

# Becoming a Git Wizard

Pearl Hacks

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# Part I

## Getting Started

Ground Rules

Introductions

Setup

## Ground Rules

- ▶ Introduce yourself with name and pronouns (this will be your partner)
- ▶ Respect others' pronouns
- ▶ There are no dumb questions
- ▶ Help your neighbor when you can
- ▶ Have a good time!

# About Me

- ▶ He/Him/His
- ▶ [@benkno](#) on GitHub

# My Journey with Git

- ▶ Pre-college: what is version control, and who cares?

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# My Journey with Git

- ▶ Pre-college: what is version control, and who cares?
- ▶ Blogging! GitHub?
- ▶ Interlude: command-line
- ▶ Hackathon! Merge conflicts?
- ▶ Class projects!
- ▶ Now: wizardry (internships?)

# My Journey with Git

- ▶ Pre-college: what is version control, and who cares?
- ▶ Blogging! GitHub?
- ▶ Interlude: command-line
- ▶ Hackathon! Merge conflicts?
- ▶ Class projects!
- ▶ Now: wizardry (internships?)
- ▶ Now is the *best* time in your career for this

## What We Will *Not* Be Doing



- ▶ Memorizing magic commands
- ▶ Learning the (beautiful) model behind git

Figure: [xkcd/1597](#)

## Required setup

1. `git`
2. GitHub account
3. GitHub Desktop [be sure to sign in with GitHub!]
4. Fork and clone the starter code

Do what?

- `fork` Deep-copy a repository/project from another GitHub account to your GitHub account
- `clone` Deep-copy a repository/project from one location to another (e.g., from GitHub to your computer)

## Other notes

- ▶ GitHub Desktop is a git *client*—other programs exist that allow you to use git, too
- ▶ GitHub is not git; it hosts projects that use git

## Part II

# The Magic of git



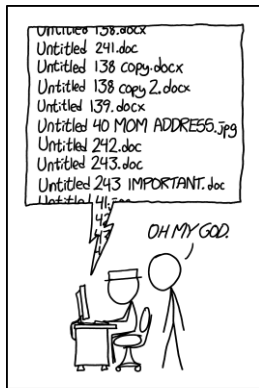
First Steps with git

Experimentation with the Multiverse

Collaboration in a Distributed System

Advanced: Dealing with Merge Conflicts

## We Don't Want To Do This



PROTIP: NEVER LOOK IN SOMEONE ELSE'S DOCUMENTS FOLDER.

- ▶ Because we are software engineers and artists
- ▶ Because there is a better way

Figure: [xkcd/1459](#)

# Instead

We commit.

## Definition (Commit)

A snapshot in time of a project's *content* that knows what came before it.

# How?

## Definition (Commit)

A snapshot in time of a project's *content* that knows what came before it.

1. Make changes
2. Add files
3. Commit
4. (Push to update a remote)

# Lumos: Your First ~~Spell~~ Commit

Not the time for *commitment* problems

## Exercise (Make a commit)

1. Create `yourname.txt` in your editor or file-browser
2. Place your name in it
3. Click commit
4. Push to your fork

# Lumos: Your First Spell Commit

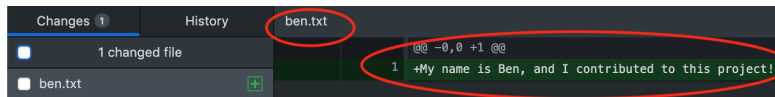


Figure: Create ben.txt (1: make changes)

