

UN CUENTO DE TRES ÁRBOLES

una tarde mágica con Scott Chacón



git.io/tres-arboles

introducción

introducción

reset

reset

usan reset?

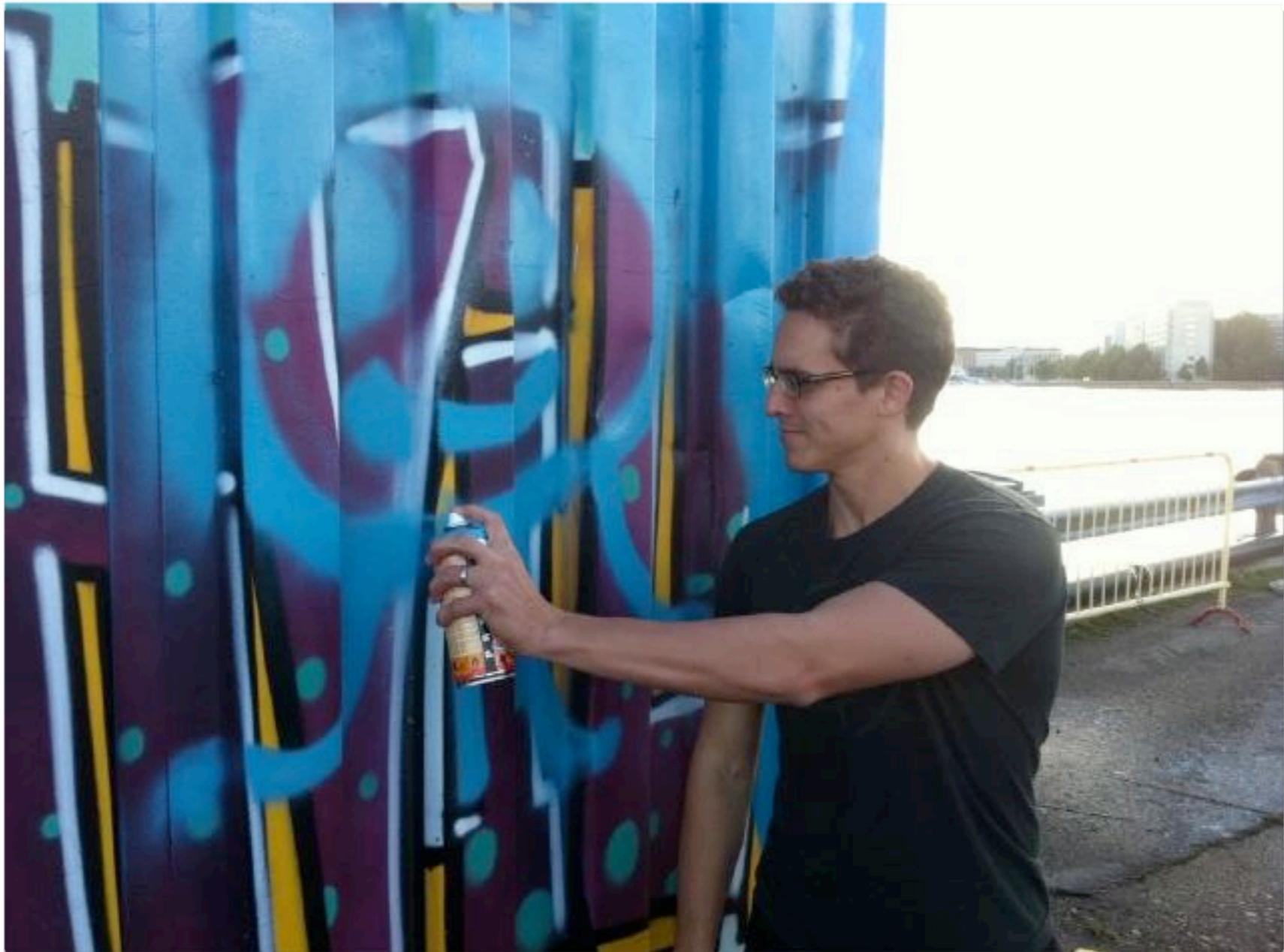


UN CUENTO DE TRES ÁRBOLES

una tarde mágica con Scott Chacón



mi



scott chacon





Git is...

Git is a free & open source, distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Every Git clone is a full-fledged repository with complete history and full revision tracking capabilities, not dependent on network access or a central server. Branching and merging are fast and easy to do.

Git is used for version control of files, much like tools such as [Mercurial](#), [Bazaar](#), [Subversion](#), [CVS](#), [Perforce](#), and [Team Foundation Server](#).

Projects using Git

- [Git](#)
- [Linux Kernel](#)
- [Perl](#)
- [Eclipse](#)
- [Gnome](#)
- [KDE](#)
- [Qt](#)
- [Ruby on Rails](#)
- [Android](#)
- [PostgreSQL](#)
- [Debian](#)
- [X.org](#)

Download Git

The latest stable Git release is

v1.7.7.1

[release notes](#) (2011-10-23)



[Windows](#) [Mac OSX](#) [Source](#)

[Older Releases](#)
[Git Source Repository](#)

Git Quick Start

Cloning and Creating a Patch

```
$ git clone git://github.com/git/hello-world.git  
$ cd hello-world  
$ (edit files)  
$ git add (files)  
$ git commit -m 'Explain what I changed'
```

Creating and Committing

```
$ cd (project-directory)  
$ git init  
$ (add some files)  
$ git add .  
$ git commit -m 'Initial commit'
```

git-scm.com

[Home](#)[About Git](#)[Documentation](#)[Download](#)[Tools & Hosting](#)

Git is...

Git is a free & open source, distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Every Git clone is a full-fledged repository with complete history and full revision tracking capabilities, not dependent on network access or a central server. Branching and merging are fast and easy to do.

Git is used for version control of files, much like tools such as [Mercurial](#), [Bazaar](#), [Subversion](#), [CVS](#), [Perforce](#), and [Team Foundation Server](#).

Projects using Git

- [Git](#)
- [Linux Kernel](#)
- [Perl](#)
- [Eclipse](#)
- [Gnome](#)
- [KDE](#)
- [Qt](#)
- [Ruby on Rails](#)
- [Android](#)
- [PostgreSQL](#)
- [Debian](#)
- [X.org](#)

Download Git

The latest stable Git release is

v1.7.7.1

[release notes](#) (2011-10-23)

[Windows](#)[Mac OSX](#)[Source](#)

[Older Releases](#)

[Git Source Repository](#)

Git Quick Start

Cloning and Creating a Patch

```
$ git clone git://github.com/git/hello-world.git  
$ cd hello-world  
$ (edit files)  
$ git add (files)  
$ git commit -m 'Explain what I changed'
```

Creating and Committing

```
$ cd (project-directory)  
$ git init  
$ (add some files)  
$ git add .  
$ git commit -m 'Initial commit'
```

git-scm.com

Git Reference

[Reference](#) [About](#) § [Site Source](#)

Getting and Creating Projects

- [init](#)
- [clone](#)

Basic Snapshotting

- [add](#)
- [status](#)
- [diff](#)
- [commit](#)
- [reset](#)
- [rm, mv](#)

Branching and Merging

- [branch](#)
- [checkout](#)
- [merge](#)
- [log](#)
- [tag](#)

Sharing and Updating Projects

- [fetch, pull](#)
- [push](#)
- [remote](#)

Inspection and Comparison

INTRODUCTION TO THE GIT REFERENCE

This is the Git reference site. This is meant to be a quick reference for learning and remembering the most important and commonly used Git commands. The commands are organized into sections of the type of operation you may be trying to do, and will present the common options and commands needed to accomplish these common tasks.

Each section will link to the next section, so it can be used as a tutorial. Every page will also link to more in-depth Git documentation such as the official manual pages and relevant sections in the [Pro Git book](#), so you can learn more about any of the commands. First, we'll start with thinking about source code management like Git does.

HOW TO THINK LIKE GIT

This first thing that is important to understand about Git is that it thinks about version control very differently than Subversion or Perforce or whatever SCM you may be used to. It is often easier to learn Git by trying to forget your assumptions about how version control works and try to think about it in the Git way.

Let's start from scratch. Assume you are designing a new source code management system. How did you do basic version control before you used a tool for it? Chances are that you simply copied your project directory to save what it looked like at that point.

```
$ cp -R project project.bak
```

That way, you can easily revert files that get messed up later, or see what you have changed by comparing what the project looks like now to what it looked like when you copied it.

If you are really paranoid, you may do this often, maybe putting the date in the name of the backup:

gitref.org

THE EXPERT'S VOICE® IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Pro Git

*Everything you need to know about
the Git distributed source control tool*



Scott Chacon

Foreword by Junio C Hamano, Git project leader

Apress®



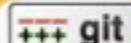
**creative
commons**

progit.org

THE EXPERT'S VOICE® IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Pro Git

*Everything you need to know about
the Git distributed source control tool*



Scott Chacon

Foreword by Junio C Hamano, Git project leader

Apress®

progit.org

Pro Git

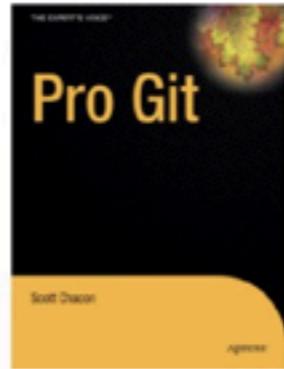
professional version control

[Home](#) [Book](#) [Blog](#) [About](#) [Support Us](#) [GitHub](#) [Twitter](#)

This is an in-progress translation.
To help translate the book, please fork the book [at GitHub](#) and push your contributions.

1. Empezando

- 1.1 - [Acerca del control de versiones](#)
- 1.2 - [Una breve historia de Git](#)
- 1.3 - [Fundamentos de Git](#)
- 1.4 - [Instalando Git](#)
- 1.5 - [Configurando Git por primera vez](#)
- 1.6 - [Obteniendo ayuda](#)
- 1.7 - [Resumen](#)



2. Fundamentos de Git

- 2.1 - [Obteniendo un repositorio Git](#)
- 2.2 - [Guardando cambios en el repositorio](#)
- 2.3 - [Viendo el histórico de confirmaciones](#)
- 2.4 - [Deshaciendo cosas](#)
- 2.5 - [Trabajando con repositorios remotos](#)
- 2.6 - [Creando etiquetas](#)
- 2.7 - [Consejos y trucos](#)
- 2.8 - [Resumen](#)

Support this site by buying
a print version of [Pro Git](#)



[Follow the author](#) on Twitter
for updates and Git tips

Also available in:

3. Ramificaciones en Git

- 3.1 - [¿Qué es una rama?](#)
- 3.2 - [Procedimientos básicos para ramificar y fusionar](#)

progit.org/book/es

recursos

recursos

git-scm.com

recursos

git-scm.com

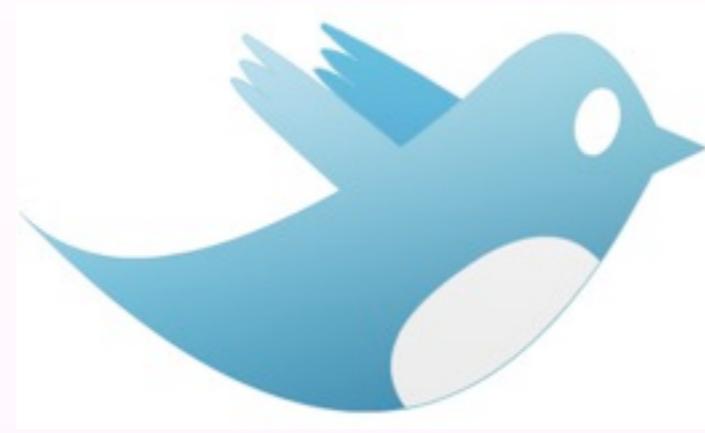
gitref.org

recursos

git-scm.com

gitref.org

progit.org



@chacon

</mi>

reintroducción a

git

**manejar
árboles**

“árbol”

árbol



snapshot

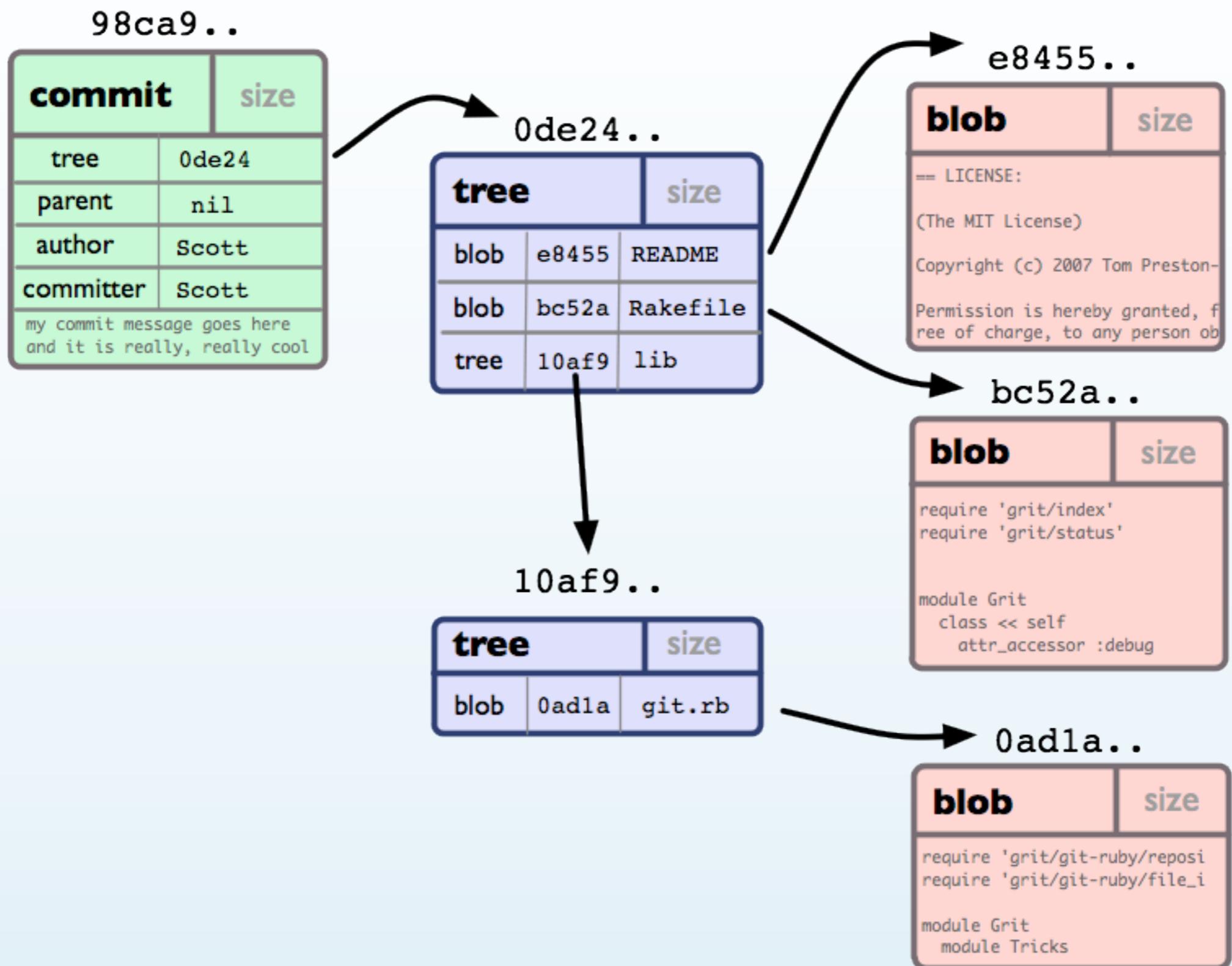
	Desktop	Today, 8:27 PM	--
	article.zip	Mar 23, 2011 3:23 PM	2.5 MB
	example.zip	Mar 23, 2011 11:36 AM	20 KB
	eclispecon-talk.txt	Mar 18, 2011 12:05 PM	4 KB
	README.md	Mar 23, 2011 11:34 AM	4 KB
▼	article	Mar 23, 2011 3:19 PM	--
	book.html	Mar 23, 2011 3:19 PM	25 KB
	book.txt	Mar 23, 2011 3:19 PM	12 KB
	▶ image	Mar 23, 2011 3:22 PM	--
	▶ stylesheets	Mar 23, 2011 3:19 PM	--
	▶ mockups	Dec 19, 2010 10:17 PM	--
	▶ ruby-git	Aug 17, 2010 1:42 PM	--
	▶ stuff	Today, 8:27 PM	--
	▶ video	Yesterday, 8:36 PM	--
▶	Documents	Feb 24, 2011 10:21 AM	--
▶	Downloads	Today, 8:12 PM	--
▶	Dropbox	Mar 21, 2011 1:26 PM	--
▶	git-scribe	Mar 18, 2011 12:19 PM	--
▶	IdeaProjects	Feb 21, 2011 10:11 AM	--
▶	Library	Today, 2:43 PM	--
▶	Movies	Sep 20, 2010 12:40 PM	--

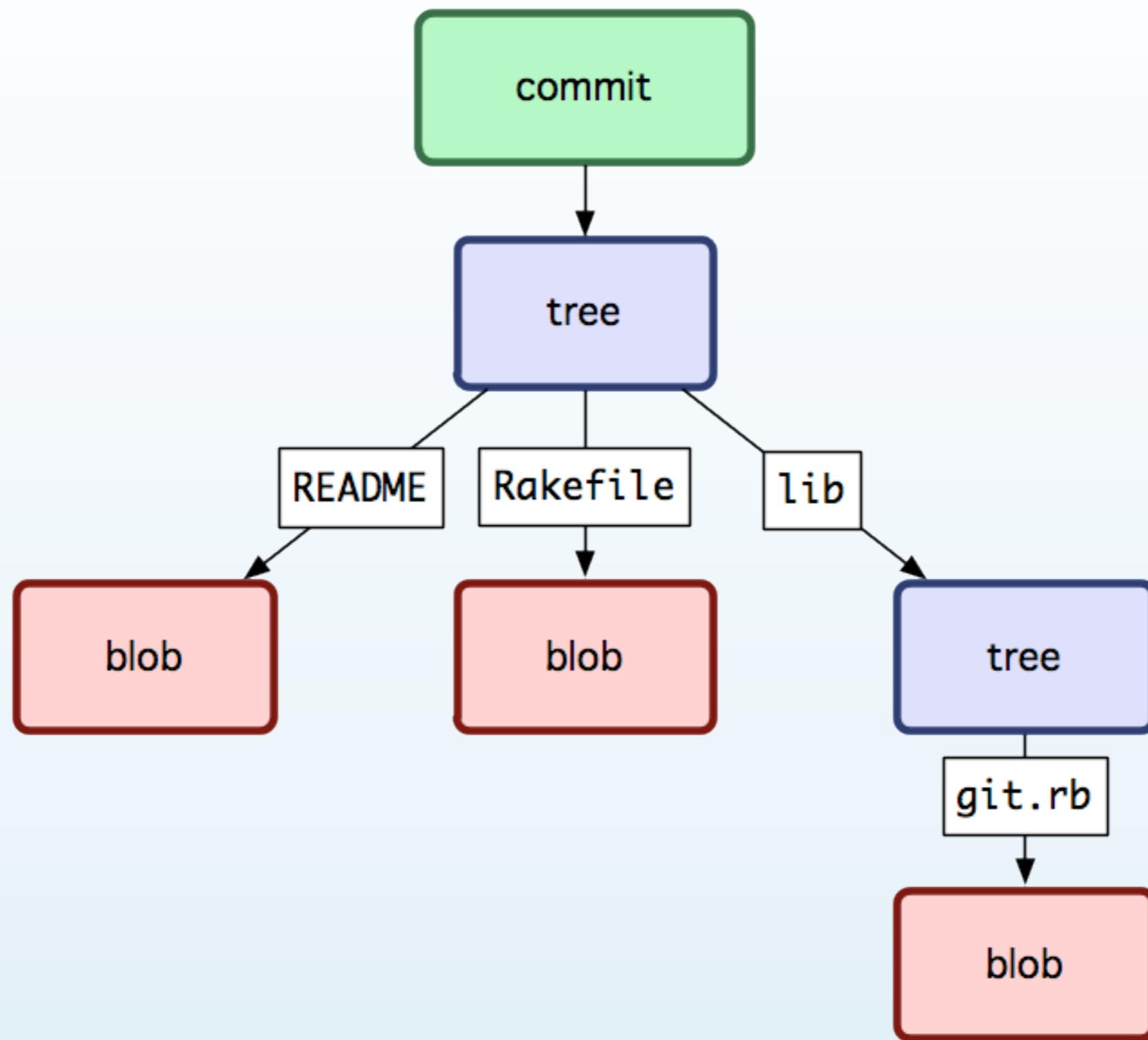
ejemplo

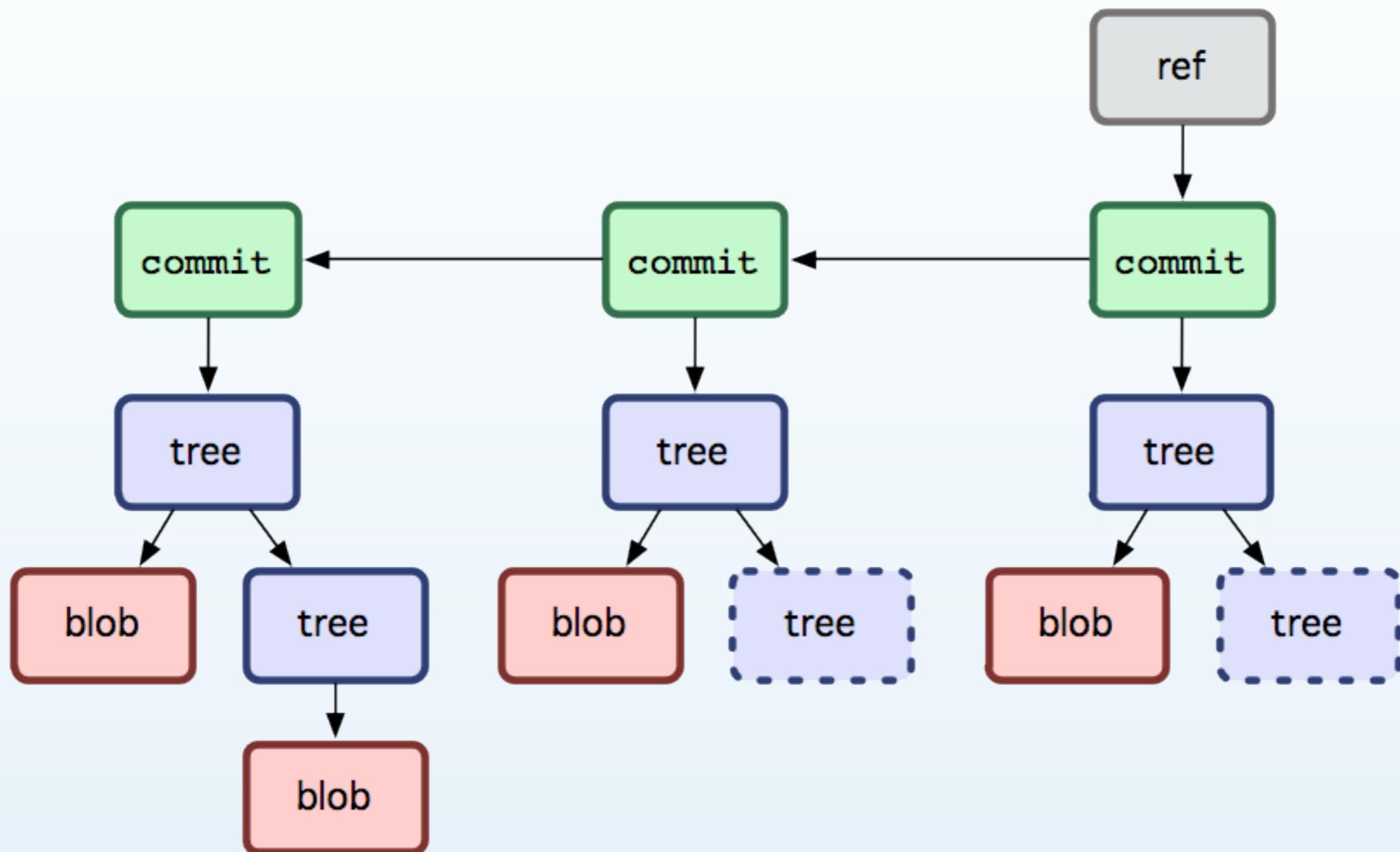
```
$ tree
```

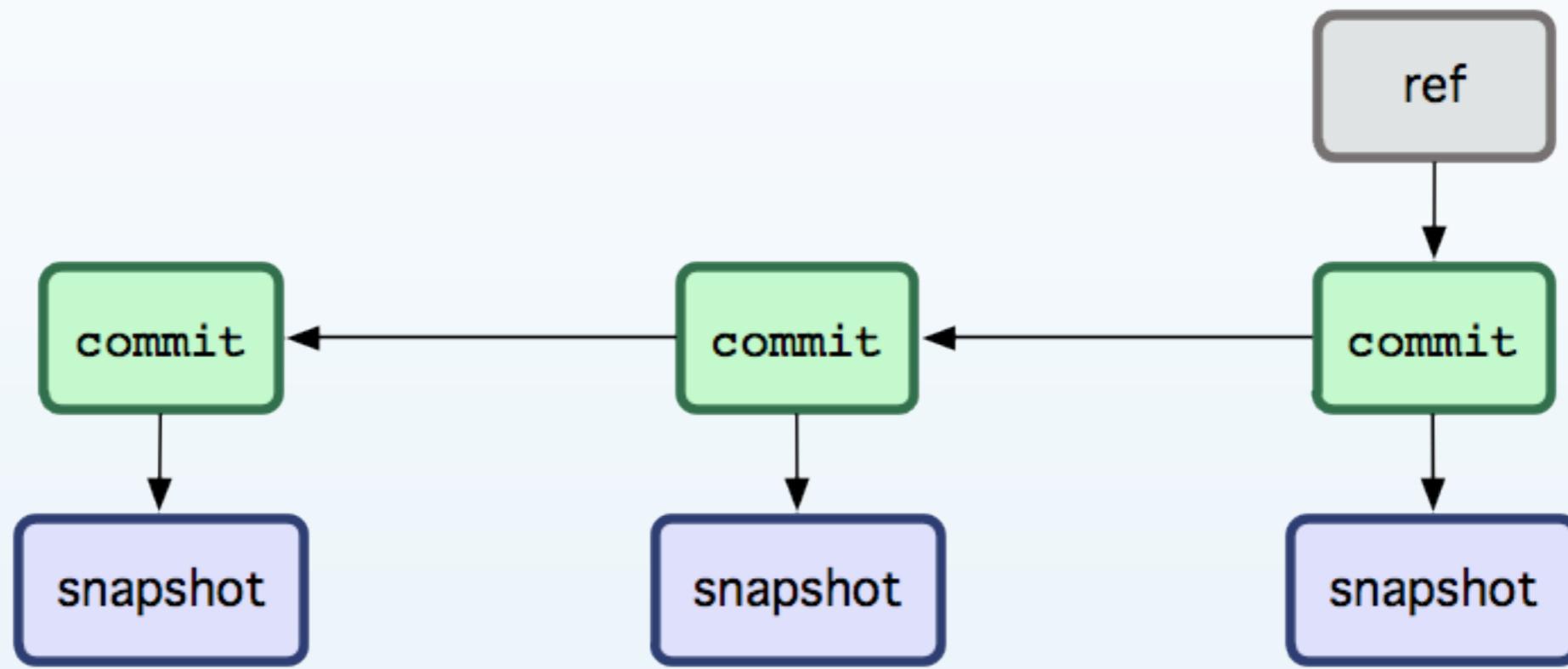
```
•
├── README
├── Rakefile
└── lib
    └── git.rb
```

```
1 directory, 3 files
```









