Introduction to Git

Database Systems
DataLab, CS, NTHU
Spring, 2023

Outline

- Version control system
- Git basics
- Git branch
- Remote repository

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Why Version Control?

Version Control System

- Store the projects, keep your revision history
- Synchronization between modifications made by different developers

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Git

- Git is a version control system which is
 - Fast
 - Easy to use
 - Distributed
 - Able to handle large project (ex. Linux Kernel 27.8 million lines)
- A git repository is a mini database that tracks your files

Installation

- Please check this link
 - http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-Ins talling-Git

Configuration

- Modify ~/.gitconfig
- Or, type in following commands

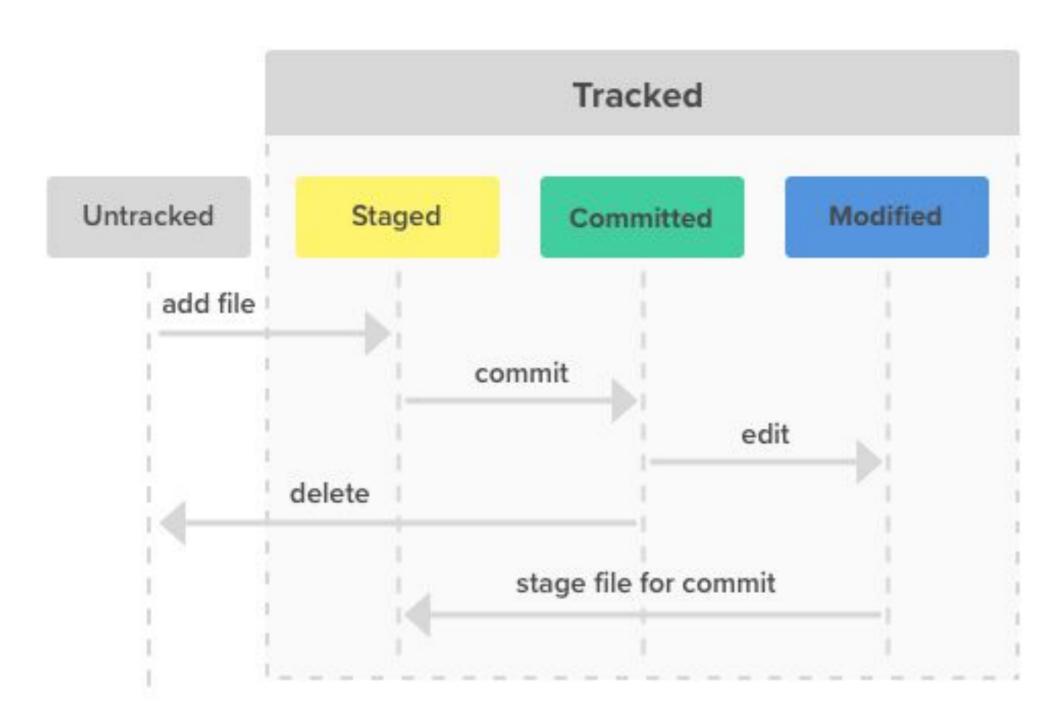
```
git config --global user.name "your name" git config --global user.email "your@email.com"
```

* For more information, please refer this link.

Creating a new Repository

- Two ways to create a repository
 - Initializing a Repository in an Existing Directory
 git init
 - Cloning an Existing Repository
 - We will talk about it later
- The repository information will be stored in the .git directory

Committing A Version



Committing A Version

Staging (adding) a file

```
git add [file name]
```

Staging all files in the current directory

```
git add -A
```

Committing

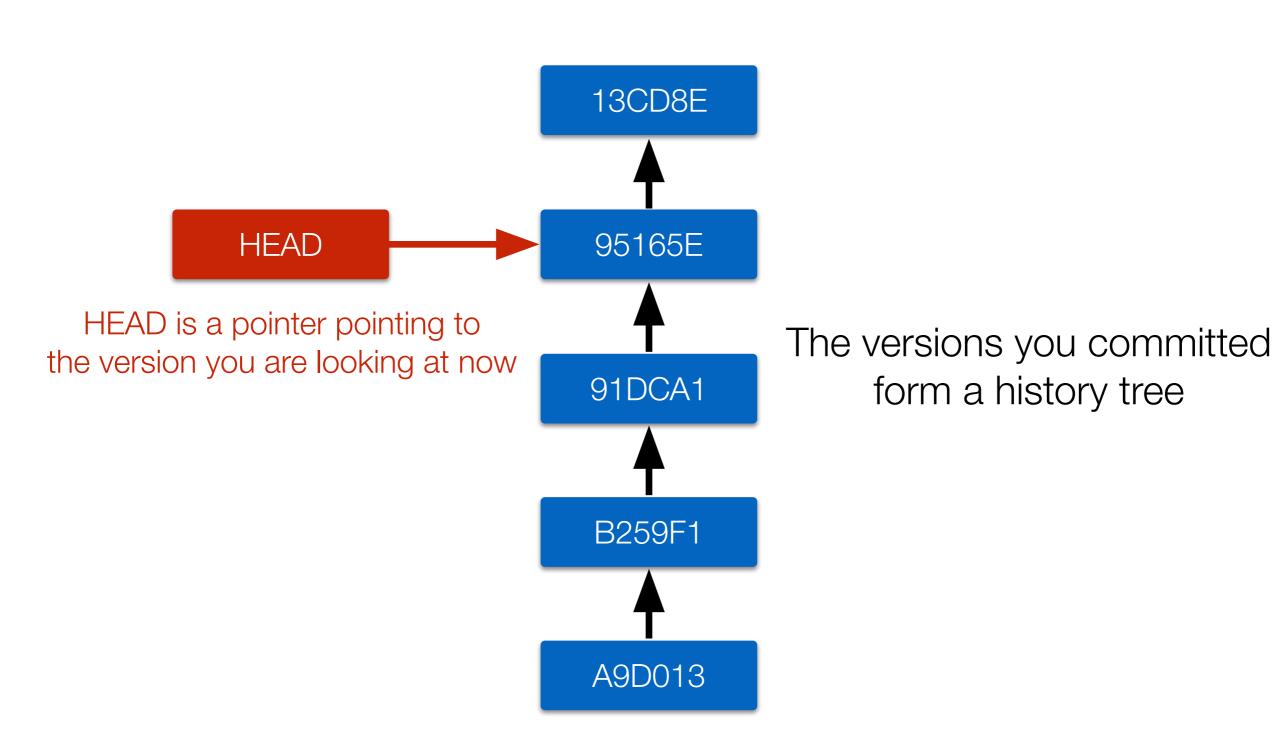
```
git commit -m "[message]"
```

Status

Checking the current status and the current branch

```
git status
```

A History Tree



Logs

Listing the log git log

\$ git log

Listing each log in one line

user@DESKTOP-UUF072K MINGW64 ~/Desktop/test/practice-submission (master)

commit 25f75ca42a96a900a6f87994a6b4fd70583d5561 (HEAD -> master, origin/master, origin/HEAD)

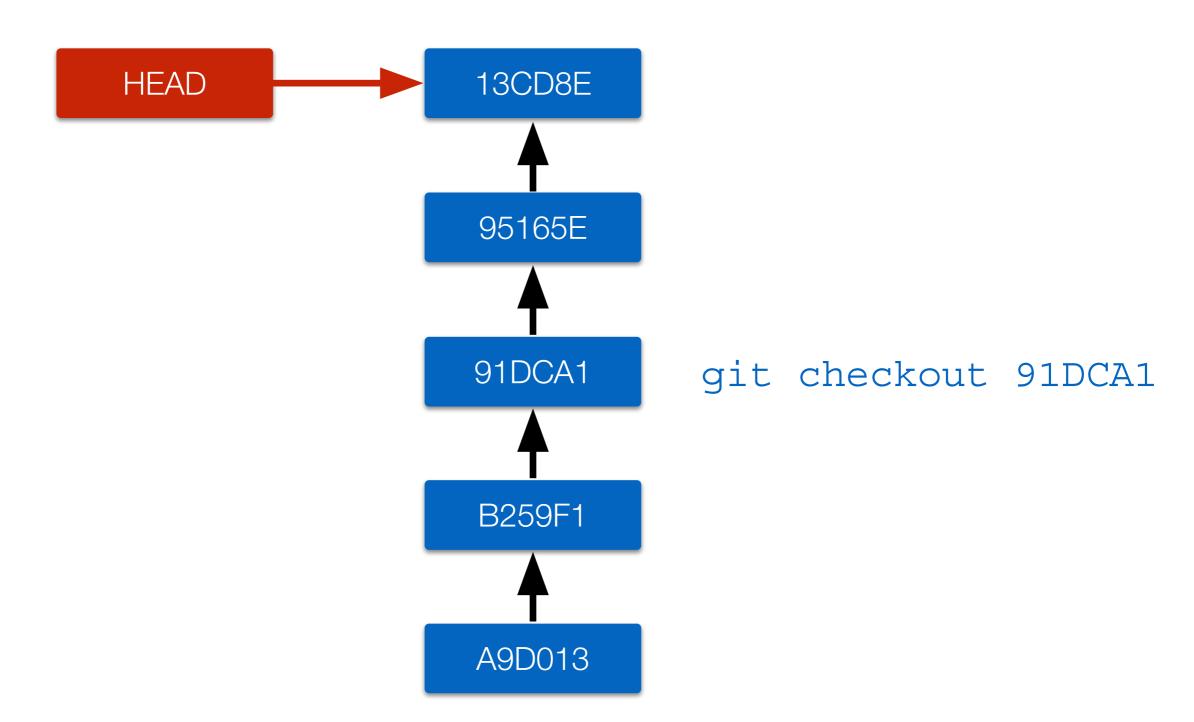
git log --oneline

```
Author: kkeevin123456 <kkeevin123456@gmail.com>
Date: Sat Mar 6 11:02:23 2021 +0800

add branch

commit d7533bf6016e3faf834e9e38f8dfd552960728d1 (origin/p123786579, origin/109065541, origin/109062608, origin/, origin/107062301, origin/107062261, origin/107062233, origin/107062231, origin/107062230, origin/107062228, offin/107062115, origin/107060023, origin/107060015, origin/107060008, origin/107060007, origin/107000115, origin/107000105, origin/106072108, origin/106070034, origin/106070033, origin/106070007, origin/, origin/106062133, origin/106062110, origin/106062109, origin/106033233, origin/106021225, origin/106012042, offin/106012042, origin/106012042, origin/1060
```

