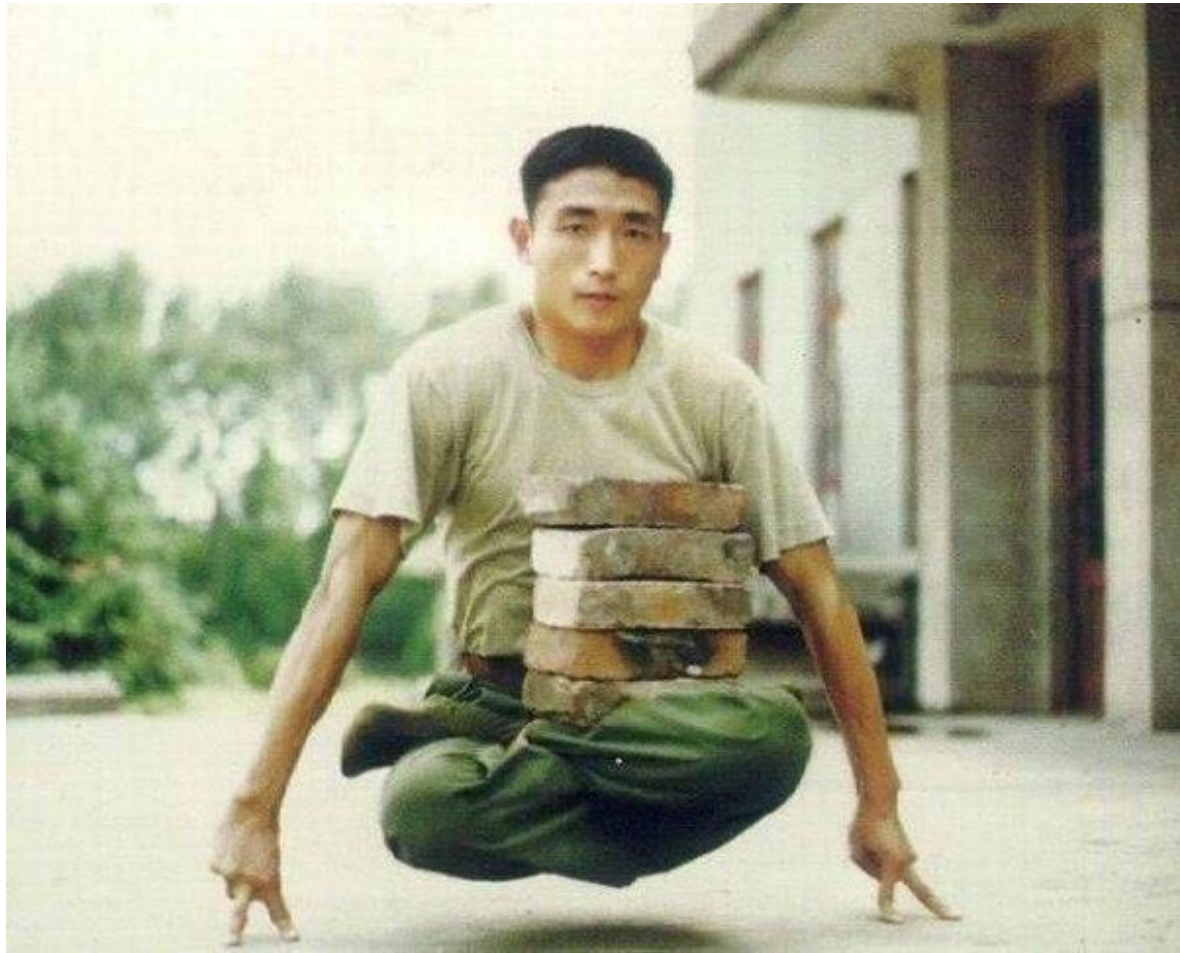


# Intro to Git

# Good practices make life easier



# Good practices are not easy



KEEP  
CALM  
UNDERSTAND  
and  
PRACTICE



# Agenda

- History (RCS, VCS, SVN, TFS)
- Git
  - Getting and creating projects
  - Basic snapshotting
  - Branching and merging
  - Sharing and updating projects

# Revision control system

It is a software implementation of revision control that automates the storing, retrieval, logging, identification, and merging of revisions.

RCS was first released in 1982 by Walter F. Tichy.

