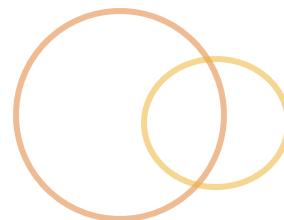
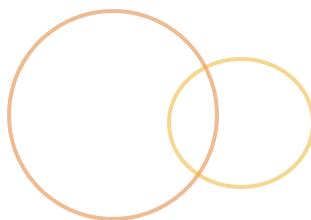
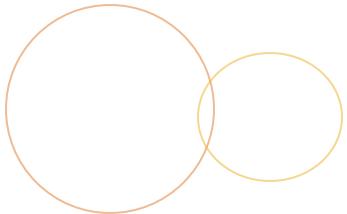




Git Fundamentals

Ryan Morris

mr.morris@gmail.com



module

INTRODUCTION

Git Fundamentals

Ryan Morris

mr.morris@gmail.com

Set up...

- Install Git CLI

○ <https://git-scm.org>

- Prove it

```
$ git --version  
git version 2.13.3
```

- Download the Slides

- Grab a cheat sheet

○ [Github's](#)

○ [Atlassian's](#)

THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL.

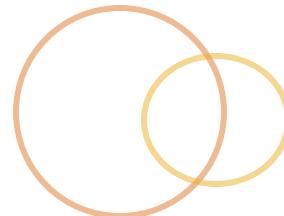
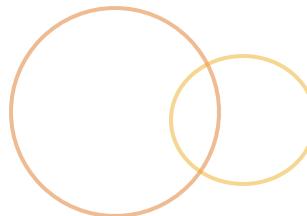
COOL. HOW DO WE USE IT?

NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZIZE THESE SHELL COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP. IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT, AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.





Hello.



● I'm Ryan Morris

- Reach me at mr.morris@gmail.com
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/mrmorris/>
- Engineer with 15 years experience in start-ups
- I am a **builder, leader, defender and mentor**

● You?

- Any experience with the **command line**?
- Any experience with **version control** or **Git**?
- What are your **goals** for this class?

Class style

- Mix of lecture and labs
- Just watch me work (don't try to follow along)
- Ask questions at any time!
- Please...
 - ...be on time after breaks
 - ...let me know if you need to duck out early
 - ...no phones (take it outside)

What we'll cover

○ Today

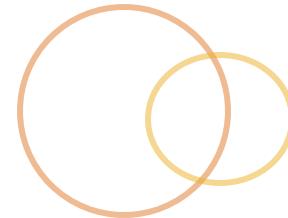
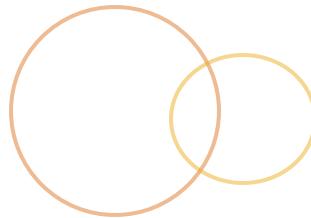
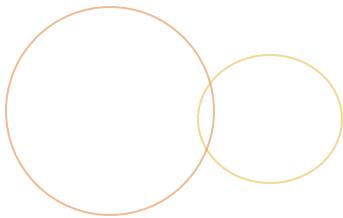
- Creating & Managing repositories
- Staging & Committing
- Branching & Merging
- Dealing with conflicts

○ Tomorrow

- Remotes
- Workflows
- Managing History
- Searching & Debugging

Links!

- The Git Parable
 - <http://bit.ly/1isB3K4>
- Pro Git, 2nd edition (for free!)
 - <http://git-scm.com/documentation>
- Visualizing Git
 - <http://pcottle.github.io/learnGitBranching>
- Sublime Merge
 - <https://www.sublimerge.com/>



module

VERSION CONTROL HISTORY

Why version control?



Why Version Control?

- **Keep track** of changes
- **Go back** to an older version
- **View a history** of changes
- **Collaborate** easily
- **Automate** operations

What things can we version control?



What things can we version control?

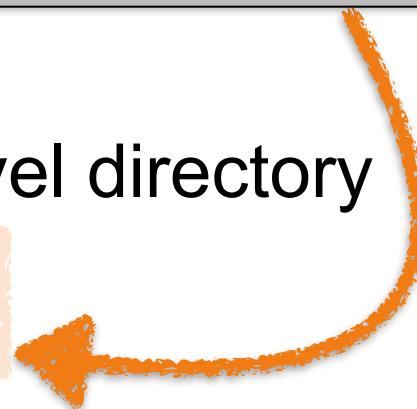
○ Any file!

- The code for our website
- My photo collection
- My mp3 collection
- My entire computer
- These slides

All files & folders within this directory will be part of my project

○ Our **project root** will be a top-level directory

/My Documents/projects/web-scrawler/



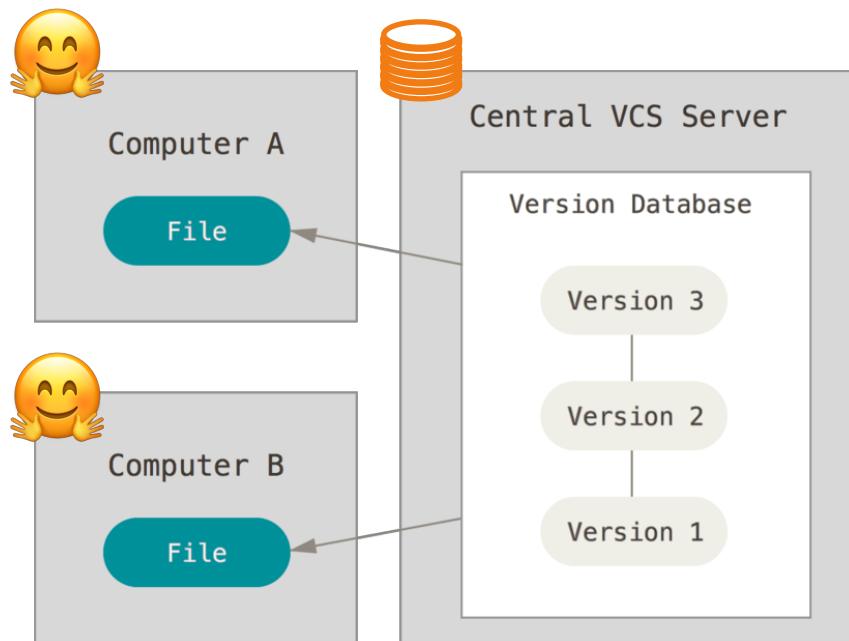
Stone-age version control



just me!