git

git

commit crea
árboles permanentes

PRIMER ACTO

los tres árboles

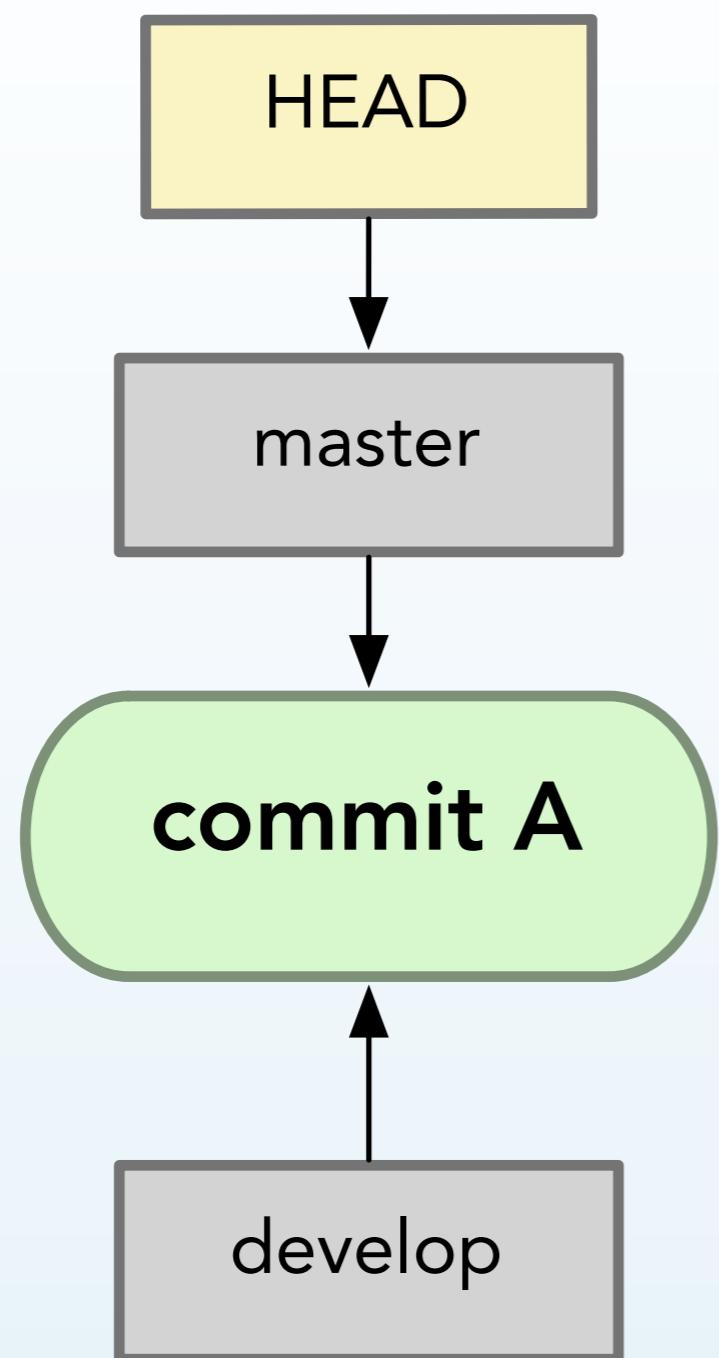


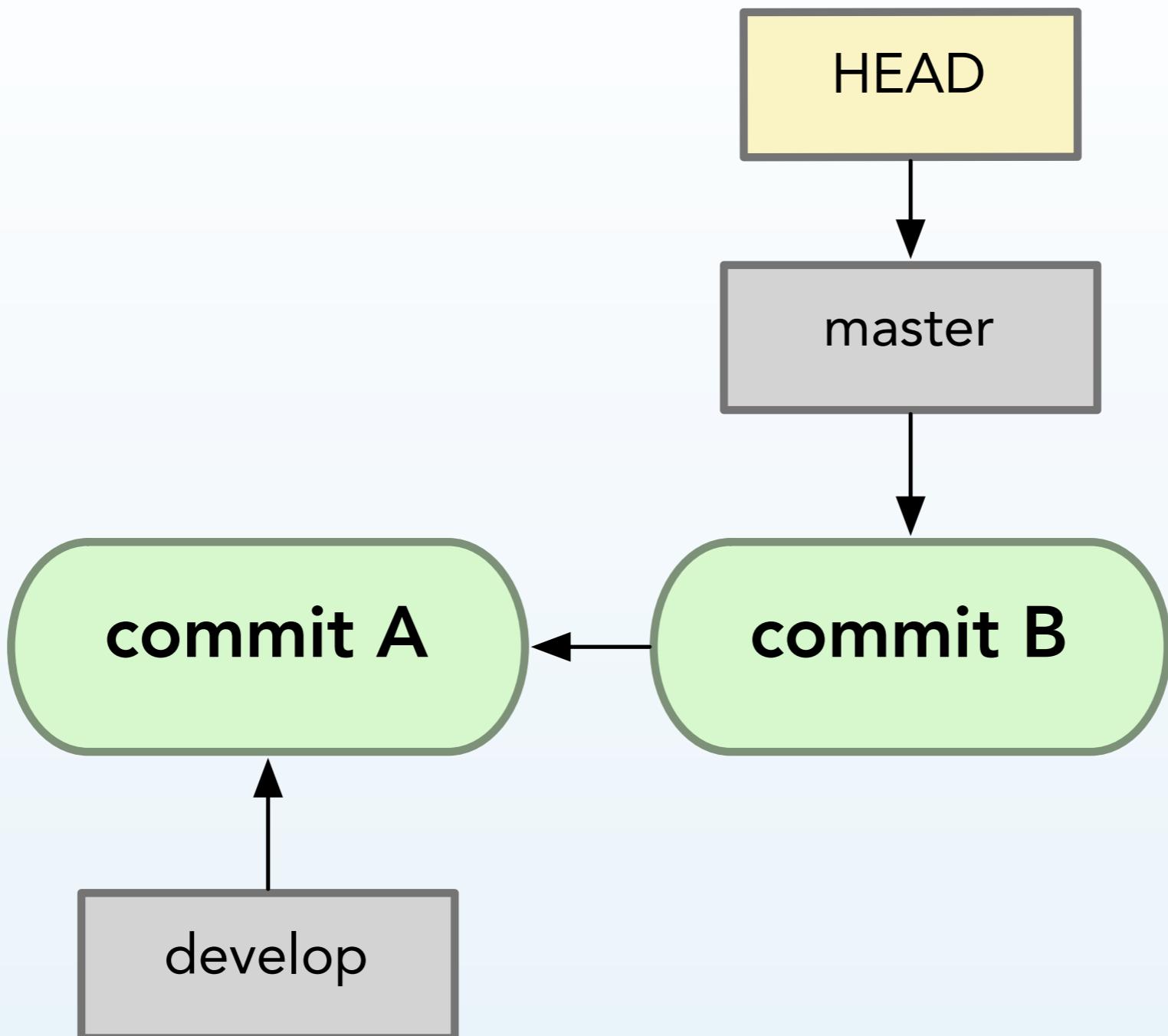
el primer árbol

el HEAD



¿usán HEAD?





HEAD

el último commit

el segundo árbol
el ÍNDICE



**área de
ensayo**

¿un árbol?

un árbol?
mas o menos

índice

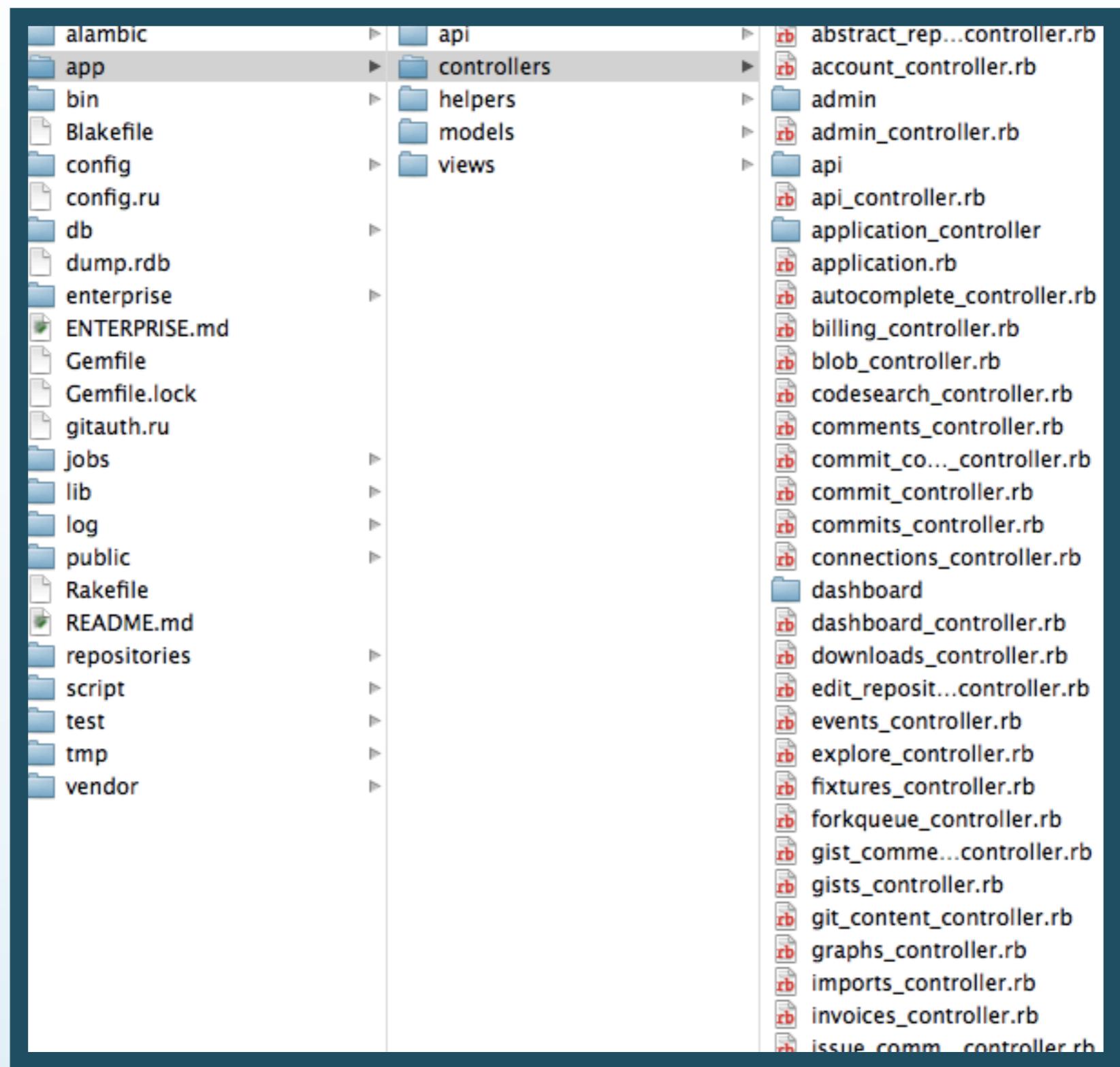
índice

el proximo commit

el tercer árbol

el directorio de trabajo





HEAD

```
$ git ls-tree -r HEAD
100644 blob ad47ff7d328ff27e50bfcd0fb22baa1d680109bb README
100644 blob 5de1607ba20b3ed555e8f77465d668005d545159 example.rb
100644 blob 6478a3173fd423085ce7685a37ec7fcf49401737 kidgloves.rb
```

Índice

```
$ git ls-files -s
100644 ad47ff7d328ff27e50bfcd0fb22baa1d680109bb 0 README
100644 5de1607ba20b3ed555e8f77465d668005d545159 0 example.rb
100644 6478a3173fd423085ce7685a37ec7fcf49401737 0 kidgloves.rb
```

Directorio de Trabajo

```
$ ls -l
-rw-r--r-- 1 schacon staff 610 Sep 26 09:38 README
-rw-r--r-- 1 schacon staff 209 Sep 26 09:38 example.rb
-rw-r--r-- 1 schacon staff 5024 Sep 26 09:38 kidgloves.rb
```

HEAD

```
$ git ls-tree -r HEAD
100644 blob ad47ff7d328ff27e50bfcd0fb22baa1d680109bb README
100644 blob 5de1607ba20b3ed555e8f77465d668005d545159 example.rb
100644 blob 6478a3173fd423085ce7685a37ec7fcf49401737 kidgloves.rb
```

Índice

```
$ git ls-files -s
100644 ad47ff7d328ff27e50bfcd0fb22baa1d680109bb 0 README
100644 5de1607ba20b3ed555e8f77465d668005d545159 0 example.rb
100644 6478a3173fd423085ce7685a37ec7fcf49401737 0 kidgloves.rb
```

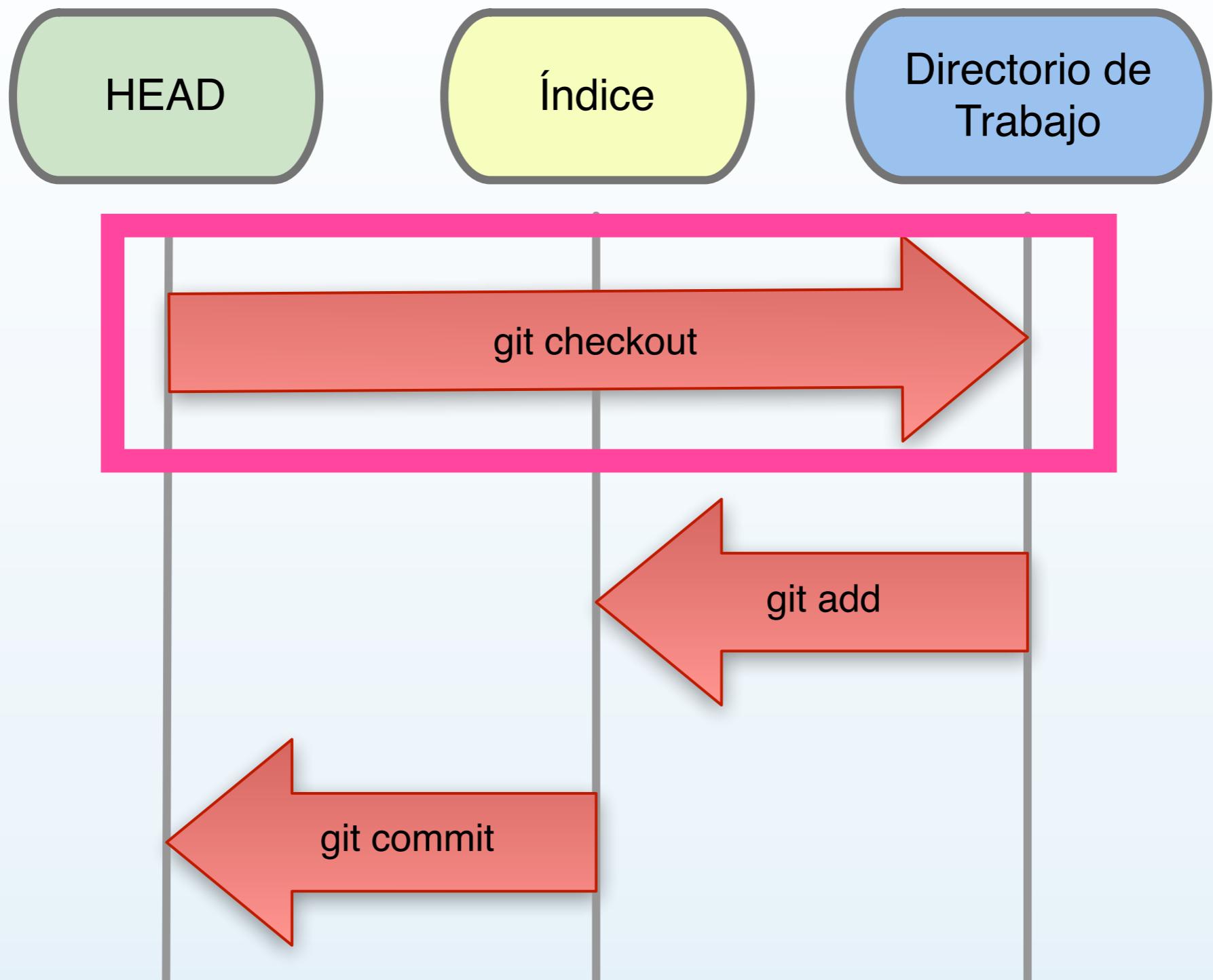
Directorio de Trabajo

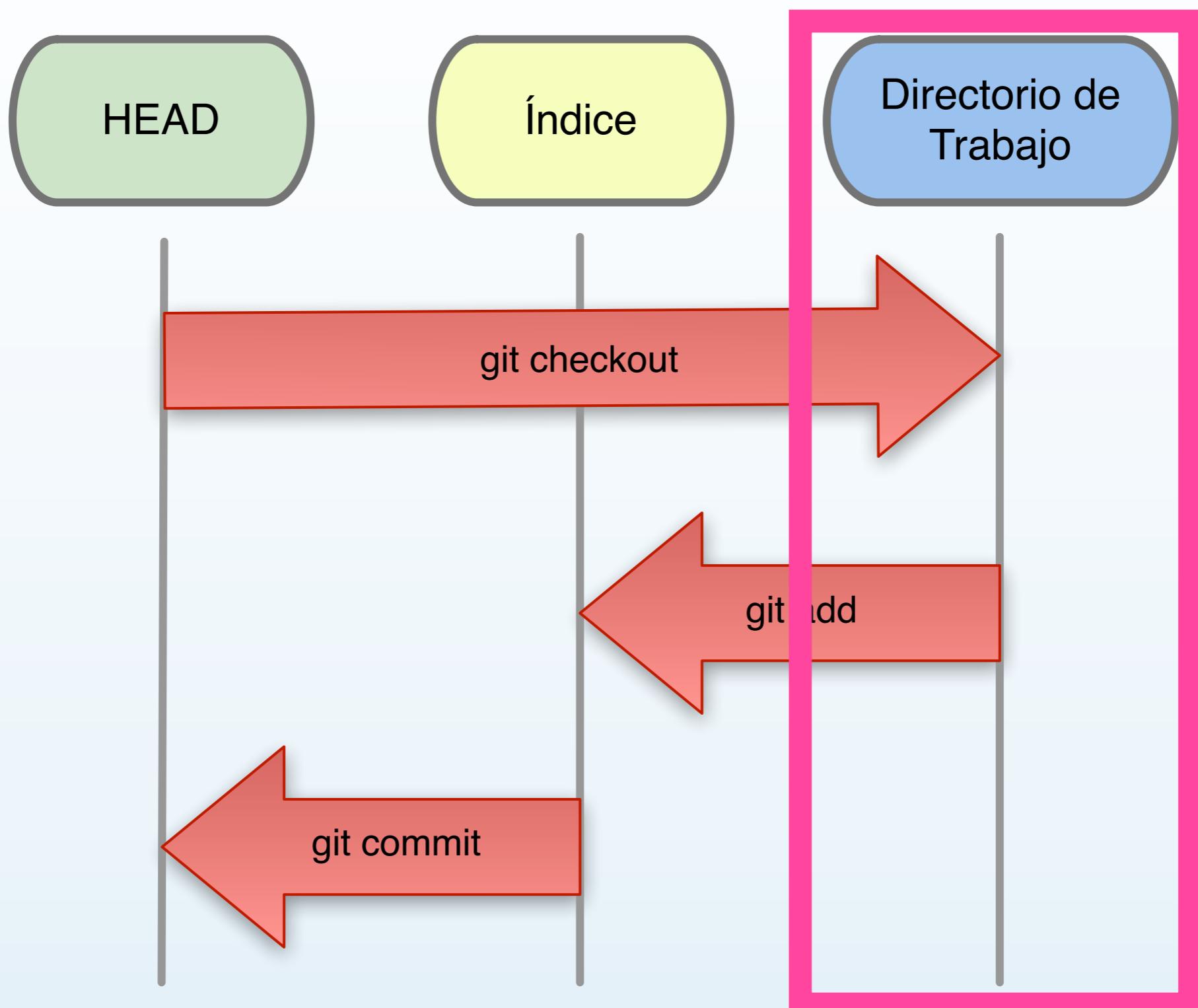
```
$ ls -l
-rw-r--r-- 1 schacon staff 610 Sep 26 09:38 README
-rw-r--r-- 1 schacon staff 209 Sep 26 09:38 example.rb
-rw-r--r-- 1 schacon staff 5024 Sep 26 09:38 kidgloves.rb
```

