

### MultiMedia Systems Laboratory

# Understand the basic of Git & GitHub



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### What is Git



#### · What is Git?

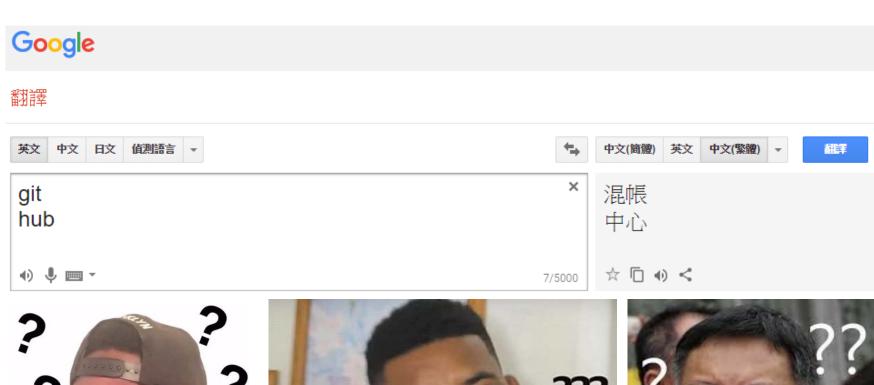


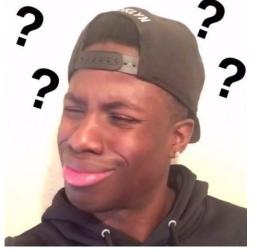
#### What is Hub?





#### · Github?











#### What is Git?



約有 215,000,000 項結果 (搜尋時間: 0.38 秒)



企 進一步瞭解這項結果 ■ 意見回饋



- What is Git?
  - A version control software



What is GitHub?

#### GitHub [編輯]

維基百科,自由的百科全書

**GitHub**是一個透過Git進行版本控制的軟體原始碼代管服務,由GitHub公司(曾稱Logical Awesome)的開發者Chris Wanstrath、PJ Hyett和Tom Preston-Werner使用Ruby on Rails編寫而成。



#### Is there other software for version control?

#### Open source [edit]

- ArX written by Walter Landry, started as a fork of GNU arch, but has been completely rewritten
- Bazaar written in Python, originally by Martin Pool and sponsored by Canonical; decentralised, and aims to be fast and easy to use; can losslessly import Arch archives
- BitKeeper was used in Linux kernel development (2002 April 2005) until it was abandoned due to being proprietary. It was open-sourced in 2016 in an attempt to broaden its appeal
  again.
- Codeville written in Python originally by Ross Cohen; uses an innovative merging algorithm
- Darcs written in Haskell and originally developed by David Roundy; can keep track of inter-patch dependencies and automatically rearrange and "cherry-pick" them using a "theory of patches"
- DCVS decentralized and CVS-based
- Fossil written by D. Richard Hipp for SQLite; distributed revision control, wiki, and bug-tracking (all-in-one solution) with console and web interfaces. Single portable executable and single repository file.
- Git written in a collection of Perl, C, and various shell scripts, designed by Linus Torvalds based on the needs of the Linux kernel project; decentralized, and aims to be fast, flexible, and robust
- GNU arch
- Mercurial written in Python as an Open Source replacement to BitKeeper; decentralized and aims to be fast, lightweight, portable, and easy to use
- Monotone developed by the Monotone Team; decentralized in a peer-to-peer way
- . SVK written in Perl by Kao Chia-liang; built on top of Subversion to allow distributed commits
- Veracity Is another distributed version control system which includes bug tracking and Agile software development tools integrated with the version control features.



#### Programming Languages

### Why version control?





#### What can Git do?



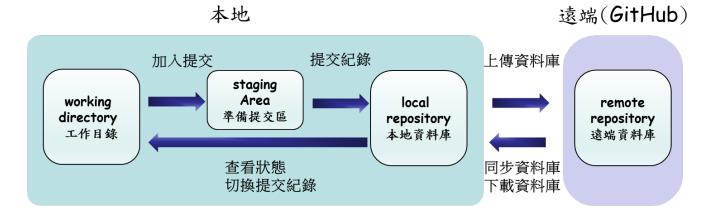
- 它能系統化的管理備份資料,讓開發者能從開始一直到結案 完整的追蹤開發流程。此外,版本控制也能藉此在開發的過程中,確保不同人都能編輯同個程式,並能達到彼此同步。



