



WEEK 2

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TOOLS AND ENVIRONMENTS



Presented by Asst. Prof. Dr. Tuchsana Ploysuwan



Week2 Getting Started with Git

● Week2 Commands:

- Changing code in a Repository
 - **git add**
- Committing these changes
 - **git commit**
- Pushing or Pulling Changes
 - **git push** and **git pull**
- Checking Status, Logs, and Changes
 - ***git status, git log, git diff***
- Getting repository *changes from a remote branch*
 - **git fetch, git pull**

Week 2

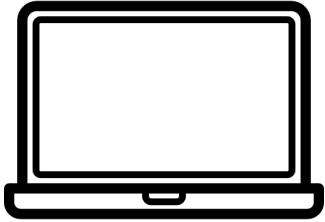
Basic Git Usage

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

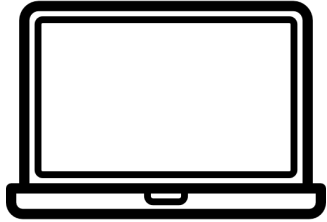
● Basic Git Usage

- Let's cover the basic cycle of a workflow of using Git and GitHub.
- This particular basic example will assume just a solo developer and everything working on the same branch.
- We'll cover branches and working with others on Week 3.

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

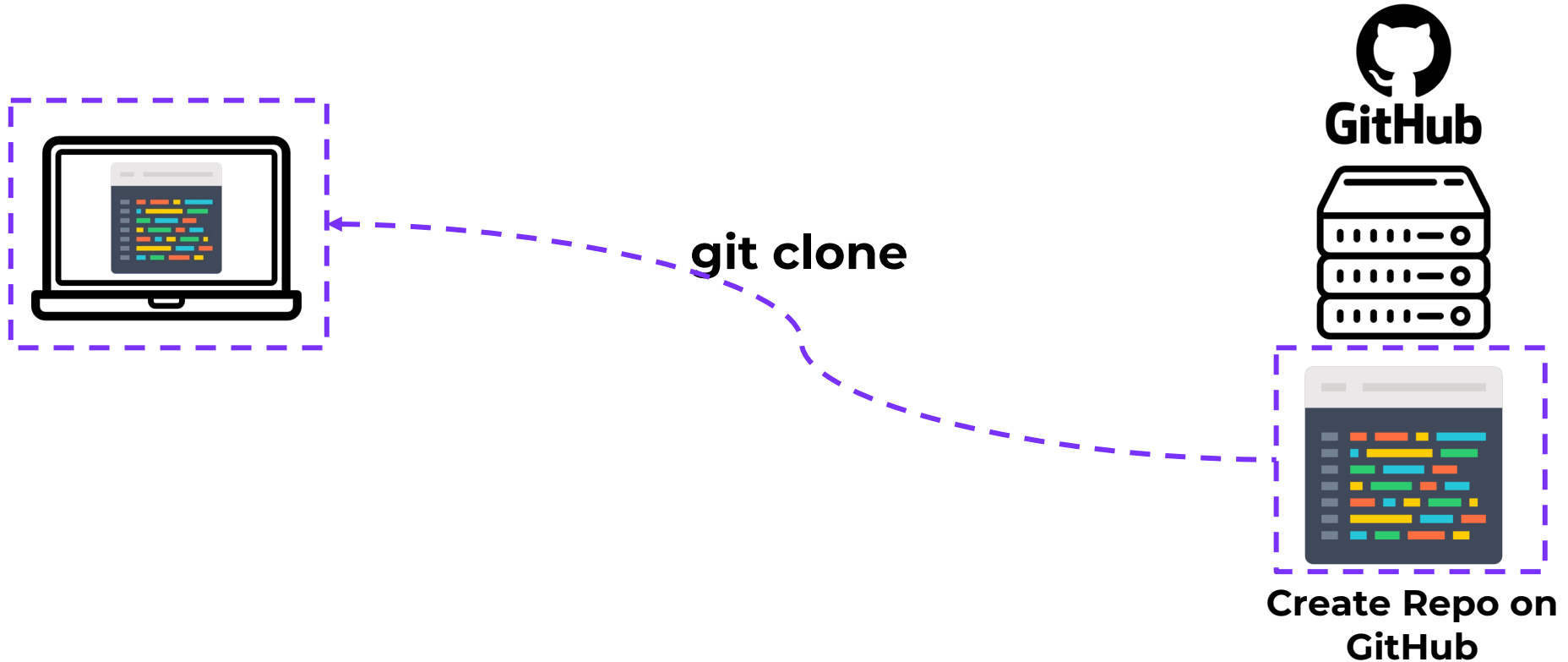


Week 2 Getting Started with Git

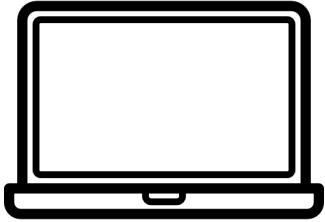


**Create Repo on
GitHub**

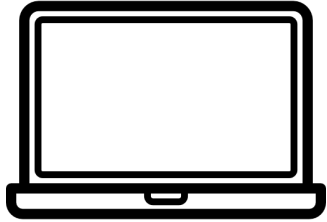
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



Week 2 Getting Started with Git



Week 2 Getting Started with Git



git init



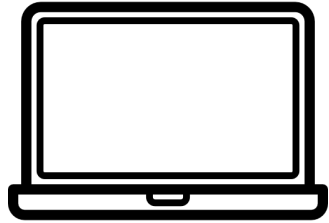
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



git init



Week 2 Getting Started with Git

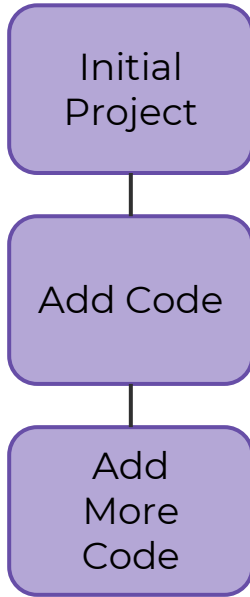


What we need to learn toWeek:

- Git Workflow
- How to tell Git about changes to our code
- How to push changes to GitHub
- How to pull changes from GitHub



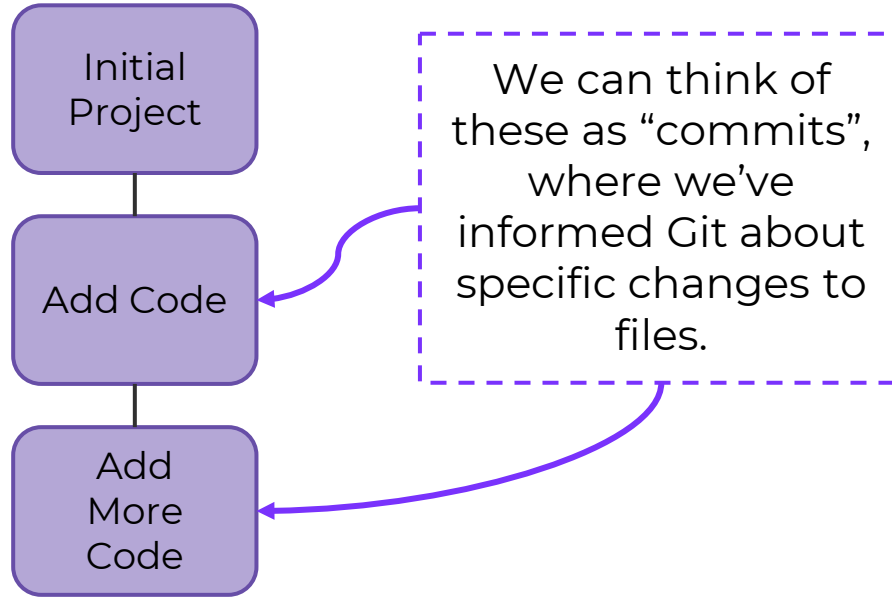
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



