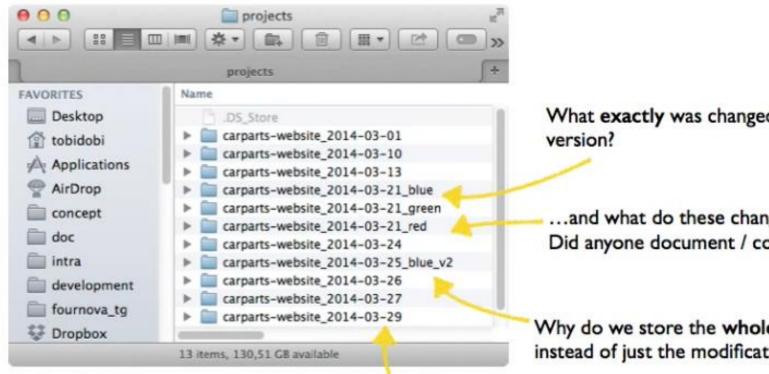
Agenda

- 1. The need for Version Control
- 2. Using git for version control

Scenario:

- You are a developer writing and testing programs
- Your programs are part of a larger application development project
- Other developers are working on this application too

Where do I store my code?



What exactly was changed in each

...and what do these changes mean? Did anyone document / comment them?

Why do we store the whole project, instead of just the modifications?!

How do you keep variants of the project in sync while it moves on?

Using a simple file system to track our code

Problems:

- Losing History
- Someone else can overlay my code
- What if I get YOUR bugs in my code
- My code was working. Now it's broken. What happened?
- I fixed that last week. What happened to my change?
- What if two of us change the same file at the same time?

BUT – I need a private workspace to be productive, and I'd like a private copy of the entire repo

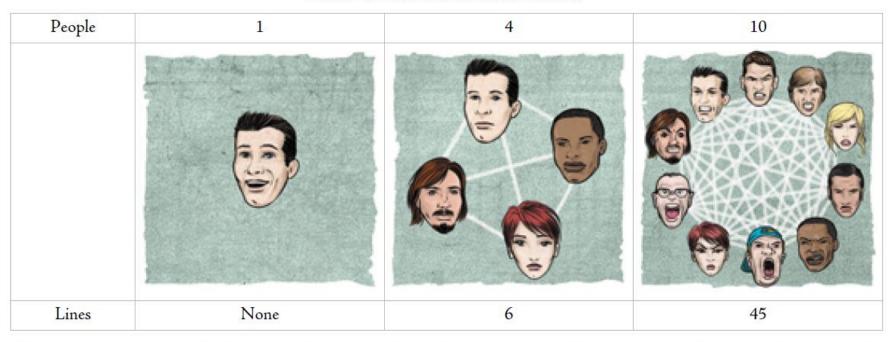


Table 5.1. Lines of Communication

The most productive developer is alone. A solitary developer never has to worry about coordinating with anyone else. But as soon as the project goes plural, there is overhead. And for every developer added to the team, the overhead gets worse. 2

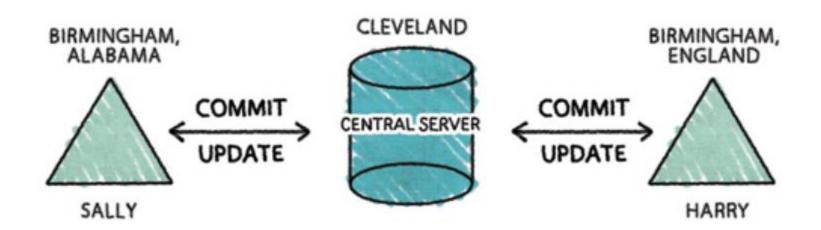
2 The function is n*(n-1)/2.