## Workflow of Git

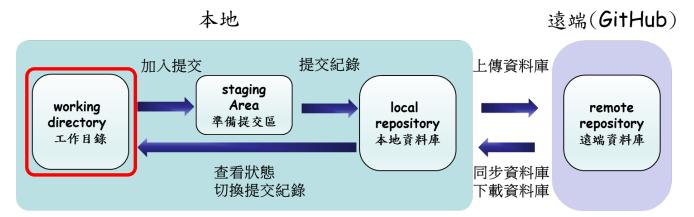


#### · The work flow of Git





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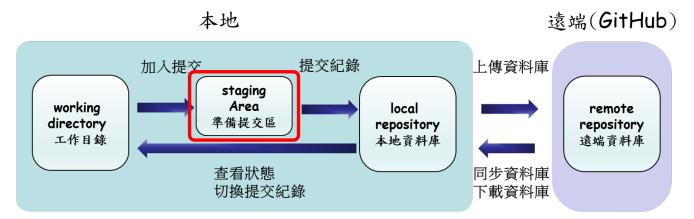


#### - Working directory

工作目錄主要是存放要要被版本控制的檔案資料夾。我們可以選擇一個一般資料夾並在資料夾內建立 git 的資料庫,就能把該資料夾變成 git 的工作目錄



#### The work flow of Git

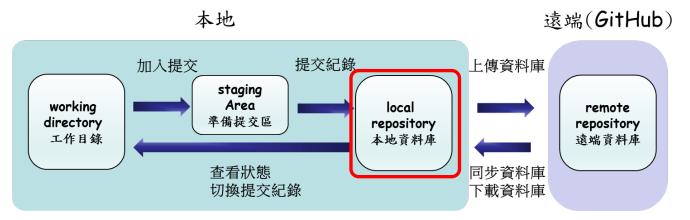


#### - Staging area

準備提交區用於記錄即將要被提交的資料。當在工作目錄下檔案的有進行變更,且我們希望能提交這些變更,我們會將這些資料存入準備提交區之中,這狀態下只有標記那些資料要被提交,但還並未實際的做提交紀錄。



#### · The work flow of Git

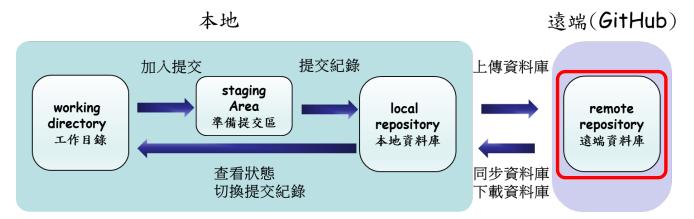


#### - Local repository

即為自己電腦端上的資料庫。當確定好所有要提交的資料都加入到準備提交區之後,可以將準備提交區的資料做提交紀錄,提交後的資料會被記錄成一個提交紀錄保存於資料庫中。



#### · The work flow of Git



#### - Remote repository

即為遠端伺服器上的資料庫。當本地資料備齊後,我們可以透過上傳將資料保存到遠端資料庫,也可以反過來將遠端資料庫的紀錄同步下來。

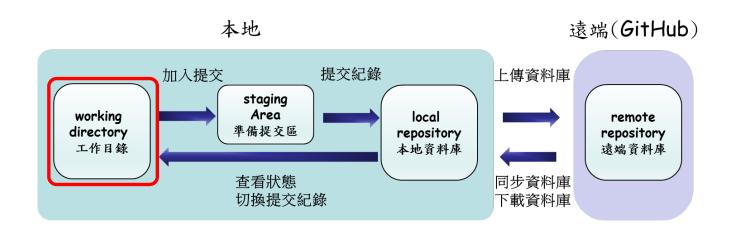


### Basic command of Git



#### Git init

- 將目前資料夾初始化為working directory

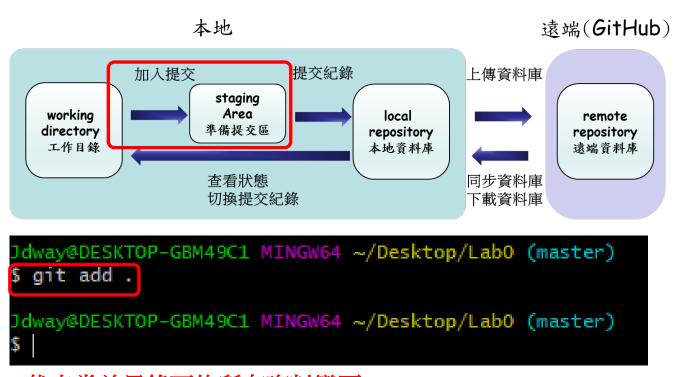


```
Jdway@DESKTOP-GBM49C1 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Lab0
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Jdway/Desktop/Lab0/.git/
Jdway@DESKTOP-GBM49C1 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Lab0 (master)
$ |
```



