## Devops Training – GIT Intro

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#### **About Git**

- Created by Linus Torvalds, creator of Linux, in 2005
  - Came out of Linux development community
  - Designed to do version control on Linux kernel

- Goals of Git
  - Speed
- Support for non-linear development (thousands of parallel branches)
  - Fully distributed
  - Able to handle large projects efficiently



#### GIT: Goals & Objectives

- Why Versioning
- Understand the Core Concept of GIT
- Branching & Merging in GIT
- Flow of Git Repo used in the Industry
- Exposed to GITHUB
- Help & Resources for Git



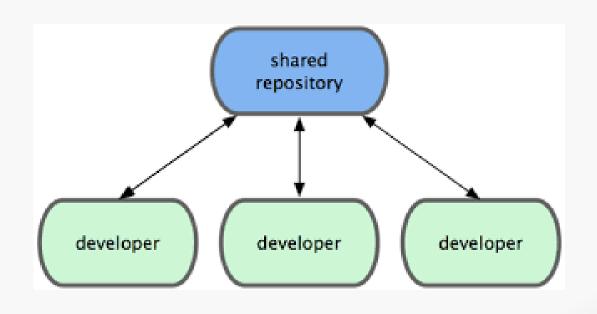
### Why Code Versioning is Imp

- Versions are maintained to hold a single source of Application.
- A system that keeps records of your changes.
- Using Centralized single source code, Operations can access the same code what they plan to release.
- Allows you to know who made what changes and when!!
- Easy to **Rollout** the faulty snippet of code or complete release.

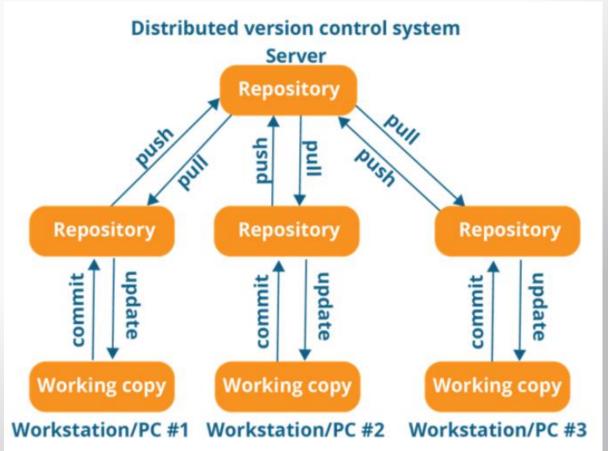


### Types of Repository

#### Centralized single source code



#### **Distributed Version control System**





#### What is Version Control?

- Distributed version control.
- Users keep entire code and history on their local machines.
  - Users can make any changes without internet access
  - (Except pushing and pulling changes from a remote server)

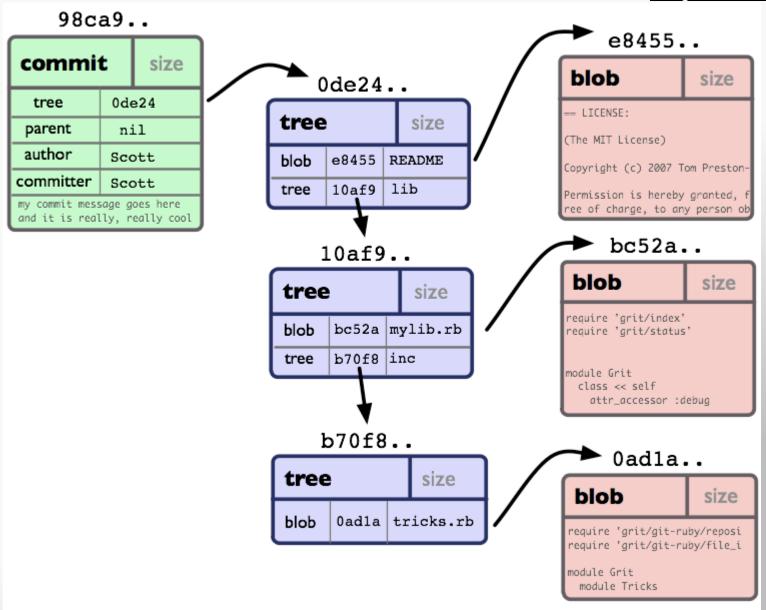


### Core Concept of GIT

- Object Types
  - Commit Author, Message, pointer to a tree of Changes
  - Tree Pointer(s) to file names, Content, other trees
  - Blob Data (source code, Pictures, videos, etc)
- These are stored as objects on the filesystem
- Tags and Branches
  - Pointers to commits (lightweight)
  - Not Full Copies
  - Allows a name for commit with Addition metadata info