I want a REPOSITORY:

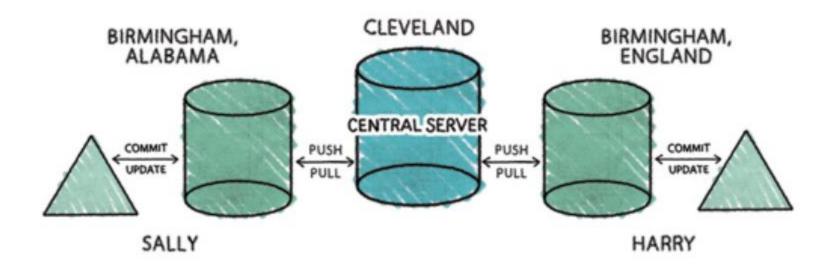
- Coordinates across multiple developers on a team
- Keeps History
- Allows me to revert back to a prior version of my code.
- Allows me and others to work on the same module at the same time.
- Tracks WHO is working on WHAT
- Prevents us from clobbering each others' updates.
- Describes each version of each module.
- Allows "check out", "check in"
- Allows merge management
- Can track changes and compare one version to another
- Provides a log of all changes
- Allows me to add, delete, change, rename code

- A "Version Control System" provides these features
- Two designs:
 - Central Repository "VCS"
 - Distributed Repository "DVCS"

Central Repository "VCS"



Distributed Repository "DVCS"

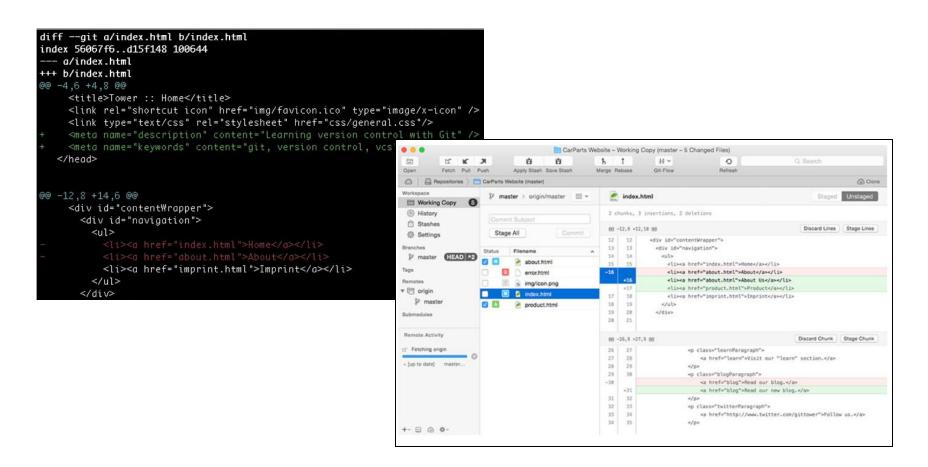


Why DVCS?

- Cheap, fast local branches (offline)
- But, Full local branches, with history
- History of changes, pulls, pushes, commits, merges
- Offline commits
- Each working copy is a full backup of the repo

Options

Command line versus GUI tool



Popular Open Source VCS tools: (Central Repo)

- Concurrent Versions System (cvs)
- CVSNT
- OpenCVS
- Subversion
- Vesta

Popular Open Source DVCS tools: (distributed repo)

- ArX
- Bazaar
- **BitKeeper** was used in Linux kernel development (2002 April 2005) until it was abandoned due to being proprietary. It was open-sourced in 2016 in an attempt to broaden its appeal again.
- Codeville
- Darcs
- DCVS decentralized and CVS-based
- Fossil
- **Git** written in a collection of Perl, C, and various shell scripts, designed by Linus Torvalds based on the needs of the Linux kernel project; decentralized, and aims to be fast, flexible, and robust
- GNU arch
- Mercurial an Open Source replacement to Bitkeeper
- Monotone
- SVK
- Veracity

Popular free GUI tools (for git)

https://git-scm.com/download/gui/linux

History



1972: Source Code Control System (SCCS)



1982: Revision Control System (RCS)



1990: Concurrent Versions System (CVS)



2000: Subversion (SVN), BitKeeper

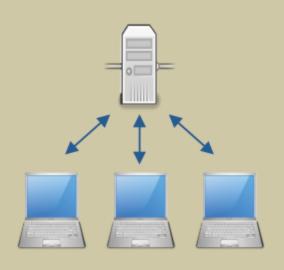


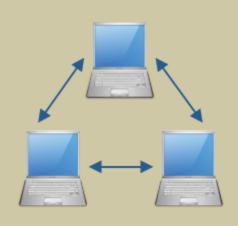
2005: git, Mercurial (hg), Bazaar (bzr)