Add Code

More Code

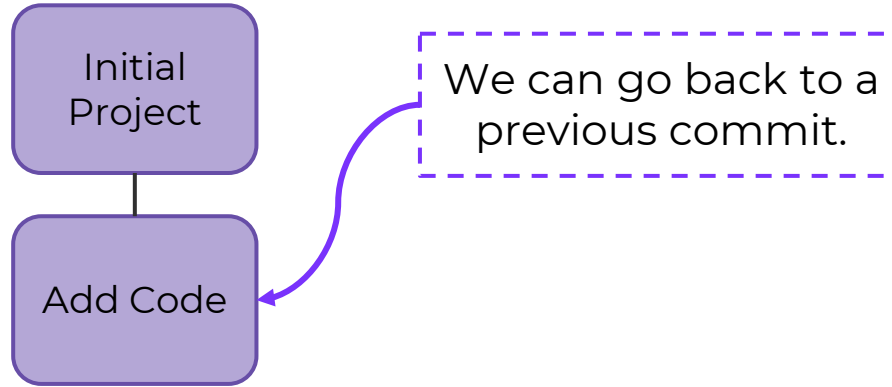
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



Add Code

More Code

Week 2 Getting Started with Git



Add Code

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Initial
Project

Add Code

A Git commit doesn't just pertain to a saving changes in a single file. It can constitute specific changes across an entire **working directory**.

program.py

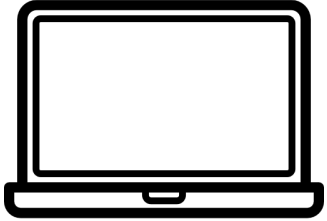
index.html

style.css

Week 2

Add and Commit

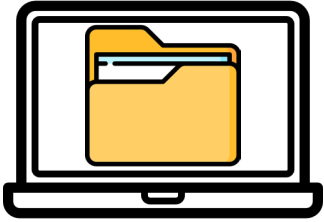
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



git init

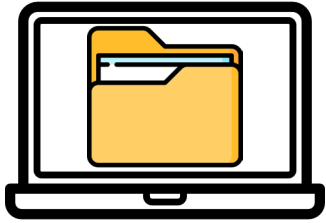
Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



Week 2 Getting Started with Git

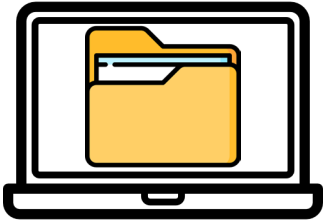
Working Directory



program.py

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



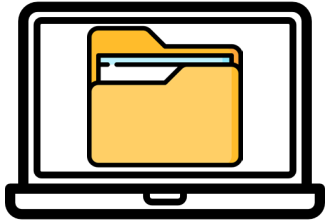
program.py

index.html

style.css

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory

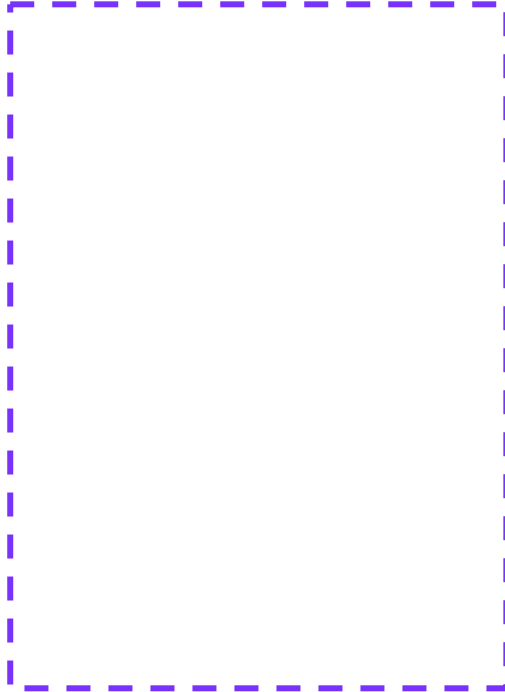


program.py

index.html

style.css

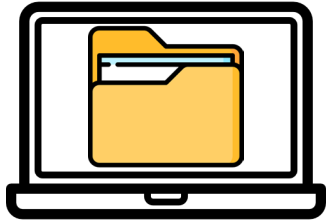
Staging Area



Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory

Staging Area



program.py

index.html

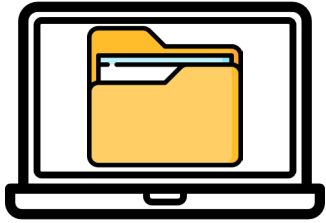
style.css

`git add program.py`

program.py

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

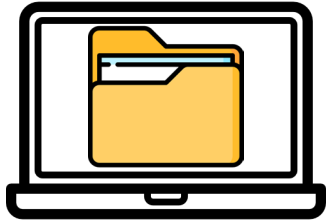
style.css

Staging Area

program.py

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Staging Area

program.py

Repository

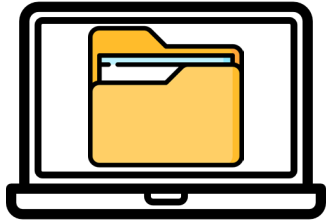
git commit

program.py



Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

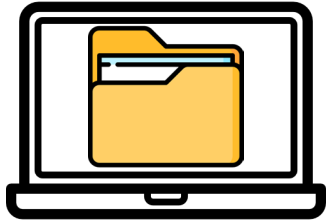
Staging Area

Repository

program.py

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Staging Area

program.py

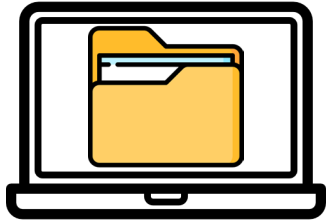
`git commit -m "python code"`

Repository

program.py

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Staging Area

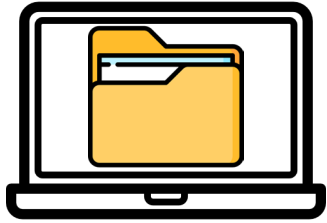
Repository

program.py

“python code”

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Staging Area

git add .

index.html

style.css

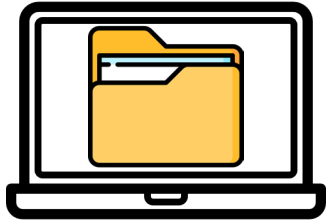
Repository

program.py

“python code”

