

Version control concepts & GIT Basics

Why Do We Need A Version Control System (VCS)?

Backup and Restore

Synchronization

Undo

Track Changes

Track Ownership

Sandboxing

Branching and merging



Repositories and working copies

Working copy

- Personal copy of all the files.
- We changes this copy, without affecting our teammates.

A repo/repository is

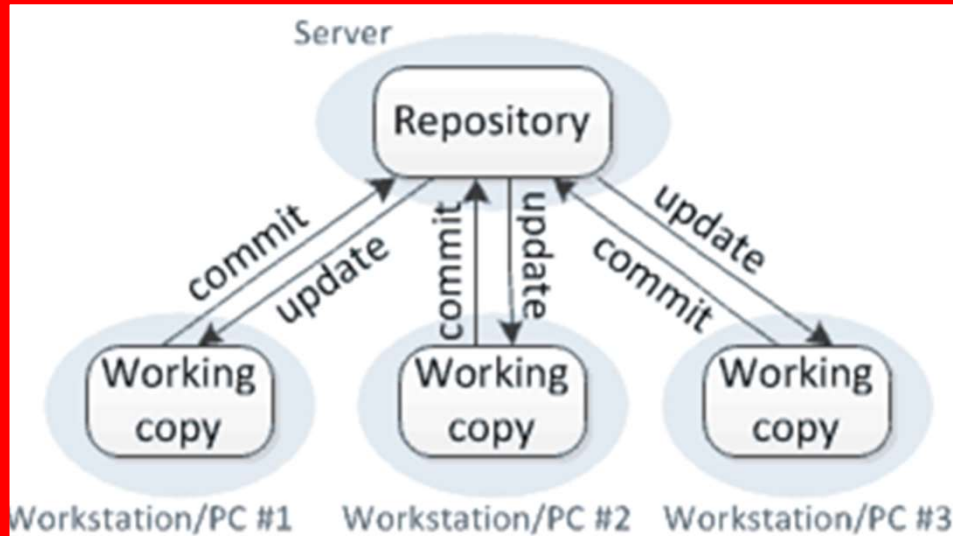
- A database of all the edits and historical versions (snapshots) of project.

Commit changes to repo

- When we are happy with changes



Centralized vs Distributed version control



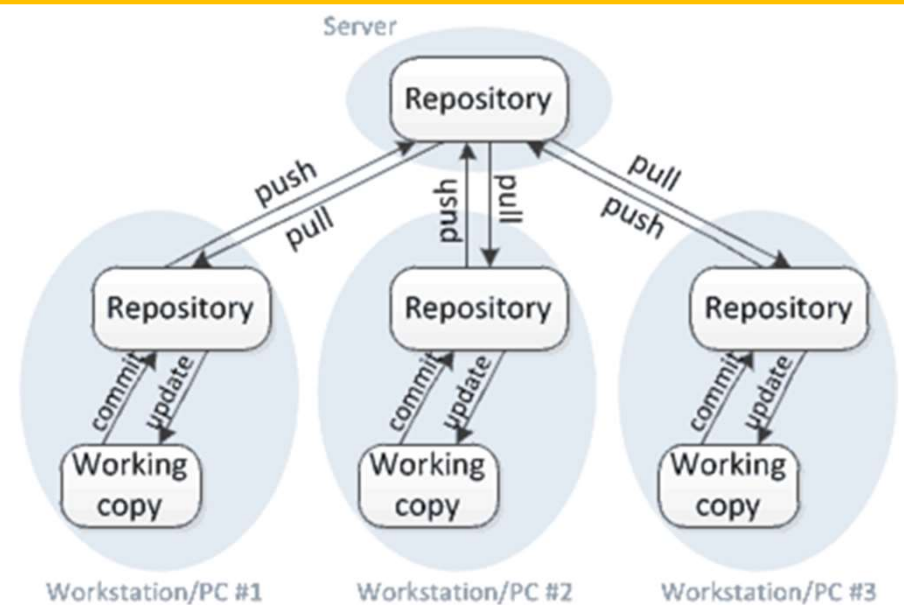
Subversion/CVS - Just one repository

Central server is must.

Spoke and hub structure

Local changes are not versioned

Need to communicate with server at each check in/ checkout.