# Concurrent versions system

It is a client-server free software revision control system in the field of software development.

It also known as the Concurrent Versioning System.

# Apache Subversion

It is a software versioning and revision control system distributed.





# TFS – what is it?



TFS

Team Frustration Server

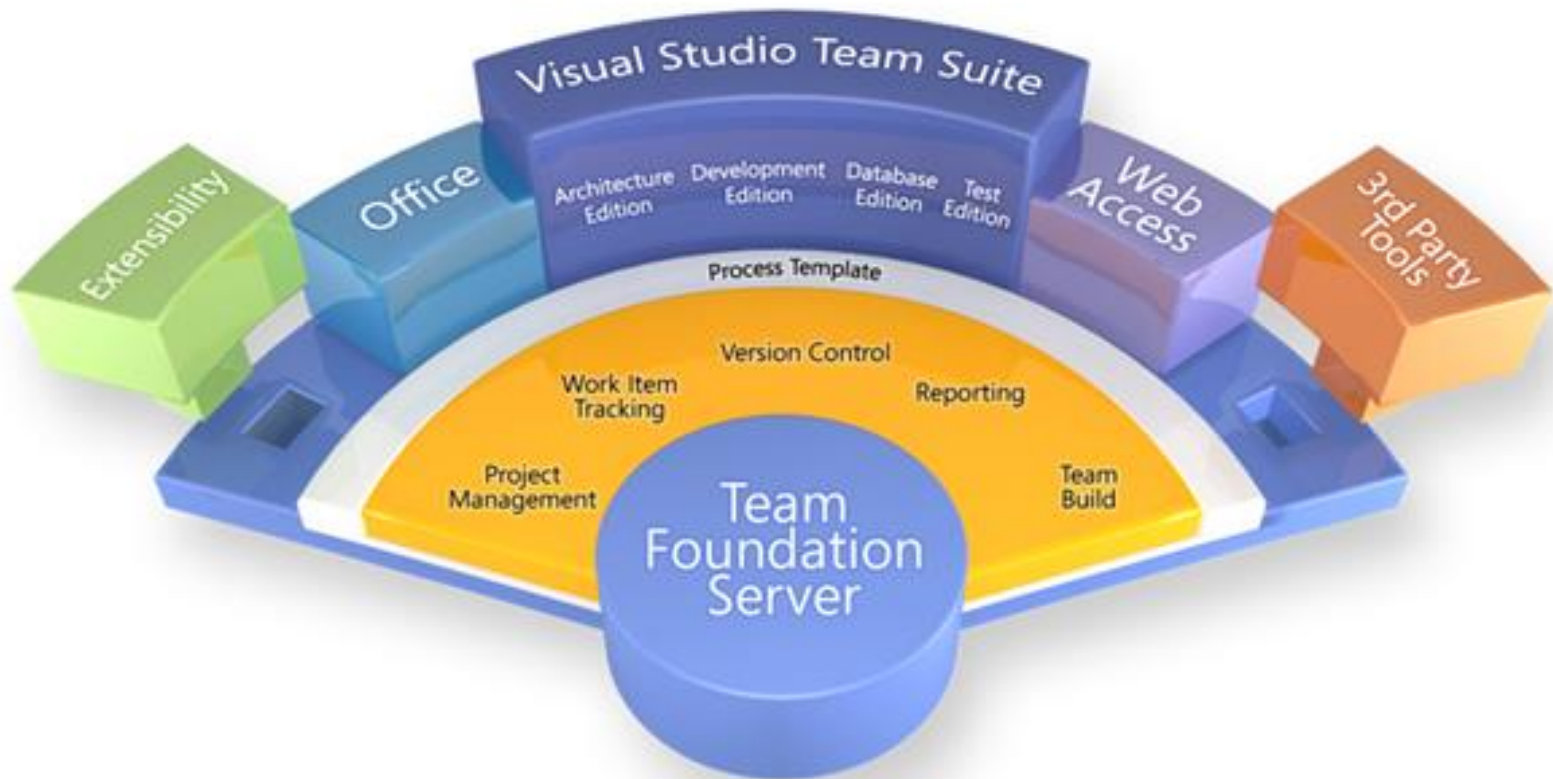
TFS

Tottaly F ucking S tupid

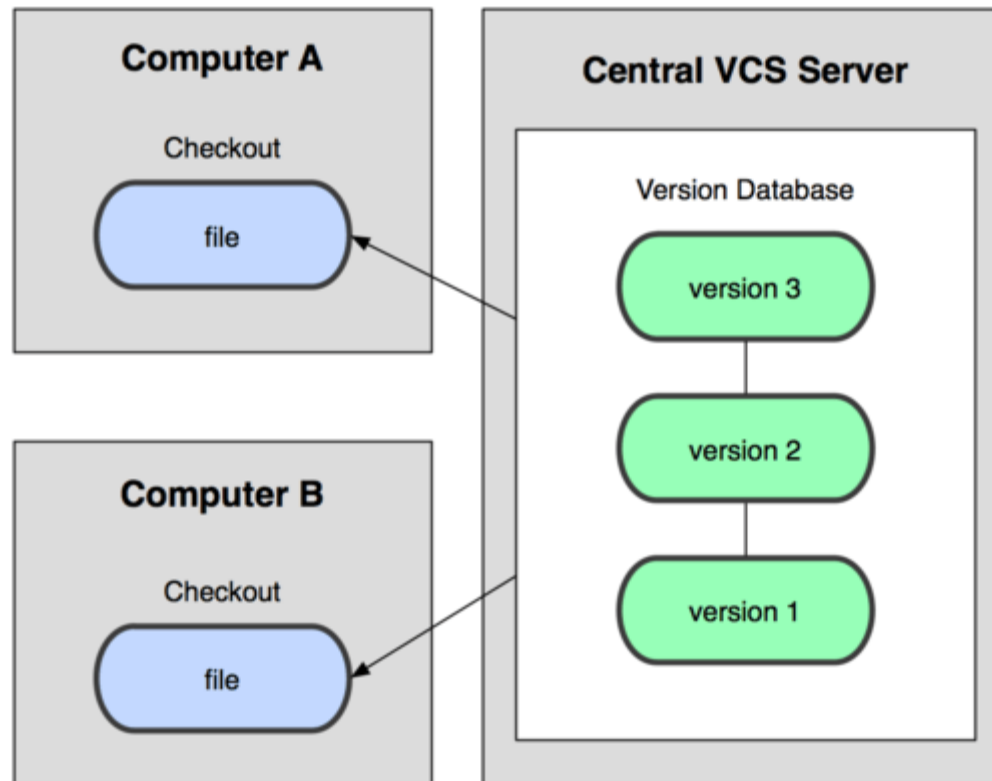
