Open Source Programming

Lecture-04
Version Control System / Git

Contents

- Version Control System
 - CVS, SVN, Git, ...
- Git / Github

Dealing with Change

• How do you manage your coursework?

- Modifying existing code (using Q1 for a basis for Q2)
- Backing up working code
- Checking if an idea works (Do I use a Hashtable or a HashMap?)
- Sharing code in group projects

(Bad) Solutions

- Copying (ex: file_main.java, file_tmp.java)
- Copy & Paste code snippets
- Copy entire directories
- Emailing code to people

Open Source Software

Management of OSS

- Linux kernel has thousands of regular developers, millions of files.
- Developers spread over the globe across multiple time zones
- The Linux kernel runs on different processors (ARM, x86, MIPS). These can require significant differences in low level parts of the code base
- Many different modules
- Old versions are required for legacy systems
- Because it is open source, any one can download and suggest changes.

Control the process automatically

- Manage these things using a version control system (VCS)
- A version control system is a system which allows for the management of a code base.
 - A Code Base does not just mean code!
 - Also includes: documentations, build tools(i.e.Makefiles), configuration files, etc.

Version Control System

Version Control System(VCS)

Software(Tool) that helps you

- Manage changes to source code over time
- Keep track of modifications
- Roll back to earlier version if necessary
- Allow team members to work in parallel
- Automate the test and deployment process

Benefits

- Traceability
- Branching and merging
 - Manual merging is difficult and messy
- Rollback to clean safe point

VCS

Basic Concepts

- Check-out the code
- Work on the local copy
- Diff
- Commit your work to the server
- Update
- Conflict

Well-known VCS

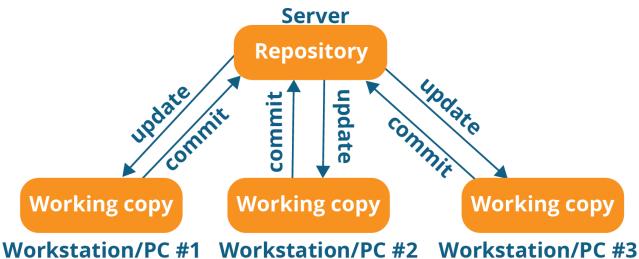
- CVS, SVN (Subversion), Mercurial, Git
- Many proprietary software

VCS - CVS

CVS (Concurrent Versions System)

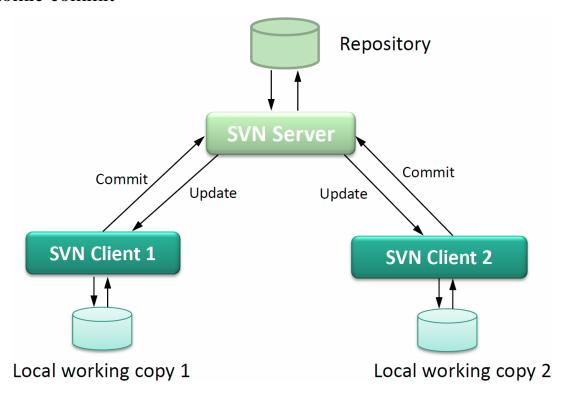
- Concurrent access by multiple developers
- Single repository
- Diff between versions
- Centralized architecture → Problem: "single point of failure"

Centralized version control system



VCS - Subversion (SVN)

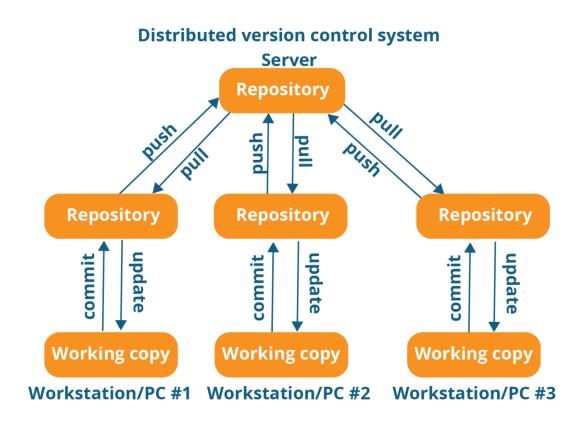
- Subversion (SVN)
 - Centralized: The same as CVS
 - Advantage over CVS
 - CVS keeps track of file-by-file changes
 - SVN manages "revision" history
 - Atomic commit.



VCS - Git

• Git

- Distributed architecture
 - Every contributor has a clone of repository with full history
 - Commit the changes to the local copy



Git

Git Advantages

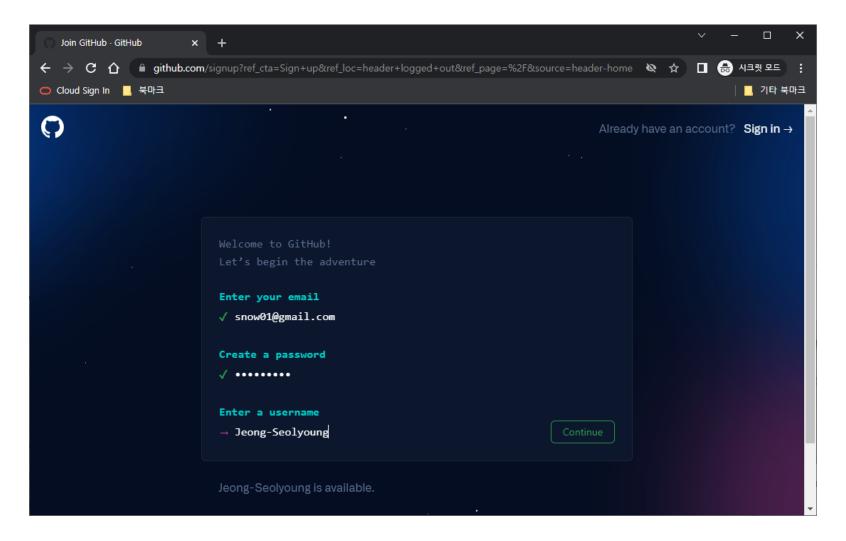
- Speed
 - Very fast operations compared to other VCS (cvs or svn)
- Space
 - Compression can be done across repository not just per file
 - Minimizes local size as well as push/pull data transfers
- Simplicity
 - Object model is very simple
- Large userbase with robust tools
- Git interface based systems
 - Github, Gitlab, bitbucket, etc.

https://github.com/



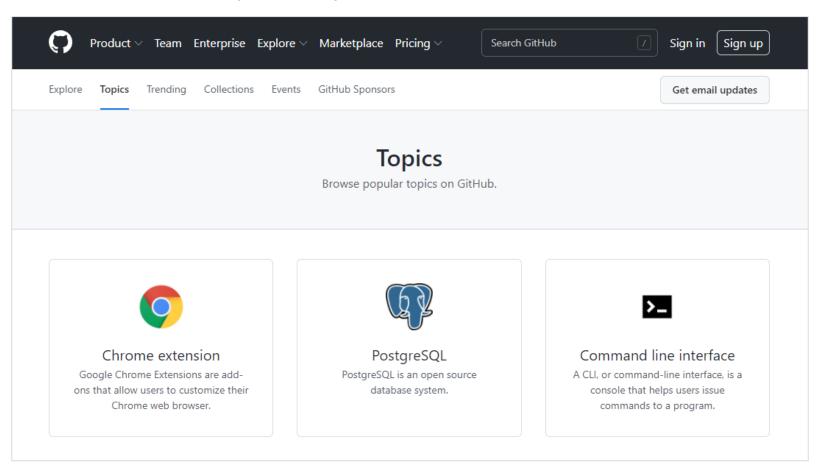
Join Github

◆ Sign up → Create account



Explore → Topics

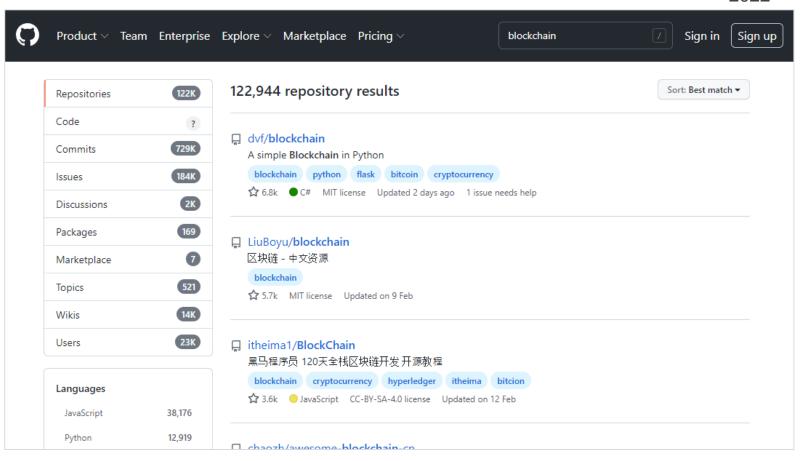
recommended topics / alphabetical order list / ...