GIT/ Mercurial - Multiple repositories

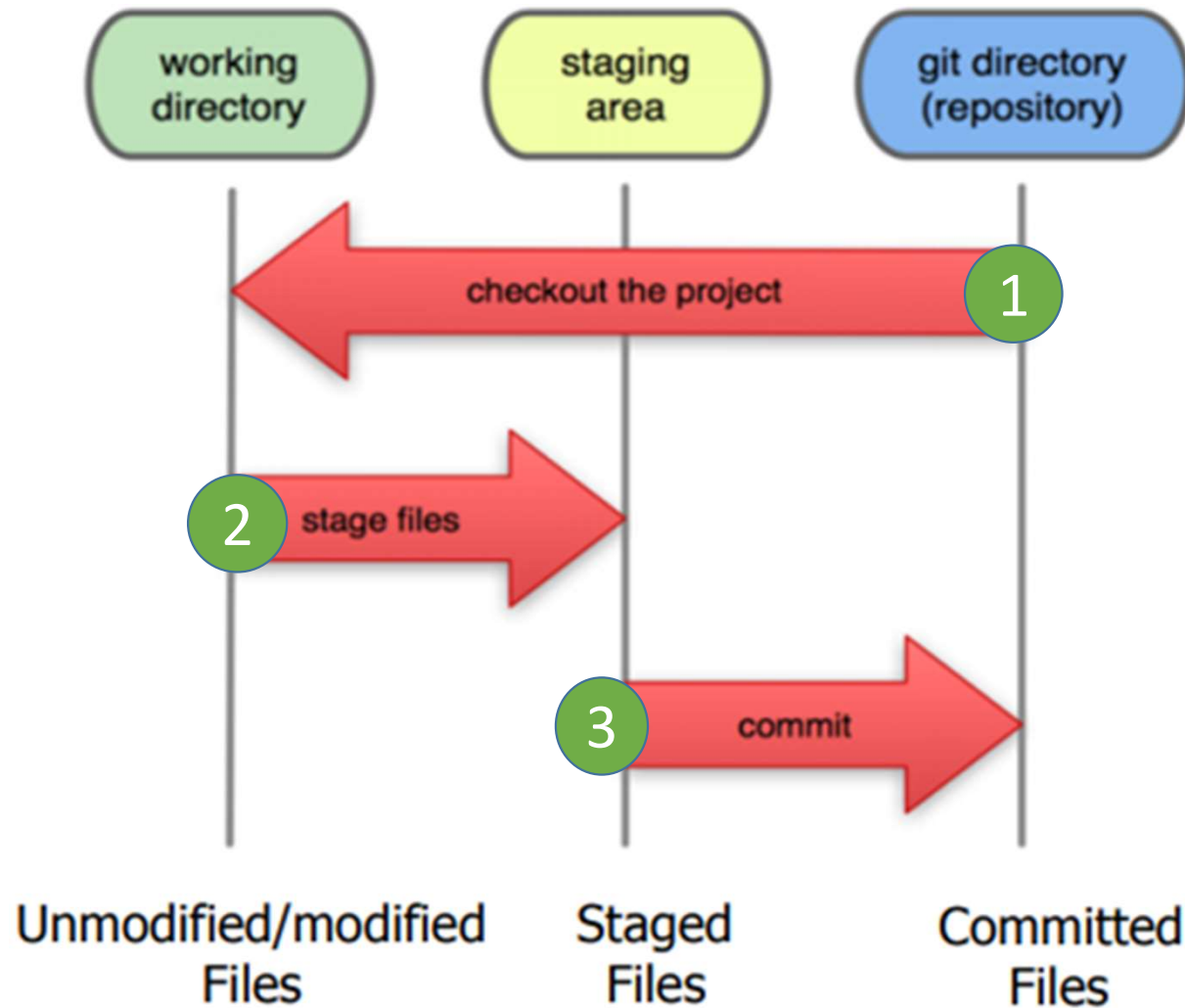
Can be used Offline

Full history of repository lives on every user's machine

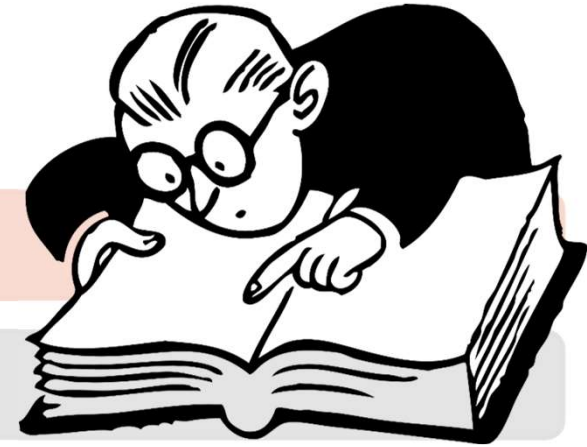
Peer to Peer model

Many operations are local

Local git operations



Terminology



Repository

- The database storing the files.

Server

- The computer storing the repo.

Client

- The computer connecting to the repo.

Working Copy

- Our local directory of files, where we make changes.

Master

- The repository's main branch.

Clone

- Copies an existing git repository, normally from some remote location to local environment.

Commit

- Submitting files to the repository (the local one); in other VCS it is often referred to as “checkin”

Terminology

fetch or pull

- Is like “update” or “get latest” in other VCS.

Push

- Used to submit the code to a remote repository

Remote

- “remote” locations of repository, normally on some central server.