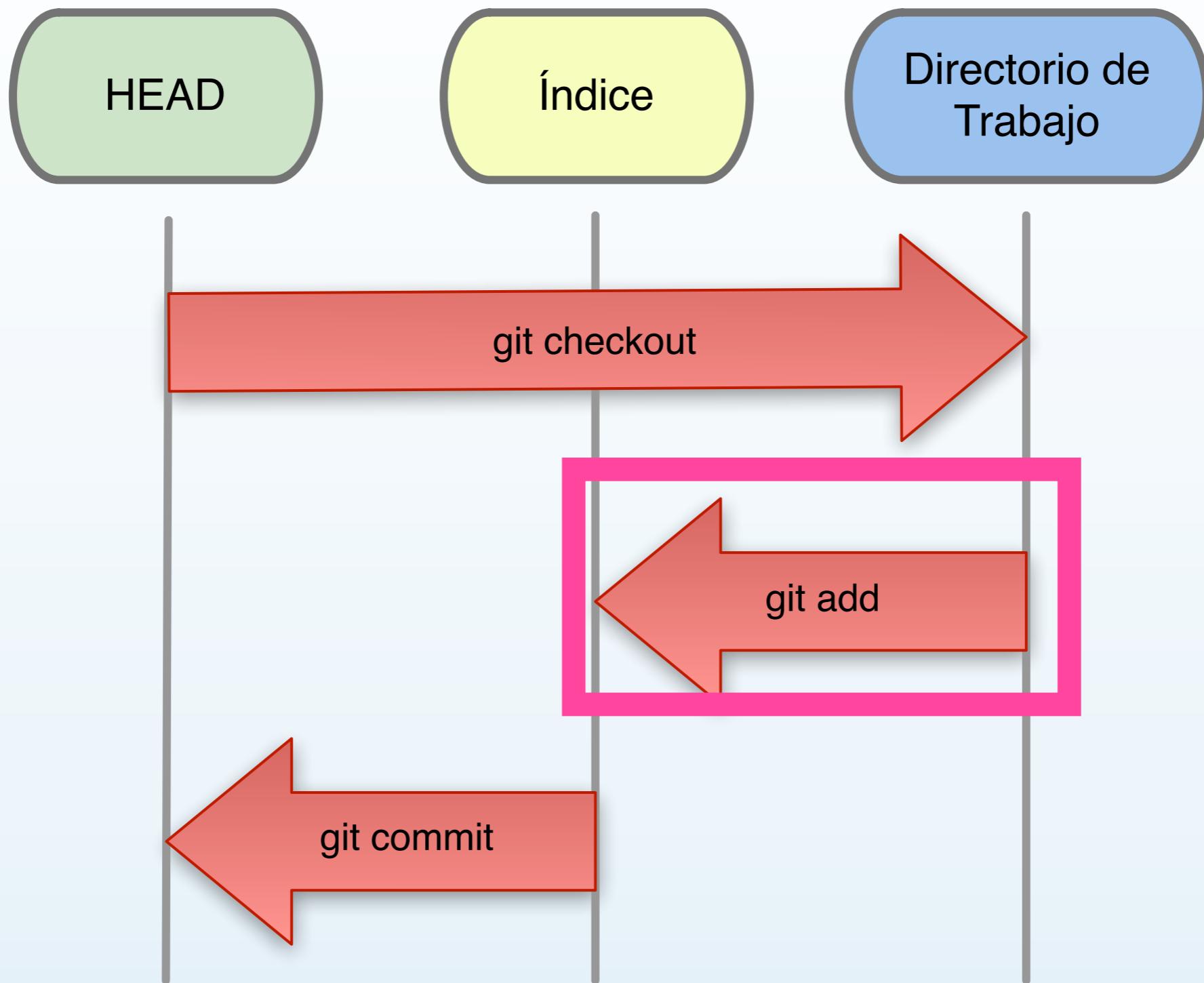
TRES ÁRBOLES

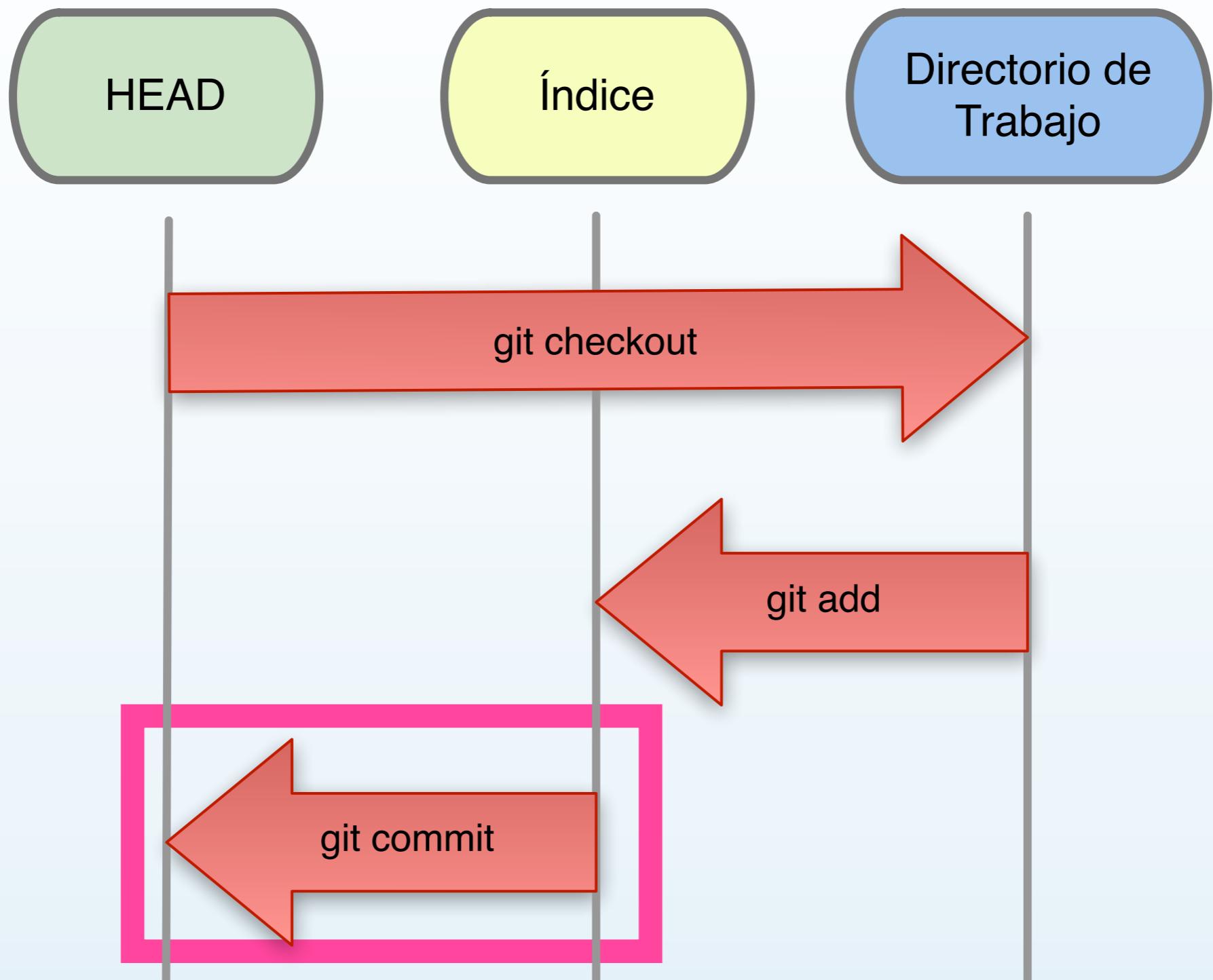
HEAD, Índice y Directorio de Trabajo











funciones de los árboles

funciones de los árboles

HEAD el último commit, generador del proximo

funciones de los árboles

HEAD el último commit, generador del proximo

índice el proximo commit

funciones de los árboles

HEAD el último commit, generador del proximo

Índice el proximo commit

Dir de Trabajo caja de arena

SEGUNDO ACTO

trabajando con árboles

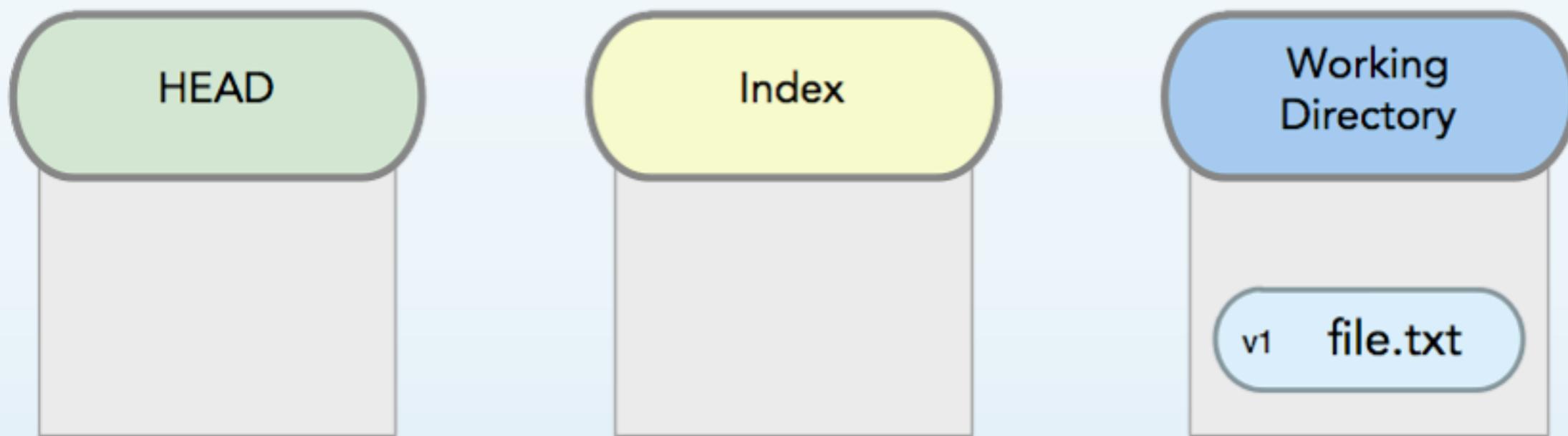


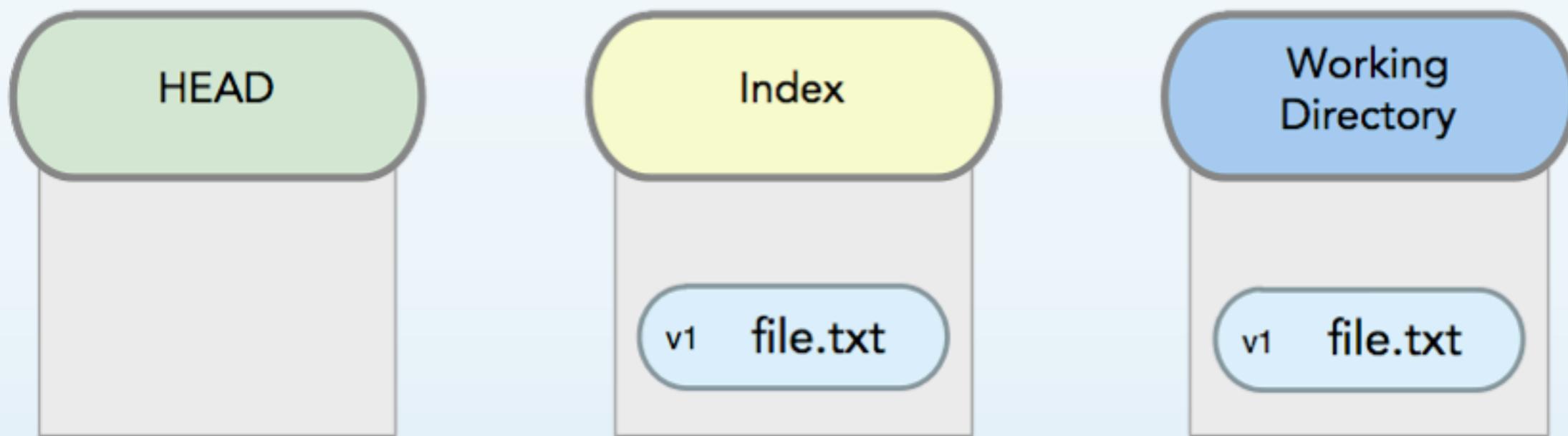
git status

```
$ git status
# On branch master
# Your branch is behind 'origin/master' by 2 commits,
# and can be fast-forwarded.
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git reset HEAD ..." to unstage)
#
#       modified:   jobs/email_reply.rb
#
# Changed but not updated:
#   (use "git add ..." to update what will be committed)
#   (use "git checkout -- ..." to discard changes
#       in working directory)
#
#       modified:   app/helpers/users_helper.rb
#       modified:   test/unit/email_reply_job_test.rb
#
```

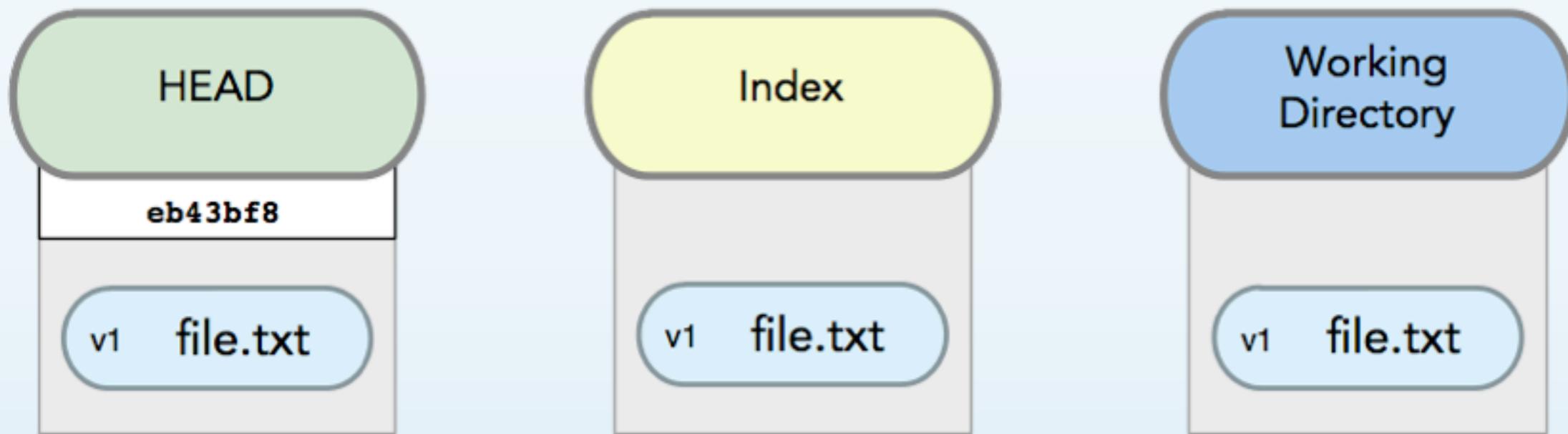
```
$ git status
# On branch master
# Your branch is behind 'origin/master' by 2 commits,
# and can be fast-forwarded.
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   HEAD and index differ
#
#       modified:   jobs/email_reply.rb
#
# Changed but not updated:
#   index and working directory differ
#
#
#
#       modified:   app/helpers/users_helper.rb
#       modified:   test/unit/email_reply_job_test.rb
#
```

ejemplo

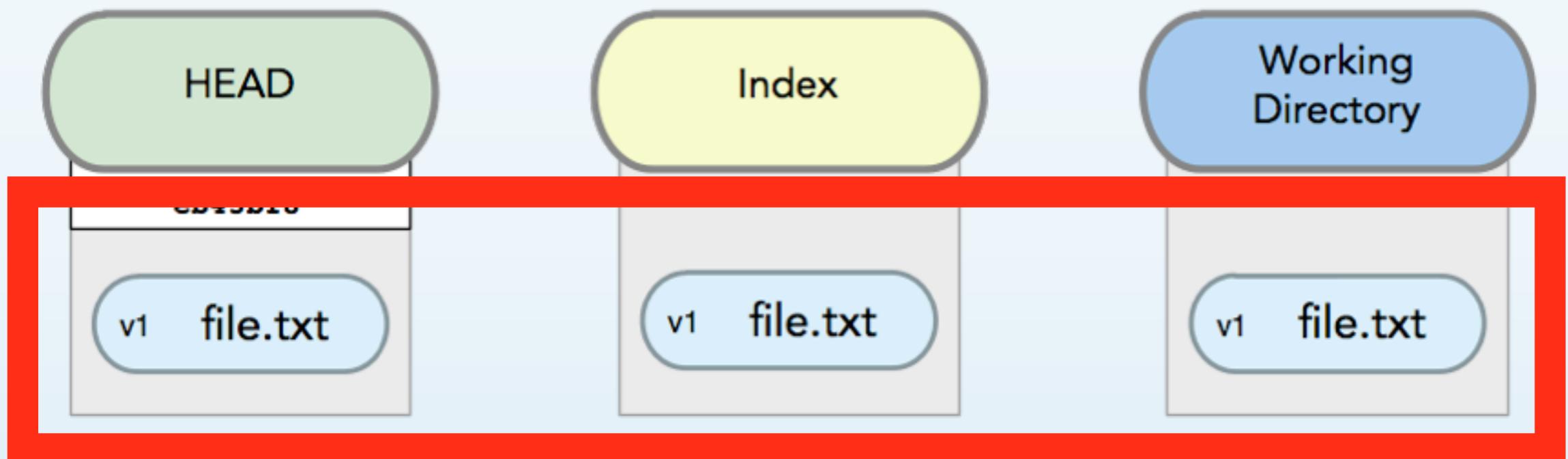
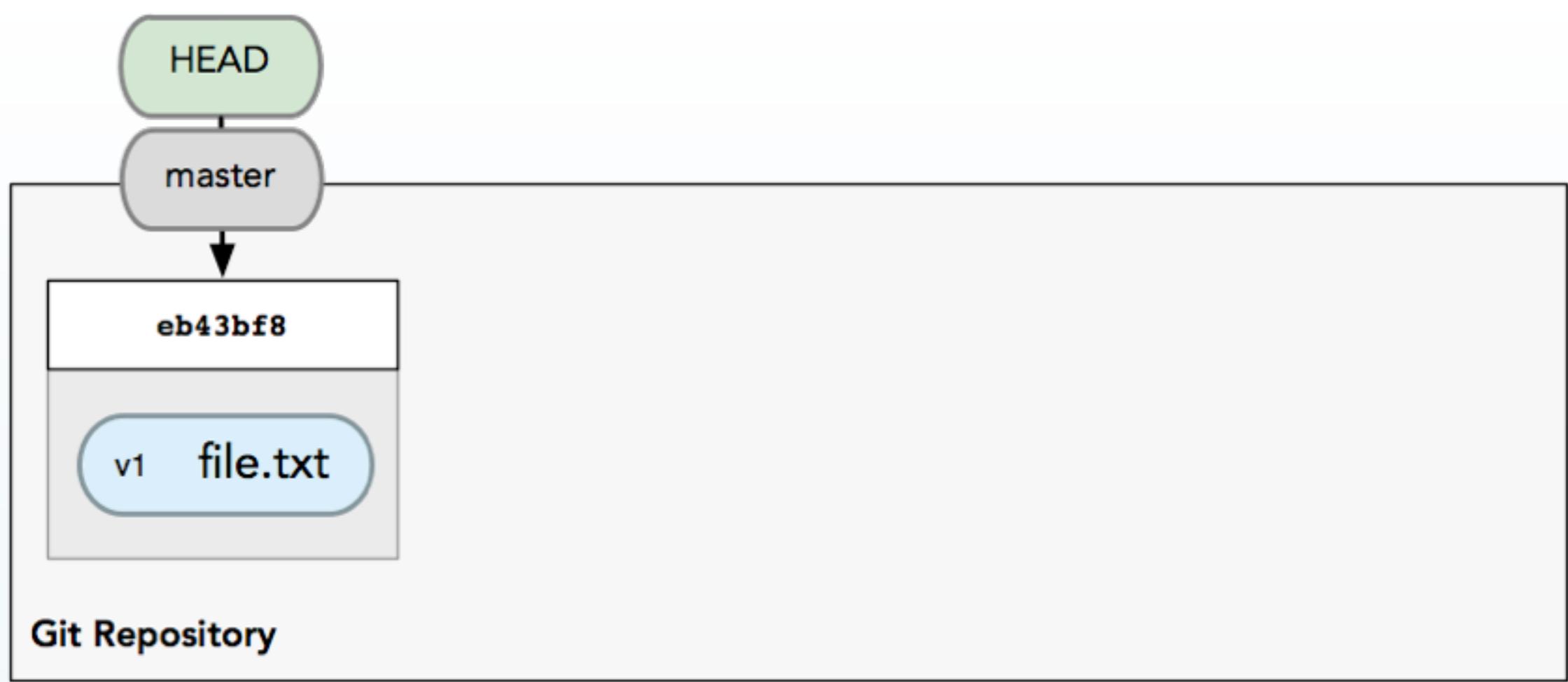


