



git + GitHub



What is Git?

Git

is a distributed revision control system with an emphasis on speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, nonlinear workflows.

git Git History

- Came out of Linux development community
- Linus Torvalds, 2005
- Initial goals:
 - Speed
 - Support for non-linear development (thousands of parallel branches)
 - Fully distributed
 - Able to handle large projects like Linux efficiently

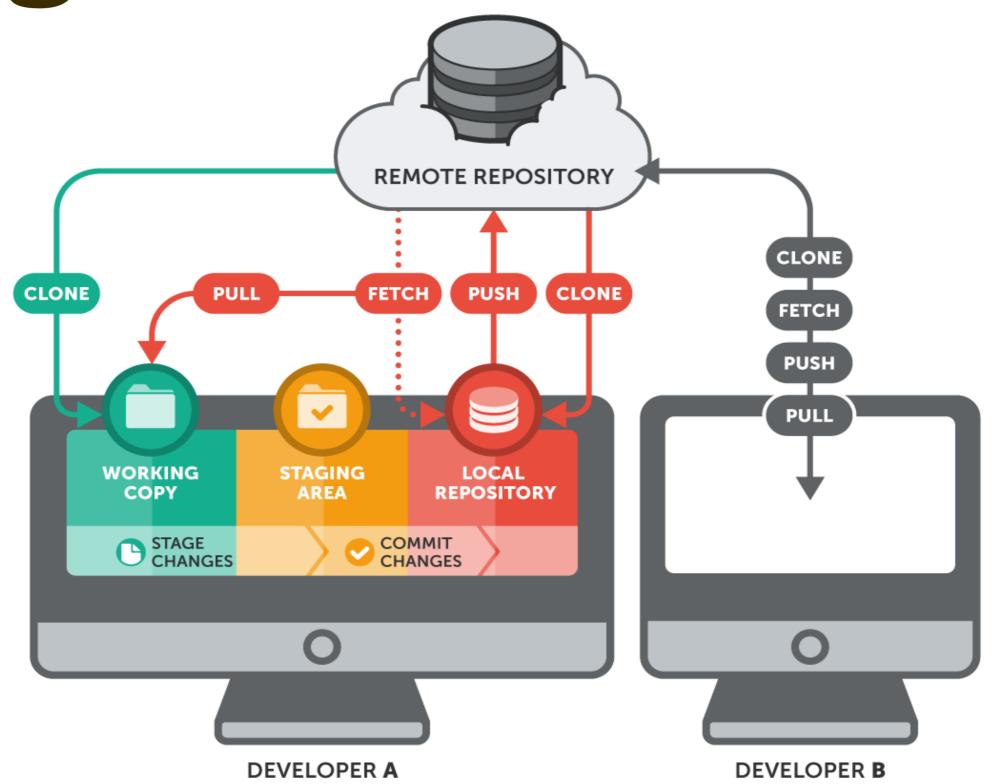


- ★ Save Time Git is lightning fast!
- ★ Work Offline With Git, almost everything is possible simply on your local machine
- ★ Undo Mistakes There's a little "undo" command for almost every situation.
- ★ Don't Worry Losing data or breaking a repository beyond repair is really hard to do
- ★ Make useful commits You can determine exactly which changes shall be included in your next commits
- ★ Work in your own way When working with Git you can use your very own workflow
- ★ Don't Mix Things Up Git branching is fast & easy!
- ★ Go With The Flow Ruby On Rails, jQuery, Perl, the Linux Kernel, a lot of Microsoft products



Basic Git Commands







Create new repository

Create a new directory, open it and perform a

git init

to create a new git repository.



Checkout a repository

Create a working copy of a local repository by running the command

git clone /path/to/repository

when using a remote server, your command will be

git clone username@host:/path/to/repository



Check status

List the files you've changed and those you still need to add or commit:

git status

Show content differences

git diff

Lists version history

git log



Add & Commit

You can propose changes (add it to the **Index**) using

git add <filename>

git add *

This is the first step in the basic git workflow. To actually commit these changes use

git commit -m "Commit message"

Now the file is committed to the **HEAD**, but not in your remote repository yet.



Pushing changes

To send those changes to your remote repository, execute

git push origin master

Change *master* to whatever branch you want to push your changes to.

If you have not cloned an existing repository and want to connect your repository to a remote server, you need to add it with

git remote add origin <server>

Now you are able to push your changes to the selected remote server



Branching

To create a new branch named "feature_x" and switch to it using

git checkout -b feature_x

switch back to master

git checkout master

and delete the branch again

git branch -d feature_x

a branch is *not available to others* unless you push the branch to your remote repository

git push origin <branch>



Update & Merge

To update your local repository to the newest commit, execute

git pull

in your working directory to *fetch* and *merge* remote changes.

to merge another branch into your active branch (e.g. master), use

git merge <branch>

in both cases git tries to auto-merge changes. Unfortunately, this is not always possible and results in *conflicts*. You are responsible to merge those *conflicts* manually by editing the files shown by git or use a mergetool to handle the conflicts.