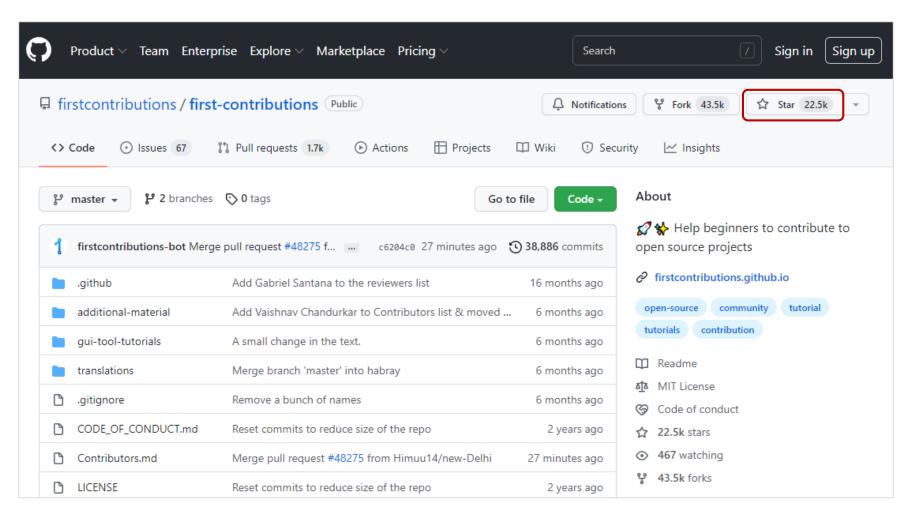
Search topic by language, keyword

- C++, C, Java, Python, etc.
- Blockchain, Andoird, Chrome, Deep Learning, Algorithm, etc.

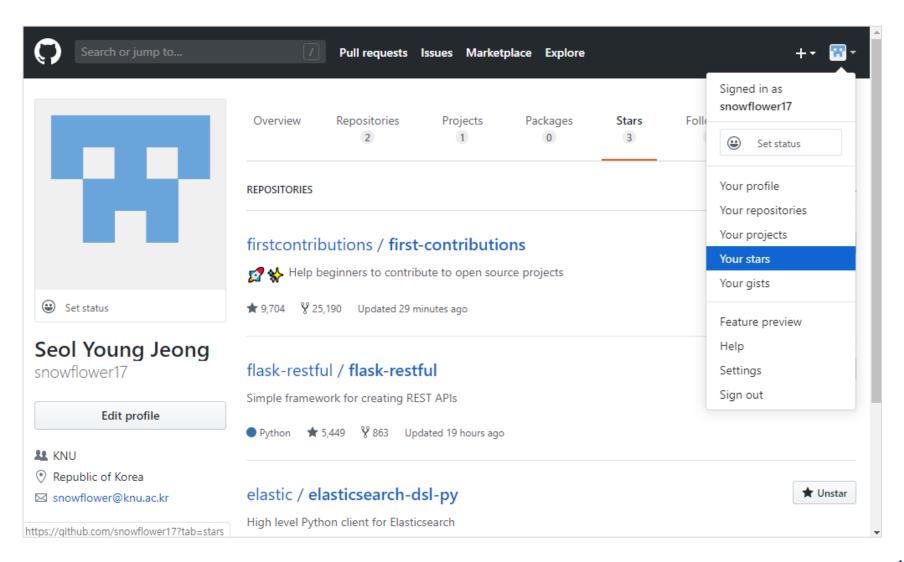
2022



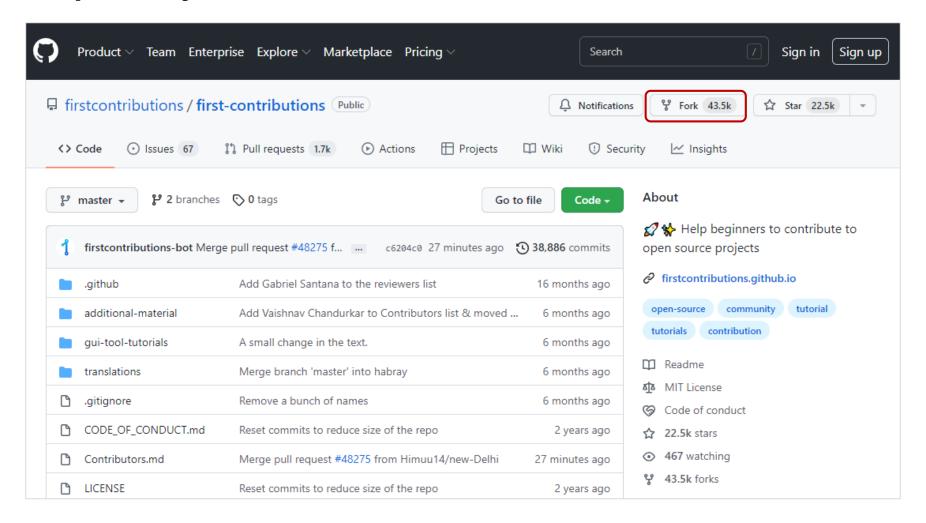
Repository Bookmarking: Repository → "Star"