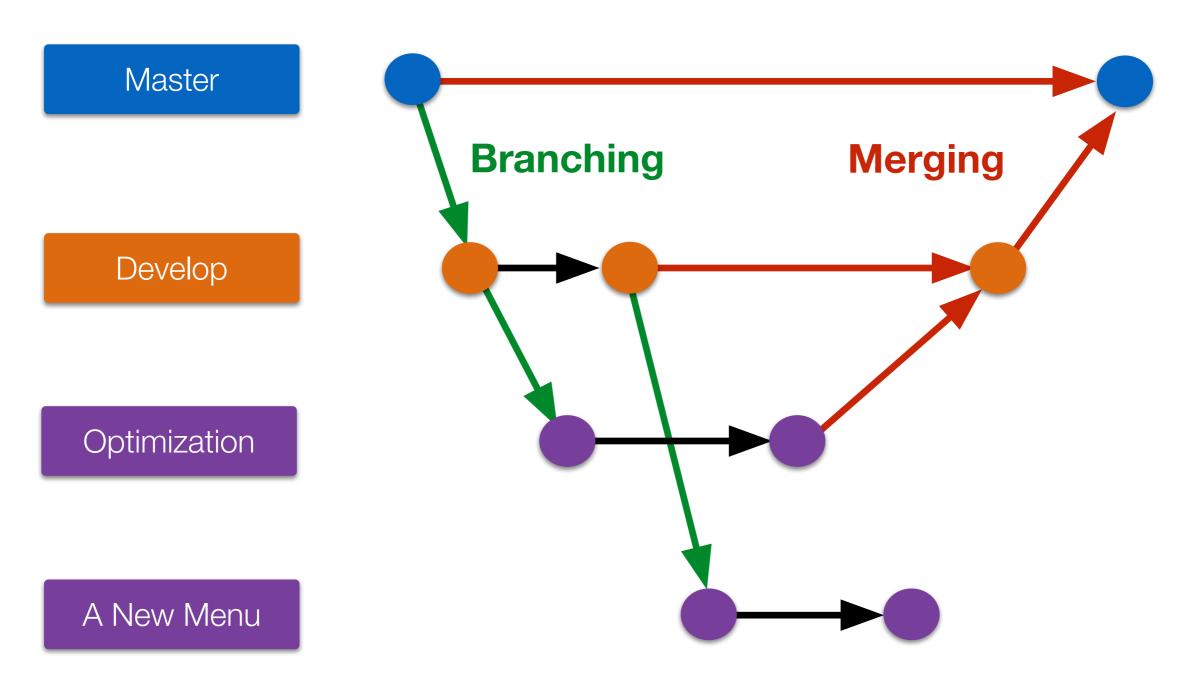
Checking Out A Version



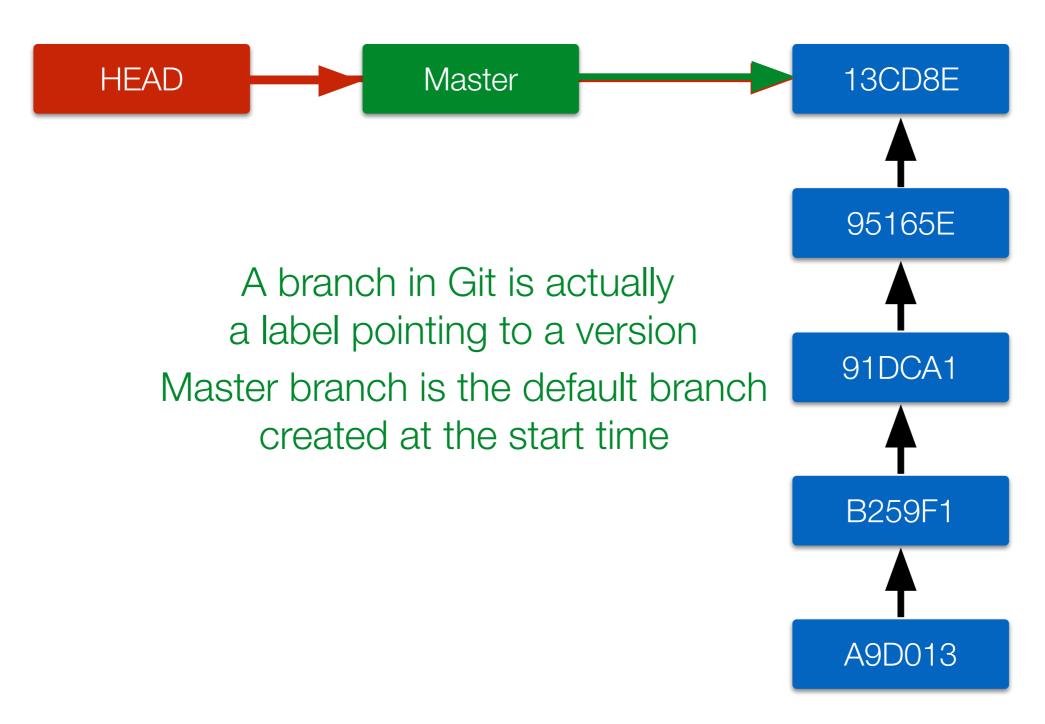
Outline

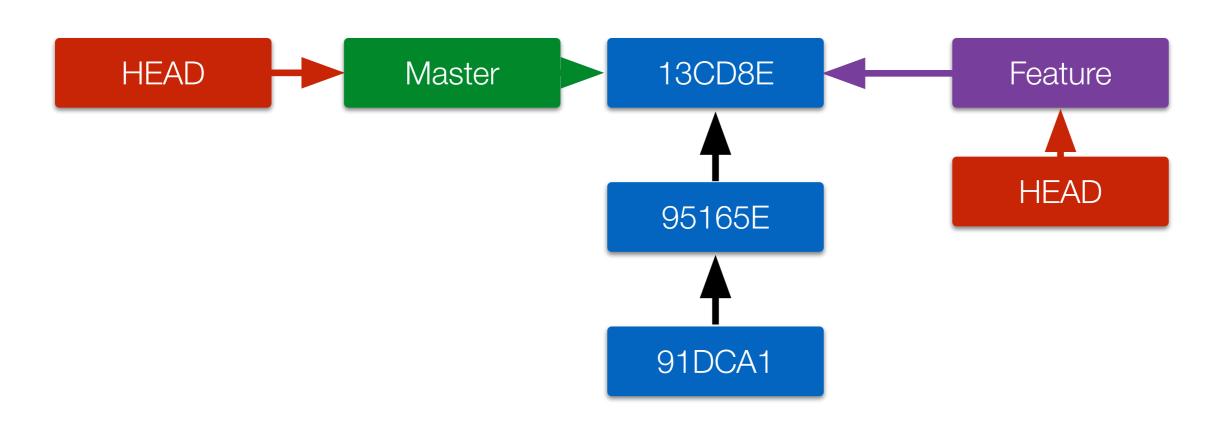
- Version control system
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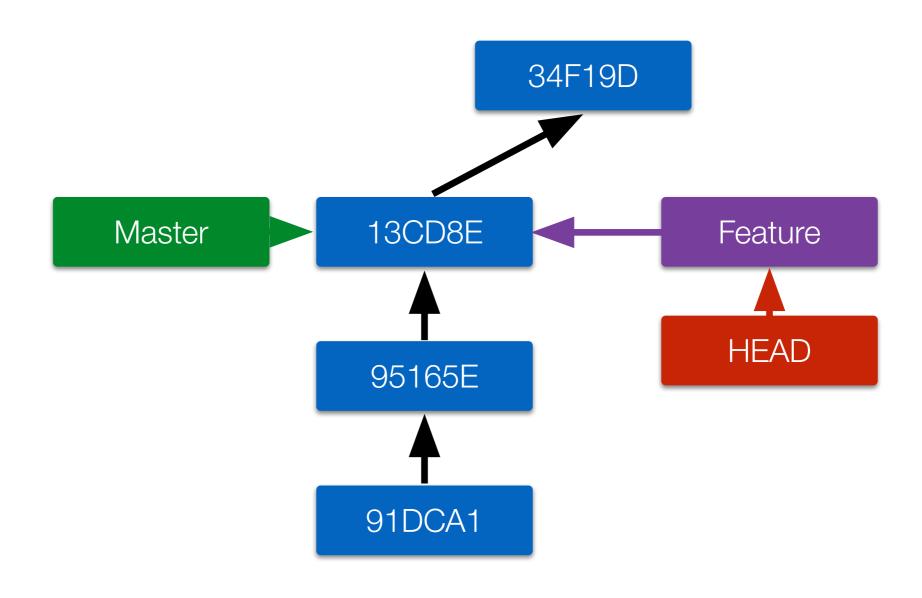
Branches

