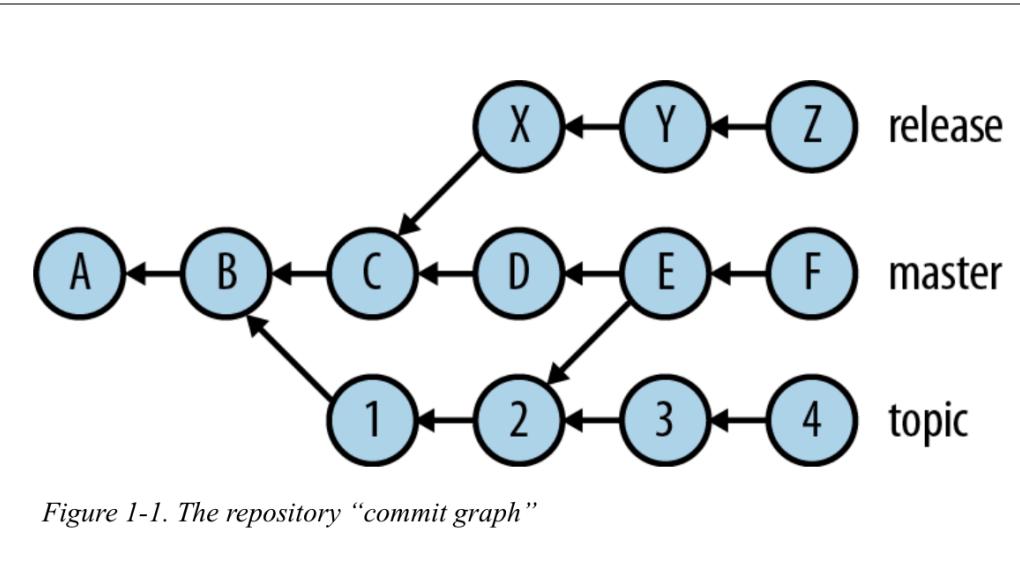


Storytelling with Git

by Avi Flax

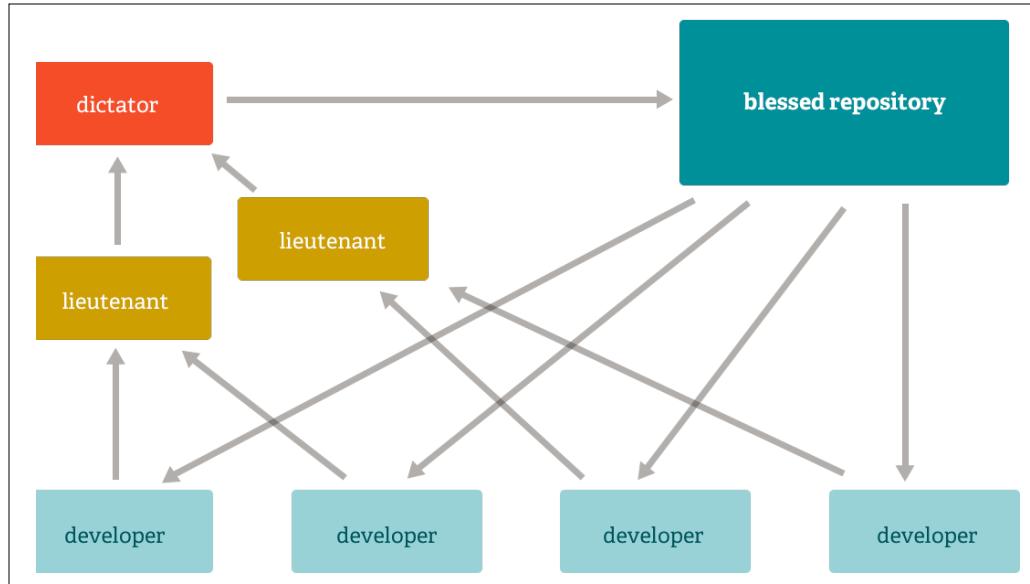
electronic mail: avi@aviflax.com

slides: <https://git.io/Je2Ew>



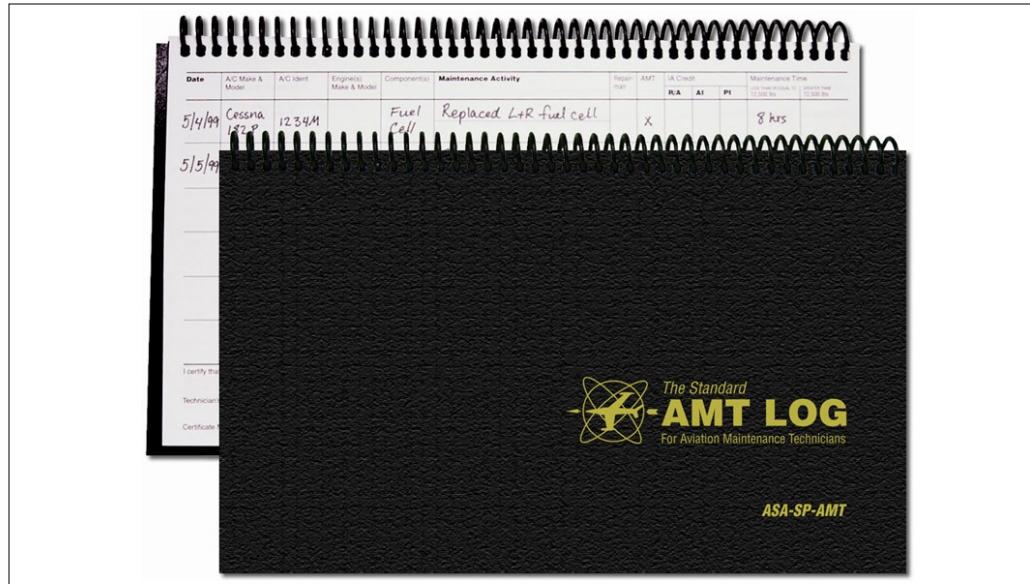