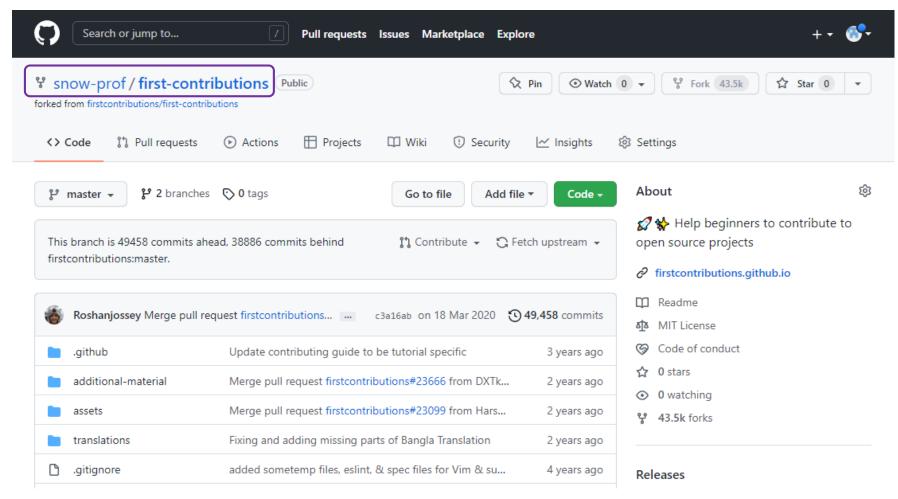
Bookmark list : Your stars



Repository → fork

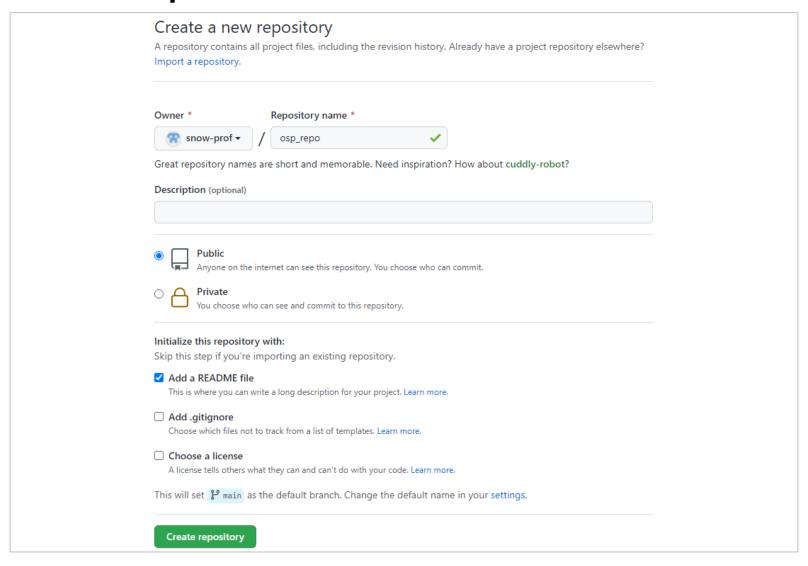


Copy project to my repository

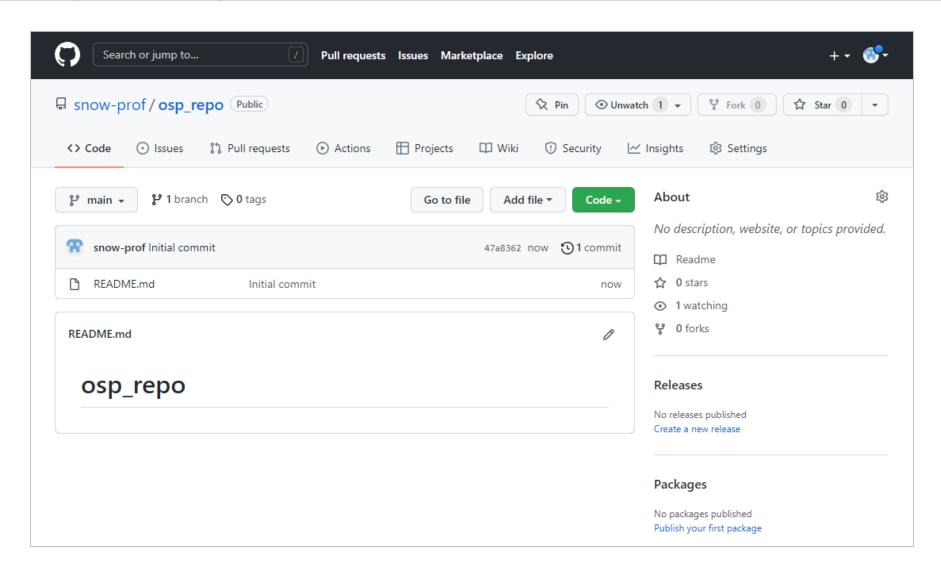


Creating a Repository

◆ Profile → Repositories → New



Repository Created



Install & Setting up Git Client

Upgrade to the latest Ubuntu package

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt upgrade -y (same as "--yes")
```

Install git

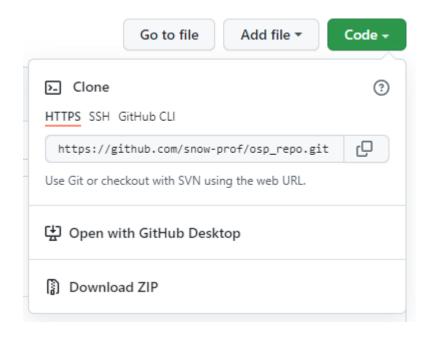
```
$ sudo apt install git
$ git --version
```

Setting up

```
$ git config --global user.name "git username"
$ git config --global user.email "email address"
$ git config --list
```

Clone My Project

- Click "Code"
- Clone / Select
 - Use HTTPS
- Copy the URL string



Come to your local terminal

```
$ git clone https://github.com/.../...git
$ ls
$ cd directory(repo_name)
$ ls -la
```

Adding New File

- Create a new file \$ echo "git test" > new_file.txt
- Check current file status
 \$ git status

```
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Untracked files:

(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

new_file.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

Add your new file to the stage area

```
$ git add new_file.txt
```

Check your status again \$ git status

```
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes to be committed:

(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)

new file: new_file.txt
```

Commit Changes and Push

Commit change to the local repository

```
$ git commit -a -m "new file added"
```

```
[main cc83637] new file added
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 new file.txt
```

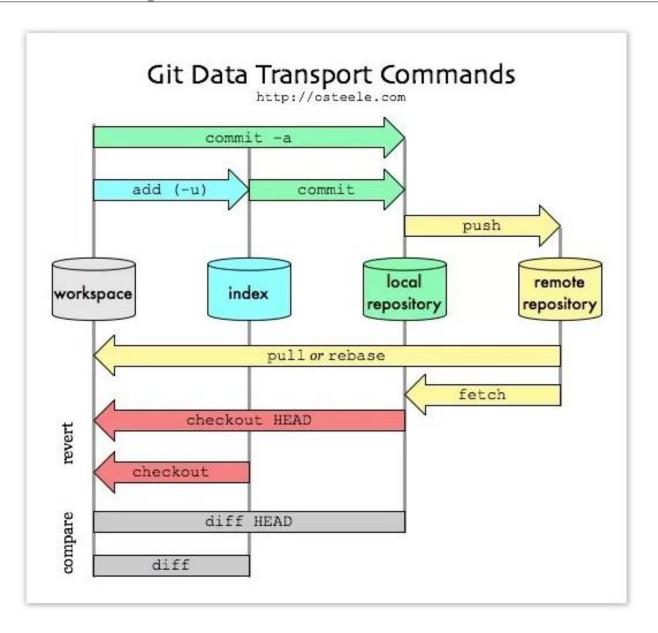
Check your status

\$ git status

```
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
(use "git push" to publish your local commits)
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

\$ git log

Git Data Transport Commands



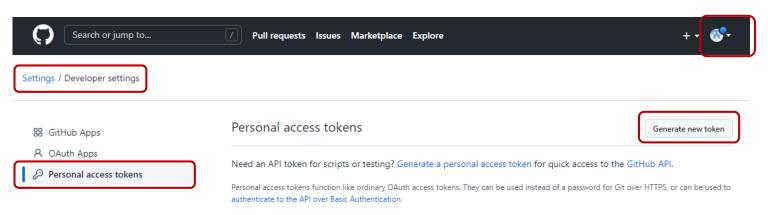
Push to the github

Push new commits to the github remote repository

\$ git push

