

# Introduction to Programming Utilities

Lecture 3: Basics of Git and GitLab



### Course Syllabus

- 1. Linux and The Command Line
- 2. **Text editor** and **Compiler**
- 3. Basics of **Git** and **GitLab** (*This Lecture*)
- 4. Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- 5. **Advanced Git** for Group Projects



#### This Lecture: Basics of Git and GitLab

- The problem with version control
  - Solution a Version Control System
  - Is Centralized Version Control System (CVCS) the solution?
  - Git a Distributed Version Control System (DVCS)
- Basic concepts in Git
  - Separation of local and remote repository
  - Commits
  - Synchronizing local and remote repositories
- Using GitLab

Warning: headache incoming





# The Problem

	samspade		
	Q Search		
Name ^	Date Modified	Size	Kind
inal-project.doc	Nov 23, 2014, 9:00AM	58KB	Word
inal-project-v2.doc	Nov 30, 2014, 8:12PM	55KB	Word
final-project-v2-update.doc	Dec 15, 2014, 2:50PM	57KB	Word
final-project-v2-FINAL.doc	Jan 04, 2015, 4:42AM	57KB	Word
final-project-v2-FINALFINAL.doc	Jan 17, 2015, 5:00PM	55KB	Word

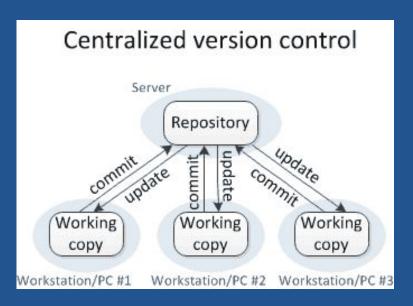


#### Solution: a Version Control System

- "System that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later"
- Will work with any files
  - We will focus on source code
- Record changes to a version database
- Keep track of multiple versions of a project (and its files)
- Revert selected files or entire project to any previous state
- Compare changes over time and who made those changes
- Collaboration by multiple people on the same project
  - Will not be covered in this session -> look forward to lecture 5!



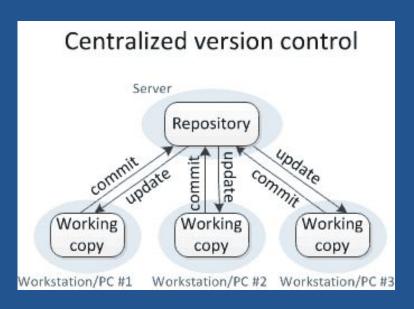
#### Centralized Version Control System



- Central server (repository) with all files
- Individual users "checkout" a file from server
- Once complete, "commit" the change to the central server
- Like a library
  - Borrow a book by signing it out
  - Work on the book and return it to the library
- Was popular in industry
  - Subversion, CVS



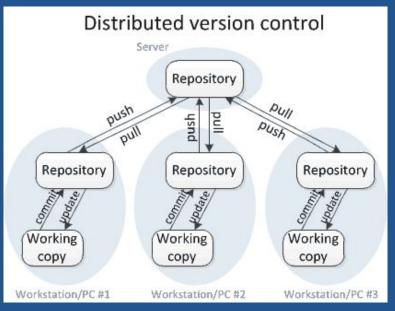
#### Centralized Version Control System - Problem



- Only one person can checkout a file
  - Multiple people cannot work on the same file at a time
  - o Multiple people working on the same feature?
  - File checked out for a long time?
- A **single point of failure** (central server)
  - Server goes down?
    - No changes/updates possible
  - Data corruption with no proper backup?
    - EVERYTHING is lost



#### Distributed Version Control System



- Each individual user now also gets its own repository on their computer as well
  - Through "cloning" the remote repository
- Committing your change will only update your own local repository
- Synchronization with the remote repository needed
  - You "push" your changes (commits) to remote repo
  - You "pull" from the updated remote repository with changes made by other users