Undoing Things

To amend last commit you can use

git commit --amend

If you want to reset the working directory to a previous commit

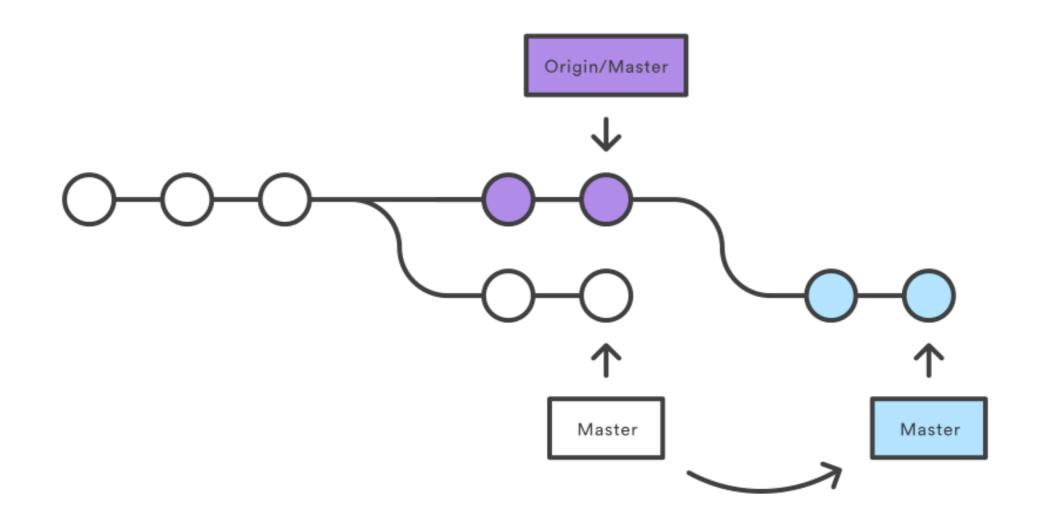
git reset [--hard] <commit>



Git Workflows



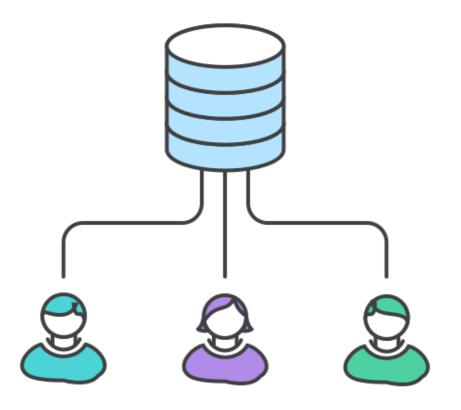
Centralized Workflow





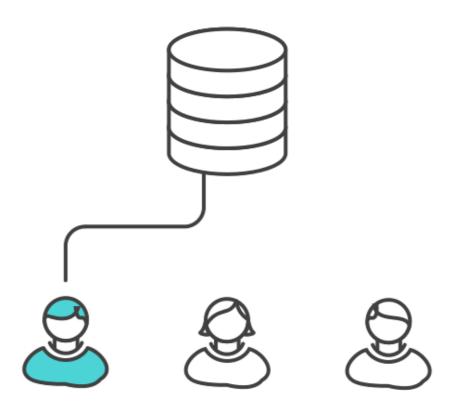
How it works?





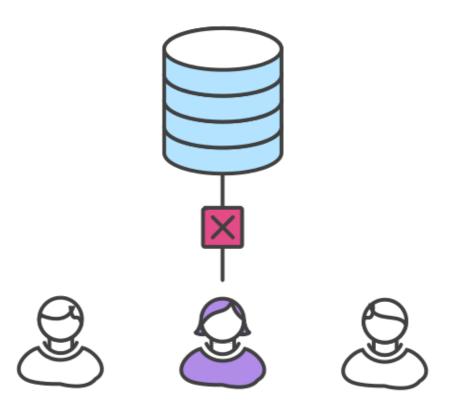
All team members clone the repository





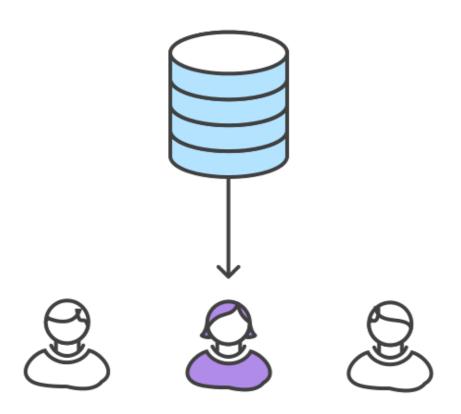
John makes a commit(s) and push it(them) to the repository