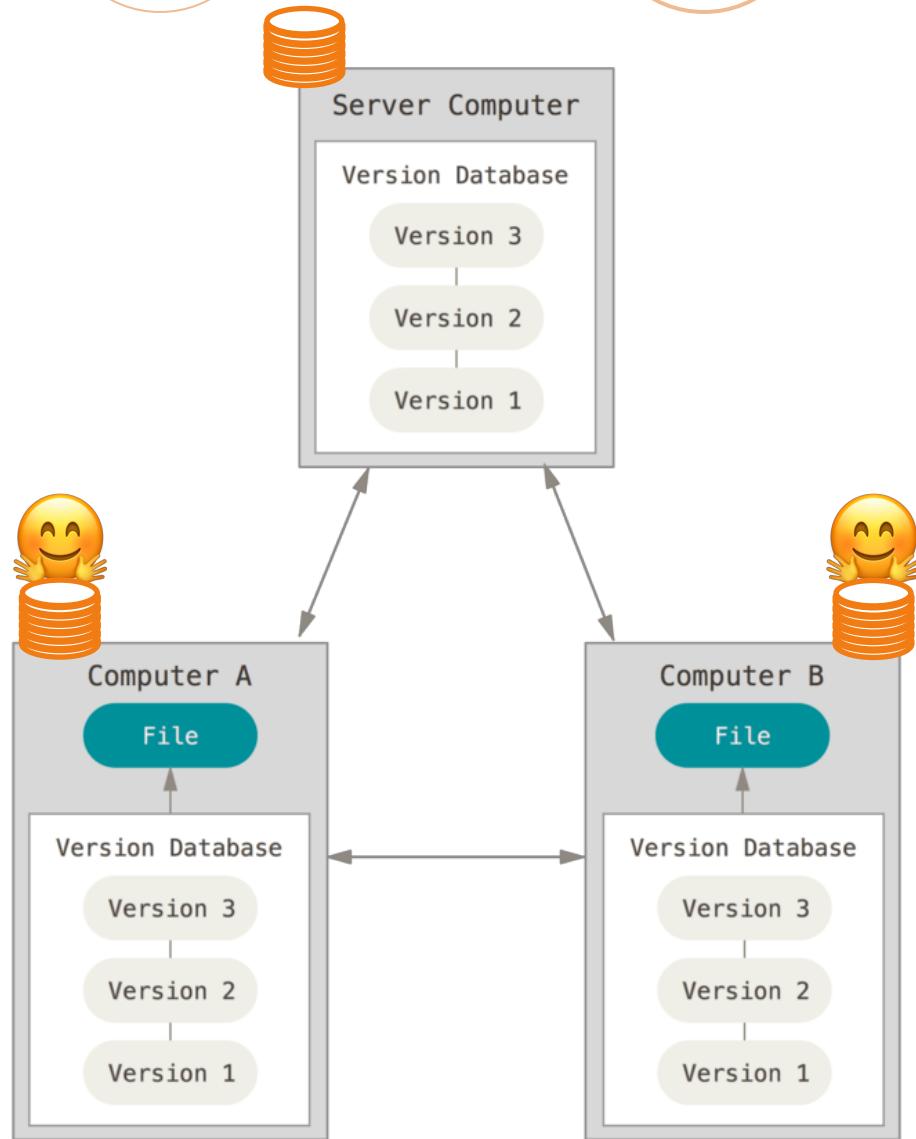
- A new file for each meaningful change
 - /my-files/myfile.v1
 - /my-files/myfile.v2
 - /my-files/myfile.v3.draft
- Advantages
 - Easy
- Disadvantages
 - Error prone
 - Single point of failure

Old World: Centralized Version Control



- ◉ Central server manages all operations
 - ◉ ex: CVS, Subversion, Perforce
- ◉ Advantages
 - ◉ Fine-grained control
 - ◉ Easy to see who is doing what
- ◉ Disadvantages
 - ◉ Single point of failure
 - ◉ History is not local
 - ◉ Branching/merging is a pain

New World: Distributed Version Control



- ◉ All clients fully error the repository (incl. history)
 - ◉ ex: Git, Mercurial, Bazaar
- ◉ Advantages
 - ◉ No single point of failure
 - ◉ Easy to collaborate
 - ◉ Flexible workflows
- ◉ Disadvantages?
 - ◉ Less control over access
 - ◉ No file locking

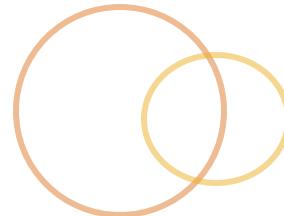
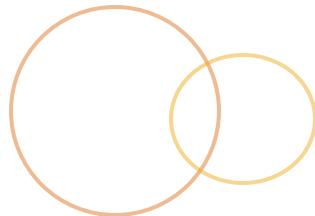
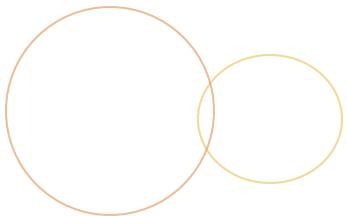
History

Linux (1991-)

- No real version control from 1991-2002
- **bitkeeper** from 2002-2005
- created **git** in 2005 after relationship w/ bitkeeper broke down

Goals

- speed
- simplicity
- support for non-linear development
- distributed
- support for large projects



module

GIT IS SPECIAL

Starts with a project root

/my-project/

./bin/

start.sh

./vendors/

jquery.js

datepicker.js

index.html

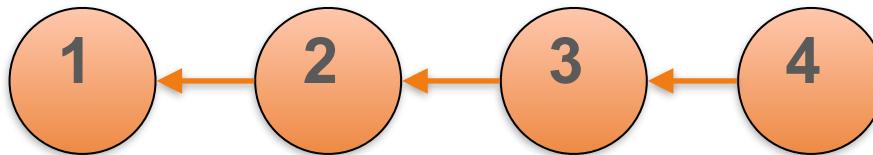
about.html

Each git project will track
A top-level directory (the root)



The Commit

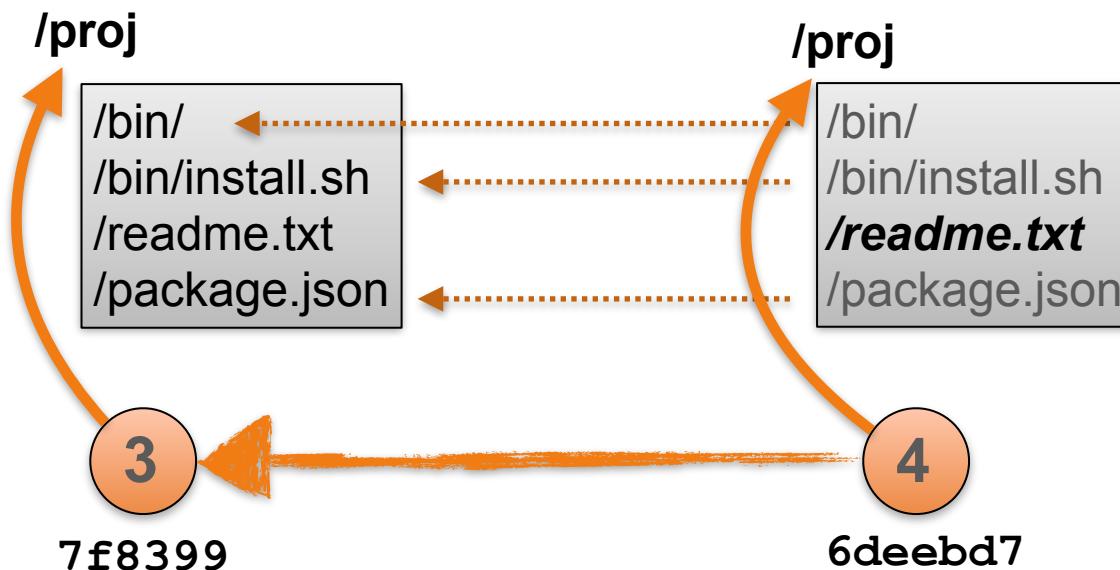
- Git tracks sets of changes as a "commit"
- Your traditional "version"