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Staging Area

`git commit -m "site files"`

index.html

style.css

Repository

program.py

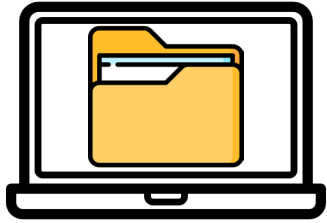
“python code”

index.html

style.css

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Staging Area

Repository

program.py

“python code”

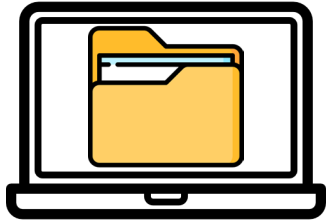
index.html

style.css

“site files”

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Repository

program.py

“python code”

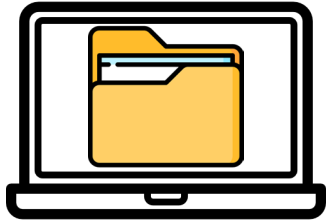
index.html

style.css

“site files”

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Repository

program.py

“python code”

index.html

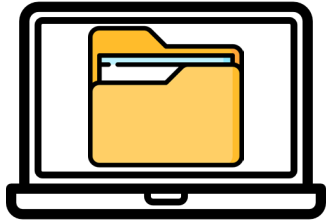
style.css

“site files”



Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

index.html

style.css

Repository

program.py

“python code”

index.html

style.css

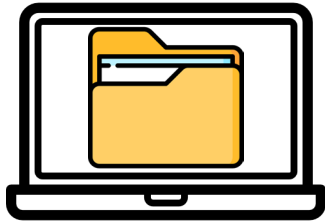
“site files”



git push

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory



program.py

Repository

program.py

“python code”

index.html

style.css

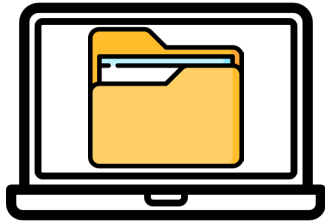
“site files”



Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory

Repository



program.py

git pull

program.py

“python code”

index.html

style.css

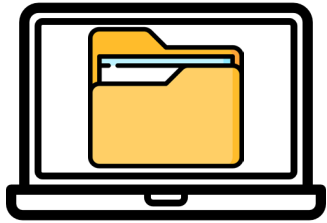
“site files”



Week 2 Getting Started with Git

Working Directory

Repository



program.py

index.html

style.css

git pull

program.py

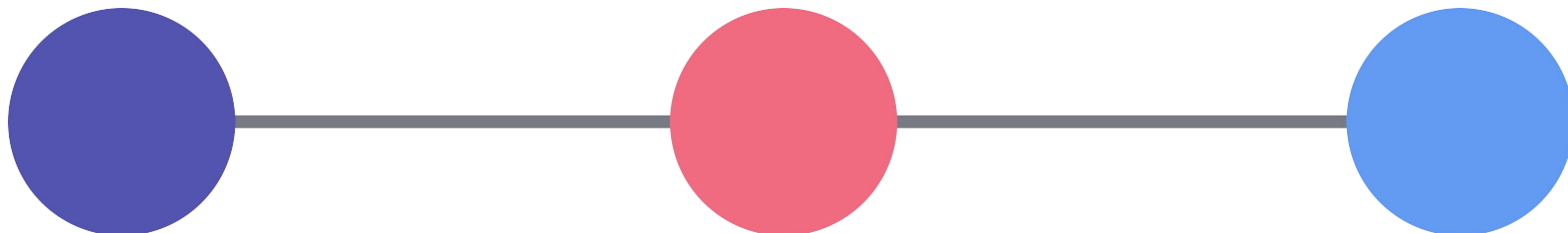
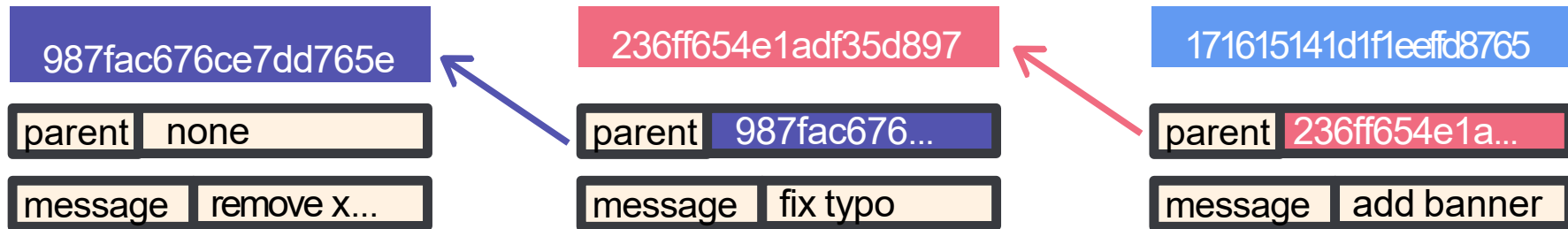
“python code”

index.html

style.css

“site files”





Week 2

Push and Remote Branches

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

- We can check for remote branches with the command:
 - **git remote -v**
- If you run this command on a cloned repo, you will **view** the URL of the remote branch, like the GitHub URL.
- If there is no connection to a remote branch, then you won't see a URL.

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

- We tell git we want to add a remote branch using the git remote command syntax:
 - **git remote add name https://url.git**
- By convention, we call this remote branch the **origin** branch.
 - **git remote add origin https://url.git**
- You then replace the .git URL with the .git URL from the repository you created.

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

- **Important Note:**

- We won't use these commands in the video, but just in case you need them in the future:

- **git remote rename <old> <new>**
 - **git remote remove <name>**

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

- Once we've connected to our remote branch on GitHub, we can **push** our code to the remote branch.
- We tell git to push to the remote main/master branch called origin with the command:
 - **git push -u origin main/master**

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

- **Important Note:**

- GitHub has officially changed the naming convention of its **master** branch to **main** branch.
- You'll see this reflected in the instructions that GitHub provides:
 - **git branch -M main**



Master? Main?

In 2020, Github renamed the default branch from **master** to **main**. The default Git branch name is still **master**, though the Git team is exploring a potential change.

We will circle back to this shortly.

Couple Years Back..



