

SIAM: Getting Started with Git

based on <http://git-scm.com/book> and slides by Bart Trojanowski

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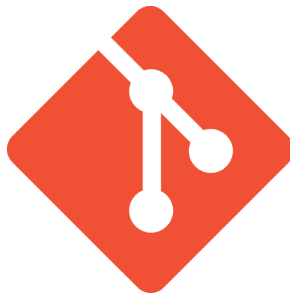
- Distributed Workflows
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Overview

Git

Git is a

- Free and Open Source
- Distributed
- Version Control System.



Version Control System

Preserve a clear, timely record of software evolution

- Record changes to files
- History can be recalled/inspected

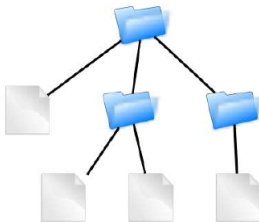
Implications:

- Rollback changes
- Know what collaborators are working on
- Investigate changes when bugs emerge
- Find how and where a particular bug was fixed

Components

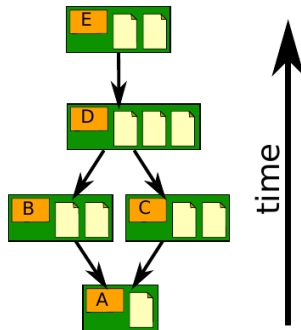
VCS Components (Working Tree)

- Single checkout of one version of the project
- Directories
- Files



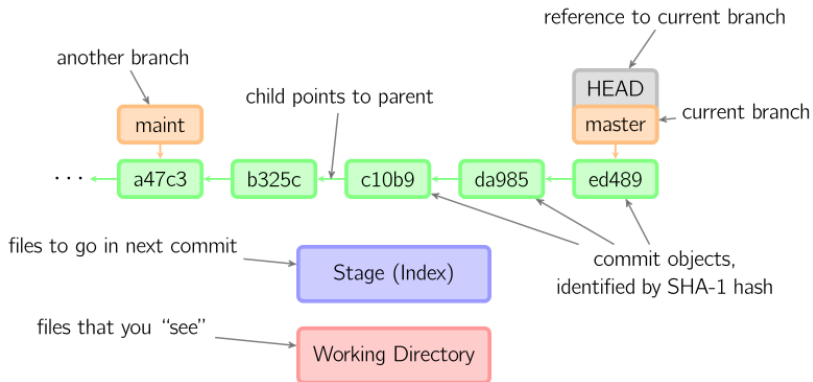
VCS Components (Repository)

- Files
- Commits
- Ancestry



VCS Components (References)

- Tags
- Branches
- HEAD
- Index (Staging area)



Operations

VCS Operations

Bootstrap

- `init`
- `clone`
- `checkout`

Modify

- `add`, `delete` (`rm`)
- `rename` (`mv`)
- `commit`

Information

- `status`
- `diff`
- `log`

Reference

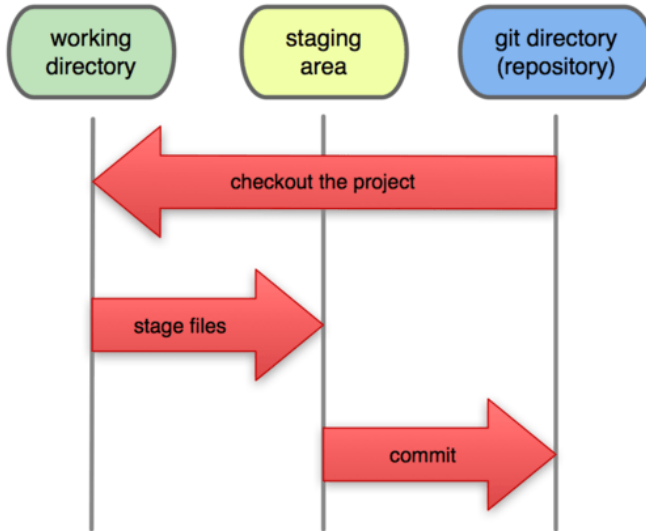
- `tag`
- `branch`

Sharing work, backing it up

- `pull`, `fetch`
- `push`



Local Operations



[1]



Bootstrapping

```
$ git init
```

- creates .git directory and initializes the repository

```
$ git clone <URL>
```