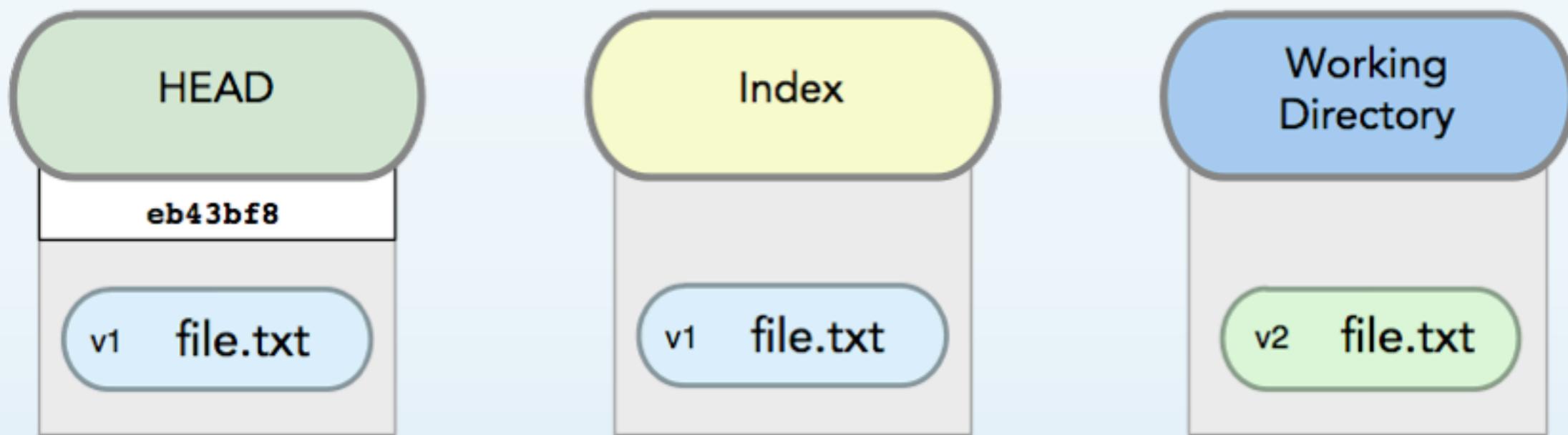


git add



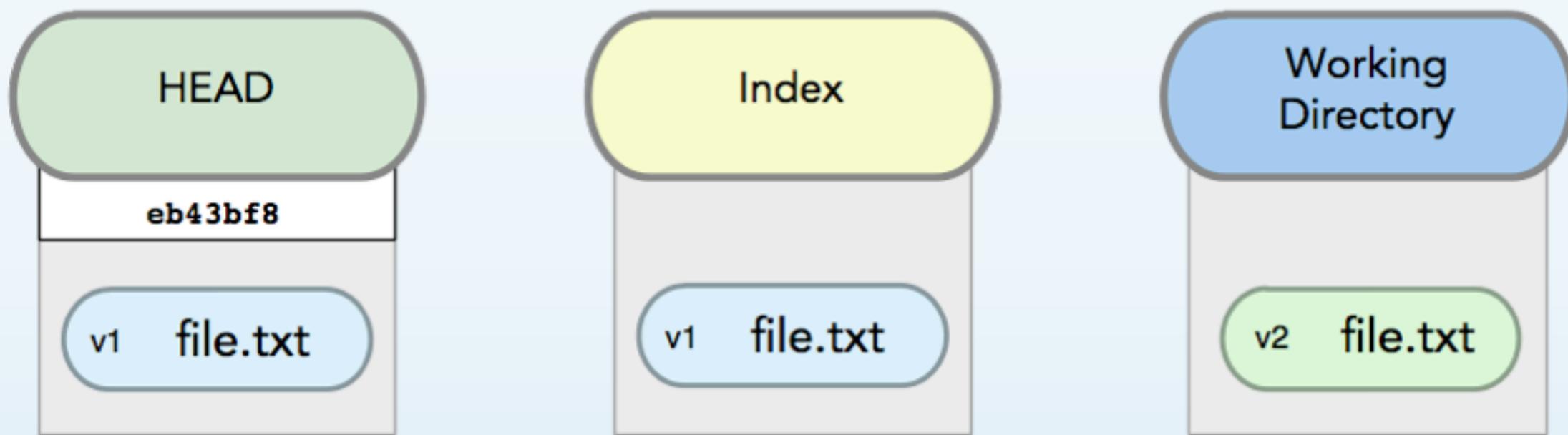
git commit



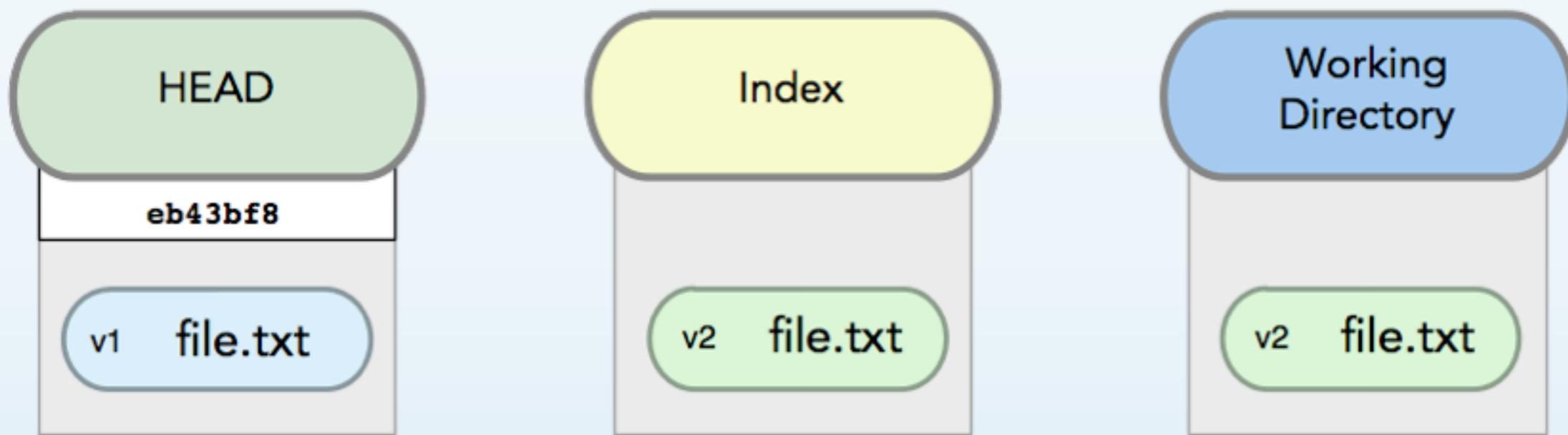


edit file

```
$ git status
# On branch master
# Your branch is behind 'origin/master'
#   and can be fast-forwarded.
#
# Changed but not updated:
#   (use "git add ..." to update what's tracked)
#   (use "git checkout -- ..." to discard changes)
#     in working directory)
#
#           modified:    file.txt
#
```

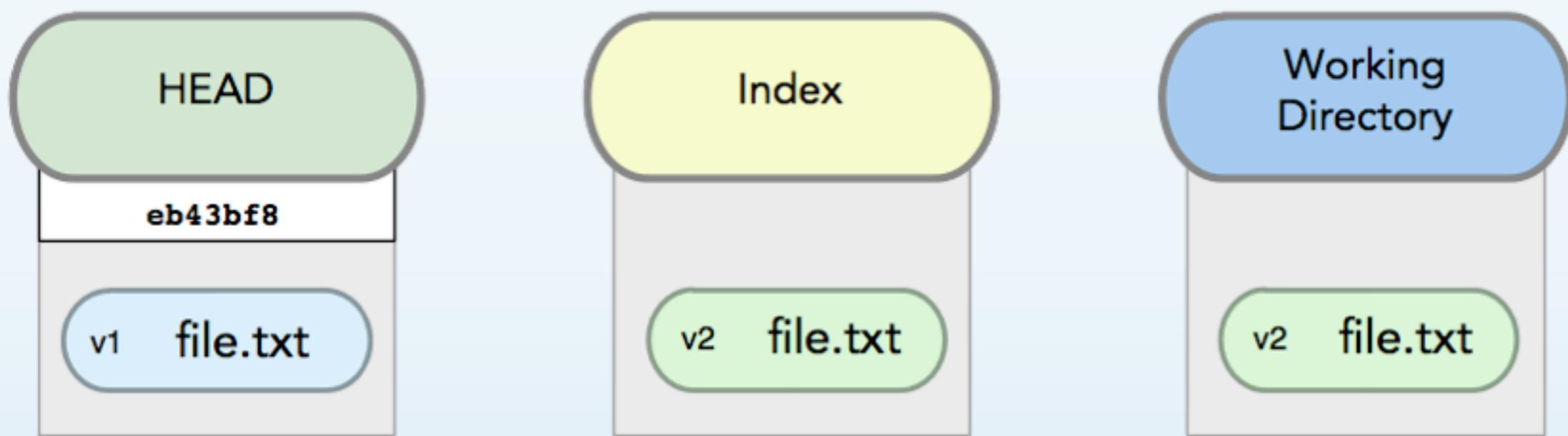


edit file

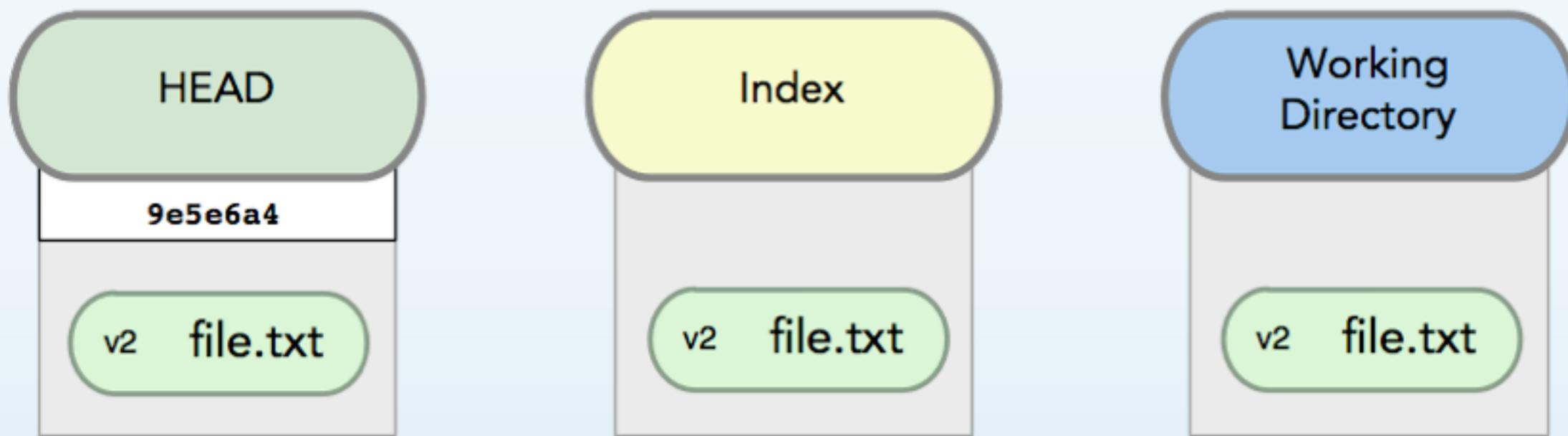
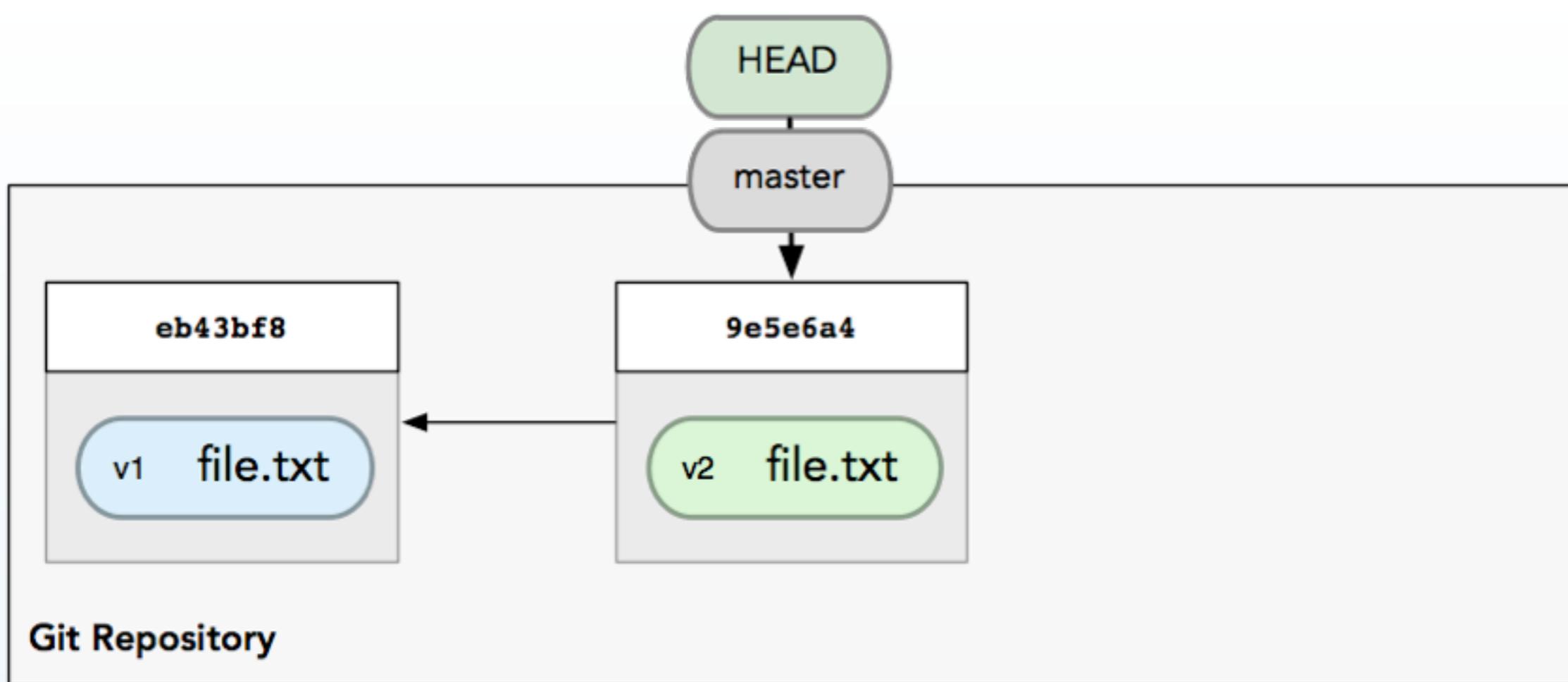


git add

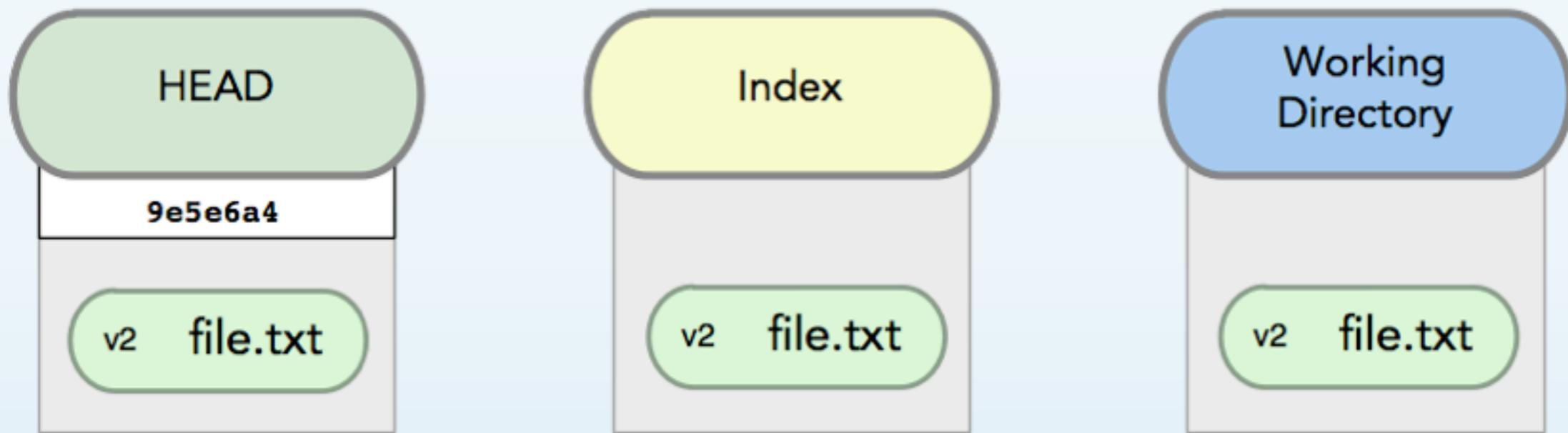
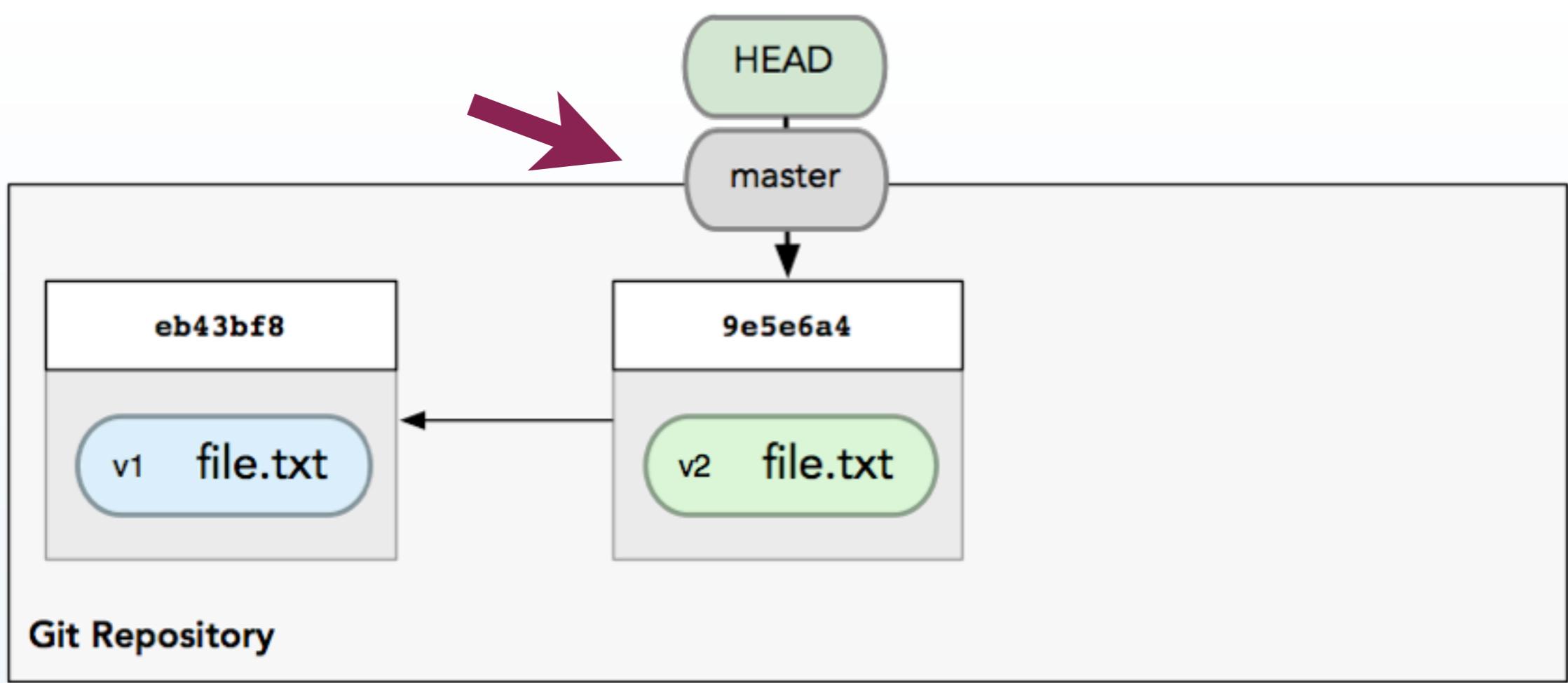
```
$ git status
# On branch master
# Your branch is behind 'origin/r
#   and can be fast-forwarded.
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git reset HEAD ..." to
#
#       modified:   file.txt
#
```



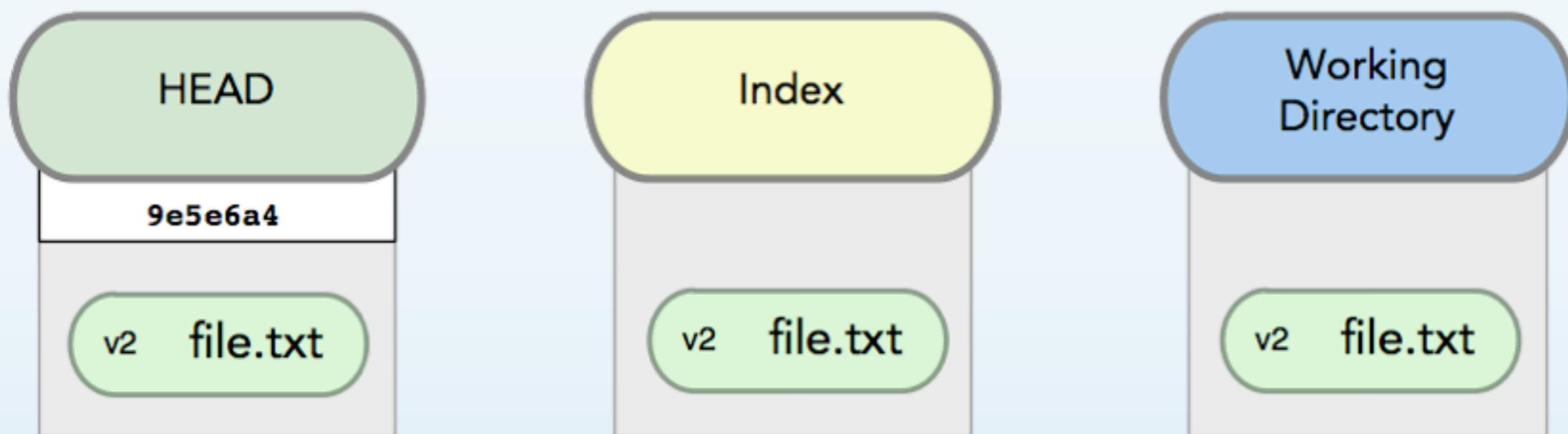
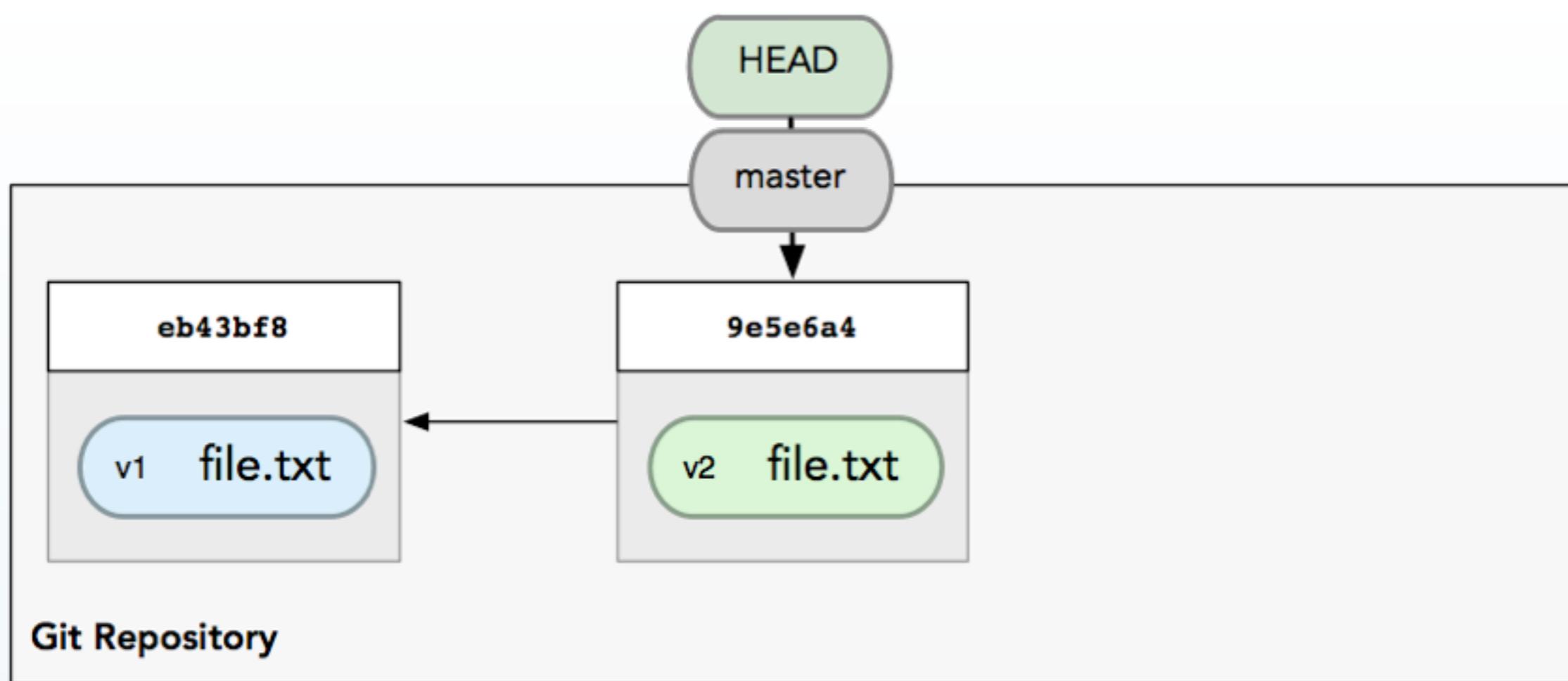
git add

