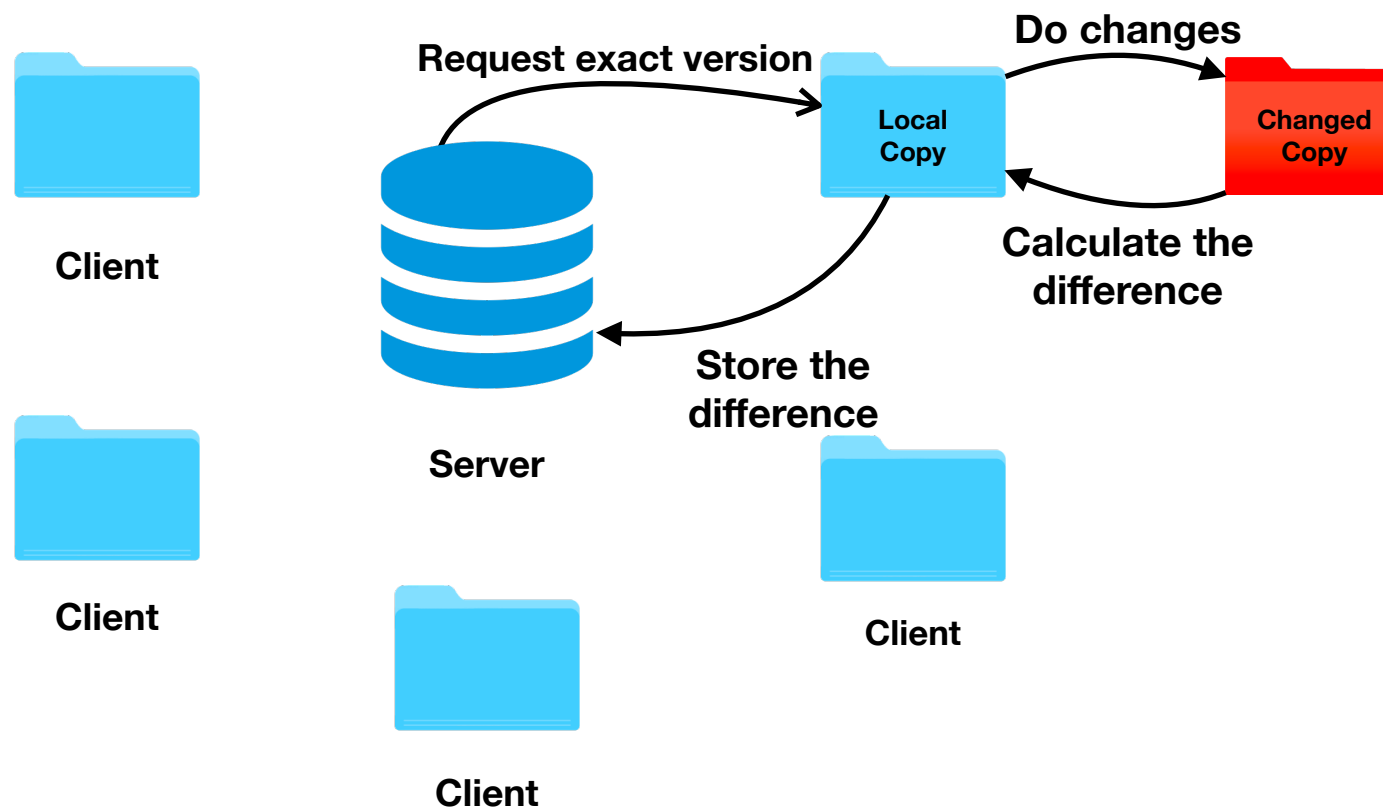




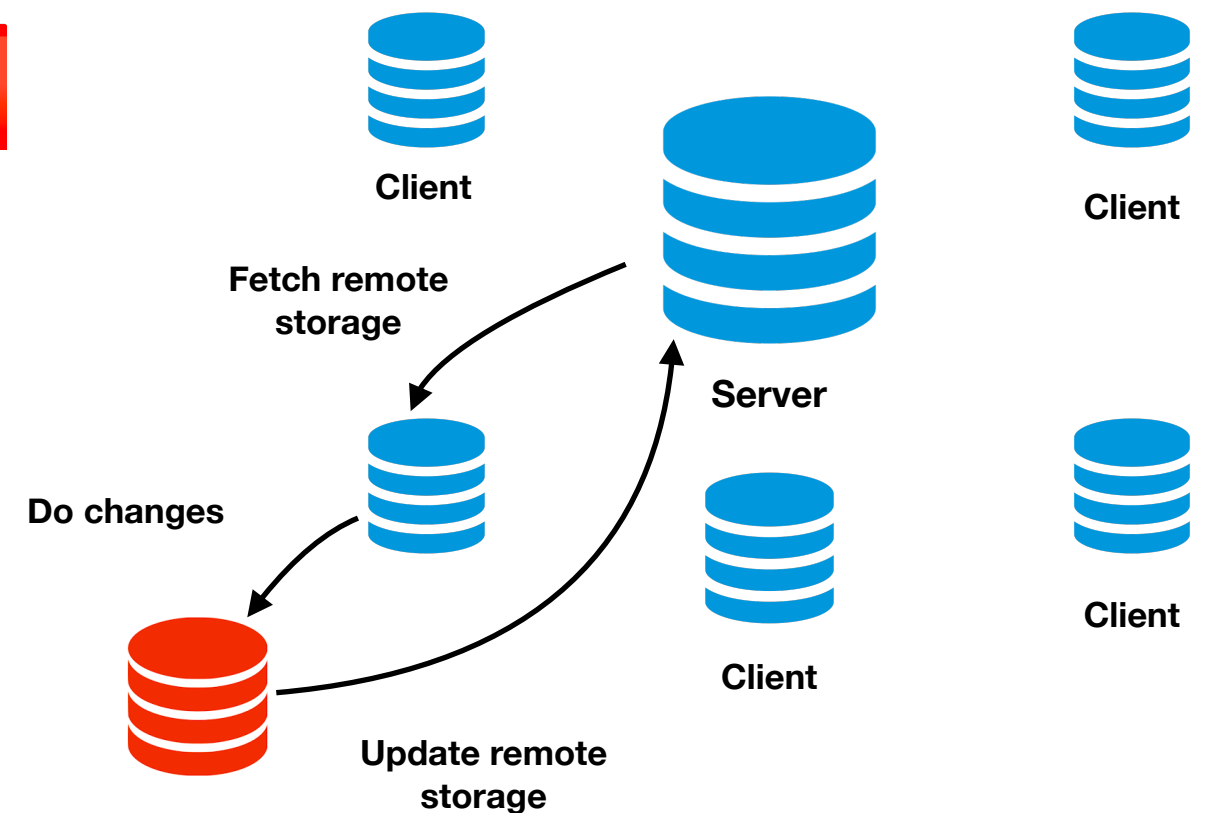
# Git

# Versions control system (VCS)

## SVN



## Git



Git - distributed version control system

# Git

Git was originally authored by Linus Torvalds in 2005 for development of the Linux kernel

- Git is a connected, directed graph without cycles
- Graph vertices can have labels

# Commit

-----

Repository (git database)

-----

^

||

\$ git commit -m «done!»

Staging area («index»)

