#### Introduction to Git

Cengiz Kandemir

November 7, 2021

## Outline

#### Who am I?

Currently: Software Engineer @ Sioux, working w/ Philips IGT Before:

Software Engineer @ AirTies Research Assistant @ EMU (co-supervised by Cem Kalyoncu)

#### What is Git?

Git is software for tracking changes in any set of files, usually used for coordinating work among programmers collaboratively developing source code during software development.

Wikipedia

Synchronize changes made by two or more developers

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- Undo/redo changes conveniently

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- ► Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka tag) specific points in a repository's history

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- ► Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka *tag*) specific points in a repository's history
  - ► Release/important milestones

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka *tag*) specific points in a repository's history
  - ► Release/important milestones
  - Critical/risky changes

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- ► Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka *tag*) specific points in a repository's history
  - ► Release/important milestones
  - Critical/risky changes
- Improved traceability and visibility

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- ► Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka *tag*) specific points in a repository's history
  - ► Release/important milestones
  - Critical/risky changes
- Improved traceability and visibility
  - Traceability: Bugs can be narrowed down based on the locality of changes

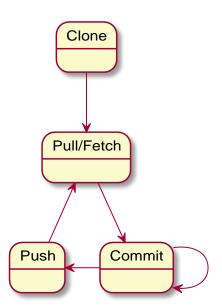
- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- ► Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka *tag*) specific points in a repository's history
  - ► Release/important milestones
  - Critical/risky changes
- Improved traceability and visibility
  - Traceability: Bugs can be narrowed down based on the locality of changes
  - Visibility: Changes are visible to other stakeholders
    - Improved collaboration

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka *tag*) specific points in a repository's history
  - ► Release/important milestones
  - Critical/risky changes
- Improved traceability and visibility
  - Traceability: Bugs can be narrowed down based on the locality of changes
  - Visibility: Changes are visible to other stakeholders
    - Improved collaboration
- Improved software quality

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka *tag*) specific points in a repository's history
  - ► Release/important milestones
  - Critical/risky changes
- Improved traceability and visibility
  - Traceability: Bugs can be narrowed down based on the locality of changes
  - Visibility: Changes are visible to other stakeholders
    - Improved collaboration
- Improved software quality
  - Testing/Static analysis

- Synchronize changes made by two or more developers
- Undo/redo changes conveniently
- ▶ Bookmark (aka *tag*) specific points in a repository's history
  - ► Release/important milestones
  - Critical/risky changes
- Improved traceability and visibility
  - Traceability: Bugs can be narrowed down based on the locality of changes
  - Visibility: Changes are visible to other stakeholders
    - Improved collaboration
- Improved software quality
  - Testing/Static analysis
  - CI/CD pipelines

# Git loop



## git-clone

► Clones a git repository (.git folder)

#### git-clone

- ► Clones a git repository (.git folder)
- A repository can be located locally or remotely

#### git-clone

- ► Clones a git repository (.git folder)
- ► A repository can be located **locally** or **remotely** git clone path-to-repo>

▶ A commit is composed of two steps: staging and committing

- ▶ A commit is composed of two steps: staging and committing
- ► Staging is useful for compartmentalizing changes

- ▶ A commit is composed of two steps: staging and committing
- Staging is useful for compartmentalizing changes git stage < list-of-files-to-be-staged > git commit

- ▶ A commit is composed of two steps: staging and committing
- Staging is useful for compartmentalizing changes git stage < list-of-files-to-be-staged > git commit
- ► The state of repository after a commit is recorded and can always be returned to

- A commit is composed of two steps: staging and committing
- Staging is useful for compartmentalizing changes git stage < list-of-files-to-be-staged > git commit
- ► The state of repository after a commit is recorded and can always be returned to
- Committing a set of changes creates a "bookmark", identified by a commit hash

- A commit is composed of two steps: staging and committing
- Staging is useful for compartmentalizing changes git stage < list-of-files-to-be-staged > git commit
- ► The state of repository after a commit is recorded and can always be returned to
- Committing a set of changes creates a "bookmark", identified by a commit hash
- Many commands in Git require a commit hash as an input

Time for a small demo. Let's create a git repo in Bitbucket from scratch.

#### Commit atomic changes

```
std::string find_surname(int id)
{
   std::map<int, std::string>& data = get_data();
   return data[id];
}
```

#### Commit atomic changes

```
std::string get_surname(int id) // 1 - change the name
{
    // 2 - fix a potential bug
    const std::map<int, std::string>& data = get_data();
    return data.at(id);
}
```

► Related to atomic changes

- ► Related to atomic changes
- Atomic changes tend to be small

- Related to atomic changes
- Atomic changes tend to be small
- Small changes can be committed frequently

- Related to atomic changes
- Atomic changes tend to be small
- Small changes can be committed frequently
- Inconvenient but useful. How?

- Related to atomic changes
- Atomic changes tend to be small
- Small changes can be committed frequently
- Inconvenient but useful. *How?* 
  - Easily roll back on experimental changes

- Related to atomic changes
- Atomic changes tend to be small
- Small changes can be committed frequently
- Inconvenient but useful. *How?* 
  - Easily roll back on experimental changes
  - Easier to develop two or more "features" in parallel

- Related to atomic changes
- Atomic changes tend to be small
- Small changes can be committed frequently
- Inconvenient but useful. How?
  - Easily roll back on experimental changes
  - Easier to develop two or more "features" in parallel
  - Early feedback (extremely important)

▶ Why is this important?

- ► Why is this important?
  - You may forget how your code works

- ► Why is this important?
  - You may forget how your code works
  - You will likely forget what you meant in the commit message

- Why is this important?
  - You may forget how your code works
  - You will **likely** forget what you meant in the commit message
  - ▶ Others will **most definitely not** understand what you mean

- ► Why is this important?
  - You may forget how your code works
  - ▶ You will **likely** forget what you meant in the commit message
  - ▶ Others will **most definitely not** understand what you mean
- ► How to improve?

- Why is this important?
  - You may forget how your code works
  - ▶ You will **likely** forget what you meant in the commit message
  - ▶ Others will **most definitely not** understand what you mean
- How to improve?
  - Be grammatically correct

- ► Why is this important?
  - You may forget how your code works
  - You will **likely** forget what you meant in the commit message
  - ▶ Others will **most definitely not** understand what you mean
- How to improve?
  - ► Be grammatically correct
  - Do not be afraid of writing long texts when needed

- Why is this important?
  - You may forget how your code works
  - ▶ You will **likely** forget what you meant in the commit message
  - Others will most definitely not understand what you mean
- How to improve?
  - Be grammatically correct
  - Do not be afraid of writing long texts when needed
  - Express "why" (intent) and not "how" (most common problem)
    - Do not repeat what the code already says
    - Changes to code already show the "how" part

#### Some resources

git help <command-name> https://git-scm.com/doc https://gitexplorer.com

#### Closure

Thanks! Questions?