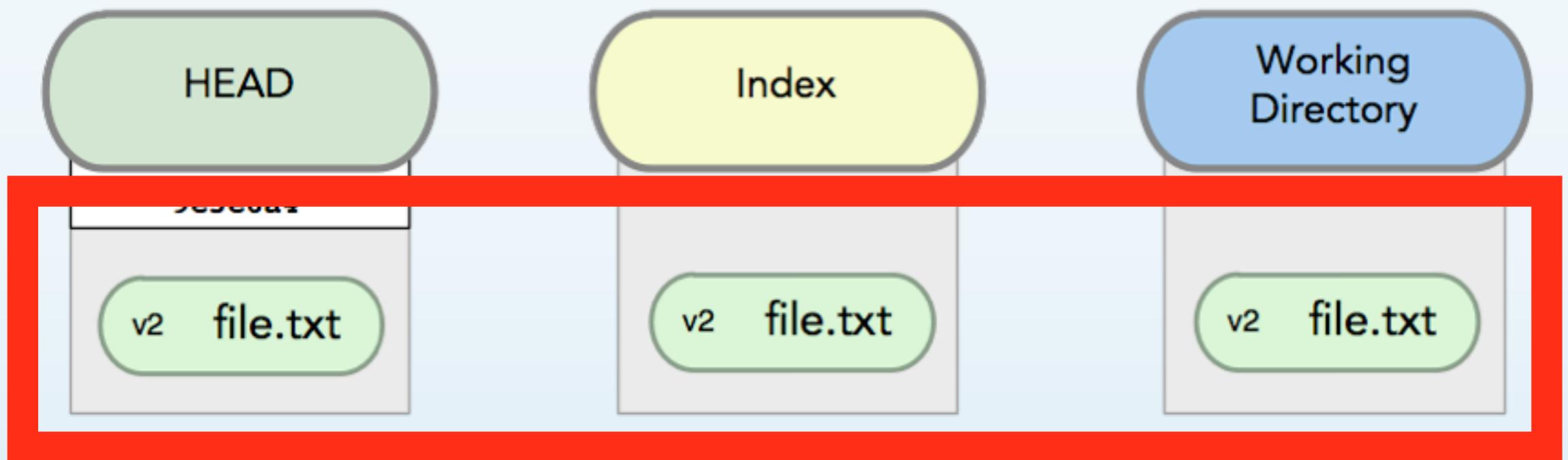
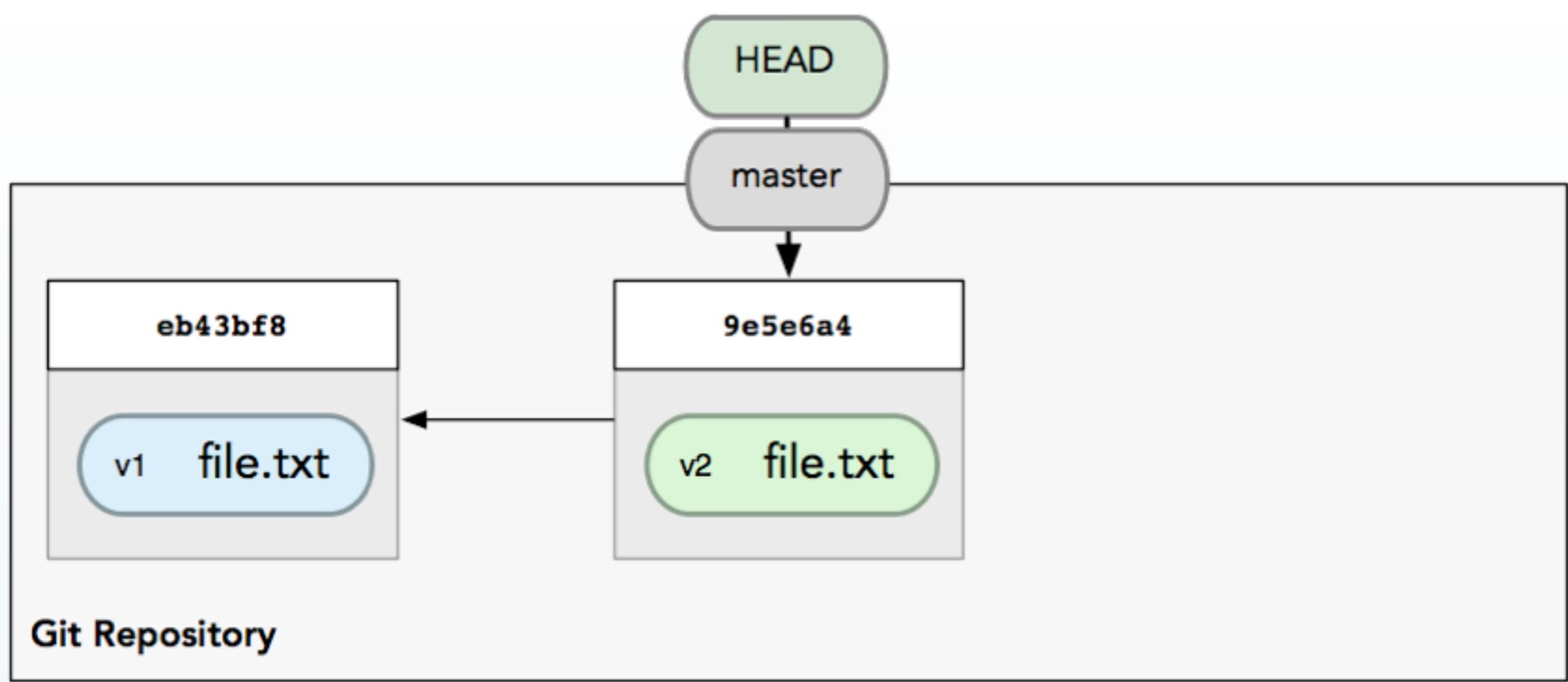


git commit



git commit





git reset

2 tipos

git reset [commit] [ruta]

git reset [commit]

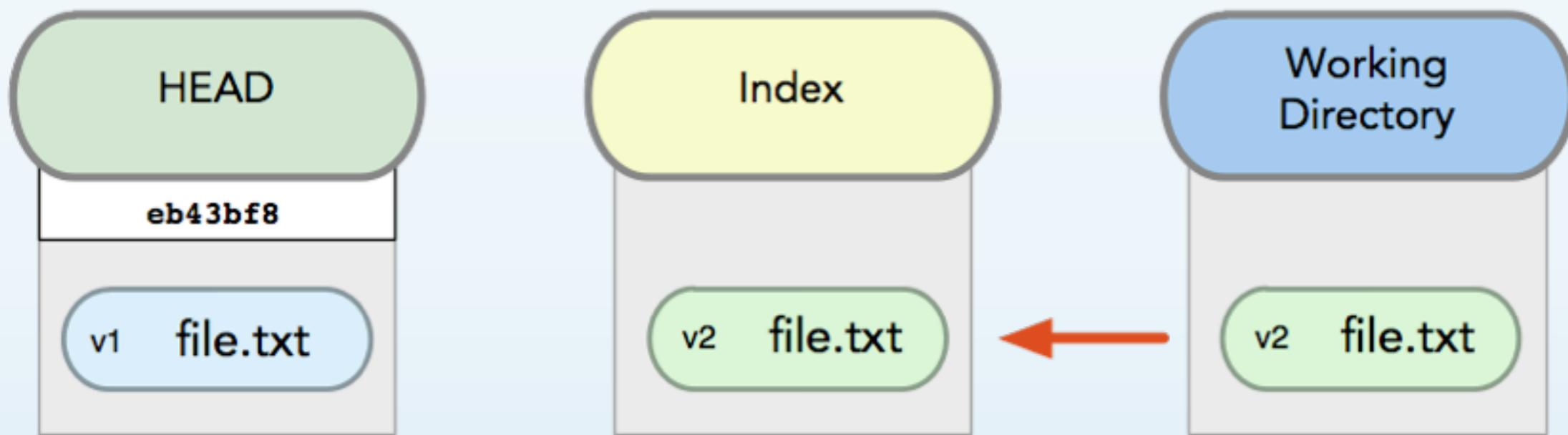
1. Forma Con Ruta

```
git reset [commit] [ruta]
```

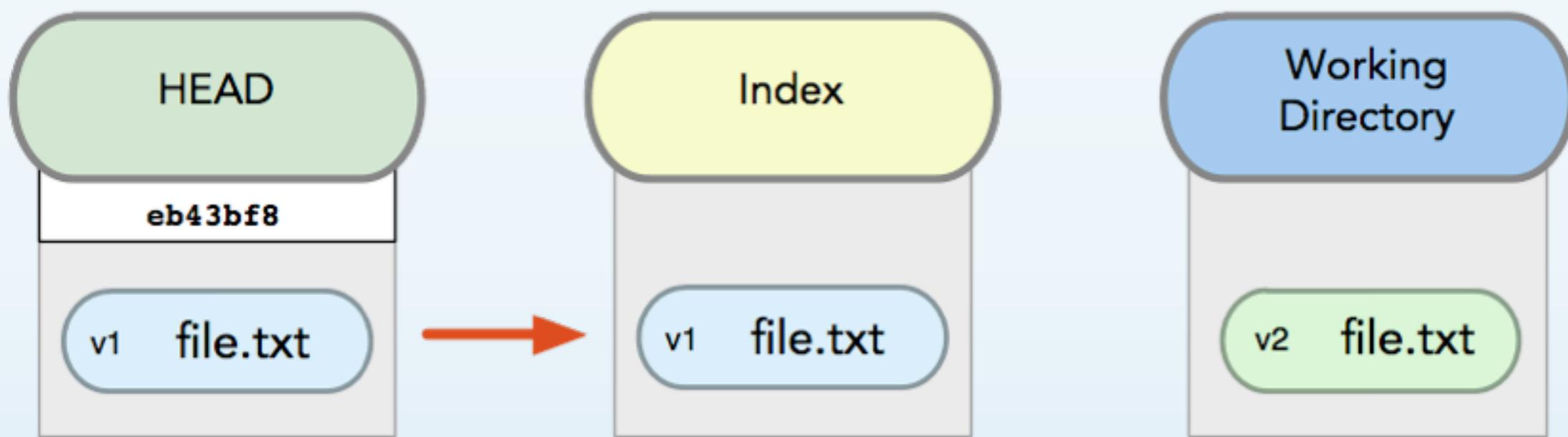
`git reset [file]`

es el opuesto de

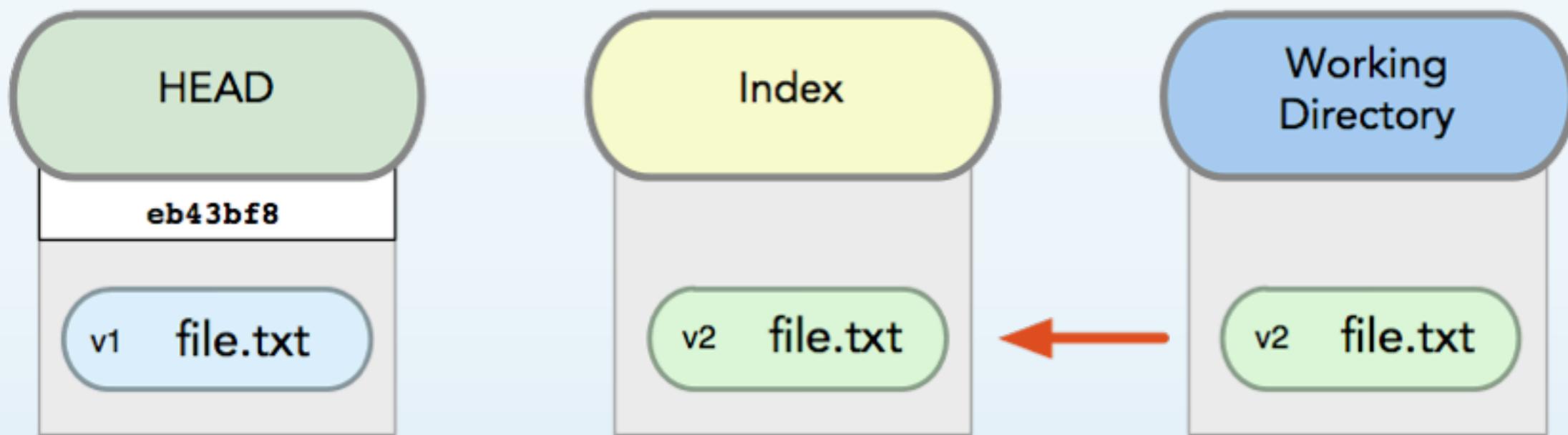
`git add [file]`



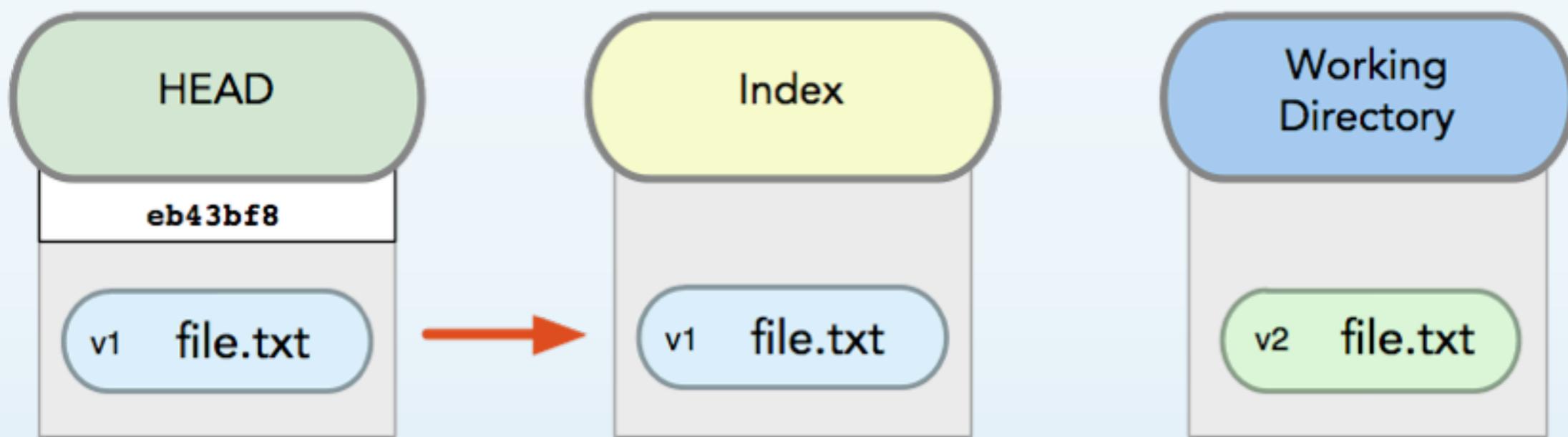
git add file.txt



git reset file.txt



git add file.txt



git reset file.txt

2. Forma Sin Ruta

```
git reset [commit]
```

Las Opciones de Reset

Las Opciones de Reset

--soft mueve HEAD al objetivo

Las Opciones de Reset

--soft mueve HEAD al objetivo

[--mixed] copia al índice

Las Opciones de Reset

--soft mueve HEAD al objetivo

[--mixed] copia al índice

--hard copia al dir de trabajo

...hard



mail

reset

!=

mail

reset

!=

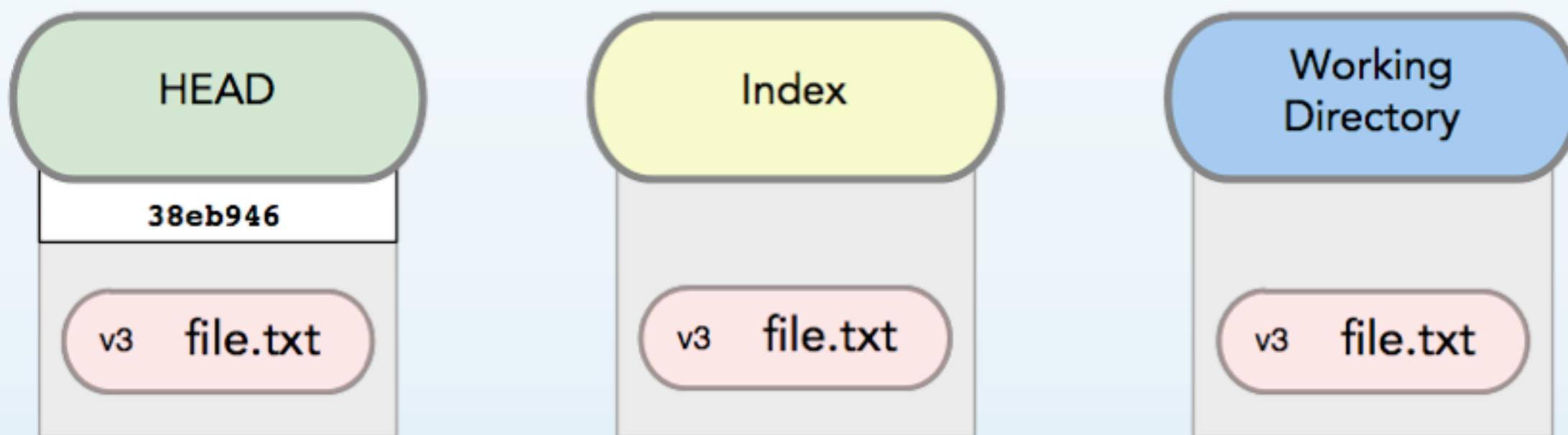
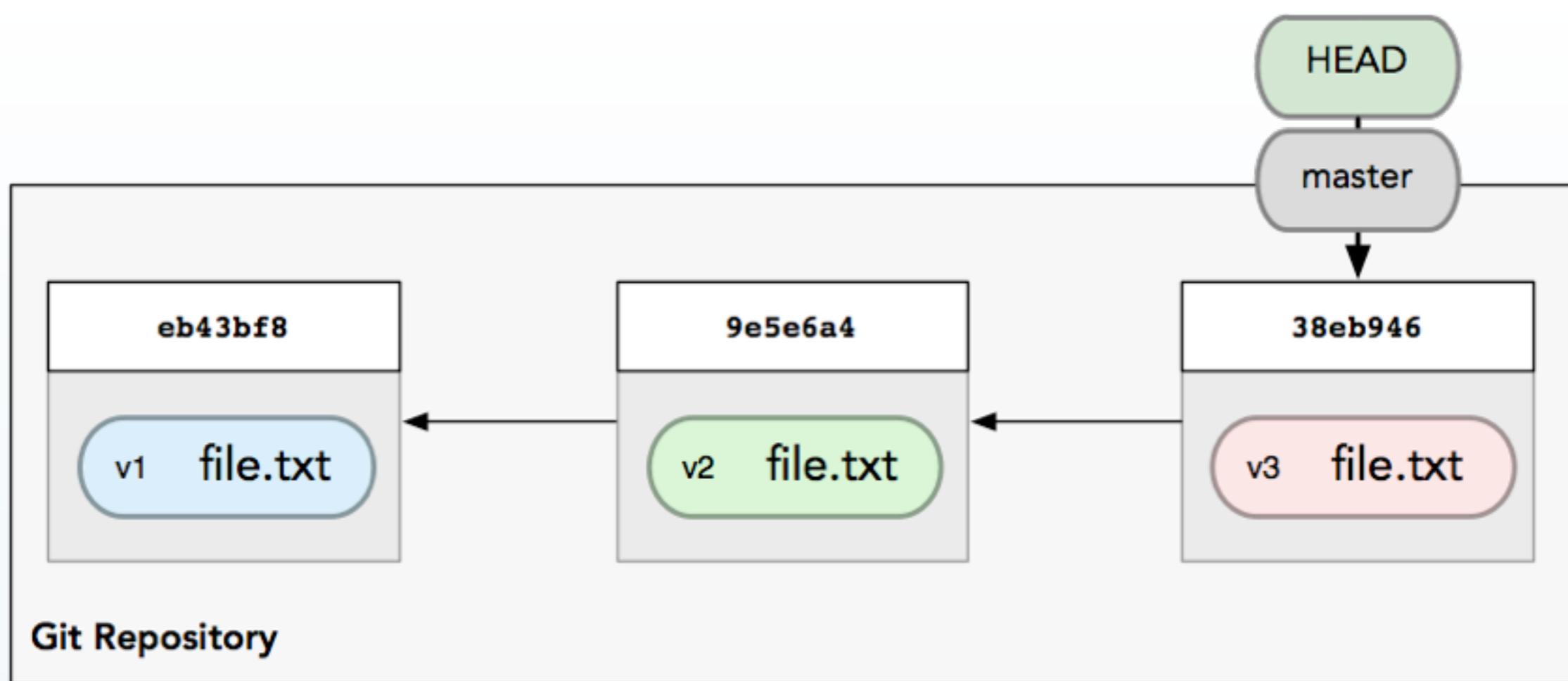
mail

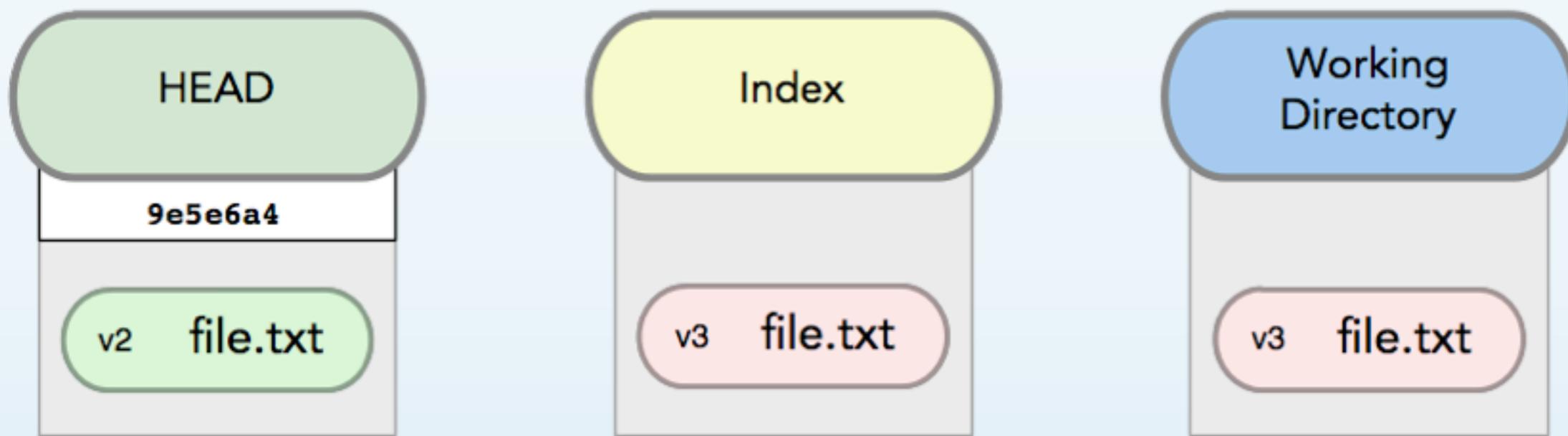
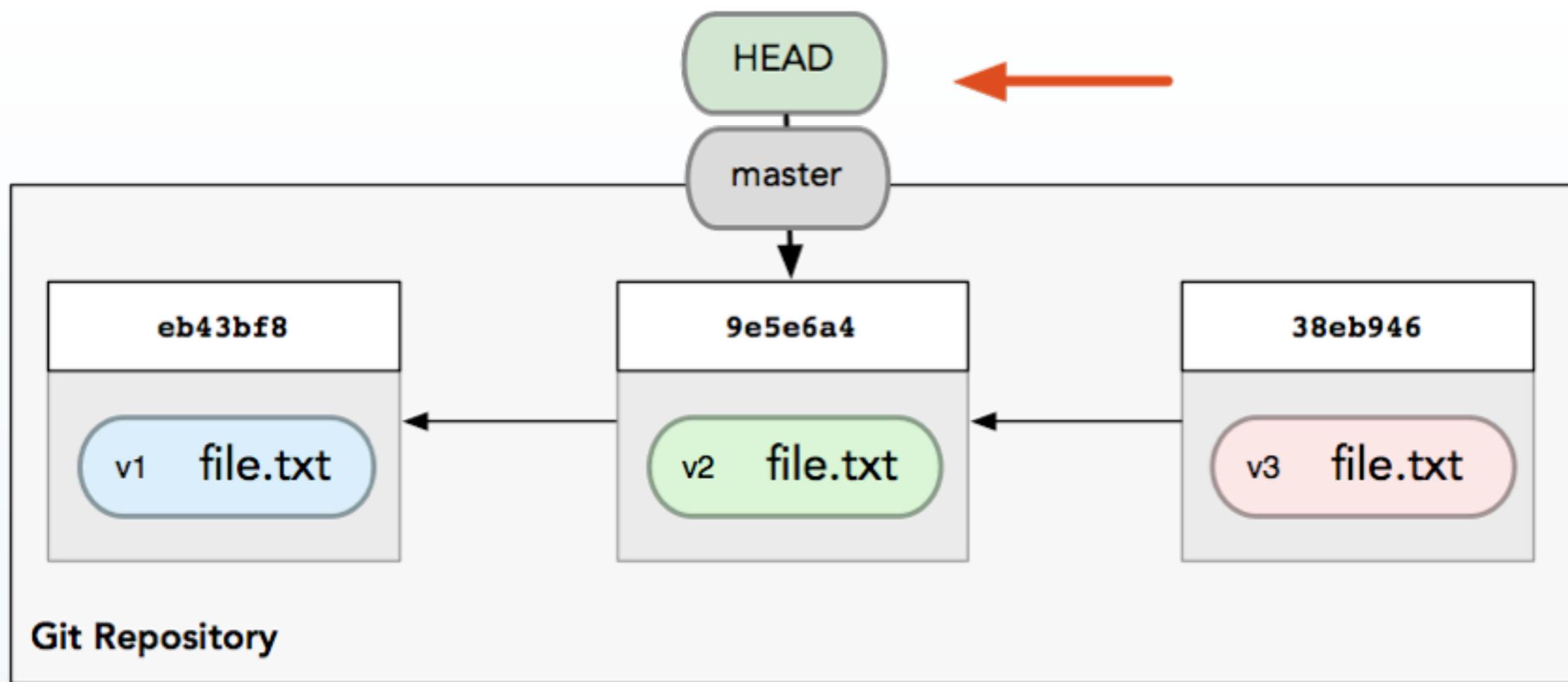
a excepción de --hard