# Lumos: Your First Spell Commit

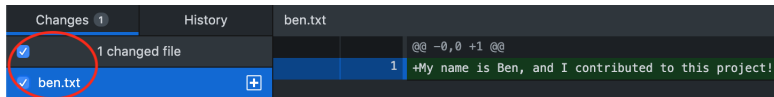


Figure: 2: Add ben.txt

## Lumos: Your First Spell Commit

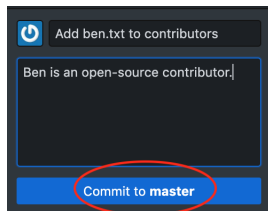


Figure: 3: Commit



# Lumos: Your First ~~Spell~~ Commit

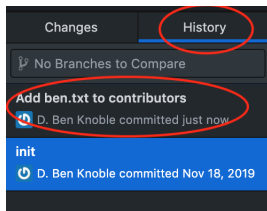


Figure: Checking out our history

4: Now we're going to **push**

## A Note about Messages



	COMMENT	DATE
○	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
○	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
○	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
○	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
○	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	AAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
○	ADKFJSLKDFJSOKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
○	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
○	HAAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT  
MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

Our messages should summarize  
the what and describe the why.

Here's a good format to follow  
(click to follow link).

Figure: [xkcd/1296](#)

# Trying new things

How many of you have ever...

- ▶ edited code?

# Trying new things

How many of you have ever. . .

- ▶ edited code?
- ▶ tried to undo your edits?

# Trying new things

How many of you have ever. . .

- ▶ edited code?
- ▶ tried to undo your edits?
- ▶ tried several approaches to a problem, and had to use undo/redo?

## Remember this?

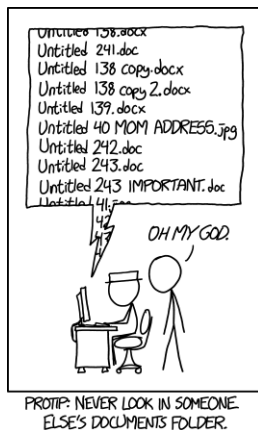


Figure: [xkcd/1459](#)

# Branches

Git's version of an experiment is called a *branch*

## Definition (Branch)

A pointer to a commit.

Remember that a commit knows who its parent is, so if I have a pointer to a commit—a branch—I have an entire *branch* of history in the history tree.

## Why would I do this?

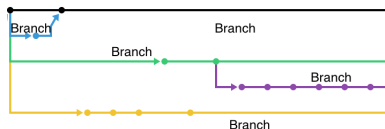


Figure: Some branches

- ▶ to separate work on feature A from feature B
- ▶ to experiment without affecting the main code
- ▶ to make pretty graphs



## Potions Class & PPE: Experimenting Safely

Let's make a branch for a code experiment we want to do

### Exercise (Branching)

1. Use the Branch menu to create a new branch and switch to it
2. In `lib.py`, implement `add1` by changing `pass` to `return a + 1`
3. Commit (you've seen this before!)
4. Switch back to `master` and start a new branch
5. Implement `sub1` the same way
6. Commit

## Creating a branch

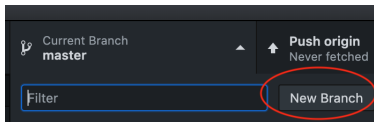


Figure: 1: Using the branch menu

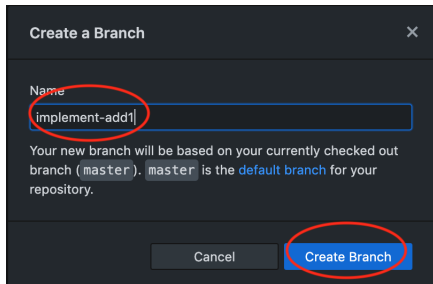


Figure: 1: Naming a branch

## Implementing add1

Current Repository code

Current Branch **implement-add1**

**Publish branch**  
Publish this branch to the rem...

Changes | **History**

Select Branch to Compare

**Implement add1**

D. Ben Knoble committed a minute ago

**add starter code for lib**

D. Ben Knoble committed 10 minutes ...

**Add ben.txt to contributors**

D. Ben Knoble committed Dec 20, 2019

init

**Implement add1**

D. Ben Knoble committed 85b0e27 1 changed file

Use a straightforward addition this time

lib.py

```
@@ -8,7 +8,7 @@ def add(a, b):  
8      8  
9      9  
10     10  
11     11 - pass  
11     11 + return a + 1  
12     12
```