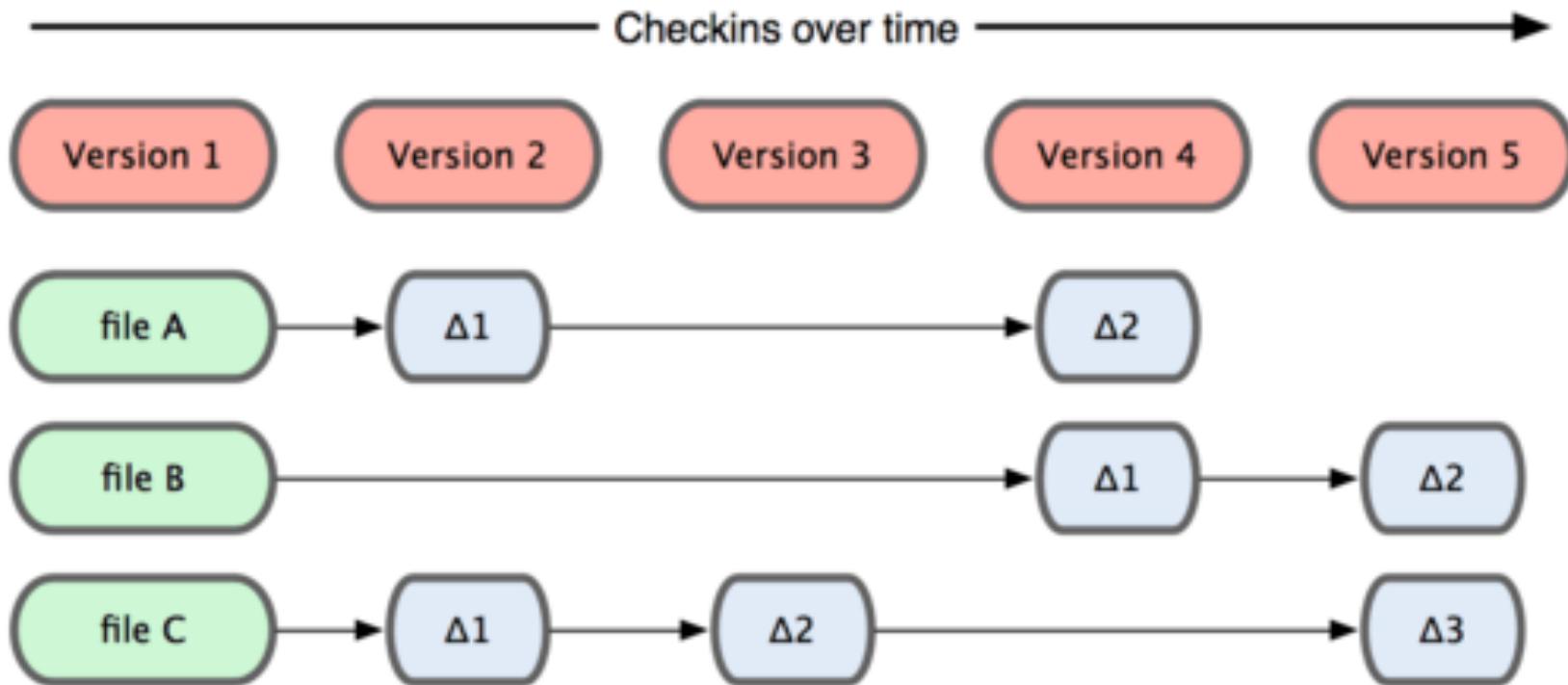
- Each **commit** represents a "snapshot"
 - Traditional "version"
 - or, Video game save point
 - or, a photo of the folder & files at that point in time

Snapshots (not diffs)

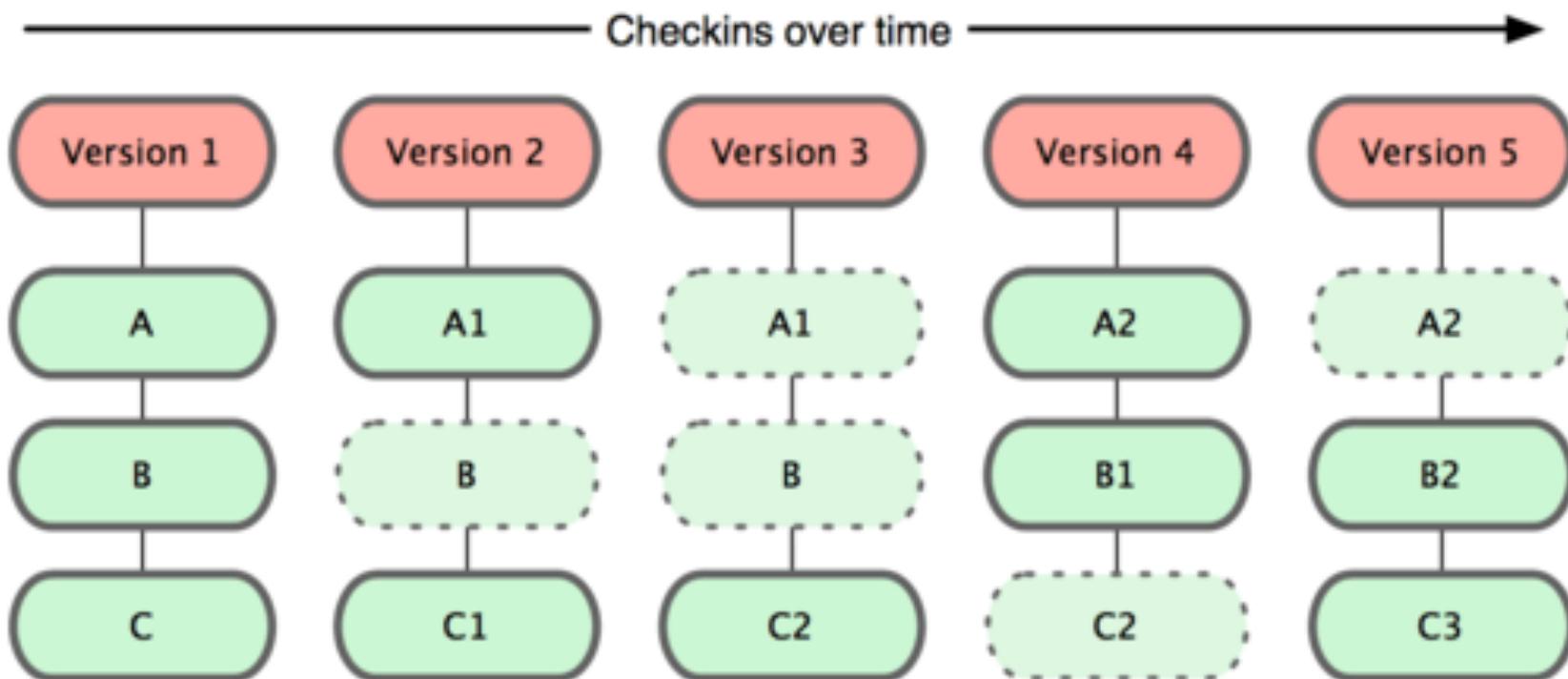
- Stores *copies* of each file at the point in time the commit is made
- Doesn't* keep copies of files that did not change



Diffs / Deltas (SVN, etc)



Snapshots (Git)



Loose vs Packed

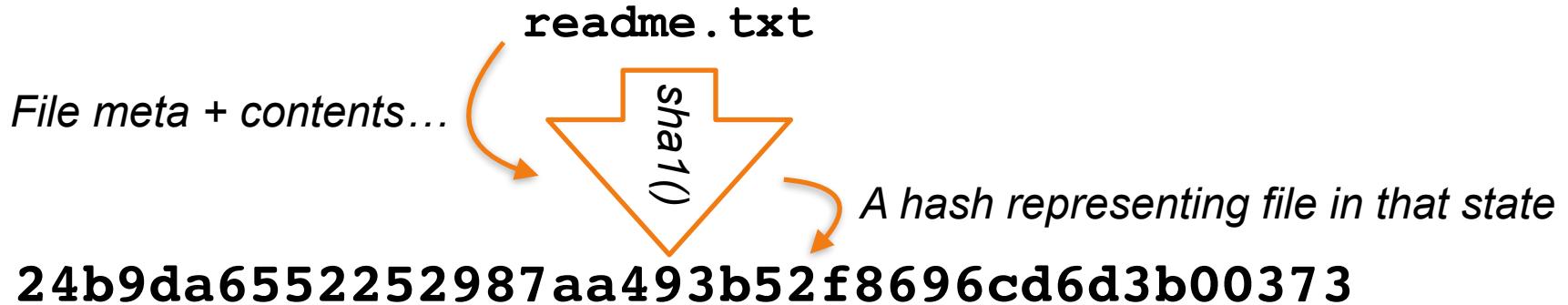
- ◉ One-liner change to a 1GB `readme.txt` file?
 - ◉ You now have two 1GB txt files in your repository!
- ◉ Git will clean things up...
 - ◉ combine similar **files** across commits into diffs
 - ◉ compresses **objects** and diffs
 - ◉ prunes unreachable **objects**

Nearly every operation is local

- Entire repository is available **locally**
 - Full history
 - All branches
- You can work offline!
 - Create/Check out branches
 - Commit changes
- You *do* need a network connection to share your work
- Won't see changes your team makes without it...

Git has (data) integrity

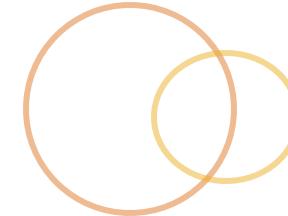
- All *things* in git are represented by unique hashes
 - Files, directories, commits, tags...