To lots of people, this is the essence of Git: a graph of changes.

Source: <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/git-pocket-guide/9781449327507/ch01.html>



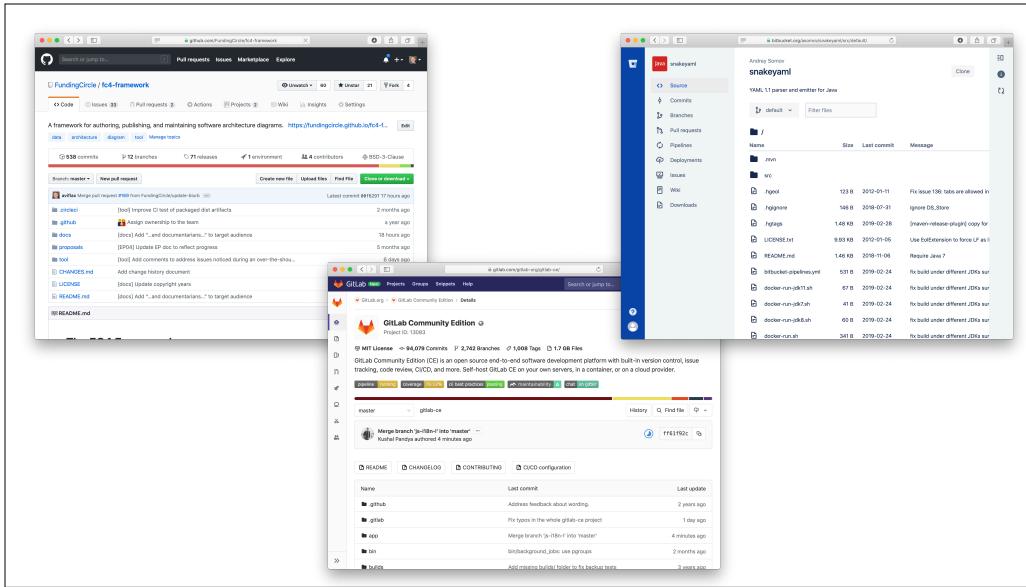
Some focus on the *distributed* aspect of git.

