

SIAM: Getting Started with Git

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

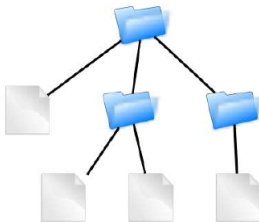
Implications:

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

Components

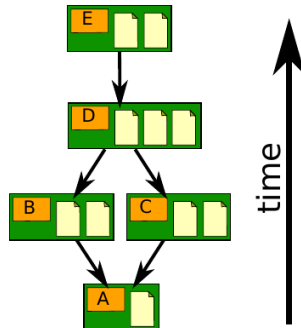
VCS Components (Working Tree)

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



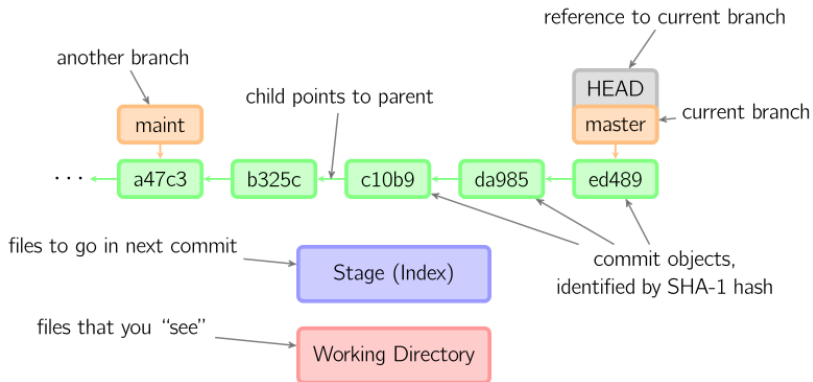
VCS Components (Repository)

- Files
- Commits
- Ancestry

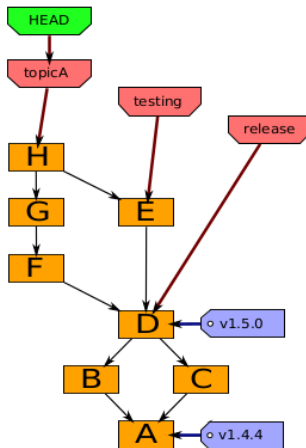


VCS Components (References)

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



VCS Components (Example Tree)



Operations

VCS Operations

Bootstrap

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

Modify

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

Information

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

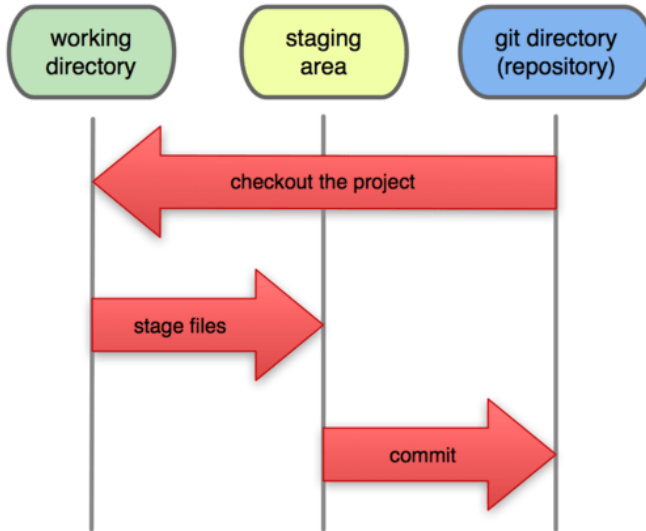
Reference

- `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  
*.vrbl  
*~
```


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>..<until>] [-- <path>]
```

- Show commit logs
- `$ git log HEAD~3..HEAD^`
- `$ git log -- file-with-bug.c`



Log Formatting

```
$ git log --pretty=<format>
```

- oneline

- full

- format:"hash: %h author: %an date: %ad"

- see git-log(1) for more options

```
$ git log --graph --pretty=oneline
```



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

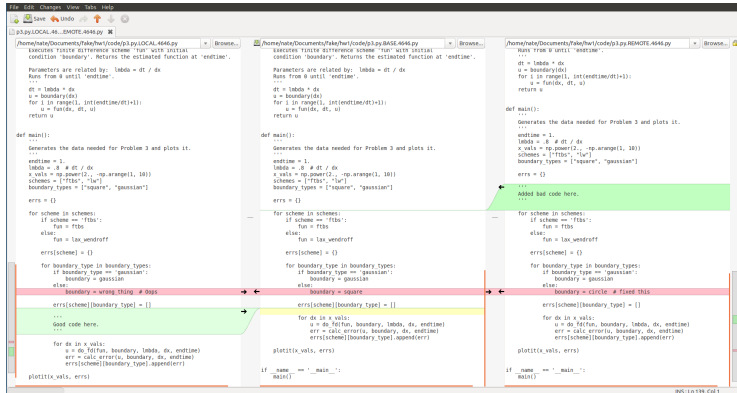
```
var = 3
<<<<<<< HEAD
x = 0.5 * var
=====
x = 1/2. * var
>>>>>> origin/master
```



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

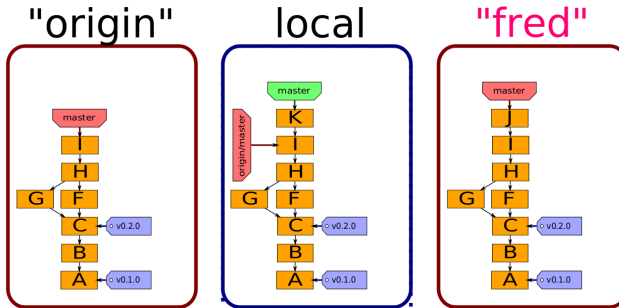
Git creates branches automatically in certain cases.