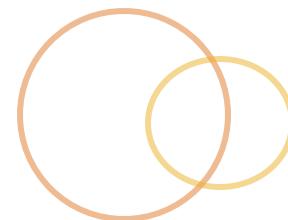
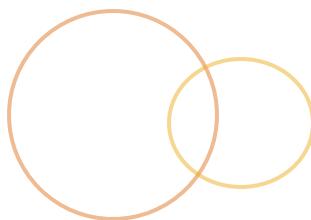
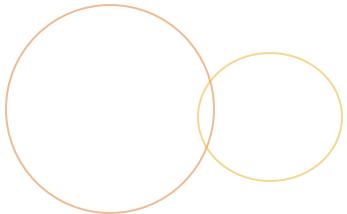
- Changes are tracked in this way
- Tampering becomes obvious



Git is defensive



- ➊ Nearly all actions **add** data to the Git database
 - ➋ Once something is committed it is part of the project history *forever*
- ➋ Lost commits and deleted branches can *typically* be recovered
- ➋ It's easy to recover from mistakes
- ➋ However, git *does* garbage collect dangling commits



THE COMMAND LINE

Command line basics

○ *How does everyone feel about using the cli?*

○ *The Art of the Command Line*

○ <https://github.com/jlevy/the-art-of-command-line/blob/master/README.md>

Core commands

cd <directory name>

change directory

cd ..

go back a directory

touch <filename>

create a file

mkdir <directory name>

create a directory

ls

list files in this directory

ls -la

list all files in this dir

rm <filename>

remove a file

rm -Rf <directory name>

remove a directory

clear

clear my console

pwd

what is the present dir

cat <filename>

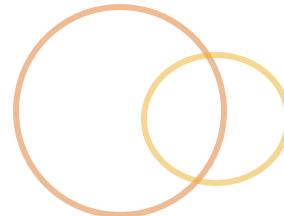
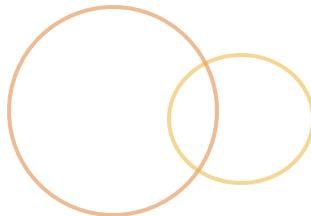
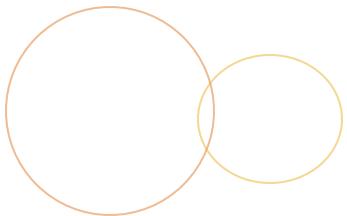
view file contents

open <filename>

open file with the main app

Dress up that CLI

- ◉ My command line prompt is formatted
- ◉ Yours may not be, don't be sad
- ◉ Options:
 - ◉ Grab one of many shell prompt formatters
 - ◉ Use a different shell like Zsh
 - ◉ Oh My Zsh
- ◉ All commands are the same



module

SETUP

Install Git

Install it

<http://git-scm.com/download/>

You could also use a package manager like **homebrew**
Or... install **github's gui**

<https://mac.github.com/>

<https://windows.github.com/>

Make sure it's installed

Make sure you're on 1.7-ish or above

In your command line / terminal / "git bash":

```
git --version
```

Windows installs
Git bash and
~~Git CMD~~

Git configuration [beginner]

- Set **global** settings that affect all repositories
- Configure a few important values

```
git config --global user.name "Ryan Morris"  
git config --global user.email "ryan@mnos.org"
```

- View **global** settings

```
git config --global user.name  
git config --global --list
```

Levels of Git Config

--system

`~/.gitconfig`

Affects all users

Win:

in your git install
mingw32\etc

--global

`~/.gitconfig`

*Affects all repositories
for a single user*

Win:

`C:\Users\your-user\`

--local

per repository

`myrepo/.git/config`

Affects a single repo

*Overrides any other config
settings*

having trouble finding it?
`git config --edit --local`

Configure your text editor

- Text editing will default to `vi` or `$EDITOR`

```
git config --global core.editor <editor>
```

- You can set this to an editor of your choice

```
# ex: set as atom (if you have it installed)
git config --global core.editor "atom --wait"
```

```
# or as windows notepad
git config --global core.editor notepad
```

```
# then test it out
git config -e
```

Common Editor Settings

Emacs

```
git config --global core.editor emacs
```

Sublime (*requires "subl" cli installation*)

```
git config --global core.editor "subl -n -w"
```

Text Wrangler

```
git config --global core.editor "edit -w"
```

vs Code

```
git config --global core.editor "code --wait"
```

Windows Notepad

```
git config --global core.editor notepad
```

Configure line endings

- If the team works across windows & linux-like systems then you may need to tell Git how to handle the difference between line endings

```
# MacOS / Linux:  
git config --global core.autocrlf input  
  
# Windows:  
git config --global core.autocrlf true
```

You might already have...

- Your name & email
- GPG Signing enabled
 - user.signingkey
 - gpg.program
 - commit.gpgsign
- A proxy defined
 - http.proxy
- Auto squash on pull
- pull.rebase

Set this to false
per repo to disable



Configure your interface

- If your terminal output lacks color

```
config --global color.ui auto
```

Lab: Set up checkpoint

- Make sure git is installed

- `git --version`

- Set up your identity

- `git config --global user.name "your name"`
 - `git config --global user.email me@gmail.com`

- Optionally set your text editor

- `git config --global core.editor emacs`

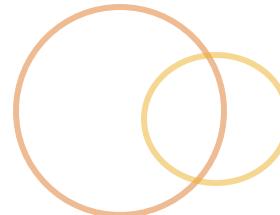
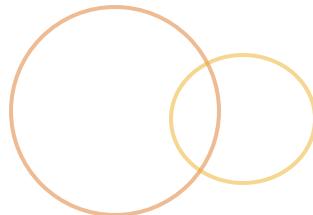
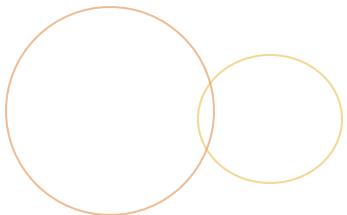
- Double-check your configurations

- `git config --list`

- `git config <key>`

- Inspect the config file(s)

- `cat ~/.gitconfig`



module

MY FIRST REPOSITORY

What we'll learn...

- Creating repositories with `init`
- Staging & Committing files changes
- Tracked vs Untracked
- The Git Database

I'll demo, no need to follow along...

Creating a repository

● Initialize a repository

```
git init <directory>
```

● More examples

```
git init ./  
git init my-repo  
git init any-folder-name
```

Inspecting our repository

- Check the status and the log

```
git status  
git log
```

- Check what git has initialized

```
ls -la  
ls -la .git
```

My first commit

- Create a file, *stage* it, *commit* it

```
touch README
```

```
git add .
```

```
git commit -m 'Initial README'
```

- Check the status and the log

```
git status
```

```
git log
```

A commit...? [reminder]

- A **snapshot** of your filesystem (just the repo)
 - "the state of the files at a point in time"
- Each commit references
 - it's **parent commit**
 - And the **top-level directory** at that point in time
- A commit is referenced by it's **hash, id or sha**
 - **42d484c401f0a19cc8a954c16240821329acefac**



Files are considered...

untracked

- A file your repository hasn't seen before
- The repository (git) is not going to touch it unless you "add/stage" it.

tracked

- A file your repository knows about
- Changes will be noticed
- Once you **stage** it... the file is *tracked*

Staging

- Working directory begins **clean** (no changes)
- As you work, git notices changes
- **add** (stage) changes that you want to be in your next version (snapshot/commit)
 - Be selective
- **commit** submits *all* the staged changes

Lab: Create your first repo

- Initialize a repository called "first-repo"
 - git init first-repo

- Check the status and log
 - git status
 - git log

- Find the git database
 - ls -la .git

- Create a file with an editor or...
 - echo "Junk" > firstfile

- Stage the file change
 - git add firstfile

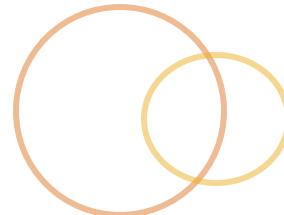
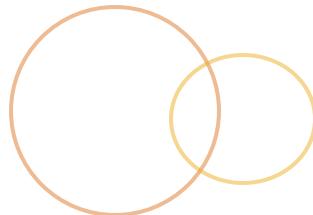
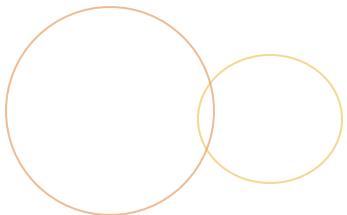
- Check the status
 - git status