Local vs Client/Server vs Distributed







Local Operation
Individual Developer
No Locking

Connected Operation
Limited Team Size
Lock-Based





More Terminology

Repository: Version controlled collection of files/code

Commit : Write/Save changes to repository

Revision : A specific version of a repo/file

Tag : A logically named/labeled revision

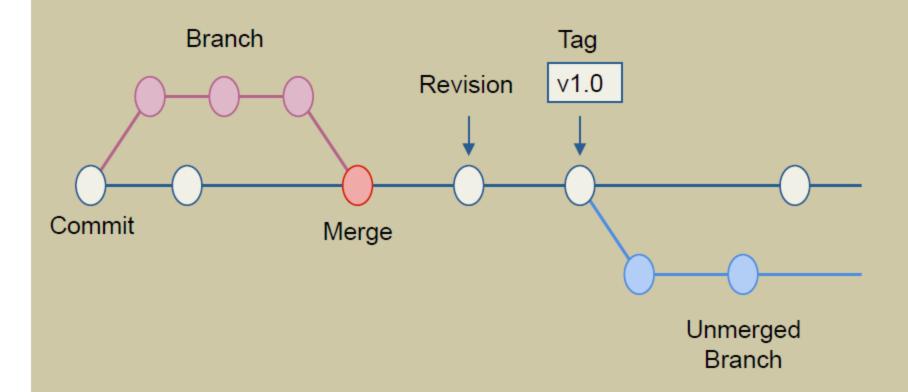
Branch : A linear subset of changes within a repo

Merge : To combine discrete branches

Diff : The set of changes between two revisions



Version Control - History tree



Update Conflicts

- Conflicts happen when developers edit the same code and it cannot be automatically merged.
- In practice, can be reduced by adequate communication and coding strategy.
- Requires manual intervention.

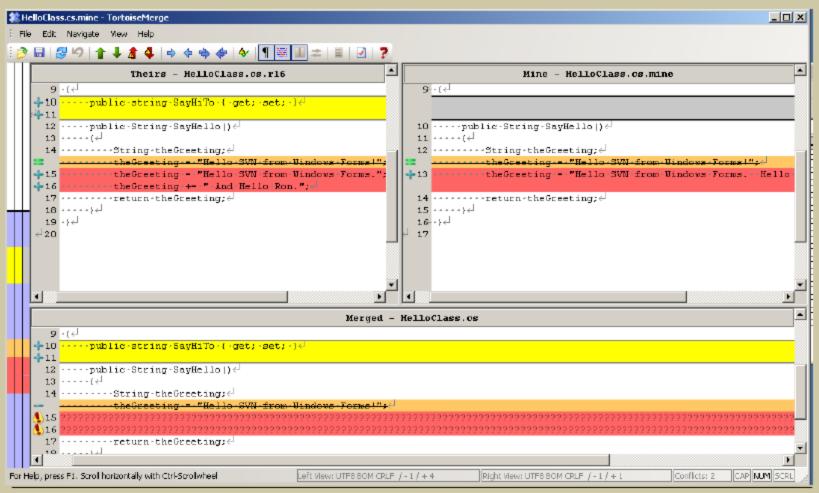
```
mergeTest % git merge fr
Auto-merging Greetings.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in Greetings.txt
Auto-merging Partings.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in Partings.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
mergeTest % ■
```



Conflict Resolution

- Merge tools (text-based or GUI based)
 - Often the same tool as Diff
- Line-by-line comparison;
 allows user to choose which line(s) to keep.
- Once complete, "Mark as Resolved" and commit.

