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#### DO NOT USE OUTSIDE THE MPI PKS

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# MPI PKS C++ Lecture

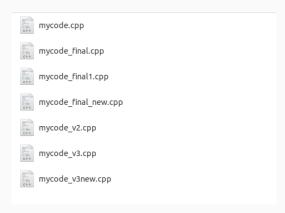
Bennet Becker

2019-09-09

MPI PKS

# Git - Versioning your Code

# What the git?? Version Control **!!??**



# What the git?? Version Control **9**/?



### What the git?? Version Control **1**



# What the git?? Version Control **!**??



# What the git?? Version Control **1**

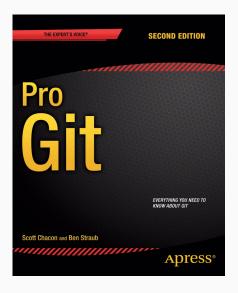


#### In an ideal World





### Git - the whole story



Pro Git, Scott Chacon and Ben Straub

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Free E-book

https://doi.org/10.1007/

978-1-4842-0076-6



• Keep track of changes to files, managed by Git



- Keep track of changes to files, managed by Git
- No manual copy for each and every change required



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So you avoid this:

- Keep track of changes to files, managed by Git
- No manual copy for each and every change required



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<sup>\*</sup>except deleting the entire repo before saving it somewhere else or trying to manipulate git history

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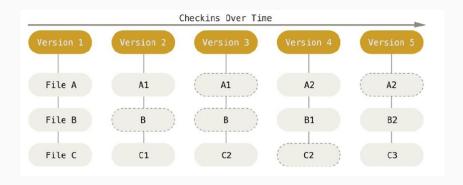
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- nearly all operations are local
- files referenced by hashes for integrity

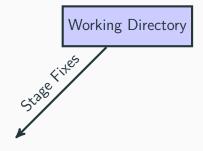
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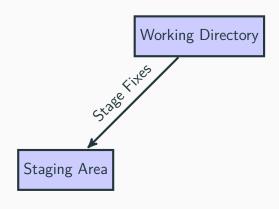


Working Directory

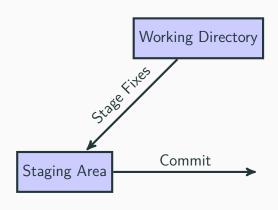




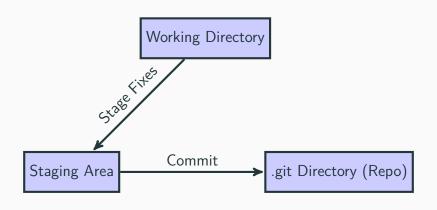




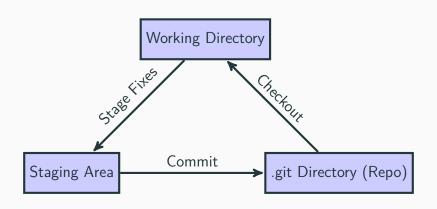














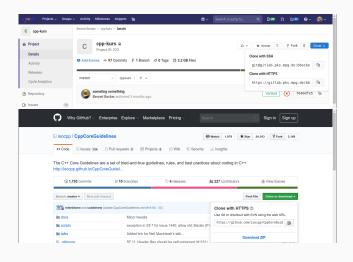
### Setup your git

- tell git your identity git config --global user.name "John Doe" git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com
- choose your editor
   git config --global core.editor vim
   \$EDITOR and /etc/alternatives should be honored too

## Create a Repo (locally)

```
mkdir myrepo
cd myrepo/
git init
git add *.c
git add LICENSE
git commit -m 'initial project version'
```

### Or Clone a Repo i



### Or Clone a Repo ii

```
git clone --recursive git@gitlab.pks.mpg.de:user/repo.git
```

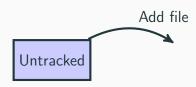


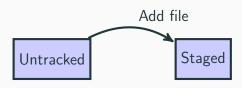
#### **Protocols in Git**

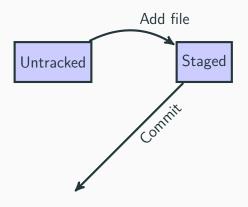
- HTTPS (https://gitserver/user/repo.git)
  - is often easier
  - username/password authentication
  - HTTPS is a very common protocol, so it works in most network setups
- SSH (git@gitserver:/user/repo.git)
  - easy server setup
  - authentication via public-keys
  - no anonymous access to repository
- git (git://gitserver/user/repo.git)
  - special daemon with special port
  - no authentication