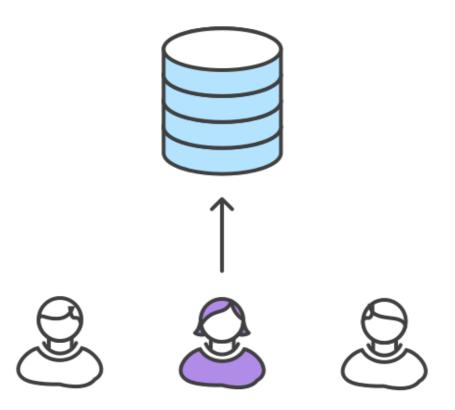
Jane tries to push her commit





Jane rebase on top of John commit(s) and resolve any merge conflicts

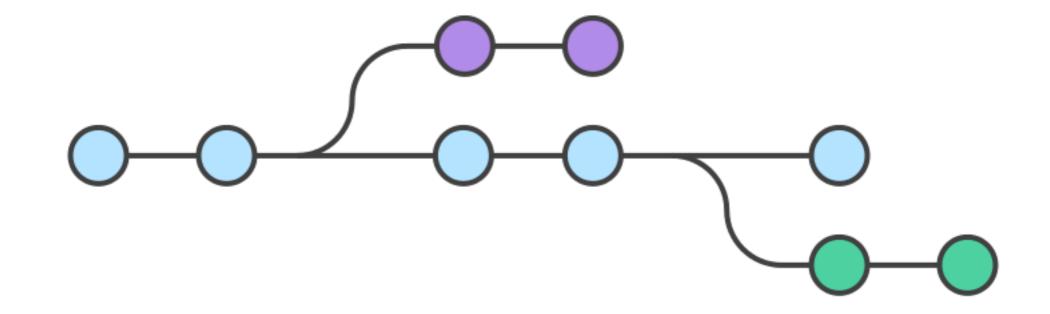




Jane successfully push her commit(s)



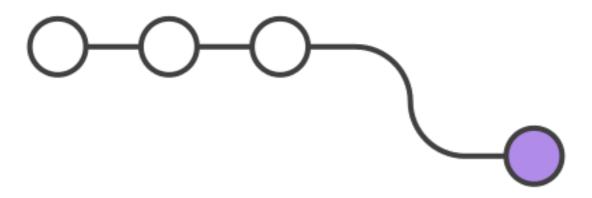
Feature Branch Workflow





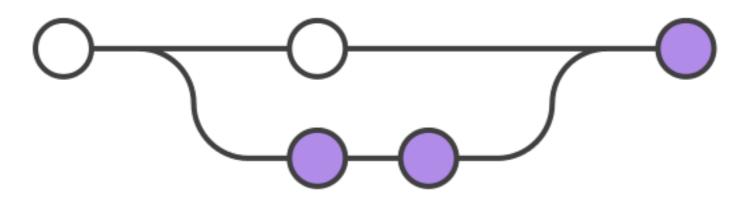
How it works?





John begins new feature branch based on master

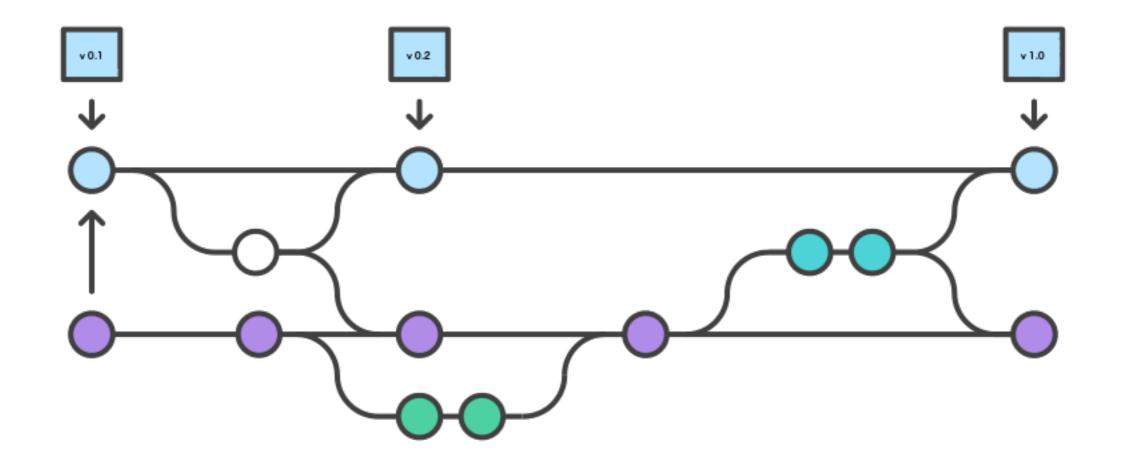




John completes his feature and merge (or files a pull request) his branch to **master**