SHA

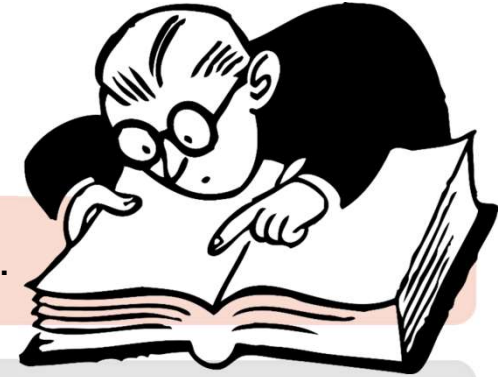
- Every commit or node in the Git tree is identified by a unique SHA key.

Head

- Is a reference to the node to which our working space of the repository currently points.

Branch

- A particular label on a given node.



Workstation Setup

Visit

- git-scm.com/downloads.



Detailed information

- <http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-Installing-Git>

First thing

- `git config --global user.name "My Name"`
- `git config --global user.email myemail@gmail.com`

Let's get started: Create a new Git Repository

Create a new directory

- `mkdir mygitrepo`
- `cd mygitrepo`

Initialize repository

- `git init`

Check status of repository

- `git status`

Create and commit file

- `$ touch hello.txt`
- `$ echo Hello, world! > hello.txt`



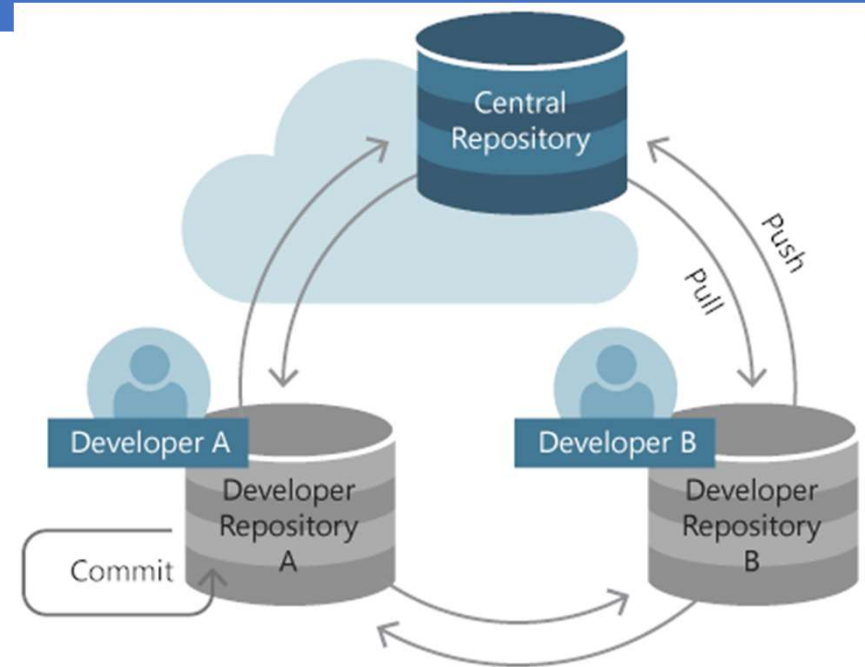
Lets get started: Create a new Git Repository