TFS

Tempt Fate & Suffer

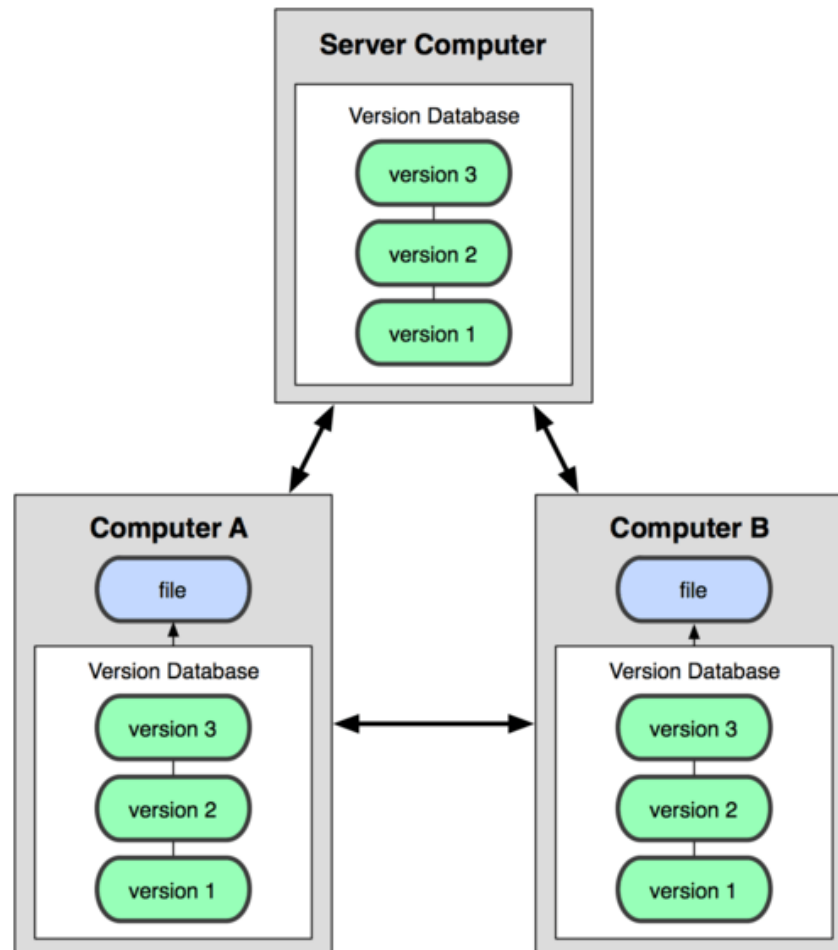
# TFS



# Centralized version control systems



# Distributed version control systems



# Linus Torvalds





# Linus Torvalds talking with Aalto University students





It's a free and open source **distributed version control system** designed to handle everything from **small** to very **large projects** with **speed** and **efficiency**.