Figure: 3: Creating the add1 commit

## Implementing sub1 on another branch

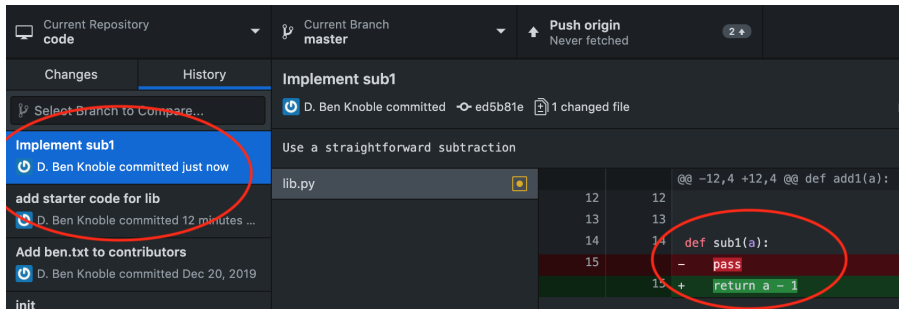


Figure: 6: Creating the sub1 commit

## Comparing the history

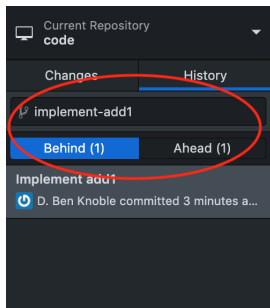


Figure: Some commits on each branch

## The experiment is a success: now what?

We would ideally like to be able to *merge* the code and history in our experiment with the code and history from our “main” development.

### Definition (Merge commit)

A commit (content snapshot) that combines history from multiple branches.

`git` is (usually) able to figure out the best way to combine code and history from one branch with code and history from another. (We will take a look later at what happens when it cannot.)

## Mixing Potions: Your First Merge

### Exercise (Merging)

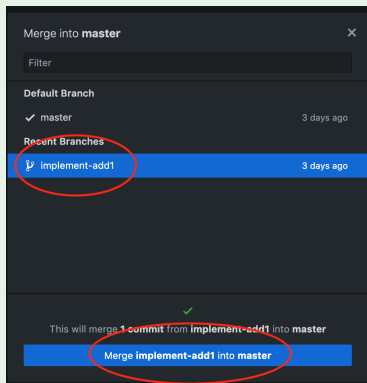


Figure: 1: Setting up the merge

# Mixing Potions: Your First Merge

## Exercise (Merging)

The screenshot shows a Git web interface with the following elements:

- Current Repository:** code
- Current Branch:** master
- Push origin:** Never fetched (4 commits)
- Changes/History:** The History tab is selected.
- Select Branch to Compare...** dropdown menu.
- Merge branch 'implement-add1'** section showing the merge of D. Ben Knoble's commit (9f96c99) into master, resulting in 1 changed file.
- Diff View:** A comparison of the 'lib.py' file between the two branches. The diff shows a change from a 'pass' statement to a 'return a + 1' statement.

lib.py			
	8	8	
	9	9	
	10	10	def add1(a):
	11	-	pass
		11	+ return a + 1
	12	12	
	13	13	

Figure 2: Checking the results



# Accio Code! Collaborating via Pull Requests

1. Group projects anyone?
2. Real jobs involve teams
3. In fact, *almost everything involves teams*

## Conclusion

We need collaboration

# Fundamentals of Distribution

## Remote code

We need access to remote code. We've seen *push*, sending local history to remote history. We need *pull*, or getting remote history to local history.

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## History everywhere

Remember that, because `git` is distributed, there are multiple histories of the same project floating around! You might have one (or more) on each of

1. your computer
2. GitHub, GitLab, etc.
3. a partner's computer

and each one could be *different*.

# Pull Requests

## Definition (Pull Request)

A *request* that someone else *pull* your history into theirs.

The common process is this:

- ▶ You make useful commits to your copy of a project
- ▶ You ask other people to pull your new history into their copies

This almost always results in a merge being done: they probably added some commits in the meantime, so `git` has to combine the two histories.