revisemos

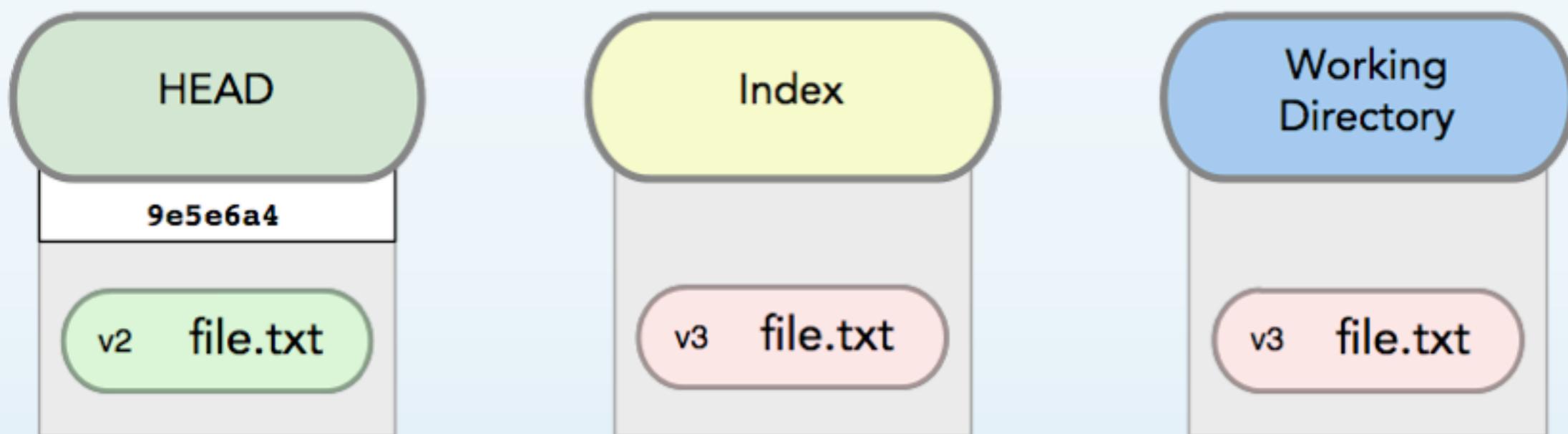
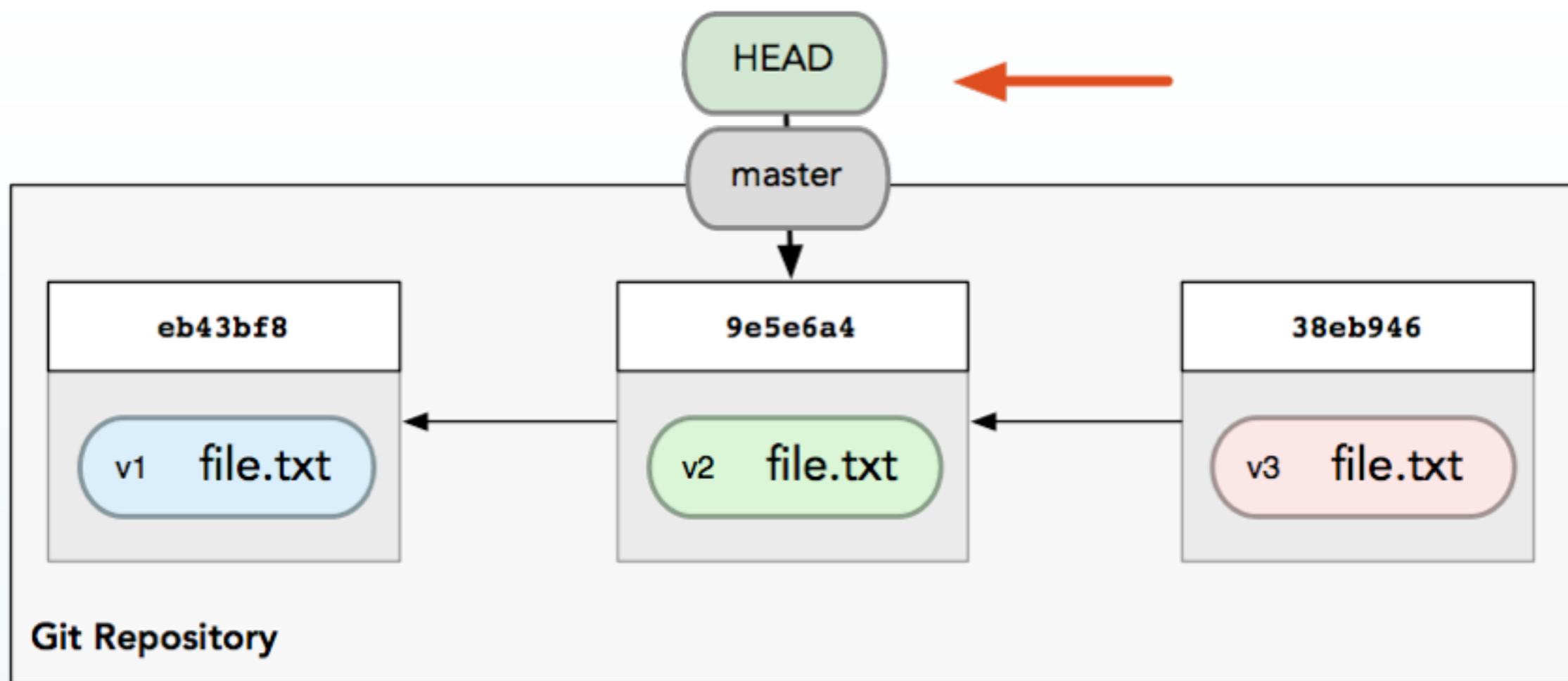
--soft

mueve HEAD a
otro commit

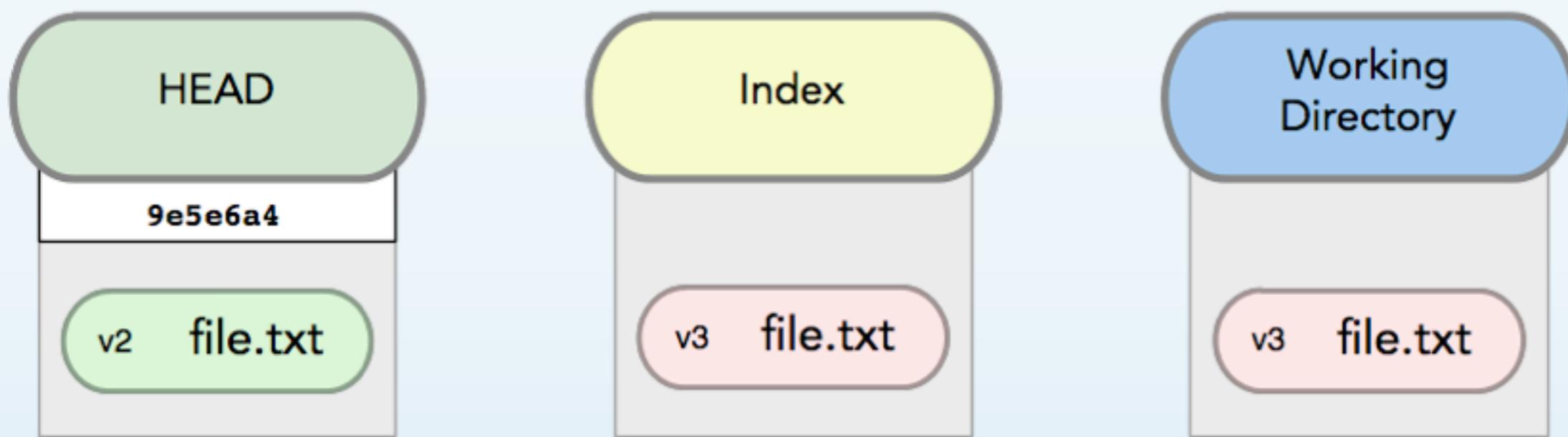
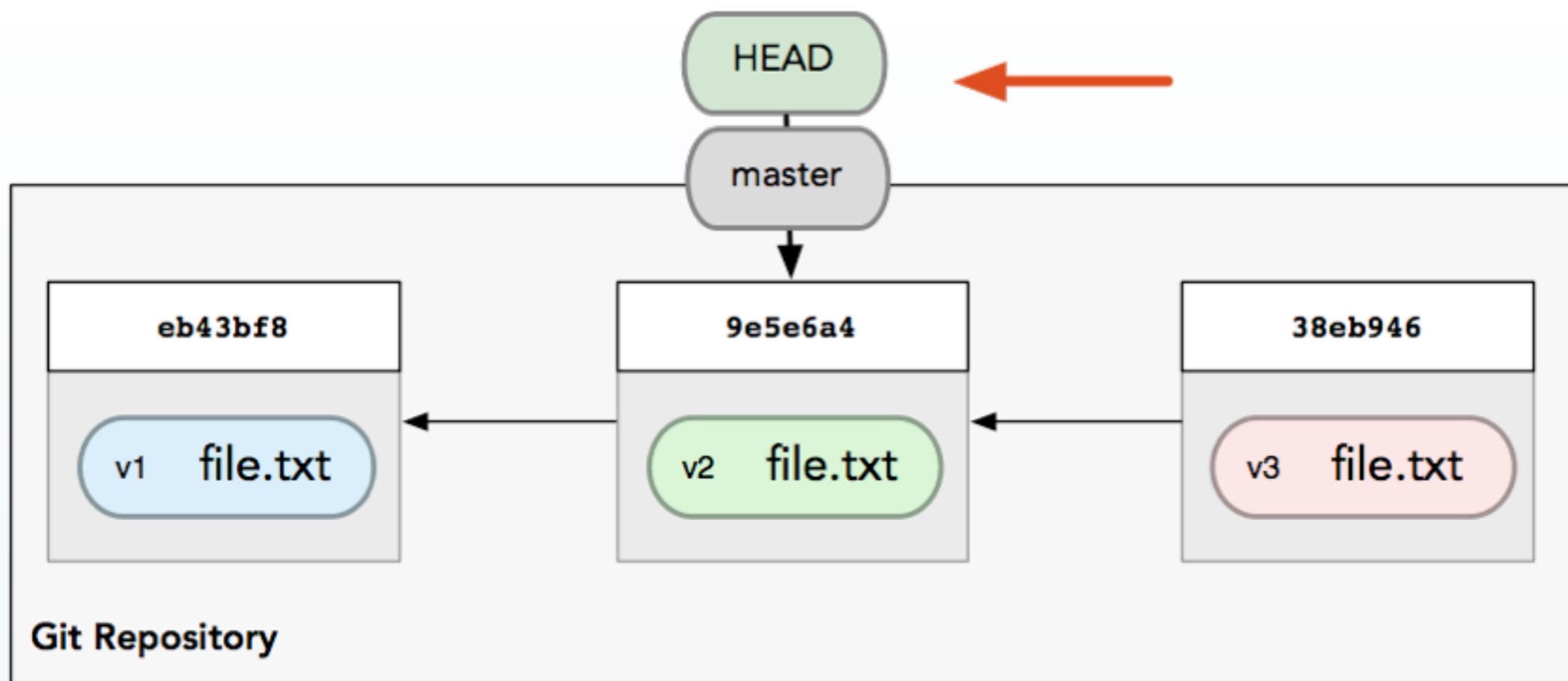




git reset --soft HEAD~



git reset --soft HEAD~



git reset --soft HEAD~

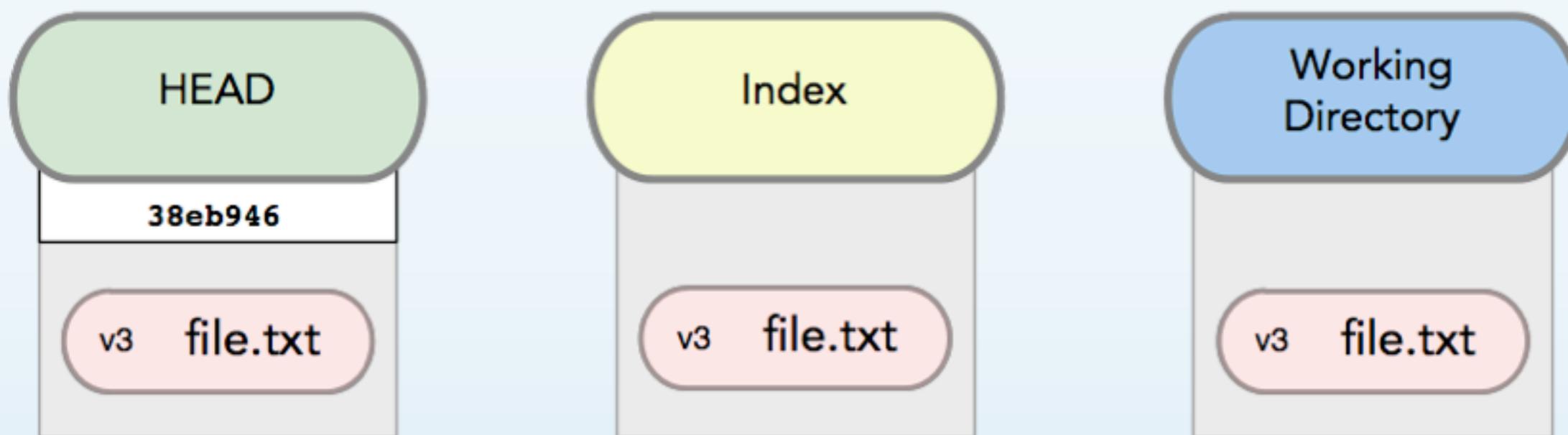
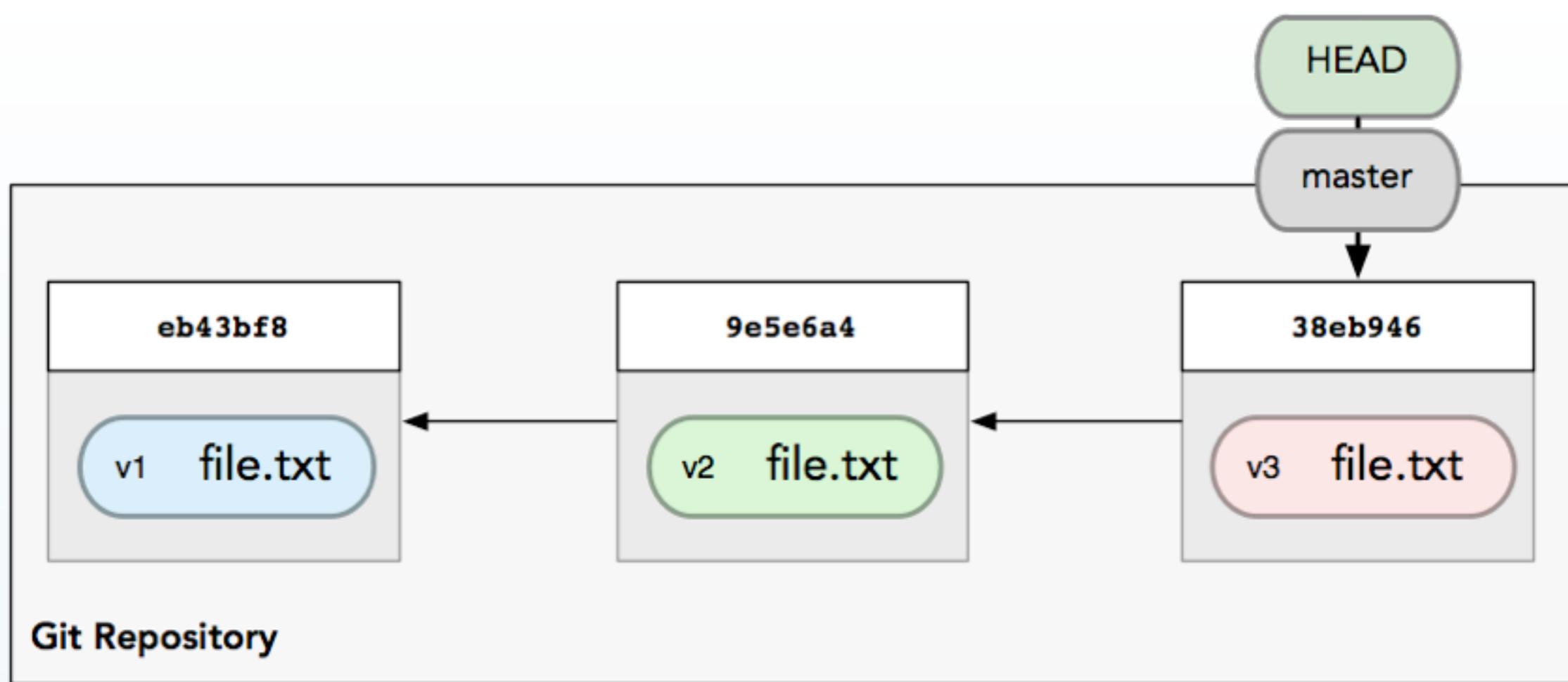
git reset --soft HEAD~

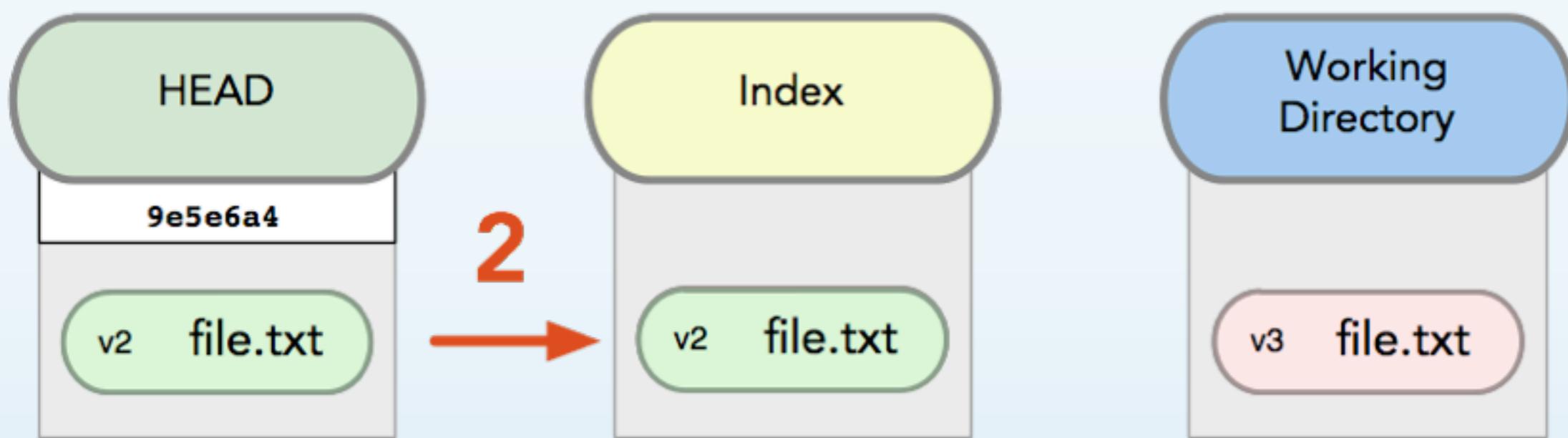
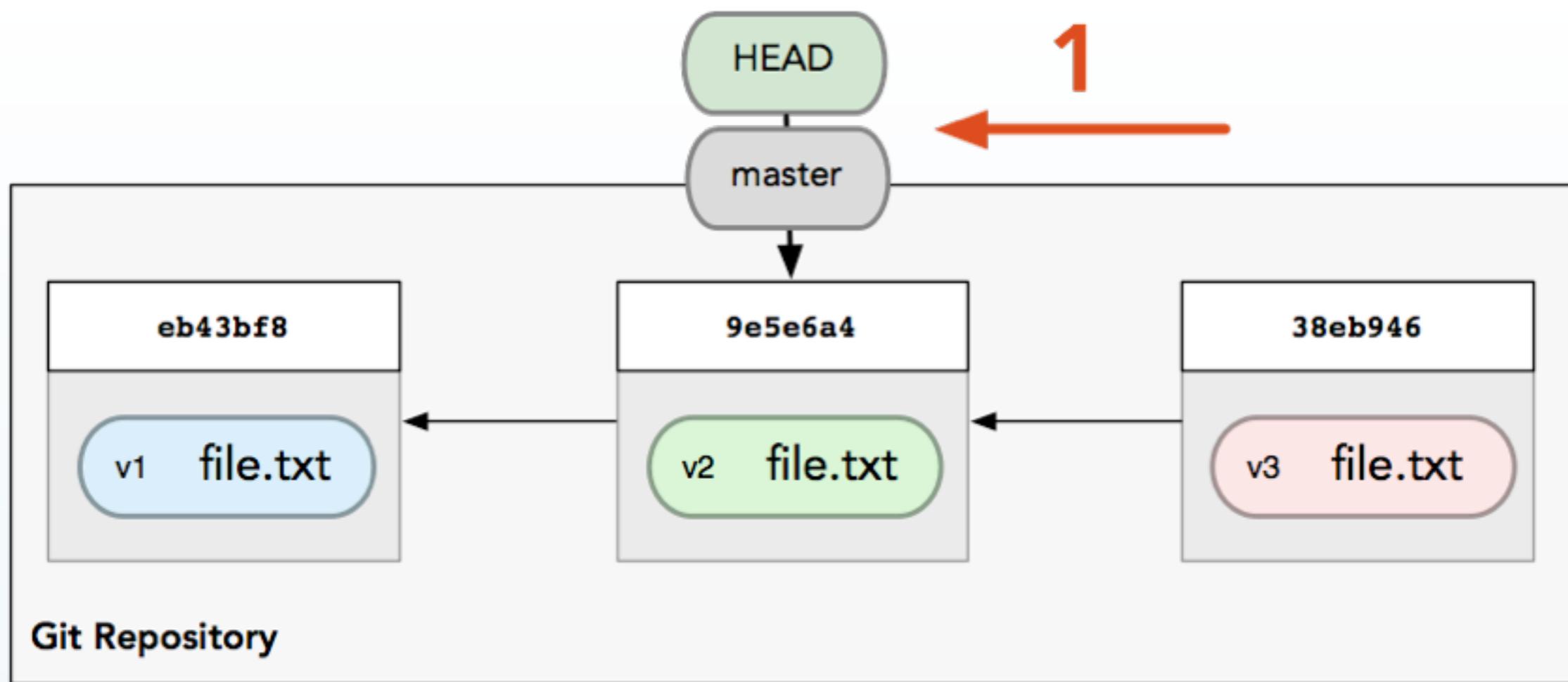
es como que