- replicates a remote repository
- checks out new working tree
- Git URLs
 - /home/user/my-project.git
 - http://github.com/user/my-project.git
 - git://remote.server/my-project.git
 - user@remote.server:my-project.git
 - ssh://user@remote.server/ user/my-project.git

Staging

```
$ git add <path>
```

- Adds contents of <path> to index
- \$ git add .

```
$ git rm <file>
```

- Removes files from working tree and index

```
$ git mv <source> <destination>
```

- Moves or renames a file or directory

```
.gitignore
```

- Text file that specifies files to ignore



Example .gitignore file

```
*.aux  
*.fdb_latexmk  
*.fls  
*.nav  
*.out  
*.snm  
*.toc  
*.vrb  
*~
```

Changing Settings

```
$ git config --list
```

- Lists the current configuration settings

```
$ git config <key>
```

- Gets the current value of key

```
$ git config [level] <key> <value>
```

- Changes setting key to value
- Optional level determines scope of setting
 - Omitting level: repository
 - --global: user
 - --system: system



Common Configuration Settings

A few settings you will want to update when first using Git:

```
$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"
$ git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com
$ git config --global core.editor emacs
$ git config --global core.excludesfile ~/.gitignore
$ git config --global merge.tool meld
```



Committing

```
$ git commit -m <msg>
```

- Creates a commit of staged items
- `$ git commit -m "fixes issue #108"`

Inspection

```
$ git status
```

- Displays the working tree status
- staged, unstaged, untracked

```
$ git diff
```

- Displays changes between index and working tree

```
$ git diff --staged
```

- Displays changes between HEAD and index

```
$ git diff HEAD
```

- Displays changes between HEAD and working tree

```
$ git diff <commit> <commit>
```

- Displays changes between two commits



Demonstration of Staging

```
$ echo "foo" >> myfile
$ git diff myfile
diff --git a/myfile b/myfile
index e69de29..257cc56 100644
--- a/myfile
+++ b/myfile
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+foo
```



Referencing Objects

- `a88dbbe57b9e9fc01f701c45c405647c588e6a6a`
- `a88d`
- `v1.0.3`
- `master`
- `origin/master`
- `HEAD`
- `HEAD^ == HEAD~1`
- `feature_brach@{May.30}`

Show and Log

```
$ git show <object>
```

- Show various types of objects

- `$ git show HEAD@{yesterday}`

- `$ git show HEAD:file`

```
$ git log [<since>..
```

- Show commit logs

- `$ git log HEAD~3..HEAD^`

- `$ git log -- file-with-bug.c`



Branching

```
$ git branch -l
```

- List local branches

```
$ git branch <branchname>
```

- Create new branch on HEAD

```
$ git branch <branchname> <start-commit>
```

- Create new branch on specified commit

```
$ git checkout <branch>
```

- Checkout branch by name

```
$ git checkout -b <branchname> [<start-commit>]
```

- Create and switch to a new branch



Merging

```
$ git merge <branch>
```

- Incorporates changes from the specified branch into the current branch.
- Conflicts may result
- Any conflicts must be resolved before merge is completed

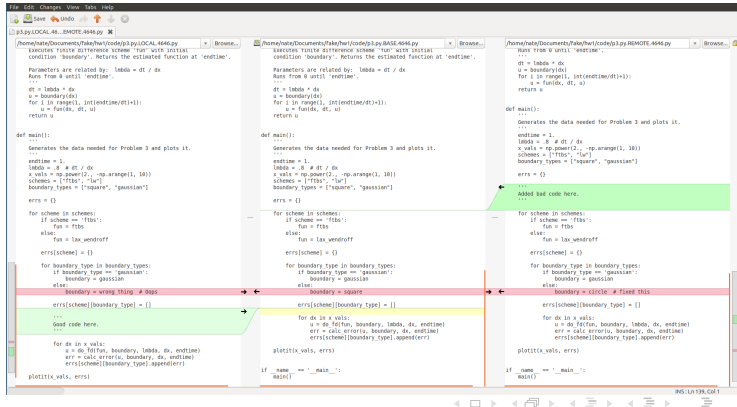
```
var = 3
<<<<<<< HEAD
x = 0.5 * var
=====
x = 1/2. * var
>>>>>> origin/master
```



Mergetool

\$ git merge <branch>

- Presents a visual interface to merging
- Example:
- \$ git mergetool --tool=meld



Remotes

```
$ git remote add <name> <url>
```

- Adds a remote named <name> for the repository at <url>

```
$ git fetch <remote>
```

- Fetches updates from specified remote

- `$ git fetch --all`

```
$ git branch -r
```

- List remote branches
- Use `$ git merge` to merge these branches

```
$ git pull [<remote>] [<branch>]
```

- Short for a fetch followed by a merge

Git Naming–Disambiguation

Git creates branches automatically in certain cases.