- 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



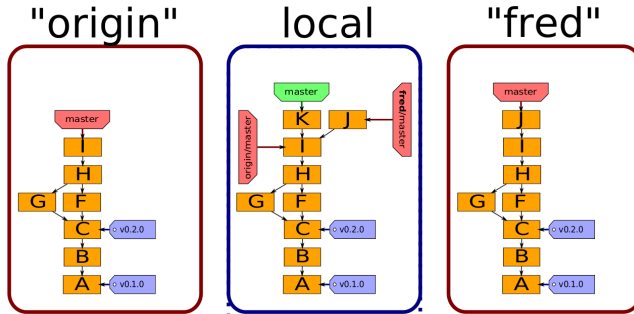
Remotes Example

"fred" cannot push to "origin"



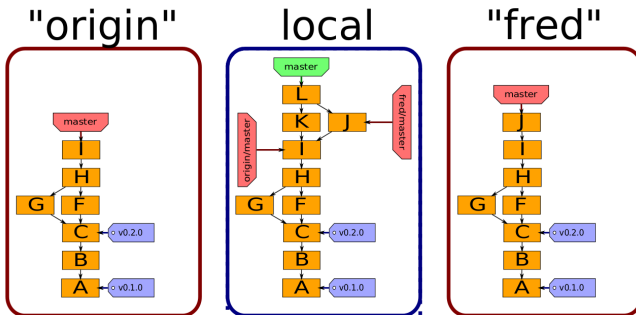
Remotes Example (continued)

Fetch from "fred"



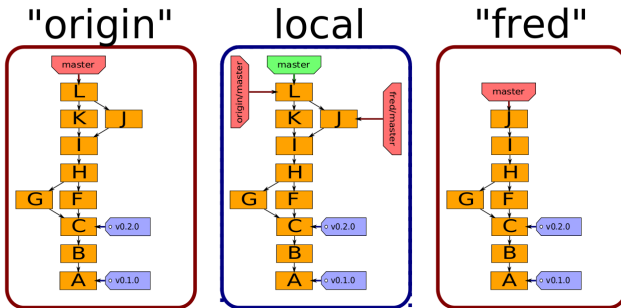
Remotes Example (continued)

Merge in the changes



Remotes Example (continued)

Push changes to "origin"



Challenge Problem

Shape module at <https://github.com/gswg/example.git>

- Clone repository
- Locate and fix bug
- Push fix
 - you may need to fetch and merge with origin/master
 - username: gswg
 - password: siam2014



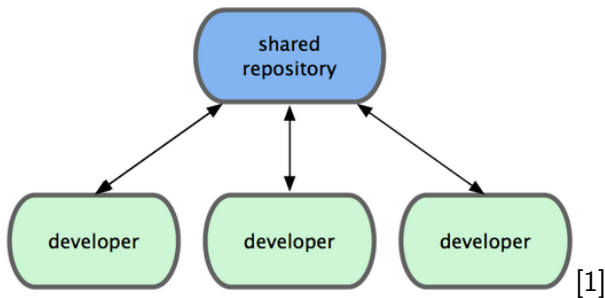
Sharing

Distributed

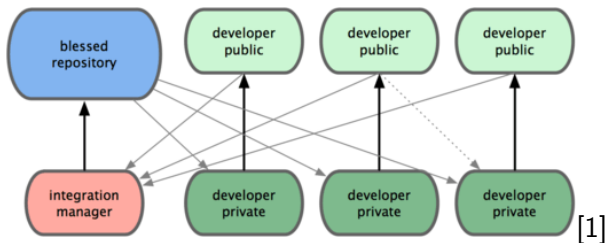
- No central location that keeps track of your data (no single place is more important than another)
- Encourages small commits and frequent merging
- Branches don't affect the main repository and can commit changes without disturbing others
- Work offline
- Rely on a network of trust



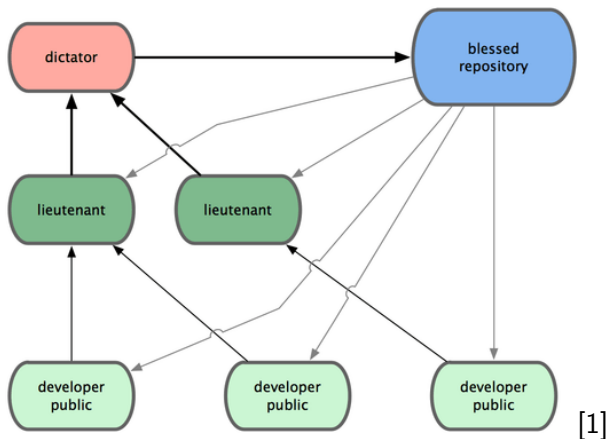
Centralized Workflow



Integration-Manager Workflow



Dictator and Lieutenants Workflow



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.