Source: <https://git-scm.com/about/distributed>

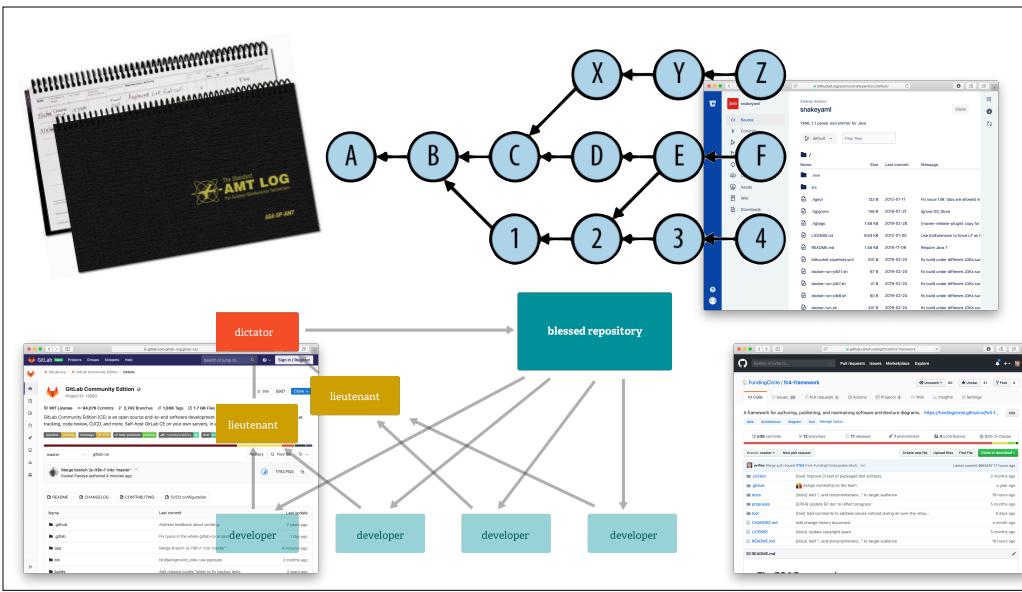


Many view it as a matter-of-fact log of work performed, like this aircraft maintenance log.

Source: <http://www.chiefaircraft.com/asa-sp-amt.html>



Git is also used as the foundation of some fantastic Web-based collaboration platforms.



Those are all valid and important aspects of git.

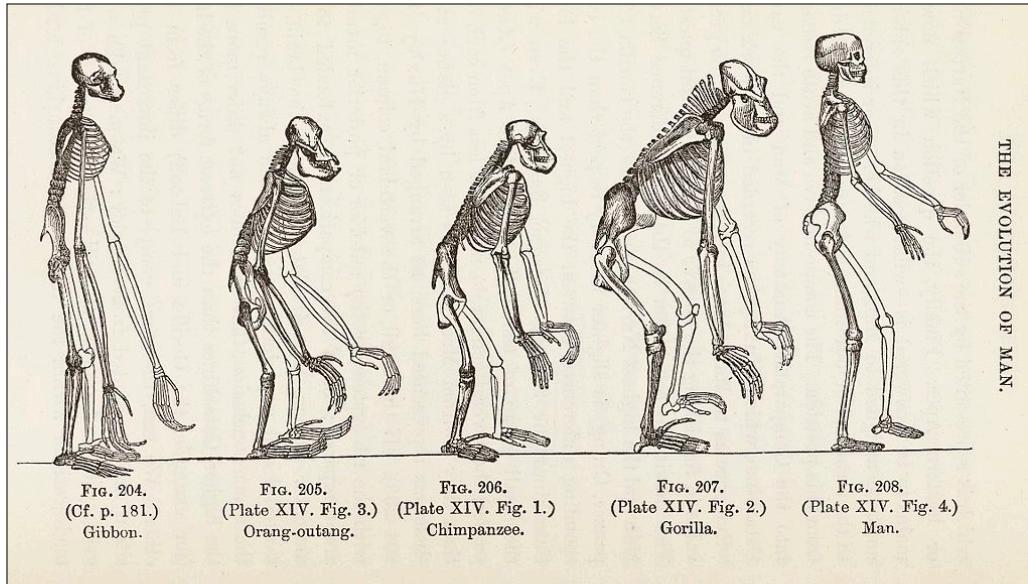
Fundamental, really.