## Object Types



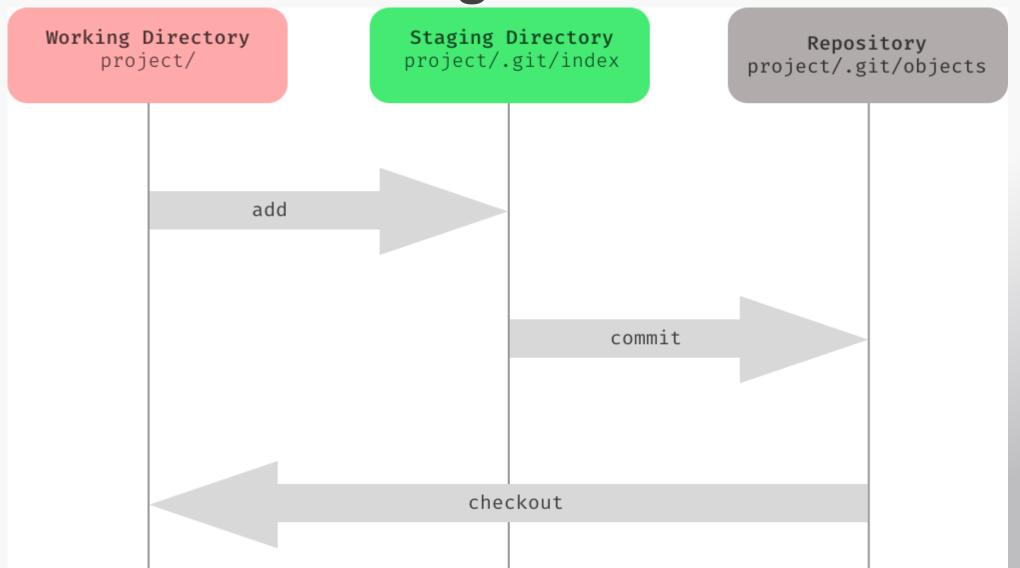


#### Core Concept of GIT -- Checksums

- Each object file has a unique 40-char SHA1 hash as its filename
- Refers to commits by this ID rather than a version number.
- Often we only see the first 8 characters:
  - 1677b2de Edited first line of readme
  - 258efa75 Added line to readme
  - 0e52da78 Initial commit