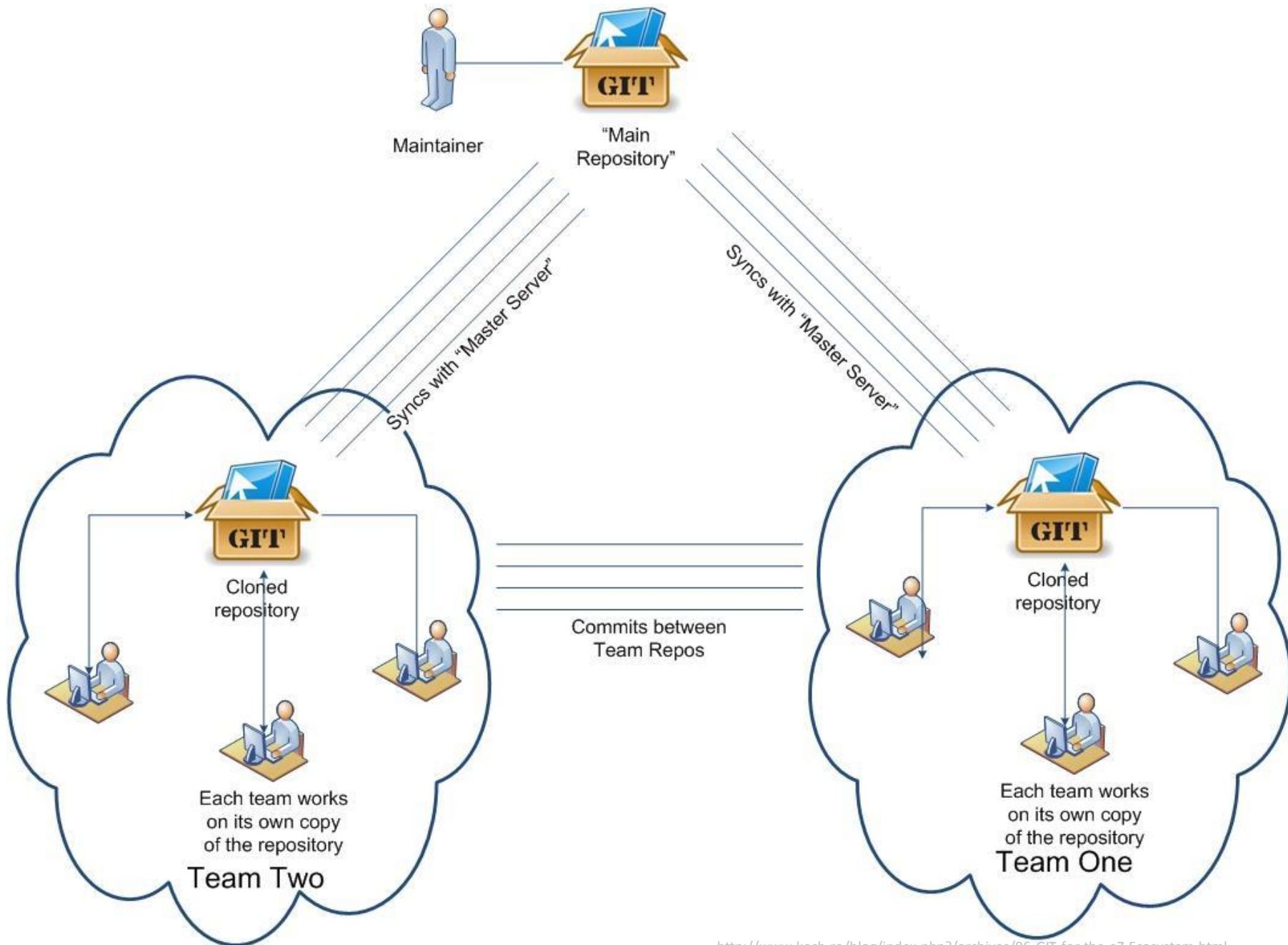
# About the name **git**

In British English slang roughly equivalent to „unpleasant person”.

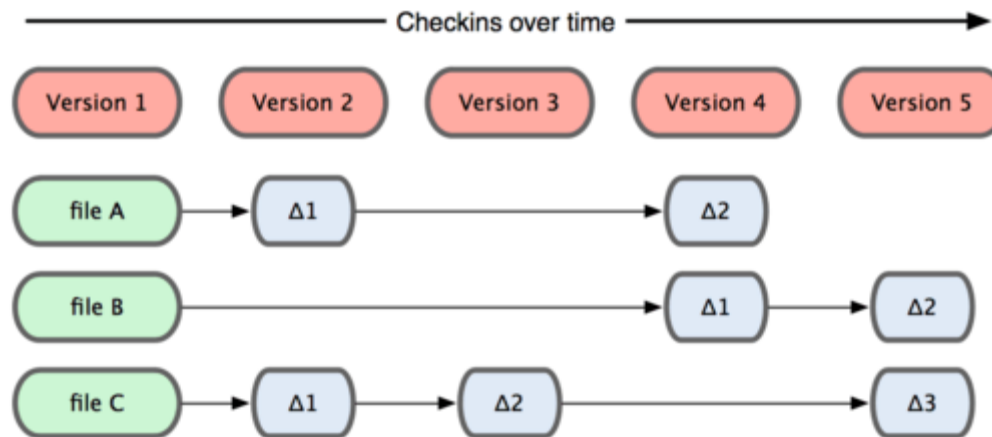
Torvalds said:

*„I'm an egotistical bastard, and I name all my projects after myself.*

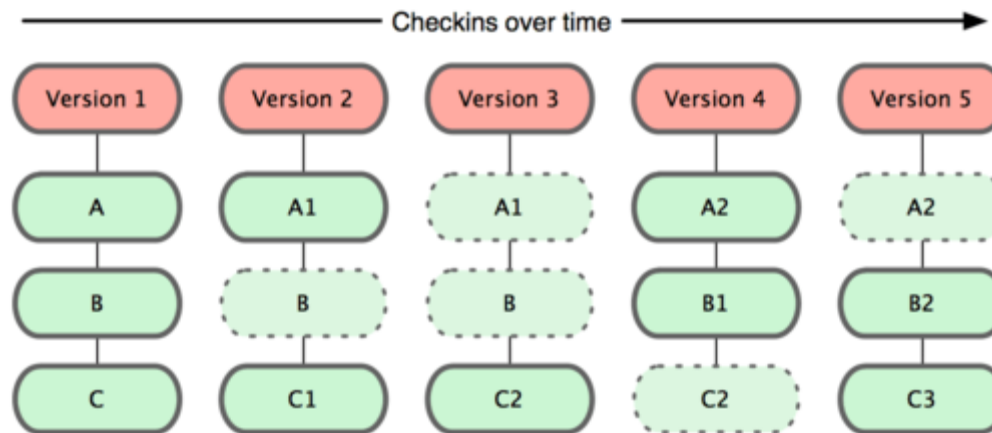
*First '**Linux**', now '**git**'.”*



# Store data as changes to a base version of each file



# Git stores data as snapshots of the project over time.



# Who uses git?

- Linux Kernel
- YUI3 (YAHOO!)
- android (Google)
- X.org and related projects, CompizGNU Autoconf, Automake, core utils
- prototype (Javascript library)
- Ruby on Rails
- Qt (Trolltech/Nokia)
- ...

# Getting and creating projects

- `git init`
- `git clone`



```
git init
```

Create an empty git repository or reinitialize an existing one.

```
git clone <path>
```

Clone a repository into a new directory.

