

Git Bootcamp

Computer Student Society

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What is Git?

- One of the many popular version control systems available



- Git is a tool used to manage code but can also be applied to any other type of document (**does not have to be code**)

Version Control

Records changes a person made to a document overtime. It can be used by one person or multiple people.

History of Git

Started over a license dispute between Linus Torvalds and BitKeeper. Basically BitKeeper, the source code management system for the Linux kernel and many other open source projects, revoked the Linux developer's free license. Bitkeeper's parent company did this because an open source developer, attempted to create an open-source version of the BitKeeper client without accepting its proprietary license.



History of Git

- Git was built in about 5 days
- Released in April 2005 by Linus Torvalds

Design goals of Git:

- Speed
- Simple design
- Fully distributed
- Strong support for non linear development (branching)
- Able to handle large projects such as the linux kernel

Why you should use Git?

Organization:

- Tracks changes on a document
- Allows for multiple users to work on the same document

Branching:

- Allows for multiple branches to be created (more later)

Backups:

- Acts as a backup when used remotely (**should not be your main backup**)

Machine Agnostic:

- Can be used on any operating system: Windows, Mac, GNU Linux

When should you use Git?

- **ALWAYS!!**
- Git is your best friend when it comes to any project big or small

Setting up Git

Create a Profile

Set Profile Name

- git config --global user.name "Peter Parker"

Set Profile Email

- git config --global user.name "Parker.P@midtown.net"

Set Default Editor

- git config --global editor="vim"

View our configuration (Optional)

- git config --global list

PRO TIP

Git allows for multiple profiles, so you could have a personal and school profile.

Command-line Text Editors

- A text editor that can run directly in a terminal without a graphical user interface

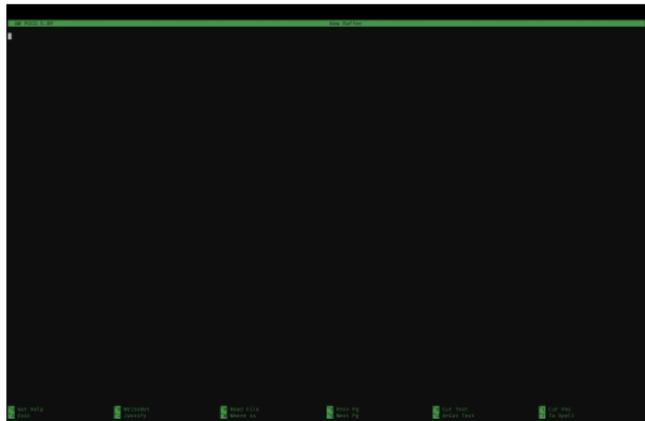


```
      :::  
     .ILE88Dj. :jD888888Dj:  
.LGite8888D.f8GjjjlB888E;  
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             :W888:  
             :888:  
             E888i  
             tw88D
```



GNU Nano Text Editor

```
      :::  
     iLE88Dj. :jD888888Dj:  
.LGitE888D.f8GjjjL8888E;  
iE :8888Et. ,G8888  
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:W888:  
:8888:  
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tW88D
```

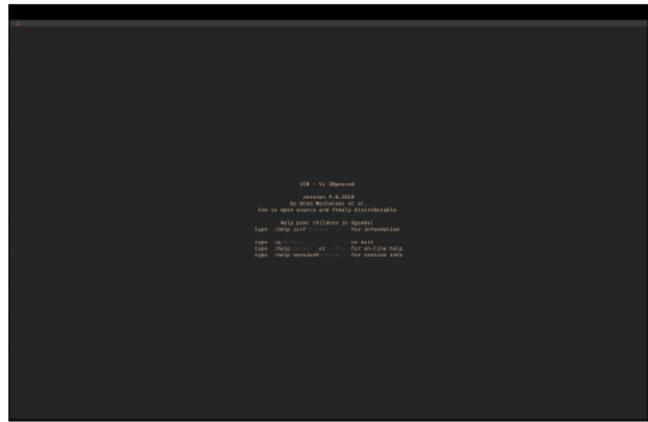


- Released in November 18, 1999
- User-friendly and easy to learn
- Developed and maintained by volunteers