git uncommit

--mixed

mueve HEAD a
otro commit, y despues
lo copia al índice





git reset [--mixed] HEAD~

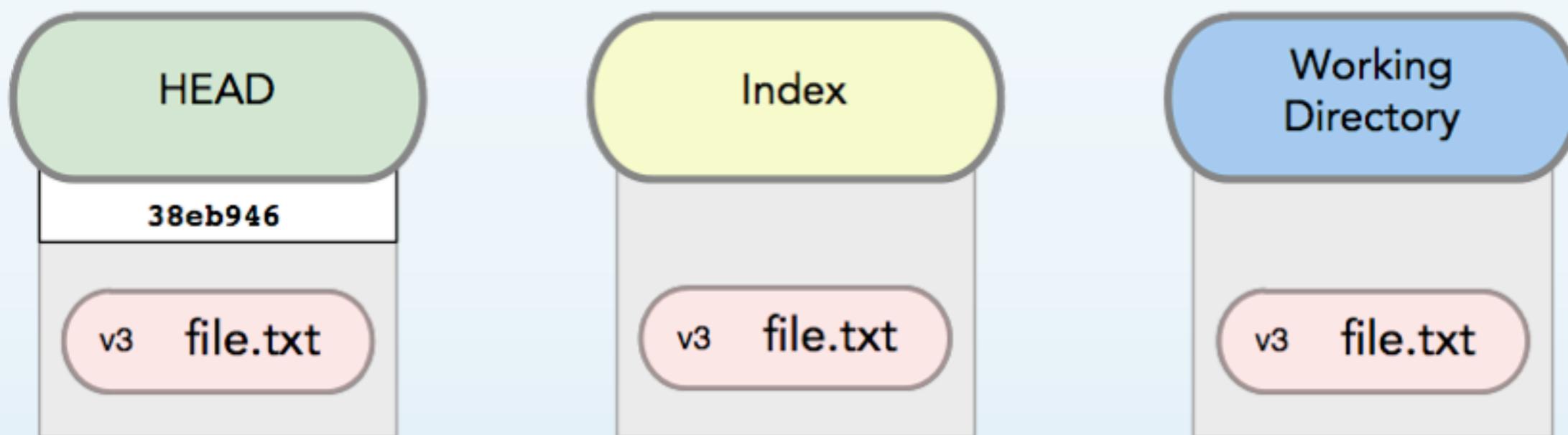
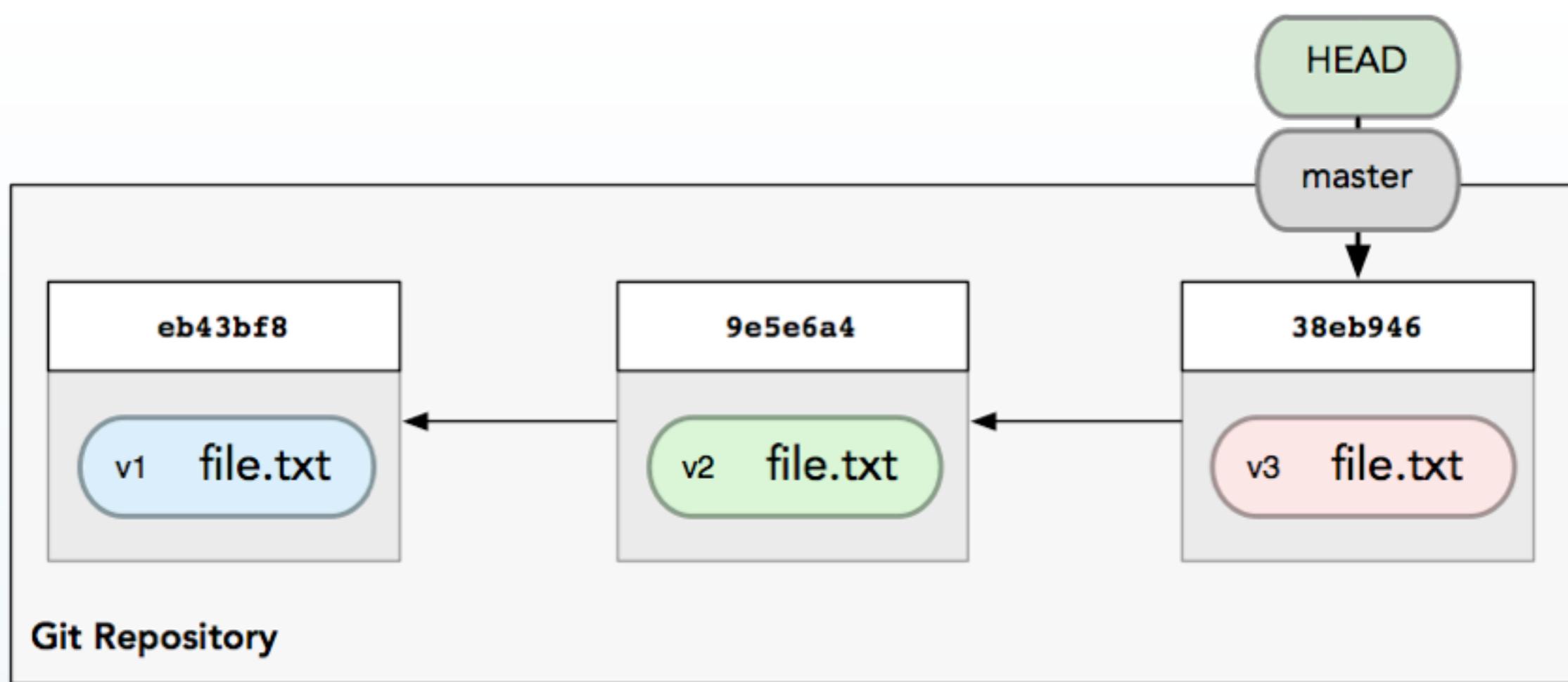
git reset HEAD~

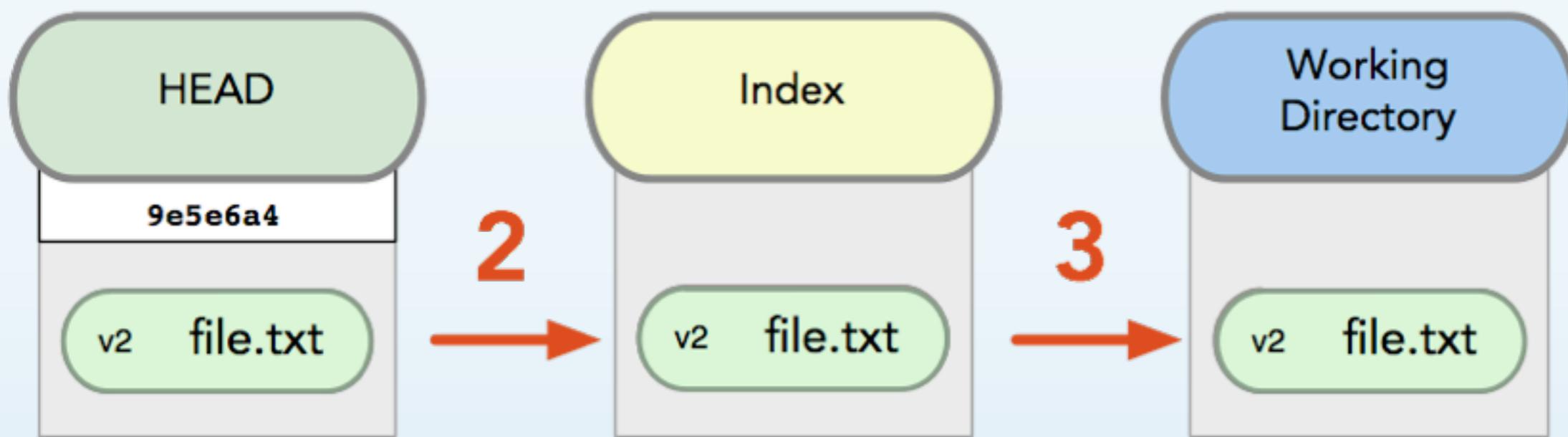
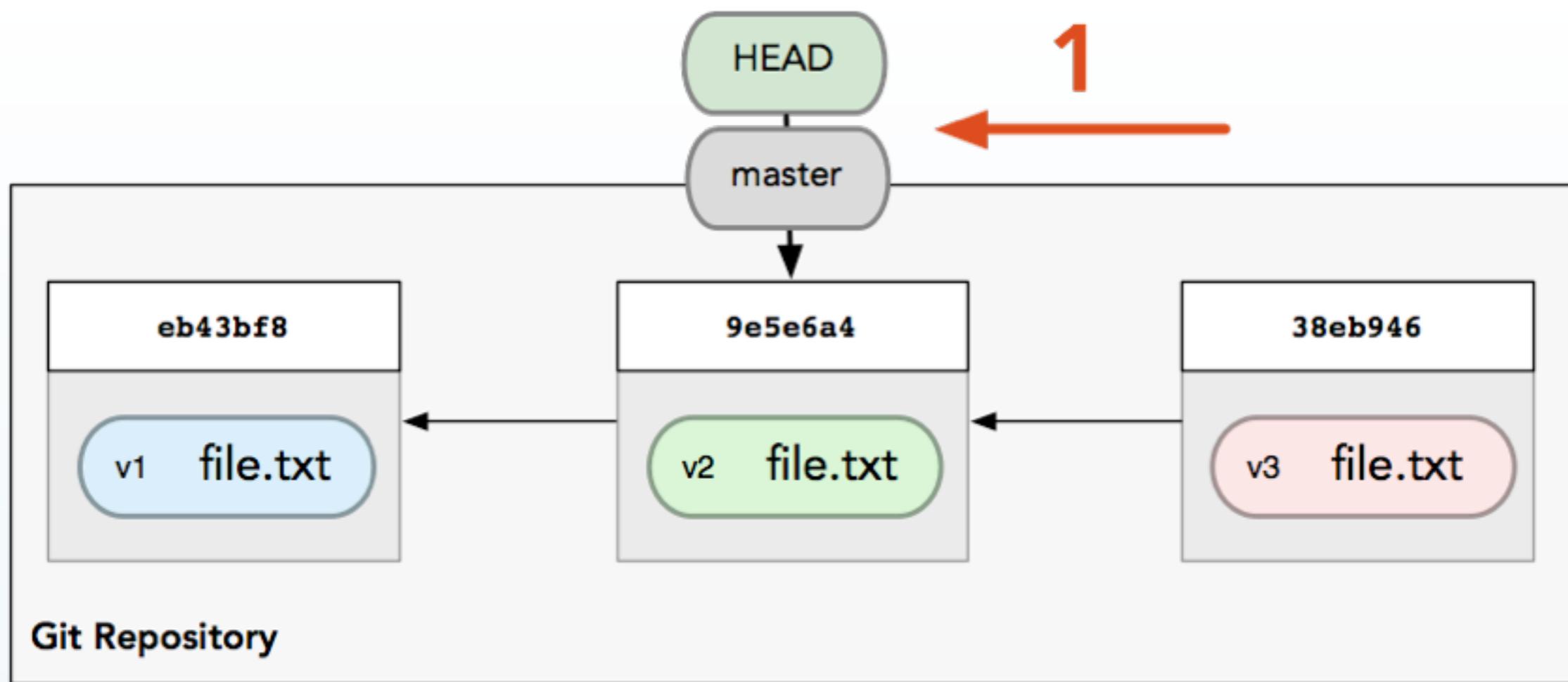
es como que

git uncommit && git unadd *

--hard

mueve HEAD, copia al
índice, y luego lo copia
al directorio de trabajo





git reset --hard HEAD~

git reset --hard HEAD~

es como que

**git uncommit
git unadd ***
ctrl-z ctrl-z ctrl-z

¿para que?

¿para que?

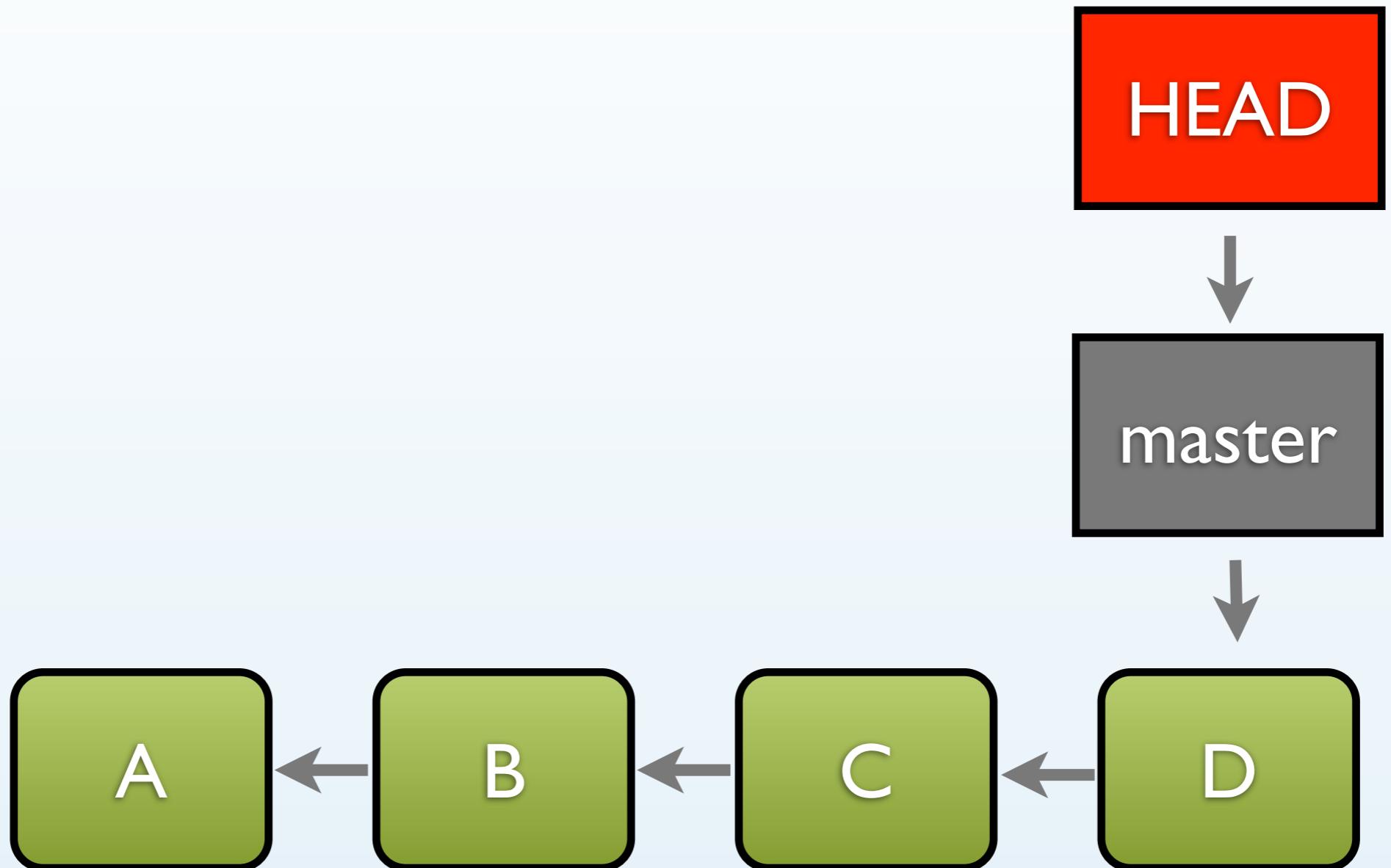
deshacer un commit

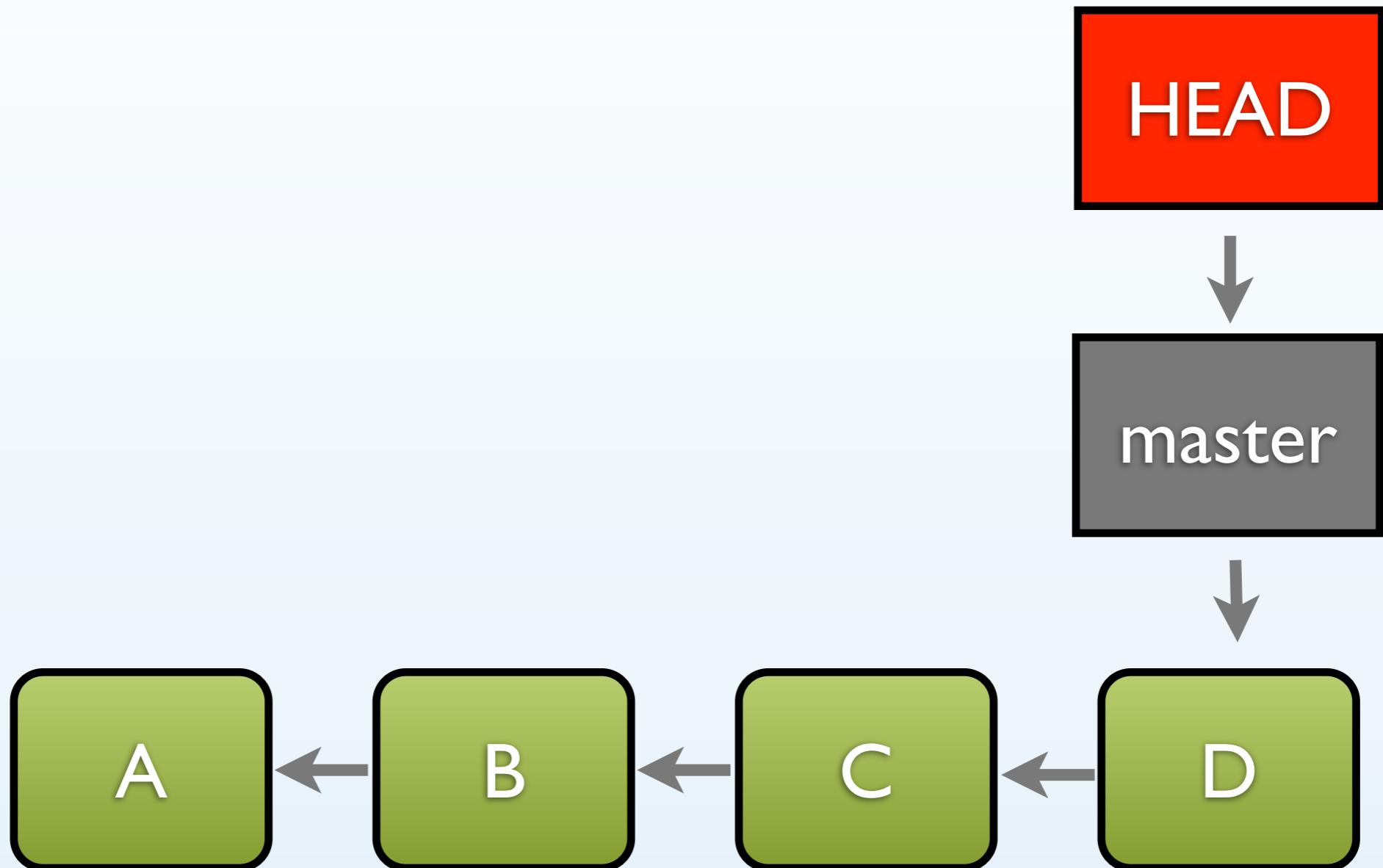
¿para que?

