

Git Tutorial

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- Introduction IMC and Scientific Development Team
- Continues where “Introduction to Git” left off:
 - <https://jjengelberts.github.io/eur-git-101/>
- Hands-On
 - <https://learngitbranching.js.org/>
 - <https://jjengelberts.github.io/eur-git>
- Github
 - Forks, Pull requests and collaborators
 - <https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world>
- Questions & Answers

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- Research Software Engineering & Consulting

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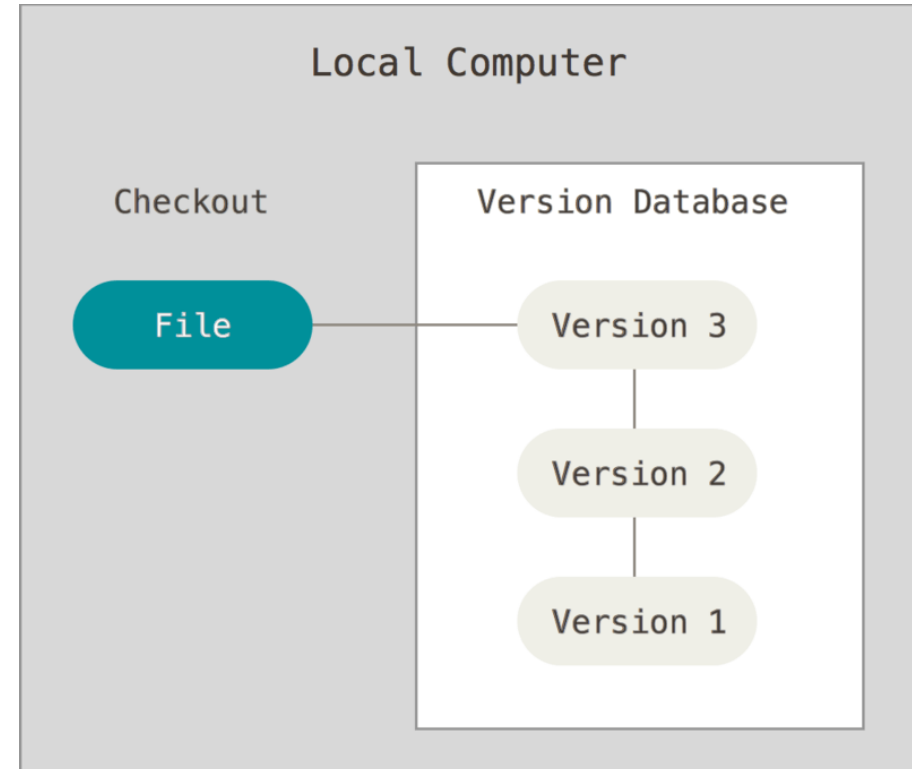
- What is version control?

“Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.” [Pro Git, Apress, 2nd – 2014, Scott Chacon, Ben Straub]
- Who should use, or who could benefit from version control?
 - Any software developer
 - Anyone writing a bunch of articles, like a PhD thesis 😊
 - Any group of people working together with many (text) files

- Advantages
 - Differences over time can be reviewed easily
 - Changes can be unrolled
 - It enables concurrent working on the same files
 - Changes are linked to individuals
 - Logging is kept (metadata) for each change
 - Date
 - Time
 - Description