How Git works

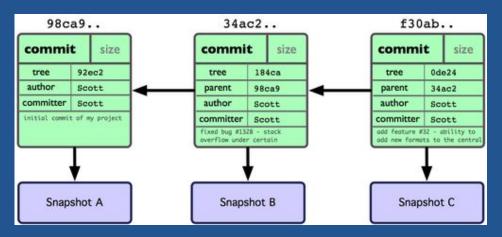


### Repository - local vs remote

- File location where all files are stored
  - Think of it as a "server" where files are stored and changes are tracked
- Local repository
  - A folder on your computer (that you get by init or clone)
  - git/ directory inside the top folder contains the metadata for the project
    - DO NOT TOUCH unless you know what you are doing
- **Remote** repository
  - A server somewhere else that hosts a "shared" version of the project
    - For DoC: gitlab.doc.ic.ac.uk
  - (Eventually) where everyone in a project shares the code
  - o (For now) just a server where you "store" a copy of your code



#### Commit - a unit snapshot of a project's version

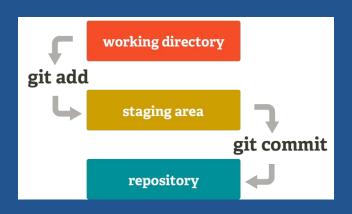


#### Commit is a unit of work in Git

- Every action you do is in terms of commits
- Each commit represents a different 'state' of your project
  - Contains changes to certain modified file(s) since the previous commit
  - Commits don't contain the modified files just records the changes
- "Commit messages" description of what changed in this commit



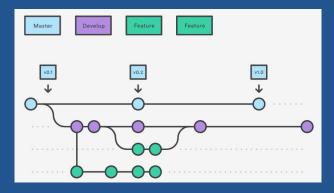
### How you "commit"

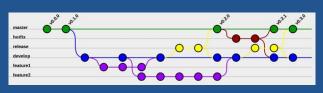


- Local repository can be split into three areas
- Working directory
  - Where all of your files are (including all files you modified but not committed yet)
- Staging area
  - Where files you want to include in the next commit goes
  - You may not want to add all modified files in a commit
- Repository
  - Where commits are stored
  - It may contain commits that are ONLY on this local repository



### How commits are stored and organized





- As a tree (git tree)
  - Supports multiple branches
  - Joining and diverging branches
  - The central master branch
    - Only commits that are deployable
    - For now: the only branch you'll work on
- For now: ignore branches
  - Treat it like the diagram (right)
  - Just a sequence of commits as a **list** in a chronological order





**Working Directory** 

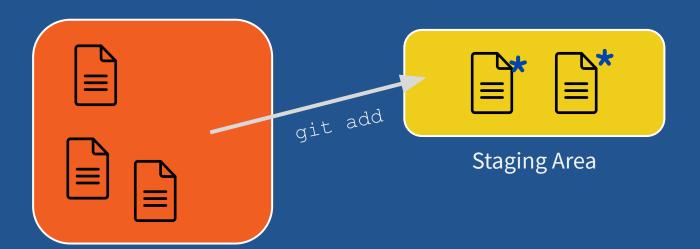


Staging Area

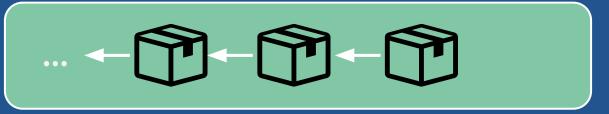


Repository

Local Repository - How it works (1)