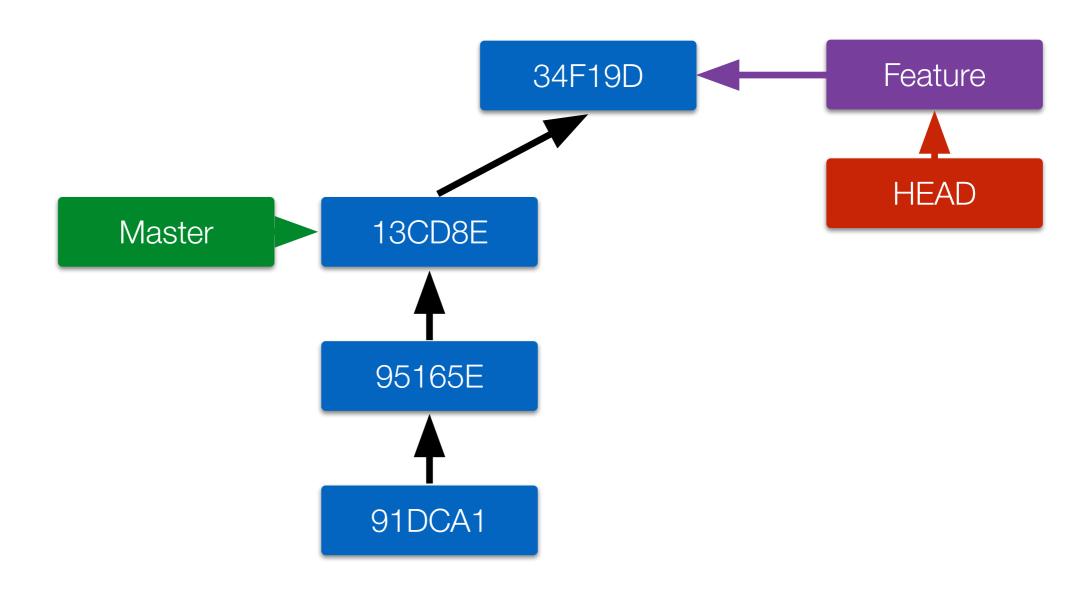


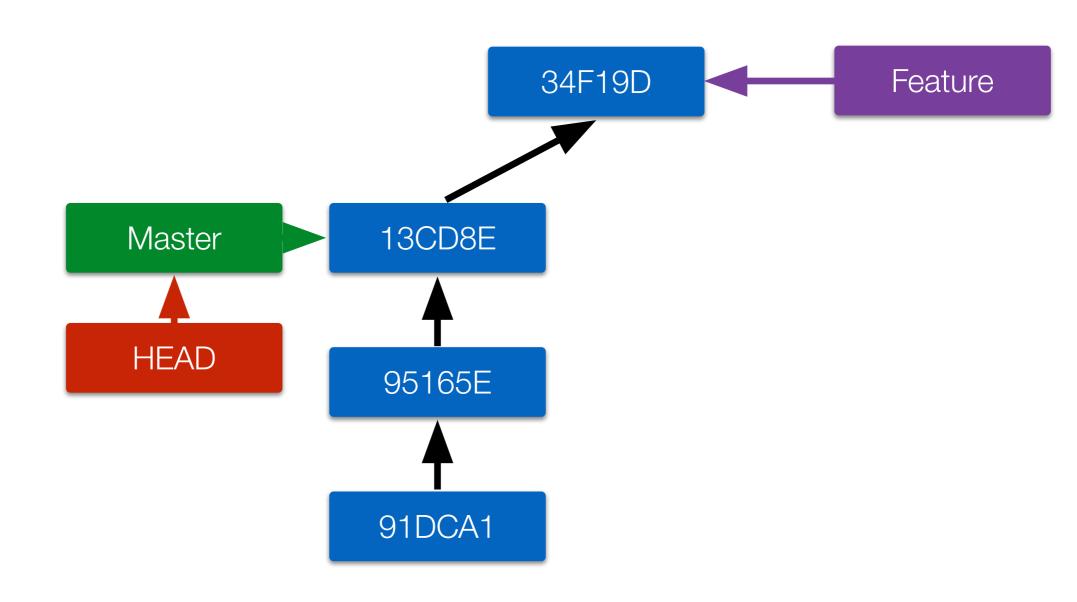
The Master Branch

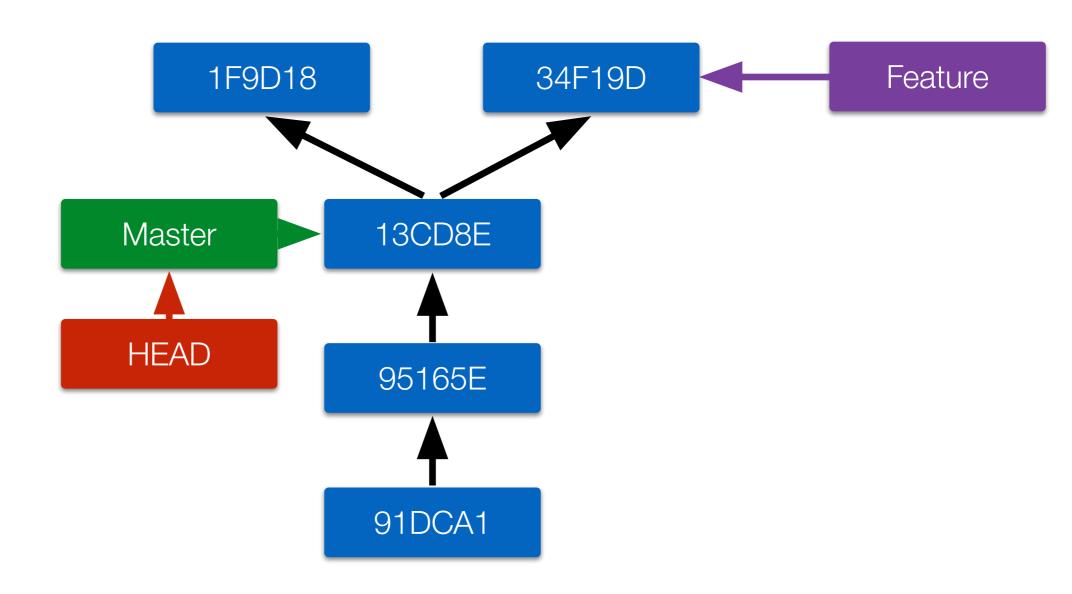












Git Branching

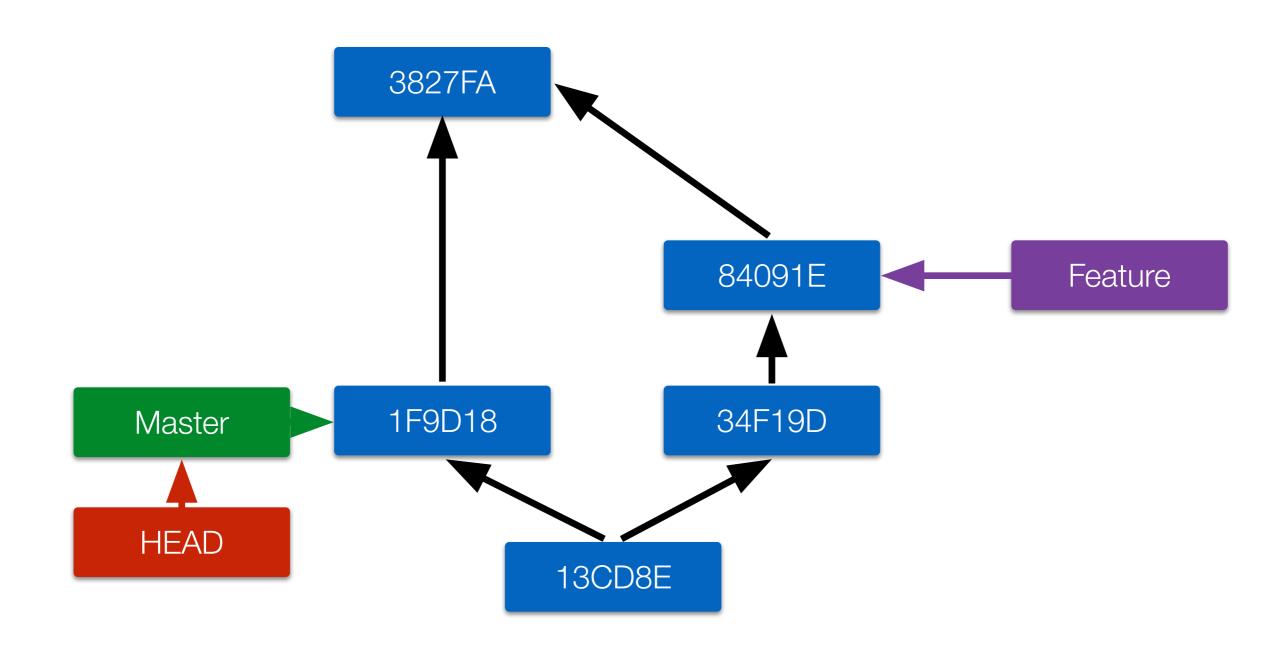
Creating a new branch (label)

```
git branch [branch name]
```