```
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$ git push
Username for 'https://github.com': snow-prof
Password for 'https://snow-prof@github.com':
remote: Support for password authentication was removed on August 13, 2021. Plea se use a personal access token instead.
remote: Please see https://github.blog/2020-12-15-token-authentication-requireme nts-for-git-operations/ for more information.
fatal: Authentication failed for 'https://github.com/snow-prof/osp repo.git/'
```

(Web) Profile → Settings → Developer settings →
 Personal access tokens

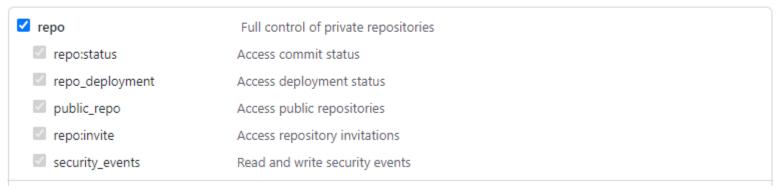


Push to the github

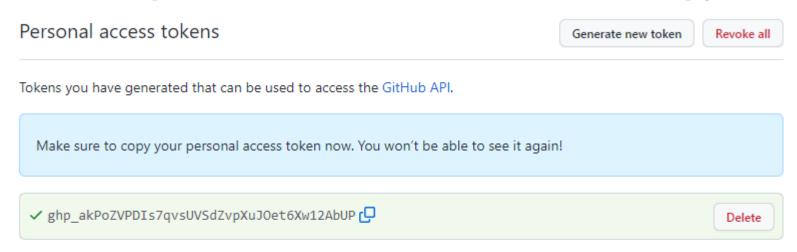
Generate token value

Select scopes

Scopes define the access for personal tokens. Read more about OAuth scopes.



◆ Save the personal access token value! → Copy



Personal access tokens function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication.

Push to the github

Push new commits to the github remote repository

\$ git push

(Web) Copy → (Local) Mouse Right → Paste

Caching Token

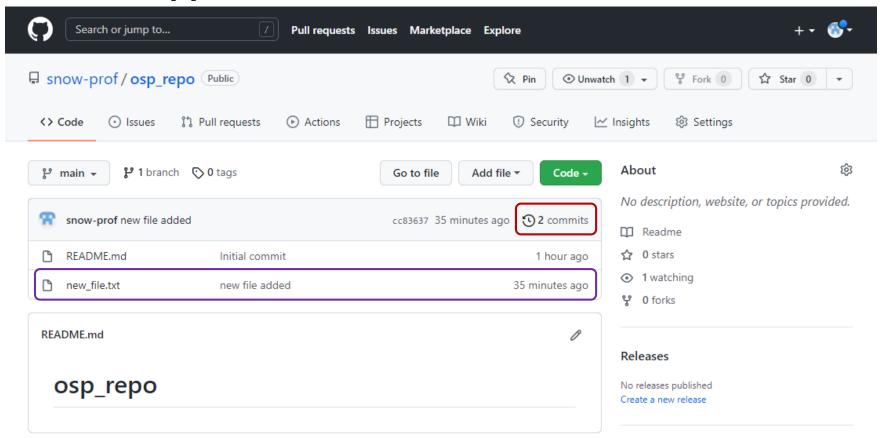
\$ vi .git/config → [remote "origin"] url=https://<user-id>:<token>@github.com/...

```
1 [core]
2          repositoryformatversion = 0
3          filemode = true
4          bare = false
5          logallrefupdates = true
6 [remote "origin"]
7          url = https://snow-prof: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@github.com/
          snow-prof/osp_repo.git
8          fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
9 [branch "main"]
10          remote = origin
11          merge = refs/heads/main
```

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Check Github

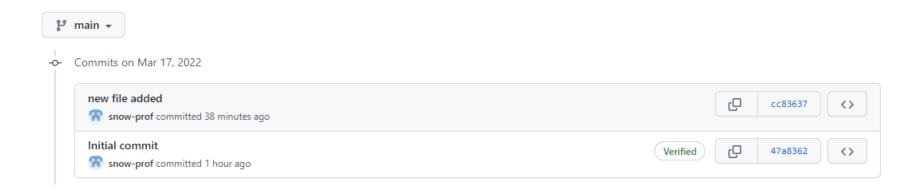
New file appears!



Check Github

Detailed Commit Histories

commits



- Come back to your terminal
- Edit new_file.txt

```
$ vi new_file.txt
$ cat new_file.txt
```

Verify the changes you made

```
$ git diff
```

```
diff --git a/new_file.txt b/new_file.txt
index f6edd6e..d6babab 100644
--- a/new_file.txt
+++ b/new_file.txt
@@ -1 +1,2 @@
git test
+KNU_OSP
```

Check status

```
$ git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes not staged for commit:
   (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
   (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified: new_file.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

Put it to the stage area

```
$ git add new_file.txt
```

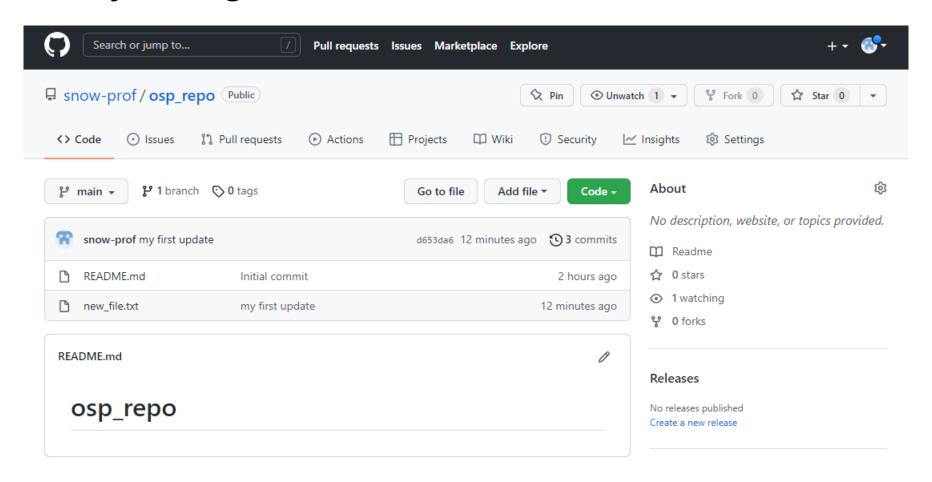
Commit

```
$ git commit -a -m "my first update"
```

Push commits

```
$ git push
```

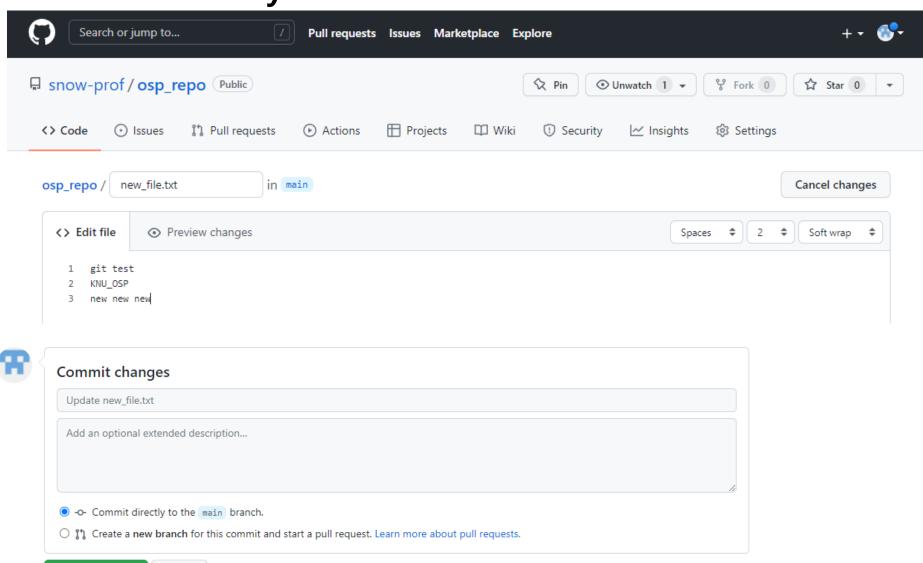
- Apply new commit to the remote repository using push
- Verify from github website



Commit changes

Cancel

You can directly edit a file from UI



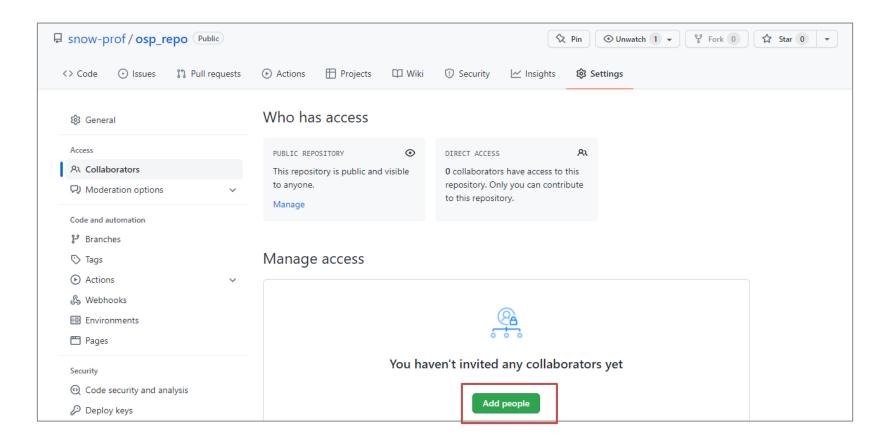
Modifying a File

To apply new commits to your local repository

\$ git pull

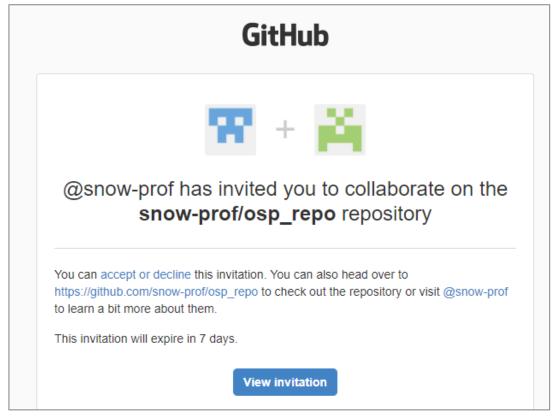
```
$ cat new file.txt
```

- Settings → Access → Collaborators
 - Add people : github id (user name / email)