-----

^

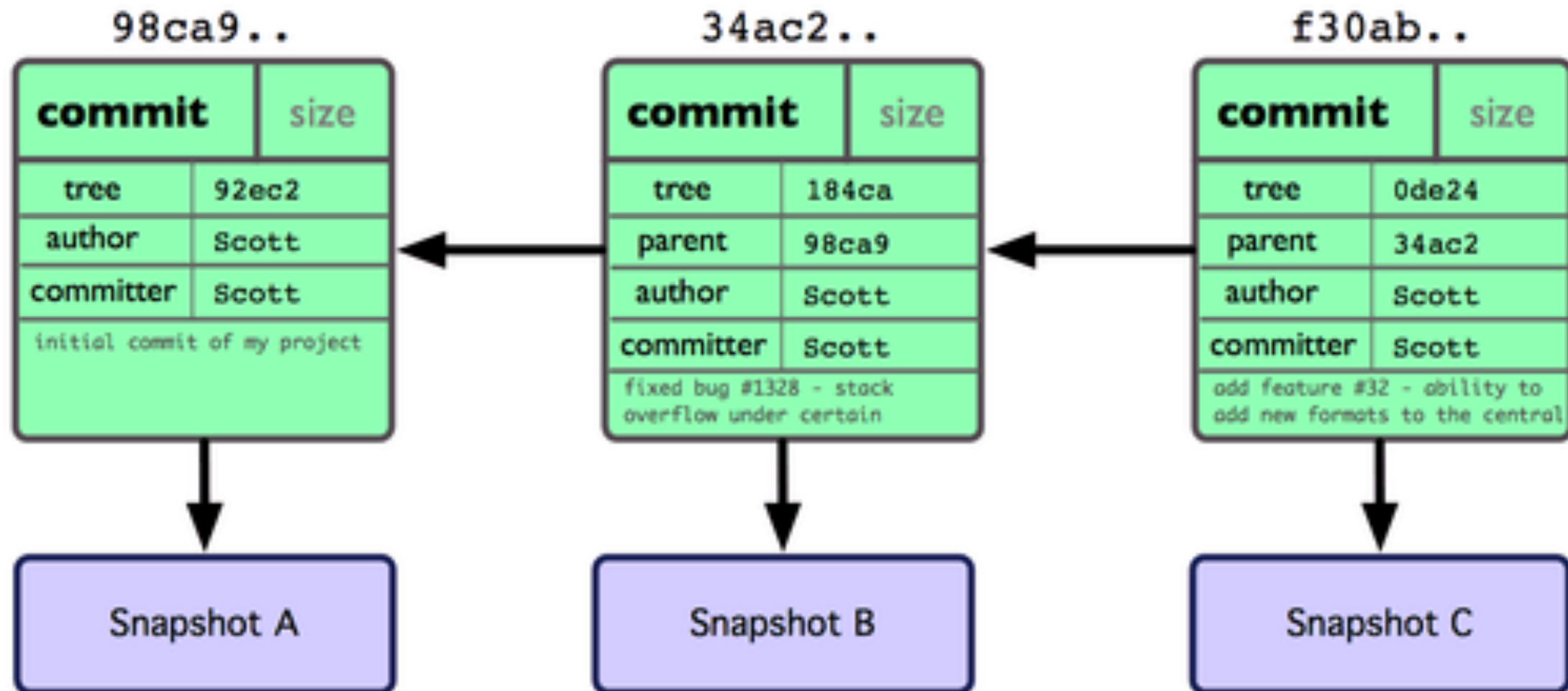
||

\$ git add file.ext

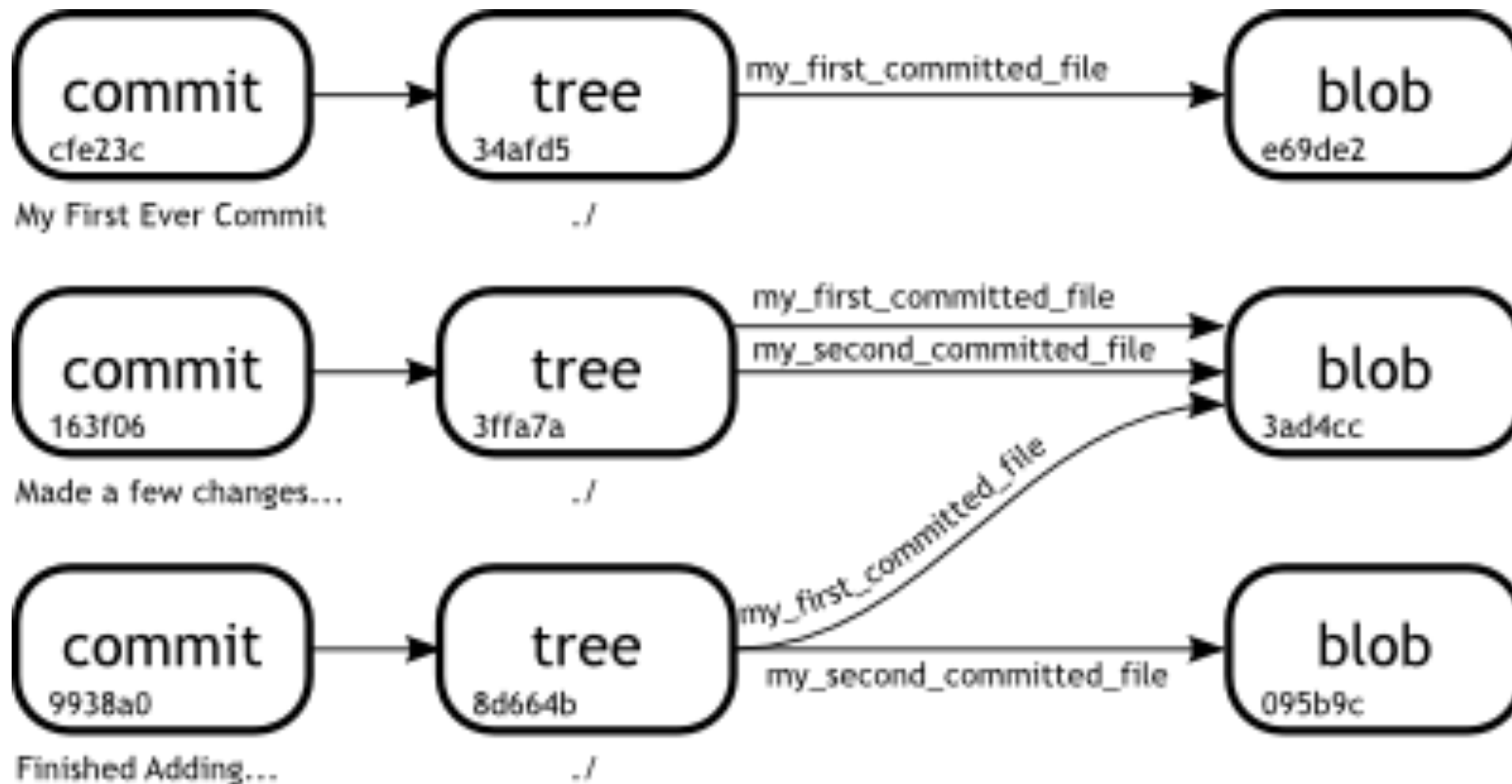
Working copy

-----

# Commit



# Commit



```
$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"  
$ git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com
```

```
/etc/gitconfig
```

```
git config --system
```

```
~/.gitconfig
```

```
git config --global
```

```
.git/config
```

```
git config
```

# Branches

Creating the branch and switching on it

--O--O--O  
[ master ]

```
$ git checkout -b new-branch
```



# Branches

Creating the branch and switching on it

--O--O--O  
[ master, new-branch ]

```
$ git checkout -b new-branch
```

# Branches

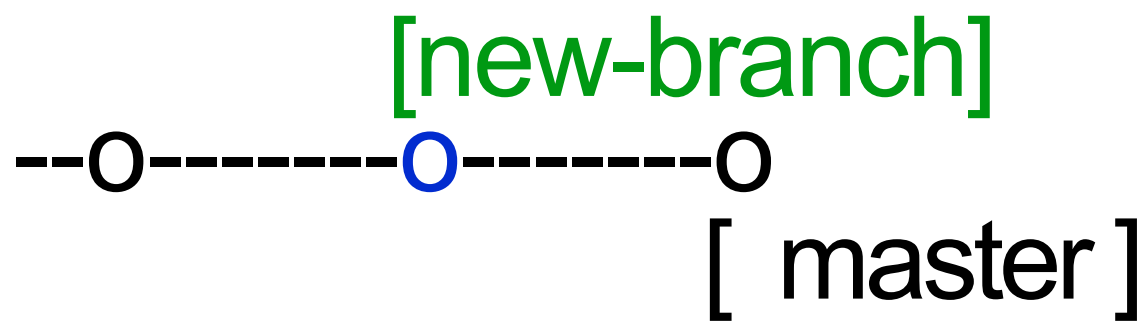
Creating the branch and switching on it



```
$ git checkout -b new-branch master~1
```

# Branches

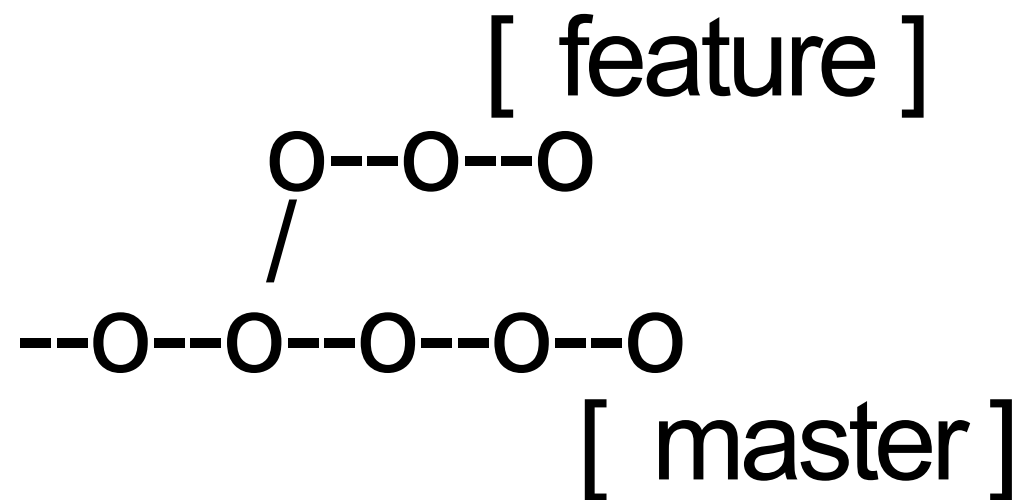
Creating the branch and switching on it



```
$ git checkout -b new-branch master~1
```