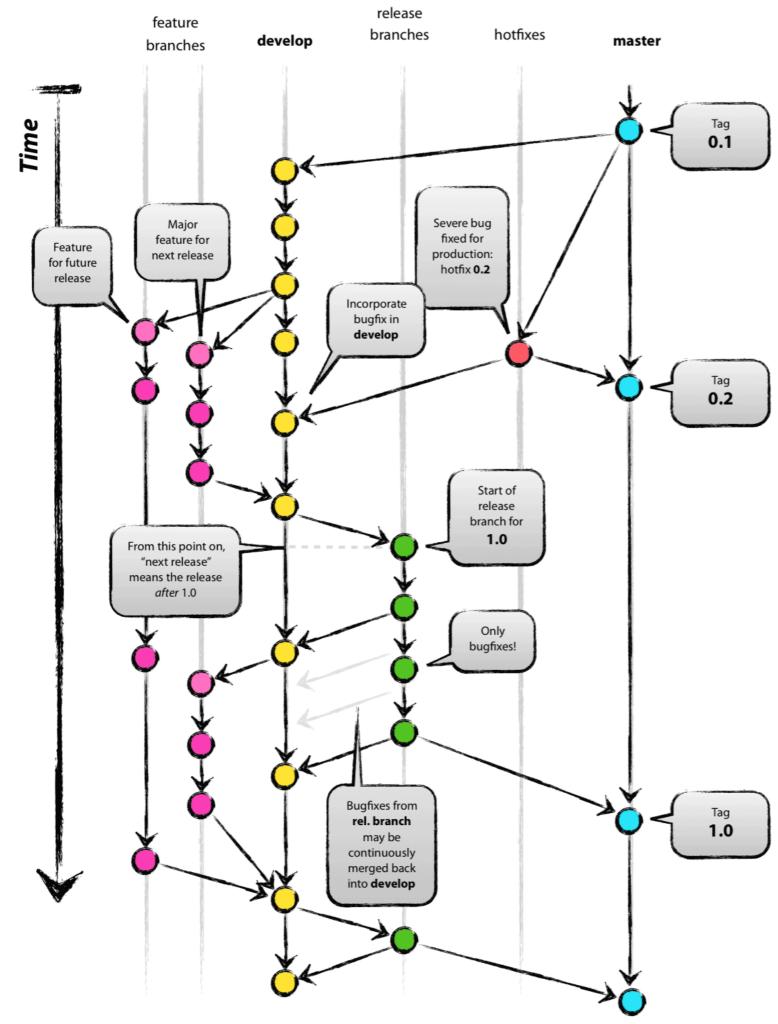
Gitflow Workflow





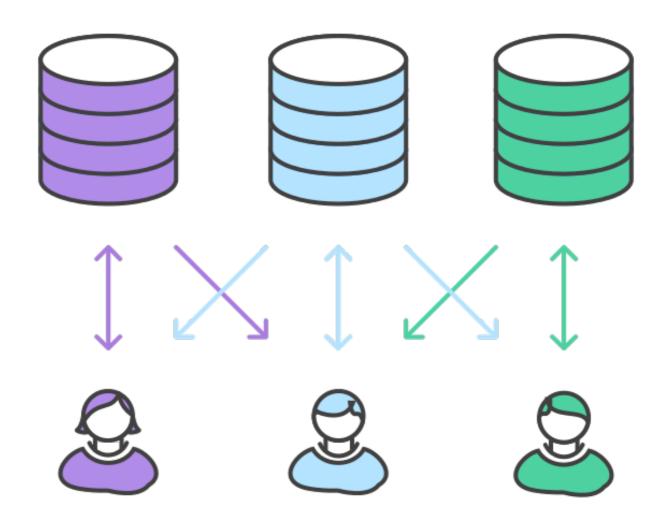
How it works?







Forking Workflow





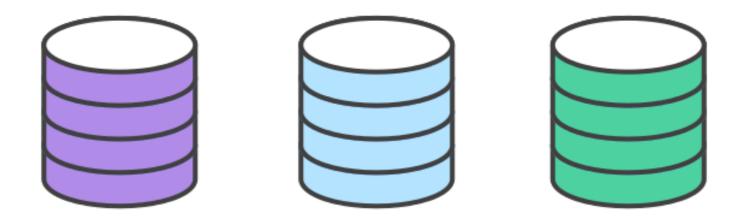
How it works?





Pick a "blessed" upstream repository that you want to fork

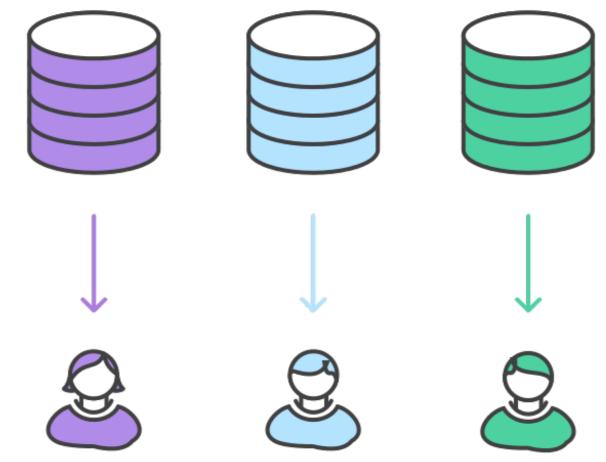




Team member(s) fork* this repository

^{*} Fork is just a server-side clone

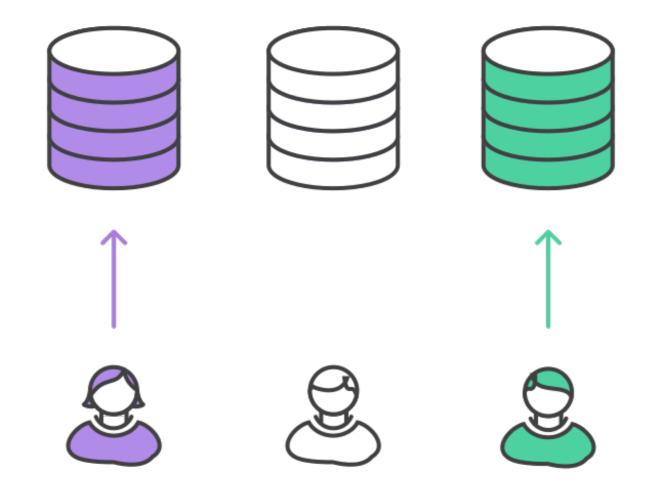




- All members get a local clone of the forked repository
- Additionally add the original repository as upstream, in order to sync any feature changes