“register” the file for committing

- `$ git add hello.txt`

Check status

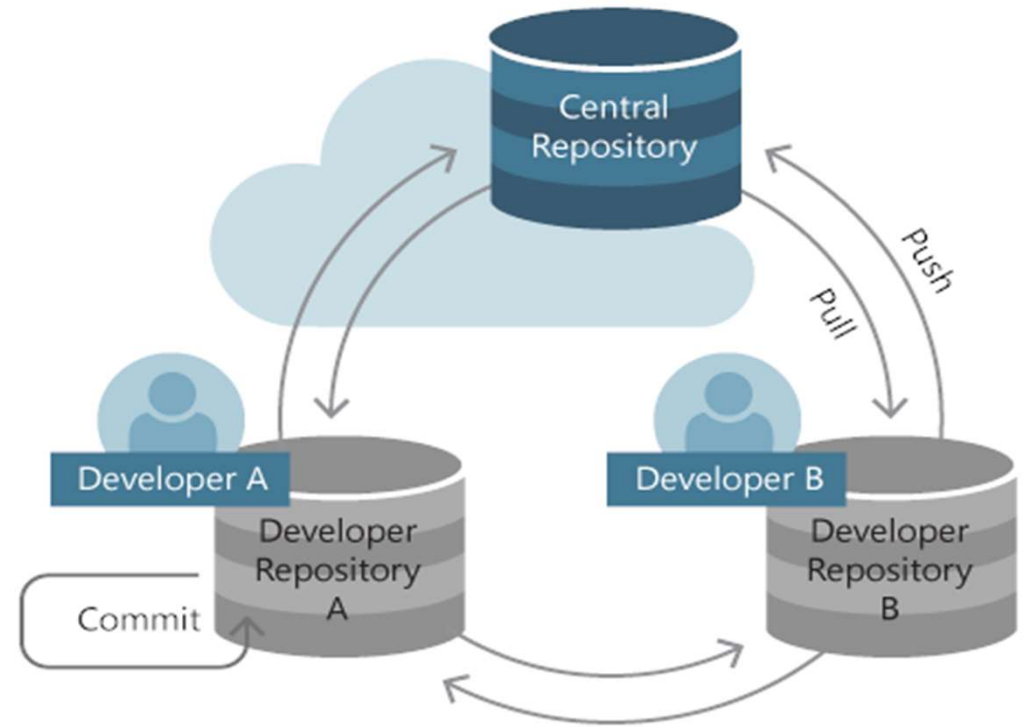
- `$ git status`
- `# On branch master`
- `#`
- `# Initial commit`
- `#`
- `# Changes to be committed:`
- `# (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)`
- `#`
- `# new file: hallo.txt`
- `#`



Lets get started: Create a new Git Repository

Commit

- `$ git commit -m "Add my first file"`



Git commands

Command	Description
<code>git clone url [dir]</code>	Copy a Git repository so we can add to it
<code>git add file</code>	Adds file contents to the staging area
<code>git commit</code>	Records a snapshot of the staging area
<code>git status</code>	View the status of our files in the working directory and staging area
<code>git diff</code>	Shows diff of what is staged and what is modified but unstaged
<code>git help [command]</code>	Get help info about a particular command
<code>git pull</code>	Fetch from a remote repo and try to merge into the current branch
<code>git push</code>	Push our new branches and data to a remote repository

CLONING EXISTING PROJECTS

Syntax

- `git clone https://github.com/atingupta2005/hello-world.git`

Clone performs several subtasks:

- Sets up a remote named origin that points to the location
 - `http://github.com/matthewmccullough/hellogitworld.git`
- Asks this location for the contents of its entire repository
- Git copies those objects to the requestor's local disk
- Switches to a branch named master

Ready

- The local copy of this repo is now ready to have edits made, branches created, and commits issued – all while online or offline.