#### Git add

- 將資料的變更加入到準備提交區

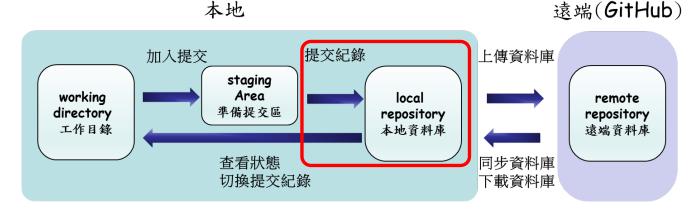


. 代表當前目錄下的所有資料變更



#### Git commit

- 準備提交區的變更寫入到本地資料庫中
- 語法:git commit -m "本次提交的備註"



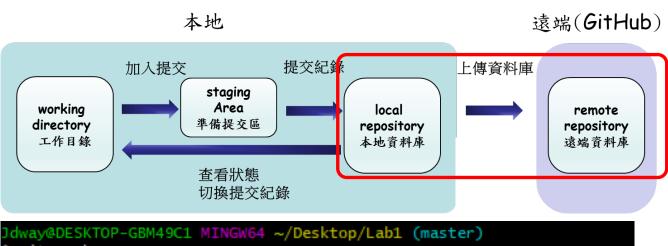
```
Jdway@DESKTOP-GBM49C1 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Lab0 (master)
$ git commit -m "Commit informations"
[master (root-commit) 4da7ccf] Commit informations
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
    create mode 100644 asdf

Jdway@DESKTOP-GBM49C1 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Lab0 (master)
$ |
```