But there's another



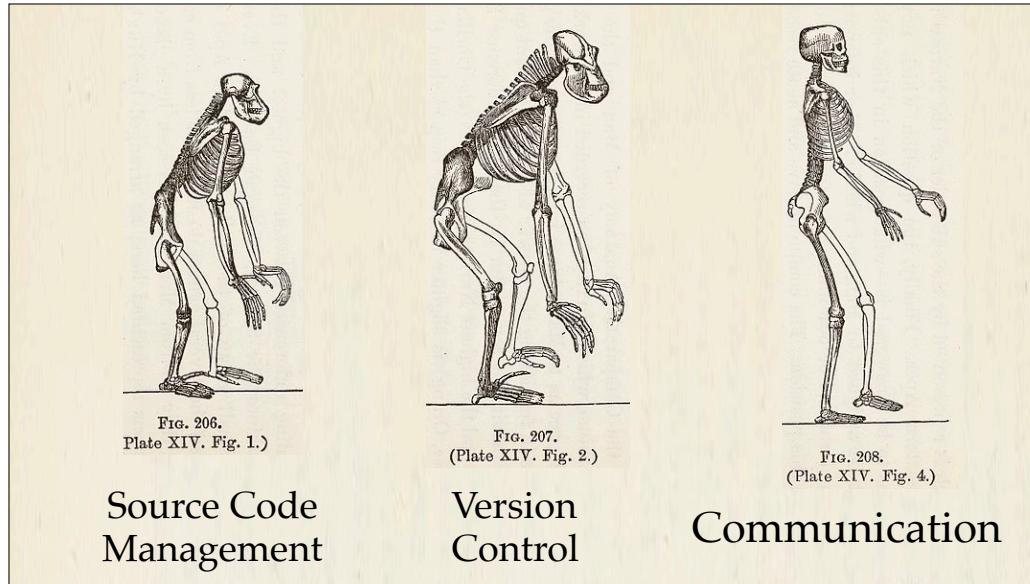
- When used well, a git repository can become a rich trove of history and knowledge about the system, platform, corpus of documentation, or even organization that it hosts.
- Git can be to your organization as a library is to a civilization:
- A collection of stories — thousands of them,
- which we go to when we want to dig deep into the history of our world
- to understand
- not only *how* our particular context came about
- but *why*.
- But in order to do so... →

Photo: Stadtbibliothek, Stuttgart, 2011, by Thibaud Poirier, via Colossal: <https://www.thisiscolossal.com/2017/06/enchanting-libraries-by-photographer-thibaud-poirier/>



We need to evolve our view of what git is.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Illustration_The_Evolution_of_Man_Wellcome_L0063036.jpg



- From *SCM* tool to *Communication* tool.
- Git can be a powerful communication tool.
- We need only to stand up straight and look again, see it that way.
- Probably the most effective form of communication is...

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Illustration:_%27The_Evolution_of_Man%27_Wellcome_L0063036.jpg



- **...storytelling.**
- We can and should tell stories with git
- May sound bizarre — let me show you how →

Source: <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/millais-the-boyhood-of-raleigh-n01691> (CC-BY-NC-ND (3.0 Unported))