Merge Example



Best Practices

Do Commit Early, Commit Often

Use Clear Commit Messages

Communicate !! (resolving merge conflicts)

Only commit related changes in one "commit"

One topic per branch

Only commit source code

Don't Commit Compiled Files

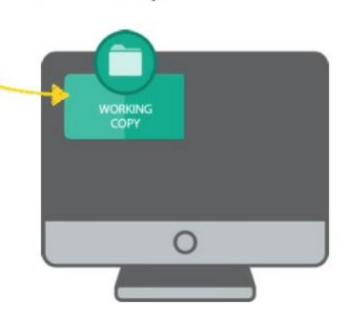
Commit Secure Info (e.g. credentials, passwords)

Merge Broken Code (i.e. don't break the master branch)

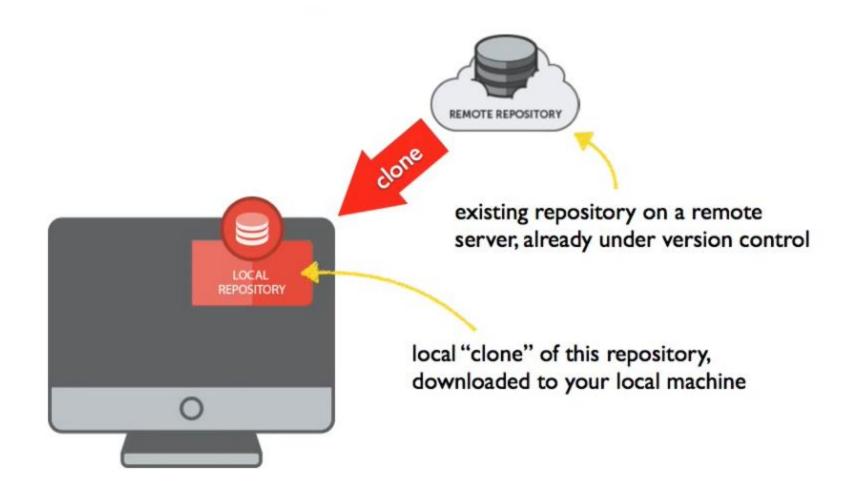
Combine multiple topics per commit/branch



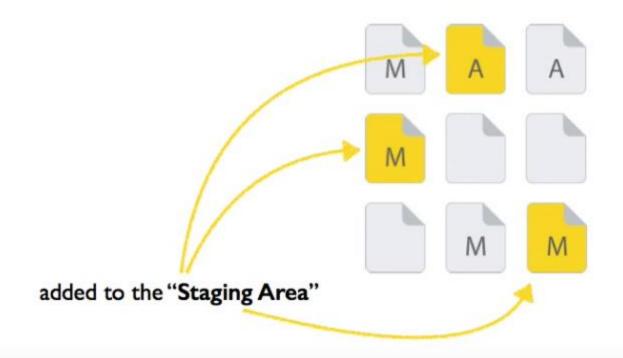
local project...
that is **not** under version control, yet





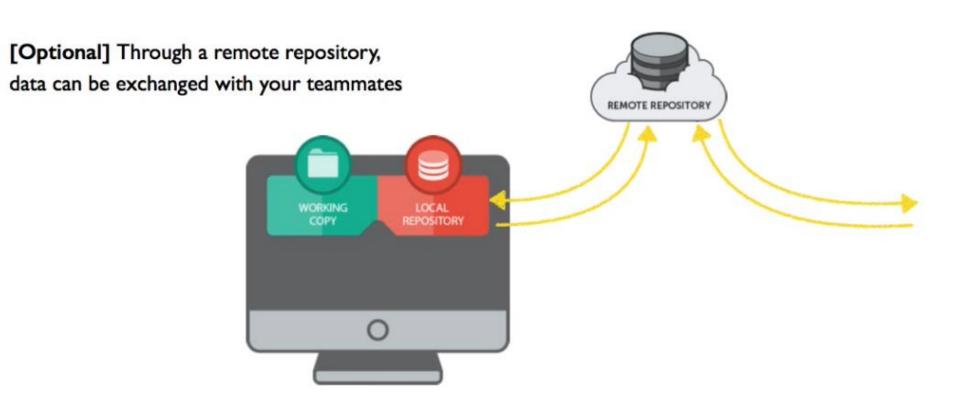


Which changes shall be part of the next commit?



