

# Starting with Git

# Group Memembers

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BSCS-F19-M-67

# Agenda

- What's a Version Control System?
- What is Git?
- Some Git commands
- What's about GitHub?
- Git in Action!

# **What's a Version Control System?**

“An application that allows you to record changes to your codebase in a structured and controlled fashion.”

# Why do I need that?

- Makes it way easier to **undo errors / roll back** to earlier versions of code
- Makes it way easier to **share a codebase** between developers without creating conflicts
- Makes it way easier to **deploy changes** from development to staging or production environments

# What is Git?



- Distributed Source Control system
- Open source, free (GNU GPL V2)
- Originally developed by Linus Torvalds for the development of the Linux Kernel in 2005
- Focus on speed and efficiency
- Quite a unique design and therefore sometimes a bit scary and difficult to understand

# What is Git?



- Save snapshots, no differences
- Branching (lightweight & fast)
- Automatic merge of files
- Used on personal or very large projects, and for all size of teams

# Git Commands

## Getting and Creating projects



### **init**

To create a git repository from an existing directory of files

```
$ git init
```

### **clone**

If you want to get a copy of a project, you need to clone it

```
$ git clone [url]
```



# Git Commands

## Basic Snapshotting



### **git add**

You have to add file contents to your staging area before you can commit them

```
$ git add index.php
```

### **git status**

View the status of your files in the working directory and staging area

```
$ git status
```

# Git Commands

## Basic Snapshotting



### **git diff**

Shows diff of what is staged and what is modified but unstaged

```
$ git diff
```

### **git commit**

Records a snapshot of the staging area

```
$ git commit -m "My comment"
```

# Git Commands

## Basic Snapshotting



### **git reset**

Undo changed and commits

```
$ git reset
```

### **git rm**

Remove files from the staging area

```
$ git rm index.php
```

# Git Commands

## Branching and Merging



### **git branch**

List, create and manage branches

```
$ git branch
```

```
$ git branch QA
```

### **git checkout**

Switch to a new branch context

```
$ git checkout QA
```

```
$ git checkout -b live
```

# Git Commands

## Branching and Merging



### **git merge**

Merge a branch context into your current one

```
$ git branch
```

```
$ git merge QA
```

### **git log**

Show commit history of a branch

```
$ git log
```

# Git Commands

## Sharing and Updating Projects



### **git fetch**

Download new branches and data from remote repository

```
$ git fetch
```

### **git pull**

Fetch from a remote repo and try to merge into the current branch

```
$ git pull
```

# Git Commands

## Sharing and Updating Projects



### **git push**

Push your new branches and data to a remote repository

```
$ git push
```





# What's about GitHub?

- It's a Git repository hosting service... but it adds many of its own features
- While Git is a command line tool, GitHub provides a web-based graphical interface
- It also provides access control and several collaboration features, such as wikis and basic task management tools





# What's about GitHub?

- By default, all projects are public and free. In you want a private project, then pay
- You can clone any public repository, follow projects and developers, post comments, etc
- It's becoming the Facebook's for developers

# **Git in Action!**

**Go to your computer and start playing...**

1. Create a new repository on GitHub
2. Clone this repository
3. Add new files
4. Commit and push them
5. Create a new branch and merge files