Collaborator:

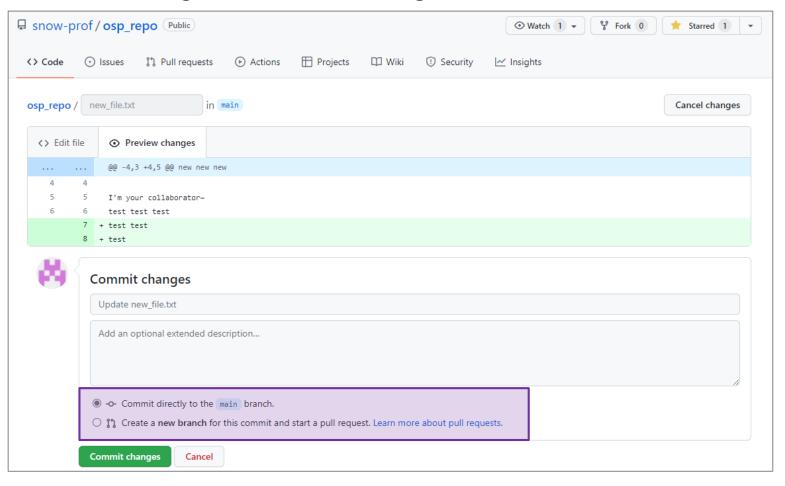
Inviting email



Accept invitation → Repository Star or Fork!!!

Collaborator:

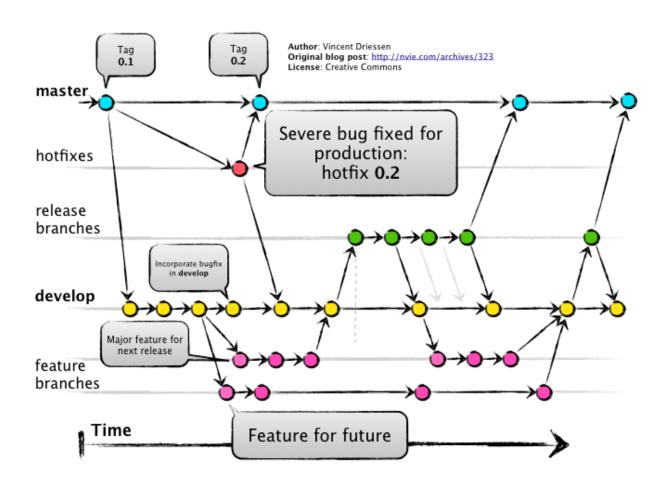
- Change file
- Preview Changes / Commit changes



Branch

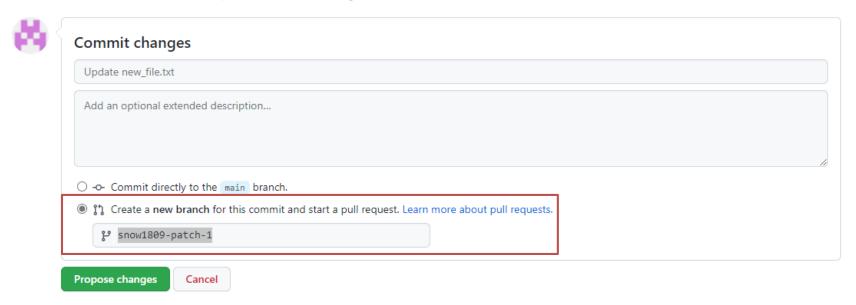
Separate commit sequences

- To test out new features in parallel
- To avoid conflicting with other changes



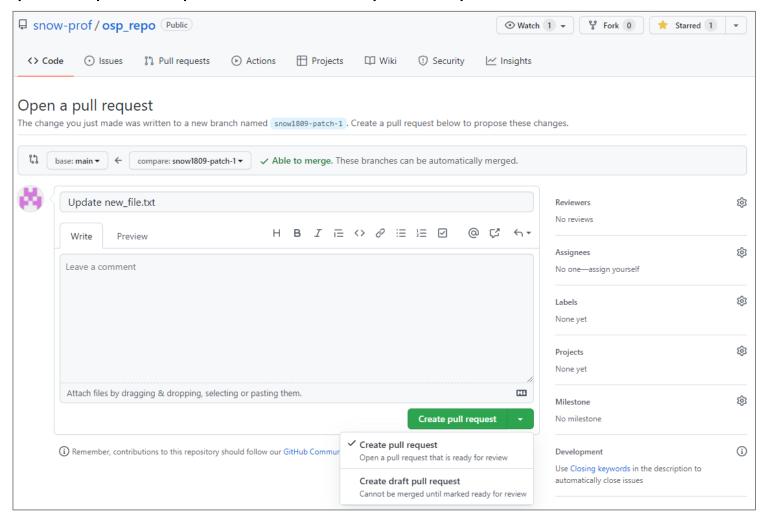
Collaborator:

 Change file → Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request → Propose changes



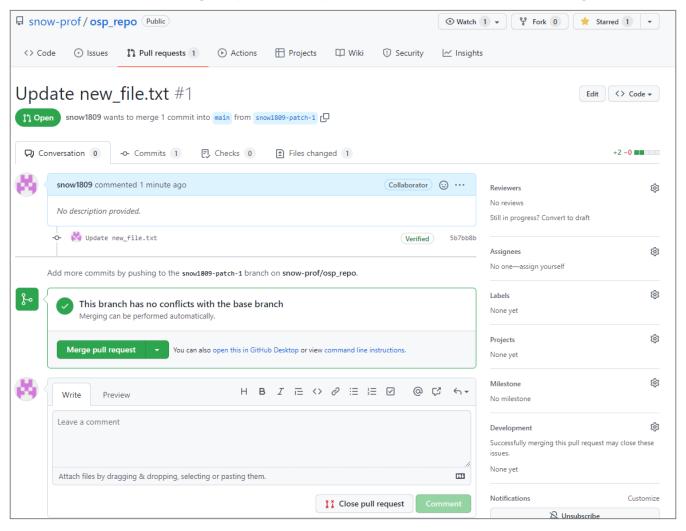
Collaborator:

Open a pull request → Create pull request

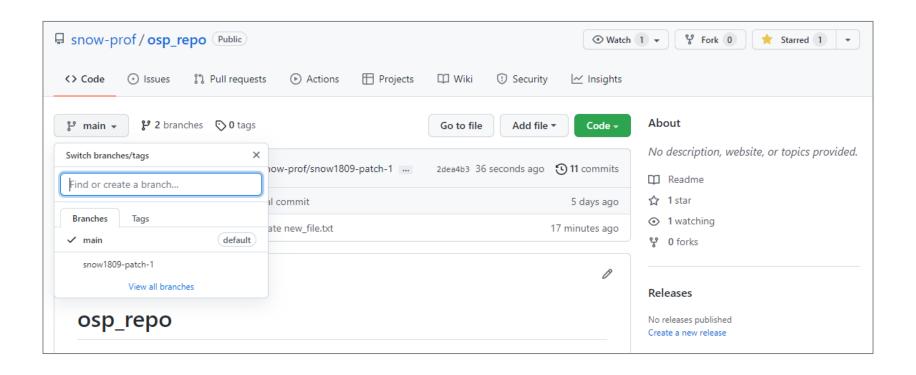


Master:

Pull request → Merge pull request → Confirm merge

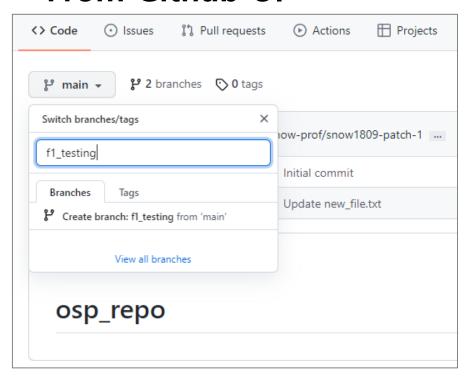


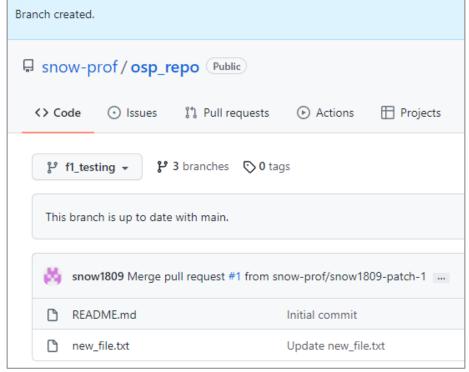
Collaborator / Master: view new branch



Creating a Branch

From Github UI





Creating a Branch

From Terminal

```
$ git branch f2_testing
```

remotes/origin/main

Verify

\$ git branch

List all branches (Local & Remote)

```
$ git branch --all
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$ git branch --all
f2_testing
* main
remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/main
```

List Branches

Pull

\$ git pull

List all branches (Local & Remote)

\$ git branch --all

```
f2_testing

* main
  remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/main
  remotes/origin/f1_testing
  remotes/origin/main
  remotes/origin/snow1809-patch-1
```

Switch to new branch

```
$ git checkout f2_testing
Switched to branch 'f2_testing'
```

List all branches

```
$ git branch --all
```

```
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$ git branch --all
* f2_testing
   main
   remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/main
   remotes/origin/f1_testing
   remotes/origin/main
   remotes/origin/main
   remotes/origin/snow1809-patch-1
```

Create & Add new file in new branch

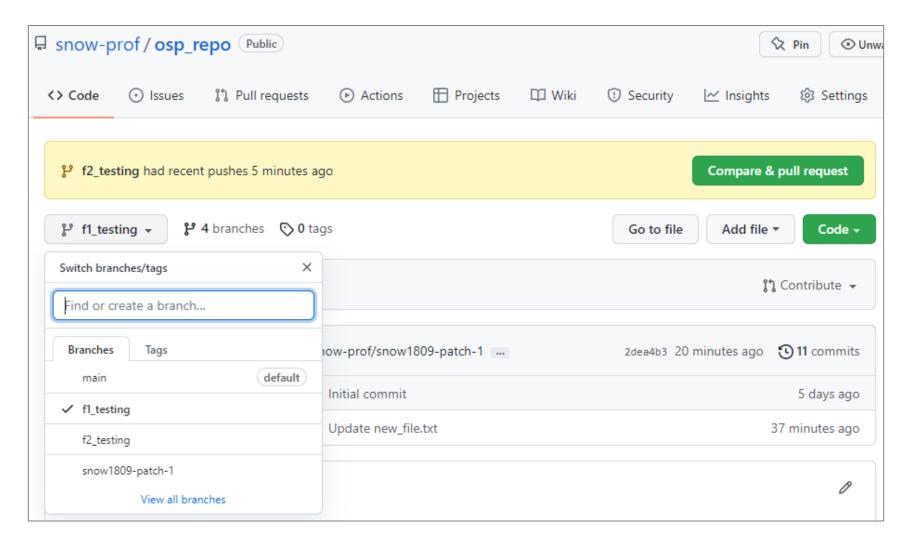
```
$ echo "hello world" > hello.txt
$ ls
$ git add hello.txt
```

\$ git commit -a -m "f2-new file"

Commit & Push new branch

```
$ git push origin f2 testing
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp repo$ git commit -a -m "f2-new file"
[f2 testing 601a67a] f2-new file
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 hello.txt
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp repo$ git push origin f2 testing
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 320 bytes | 320.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'f2 testing' on GitHub by visiting:
             https://github.com/snow-prof/osp repo/pull/new/f2 testing
remote:
remote:
To https://github.com/snow-prof/osp repo.git
 * [new branch]
                     f2 testing -> f2 testing
```

Github UI



Branch @f2_testing

```
$ git checkout f2_testing
$ ls -l
```

• Branch @main

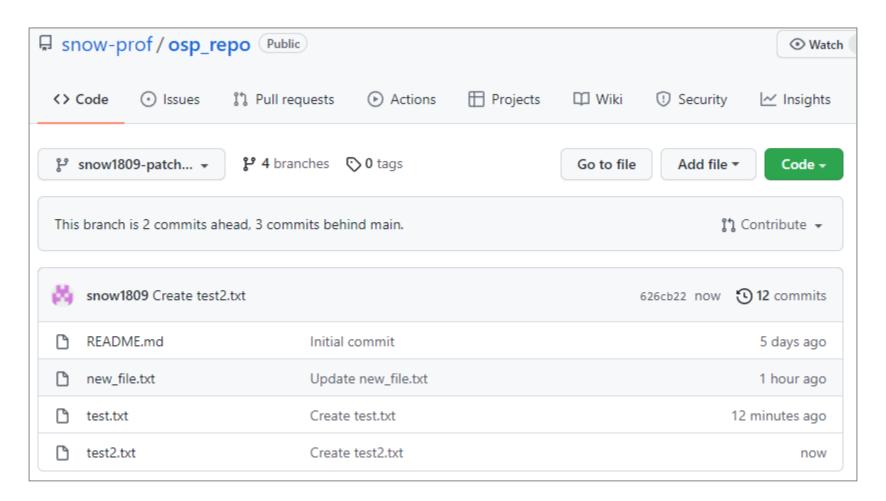
```
$ git checkout main
$ ls -1
...
$ git merge f2_testing
... (Editing message / Exit)

Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.
hello.txt | 1 +
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 hello.txt
```

```
$ git push
```

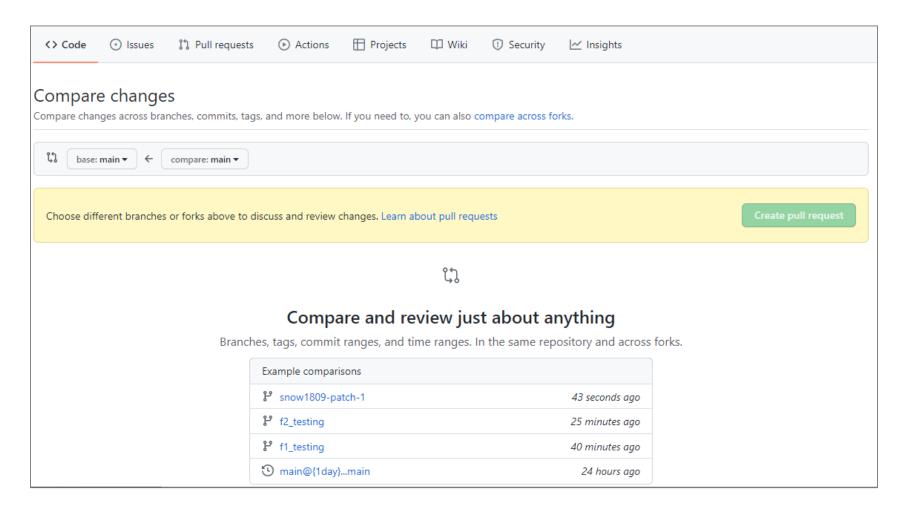
Collaborator:

Create new file



Collaborator:

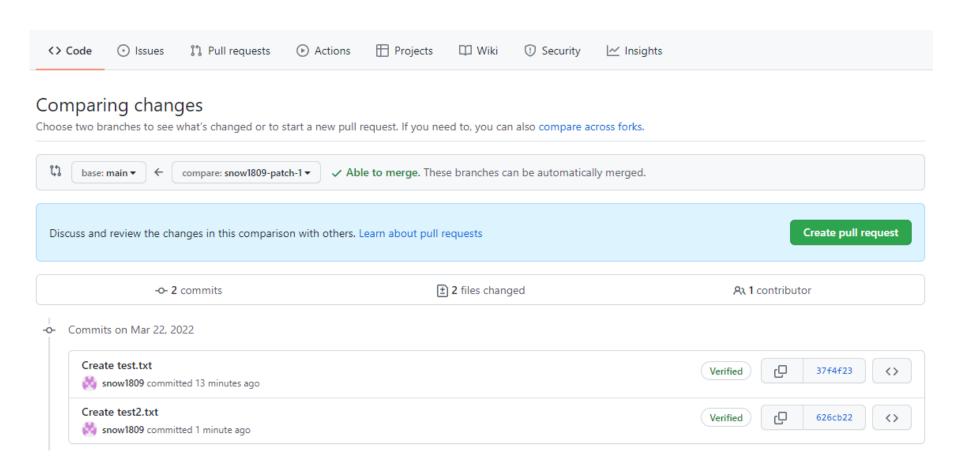
Pull requests → New pull request → Create pull request



Collaborator:

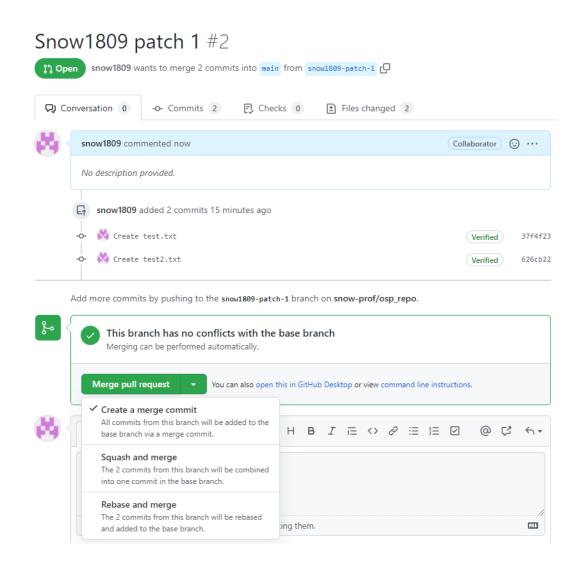
Choose change

Create pull request

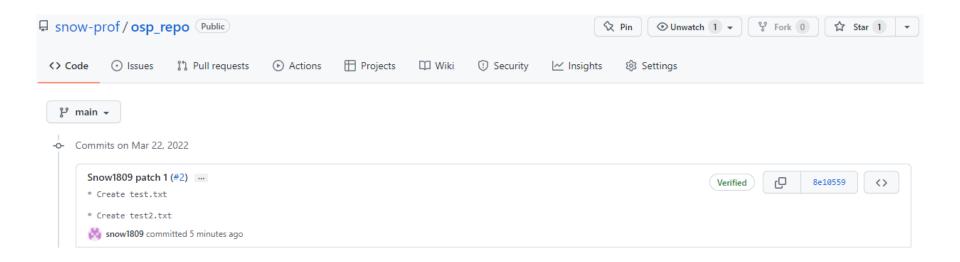


Collaborator:

- Merge pull request
- Create a merge commit
- Squash and merge
- Rebase and merge



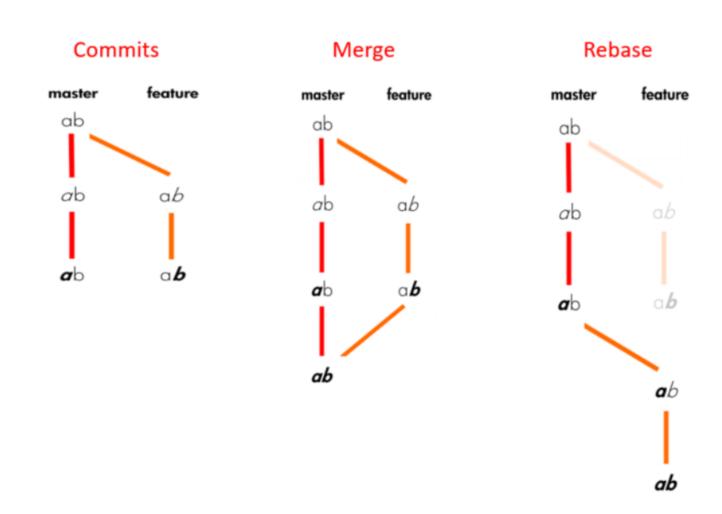
- Master:
 - One merge two files



Merge Branches

Merge vs. Rebase

https://hackernoon.com/git-merge-vs-rebase-whats-the-diff-76413c117333



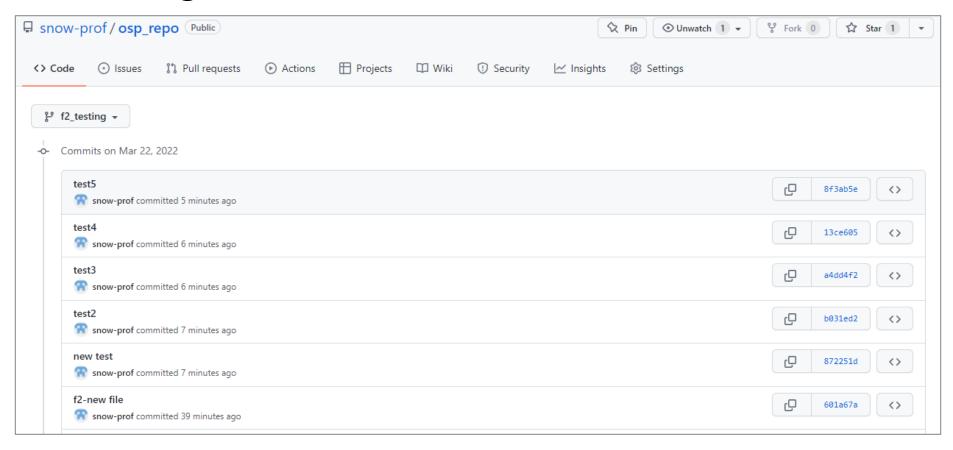
new file & commits & push @f2_testing

```
$ git checkout f2_testing
$ echo "test1" > new_test.txt
$ ls
$ git add new_test.txt
$ git commit -a -m "new test"
... (many commits)
```