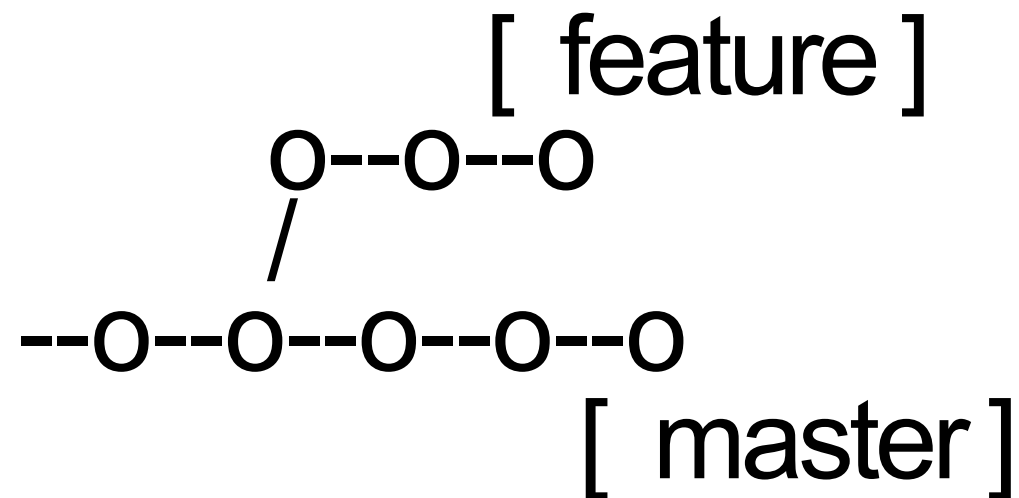
# Merge

Join two or more development histories together



# Merge

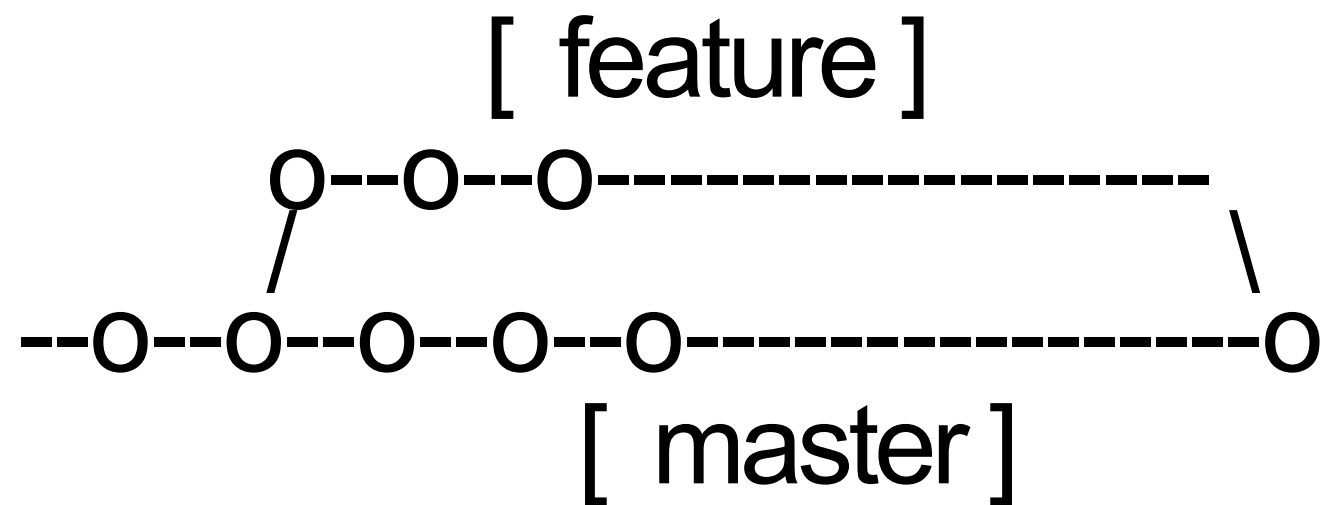
Join two or more development histories together



```
$ git checkout master  
$ git merge feature
```

# Merge

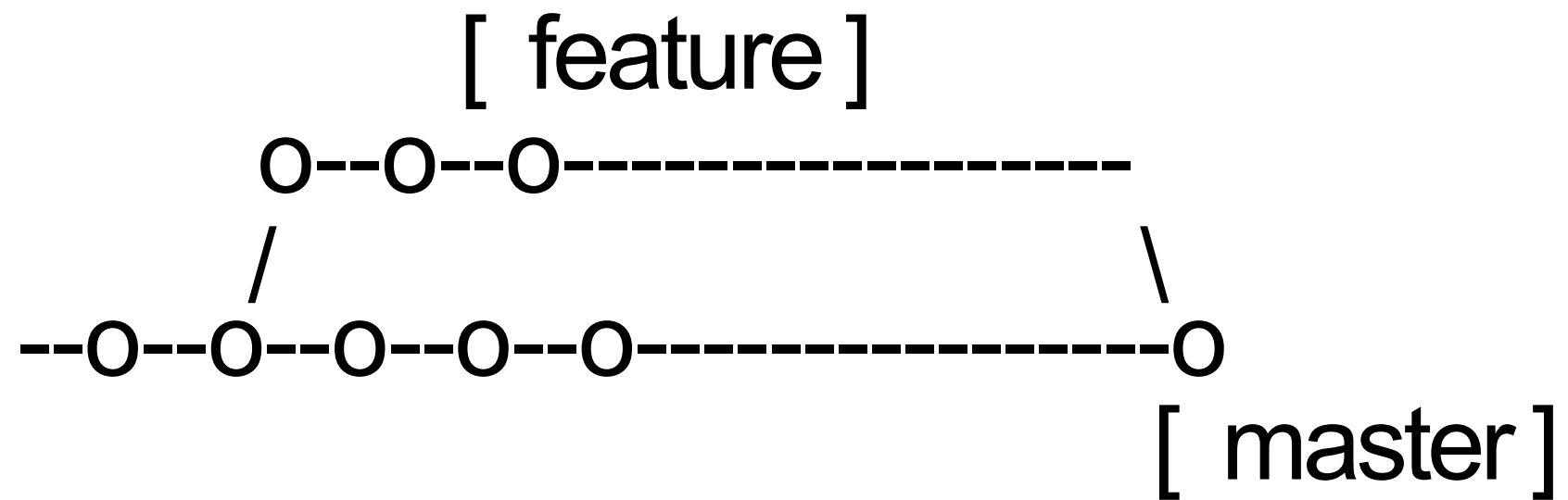
Join two or more development histories together



```
$ git checkout master  
$ git merge feature
```

# Merge

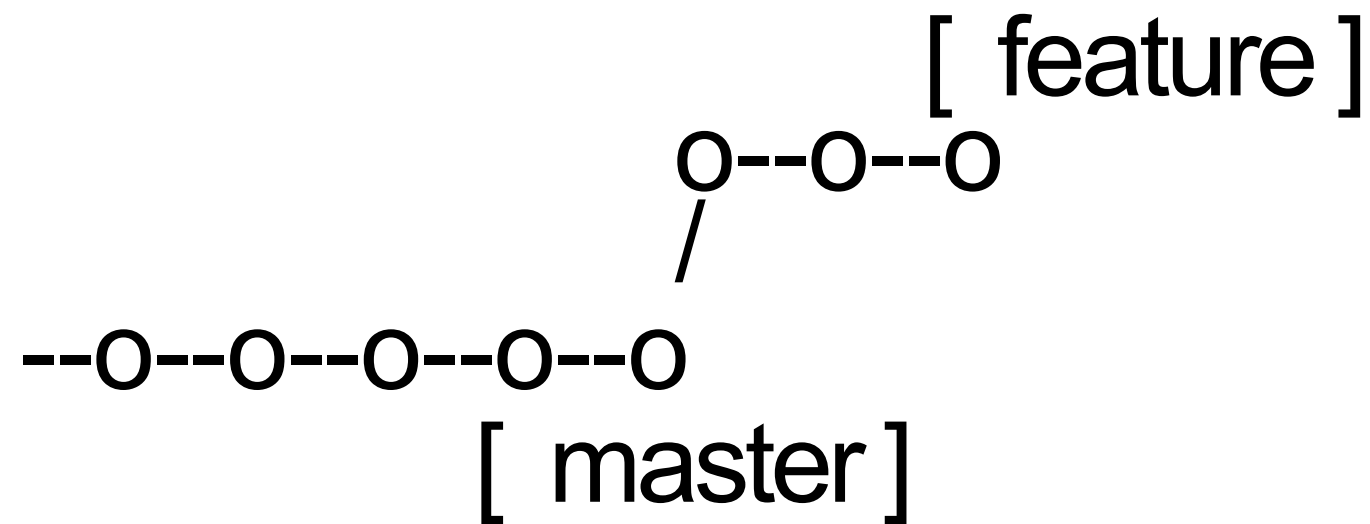
Join two or more development histories together



```
$ git checkout master  
$ git merge feature
```

# Merge

## Fast-forward

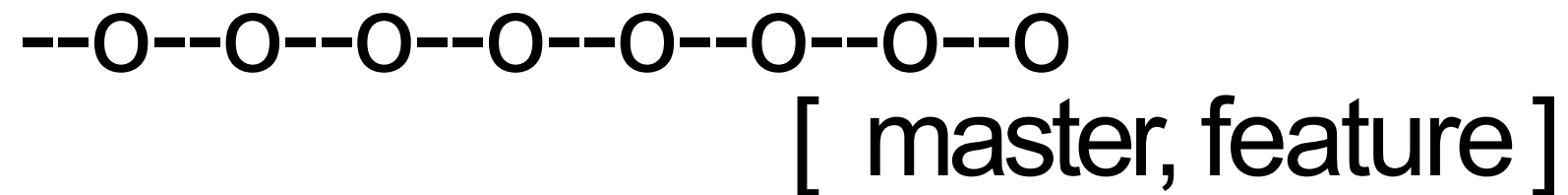


Fast forward merge can be performed when there is a direct linear path from the source branch to the target branch.