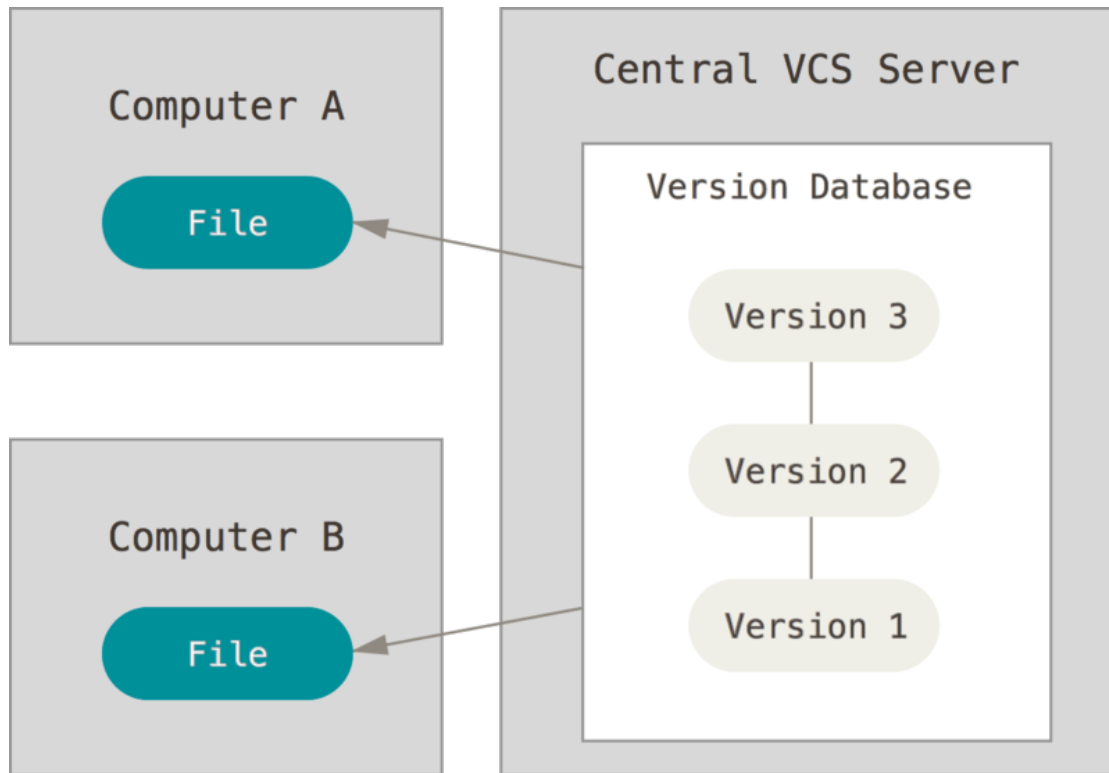
Local Version Control System

- Pro
 - Version control!
- Cons
 - Single user
 - Limited collaboration



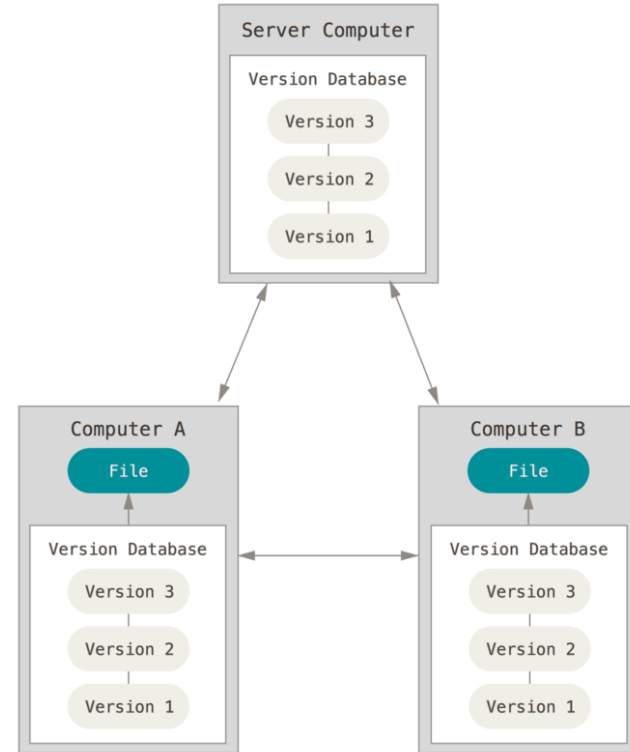
Centralized Version Control System

- Pros
 - Version control!
 - Multiple users
 - Collaboration
- Cons
 - Revisions not local
 - Merging can be challenging



Distributed Version Control System

- Pros
 - Version control!
 - Multiple users
 - Collaboration
 - Revisions are locally cloned
- Con
 - Merging complete branches can be hard or even impossible



Git commands (recap of 101)

- git clone – Clones a remote repository
- git add – Stage files and directories to be committed
- git commit – Commit changes to staged files

- Commits can be traced in five ways
 - Their unique hexadecimal string
 - Their comment, or message
 - Their branch label
 - Their tag
 - Their relative position (HEAD)

- Please go to the following site:
<https://learngitbranching.js.org/>
- Make the exercises in the “Introduction Sequence” section

- Open up “git bash”, or a terminal where “git -V” gives you the version of Git.
- Follow along with me, I’ll show you:
 - git status & git log
 - git commit
 - git add
 - git branch
 - git merge, git rebase, git rebase -i

- Conflicts arise when Git is not able to unravel commits
- Occur, when many branches are used (even for a single user)
- Or, when different people are working on the same files

Follow me on “git bash” to create a conflict ourselves.

... and let's resolve it.

- Please go to the following site:
<https://learngitbranching.js.org/>
 - Make the exercises in the “Ramping Up” section

 - Open up “git bash”, or a terminal where “git -V” gives you the version of Git.
 - Follow along with me, I’ll show you:
 - HEAD
 - HEAD^, and HEAD^2
 - HEAD~n
- Now, make exercises in the “Moving Around” and “A Mixed Bag” sections.

- Hopefully, you created a Github-account (otherwise, do so now)
- Go to <https://learngitbranching.js.org/>
 - Click on “Remote” tab
 - Make exercises in section “Push & Pull -- Git Remotes!”
- Type along with me and create a Fork of <https://github.com/jjengelberts/eur-git>
- Make a modification (locally), and create a Pull Request
- I’ll show you how to handle the Pull Requests

- In the meantime, I have added your Github-account as collaborator to “eur-git”
- Clone the repo, make some changes, commit, and push.