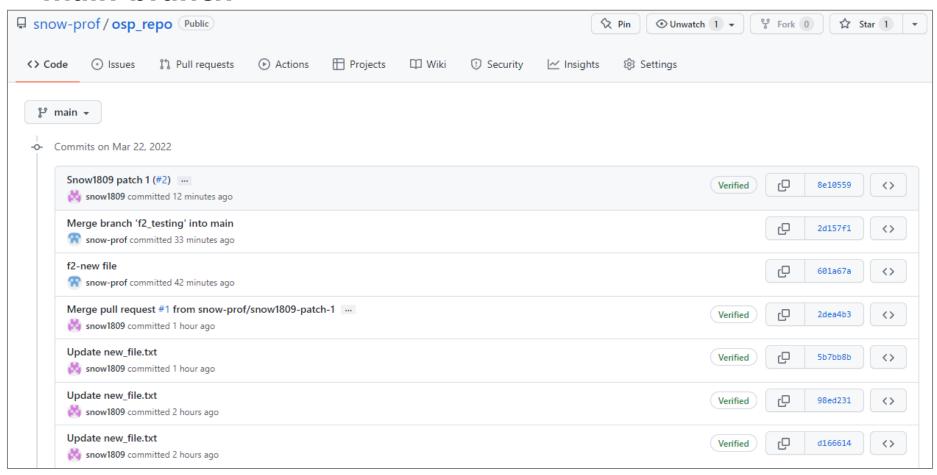
\$ git push origin f2 testing

```
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$ git push origin f2_testing
Enumerating objects: 16, done.
Counting objects: 100% (16/16), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (10/10), done.
Writing objects: 100% (15/15), 1.10 KiB | 1.10 MiB/s, done.
Total 15 (delta 5), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (5/5), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/snow-prof/osp_repo.git
601a67a..8f3ab5e f2_testing -> f2_testing
```

f2_testing branch



main branch



rebase from master & merge

Change base point to current master version

\$ git rebase main

```
First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...

Applying: new test

Applying: test2

Applying: test3

Applying: test4

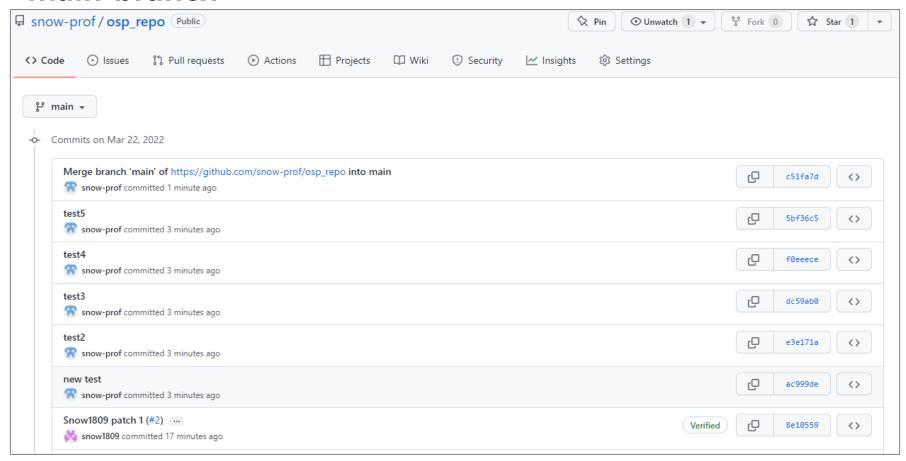
Applying: test5
```

- \$ git checkout main
- \$ git merge f2_testing

```
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$ git merge f2_testing
Updating 2d157f1..5bf36c5
Fast-forward
new_test.txt | 5 +++++
1 file changed, 5 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 new test.txt
```

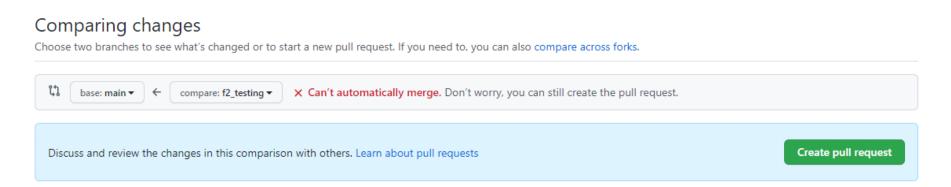
\$ git push

• main branch



Conflict

- If a conflict occurs during collaboration?
- Collaborator A: Editing hello.txt file in main branch
- ◆ Collaborator B: Editing hello.txt file in f2_testing branch
 → Pull requests



Compare & Manually resolving conflicts...

- Co-operation with many collaborators (team-members)
 - In Repote Repository: Push/Pull changes, merge, tracking...
 - "fork" is creating a personal repository

```
$ git remote
origin

$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/myname/myrepo.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/myname/myrepo.git (push)
```

Add Remote Repository

git remote add <remote-name> <url>

```
$ git remote add test https://github.com/username/collaborepo.git
$ git remote
origin
test

$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/myname/myrepo.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/myname/myrepo.git (push)
test https://github.com/username/collaborepo.git (fetch)
test https://github.com/username/collaborepo.git (push)
```

View Remote Repository

```
$ git remote show test

* remote test
Fetch URL: https://github.com/username/collaborepo.git
Push URL: https://github.com/username/collaborepo.git
Remote branch:
   main new (next fetch will store in remotes/test)
Local ref configured for 'git push':
   main pushes to main (local out of date)
```

Get data from remote repository

- git fetch <remote-name>
- none data in local repository, but get all data from remote repository

 You can work in remote repository.

```
$ git fetch test
warning: no common commits
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-
reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 586 bytes | 586.00
KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/snow1809/test
  * [new branch] main -> test/main
```

Remote Branches

\$ git branch --all

git switch -c <new-branch-name>

HEAD is now at b9b6201 Initial commit

Or undo this operation with:

git switch -

```
f2_testing
* main
  remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/main
  remotes/origin/f1_testing
  remotes/origin/f2_testing
  remotes/origin/main
  remotes/origin/snow1809-patch-1
  remotes/test/main

$ git checkout remotes/test/branch1

Note: switching to 'remotes/test/main'.

You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this state without impacting any branches by switching back to a branch.

If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may
```

do so (now or later) by using -c with the switch command. Example:

Turn off this advice by setting config variable advice.detachedHead to false

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Create local branch from remote branch

```
$ git checkout -b test_branch1 remotes/test/main
Branch 'test_branch1' set up to track remote branch
'main' from 'test'.
Switched to a new branch 'test_branch1'
```

\$ git branch --all

```
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$ git checkout -b test_branch1 remotes/test/main
Branch 'test_branch1' set up to track remote branch 'main' from 'test'.
Switched to a new branch 'test_branch1'
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$
snow@snow-ubuntu:~/osp_repo$ git branch --all
    f2_testing
    main
* test_branch1
    remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/main
    remotes/origin/f1_testing
    remotes/origin/f2_testing
    remotes/origin/main
    remotes/origin/snow1809-patch-1
    remotes/test/main
```

Get latest data

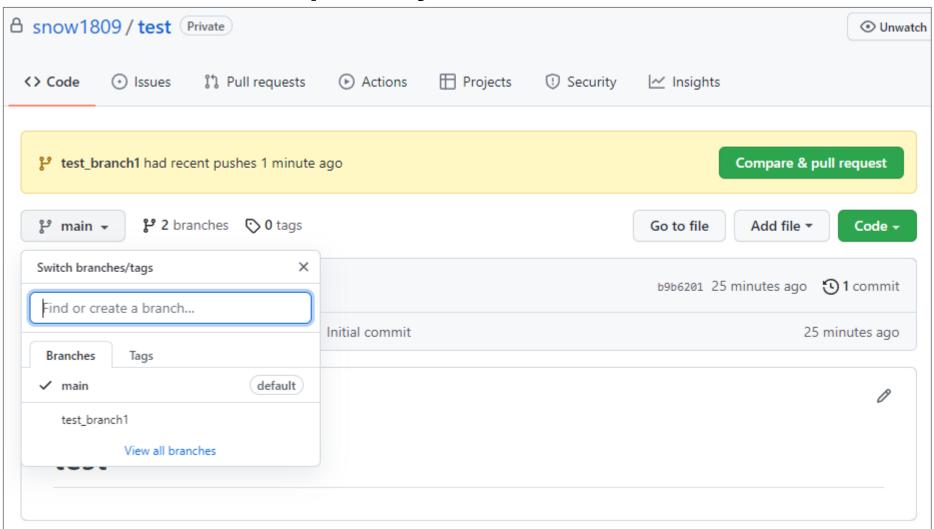
- FETCH_HEAD : head of branch from remote repository
- It is valid after fetch...

```
$ git pull test branch1
From https://github.com/username/collaborepo
* branch main -> FETCH HEAD
```

Modify file & push to remote branch

```
$ echo "new remote file" > newfile.txt
$ git add newfile.txt
$ git commit -a -m "create newfile"
$ git push test test_branch1
```

in Github Web Repository



 It is natural, since you don't have permission to write other's repository.

Push Error

That's why "Pull request" is amazing!

Any Questions... Just Ask!