# Merge

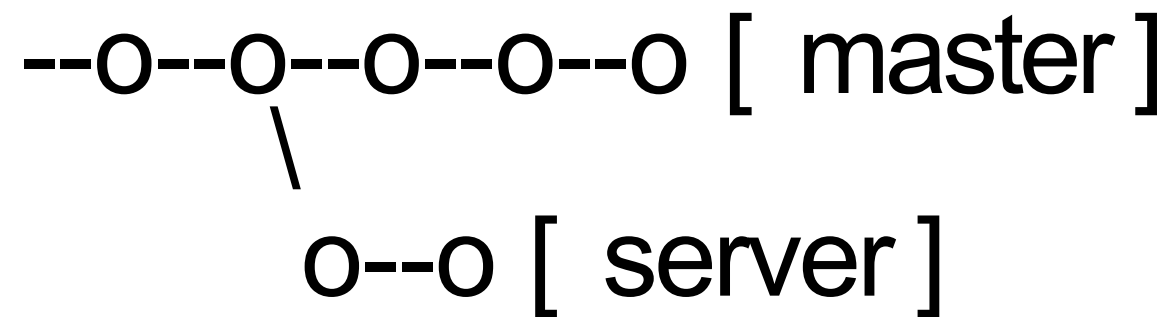
## Fast-forward



In fast-forward merge, git simply moves the source branch pointer to the target branch pointer without creating an extra merge commit.

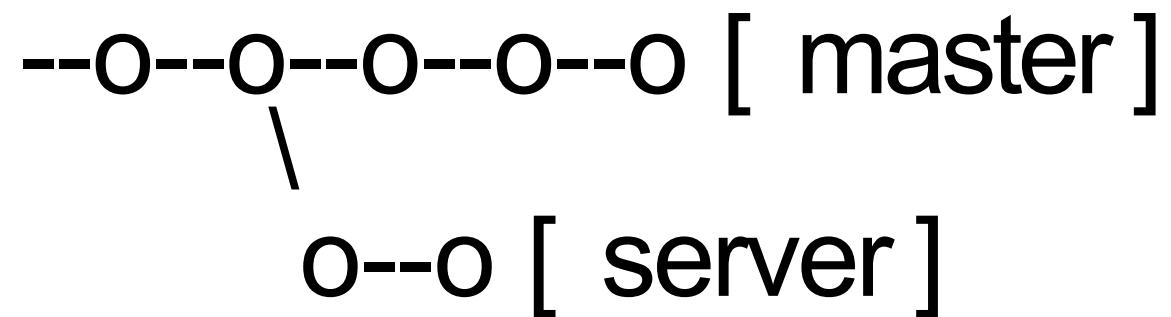
# Rebase

# Reapply commits on top of another base tip



# Rebase

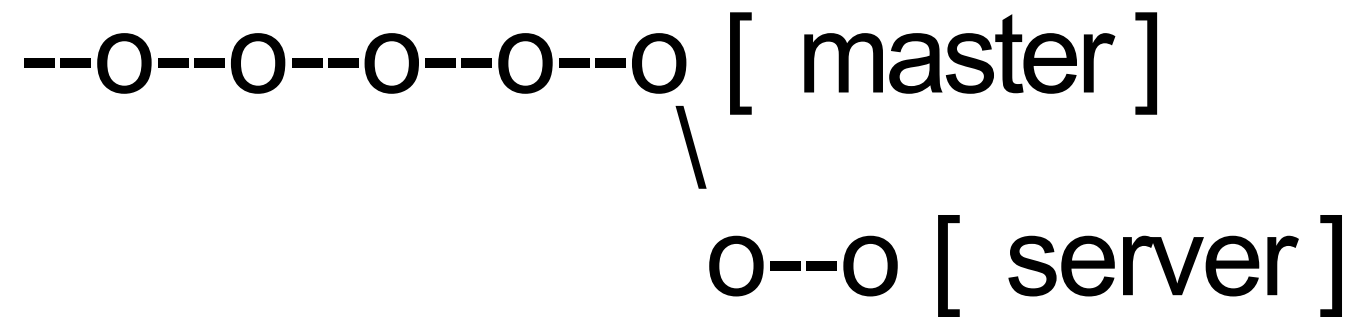
# Reapply commits on top of another base tip



```
$ git checkout server
$ git rebase master
```

# Rebase

Reapply commits on top of another base tip



```
$ git checkout server  
$ git rebase master
```

# Remote Repository

```
$ git clone https://git.itransition.com/project/site.git  
Cloning into site  
...
```

```
$ git remote -v  
origin https://git.itransition.com/project/site.git
```

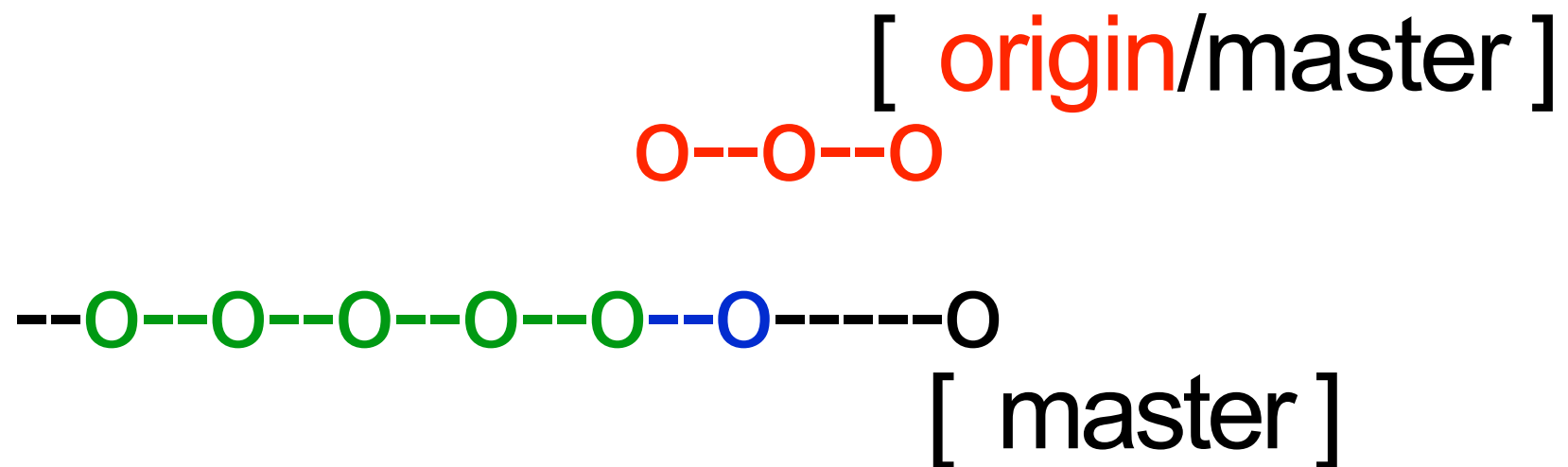
Clone a repository into a new  
directory