# Basic snapshotting

- `git add`
- `git status`
- `git diff`
- `git commit`
- `git reset`
- `git rm`
- `git mv`

```
git add .
```

```
git add -A (--all)
```

```
git add -u
```

```
git add <filename>
```

Add file contents to the index

```
git status <path>
```

Show the working tree status.

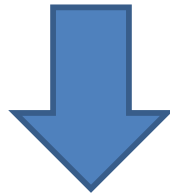
```
git commit -m „info“
```

Show the working tree status.

# It's equivalent

```
git commit -a -m „info“
```

```
git commit -am „info“
```



```
git add -u
```

```
git commit -m „info“
```

# git is forgiving

```
git commit -a -m „info“
```

Oops, we want to change the contents of the commit.



# git is forgiving

```
git commit -a -m „info“
```

Oops, we want to change the contents of the commit. **No problem 😊.**

```
git add newFile
```

```
git commit --amend -m „new info“
```

# Branching and merging

- `git branch`
- `git checkout`
- `git merge`
- `git mergetool`
- `git log`
- `git stash`
- `git tag`

`git` **branch**

List, create, or delete branches.

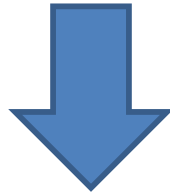
`git` **checkout**

Checkout a branch or paths to the working tree.

# It's equivalent

```
git branch new_branch
```

```
git checkout new_branch
```



```
git checkout -b new_branch
```

`git merge`

Join two or more development histories  
together.

```
git log
```

Show commit logs.

`git stash`

Stash the changes in a dirty working directory away.



`git tag`

Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG.

# Sharing and updating projects

- `git fetch`
- `git pull`
- `git push`
- `git remote`
- `git submodule`

`git` **fetch**

Download objects and refs from another repository.

```
git pull
```

Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch.

`git push`

Update remote refs along with associated objects.

`git` **remote**

Manage set of tracked repositories.

# Best practices

- `commit` often
- `pull` often
- use `checkout` and `reset` with caution
- create your own repository anywhere

# git-tfs

It is a two-way bridge between  
TFS and git, similar to git-svn.



# Git vs TFS

Git	TFS
Commit + Push	Check-In
Pull	Get Latest Version
Clone	'Map Local Path'
Stash (only local though)	Shelve
Tag	Label
Fetch	'Compare Local to Server'

# Try git


Code School - Try Git


try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1

1.1 · Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?

Git allows groups of people to work on the same documents (often code) at the same time, and without stepping on each other's toes. It's a distributed version control system.

Our terminal prompt below is currently in an **octobox** directory. To initialize a Git repository here, type the following command:

 `git init`



TryGit—832x310

Press enter to submit commands

>

# Git Cheat Sheet

## Git Cheat Sheet

<http://git.or.cz/>

Remember: `git command --help`

Global Git configuration is stored in `$HOME/.gitconfig` (`git config --help`)

### Create

From existing data

```
cd ~/projects/myproject
git init
git add .
```

From existing repo

```
git clone ~/existing/repo ~/new/repo
git clone git://host.org/project.git
git clone ssh://you@host.org/proj.git
```

### Show

Files changed in working directory

```
git status
```

Changes to tracked files

```
git diff
```

### Concepts

#### Git Basics

master : default development branch  
origin : default upstream repository  
HEAD : current branch  
HEAD^ : parent of HEAD  
HEAD~4 : the great-great grandparent of HEAD

#### Revert

Return to the last committed state

```
git reset --hard
```

⚠ you cannot undo a hard reset

Revert the last commit

```
git revert HEAD
```

Creates a new commit

Revert specific commit

### Commands Sequence

the curves indicate that the command on the right is usually executed after the command on the left. This gives an idea of the flow of commands someone usually does with Git.



### Update

Fetch latest changes from origin

```
git fetch
```

(but this does not merge them)

### Publish

Commit all your local changes

```
git commit -a
```

# In summary

- Git is fast
- Git is distributed
- Git is flexible

# Resources

- <http://git-scm.com/documentation>
- **Pro Git** by *Scott Chacon*.
- **Pragmatic Guide to Git (Pragmatic Programmers)** by *Travis Swicegood*.
- **Pragmatic Version Control Using Git (Pragmatic Starter Kit)** by *Travis Swicegood*.