- Checking out the branch (move the HEAD)
 git checkout [branch name]
- Combining the above commands (create & checkout)

```
git checkout -b [branch name]
```

Merging



Git Merging

- Merging Steps
 - Checking out a branch to merge

```
git checkout [branch 1 name]
```

Merging another branch

```
git merge [branch 2 name]
```

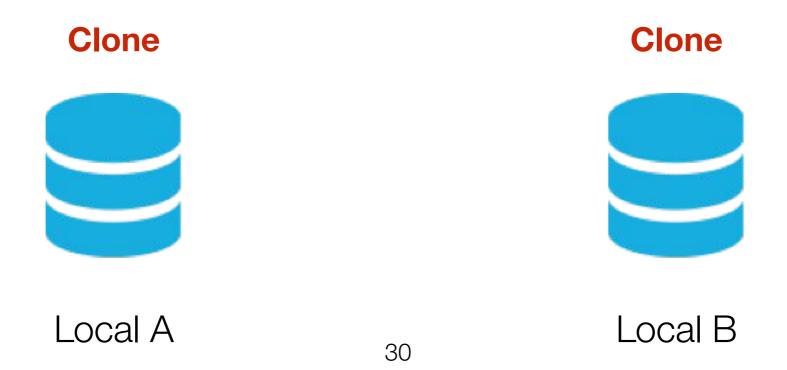
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Collaboration with Git

- To work with others using git, you'll need a server that store the repository.
- Git is distributed, which means
 - Everyone can store a copy of the repository downloaded from the server
 - They can do their jobs independently







Commit



Local A



Local B



Push



Local A



Local B





Cloning & Pushing

Cloning the remote repositories

```
git clone [Remote URL]
```

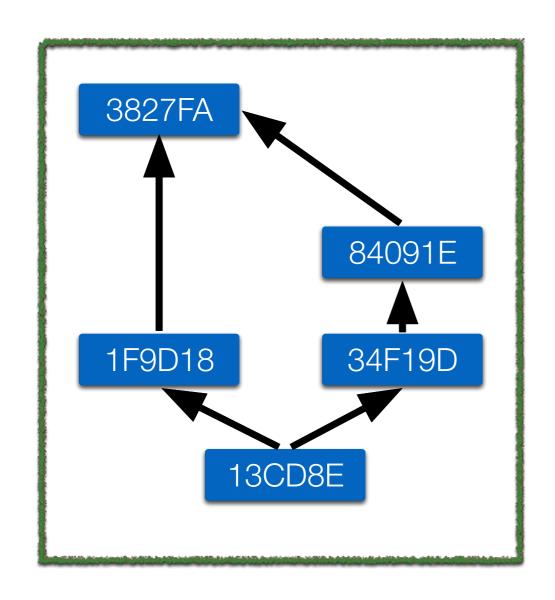
- The [Remote URL] is saved as Origin
 - After committing a few versions, you can push the branch back to Origin

```
git push -u origin [Branch Name]
```

Fetch & Pull

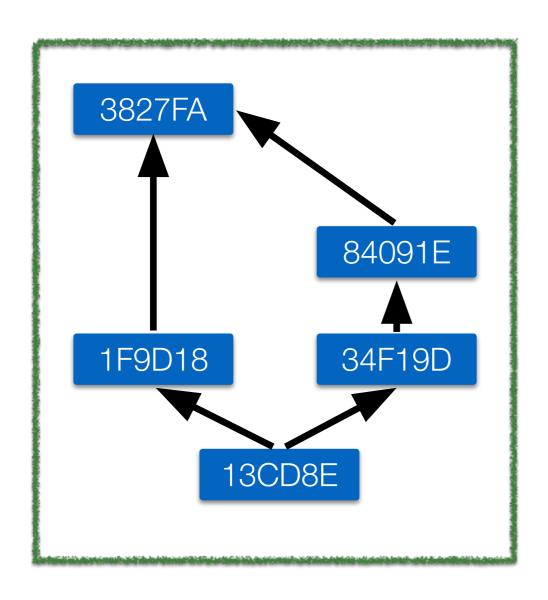
- Updating a branch from the remote repository
 - Fetching the remote repository to local git fetch origin
 - Merging the remote branch
 git merge origin/[Branch Name]
- Doing above commands in one command
 git pull [Branch Name]