- Commit the change
 - git commit

- Check the log
 - git log

**Don't forget to
cd into the new
directory after
you initialize**





module

THE THREE TREES

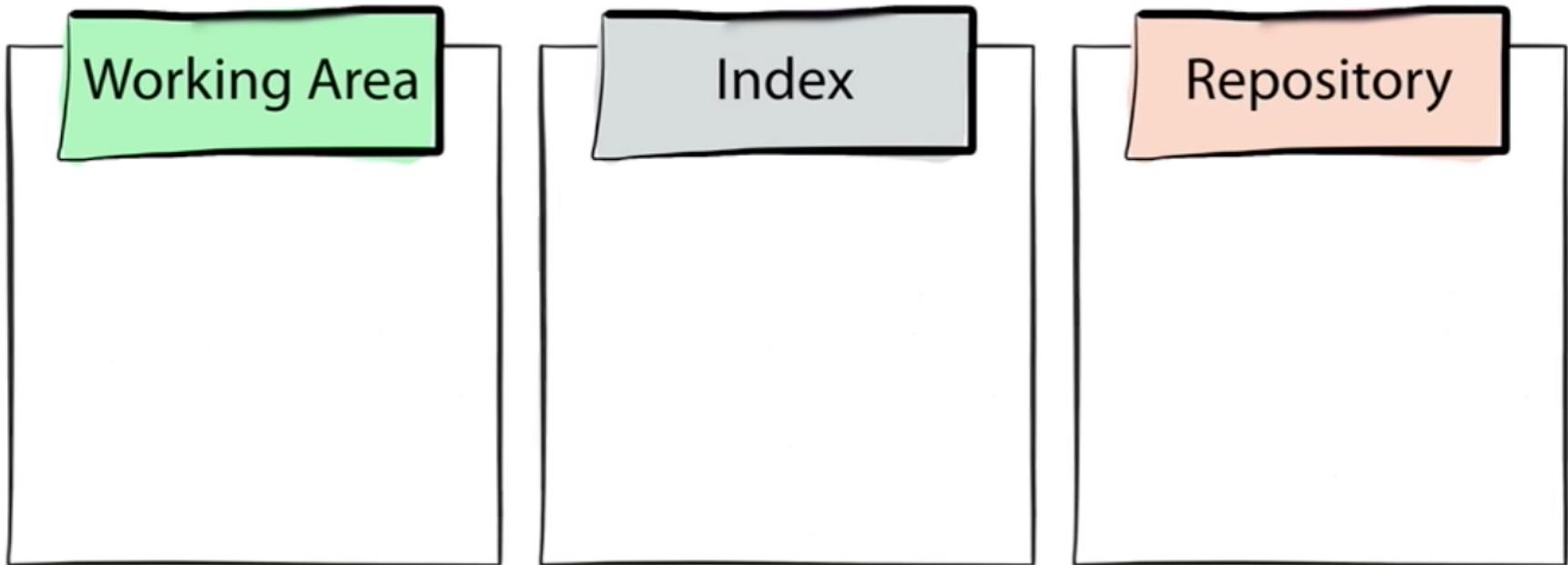
What we'll learn...

- The Three Trees
- Commit shortcuts
- Viewing diffs
- Checking the project's history
- Moving and Removing files with git

The Three Trees



- Git projects store things in three areas
 - working area/directory (WD)**, where you edit your files
 - staging area (index)**, where you prep the next commit
 - repository**, where git stores your data (`/.git`)



Mastering Git

- To truly understand a git command, understand how it affects the three trees/areas...
 - **how does the command move data between areas?**
 - **how does the command affect the repository?**



Git status

```
git status
```

- Info about your **current branch**
- Changes staged in the **staging area (index)**
- Changes in the **working directory**
- Hints for undoing things

The Staging Area

- ◉ The **staging area**, aka *index*, is where you prepare a set of changes as your next commit
 - ◉ Staged changes are **not part** of the repository history...
 - ◉ Staging area is **not shared** across repos (or your team)
- ◉ Why stage?
 - ◉ Forces you to become a commit craftsman
 - ◉ Allows you to be selective about your changes

Stage with add

```
git add <pattern, file or files>
```

- Stages the file(s) or changes
- Begin tracking new files
- Later... marking conflicts as resolved

```
# staging all changes in a directory  
git add bin
```

```
# staging with pattern matchers  
git add bin/*.sh  
git add *.html  
git add .
```

Skipping staging

- ➊ It is possible to commit w/out staging...

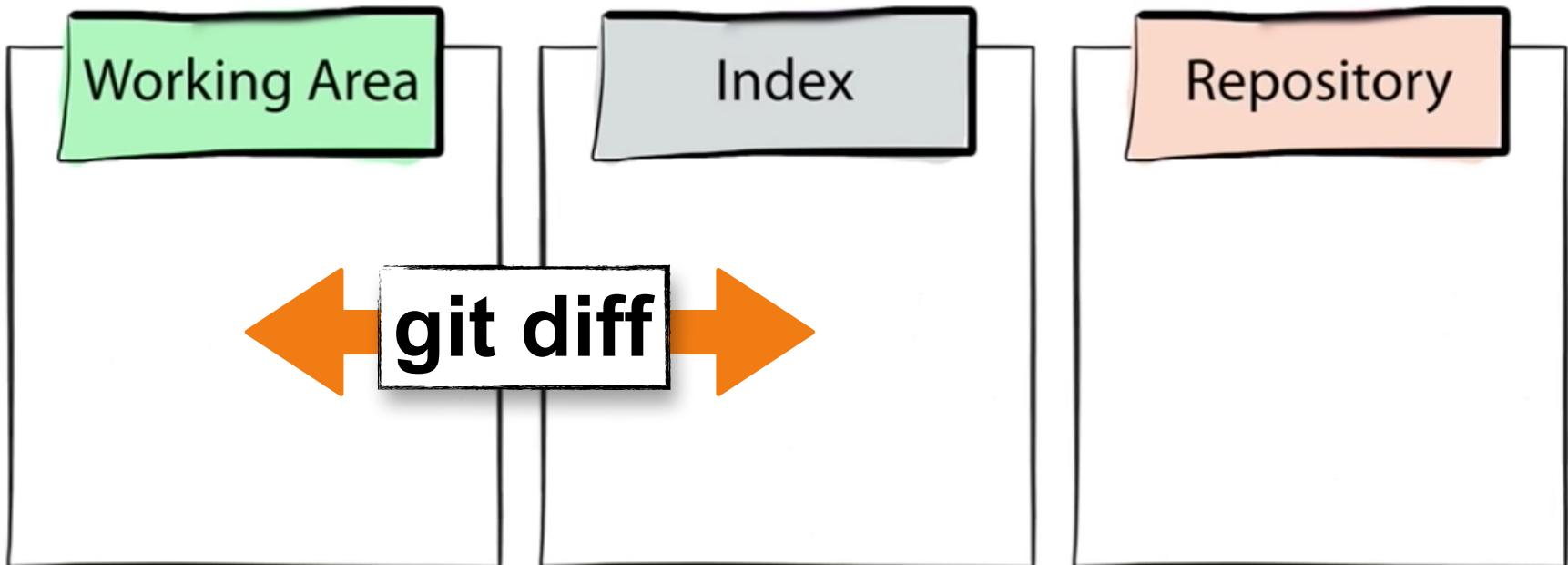
```
# auto-stage and commit  
git commit -a  
  
# or..  
# this will auto-stage and commit  
# commit changes to the filename  
git commit <filename>
```

- ➋ I don't recommend using this...