Branch: master



LOCAL
DESKTOP



Branch: master



Improper Reference



Branch: master



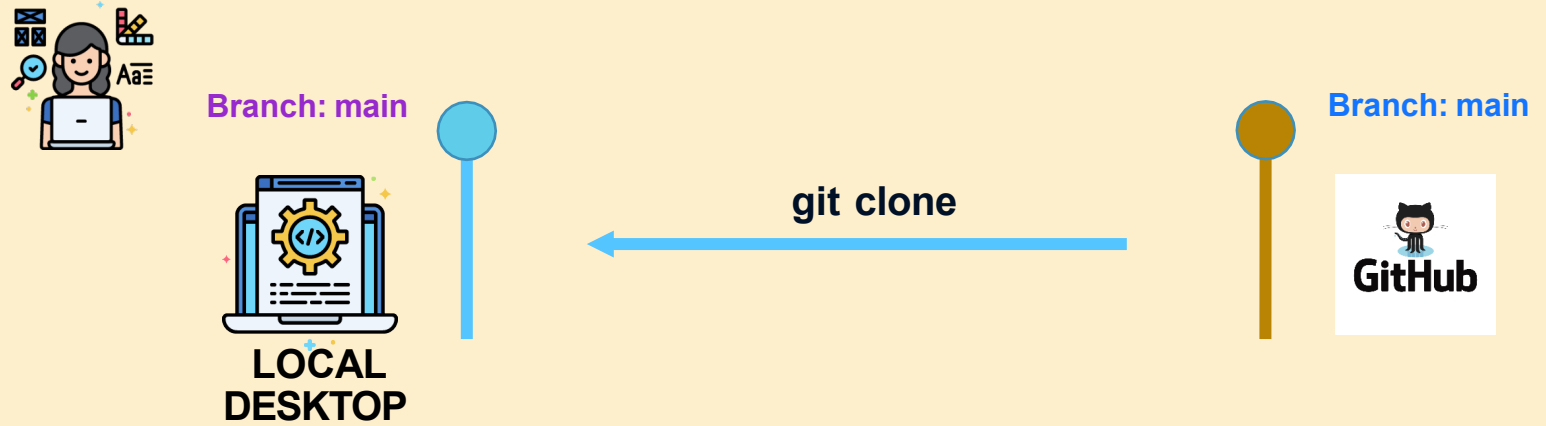
LOCAL
DESKTOP



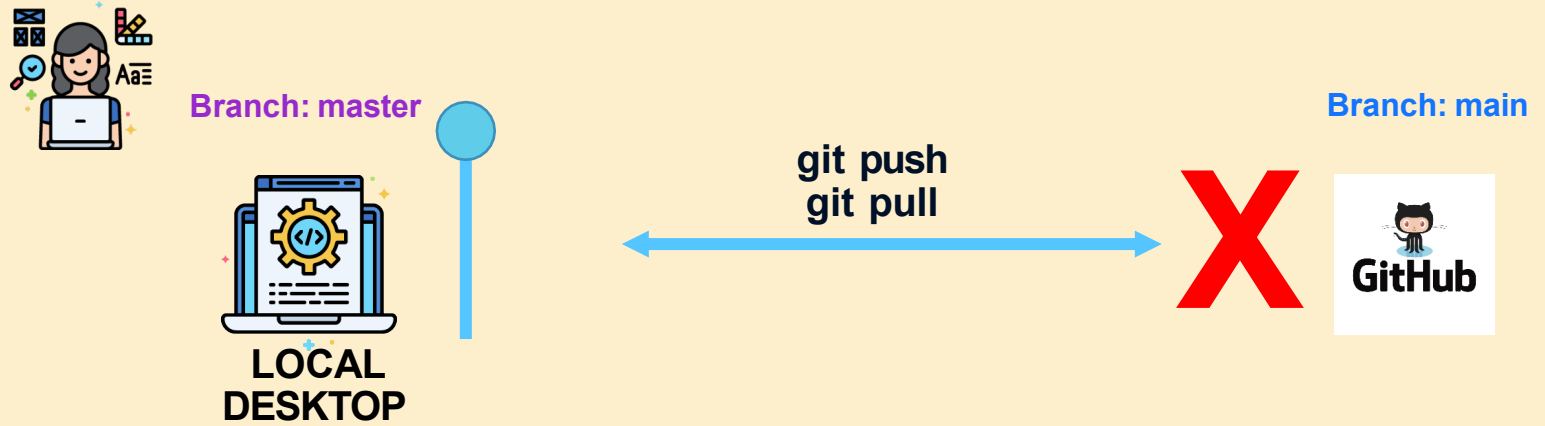
Branch: main



Clone



Local Folder to GitHub without Clone



Local Folder to GitHub without Clone

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

 Set up in Desktop or **HTTPS** **SSH** `https://github.com/saha-rajdeep/test77.git`



Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# test77" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/saha-rajdeep/test77.git
git push -u origin main
```

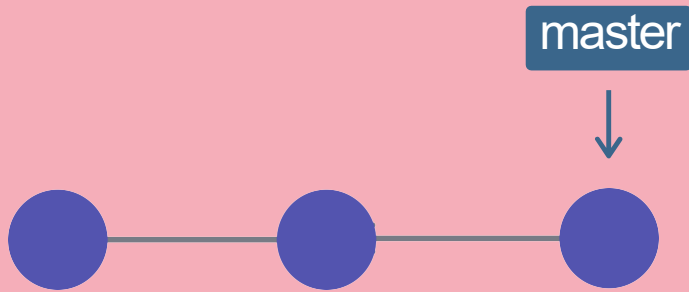


A Closer Look At Cloning



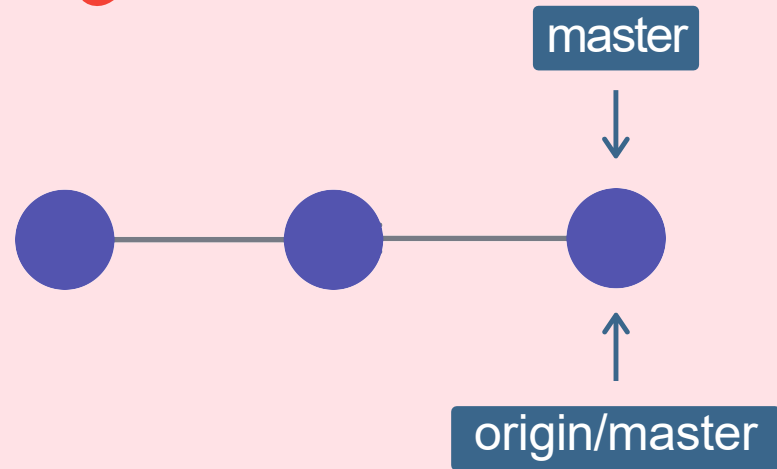
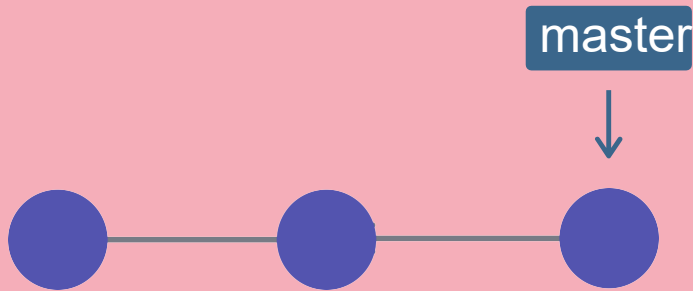
Github Repo

My Computer

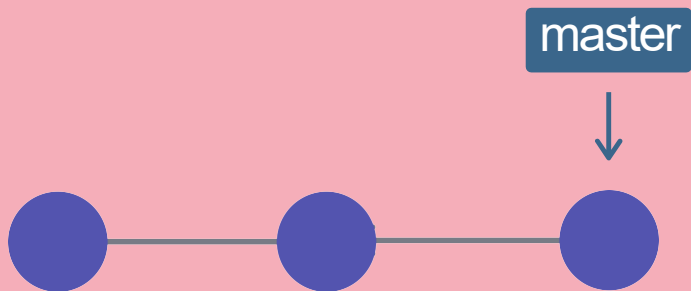


Github Repo

My Computer

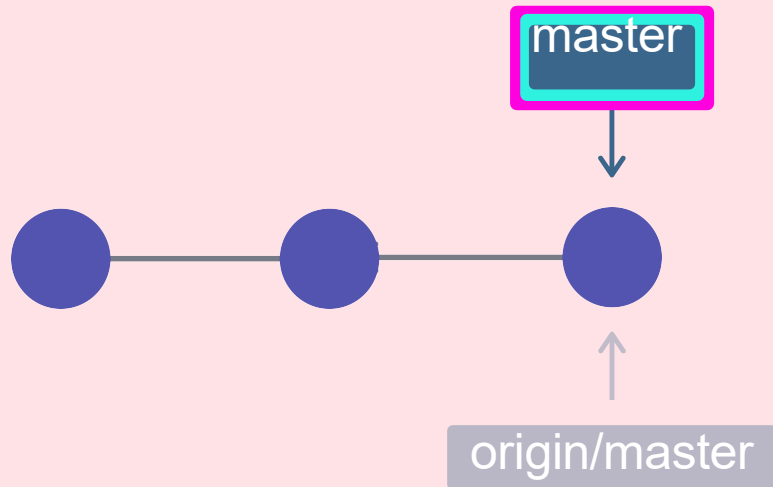


Github Repo



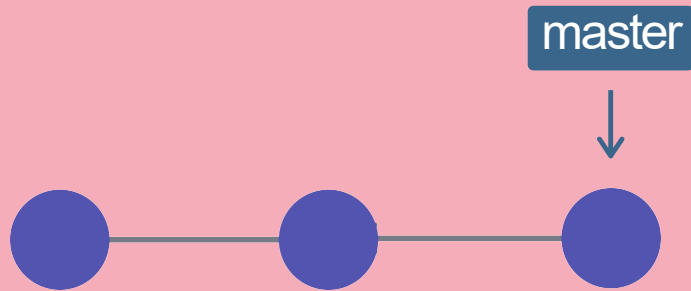
My Computer

A regular branch reference.
I can move this around myself.

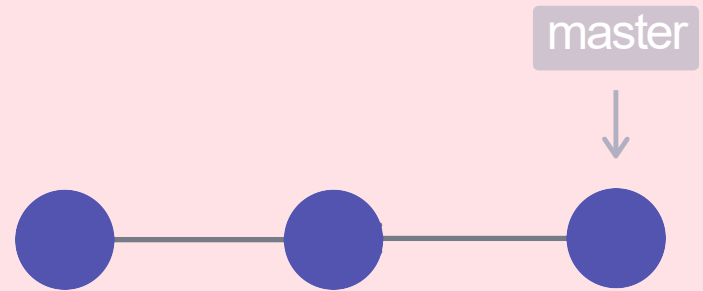


Github Repo

My Computer



This is a "Remote Tracking Branch". It's a reference to the state of the master branch on the remote. I can't move this myself. It's like a bookmark pointing to the last known commit on the master branch on origin



origin/master



Remote Branches

Run `git branch -r` to view the remote branches our local repository knows about.

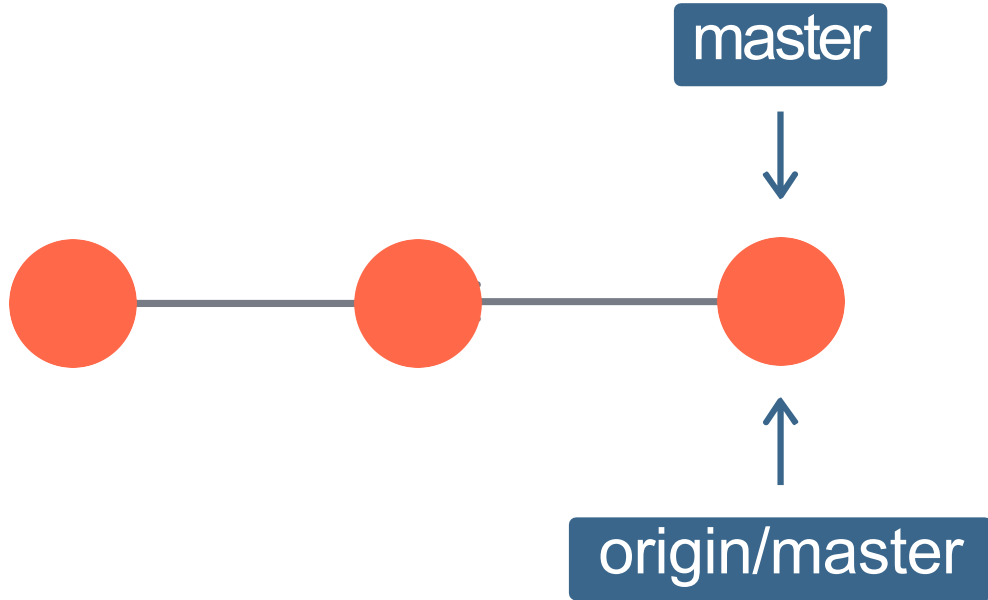