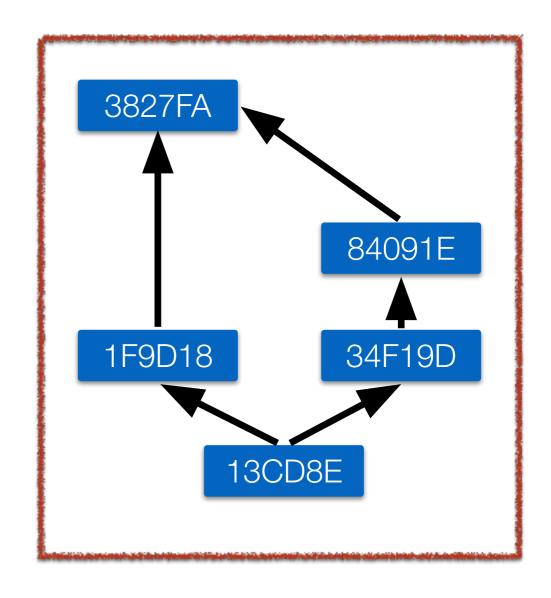
Fork



The Repo. Under TA's Account

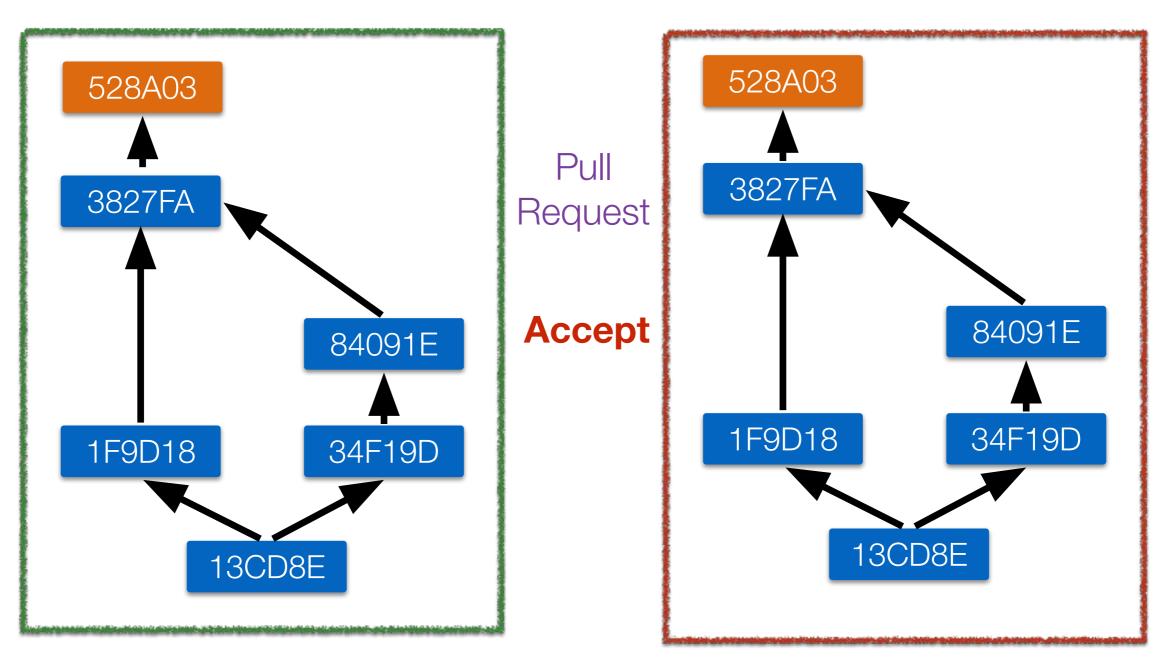
Fork





The Repo. Under TA's Account The Repo. Under Your Account

Pull (Merge) Request



The Repo. Under TA's Account The Repo. Under Your Account

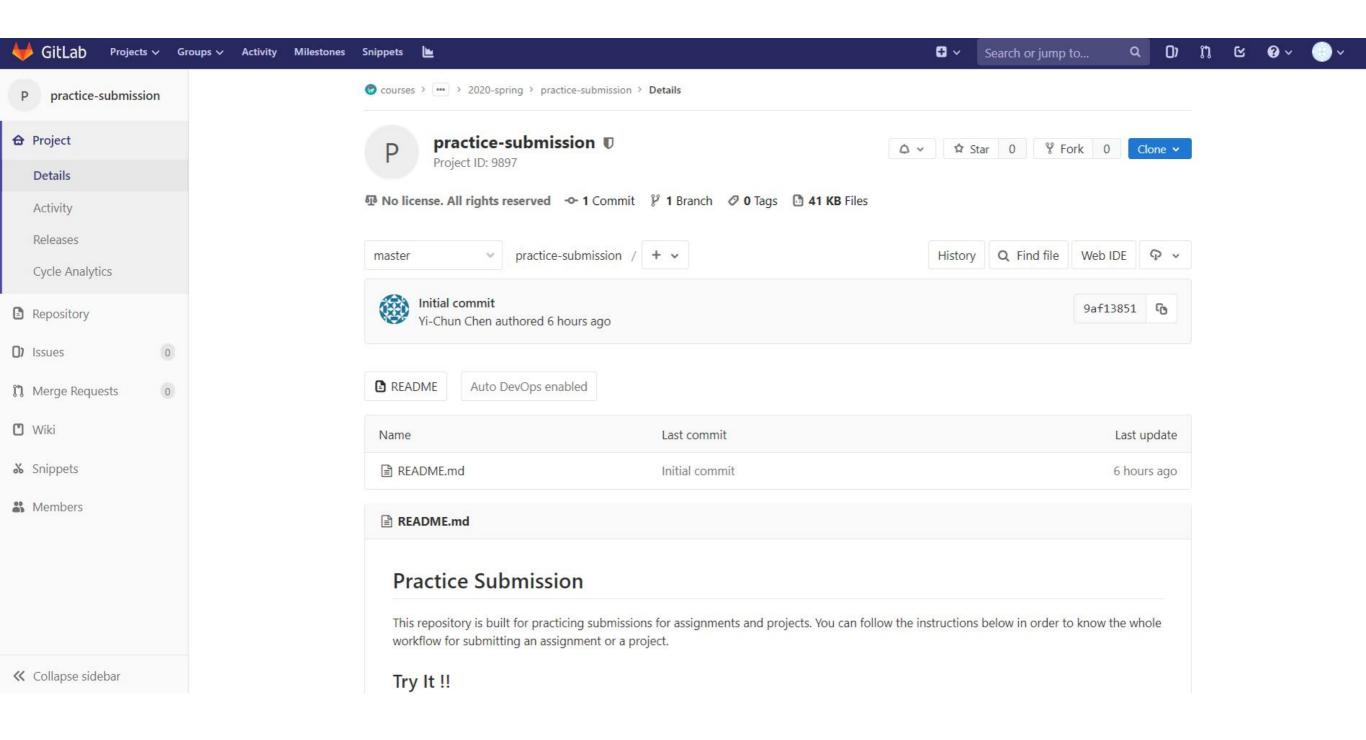
.gitignore File

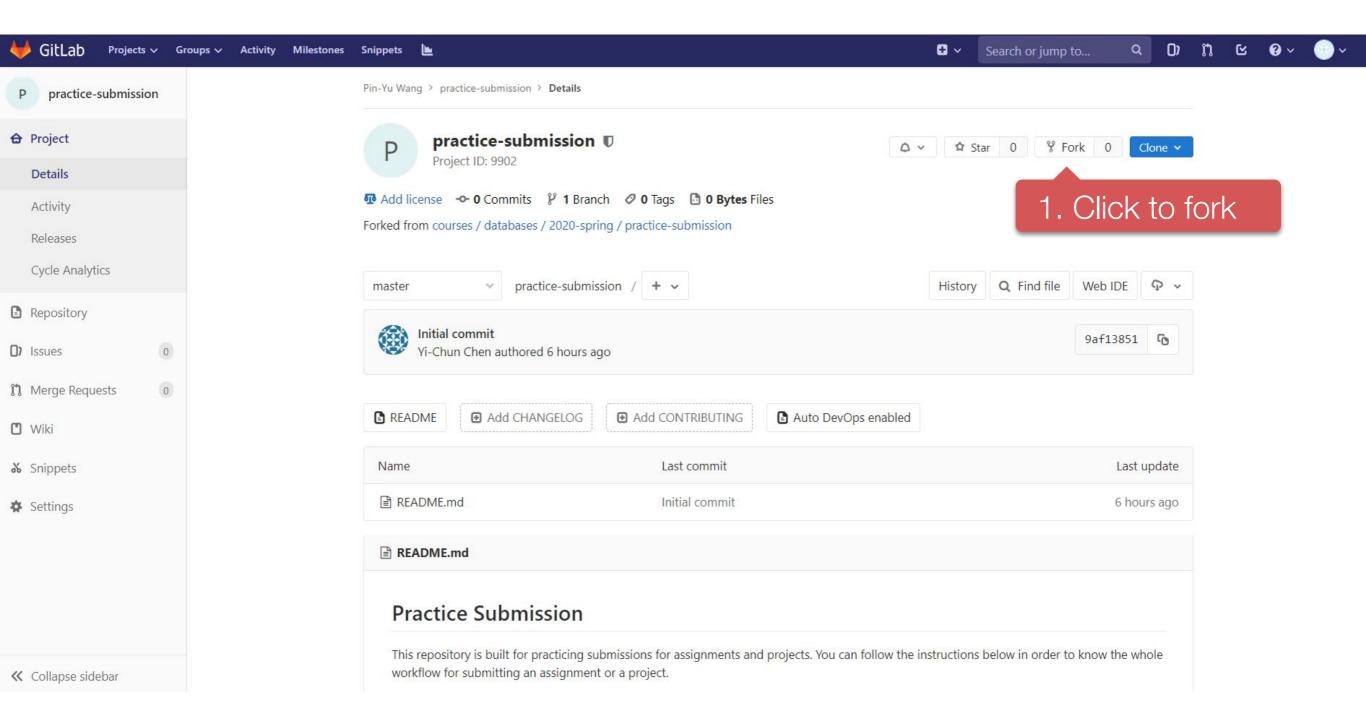
- You can ignore some files that you don't want them to be tracked by editing the .gitignore file
- Remember to track and commit your .gitignore file
- Don't know what should be in .gitignore ?
 - https://github.com/github/gitignore
 - https://www.gitignore.io/