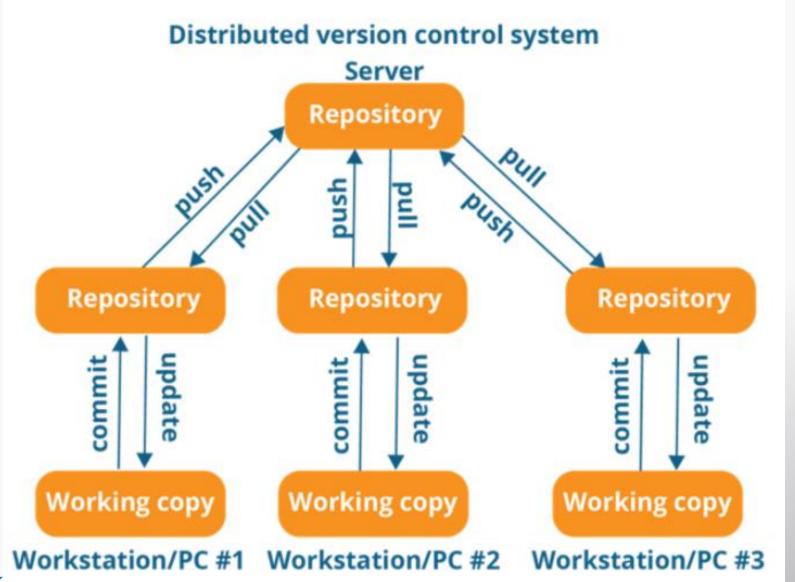


Git Internals -- Stages



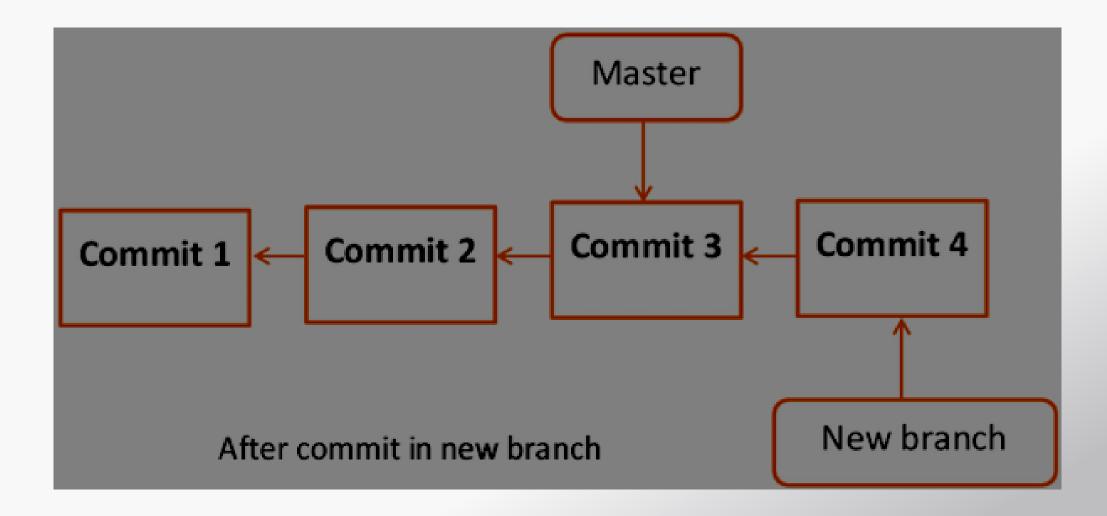


#### Branching & Merging in GIT



### Branching & Merging in GIT







### Flow of Git Repo used in the Industry

- ScrumMaster creates an repo in the central repo as "Master".
- Create a branch on the central repo from the Master.
- Pull the Branch to local repo (to individual developers).
- Push Branch from local repo to central repo Branch.
- SCRUM Master → Will merge the Branch to Master in the Central

#### Flow THAT IS NEVER DONE



- Merge Branch to master in the local repo.
- Push Master from local to Central repo



#### **GIT: Install**

- ✓GIT is available with all OS. Linux
- ✓Windows
- ✓ Mac



https://gist.github.com/derhuerst/1b15ff4652a867391f03







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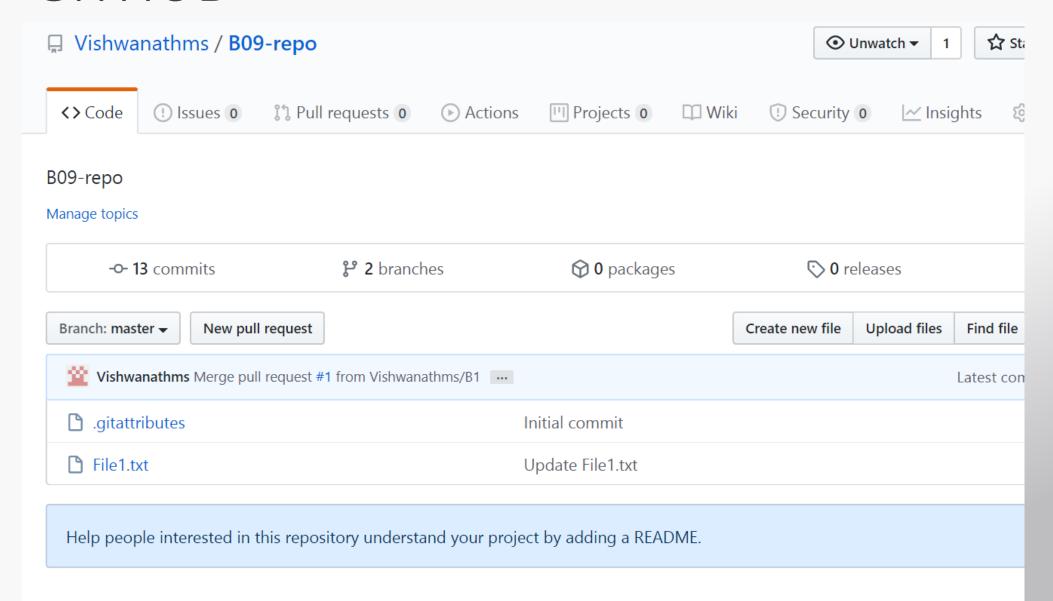


#### What is GitHub?

- GitHub is a collaboration platform built on top of a distributed version control system called **Git**.
- One does not have to worry about losing data on his hard drive or managing a project across multiple computers - one can sync from anywhere.
- You can track issues, build & test the things and finally deploy.
- Repositories can contain folders and files, including images....

#### **GITHUB**







# GIT Commands



### Clone Repository

- Go to the directory where you want to have your repository folder (usually, your home) and then type the clone command for your repository.
  - For example, to get cml-cgra type- git clone.
- To update your repository with existing version, type
  - git pull origin master.
- If it's other branch than your master then type
  - git pull origin your\_branch\_name.
- Public Repository Anyone can see a public repository, but you choose who
  can commit to it.
- Private Repository (Paid Sub) Only you can see a private repo. You choose
  who can see and commit to this repo by adding collaborates.



## Pulling a repository/editing

#### lets pull a repository from github

- git pull <a href="https://github.com/cosai/test">https://github.com/cosai/test</a>
- git remote add origin <a href="https://github.com/cosai/test">https://github.com/cosai/test</a>
  - I defined the link as origin. No need to write this link every time.

Edit the file a.txt git commit –am 'something added' git push origin



### Help & Resources for Git

- Git Reference manual
  - https://git-scm.com/docs
- Gitpro Online Book
  - https://git-scm.com/book
- Git Internals
  - https://github.com/pluralsight/git-internals-pdf







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