```
git branch -r
```

```
origin/HEAD -> origin/main  
origin/main
```

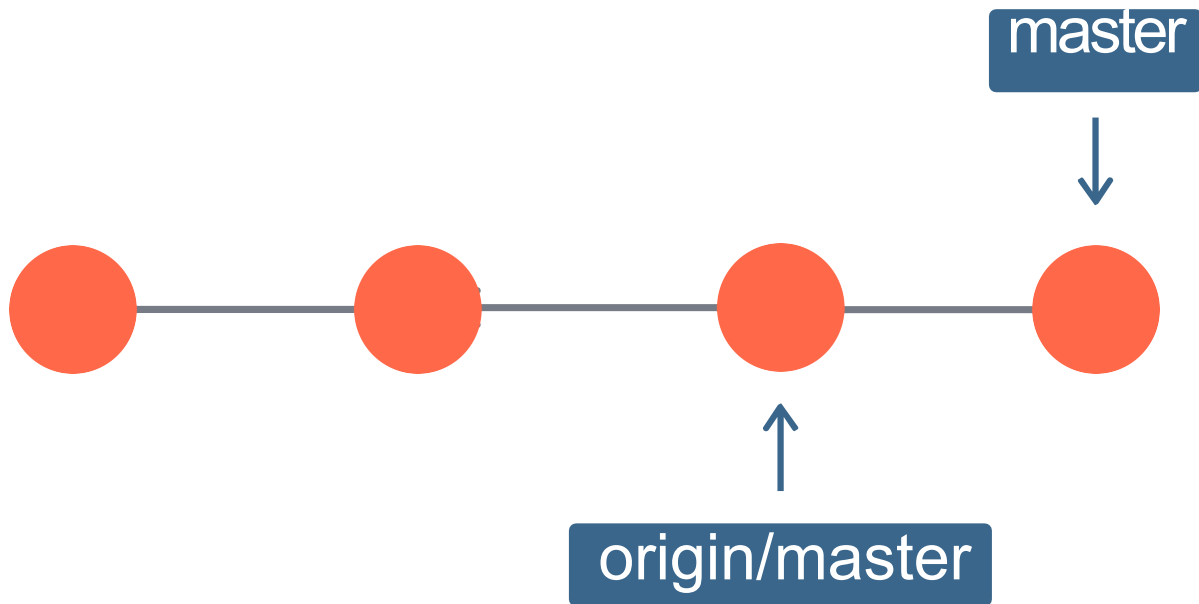


My Computer



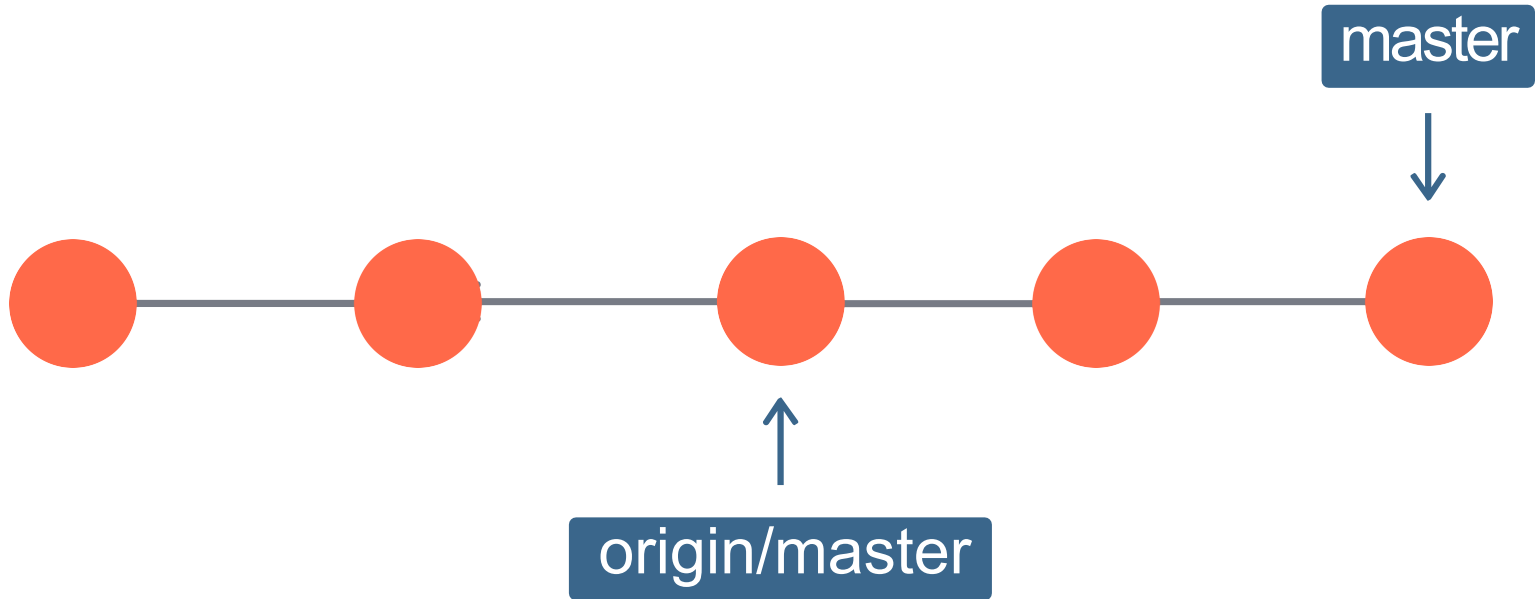
My Computer

I make a new commit locally. My master branch reference updates, like always.



The remote reference stays the same

My Computer



Remote reference doesn't move!



When I run git status



```
> git status
```

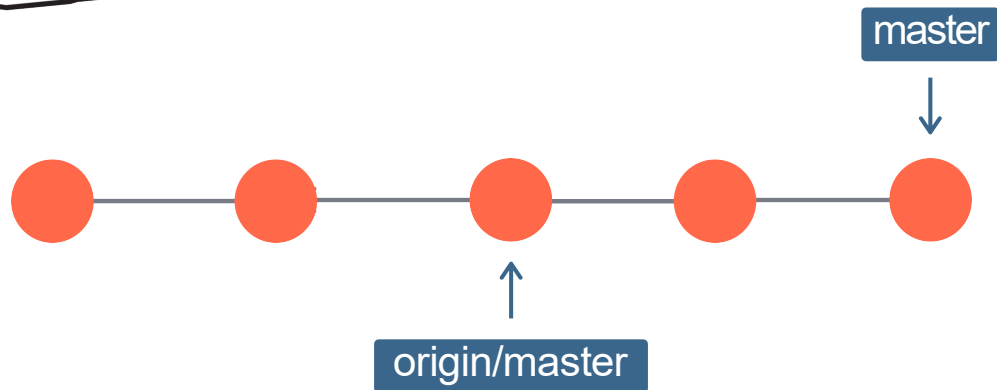
```
On branch master
```

```
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 2  
commits.
```

```
(use "git push" to publish your local commits)
```




hmm...what did this
project look like when I
first cloned this repo?





You can checkout these remote branch pointers



```
> git checkout origin/master
```

Note: switching to 'origin/master'.

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 blah blah blah

Detached HEAD! Don't panic. It's fine.





Remote Branches

Once you've cloned a repository, we have all the data and Git history for the project at that moment in time.

However, that does not mean it's all in my workspace!

The github repo has a branch called puppies, but when I run `git branch` I don't see it on my machine! All I see is the master branch. What's going on?

A dark-themed terminal window with three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top left corner. The terminal displays the command `git branch` and its output, which is `*master`. The asterisk and the word 'master' are in green, indicating the current branch.