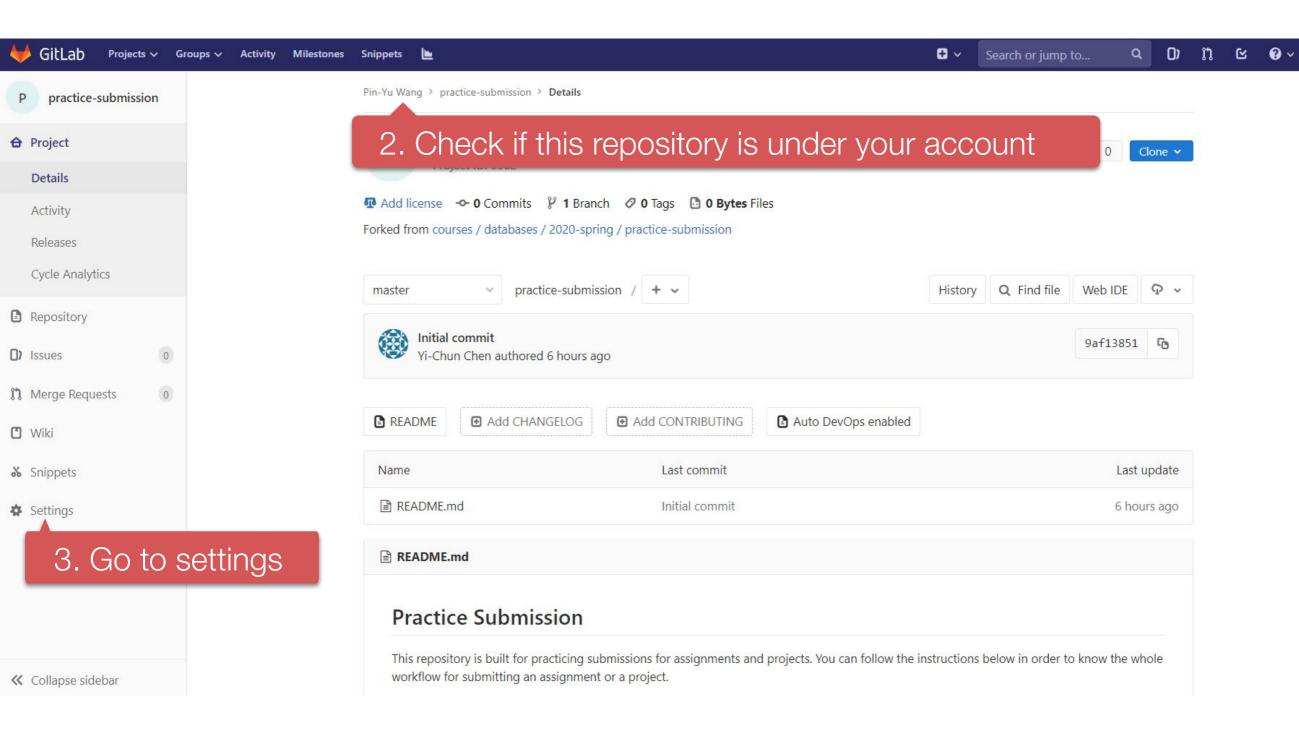
How to Submit Your Code to Gitlab

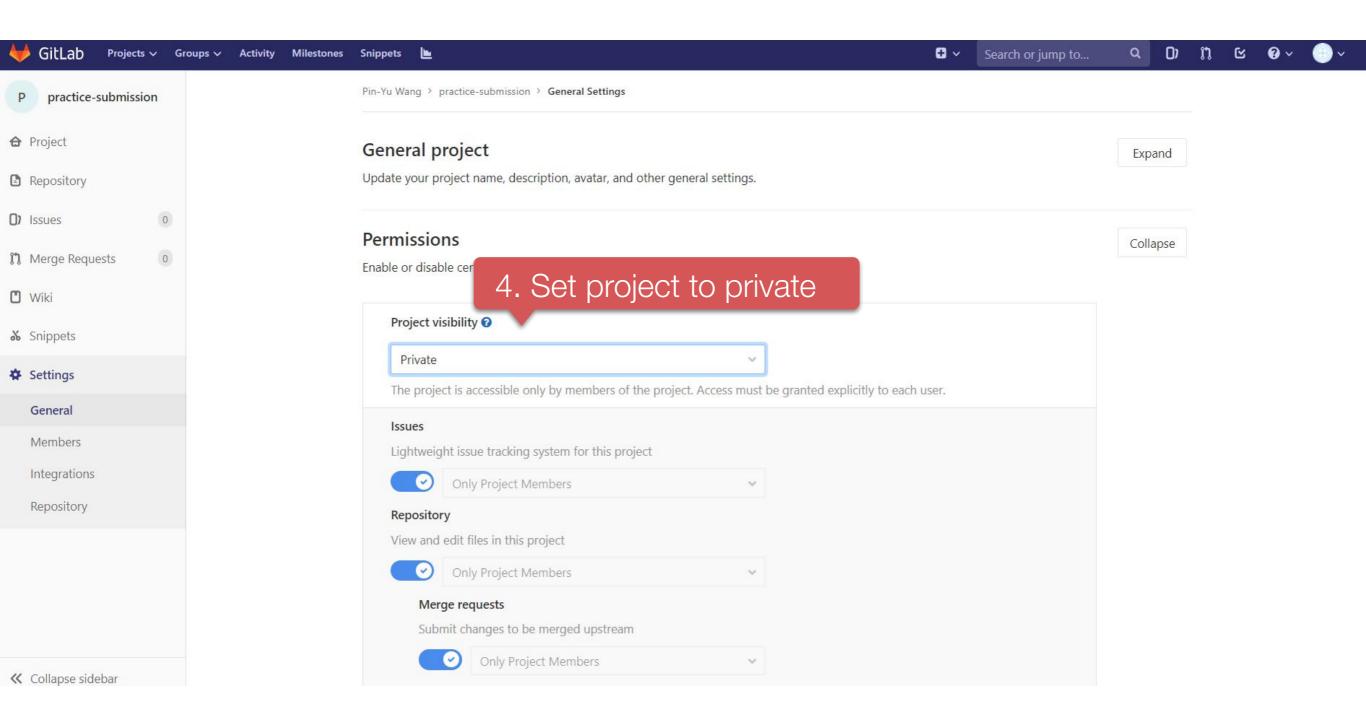
- For each lab, you should follow the workflow below
 - 1. Fork our template repository on Gitlab
 - 2. Clone the forked repository to your computer
 - 3. Finish your lab
 - 4. Commit in your computer
 - 5. Push to Gitlab
 - Send merge request of your branch to our template repository

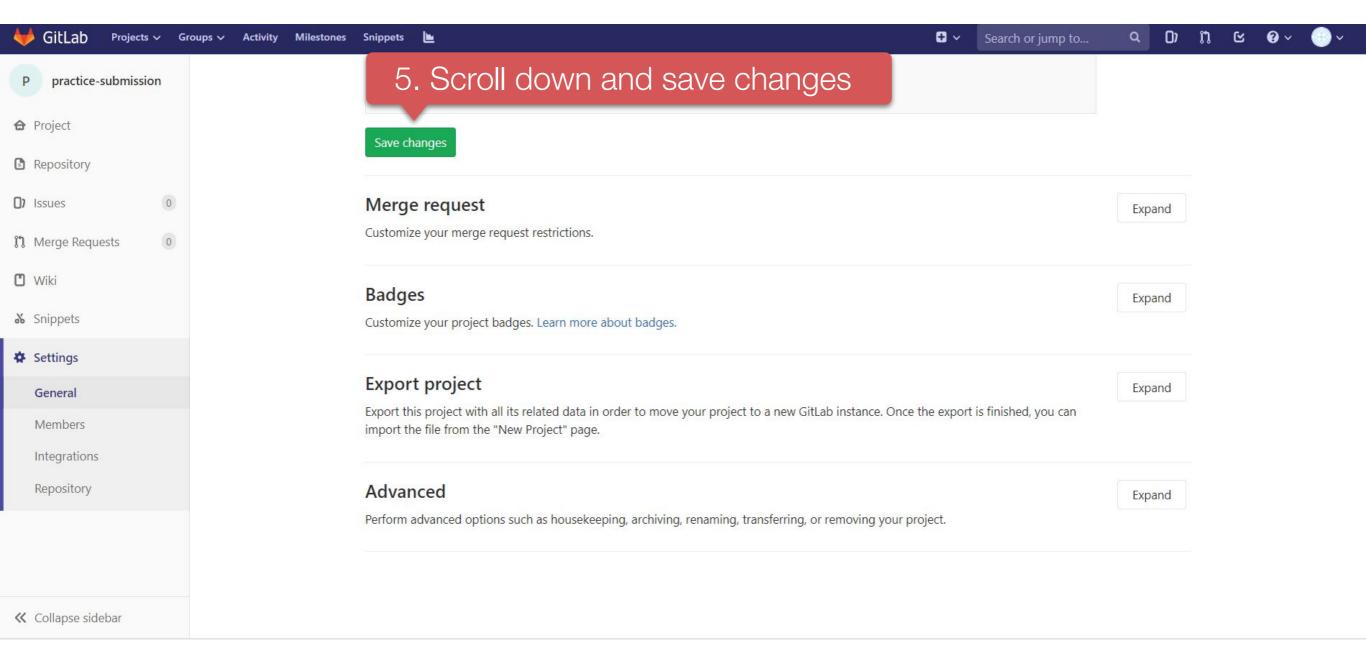
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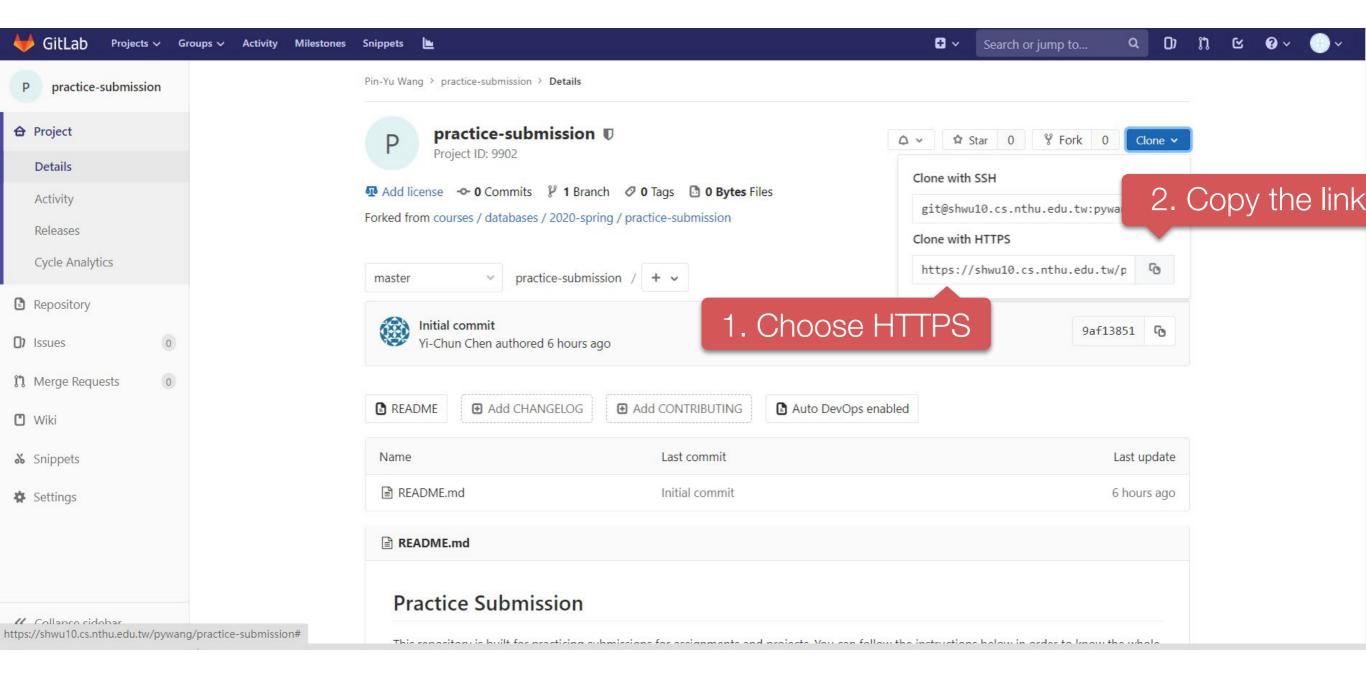