**Working Directory** 



Repository



Staging Area

Staging Area

Staging Area

Staging Area

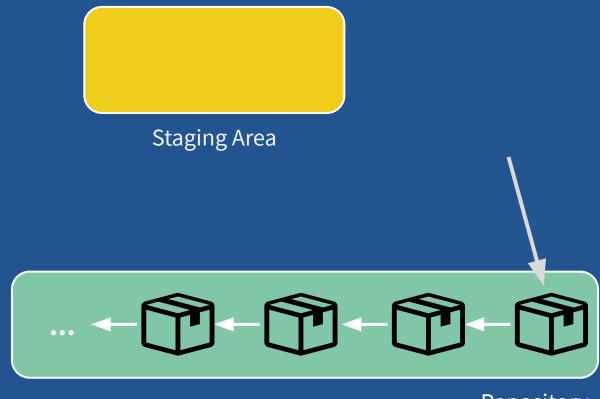
**Working Directory** 



Repository



**Working Directory** 



Repository



## Making "good" commits

_	technicalpickles/master technicalpickles/master Fixed bad m	lack Nichala
ע'	U 0 U 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
h	Merged newbamboo/master.	Josh Nichols
٩	Iiquid filter to pull in snippets from gists.gith	Damien Tanner
۹	add list of posts with only 25 for the rss feed	. Damien Tanner
4	add date_to_rfc2822 liquid filter to use in rss	. Damien Tanner
4	remove leading zeros from date formatting	Damien Tanner
(	remove .html from post links	Damien Tanner
(	Fix for: If a post's filename begins with the w	Damien Tanner
(	Provide latest_posts and older_posts lists for	. Damien Tanner
(	If a post's filename begins with the word 'draf	. Damien Tanner
>	Added filter to strip html suffix of a path.	Josh Nichols
١,	Merge branch 'dysinger/master' into integrat	Josh Nichols
l	Merge branch 'master' of git://github.com/	Tim Dysinger
	small patch to support wordpress style pr	Tim Dysinger
>	Renamed Task to Tasks. Added example R.	. Josh Nichols
>	First pass at rake task.	Josh Nichols
>	master origin/HEAD origin/master update history	Tom Preston-W
)	Using block syntax of popen4 to ensure tha	. Elijah Miller
>	update history	Tom Preston-W
L	Marga commit 'aa65dadc0a5aa5fc8f108487	Tom Proston W

Author: Josh Nichols <josh@technicalpickles.com>
Date: Wed Feb 25 2009 02:54:11 GMT-0500 (EST)

Subject: First pass at rake task.

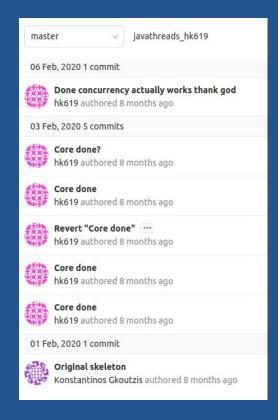
- Making good commits are very important
  - Small but meaningful
  - Should implement a single feature
  - Good commit messages
    - Descriptive
    - Concise
- A rule of thumb: commit at LEAST once a day



#### What "bad" commits look like

	COMMENT	DATE
Q	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
\( \rightarrow \)	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
\( \rightarrow \)	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
<b>o</b>	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
Q.	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
Ò	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
þ	ARAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
0	ADKFJ5LKDFJ5DKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
\( \dots\)	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
þ	HAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

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





# What "good" commits look like

[hk619][jqp18][ry819][ag2719] First draft of Final Report finished Koo, Hyunhoi authored 3 months ago	翻	*	[ag2719] Added test cases for assembled_to_bin Goncharov, Alexander authored 3 months ago	
18 Jun, 2020 2 commits	45145			
Merge branch 'backend_debugging' into 'master' Poon, Jia authored 3 months ago	<b>模型</b>		[jqp18] Refactor second_pass and second_pass_branch Jia Qi Poon authored 3 months ago	
[hk619][ry819][ag2719][iqp18] Final refactoring of assembler, emulator and extension Poon, Jia authored 3 months ago	激	*	[ry819] Second_pass tests done ry819 authored 3 months ago	
17 Jun, 2020 10 commits	梭			
	0	1000	[ry819] Code refactoring	
Merge branch 'backend' into 'master' ···· Koo, Hyunhoi authored 3 months ago	an.	1	ry819 authored 3 months ago	
The Committee of the Co	世			
[jqp18] Remove main function Jia Oi Poon authored 3 months ago		11 Ju	ın, 2020 20 commits	
Jia Qi Poon authored 3 months ago	(A) A	A SILLA	[hk619] made Makefile for libassembler	
[ry819] Add optimisation to backend math	1	校群	hk619 authored 3 months ago	
ry819 authored 3 months ago	A	WIE.		
[jqp18] Implement more functions for javascript to call	(#)	Soc	Merge branch 'Branch' into 'master'	
Poon, Jia authored 3 months ago	_		Koo, Hyunhoi authored 3 months ago	
[ry819] Refactor backend math	#XX			unction pointers
[ry819] Refactor backend math Yang, Richard authored 3 months ago	11/37		[ry819] added branch for second pass	
	1	1	Yang, Richard authored 3 months ago	
Merge branch 'frontend' into 'master'  Koo, Hyunhoi authored 3 months ago	(#)			
		88	Merge branch 'second_pass_multiply' into 'master'	
[hk619] Implemented skeleton for frontend website Koo, Hyunhoi authored 3 months ago	200	23	Koo, Hyunhoi authored 3 months ago	
Koo, Hyunnoi authored 3 months ago	(A)	(=)	[040] Add doob   1	
[hk619] added -fsanitize=undefined flag to makefiles for assembler and emulator	1		[ry819] Added test cases for second pass multiply	
hk619 authored 3 months ago	<b>A.</b>		Yang, Richard authored 3 months ago	