```
git branch
*master
```



Week 2

Git Log

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

- Before we jump into using git fetch and git pull, let's quickly show you how to use **git log**.
- The **git log** command will show a list of all the commits made to a repository, including the hash, message, and metadata.
- Think of it as the history of a repo.


Week 2

Fetch and Pull

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

- There are two options of getting repository changes from a remote branch (like the remote branch on GitHub).
 - **git pull**
 - **git fetch**

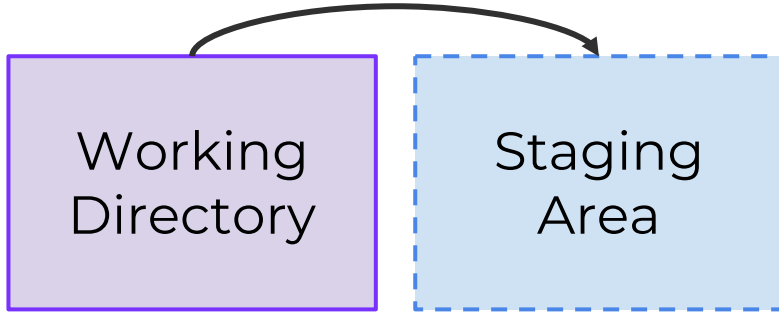
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



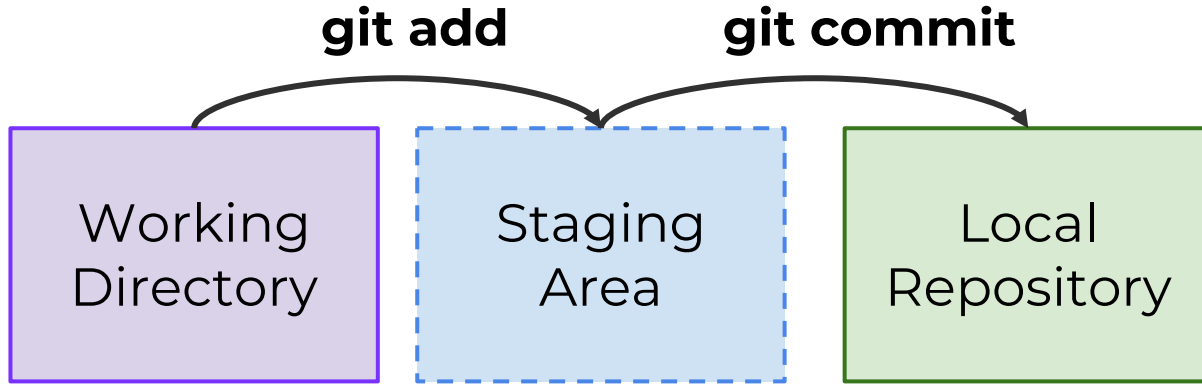
Working
Directory

Week 2 Getting Started with Git

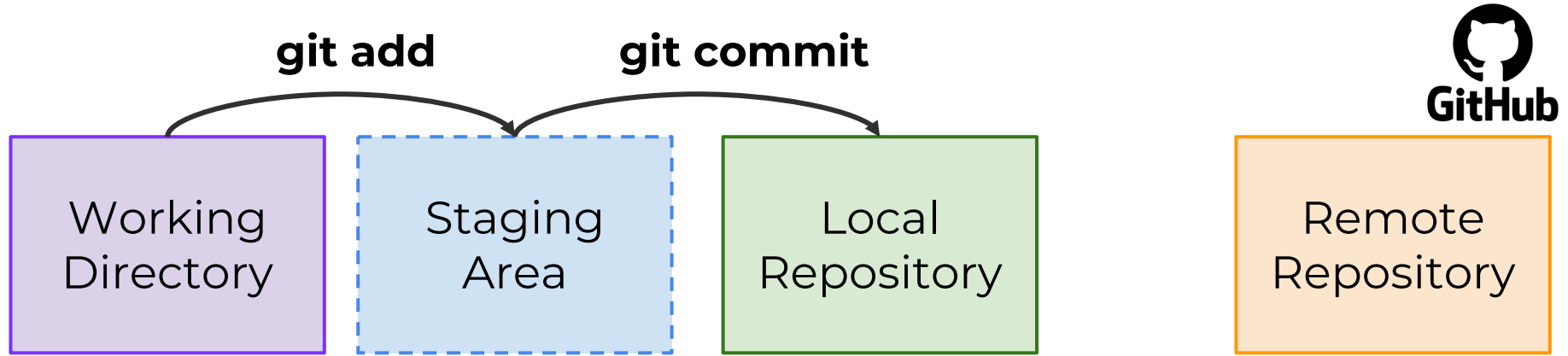
git add



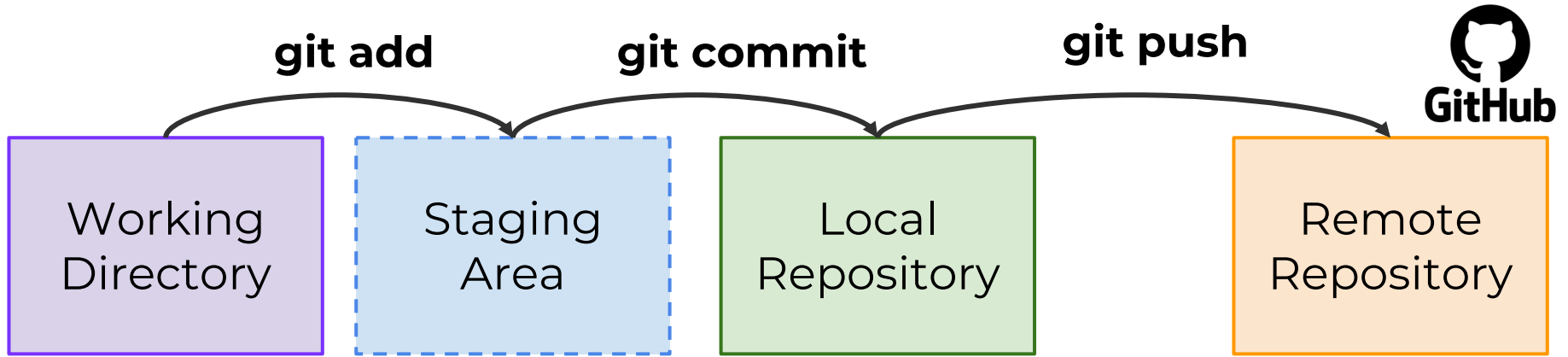
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



