

GIT Essential Training

GIT Notations

Commit Message Best Practices

ghi2394 - Fixes bug in admin logout

When an admin logged out of the admin area, they could not log in to the members area because their session[:user_id] was still set to the admin ID. This patch fixes the bug by setting session[:user_id] to nil when any user logs out of any area.

A screenshot of a video player interface. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the title "Commit Message Best Practices". Below the header, the main content area shows a commit message: "ghi2394 - Fixes bug in admin logout". The message is preceded by a short description of the bug and its fix. At the bottom of the video player, there's a navigation bar with icons for play, pause, and volume, along with some text and a timestamp.

Different users maintain their own repositories

No central repository

Changes are stored as change sets

Tracks changes, not versions

Different from CVS and SVN, which track versions

Change sets can be exchanged between repositories

"Merge in change sets" or "apply patches"

A screenshot of a video player interface. The video player has a dark theme with a blue header bar. In the center of the screen, there's a white text box containing the question "do we have a change set applied or not?". Below the video player, there's a navigation bar with icons for play, pause, and volume, along with some text and a timestamp.

Commit Message Best Practices

Bullet points are usually asterisks or hyphens

Can add “tracking numbers” from bugs or support requests

Can develop shorthand for your organization

“[css,js] ”

“bugfix:”

“#38405 -”

Commit Message Best Practices

A short single-line summary (less than 50 characters)

Optionally followed by a blank line and a more complete description

Keep each line to less than 72 characters

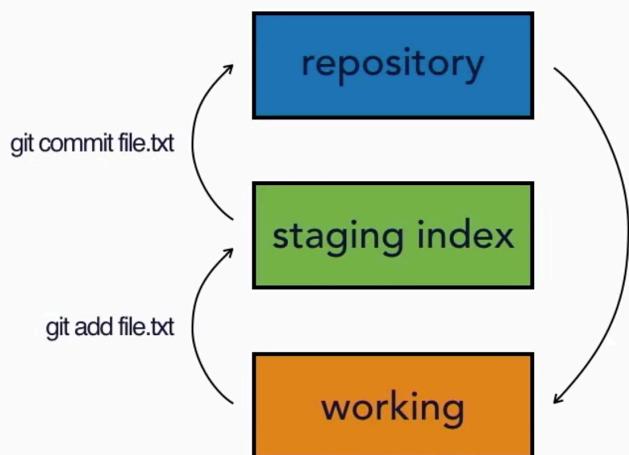
Write commit messages in present tense, not past tense

“Fix for a bug” or “Fixes a bug,” not “fixed a bug”

HEAD- SHA Algorithm

Hash Values (SHA-1)

- Git uses SHA-1 hash algorithm to create checksums
- 40-character hexadecimal string (0-9, a-f)
- Example: 5c15e8bd540c113cd2d9eac6f64cacbc5ff6fe9c



Hash Values (SHA-1)

- Git generates a checksum for each change set
- Checksum algorithms convert data into a simple number
- Same data always equals same checksum
- Data integrity is fundamental
- Changing data would change checksum

LinkedIn LEARNING

it's directly tied to the contents that are
inside of it.