# Remote Repository

Fetch from and integrate with a local branch

```
$ git pull
```

1. \$ git fetch

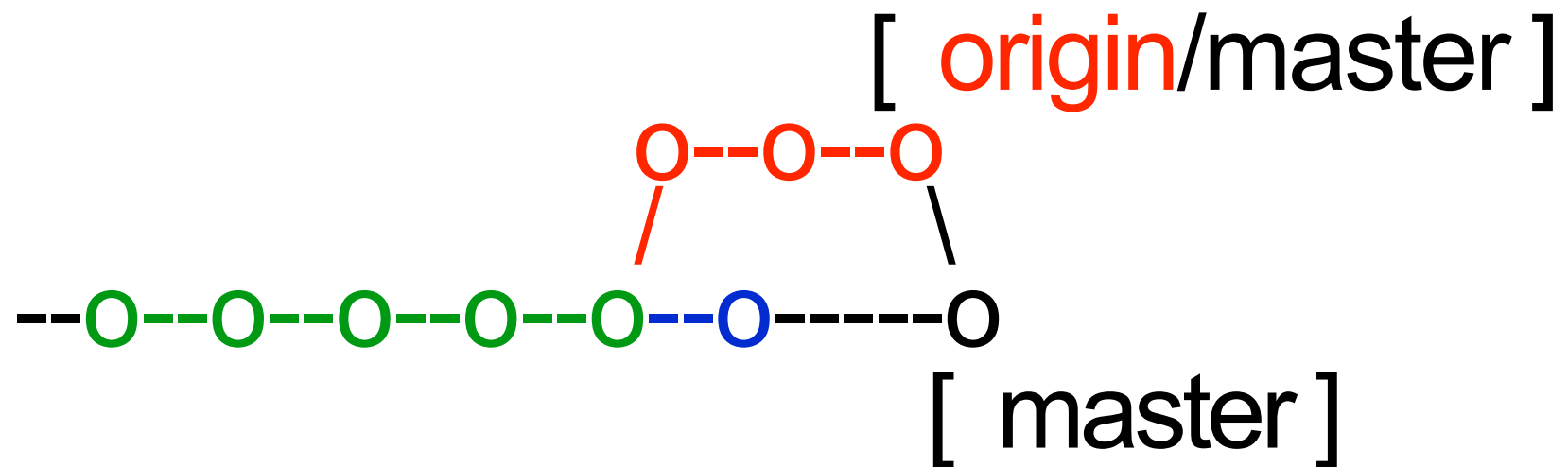


# Remote Repository

Fetch from and integrate with a local branch

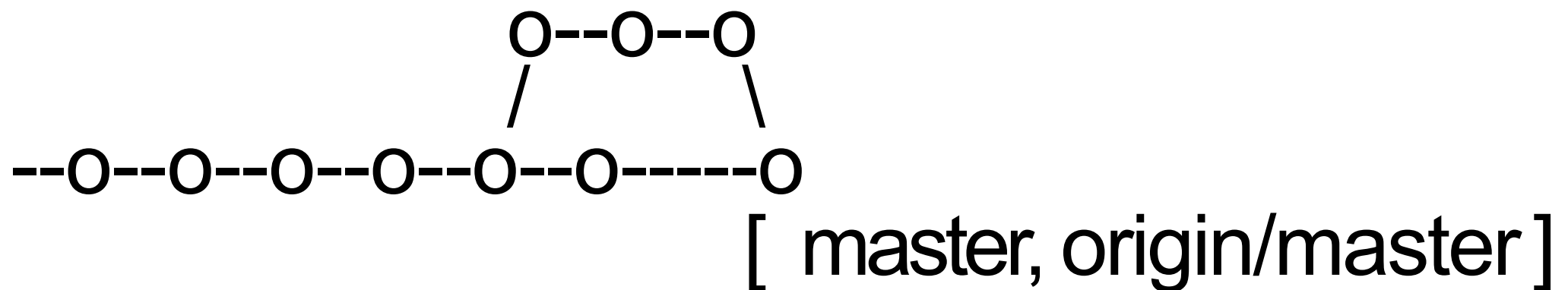
\$ git pull

2. \$ git merge



# Remote Repository

Publish your changes - push

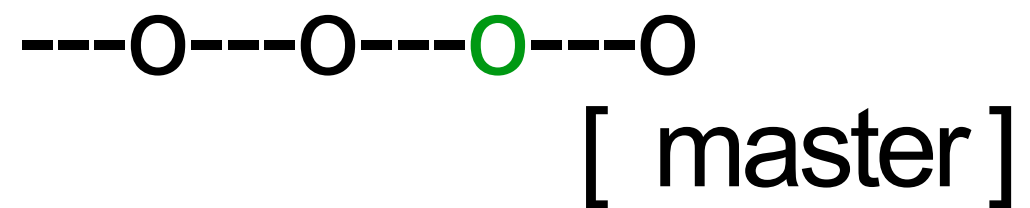


```
$ git push origin master
```



# Revert commit changes

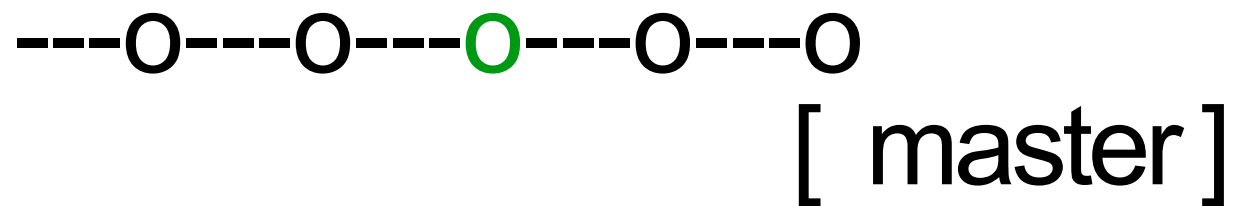
Git Revert:



```
$ git revert master~1
```

# Revert commit changes

Git Revert:



```
$ git revert master~1
```

# Revert commit changes

What if you need to reset your working copy to some exact state?

# Revert commit changes

What if you need to reset your working copy to some exact state?

First of all stop any process which is in progress

```
$ git merge --abort  
$ git rebase --abort  
$ git revert --abort
```

# Revert commit changes

What if you need to reset your working copy to some exact state?

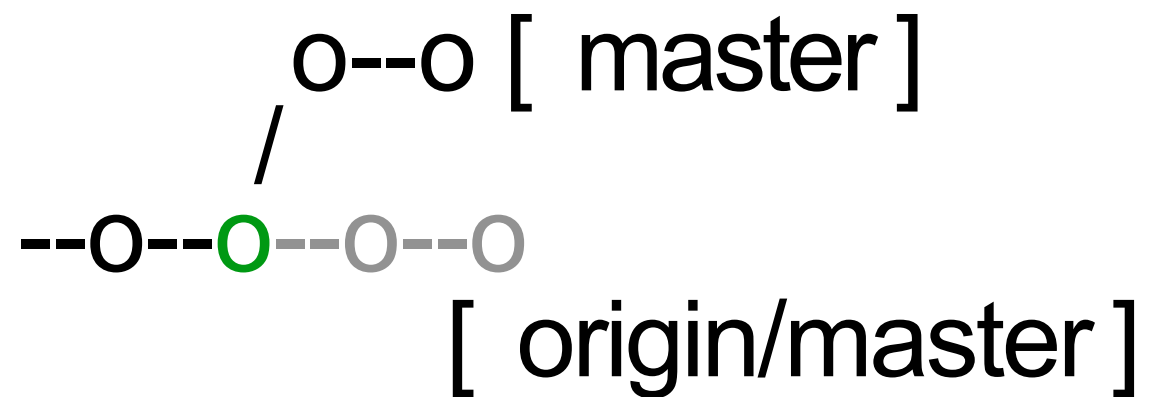
And then update your **local** version to some commit state

```
$ git reset --hard COMMIT_SHA
```

# Revert commit changes

```
$ git reset --hard 12345
```

```
$ git commit, git push
```



# .GITIGNORE

```
## Directory-based project format:
```

```
.idea/
```

```
### Node ###
```

```
# Logs
```

```
logs
```

```
*.log
```

```
# Runtime data
```

```
pids
```

```
*.pid
```

```
*.seed
```

```
# Dependency directory
```

```
# https://www.npmjs.org/doc/misc/npm-faq.html#should-i-check-my-node\_modules-folder-into-git
```

```
node_modules
```

# Gitflow

There is a “development” branch for the test purposes

--o--o--o--o--o [ development ]