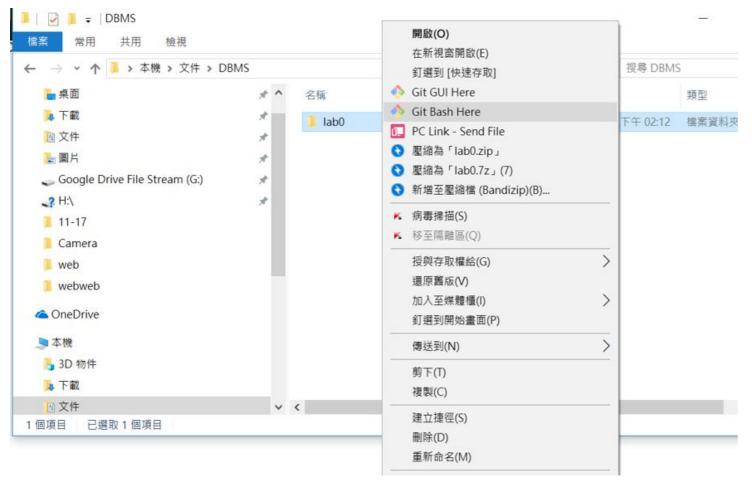




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If You use Windows





```
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ git clone https://shwu10.cs.nthu.edu.tw/ycchen/practice-submission.git cloning into 'practice-submission'...
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0)
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.

yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ ls
practice-submission/
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ ]
```

3. Create a folder to put your repos

```
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ git clone https://shwu10.cs.nthu.edu.tw/ycchen/practice-submission.git
Cloning into 'practice-submission'...
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0)
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.

yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ ls
practice-submission/
yicc 5. The repo has been successfully cloned s/DBMS/lab0
$
```

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```
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFFOV7_MTNGW64_~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git add -A
              1. -A means all files
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your br
        2. Check if your file is added to git
Changes to be committed:
 (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
                    practice.txt
       new file:
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git commit -m "Finish"
[master 93a03d5] Finish
1 file char
             3. Commit your changes
create mode
```

```
## Please tell me who you are.

## Please tell me who you are.

## If you see these message, type git config --global user.name "{name}"

## git config --global user.email "you@example.com"

## git config --global user.name "Your Name"

## o set your account's default identity.

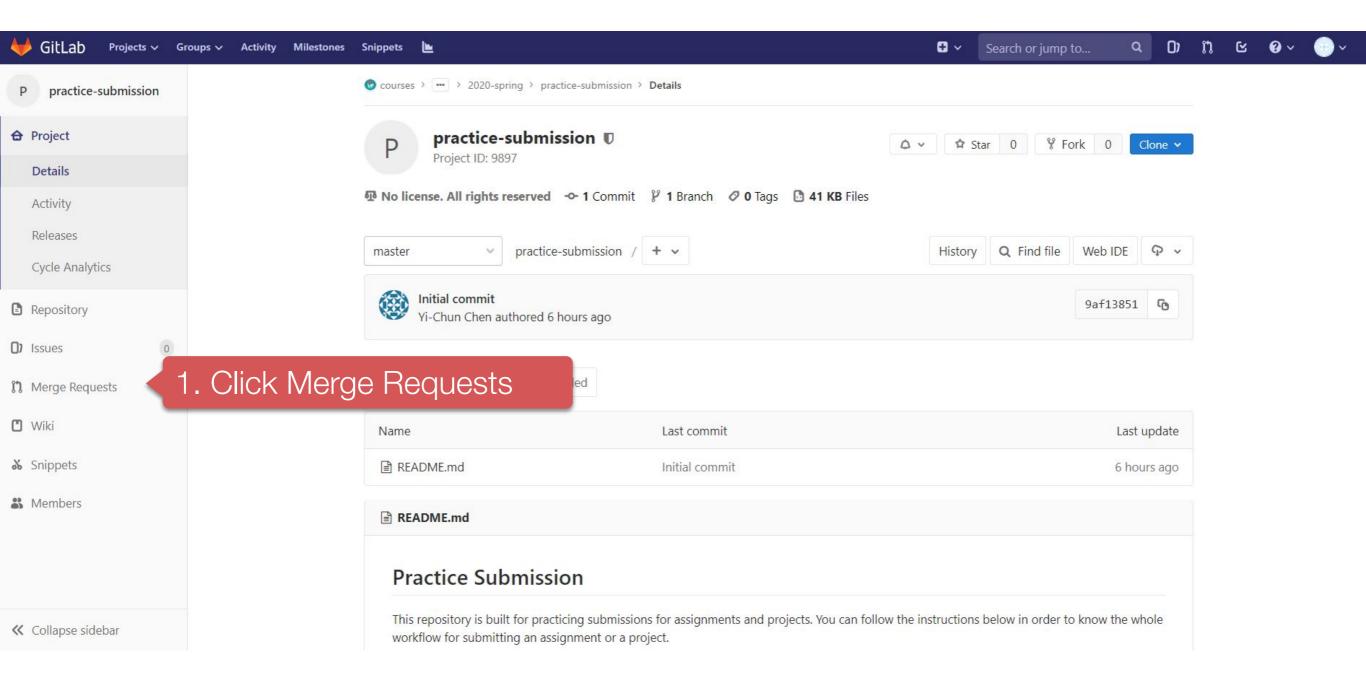
## mit --global to set the identity only in this repositor