Only staged changes are saved in the local repository as a new commit





Starting a new git repository

- Assume you have a file system containing your project's code modules
- Navigate to that directory
- git init creates your local repo

```
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~
$ mkdir MyProject
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~
$ cd MyProject
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject
$ 1s -1
total 0
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject
$ 1s -1
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 aparadise 1049089 2472 Jan 30 08:20 handle_form.php.txt
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/aparadise/MyProject/.git/
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$ 1s -1
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 aparadise 1049089 2472 Jan 30 08:20 handle_form.php.txt
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$ 1s -1a
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 1 aparadise 1049089
                                0 Jan 31 08:04 ./
drwxr-xr-x 1 aparadise 1049089
                                0 Jan 31 08:04 .git/
-rw-r--r-- 1 aparadise 1049089 2472 Jan 30 08:20 handle_form.php.txt
```

Now that I have a local repo, what can I do?

- Identify myself
- Check status

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/aparadise/MyProject
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
total 16
                                  0 Jan 31 08:04 ./
drwxr-xr-x 1 aparadise 1049089
                                  0 Jan 31 08:02 .../
drwxr-xr-x 1 aparadise 1049089
-rw-r--r-- 1 aparadise 1049089 2472 Jan 30 08:20 handle_form.php.txt
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
 git config --global user.name "Alan
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$ git config --global user.email "alanparadise@gmail.com"
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$ git config --list
core.symlinks=false
core.autocrlf=true
core.fscache=true
color.diff=auto
color.status=auto
color.branch=auto
color.interactive=true
help.format=html
http.sslcainfo=C:/Program Files/Git/mingw64/ssl/certs/ca-bundle.crt
diff.astextplain.textconv=astextplain
rebase.autosquash=true
credential.helper=manager
user.name=Alan
user.email=alanparadise@gmail.com
core.repositoryformatversion=0
core.filemode=false
core.bare=false
core.logallrefupdates=true
core.symlinks=false
core.ignorecase=true
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
```

git status

```
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)

$ git status
On branch master

Initial commit

Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        handle_form.php.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)

$
```

git add



Your Project's Files

Staging Area
Changes for Next Commit

Local Repo ".git" Folder



tracked

...modified



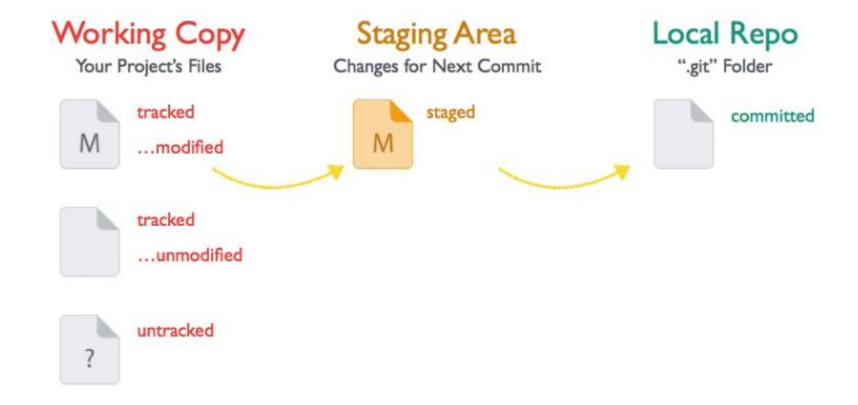
tracked

...unmodified



untracked

```
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$ git add handle_form.php.txt
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Initial commit
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file: handle_form.php.txt
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
```



git commit

```
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$ git commit -m "User Data Form Handler"
[master (root-commit) 196dec3] User Data Form Handler
1 file changed, 94 insertions(+)
    create mode 100644 handle_form.php.txt

aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$
```

git commit

```
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/MyProject (master)
$
```

Git diff

- Compares two versions of a file
 - Modified versus last commit
 - "chunks"
 - Lines added, lines removed