DIFF

- Difference between edited and committed files
 - git diff

```
-By supporting Code Signing we add another layer of security by ensuring that
-nobody other than authorized persons can push updates for applications, and
-ensuring proper upgrades.
+By supporting Code Signing we add another layer of security which ensures that
+nobody, other than authorized individuals, can push updates for applications.
+This ensures proper upgrades.

Do We Lock Down ownCloud?
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

-The ownCloud project is open source and always will be. We do not want to make
-it more difficult for our users to run ownCloud. Any code signing errors on
-upgrades will not prevent ownCloud from running, but will display a warning on
-the Admin page. For applications that are not tagged "Official" the code signing
-process is optional.
+The ownCloud project is open source and always will be.
+We do not want to make it more difficult for our users to run ownCloud.
+Any code signing errors on upgrades will not prevent ownCloud from running, but will
+For applications that are not tagged "Official" the code signing process is optional.
```



LOG

- List of changes
 - git log
 - git log --since=yesterday
 - git log --since=2weeks

```
$ git log
commit bcb792dcc7dfbfcfd620ee73ed7422295f3d50ca (HEAD -> computer_player, origin/computer_player)
Author: lpenzey <lucaspenezymoog@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Jul 27 15:19:27 2018 -0500

    cleaned formatting with rubocop

commit e953f0fdbfcf8038afec2a50f72c9d65601d346c
Author: lpenzey <lucaspenezymoog@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Jul 27 14:55:41 2018 -0500

    updated script

commit d443cc147cf543bc2892a82143e3b0ab016f7847
Author: lpenzey <lucaspenezymoog@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Jul 27 14:53:12 2018 -0500

    added travisci
```

