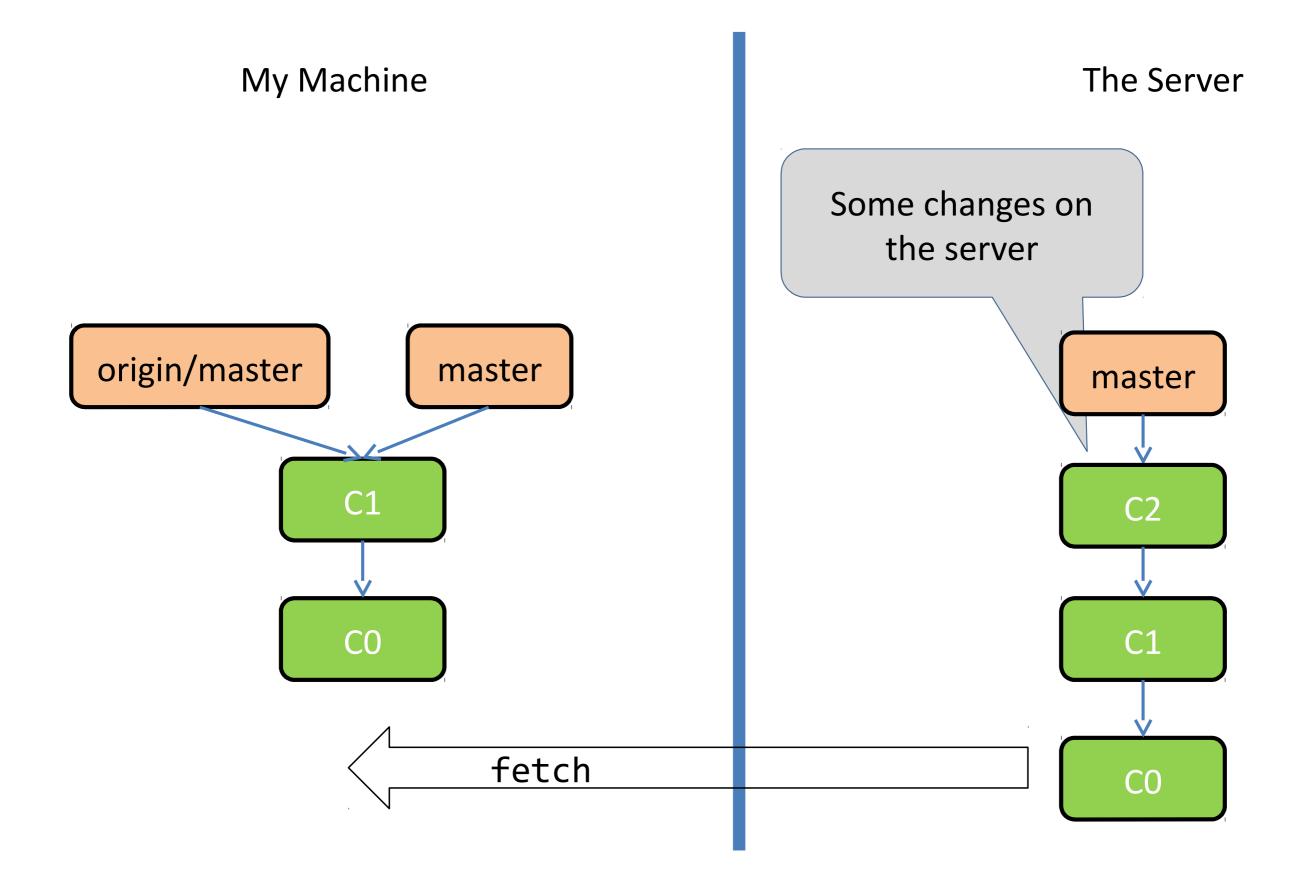
GitHub/Gitlab



This is a remote branch

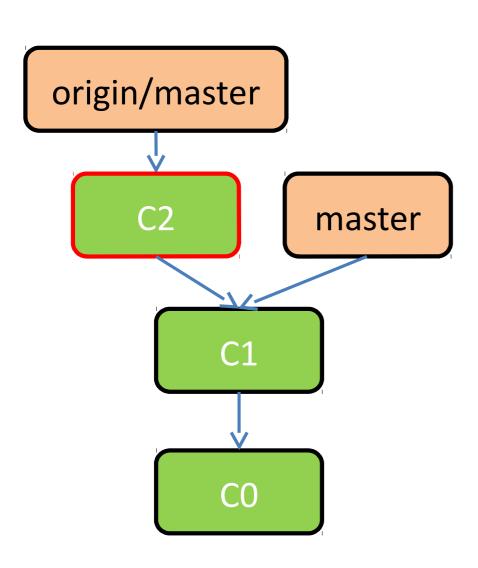
Remote Branches

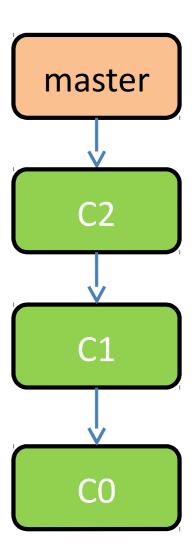


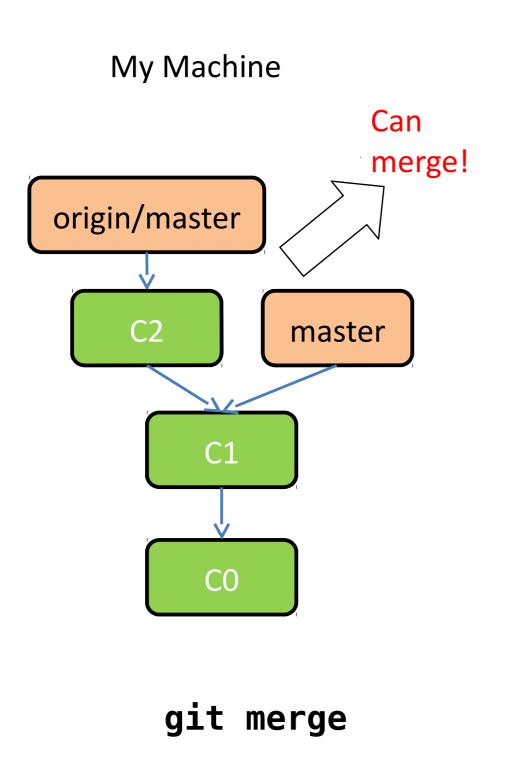


My Machine

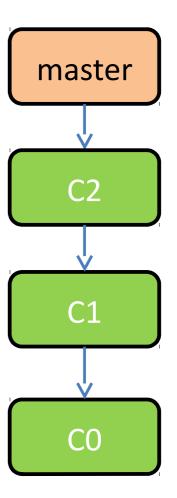
The Server

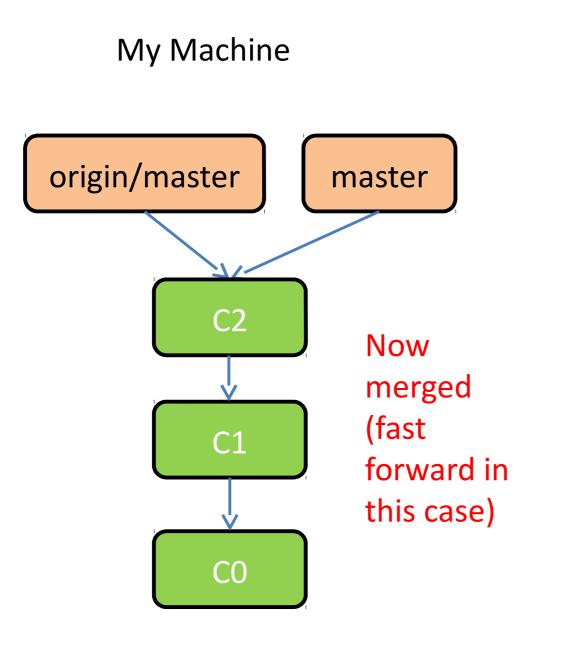




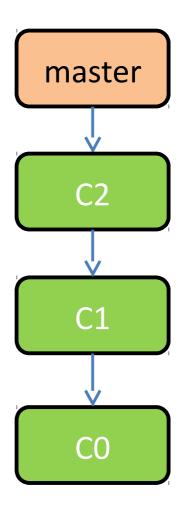


The Server





The Server



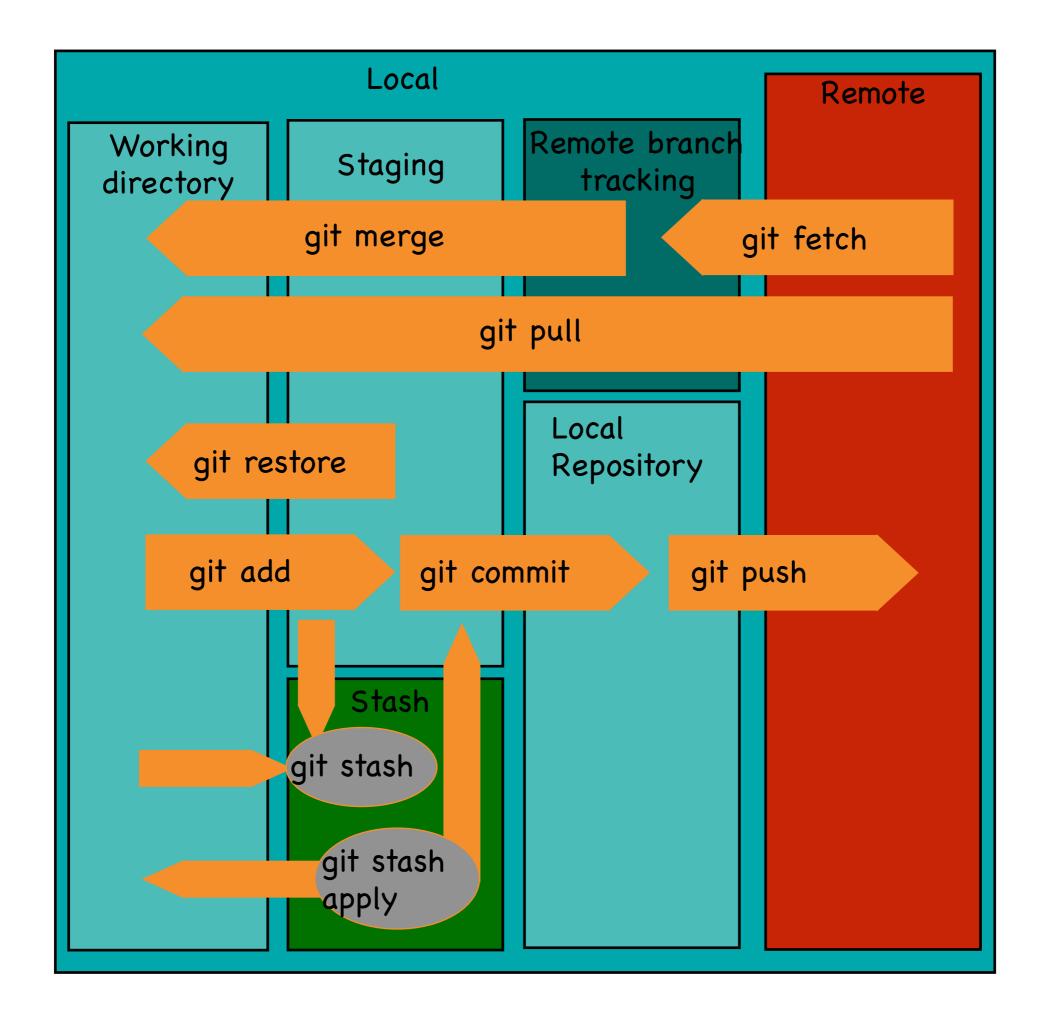
Remote Branches

- Reminder Remote branches represent a branch on a remote repository
- The branch origin/master for example is a local pointer to the "master" on "origin"
- It reflects what the local repository currently knows about the state of "master" on "origin"



Do it yourself

Mission #12-16



Information

- On cluster, use "module load git"
 - The command you learned need version 2.22
- Be careful with "restore" (no safety net)
- Restrict yourself to edit the history of commit (especially when shared)
 - Git reset # especially with --hard
 - Git rebase (only useful case is git pull --rebase)

Conclusion

- Versioning is crucial both for small/large project
 - Avoid dropbox for paper / project
- make meaningful commit
 - logical block
 - meaningful message

More information

- Why an index: http://gitolite.com/uses-of-index.html
- technical tutorial on git (details on storage structure): https://www.youtube.com/watch?
 v=xbLVvrb2-fY
- https://git-scm.com/doc