git remote add upstream <repo>



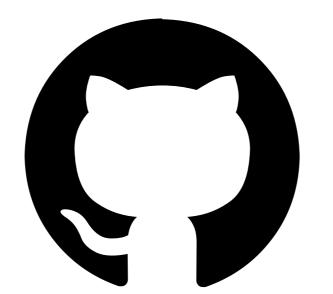


You can use any workflow to implement features

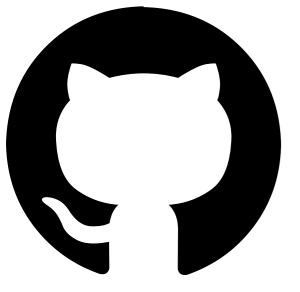




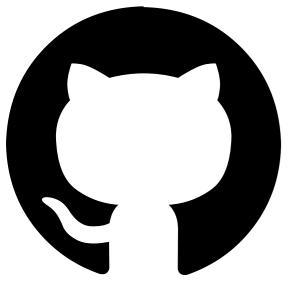
When you are ready, a team member, should file a pull request to the owner of the original repository



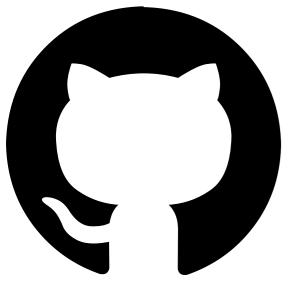
GitHub



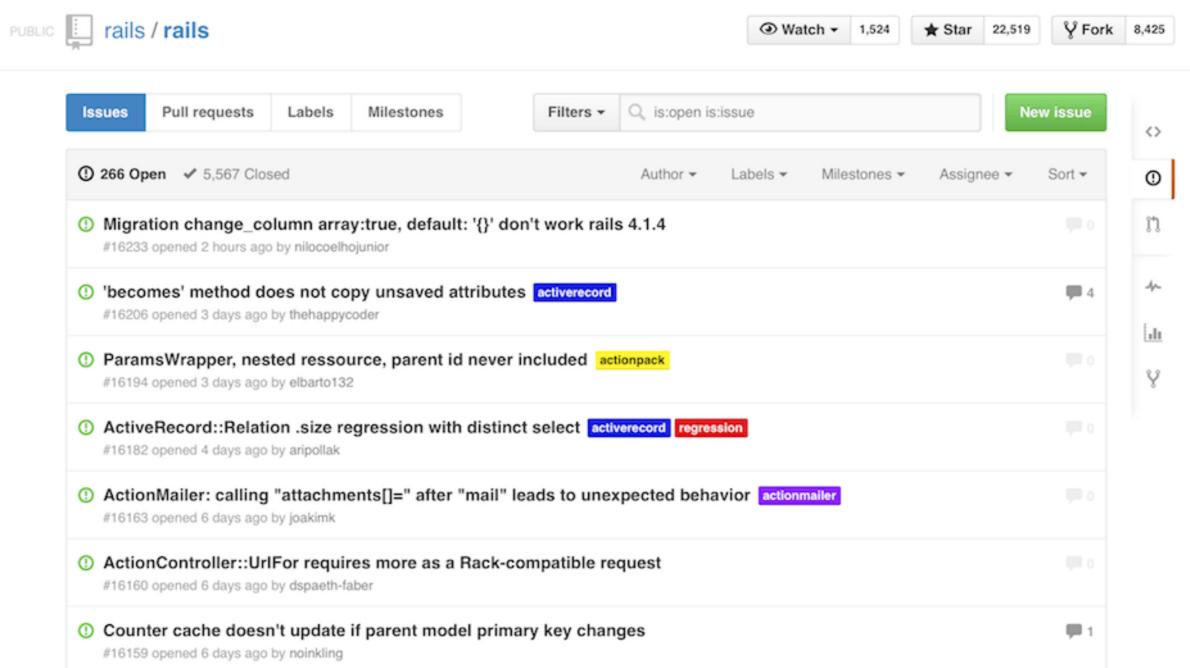
Features

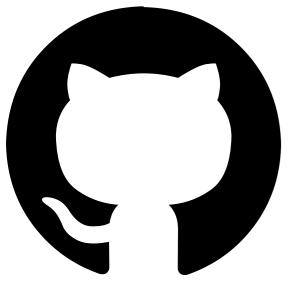


Integrated issue tracking



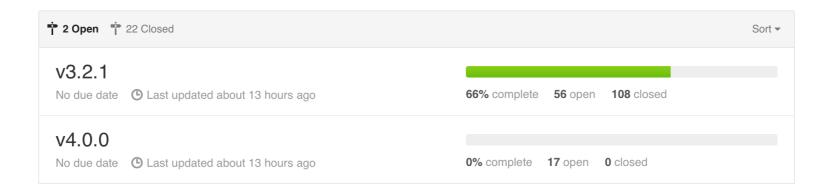
Issue Listings





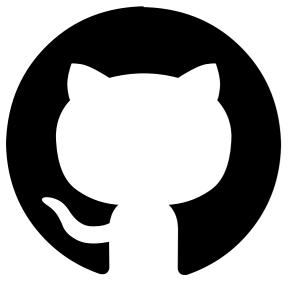
Milestones & Labels

Milestones are great at helping everyone work towards a goal. Set a due date, name your milestone, then start grouping issues together.