deshacer un commit

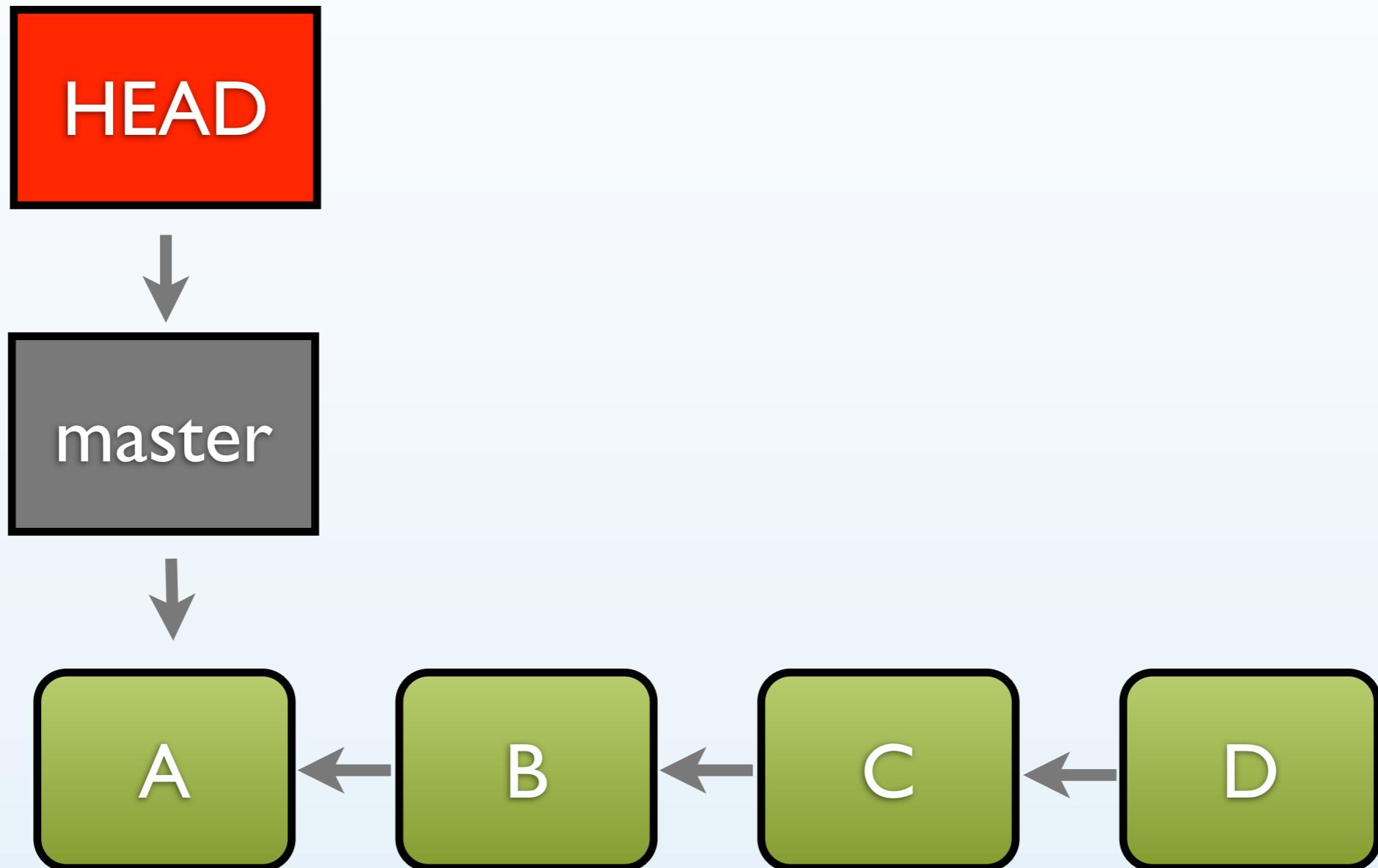
revertir fácilmente un archivo

squashing

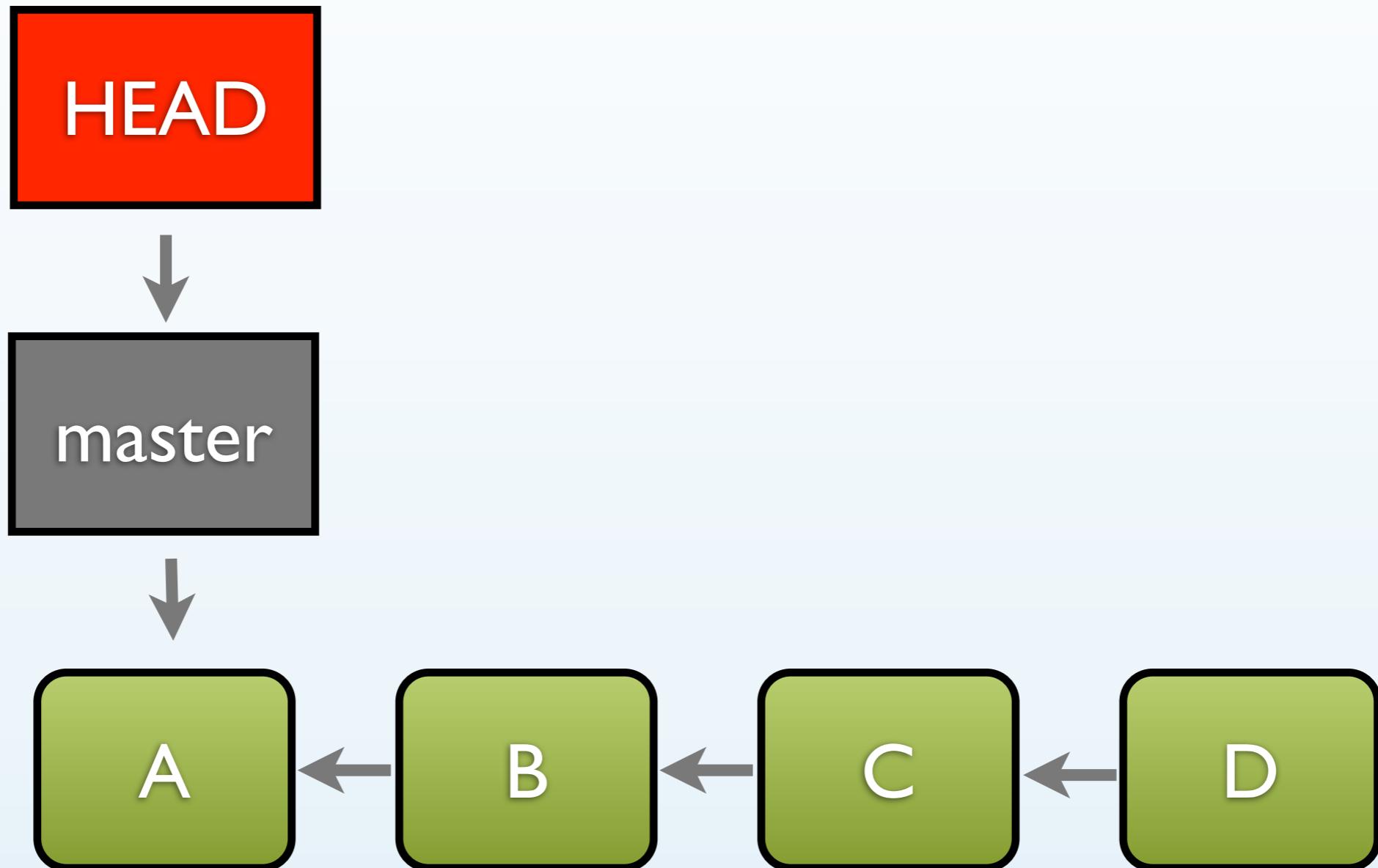




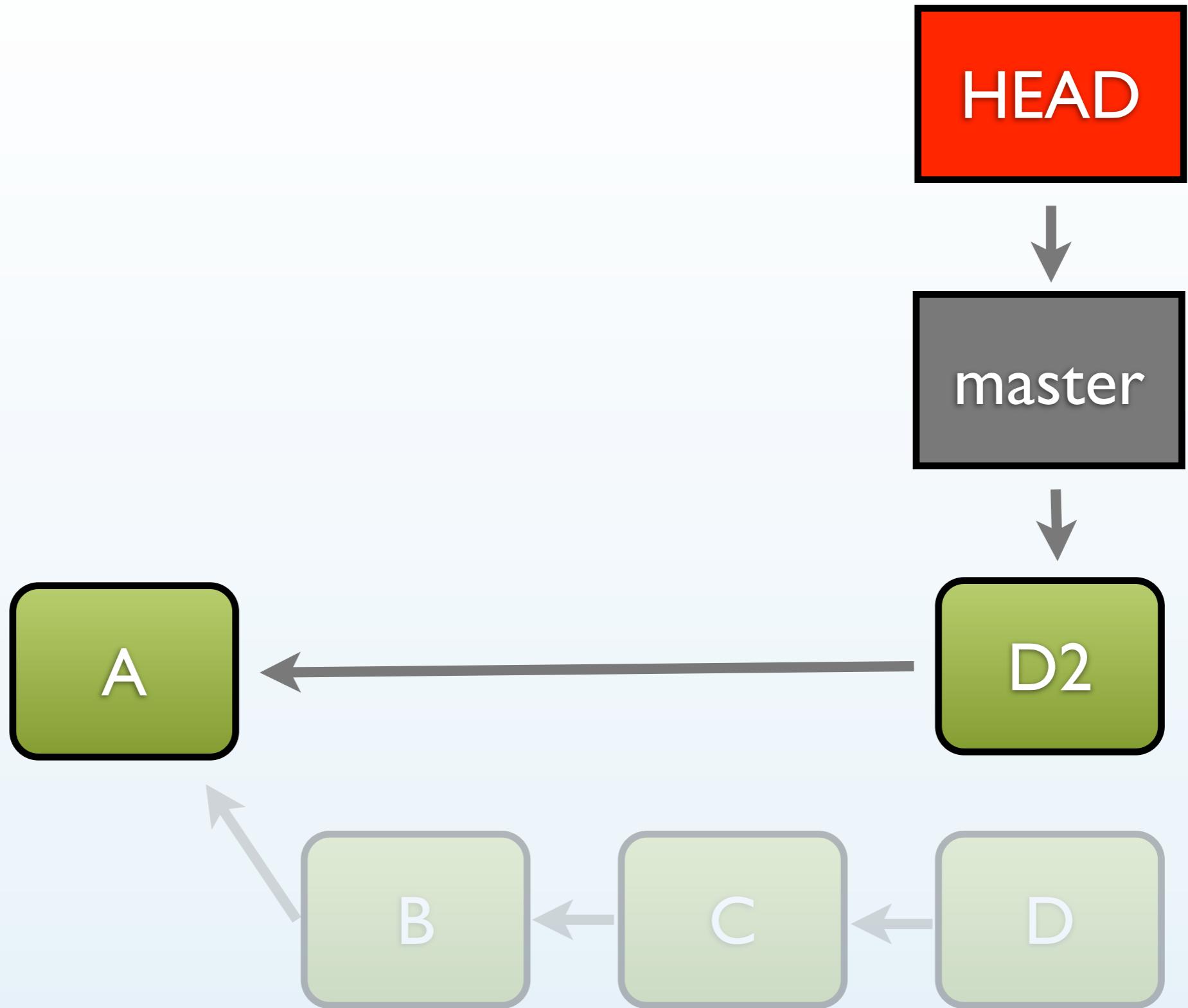
git reset --soft A



git reset --soft A



git commit -m 'Yo soy muy inteligente'



git commit -m 'Yo soy muy inteligente'

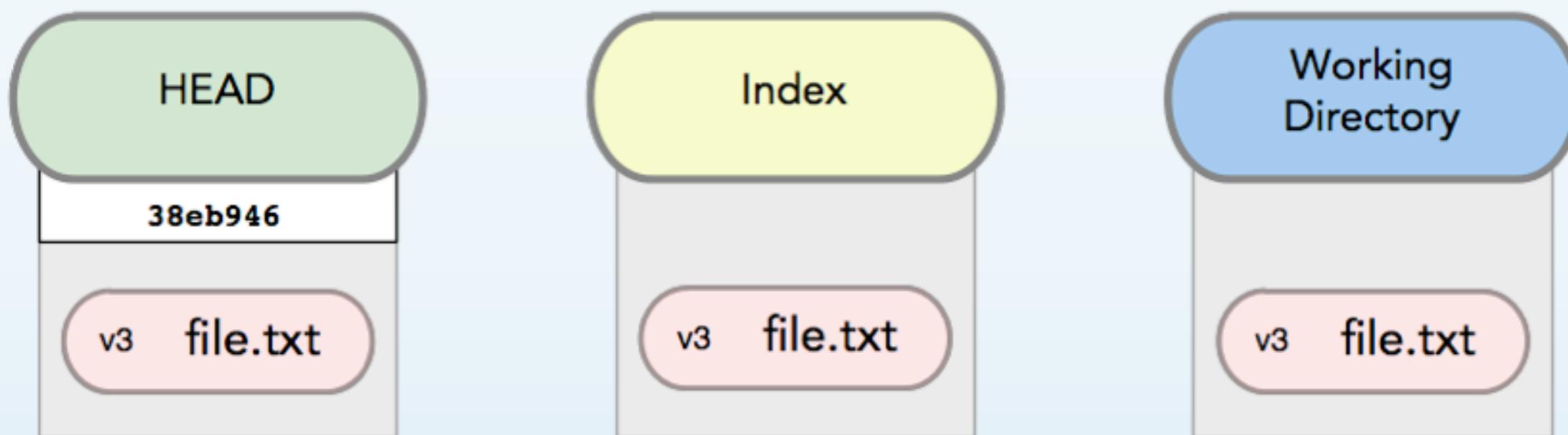
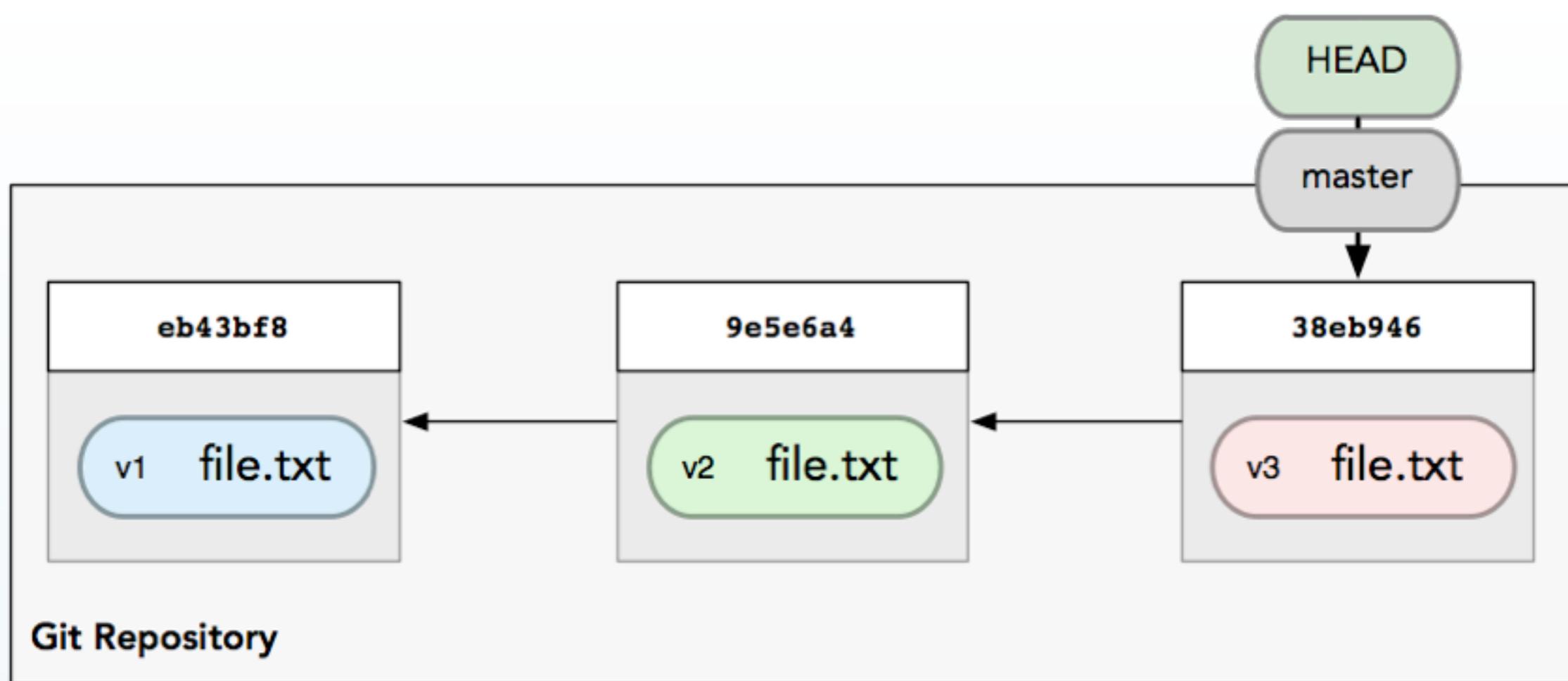
HEAD

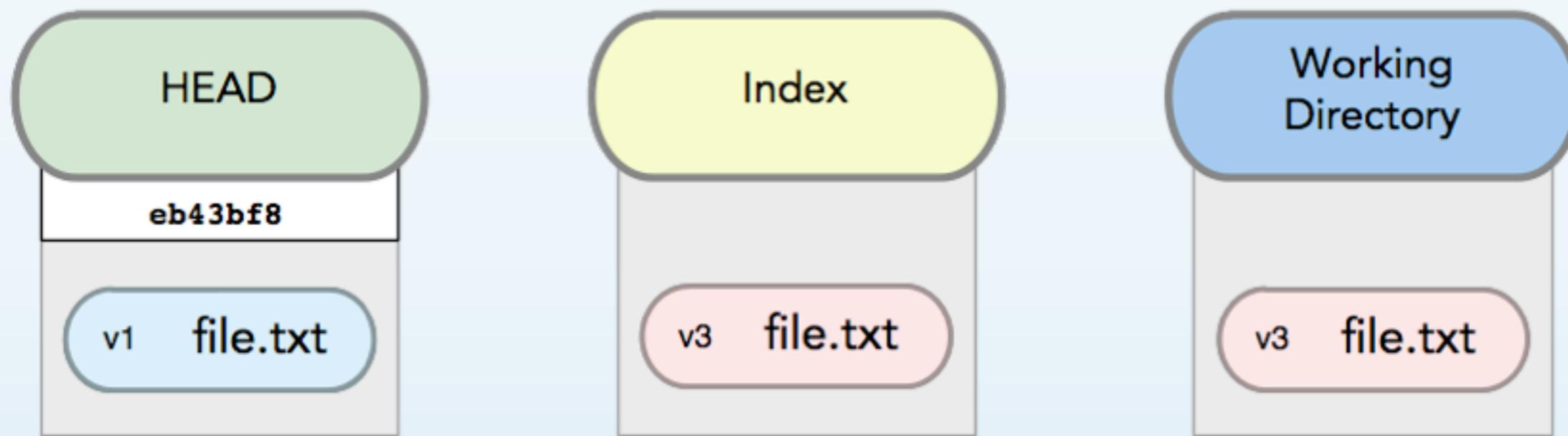
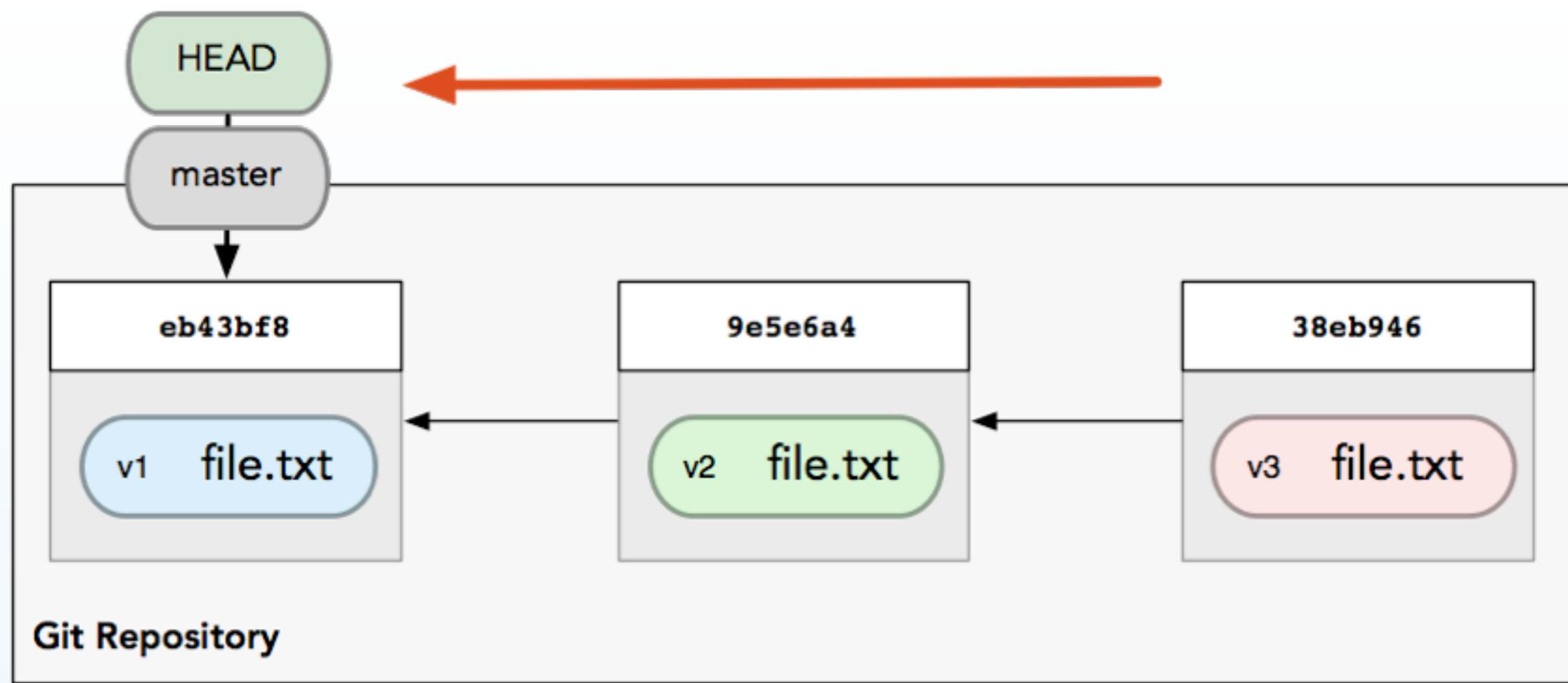
master

A

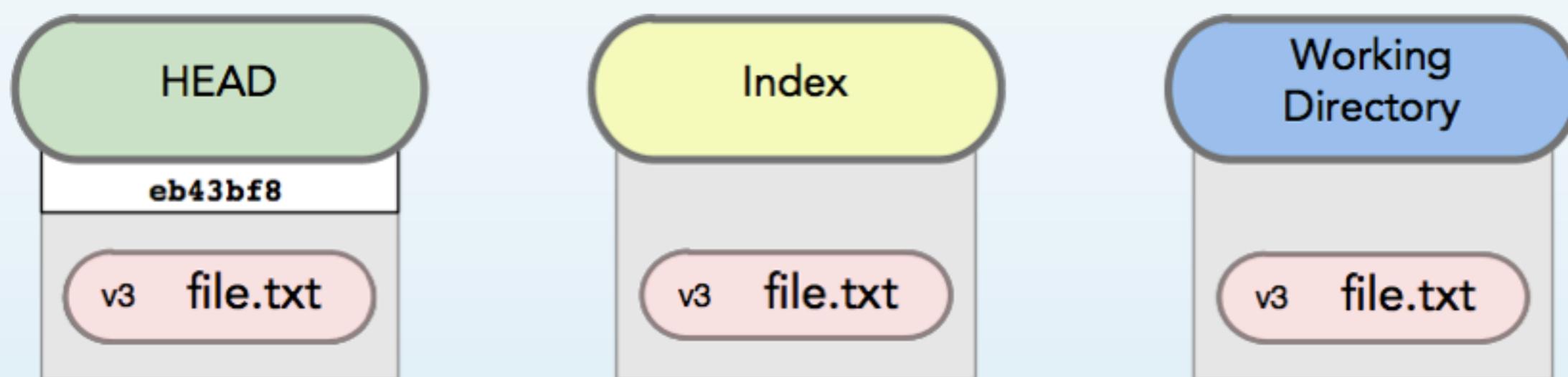
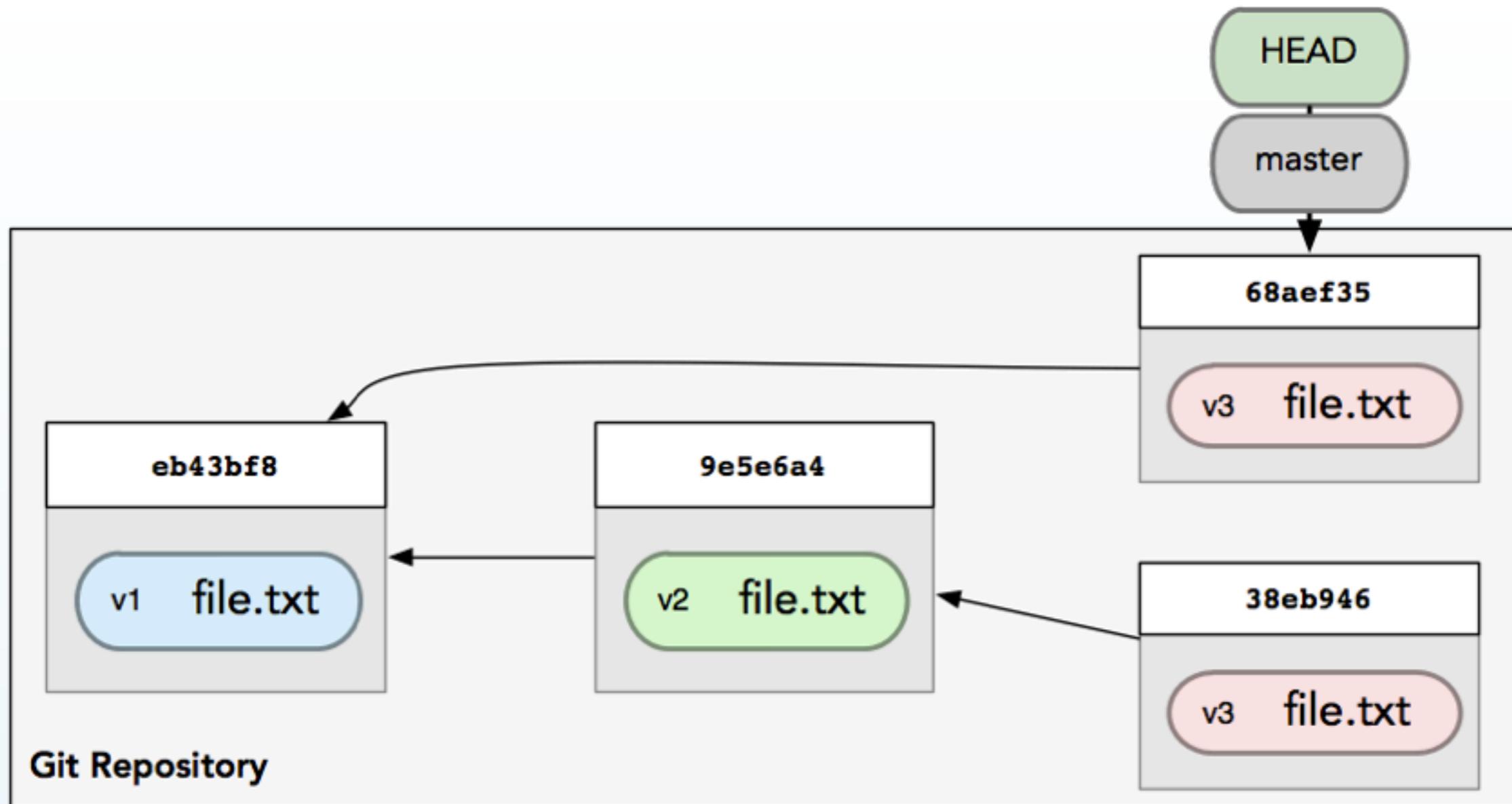
D2







git reset --soft HEAD~2



git commit

SQUASH ALL THE
THINGS!



commit 6eaе70ееe71446c4fb63d897c9feb62d62abc732
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:01:27 2011 -0700

wip: guárdelo en redis

commit 04c113569d5eec4fb53b5e35e953159a4c4449ca
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:05:16 2011 -0700

wip: hmm. guárdelo en cassandra

commit 6eaе70еее71446c4fb63d897c9feb62d62abc732
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:01:27 2011 -0700

wip: guárdelo en redis

commit 71f6d906b763538d1a146cbf3934af6d19fdc348
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:05:20 2011 -0700

wip: maldita sea. tal vez riak?

commit 04c113569d5eec4fb53b5e35e953159a4c4449ca
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:05:16 2011 -0700

wip: hmm. guárdelo en cassandra

commit 6eaе70ееe71446c4fb63d897c9feb62d62abc732
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:01:27 2011 -0700

wip: guárdelo en redis

commit 8c9edaee51647f392e20199bfc1bb15c9e221a1a
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:05:20 2011 -0700

wip: por que coño, riak? ahora, mongodb...

commit 71f6d906b763538d1a146cbf3934af6d19fdc348
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:05:20 2011 -0700

wip: maldita sea. tal vez riak?

commit 04c113569d5eec4fb53b5e35e953159a4c4449ca
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:05:16 2011 -0700

wip: hmm. guárdelo en cassandra

commit 6eaе70ееe71446c4fb63d897c9feb62d62abc732
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Oct 31 09:01:27 2011 -0700

wip: guárdelo en redis

commit 6eae70eee71446c4fb63d897c9feb62d62abc732

Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>

Date: Mon Oct 31 10:01:27 2011 -0700

solución perfecta en el primer intento: mongodb

WIP

</reset>

Certificate of Achievement

This to certify that

you people

has successfully completed

Git Reset Training

Scott "Dragon" Chacon

Course Manager

CODA

en resumen

funciones de los árboles

funciones de los árboles

HEAD el último commit, generador del proximo

funciones de los árboles

HEAD el último commit, generador del proximo

índice el proximo commit

funciones de los árboles

HEAD el último commit, generador del proximo

Índice el proximo commit

Dir de Trabajo caja de arena

**Muchas
gracias!**

scott chacon

github.com/schacon/tres-arboles

@chacon