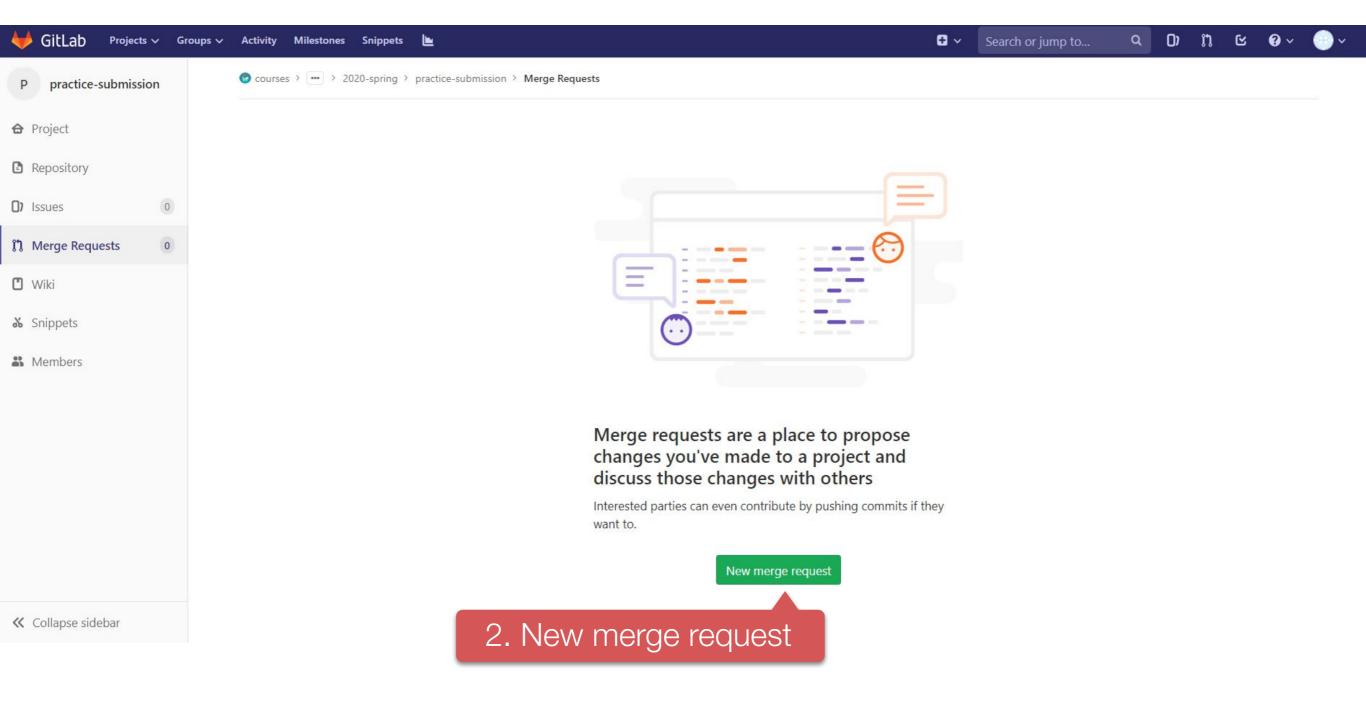
## atal: unable to auto-detect email address (got 'yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7.(none)')
```

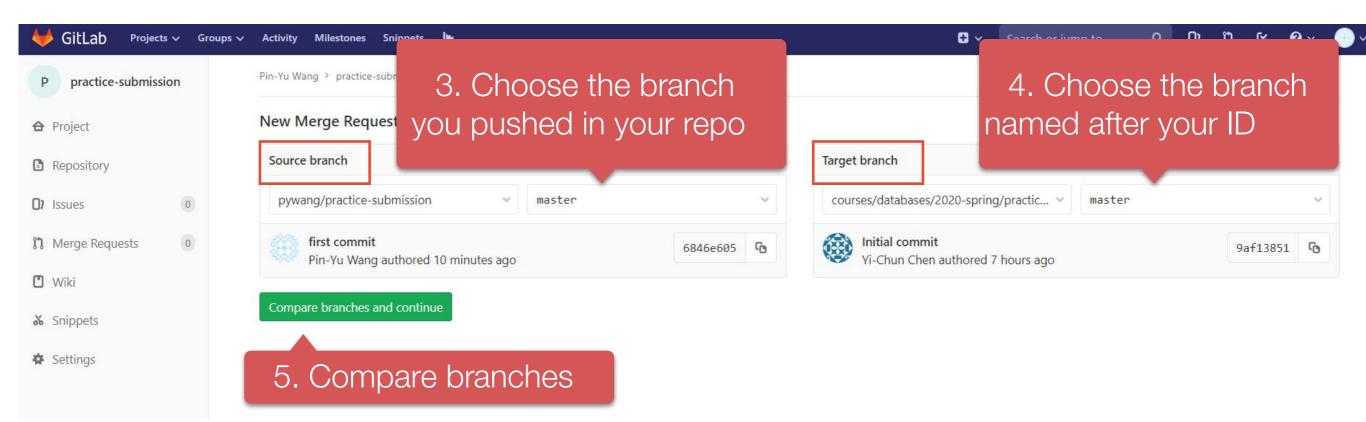
icchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)

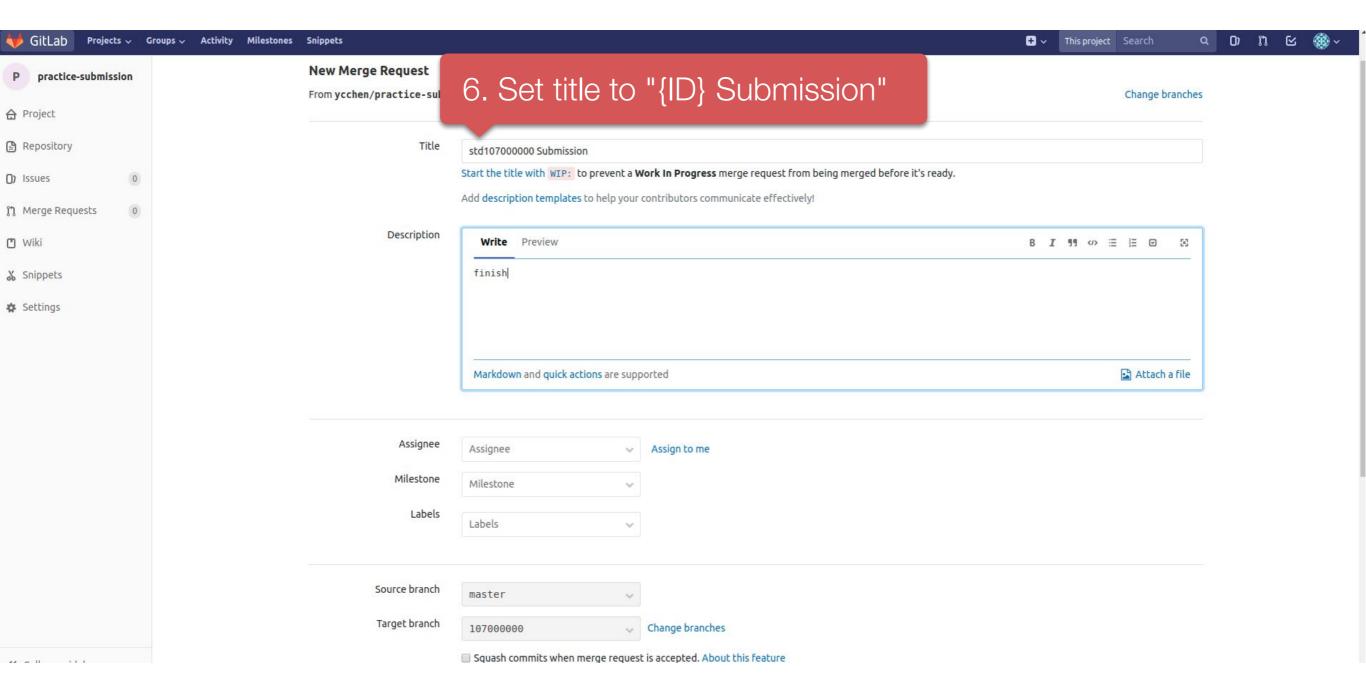
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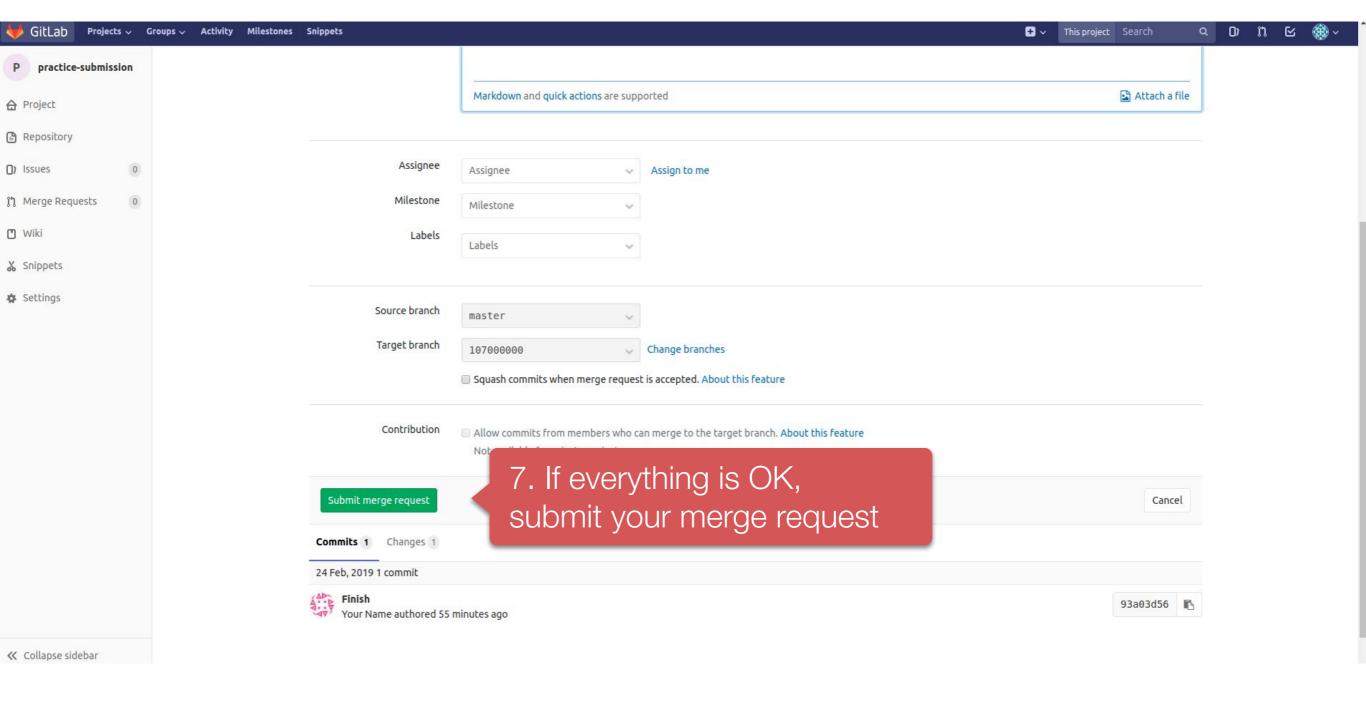
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Reference

- Learn Git branching (interactive)
 - http://pcottle.github.io/learnGitBranching/
- Pro Git
 - http://git-scm.com/book/
- 寫給大家的 Git 教學
 - http://www.slideshare.net/littlebtc/git-5528339