1. Log each step
2. Craft your commits
3. Share the story

Log Each Step

A

B

C

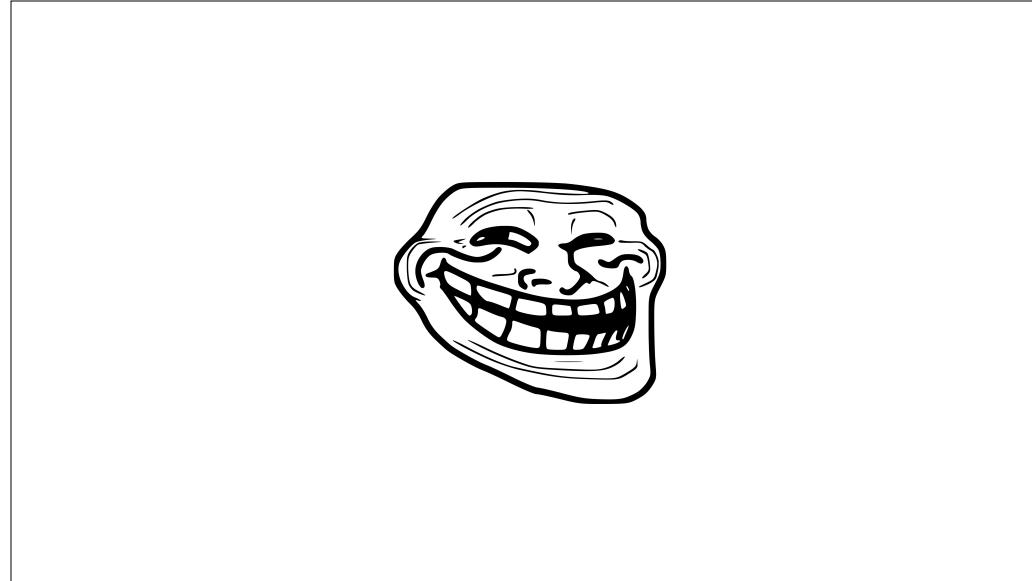
Always

B

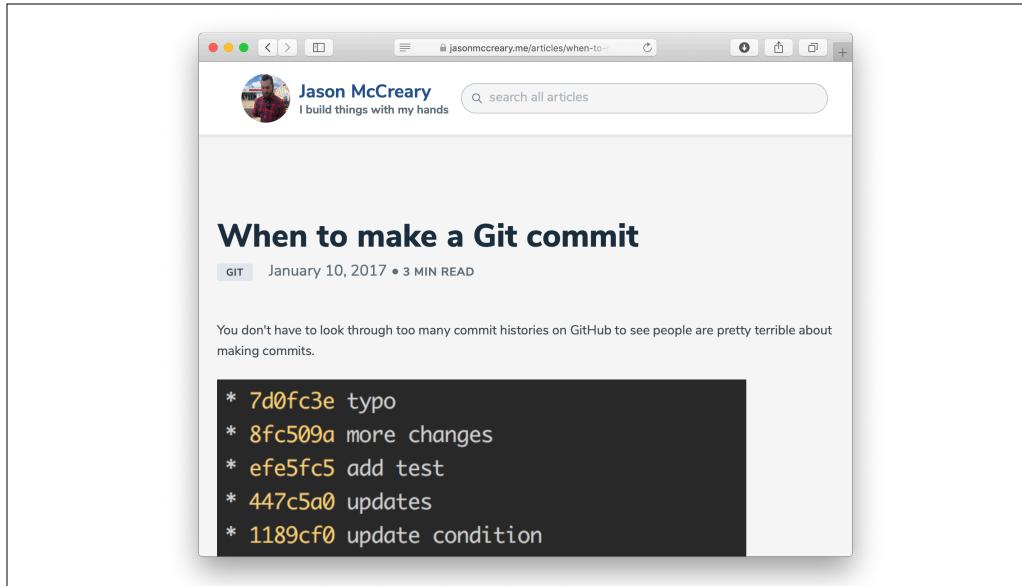
C

Always
Be
C

Always
Be
Committing



- Except not really.
- You can't literally always be committing,
- so while you're working,
- follow the advice of Jason McCreary →



- Who says to make a commit when you:
 - Complete a unit of work
 - Are making changes you may want to undo
- [https://jasonmccreary.me/articles/when-to-make-git-commit//](https://jasonmccreary.me/articles/when-to-make-git-commit/)



- The point is: you start in logging mode,
- not storytelling mode.
- Write what you're doing and why, but concisely —
 - these are notes just for your own eyes at this stage.
- Or maybe even better, think of this as your rough draft —
 - you want to keep it *truly* rough at this stage.
- However,
 - Even at this stage,
 - make sure to use the standard structure for a git commit message