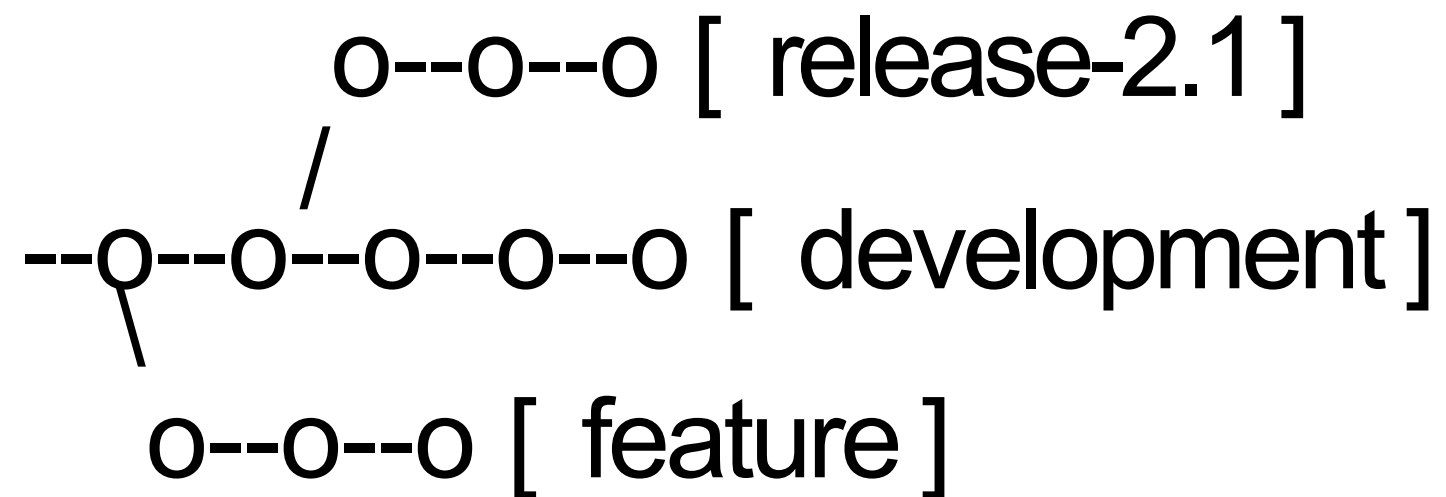
# Gitflow

## There are “feature” branches for the feature development



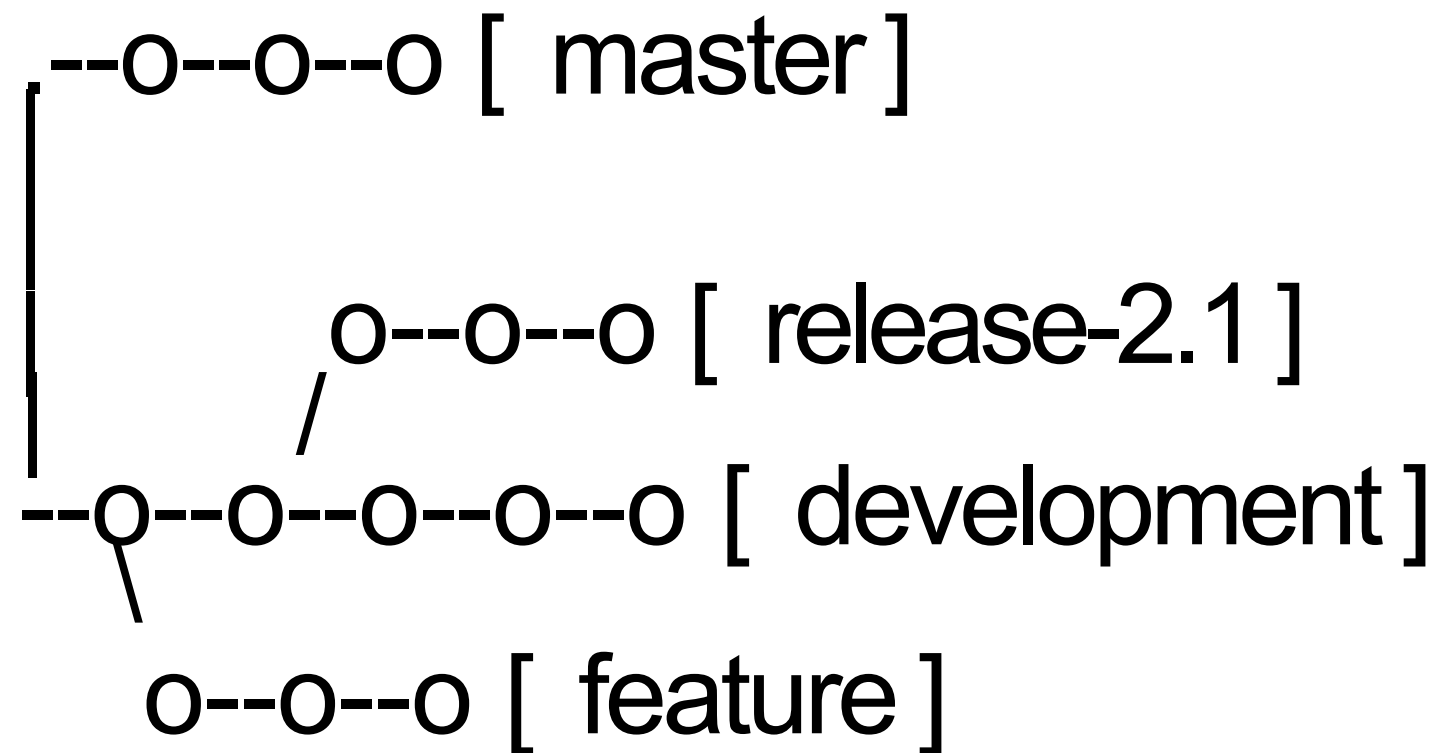
# Gitflow

There are “release-candidate” branches



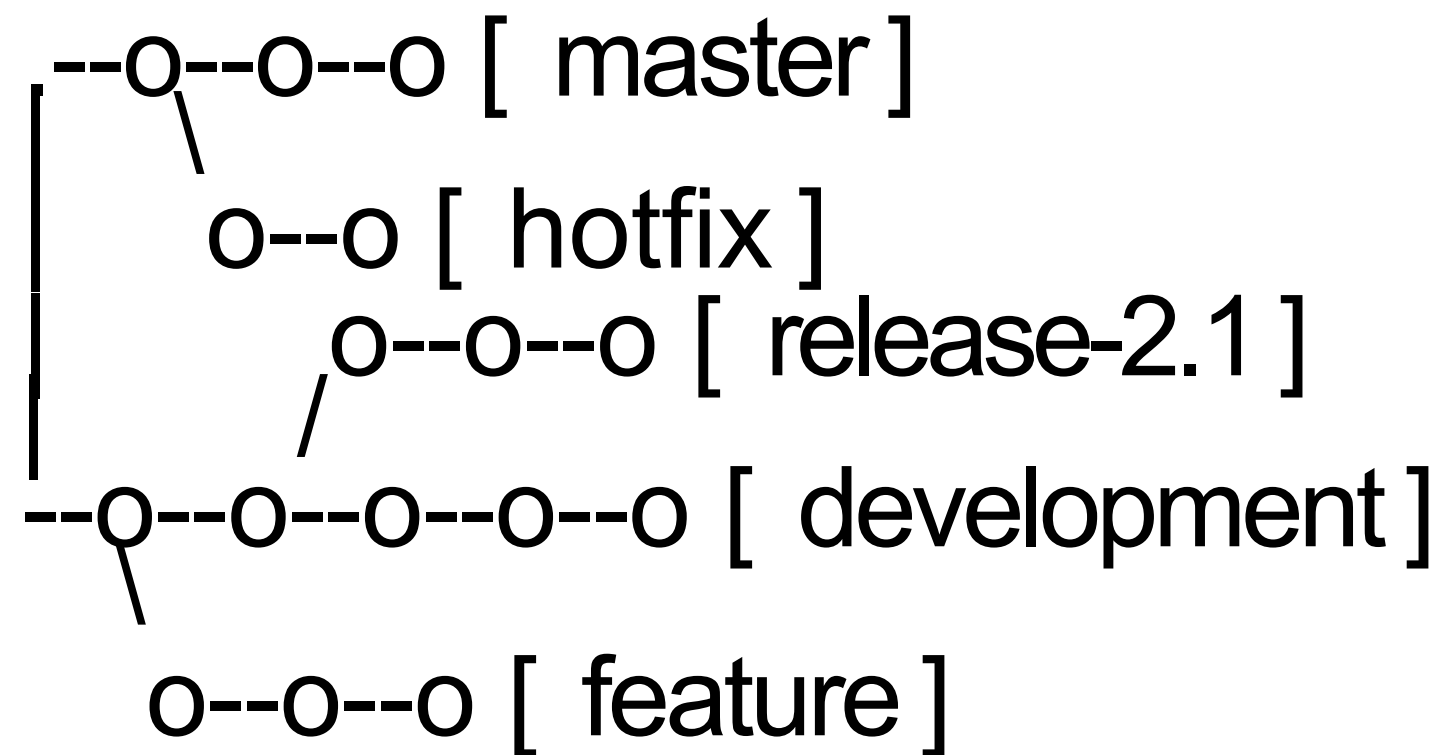
# Gitflow

There is a “master” branch for releases

