



Versioning solutions

Git Basics

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Summary

Introduction

- What is versioning? Why versioning?
- Which versioning solution?
- Git story (not a command)
- Useful git tools

Git basics

- Init / Clone / Remote
- Status / Add / Reset
- Commit / Log
- Push / Pull

Tutorials



What is versioning?

Version control, also known as source control, is the practice of tracking and managing changes to application code



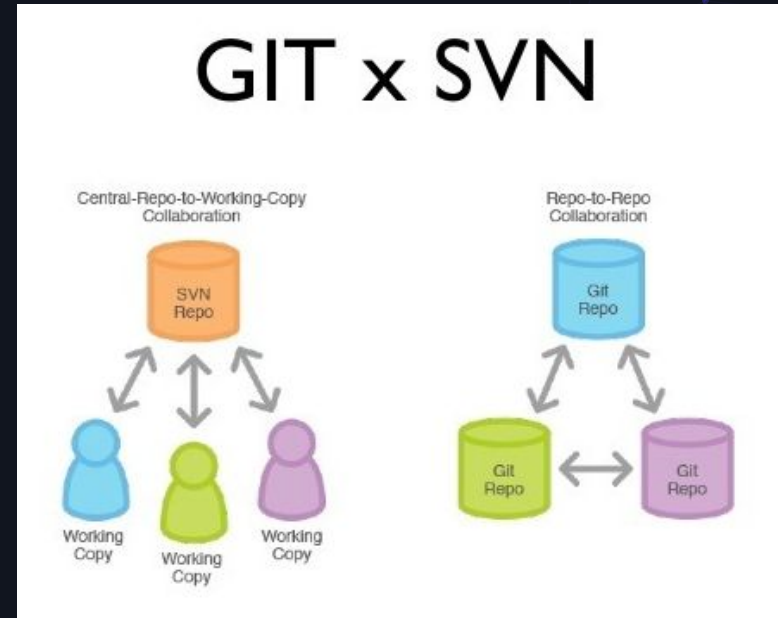
Why versioning?

- Save project changes / history
- Work simultaneously with other developers from different computers (and Macs)
- Switch easily between multiple developments
- Being able to revert project to a stable state



Which versioning solution?

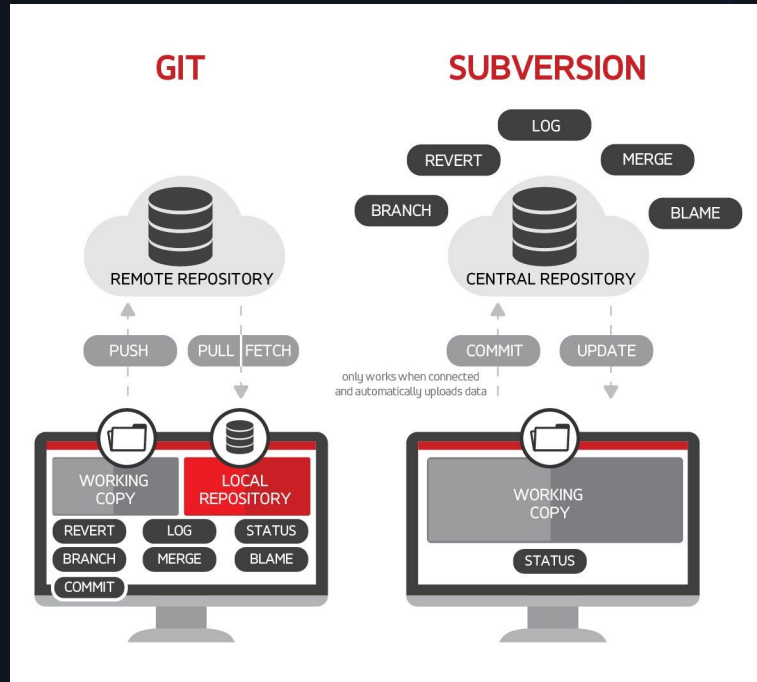
- Two main solutions: Git and SVN
- Main difference: SVN behave as a simple communication between one server and multiple clients, in contrary of Git where all machines are servers and clients





Which versioning solution?

Main strength of Git: Big part of your actions doesn't depend on the server





Git story

- This is a picture of an happy Linus Torvalds, creator of Linux kernel.
- Linus is managing the Linux project by receiving community patches by emails, because he doesn't like other versioning solutions (CVS, SVN, ...). But everyone is tired of this work method.
- In 2002, Linus managed to get a free licence of Bitkeeper, a versioning tool, for the Linux project





Git story

- This is a picture of unhappy Linux kernel contributors, open source evangelists who doesn't want to use a proprietary solution.