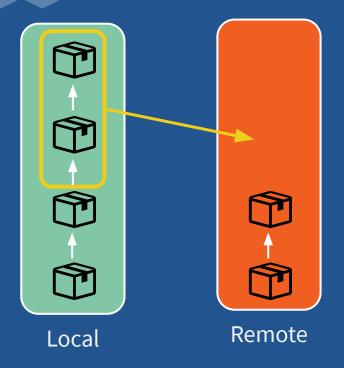
#### The remote repository?

- Now you know how the local repository works
- But remote repository?
  - Server that hosts the "backup copy" of the commits in your local repository
- When you commit, you only add the commit to the local repository

Syncing Local and Remote repository is necessary



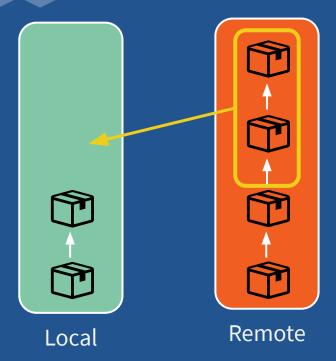
#### git push: local -> remote



- Commits in the local repository but NOT in the remote repository
- 'Push' the commits in the local repository to the remote repository
- Use
  - Backup the commits to the remote server
  - For DoC: to submit the project's commit on LabTS



### git pull: local <- remote



- Commits in the remote repository but NOT in the local repository.
- 'Pull' the commits from the remote repository to the local repository
- Use
  - When working on multiple computers and you 'pushed' commits made on one computer, and then you want to work on another computer, you would 'pull' the commits



#### Git Commands

- git init : initialize a directory to be a git repository
  - Almost never used for DoC lab work
- **git clone** < repository> : copy the remote repository over to the local directory to create a local repository
  - repository: SSH or HTTPS URL of the remote repository
  - e.g. git@gitlab.doc.ic.ac.uk: <user>/<repository>.git
- git add <file(s)> : add file(s) to the staging area
  - Wildcards can be used for file(s) (e.g. git add \*)
- git commit: package all files in the staging area as a commit and put it onto the local repository
  - -m <message> : set the commit message as message. Without it a nano window will pop up asking for the message
- git push : get all commits in the branch and send it to the remote
  - -f: force push. Do not use unless you know what you are doing



#### A typical workflow

- 1. **git clone** the lab exercise shared on GitLab
  - (ssh) git clone git@gitlab.doc.ic.ac.uk:hk619/intro-to-programming-utilities-lecture-3-demo.git
  - (https) git clone https://gitlab.doc.ic.ac.uk/hk619/intro-toprogramming-utilities-lecture-3-demo.git
- 2. Work on the project
- 3. Once a feature is implemented, git add all relevant files
- 4. **git commit** to create a new commit
- 5. **git push** to save the commit on the repository
- 6. Repeat 2-5 until the entire lab exercise is complete
- 7. Submit the commit of finished version to LabTS

Demo



#### Department of Computing Society

Imperial College London