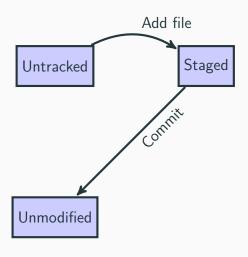
Untracked

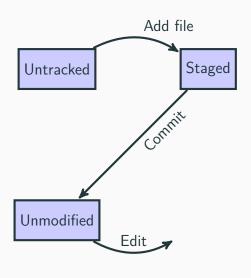


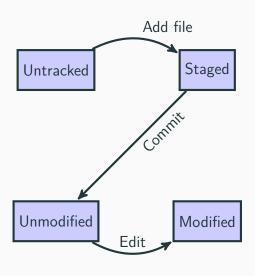


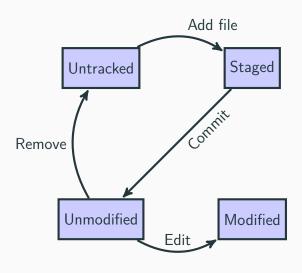


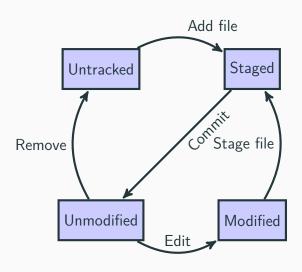












#### Ignoring Files i

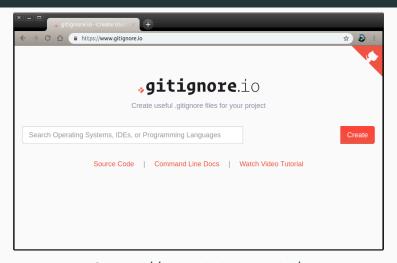
- hide files you don't want to track at all
- Binaries / Large stuff
- Local configs
- confidential stuff
- automatically generated files

```
> cat .gitignore
```

\*.[oa]

\*~

### Ignoring Files ii



https://www.gitignore.io/

#### **Commiting your changes**

\$ git commit

```
Terminal
Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
On branch master
Initial commit
Changes to be committed:
      new file: mycode.cpp
```

\$ git commit -m "Your commit message"

#### Viewing the history i

#### \$ git log

```
bennet@YOOOO-GA: ~/Projects/cpp-kurs/skript/image
commit 8c1ae407b6e066d7a90add045757f697355c2a77 (HEAD -> master, origin/master)
```

#### Viewing the history ii

# \$ git log --all --decorate --oneline --graph bennet@voooo-GA: ~/Projects/cpp-kurs/skript/image BCIAC40 (HEAD -> master, graph/yaster) Merge branch 'master' of https://gitlab.pks.mpg.de/bb

```
8c1ae40 (HEAD -> master, origin/master) Merge branch 'master' of https://gitlab.pks.mpg.de/bbecker/cpp-kurs
* 7b1ddde update skript
```

## Viewing the history iii



#### **Undoing Things**

- Undo Commit (not pushed) git commit --amend
- Unstage a file git reset HEAD filename
- ullet Unmodify a file git checkout -- filename

#### Remotes

- when used git clone, a remote called origin is already set
- add remote git remote add origin https://gitsrv/user/repo.git
- modify url git remote set-url origin https://gitsrv/user/repo.git
- push to remote git push origin branch
- repository can have multiple remotes, you decide on push where to push to.
  - git push -u origin branch sets the remote as default for this branch, so you can just use git push later



#### **Branching**

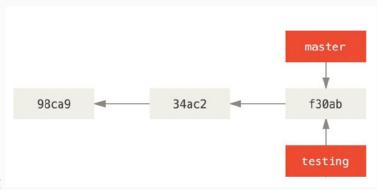
- (recap) git stores series of snapshots
- commit contains a pointer to the snapshot of the staged content
- commit also contains author information (name, email), the commit-message, a pointers to it's parents (zero for inital, one for "normal" commit, multiple for merge commits)

## **Branching**

commit

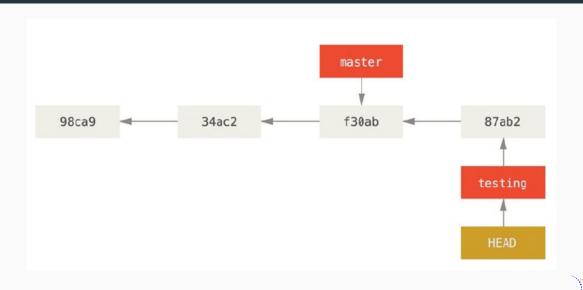


#### Create a new Branch i



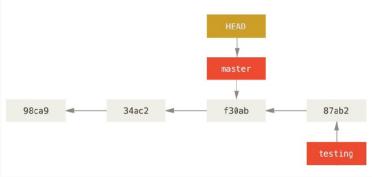
git branch testing

#### Create a new Branch ii

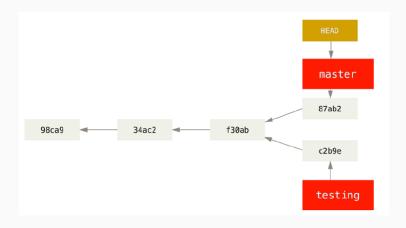


## Switching branches i

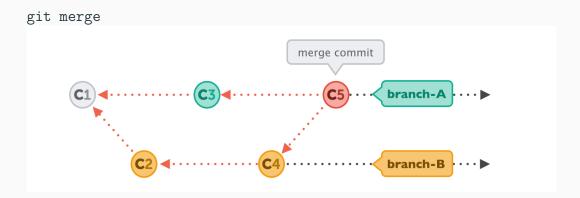
#### git checkout branch



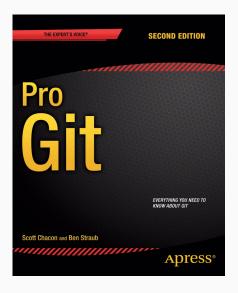
## Switching branches ii



# Merge Branches



#### More on Git



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