Oh my GIT!

Git ate my work and other stories

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...and why you should care

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We are going to break things there. A lot.

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Umm, why was I here again?

What is git?

- version control system made by Linus Torvalds (mostly) at 2005 for Linux Kernel development
- ► always capture state of working tree
- focused on distributed development
- supports rapid branching & merging
- ▶ it is pronounced GIT with G like GIF¹

¹Google. Tech Talk: Linus Torvalds on git. URL:

What is git?

Differences between Git and SVN

- ► Git is distributed by design
- ► Works with whole sourcetree (unlike SVN which works with individual files and their revisions)
- lacktriangle Strong support for non-linear development o rapid branching & merging
- Cryptographic authentication of history every commit has SHA-1 hash of everything leading to that point

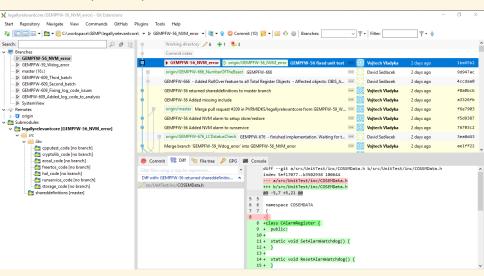
Setup git

Git clients

- 1. Git (all platforms)
- 2. Git Extensions (Windows, Mac)
- 3. Tortoise Git (Windows)
- 4. Sourcetree (Windows)
- 5. Fork (Windows, Mac)
- 6. Gitkraken (all platforms)
- 7. ...many others

Setup git

Git Extensions (Git client)

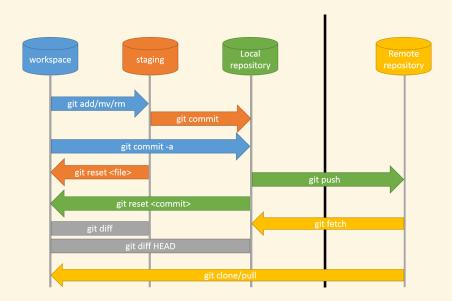


Download it here \rightarrow https://gitextensions.github.io

Short and incomplete command overview

```
git init
                            git log
    clone
                                log — follow [file]
                                reflog
    fetch
    merge
                                add
    push
                                commit
    pull
                                reset
    branch
                                reset — hard
    checkout
                                stash
    merge
    branch -d
                                rebase
                                cherrypick
```

Workflow overview



Init repo

```
git init
```

- \rightarrow initialize new repository in current directory with all its contents git clone <code>https://somerepo.com/repo.git</code>
- ightarrow downloads repository with all current branches & commits

Fetching changes and returning them back

```
git pull
→ Download commits from server and apply them to your working
tree
git push
→ Upload your commits to server
git fetch — all
→ Download commits from server (from all branches eventually)
git commit [files] -m "Commit message"
→ Create a commit with commit message and specified files
\rightarrow You can use -a to commit all changes instead list of files
git add [file]
\rightarrow Move file to staging area - add it to commit list
```

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Undoing changes

git reset

 \rightarrow Soft reset - remove files from staging area and move them back to working area. Nothing is actually reverted, this resets it only for git.

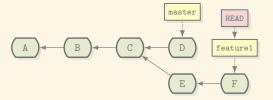
git reset — hard

 \rightarrow Hard reset - this do all what soft reset but also REMOVES your uncommitted changes.

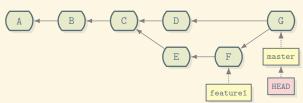
ightarrow You can do this only locally. Once you push your changes, you cannot get it back. (not exactly true but you will break a lot of thing for all colleagues). Only way how to propperly revert things it using git revert.

Branching

```
git checkout -b feature1
(git branch feature1 ; git checkout feature1)
```



git checkout master git merge feature1



Logging and searching lost stuff

- git log —graph
- \rightarrow Shows log for whole repository tree
- git log —follow [file]
- ightarrow Shows log for selected file even across renames
- git reflog
- \rightarrow Shows log of ALL changes in repository. Stashes, detached branches, all...

Stashing - let me just put this here for later (and never use it again)

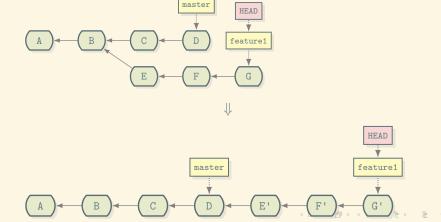
```
git stash
git stash push
→ Stashes current changes to new stash stack
git stash pop
→ Pops newest stash and apply it to current working copy
git stash list
\rightarrow Show all stashes in list
git stash apply stash@{2}
\rightarrow Get stash #2 and apply it to current working copy
git checkout stash@{2} — somefile
\rightarrow Get stash #2 and apply it to specified files in current working
copy
```

Rebase

git rebase target_branch source_branch

 \rightarrow Take source branch and reattach it on end of target branch.

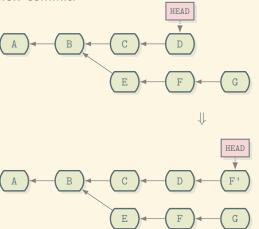
This creates series of new commits and remove old ones from tree (althrough they will still be accessible by reflog)



Cherry picking

git cherry-pick <commit hash>

 \rightarrow Select commit by hash and copy it on end of current branch as new commit.



Scenarios

It's time to break some stuff.

Resources

- Google. Tech Talk: Linus Torvalds on git. URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4XpnKHJAok8.
- Mark Erikson. Git Under the Hood. URL: https://blog.isquaredsoftware.com/presentations/2019-03-git-internals-rewrite/#/0.
- GitHub. Git Cheat Sheet. URL:
 https://github.github.com/trainingkit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf.
- Git community. Git —distributed-even-if-your-workflow-isnt. URL: https://git-scm.com.

Q & A

Thank you for your attention.