Git & GitHub

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■ Note	Created for and by a pack of fighting mongooses (take with mucho salt)
Stakeholders	
Status	
Type	

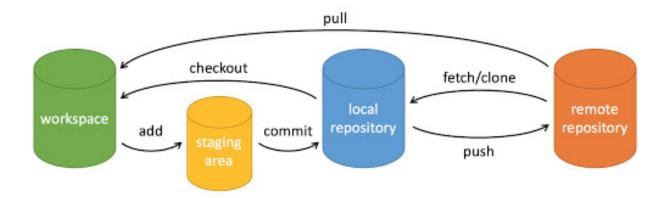
Version Control

- a version control system (VCS) is software designed to keep track of changes to code
- good VCS's maintains a full change log with authorship data
 - this ensures all changes are recorded, transparent and can be rolled back
- git is the big boy, used by pretty much everyone in industry

Git and Github

- **git** is a local program, able to pull, push and commit to a server like **github**, which can;
 - host repositories
 - facilitate code reviews

- provide file, commit and version browsing
- clone reposoitories
- manage hierarchy and permissions
- **gitlab** is similar to **github**, but offers their software to download onto private servers



- repo repository storing all versions of a project
 - local repo downloaded to a device
 - remote repo hosted on a server
- git config —-global <u>user.name</u> "Your Name" Set USername
- git config --global <u>user.email</u> "your-email-address@server.extension"
- git config --global core.editor nano change default terminal text editor
- creating a repo
 - create the repo on github (readme)
 - git clone [SSH address of the repo] -
 - git init initialise new repo from project directory
- updating a repo
 - Save all files relevant to the commit
 - git add all the files to the staging area
 - git status checks the status of staging area etc

- git commit -m "Summary of Change" commits changes to local repo, with text
- git push origin [branch] push to remote repo for branch of a project

cloning a repo

- git clone github-address clone and create a folder for repo
- git clone github-address . clone repo files into current folder
- to find a repo's github-address go to GitHub → Code → Clone → HTTPS / SSH
 - HTTPS every push requires GitHub username and password
 - SSH push without login details requires <u>SSH key setup</u> beforehand

deleting a repo

- find the .git folder you want to delete with ls -a
- rm -rf .git to delete repo
- git status to check it has been deleted

merge conflicts

- git has "auto-merging" where only changes are updated to the repo
- sometimes multiple devs have changed the same line, creating a merge conflict
 - git cannot solve this issue, so a dev is required to sanitise the changes of the files
 - when conflicts are resolved, a new commit is sent with an appropriate message

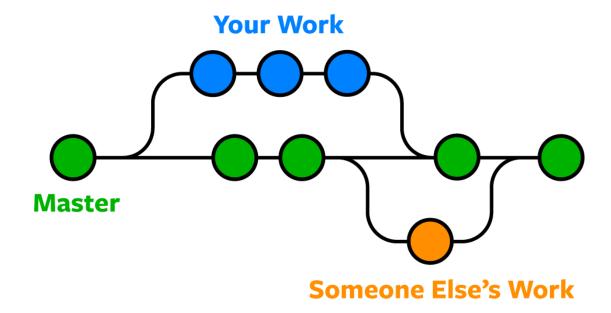
.gitignore

- a file we can create in a repo to specify files for git to ignore
- useful for ignoring automatically generated files e.g. DS_Store, .idea etc
- each file named must start on a new line
- either .gitignore must be added to itself, or the repo

```
file-i-want-to-ignore.txt
image-to-ignore.png
messy-testing-area.html
hacky-or-stolen.css
```

branching

 branching ensures devs don't delete each others work when pushing to a remote repo



- the default, and only branch available in a new repo, is the main / master branch
- git branch display all branches for current project
- git checkout -b [new-branch-name] create new branch and switch to it it
 - MUST use lowercase branch name, else you will be PUNISHED
- git checkout [branch-name] switch to an existing branch
- best practice is to branch once for each feature of a project
 - main branch is reserved for 'perfect' code
 - feature branches are merged into main only after extensive testing

pull request

- a formal request to merge a less important branch into a more important one
- this is usually created from the github website, rather than by command line
 - find the branch we want to merge into main
 - Open Pull Request → Enter Description → Submit Request

code review

- Pull Request → Files Changed
- add comments to any bits that need improvement (diplomatically)
- either Make Comments, Approve Request or Request Changes