## GitHub

GitHub (and other web interfaces) provide tooling to facilitate the change-review-merge cycle.

## Exercise (Creating a Pull Request)

1. (If you haven't already) Push your master branch
2. Open your fork in GitHub
3. Click "New Pull Request"
4. Change the base to your *partner's* fork
5. Investigate the UI
6. Write a description
7. Submit
8. View your partner's PR on your repo
9. Merge it

Synchronizing later is slightly more complicated. See the accompanying notes for links and explanations.

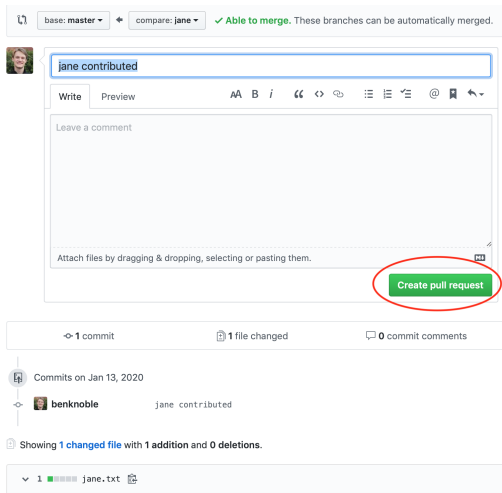











Figure: 3: Create a Pull Request UI



## jane contributed #1

 **Open** benknoble wants to merge 1 commit into `master` from `jane` 


 Conversation **0**  Commits **1**  Checks **0**  Files changed **1**





 **benknoble** commented now  



*No description provided.*

  jane contributed 5e5f750

Add more commits by pushing to the `jane` branch on `benknoble/git-wizard-code`.



-  **Continuous integration has not been set up**  
[GitHub Actions](#) and [several other apps](#) can be used to automatically catch bugs and enforce style.
-  **This branch has no conflicts with the base branch**  
Merging can be performed automatically.
-  **Merge pull request**  You can also [open this in GitHub Desktop](#) or view [command line instructions](#).

 Write  Preview AA B i “ < > @ 📌 ↩

Leave a comment

Figure 8: Merging UI

# Boggarts and Riddikulus: Merge Conflicts are **not** Scary!

## Definition (Merge Conflict)

What `git` produces when it doesn't know how to merge changes together

Most common occurrence: different edits to the same line of code



# The Best Practice is Doing

## Exercise (Creating conflicts)

1. On a new branch, edit `conflicts.yaml` with your name's value
2. Commit
3. On master, repeat *with your partner's name*
4. Commit
5. Attempt a merge

## Results

```

@@ -1,4 +1,4 @@
1  ---
2  # this is some configuration file for your proje
   ct
3  -key: "Ben's value"
4  +key: "Joe's value"

```

Figure: Joe (1/2: adding “my” name)

```

@@ -1,4 +1,4 @@
1  ---
2  # this is some configuration file for your proje
   ct
3  -key: "Ben's value"
4  +key: "Jane's value"

```

Figure: Jane (3/4: adding my partner's name)

```

2  ---
1  # this is some configuration file for your project
0  <<<<<< HEAD
   key: "Jane's value"
2  ||||| merged common ancestors
3  key: "Ben's value"
4  =====
   key: "Joe's value"
>>>>> conflicts
7  ---

```

Figure: 4: Attempting to merge. Notice the conflict markers? Lines like <<<HEAD, ==, >>>branchname These help you see what code came from where

## Picking sides

### Exercise (Resolving conflicts)

1. Decide which version to keep, and remove all the conflict markers and the other code (I picked Jane's code).
2. Commit

Most editors have settings, features, or plugins for working with merge conflicts.

## Conclusion

Who Am I?

Ben Knoble

Summary

git is a great tool for collaboration: learn it and use it!

Resources

Linked on GitHub: [shortcut](#)

Reminders

Mentors are a great resource for help at Pearl Hacks

Upcoming Wizard Classes

TODO???