Seeing what has changed

git diff

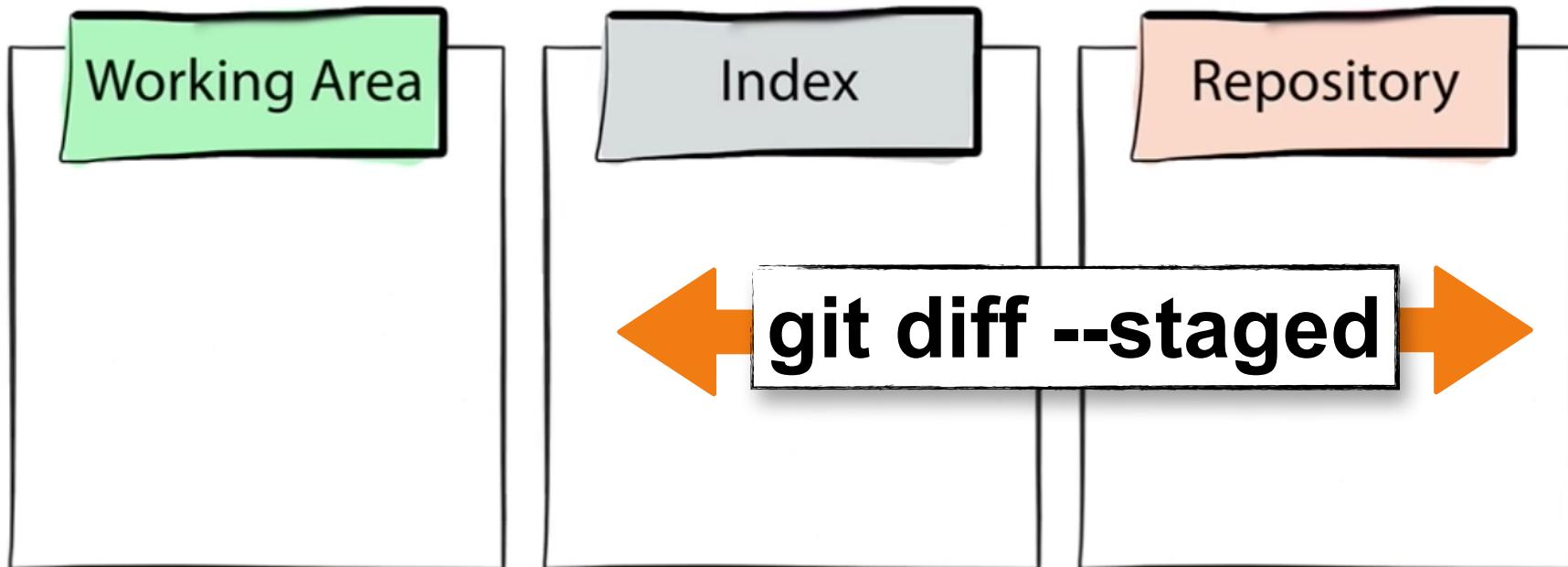
- Shows difference between **working directory** and **index**
- Does not include untracked files



Seeing what has changed pt.2

```
git diff --staged
```

- Compare changes between staging area and the latest version in the repository.
- What you will commit

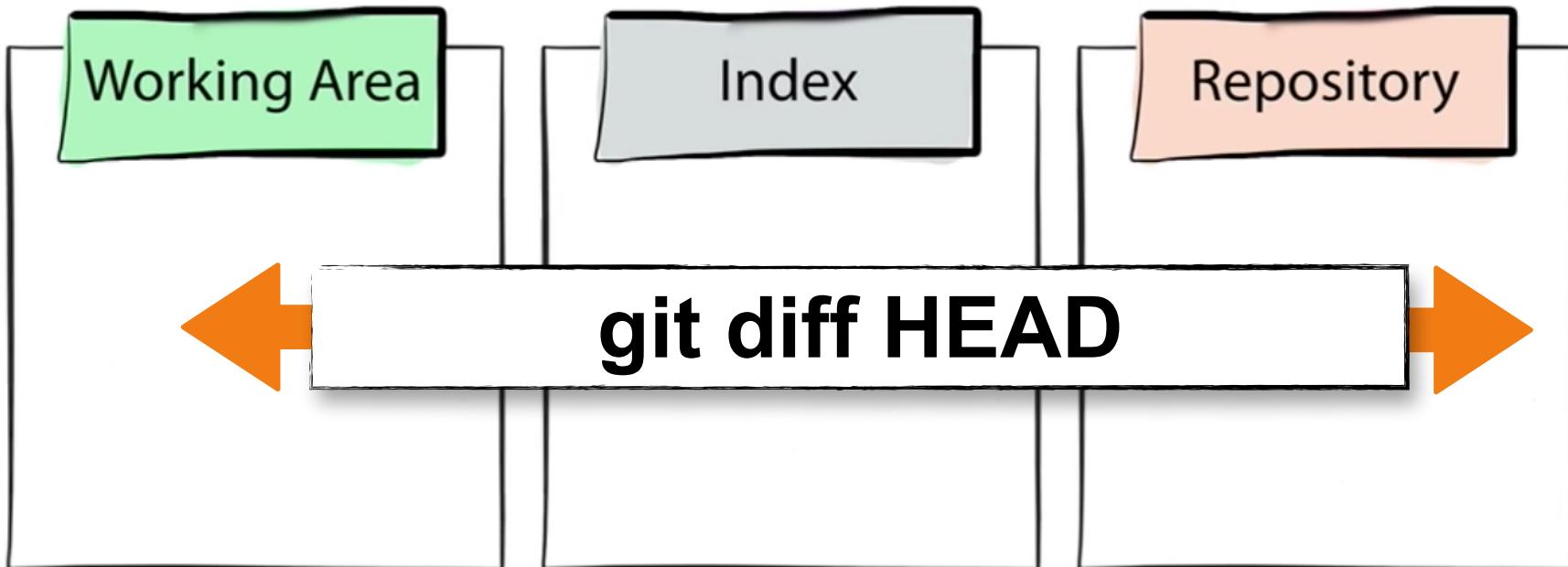


Seeing what has changed (pt3)

- Viewing all changes you've made, combined

```
git diff HEAD
```

"What is different between
my files (WD) and the last
commit (Repo)"



Committing

```
git commit
```

- Applies files/changes from the staging area into the repo
- ...by creating a **commit object** in your git database

Commit Messages

- All commits *require* a message
- You can commit with a message (shortcut)

```
git commit -m "My commit message"
```

- You can also commit an empty object

```
git commit --allow-empty
```

Commit Gotcha

- You can commit individual files changes

```
# ... edit my-file.txt  
git commit my-file.txt
```

What's wrong here?
1. forgot to 'add'
2. commit specified a file

- Skips staging the change
- Bypasses anything else staged
- It's actually a flag option (`--only`)
- ***Probably don't ever want to do this...***

Viewing commits

```
git show
```

- Shows info about a commit

```
# latest commit
```

```
git show
```

```
# inspect a specific commit
```

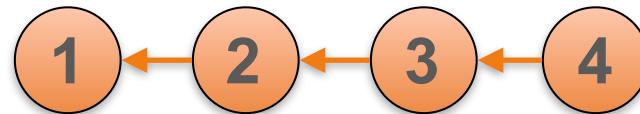
```
git show 42d484c401f0a19cc8a954c16240821329acefac
```

```
# or use the abbreviated commit id
```

```
git show 4234
```

Project History

- Each commit you create is related to the previous commit (parent-child)



- In this way a history is generated

View your history

```
git log
```

- Show history from current commit, back
- Lots of options
 - --oneline
 - --graph
 - -<n>

Git rm and mv

○ Delete a file or directory

```
git rm [-r] <file or dir>
```

○ Move a file or directory

```
git mv <old> <new>
```

○ They are unnecessary, why bother with it?

- They auto-stage the change

- Which can reduce confusion

Recap

- **git init** - initialize a new repo
- **git status** - status of working directory, changes to stage or that have been staged
- **git add** - stage changes, prepare to commit
- **git commit** - commit changes, adds the change into the repository as a commit object
- **git diff** - see what you've been editing
- **git show** - to see info about a commit
- **git log** - view the history of commits
- **git mv & git mv** - unnecessary but handy

Lab: About a repository

After each step be
sure to check
status and the diff

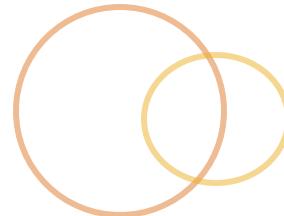
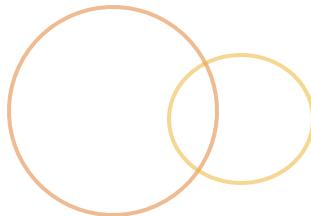
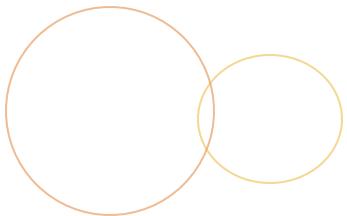
1. **Create** a new repository, "about-me"
2. Create a txt file named with your name
 - Touch <yourname>.txt
3. **Stage** the change
4. **Commit** the change
 - Check the log
 - Use "git show" on the commit id you just created
5. **Edit** the file to add a short profile about you:
6. **Stage** those changes
7. Then **commit**

All done?