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Logs.jpg>



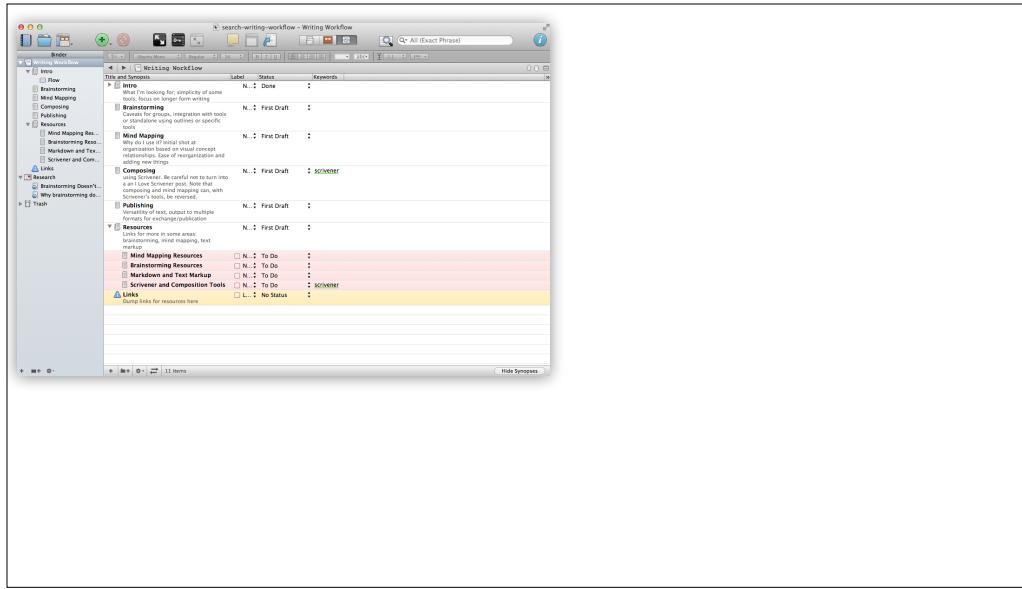
- This is a commit that I made while in this mode —
 - you can see that I have a note to myself in there to expand on the back story, but I planned to do it later.
- First line: **subject or title or summary**
- Blank line
- The rest: body
 - Go nuts
- I didn't make this up!
 - It's in the the Git manual.
- It's really powerful and many or most git tools take advantage of this structure
 - So use it!

Craft Your Commits

- Next: craft your commits.
- This is when you take your rough draft and fix it up into something coherent and informative.

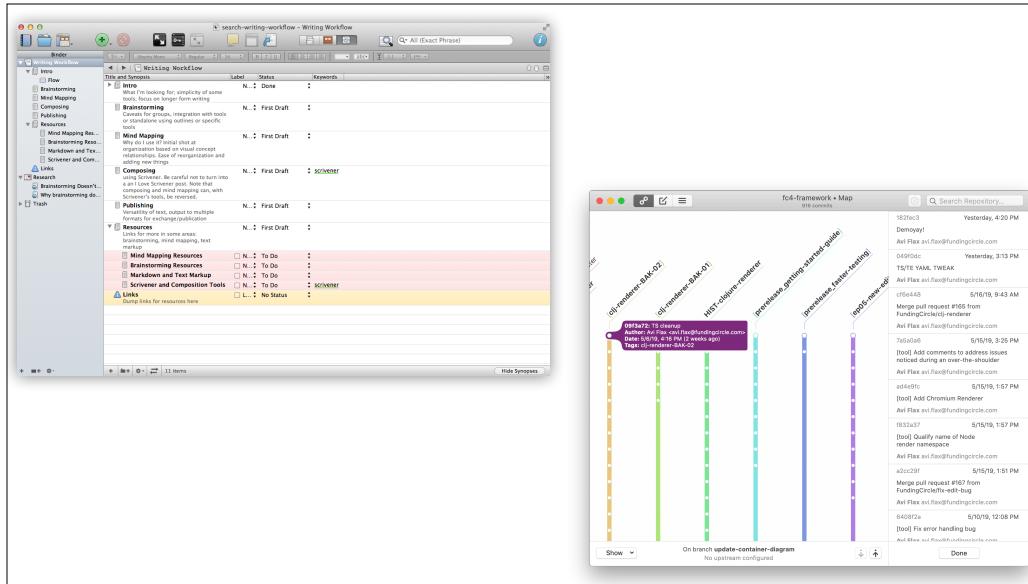


- The most fundamental kind of change
 - you'd make during this stage:
 - to revise your commit messages
- This is the same commit as before, now containing the full backstory.
- Remember: the subject/title/summary plus the diff captures the *what* –
 - the body of your message is where you capture the *why*