Vim Text Editor



- Released in November 2, 1991
- Modal editor
- Highly customizable, many plugins available

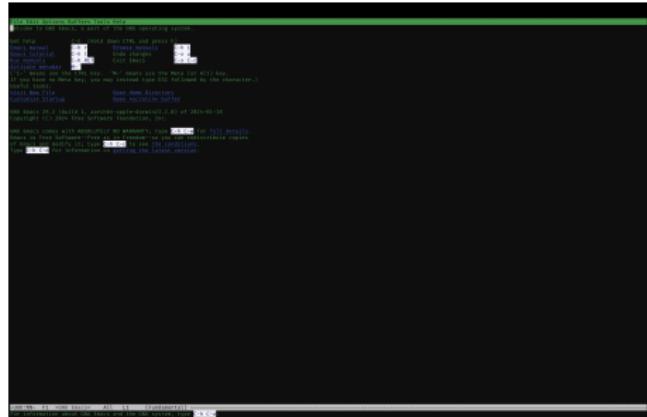


Emacs Text Editor



- Released in March 20, 1985
- Created by GNU Project founder Richard Stallman
- Highly customizable

- Many modes for different purposes such as browsing the web



What makes a good commit?

- Detailed messages that someone can read that informs others about the changes you made to a document.

Changes 4000 lines of code

```
> git commit -m "minor changes"  
> git push origin main
```

Leaves



What makes a good commit?

A better approach to making commits

- *Title*: Add a topic
- *Changes*: Add details about changes made to file(s)
- *State*: Add a brief summary of the state of program or feature
- *TODO*: Make notes about things to fix

PRO TIP

Pretend you are sending an email to your friends, group mates, or professor informing them of the changes you made to the document.

Making a Commit

Step 1. Add a document to staging

- git add <document>

Step 2. View documents that have been staged (Optional)

- git status

Step 3. Remove a document from staging (Optional)

- git reset <document>

Step 4. Record changes to repository

- git commit

Step 5. Upload changes to remote repository

- git push

Remote Version Control Platforms

- Allows you to store code some place other than your local machine
- Allows for multiple people to collaborate on a project

GitHub



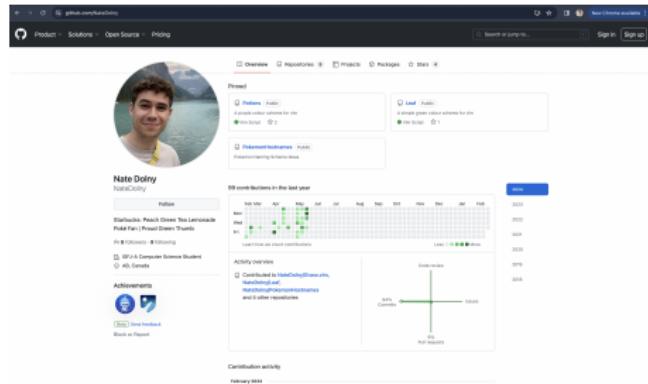
GitLab



Bitbucket

GitHub

- Released in April 2008
- Microsoft acquired Github in 2012
- Over 100 million users
- Hosts millions of open source projects





GitLab

- Released in 2011
- Over 30 million users
- More secure than GitHub
- Focuses on collaboration, efficiency, and automation