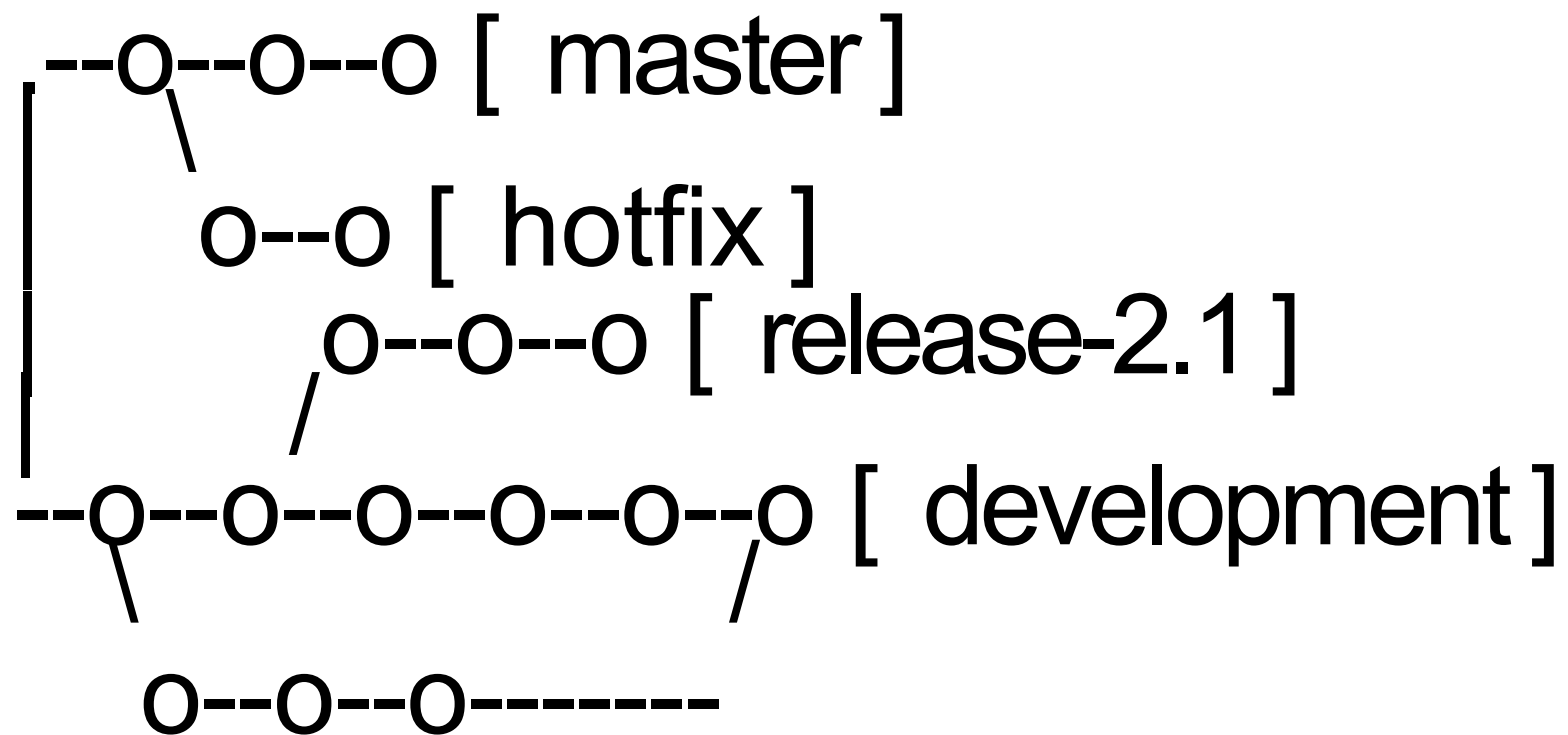


# Gitflow

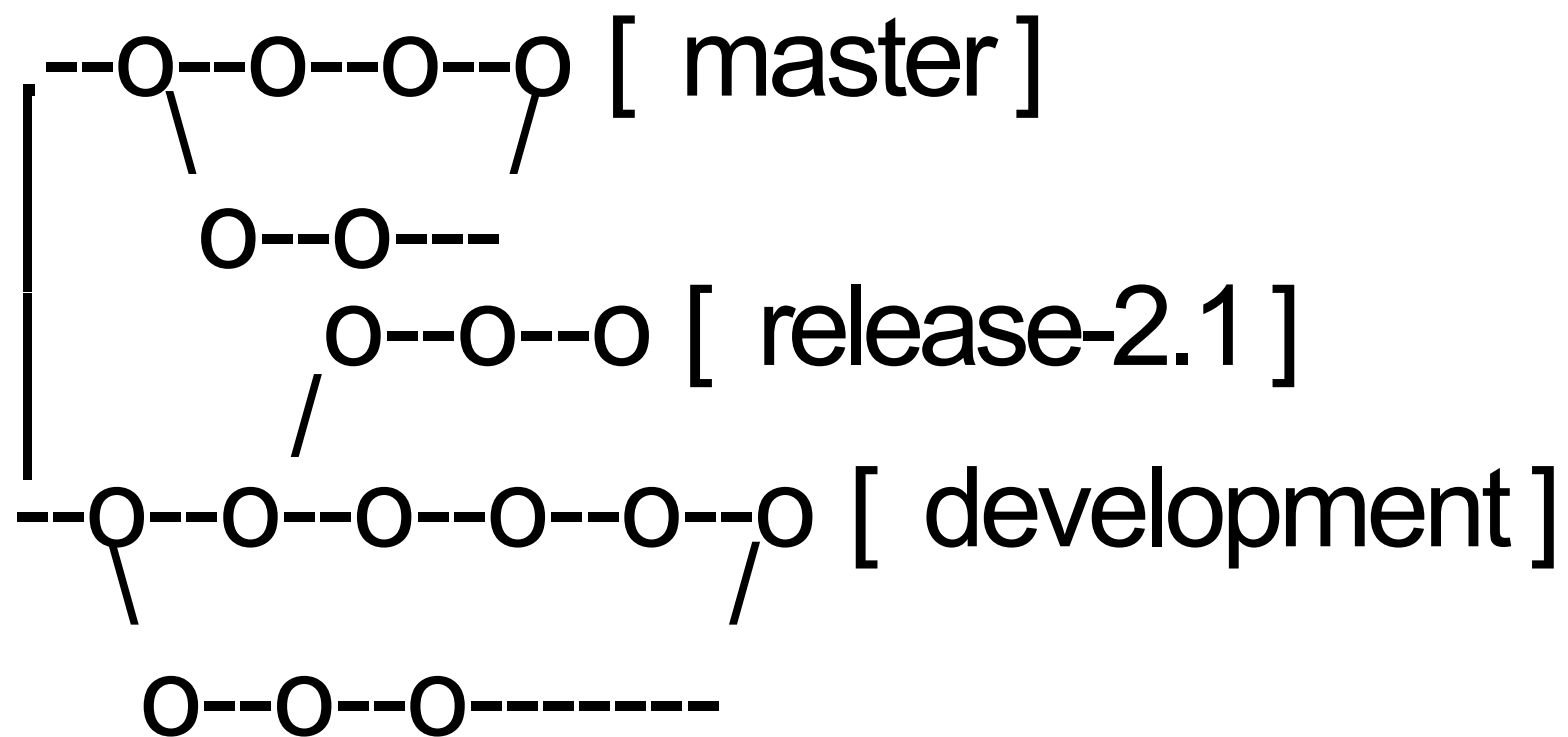
There are “hotfix” branches



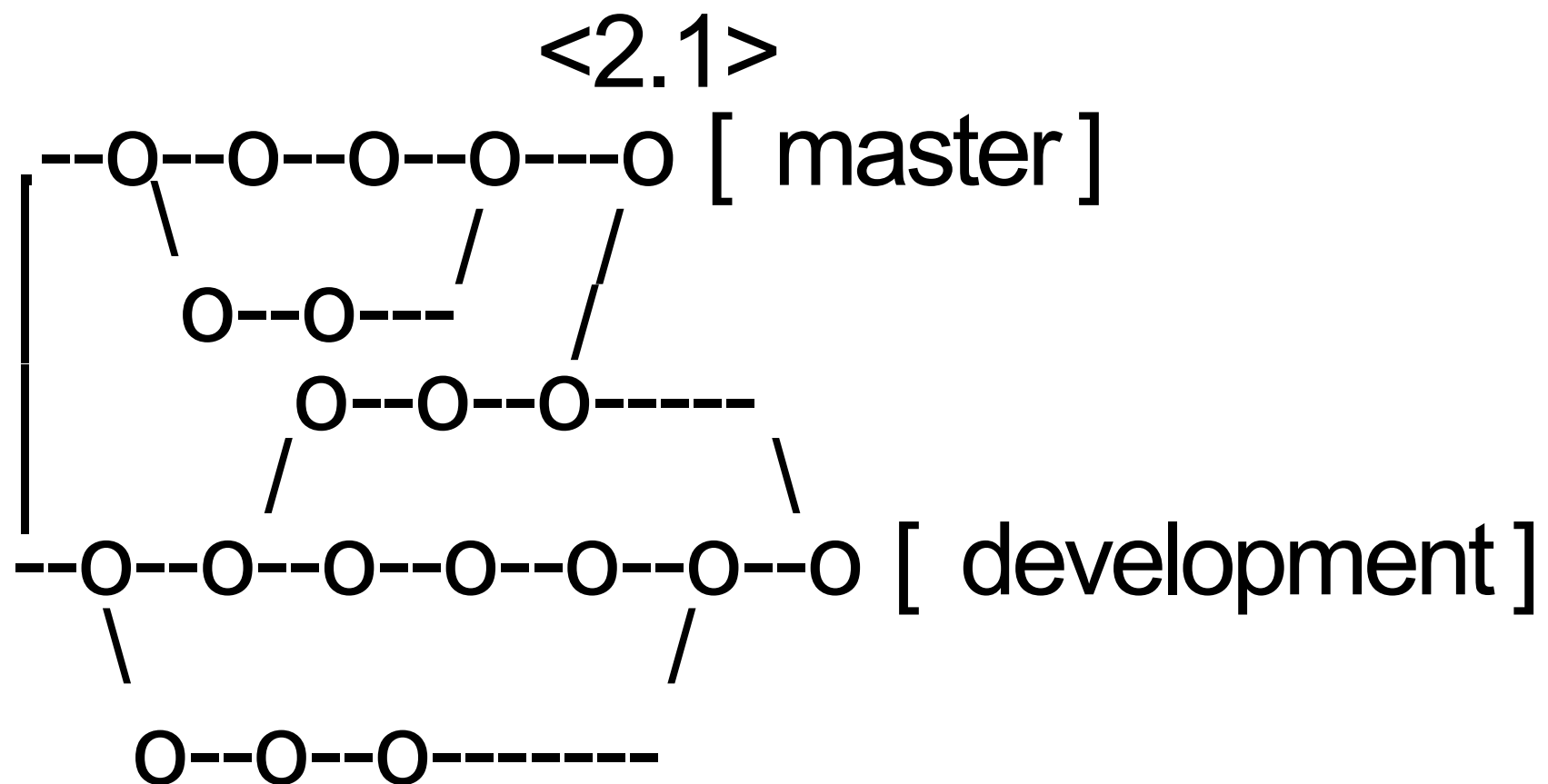
# Gitflow



# Gitflow



# Gitflow



# Pros

- Distributed
- Fast
- Light weight branches

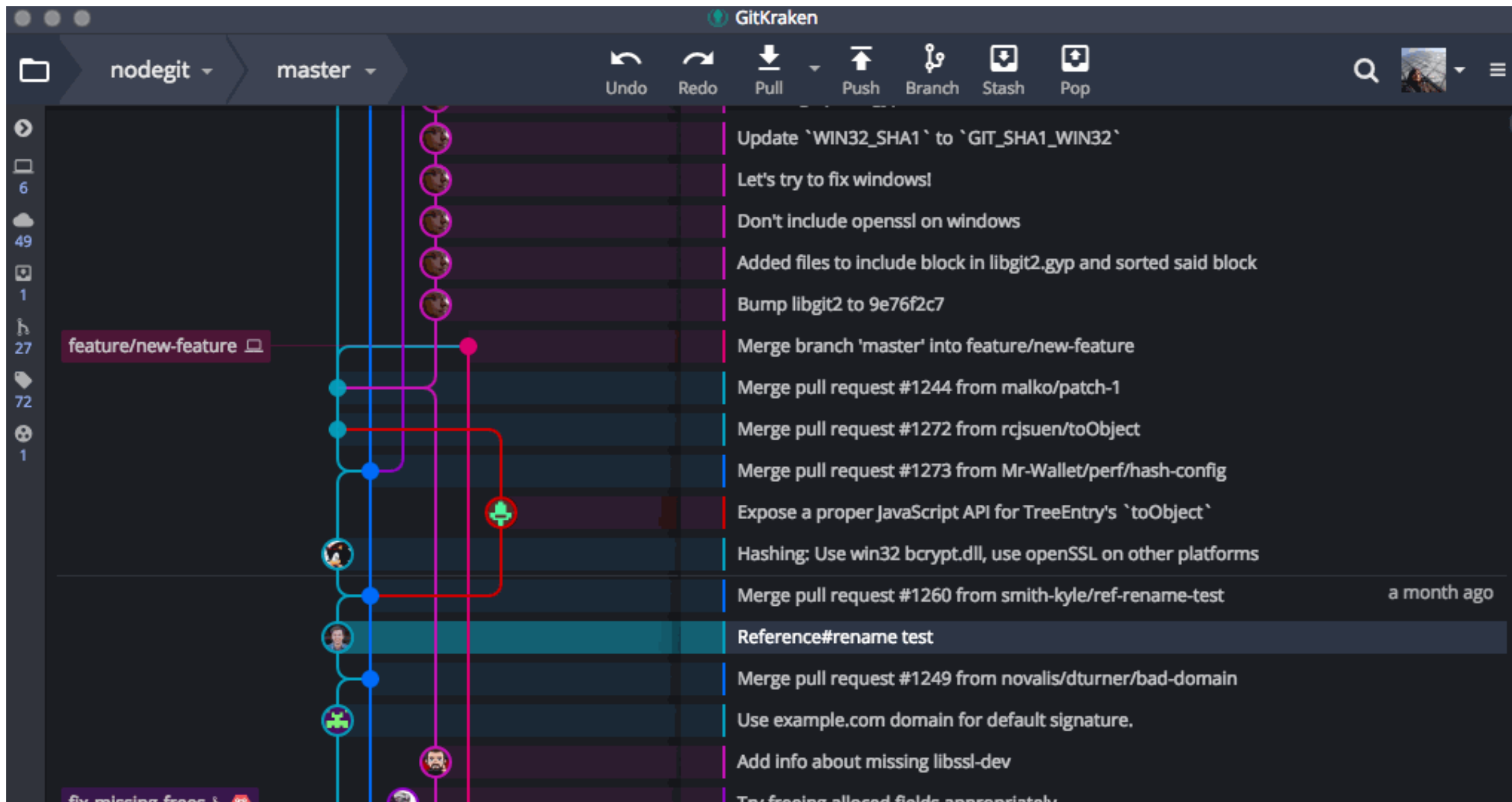