```
paradise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/myproject (master)
$ git diff handle_form.php
diff --git a/handle_form.php b/handle_form.php
index 7d600f6..4c8d40e 100644
--- a/handle_form.php
+++ b/handle_form.php
@@ -11,7 +11,7 @@
        </style>
 </head>
 <body width=60%>
-<?php # Script 2.2 - handle_form2.php</pre>
 #shorthand for the form data
 $name = $_REQUEST['name'];
@@ -19,7 +19,6 @@ $gender = $_REQUEST['gender'];
 $team = $_REQUEST['team'];
 $grade = $_REQUEST['grade'];
 # Create the $name variable
if (!empty($_REQUEST['name'])) {
@@ -44,7 +43,7 @@ if (isset($_REQUEST['team'])) {
     $team = $_REQUEST['team'];
     if (in_array('football', $team) && (in_array('soccer', $team))) {
     echo 'Foosball & Soccer cannot be selected at the same time.';
aparadise@APARADISE-LA MINGW64 ~/myproject (master)
```

git log

- Git log
- Git log --stat

commit-history —



commit a3de79479a32c2dc50e126be7db2b1562790ce49

Author: Tobias Günther <tg@fournova.com>

Date: Wed Oct 1 14:23:29 2014 +0200

Restructure pages

commit 9d9b7bd259f9bd06b2ae77a90aae883921cbe4e1

Author: Tobias Günther <tg@fournova.com>
Date: Wed Sep 24 11:11:28 2014 +0200

Restructure index.html

commit 2b504bee4083a20e0ef1e037eea0bd913a4d56b6

Author: Tobias Günther <tg@fournova.com>
Date: Fri Jul 26 10:05:48 2013 +0200

Change headlines for about and imprint

commit 0023cdddf42d916bd7e3d0a279c1f36bfc8a051b

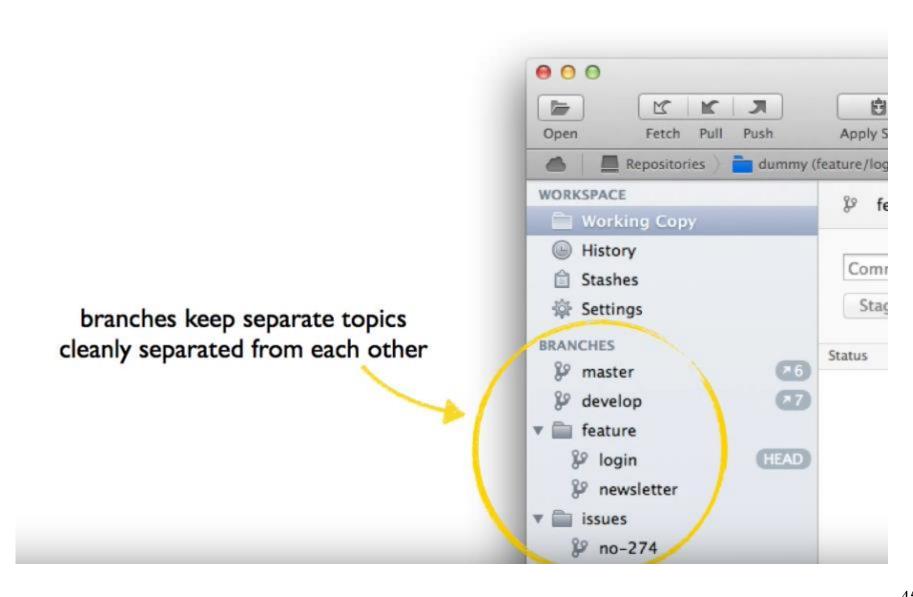