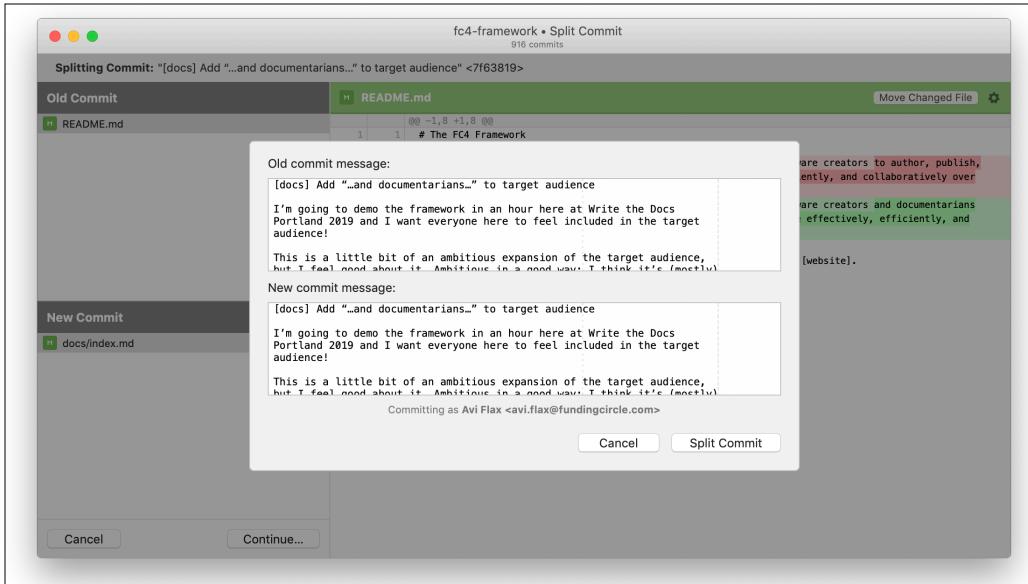


- This is a screenshot of a writing tool called Scrivener
- I don't use it, but it seemed like a good example of using a writing tool to craft a story – to rearrange sentences and paragraphs, merge them together, split them apart, etc.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/fncli/8576415696>



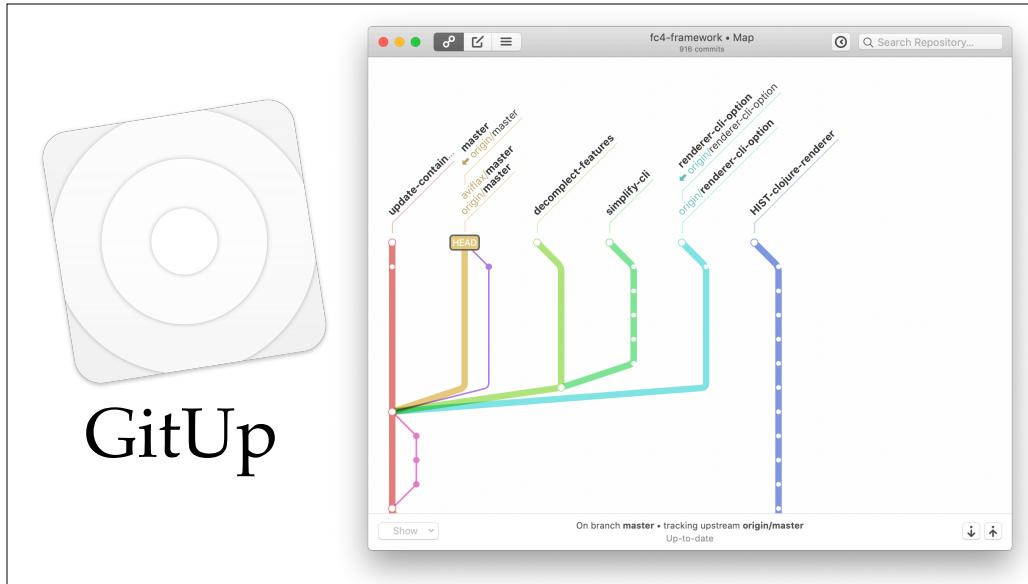
- This is a screenshot of a Git interface called GitUp
- I use it to do the same thing, but with Git commits.
- When I started using GitUp a few years ago, it was like gaining a superpower —
 - It just made it super easy for me to edit my commits — to merge them together, split them apart, reorder them, etc