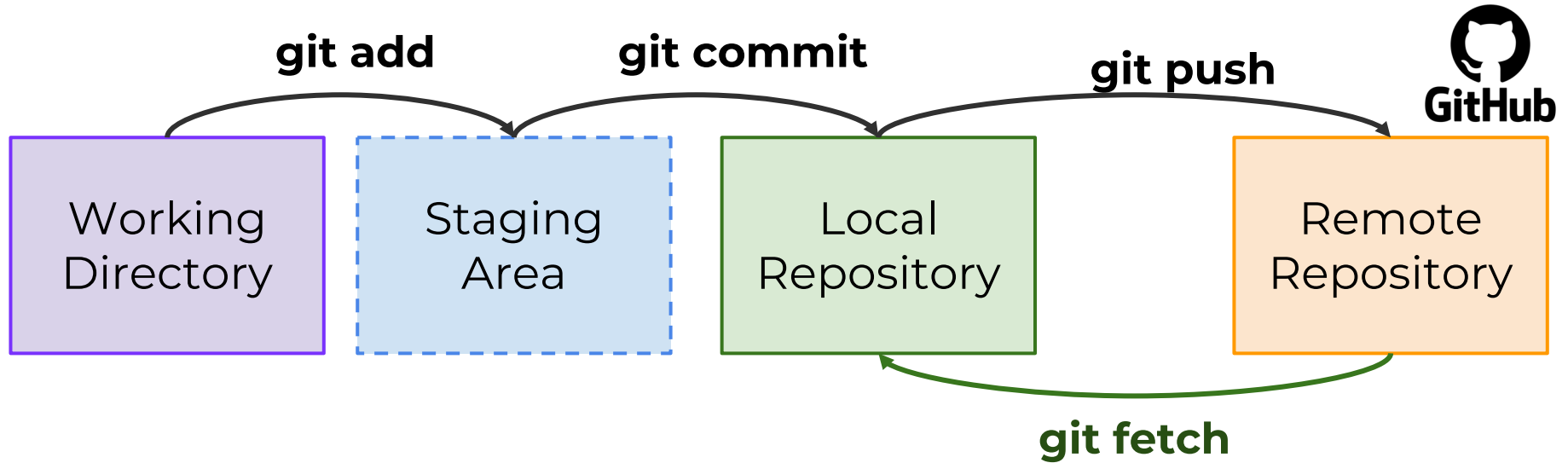
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



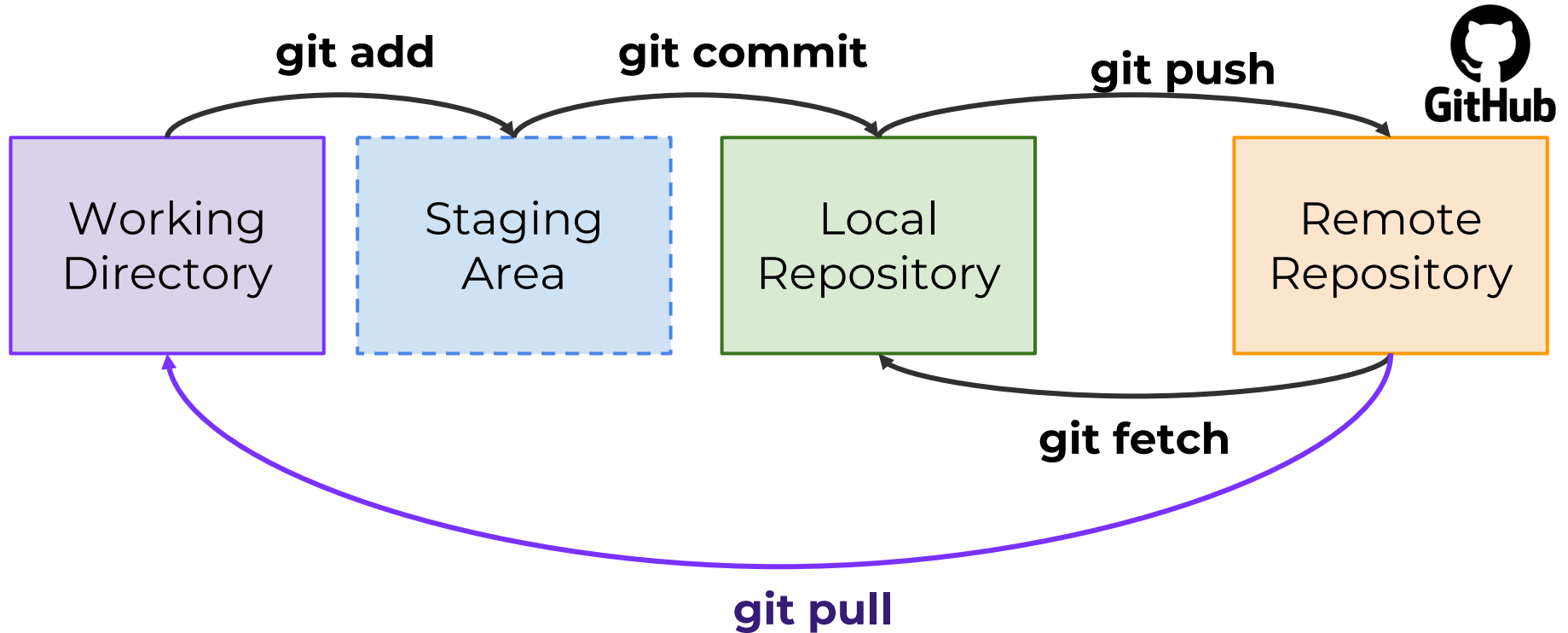
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



Week 2 Getting Started with Git



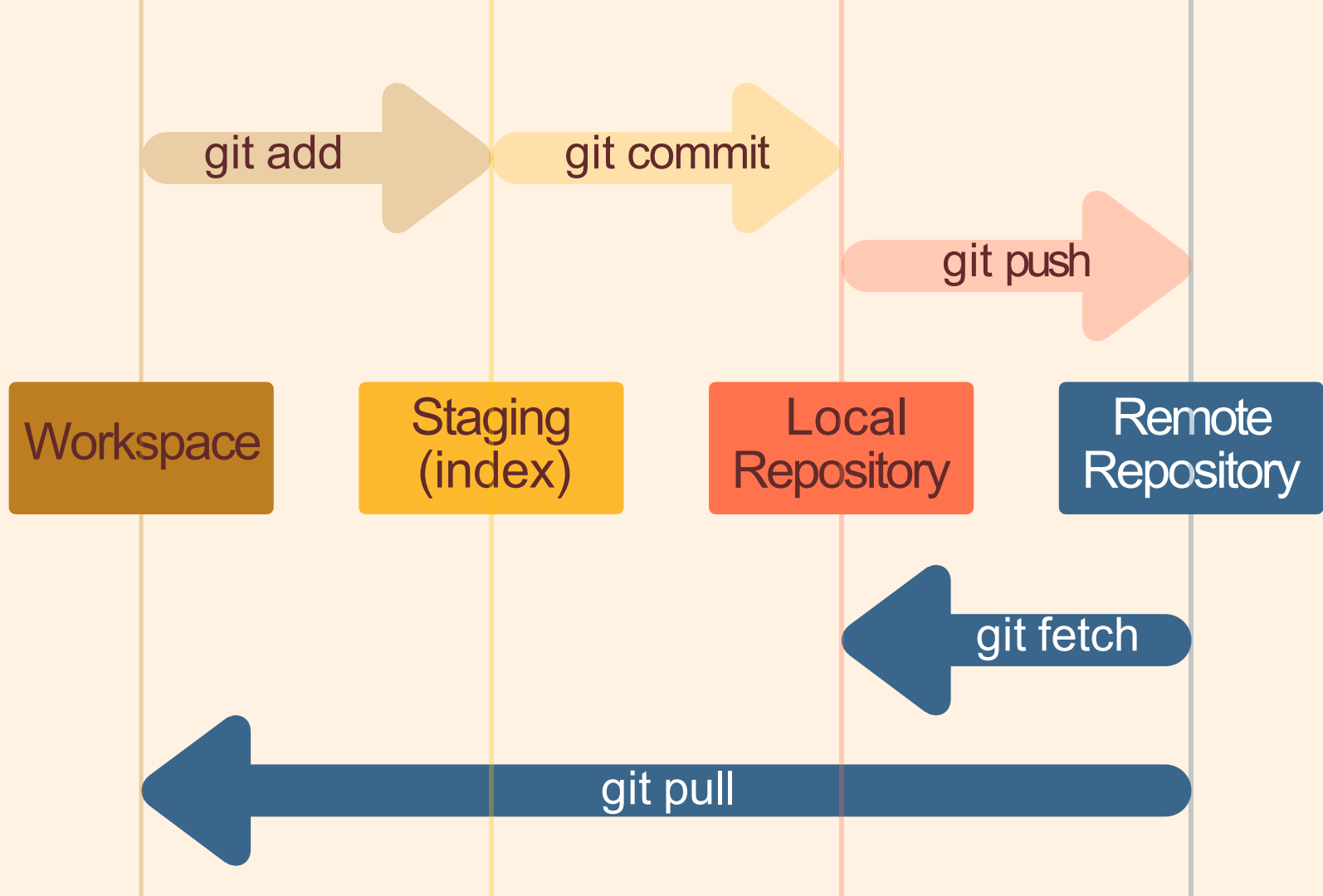
Week 2 Getting Started with Git



git pull = git fetch + git merge

update the remote tracking branch
with the latest changes from the remote
repository

update my current branch with whatever
changes are on the remote tracking
branch





git fetch

- Gets changes from remote branch(es)
- Updates the remote-tracking branches with the new changes
- Does not merge changes onto your current HEAD branch
- Safe to do at anytime

git pull

- Gets changes from remote branch(es)
- Updates the current branch with the new changes, merging them in
- Can result in merge conflicts
- Not recommended if you have uncommitted changes!



Week 2

Exercise