Labels are another way to organize your issues and can be customized with your own colors.

(9/25) Kids Mural Timelapse Active: On Deck INT
#291 opened on May 20 by furyus 11 of 13



Commit keywords

Reference commits and other issues

Issues know all about commits and other issues.

Type in a commit SHA or an issue number and it will automatically be linked.

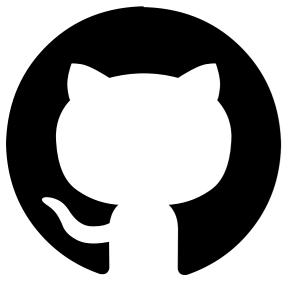
Menu items disappear after refreshing #10989

① Open holman opened this issue just now · 0 comments

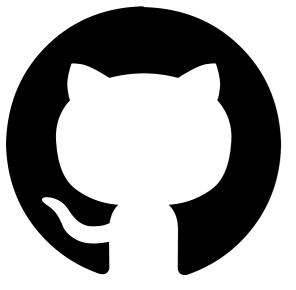


holman commented just now

This was fixed in #1636, but a0d8d56 broke it. @mdo do you have any thoughts?



Collaborative code review

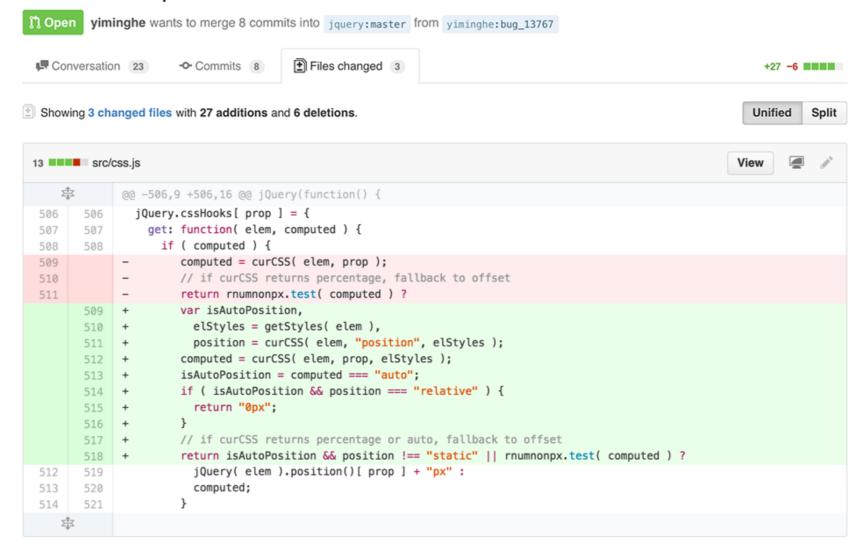


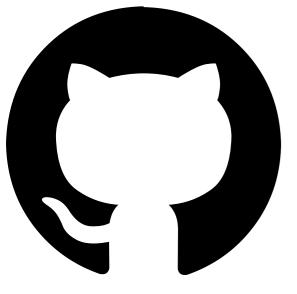
Pull Requests

Pull Requests are **living conversations** that streamline the process of discussing, reviewing, and managing changes to code.

Pull Request = Code + Issue + Code Comments

Make left/top auto value consistent across browsers #1241





Commit Comments

You can have conversations on entire commits as well as individual lines of code.

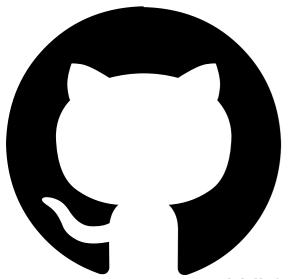


mzgol added a note on Apr 15, 2013

This adds 5 bytes but prevents getComputedStyle to be invoked twice opinion?