For example: {describe screenshot}

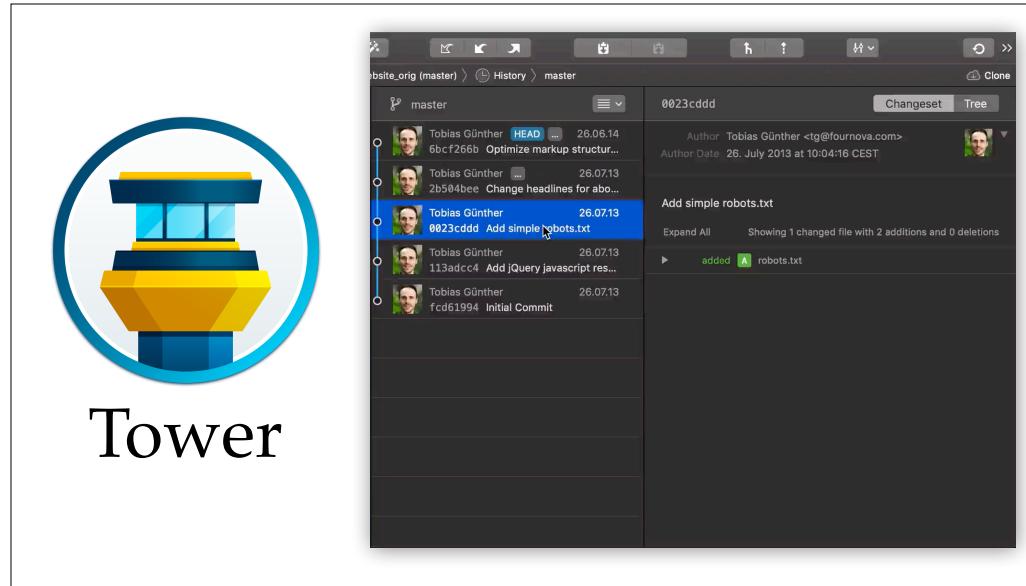
Tools Matter

- As I mentioned above, my *Commit Crafting* skills made a huge leap when I started using a new Git GUI. You (and your peers) might have a similar experience.
- I'll suggest two tools that I have personal experience with, but this is by no means exhaustive — if these suggestions aren't a good fit for you, I'm sure you can find other solid options quickly and easily.



GitUp is Mac-only, but if you (or your peers) are using Macs, I recommend it wholeheartedly.

<https://gitup.co/>



Tower is available for Mac and Windows. I've used it sporadically over the years and always been impressed by it.

<https://www.git-tower.com/>

Share the Story

- Next: share the story

~~Push~~ Publish

- Yes, technically, when you share your commits with your colleagues, you're using git's **push** feature to do so
- But don't just think of it as push,
 - think of it as **publishing**.
- As you publish your work,
 - you're also publishing the story of your work —
 - the **backstory**.

1. Log each step
2. Craft your commits
3. Share the story

- So remember:
 - {read slide}
- I hope you'll give this a try whenever you're working in a git repo,
 - and I hope you'll encourage your fellow software creators and documentarians to try this as well.
- From personal experience I can tell you:
 - it pays off, many times over.

Dive Deeper

Here are some pointers to learn more →



- *A Branch in Time* by Tekin Süleyman
- A wonderful (and short) talk: <https://vimeo.com/280579162>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a blog post titled "How to Write a Git Commit Message" by Chris Beams. The post is dated 31 Aug 2014 and includes a "revision history" section. The revision history table has columns for COMMENT and DATE. The comments listed are:

COMMENT	DATE
CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
MISC BUGFIxes	5 HOURS AGO
CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
AAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
ADKSFJLSDKFJSKLFDJ	3 HOURS AGO
MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
HAHAHAHAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

Below the table, a note reads: "AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE." At the bottom of the page are links to "Introduction", "The Seven Rules", and "Tips".

<https://chris.beams.io/posts/git-commit/>

- *How to Write a Git Commit Message* by Chris Beams
- Excellent writeup on how and why to write a good commit message
- <https://chris.beams.io/posts/git-commit/>



Feedback, discussion, link to slides:

WtD Slack:
[#docs-as-code](#)

Electronic mail:
avi@aviflax.com

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Thank you!