Git story

- This is a picture of unhappy Linux kernel contributors, open source evangelists who doesn't want to use a proprietary solution.
- This is a picture of the Linus answer





Git story

- In 2005, Andrew Tridgell, a main contributor of Linux kernel, mostly known for being the creator of the Samba protocol, want to continue contributing to Linux project without accepting the Bitkeeper licence. So he reverse-engineers Bitkeeper client to create his own open-source one
- In response, Bitkeeper revoke the free licence for Linux kernel development





Git story

End of the story: Linus take a 2 weeks vacation, come back with the Git project,
open-source it and everyone is happy





Useful git tools

- [GitKraken](#), a git GUI (obviously forbidden for this week)
- (Windows users) Git Bash, a better terminal for Windows bundled in [Git For Windows](#)



Git basics – Init

Init a Git Project

```
user@/git-project$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /git-project/.git/
user@/git-project$ ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 3 user user 4096 Dec 17 14:35 .
drwxr-xr-x 7 user user 4096 Dec 17 14:35 ..
drwxr-xr-x 7 user user 4096 Dec 17 14:35 .git
```

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-init>



Git basics – Clone

- Clone a distant project: `git clone [path] [local folder]`
- Examples :
 - `git clone ../another/path/in/my/computer mynewfolder`
 - `git clone /another/path/in/my/computer mynewfolder`
 - `git clone https://my-git.server/user/repo.git mynewfolder`
 - ★ `git clone git@my-git.server:user/repo.git mynewfolder`



Git basics – Remote

Manage the set of repositories ("remotes") whose branches you track.

```
user@/git-project$ git remote -v
origin ../another/path/in/my/computer (fetch)
origin ../another/path/in/my/computer (push)
user@/git-project$ git remote add upstream git@my-git.server:user/repo.git
user@/git-project$ git remote -v
origin ../another/path/in/my/computer (fetch)
origin ../another/path/in/my/computer (push)
upstream git@my-git.server:user/repo.git (fetch)
upstream git@my-git.server:user/repo.git (push)
```



Git basics – Remote

Other useful git remote commands:

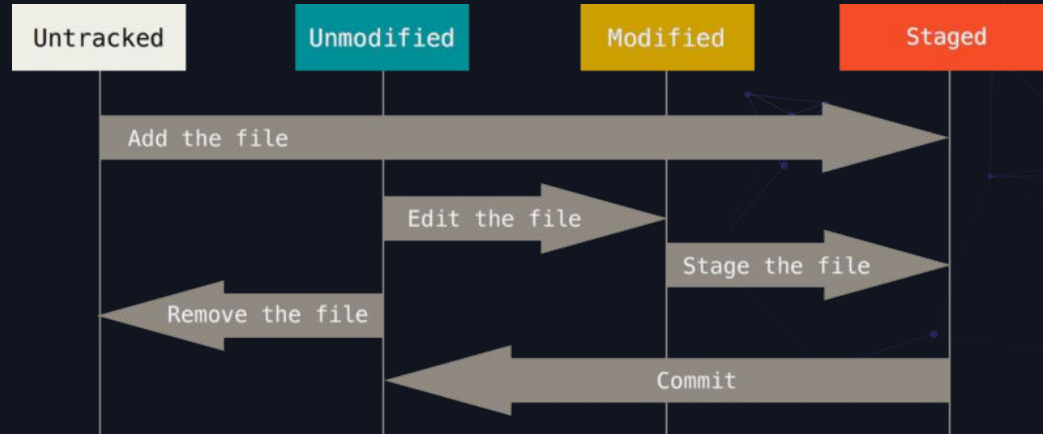
- rename
- remove

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-remote>



Git basics – Status

Manage file status:



From <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Recording-Changes-to-the-Repository>



Git basics – Status

```
user@/git-project$ git status
```

On branch master

Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean

```
user@/git-project$ touch README.md
```

```
user@/git-project$ git status
```

On branch master

Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Untracked files:

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

README.md

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

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-status>



Git basics – Add / Reset

```
user@/git-project$ git add README.md
user@/git-project$ git status
[...]
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   README.md
user@/git-project$ git reset HEAD README.md
user@/git-project$ git status
[...]
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    README.md
[...]
```

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-add> / <https://git-scm.com/docs/git-reset>



Git basics – Commit

- Initial configuration:
 - `git config --global user.email "tdomingues@myges.fr"`
 - `git config --global user.name "Thomas Domingues"`



Git basics – Commit

Record changes to the repository

```
user@/git-project$ git status
[...]
    new file:   README.md
user@/git-project$ git commit -m "Init project"
[master ef11547] Init project
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 README.md
```

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-commit>



Git basics – Commit

- What's a good commit message? No fixed standards.
- <https://gregoire.fr/git-gud/> proposition:
 - First line: Main topic, up to 50 chars
 - Second line: empty <= mandatory
 - Third line and more: long description of changes
- [Gitmoji](#) proposition: Add emojis to your commit messages 🤖



Git basics – Log

Show commit logs

```
user@/git-project$ git log
commit ef115470ebdb1d0c97820ab0f5af6f3040470798 (HEAD -> master)
Author: Thomas Domingues <tdomingues@myges.fr>
Date: Thu Dec 17 14:35:35 2020 +0100
    Init project
```

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-log>



Git basics – Push

Update remote refs

```
user@/git-project$ git push upstream master
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 873 bytes | 873.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To my-git.server:user/repo.git
    ef11547..0470798  master -> master
```

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-push>



Git basics – Pull

Fetch from and integrate with another repository

```
user@/git-project$ git pull upstream master
```

Already up to date.

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-pull>



Tutorials

Your turn! Thanks to the previous slides, make your first commit with only command line:

- Install and configure Git on your machine
- Init a git project
- Create a README.md file
- Make a commit
- Log the commit
- Send me in private the answer of the log