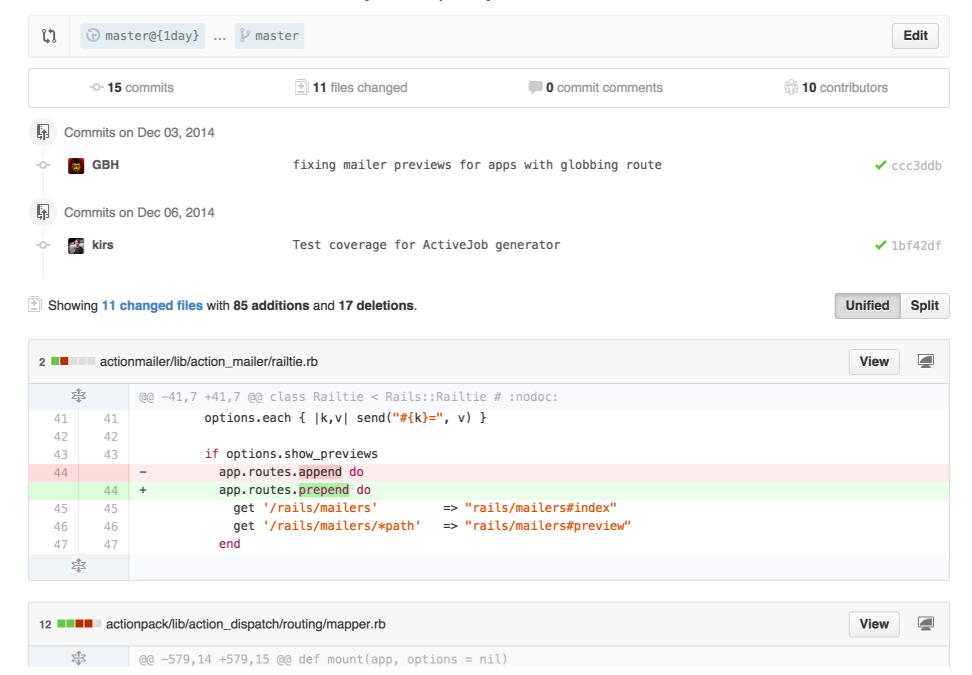
Add a line note

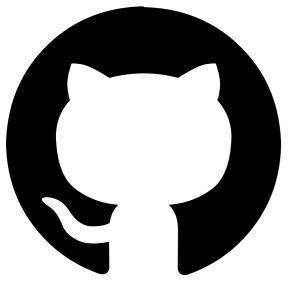
```
93 + support.pixelPosition = divStyle.top !== "1%" |
94 + support.boxSizingReliable = divStyle.width ===
```



Compare View

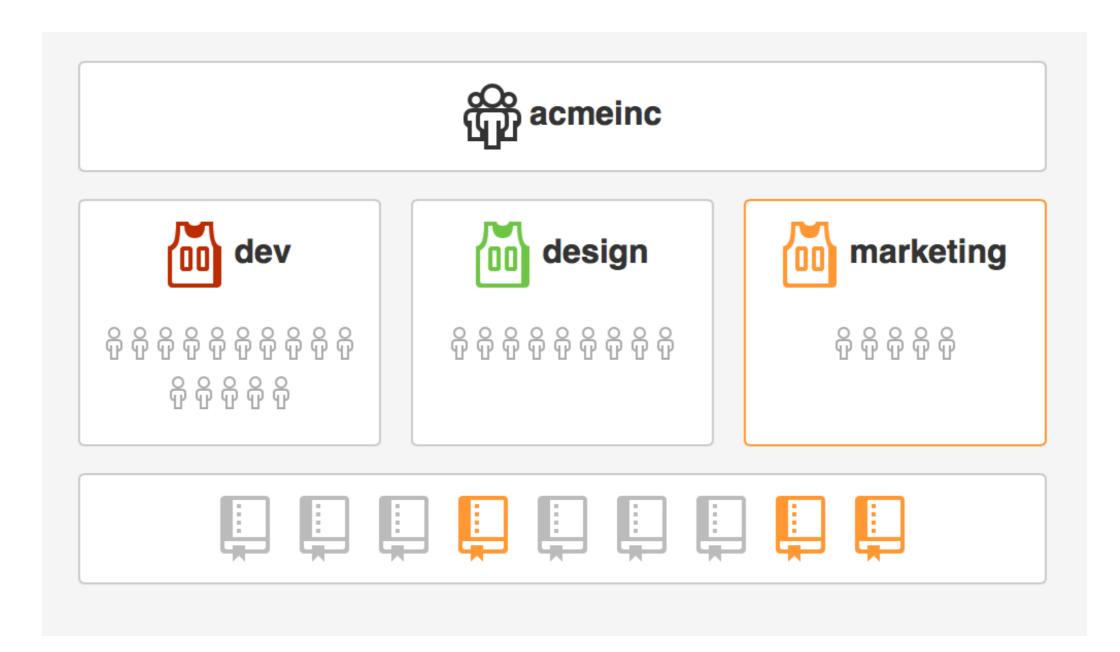
With GitHub you can easily and efficiently **compare any two branches** in your project or network.

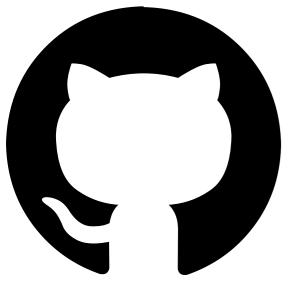




Easily manage teams within organizations

Members can be granted read, read-write, or admin-level access to repositories.

