

Version Control with Git



"FINAL".doc



FINAL.doc!





FINAL_rev.2.doc

Version control helps avoid this \rightarrow

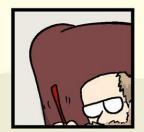


FINAL_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc



FINAL_rev.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS. doc









JORGE CHAM @ 2012

FINAL_rev.18.comments7. corrections9.MORE.30.doc

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Practice of **controlling, organizing,** and **tracking** different versions of computer files

- Allows you to revert to specific versions later
- Essential for software development, but useful for any evolving digital work (manuscripts, data, etc.)
- "Ctrl+Z" on steroids, with a complete history



Version Control with Git



- Developed in 2005 by Linus Torvalds, the creator of Linux
- Every developer has a full copy of the repository
 - With a full history of all changes made to files in the repository!
- Widely used in the industry and academia
- Open source and free!

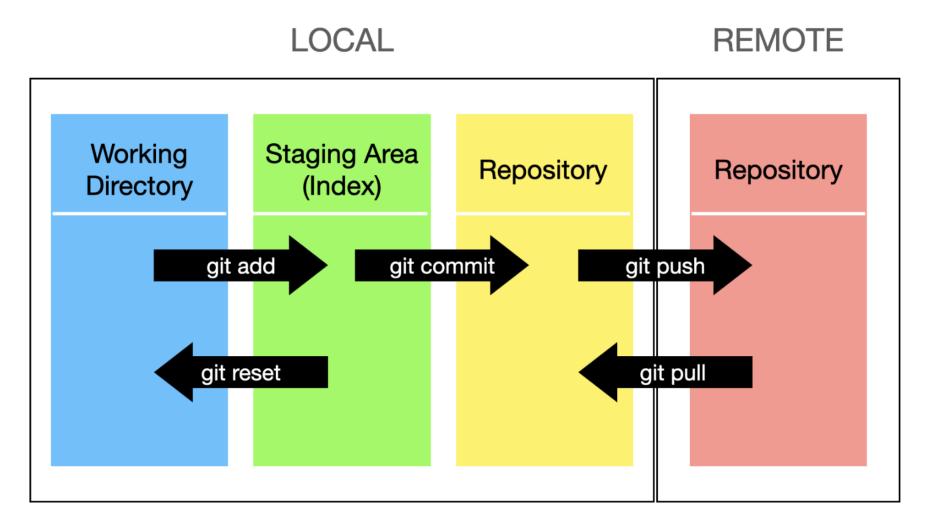
How does Git do this?



- ♦ Working Directory: Local files you see and edit
- ◆ Staging Area: A temporary area to prepare changes for the next commit
- ◆ Repository (.git directory): The hidden folder where Git stores all the history and metadata for your project
- ❖ R Repository: A remote repository where you can push your committed data for sharing, collaborating, showcasing skills







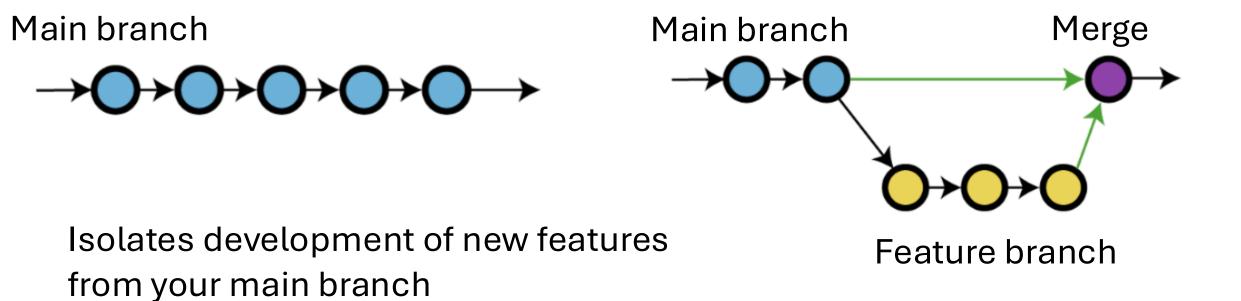
Github!



- Web-based platform built around Git
- A remote location for your tracked files
- Allows teams to collaborate on code, track changes, and revert to previous versions
- ◆ Beyond Version Control: Also used for documentation, project management, and hosting websites (GitHub Pages)

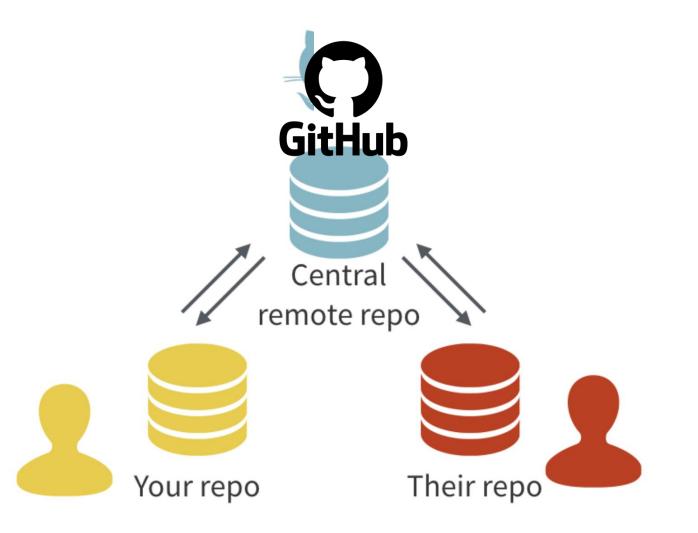






Collaborating on projects

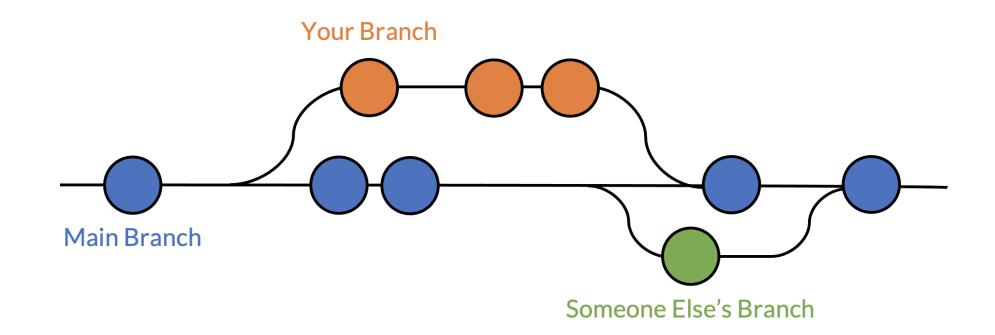




All contributors have a **local** copy of the Git repository. These stay in sync through a central **remote** repository hosted on GitHub.



Collaborating through Branching & Merging



Branches let multiple collaborators make updates at the same time to later **merge** into the main branch.

Collaborating through Branching & Merging