- Only platform that self-hosting is free

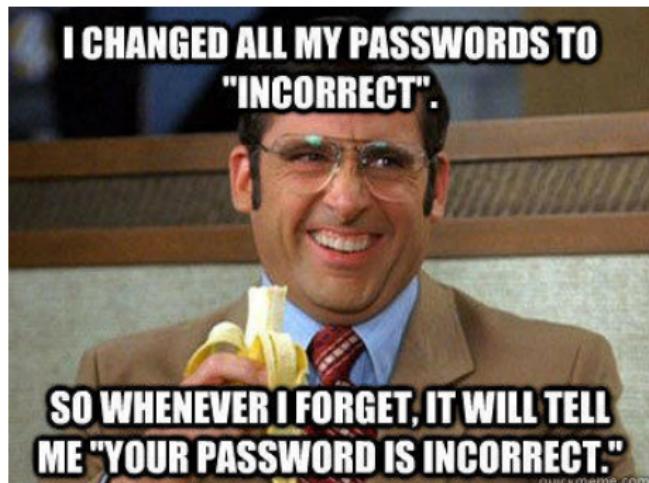
The screenshot shows a GitLab user profile for 'Nate Dolny'. The profile includes a photo, a bio ('Prototypist'), and activity metrics like 1 issue, 1 merge request, 1 pull request, and 1 commit. A timeline shows frequent contributions from June 2023. The sidebar lists 'Profile' sections such as Home (only), Activity, Milestones, Contributed projects, Personal projects, Workspaces, Requests, Followers, and Following.

Introduction to OpenSSH Suite



- Encrypts all traffic to eliminate eavesdropping, connection hijacking, and other attacks.
- ssh-keygen: Generates, manages, and converts authentication keys for ssh
- ssh-add: Adds private keys to the authentication agent

- ssh-scp: copies files between hosts on a network



Generate an SSH Key

Generate an SSH-Key

- ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "Parker.P@midtown.net"

You'll then be given a choice "Enter a file which to save the key (/home/You/.ssh/id_ALGORITHM):"

Option 1. Name the key

- Enter your chosen key name and press enter

Option 2. Press enter

- Should only choose this option if you will only ever have one key

Congrats you have created your first SSH Key!!

Adding an SSH Key to the SSH-Agent

Step 1. Start ssh-agent in the background

- eval "\$(ssh-agent -s)"

Step 2. Add your ssh key to the ssh-agent

- ssh-add /.ssh/`yourKeyName`

If you didn't name your key use this instead

- ssh-add /.ssh/id_ed25519

Exploring GitLab

Open Firefox or Google Chrome

- https://git.cs.usask.ca/users/sign_in

Username

- Your NSID example: abc123

Password

- Your Canvas Password



Adding our key to GitLab

Step 1.

- *Click on edit profile*

Step 2.

- *Click on SSH Keys*

Step 3.

- *Click on add new key*

Step 4.

- *Paste public key into key textbox*

Step 5.

- *Give your key a name*

Step 6.

- *Click add key*

Testing our connection

Step 1.

- git -T git@git.cs.usask.ca

Step 2.

- Receive a *Welcome Message*



Troubleshooting Steps

- Re-check you copied the correct public key
- Re-check your test command is correct

Important Git Commands

git clone

- *Creates a copy of an existing repository*

git fetch

- *Updates local references from remote branch but dont merge changes*

git pull

- *Fetches changes from remote repository and automatically merges them into your current branch*

git push

- *Uploads changes to remote repository*

git log

- *Displays the commit history*

What is Git Branching?

- Allows you make an isolated copy of your work
- Protects yourself from messing up your final draft



Making a Git Branch

git checkout -b ↵ branchName ↴

- Creates a new branch

git checkout ↵ branchName ↴

- Shows all your branches

git checkout -d ↵ branchName ↴

- Deletes your specified branch

git merge ↵ branchName ↴

- Integrate changes from a branch into another branch

What if we need to rollback?

git reset -soft ↵ commit_id ↶

- Resets to a specific commit, keep changes and staged documents from commits made after the commit

git reset -hard ↵ commit_id ↶

- Resets to a specific commit, discards any changes and commits made after the commit

Additional Learning Resources

Text Editors:

Vim Website: www.vim.org

Vim Tutorial: www.vim-hero.com

Vim Manual: `man vim` (if on a unix based machine)

Nano Website: www.nano-editor.org

Nano Manual: `man nano` (if on a unix based machine)

Git:

Git Website: git-scm.com

Git Manual: git-scm.com/doc

GitHub Website: www.github.com

GitHub Manuals: <https://docs.github.com/en>

GitLab Website: www.gitlab.com

GitLab Manuals: <https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/>