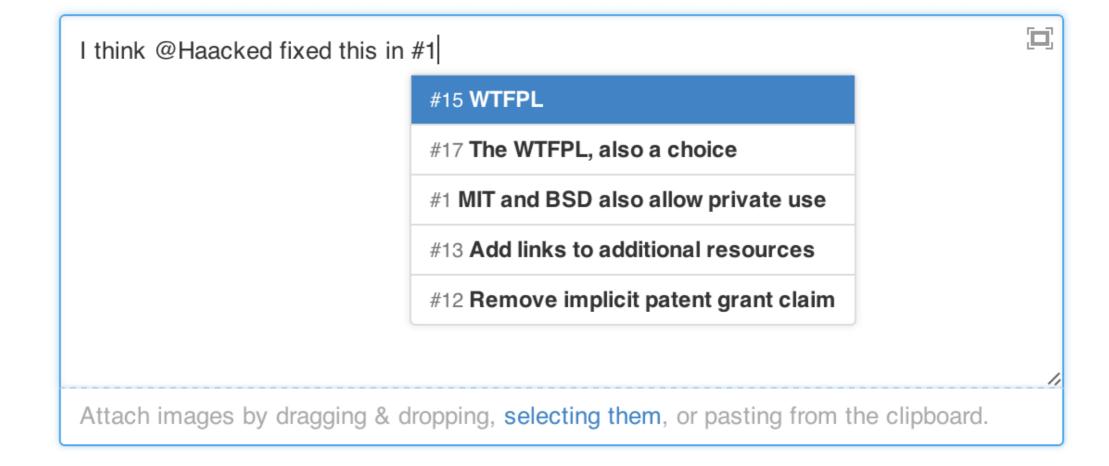


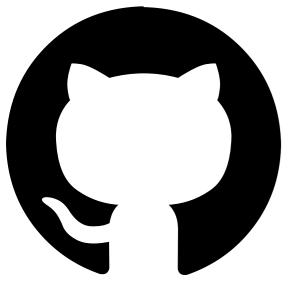


Text entry with understated power

GitHub rely on GitHub Flavored Markdown for formatting text

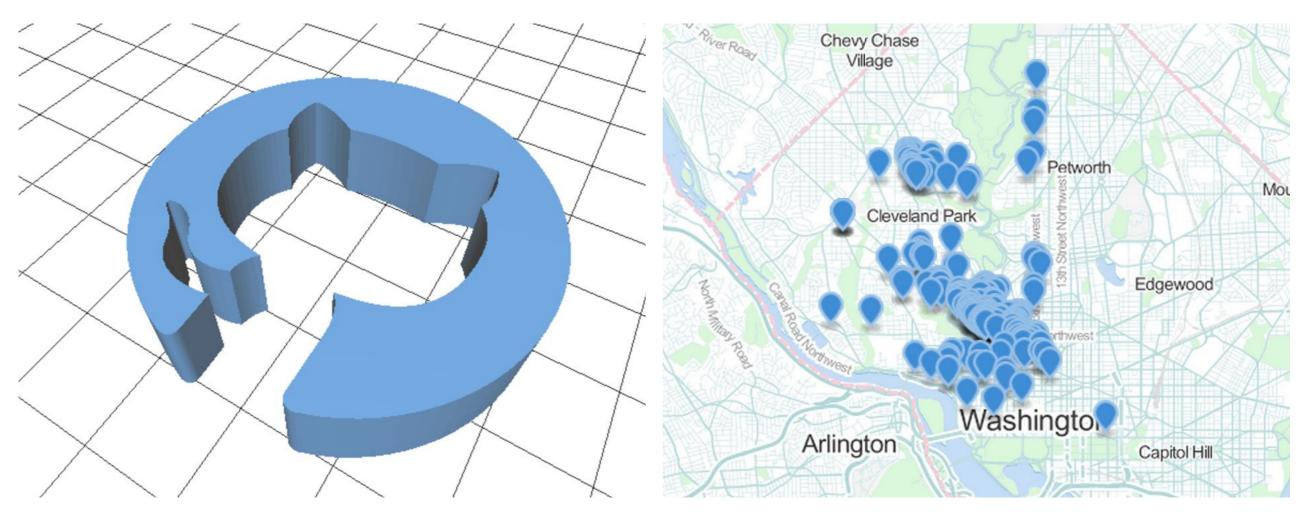
The **autocompleter** makes quick work of mentioning people and teams, creating links to other issues, and adding the perfect Emoji.

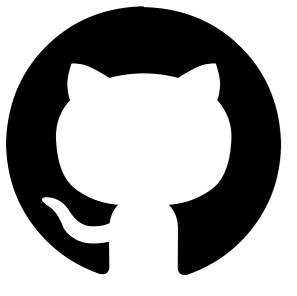




Syntax highlighted code & rendered data

Syntax highlighting currently supports **over 200 programming languages**. GitHub can render data formats like STL 3D models, CSV files, and GeoJSON maps in the browser.

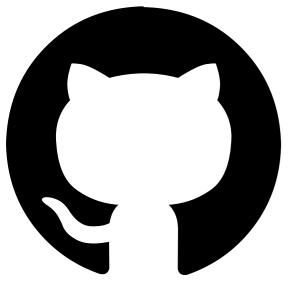




Robust API

The GitHub API documentation has everything you need to integrate your tool or application with GitHub.





Powerful integrations



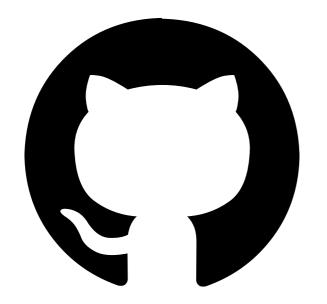


asana:



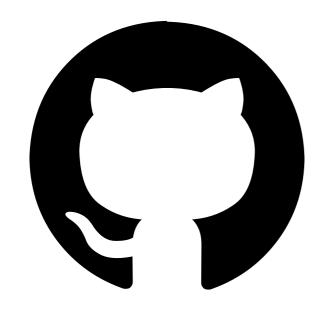








Any Questions?





Links

Atlassian Git Guide

Git Immersion

GitHub Online Guides

Pro Git Book