Author: Tobias Günther <tg@fournova.com>
Date: Fri Jul 26 10:04:16 2013 +0200

Add simple robots.txt

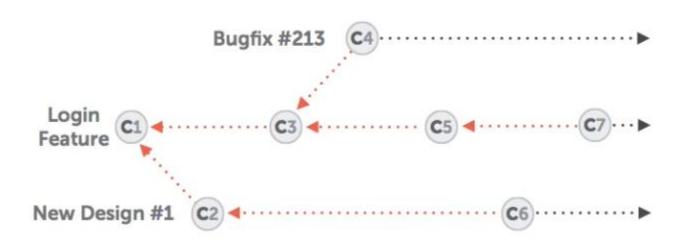
commit 2b504bee4083a20e0ef1e037eea0bd913a4d56b6

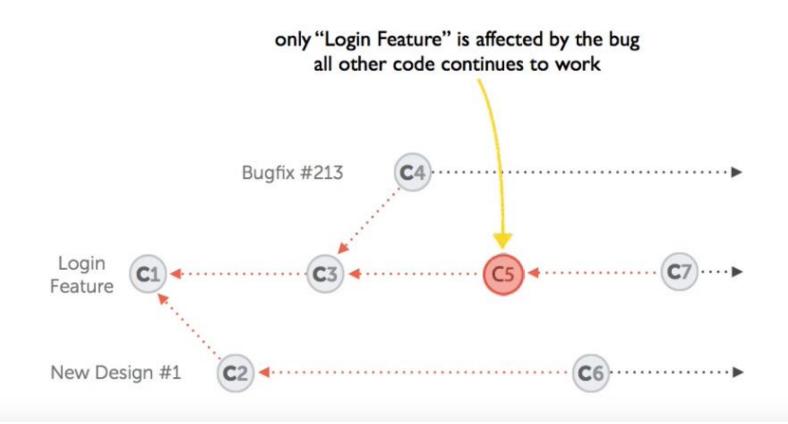
Author: Tobias Günther <tg@fournova.com>
Date: Fri Jul 26 10:05:48 2013 +0200

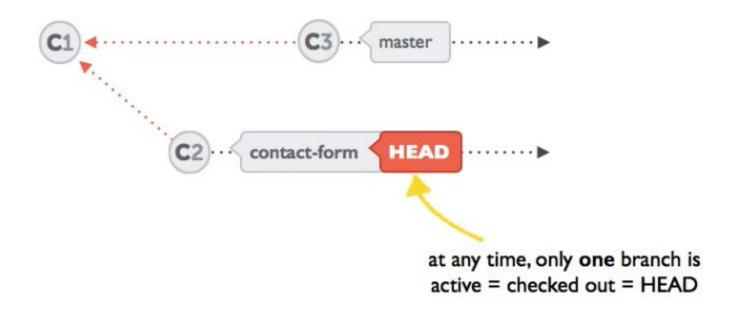
branches

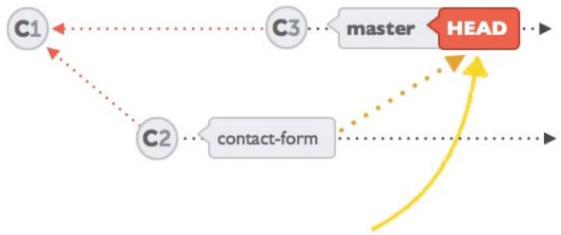


Work safely in separate contexts.

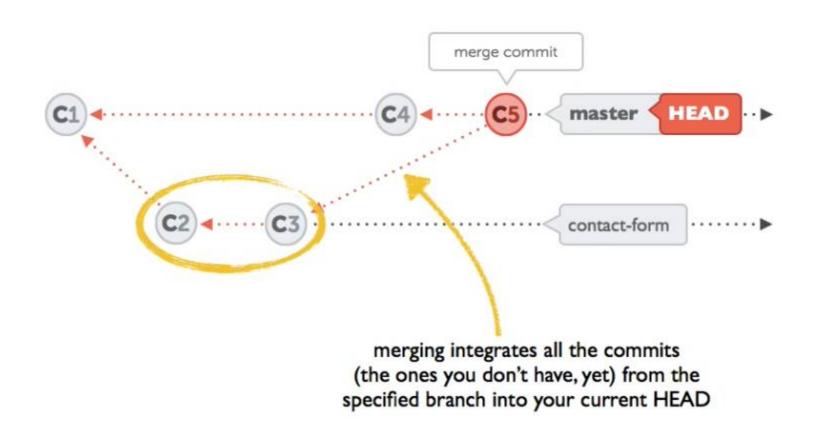








the "checkout" command moves the HEAD pointer to a different branch - and thereby makes that branch active



git training

- Links to online video training
- https://try.github.io
 (start here)
- https://www.git-tower.com/learn/git/videos
 (11 free videos)

Recap of most important git tasks

- git help
- git init prepares your local git
- git add stages for commit
- git clone copies central repo to local copy
- git commit copies staged work to repo
- git branch shows all branches
- git checkout switches branches
- git merge merges with master
- git diff shows changes
- git fetch moves code from central repo to local
- git pull fetch + merge to local

git for your project

For your group project, you must create three git repositories, and share them with the instructor and all TAs

- A record of all team meeting notes (one file per meeting)
- 2. A repo for all Milestones submitted for the project (one file for each milestone)
- 3. A repo for all project files (code, etc.)