- HEAD: special reference that identifies the current branch
- master: Default branch created when a repository is first initialized
- origin: default name chosen for a remote when cloned
- `<remote_name>/<branch_name>`
 - origin/master
 - upstream/fix-issue-105



Challenge Problem

Shape module at

<https://github.com/dattashantih/git-example.git>

- Fork and clone repository
- Locate and fix bug
- Push to your public repository
- Submit pull request (note: pull requests will be processed in order and must be up to date)



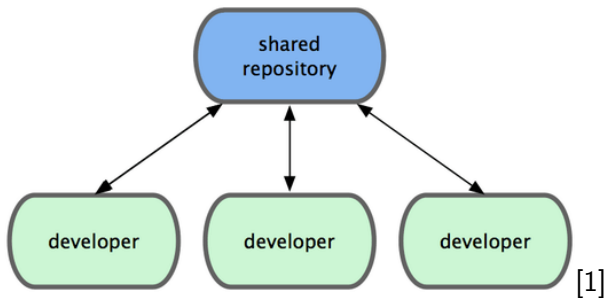
Sharing

Distributed

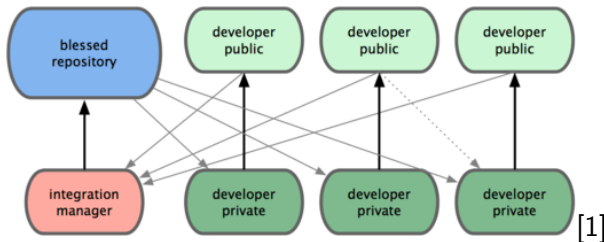
- No central location that keeps track of your data (no single place is more important than another)
- Encourages small commits and frequent merging
- Branches don't affect the main repository and can commit changes without disturbing others
- Work offline
- Rely on a network of trust



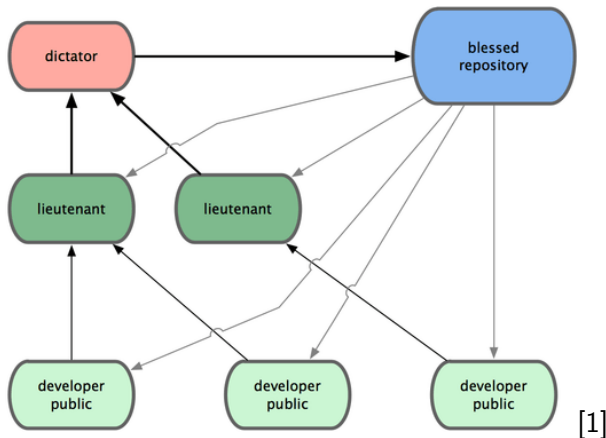
Distributed Workflows: Centralized



Distributed Workflows: Integration-Manager



Distributed Workflows: Dictator and Lieutenants



Free and Open Source

- Downloads at <http://git-scm.com>
- Libgit2: free and open source library for writing custom Git applications



GitHub

- Powerful web interface for publishing Git repositories
- Simple to view changes and track progress on repositories
- Wiki and bug tracking built into each repository



Bitbucket

- Similar to GitHub
- Allows private repositories for students



References

- [1] Git Book. URL <http://git-scm.com/book>.
- [2] Git From the Bottom Up. URL <http://ftp.newartisans.com/pub/git.from.bottom.up.pdf>.
- [3] Git Magic. URL <http://www-cs-students.stanford.edu/~blynn/gitmagic/>.
- [4] User Manual. URL <http://git-scm.com/docs/user-manual.html>.
- [5] Code School – Try Git. URL <http://try.github.io>.
- [6] Tech Talk: Linus Torvalds on Git. URL <http://youtu.be/4XpnKHJAok8>.
- [7] Mark Lodato. A Visual Git Reference. URL marklodato.github.io/visual-git-guide/.
- [8] Bart Trojanowski. Bart's Blog–Intro to Git. URL www.junkie.net/~bart/blog.