ABORTING

- Abort current uncommitted changes
 - `git reset --hard`



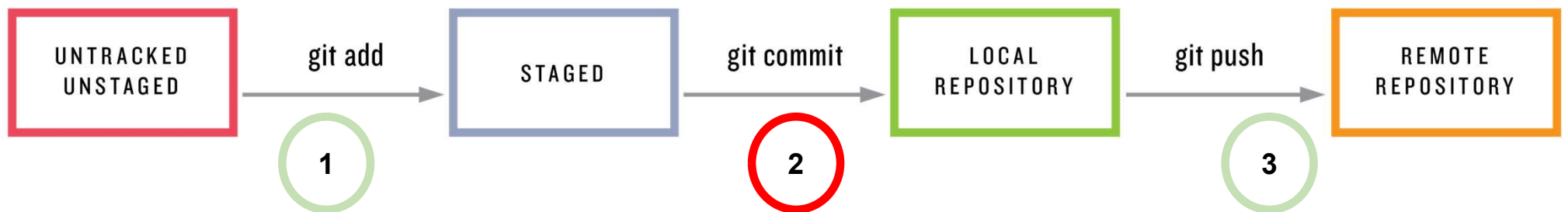
ADDING (STAGING) +

- To put files into next commit
 - `git add .`



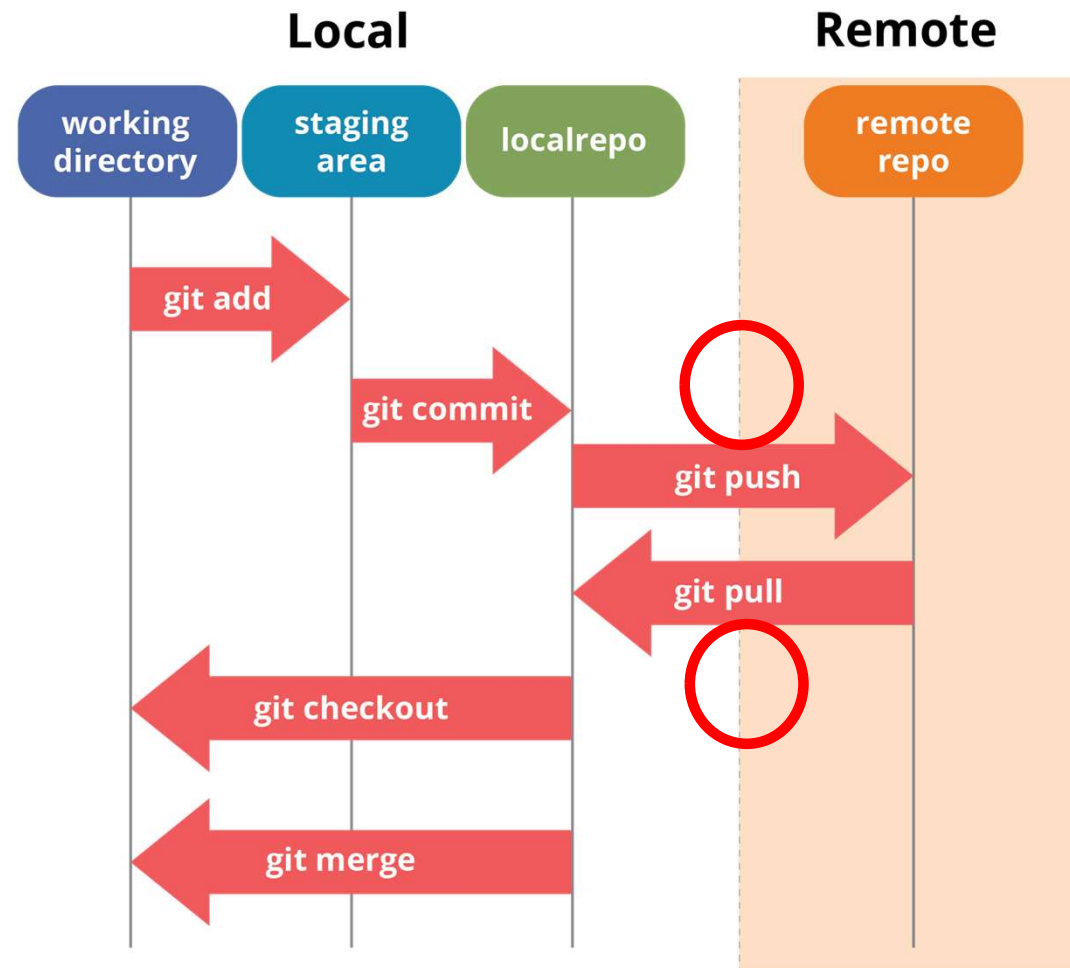
COMMITTING

- Save pending additions to local repository
 - `git commit -m "<commit message>"`
- To view the statistics and about last commit:
 - `git show`



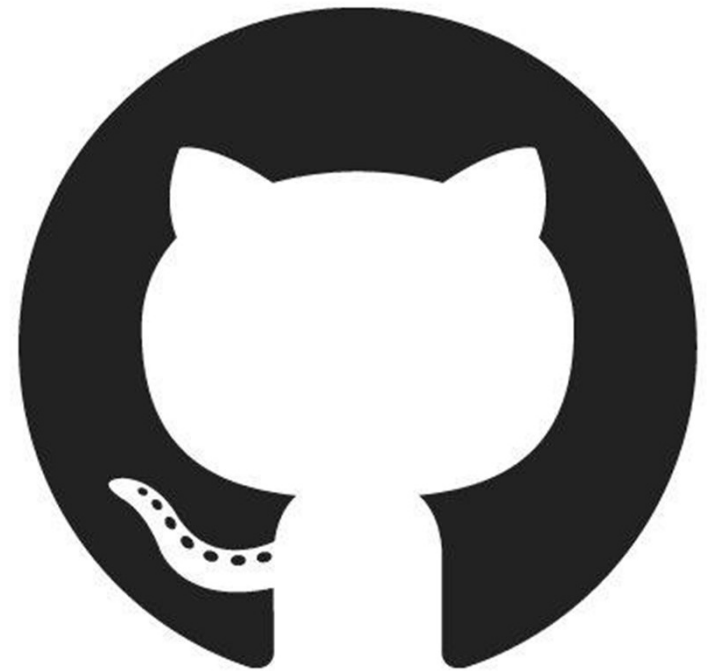
PUSH / PULL

- To put changes from local repo in the remote repo
 - `git push origin master`
- From remote repo to get most recent changes
 - `git pull <remote name> <branch name>`



GitHub.com

- For online storage of Git repositories
 - Can create a remote repo there and push code to it
 - Free space for open source projects
- Its not mandatory to use Github to use Git.
 - We can use Git locally for our own purposes.
 - We can also set up a git server locally



Thanks