#### Git push

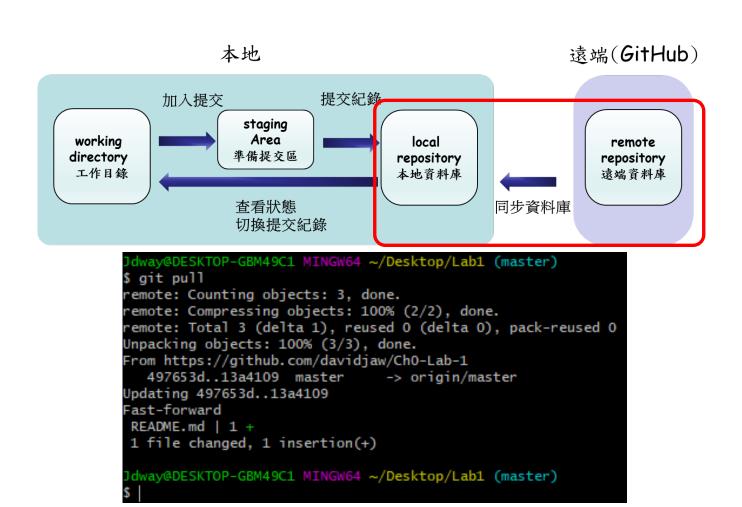
- 將本地資料庫的資料同步到遠端資料庫





#### Git pull

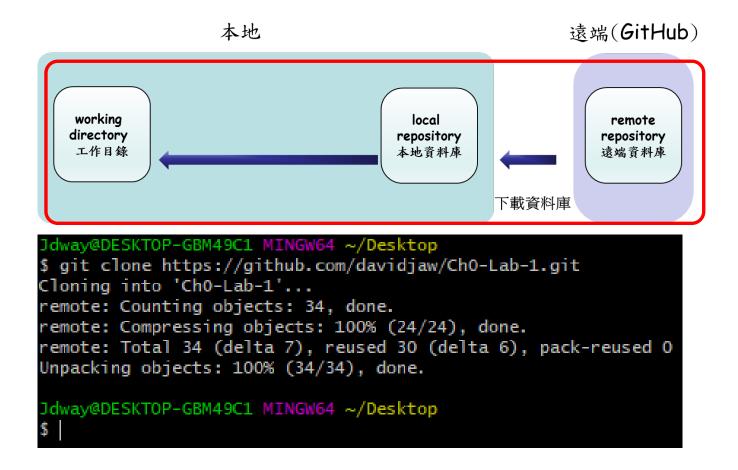
- 將遠端資料庫的資料同步到本地資料庫





#### · Git clone

- 將遠端資料庫的資料同步到本地資料庫





### Advance



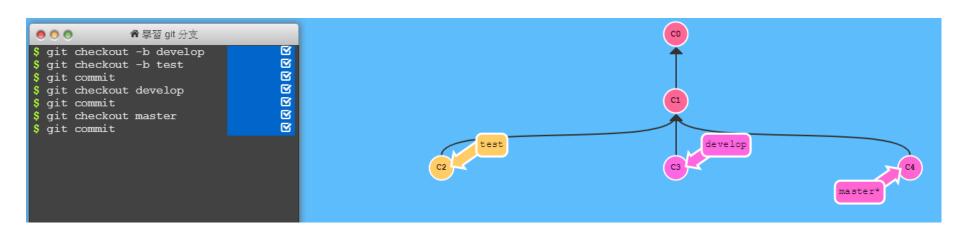
### · Branch (分支)

- 在大型專案中,產品會根據不同功能的發展方向做開發,例 如:
  - 系統既有的程式加速
  - 系統未有的功能開發
  - 系統當前的程式除錯
- 因此,多人開發時將會切分出不同的分支以及主分支來進行, 如此不會因為其中誰更改了某個功能而導致同步後無法使用
- 視覺化學習網站: <a href="http://learngitbranching.js.org/">http://learngitbranching.js.org/</a>
  - 此網站僅提供local指令練習
  - 有許多練習題可以線上做
  - Homework將會在這個網站上完成



#### · Git checkout

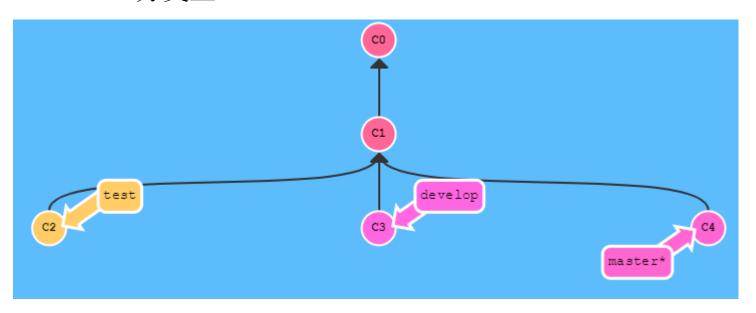
- 切換分支
  - 將本地的工作環境切換到該分支上
- 創建分支
  - 創建分支,將本地的工作環境儲存到目前分支上





#### · Git merge

- 將其他分支所做的改動整合到目前所在的分支上
  - ·如下圖,目前分支為master,我們要將develop所做的改動整合到master分支上





### Git merge

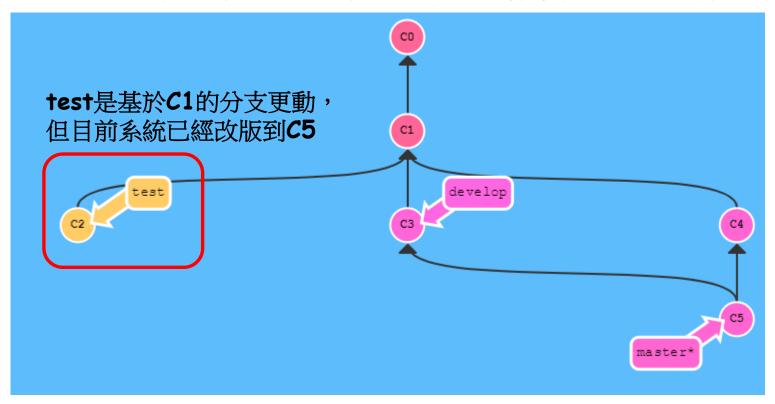
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#### Git rebase

- 將目前基於A點的更動換成基於B點
  - 例如:你開發某個功能但尚未完成時,系統進行了改版,你必須要基於改版後的系統繼續進行開發才能確保最後上線時不會有問題





#### · Git rebase

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