- Try creating a new file, "test",
add then commit it
- Try renaming it to "rename-test",
add then commit that change

Toolkit

```
git init
git add
git status
git commit
git show
git log
git diff
git diff --staged
```



module

UNDOING

What we'll learn

- Undo edits in your **working directory**
- **Un-staging** changes to a file or directory
- Undoing a **commit**
- Learning more about what **HEAD** is
- Introduction to **reset**

Clear my working directory

- ◉ How do I throw away local edits?
 - ◉ Are they staged? (No...)
 - ◉ Are you OK with losing those changes? (Yes...)
 - ◉ Then...

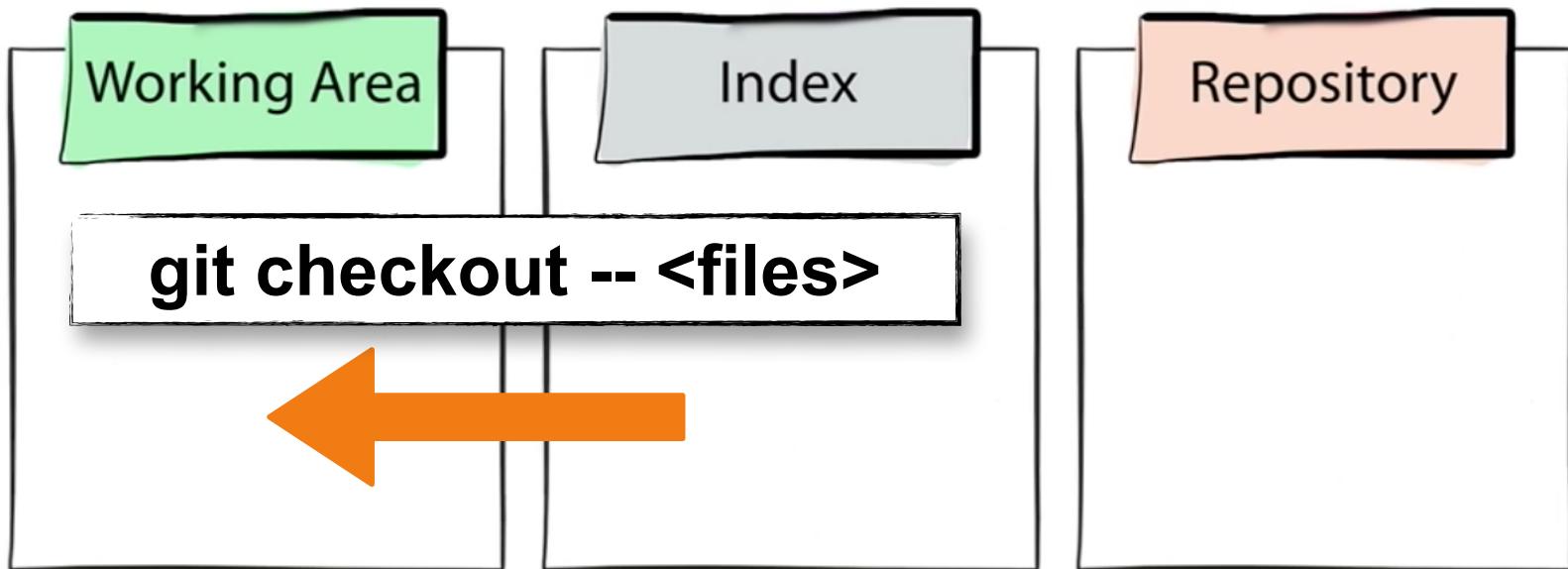
```
git checkout -- <file or pattern>
```

- ◉ Refreshes your files & folders with the current version, effectively throwing away any in progress edits...

Checkout w/ files

This is why a *staged* change can't be "undone" with checkout...

- In this scenario, **checkout...** updates WD files to be the 'version' staging (the index) is at



- [pro] You can also checkout old versions of a file

```
git checkout <commit id> <file>
```

Un-staging

- How do I un-stage a change?
 - Are they *actually* staged? (Yes...)
 - Then...

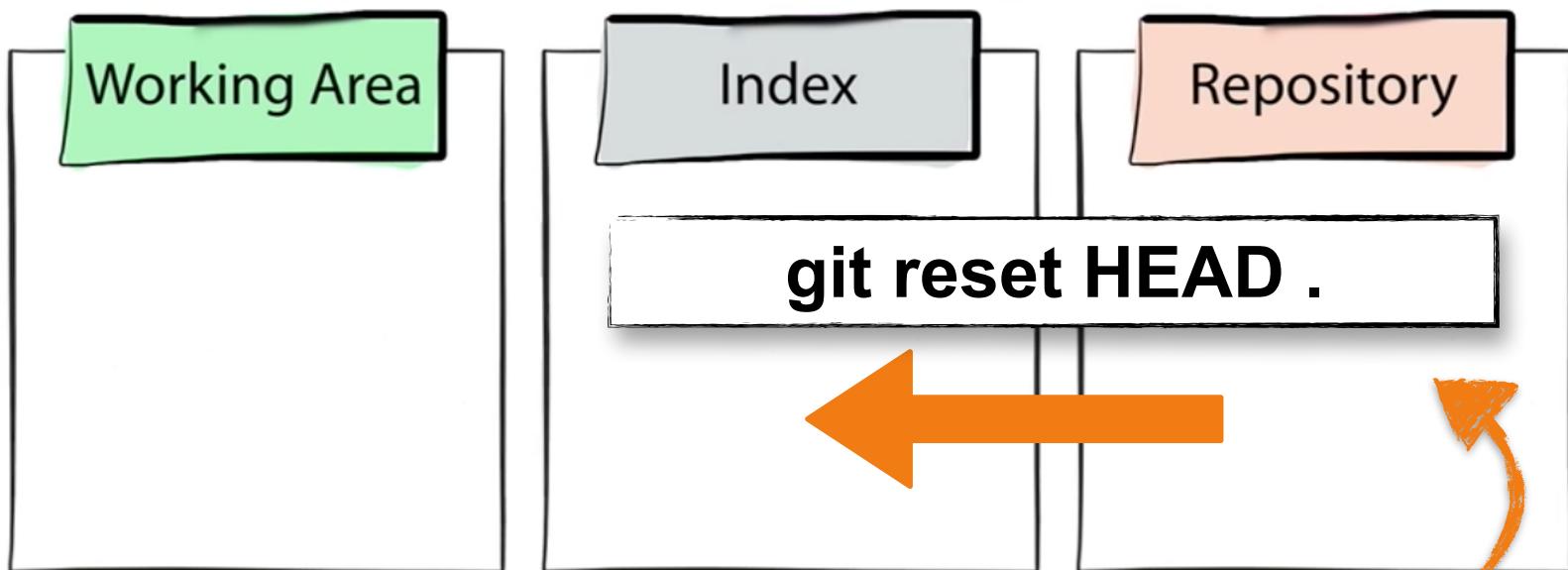
```
git reset <file or pattern>
```

```
# HEAD is implied  
git reset HEAD <file or pattern>
```

- Refreshes **staging** with the current version, effectively throwing away any in staged edits...