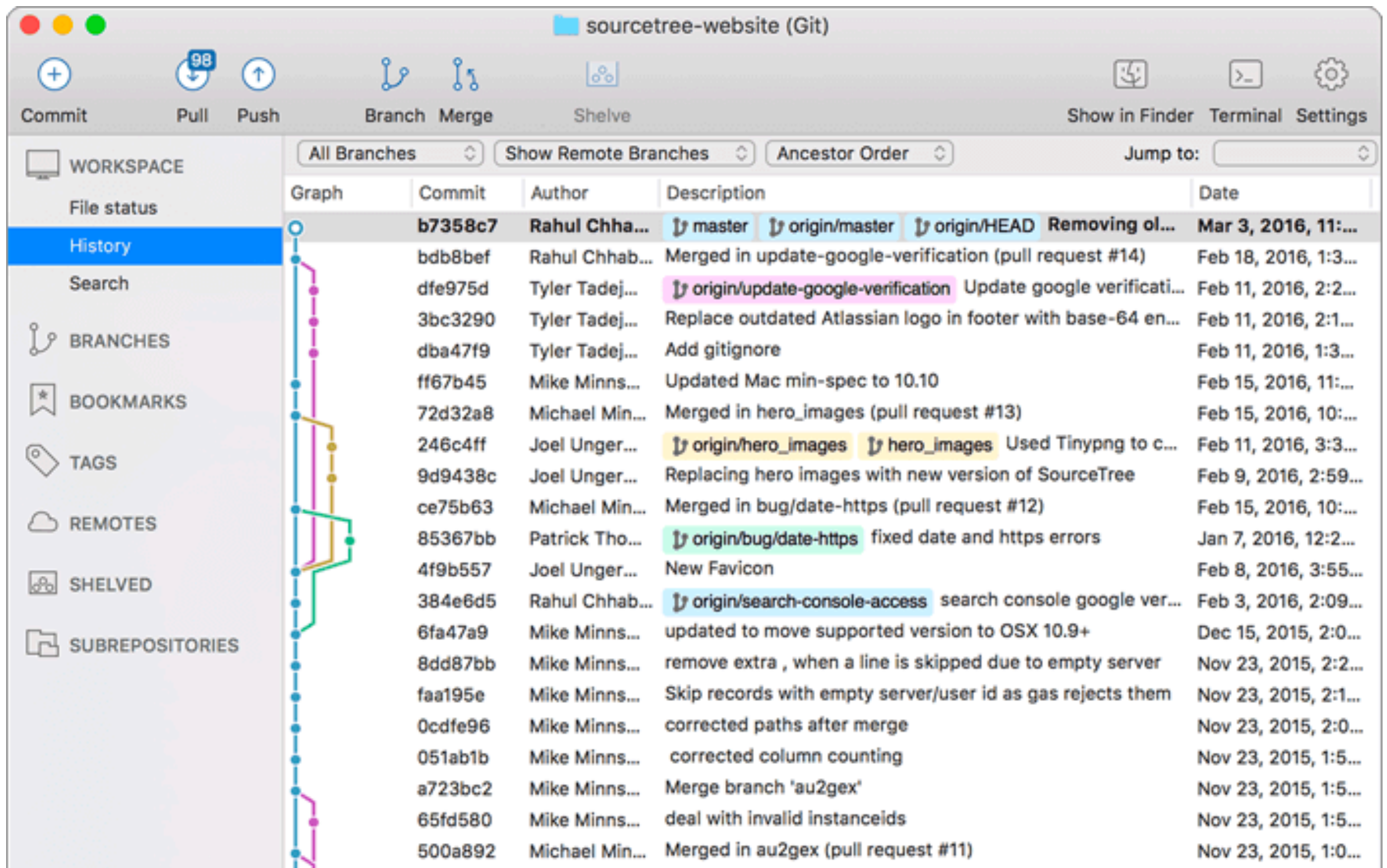
# Cons

- Complexity

# What to use

- Console
- Built-in IDE or notepad tools
- *GitKraken*
- *SourceTree*





# Where to host

- GitHub
- GitLab
- Bitbucket

# What to read

Scott Chacon and Ben Straub 'Pro Git'

<https://git-scm.com/book/pl/v2>

Questions?