Reset w/ files

- In this scenario, `reset...` updates the index to be the 'version' the repository is currently at (HEAD)



Amending commits

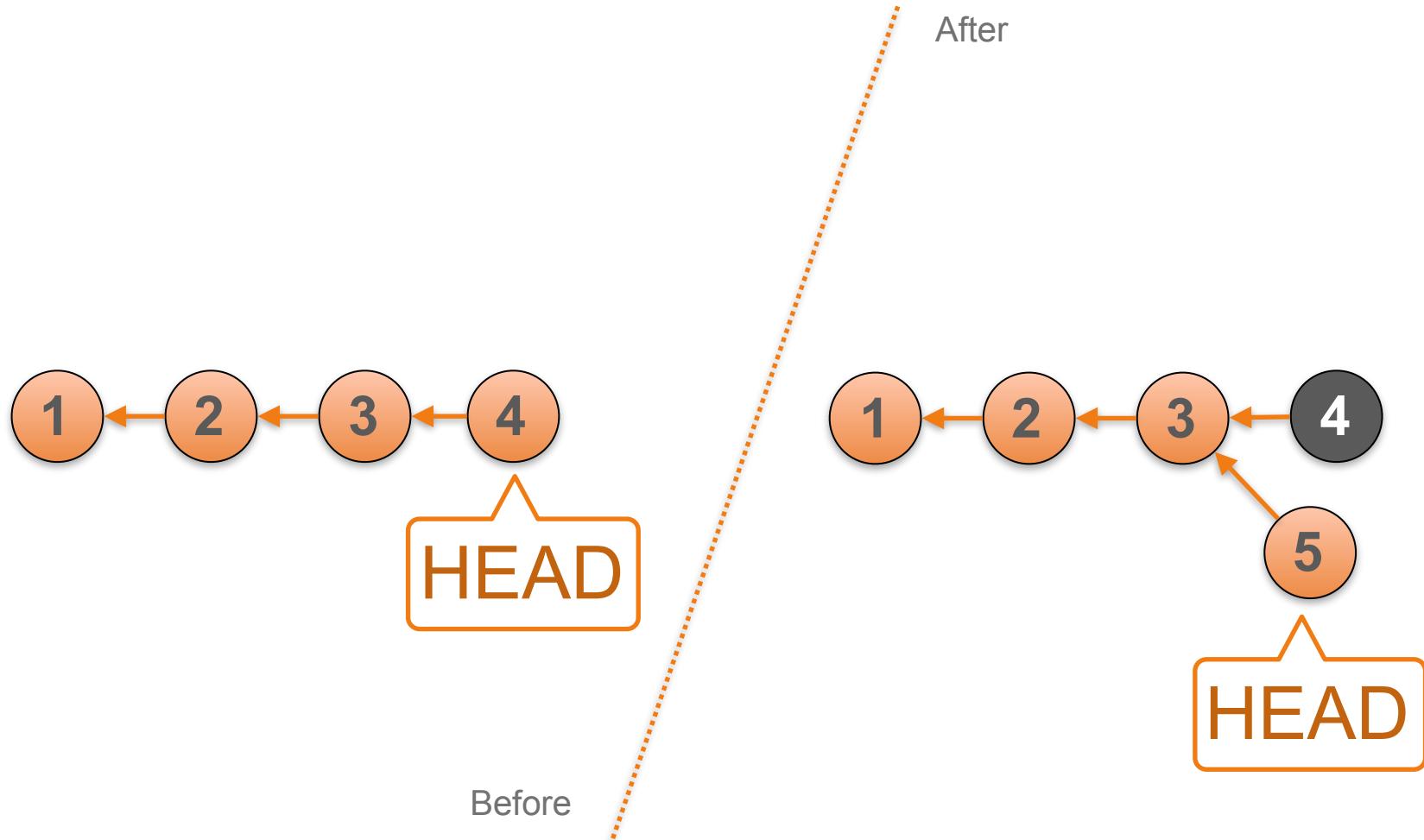
How can I change my last commit message?

```
git commit --amend  
# git will prompt you for a new message...
```

How can I add some fix a commit I just made?

```
# make your fix then stage the changes  
git add .  
# then amend...  
git commit --amend  
  
# git will bundle all staged changes into  
# the previous commit, making a new commit
```

What did commit --amend do?



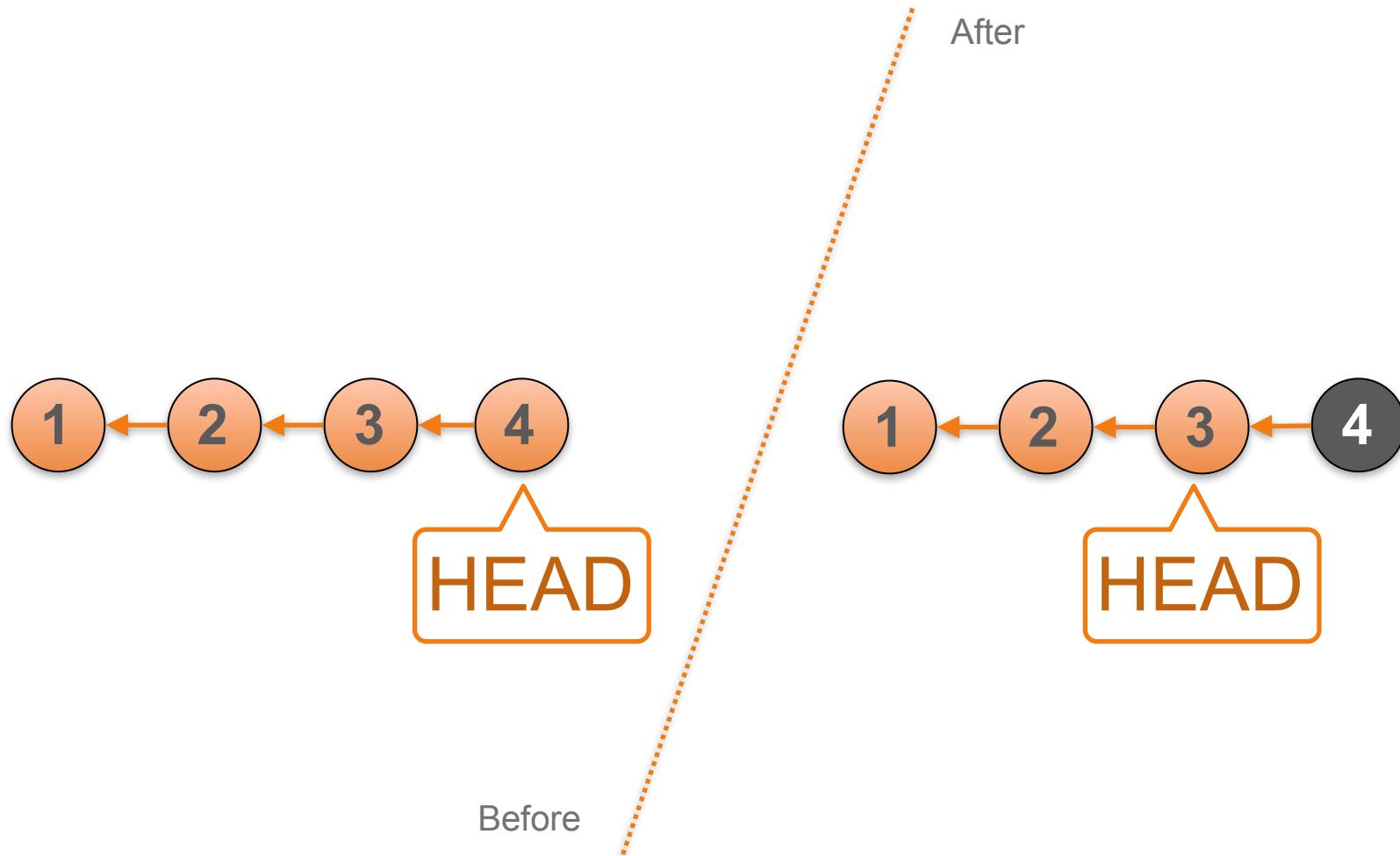
Undo your last commit

- Do you want to keep the changes or throw them away?
(We can do both)
- Did you share the commit with your team?
- Just one back, or many...?

```
# move back by one commit  
git reset HEAD^
```

**"Reset my BRANCH to
point back one commit"**

What did Reset HEAD[^] do?



Reset anywhere...

- ⌚ Yup, you can reset your history to anywhere

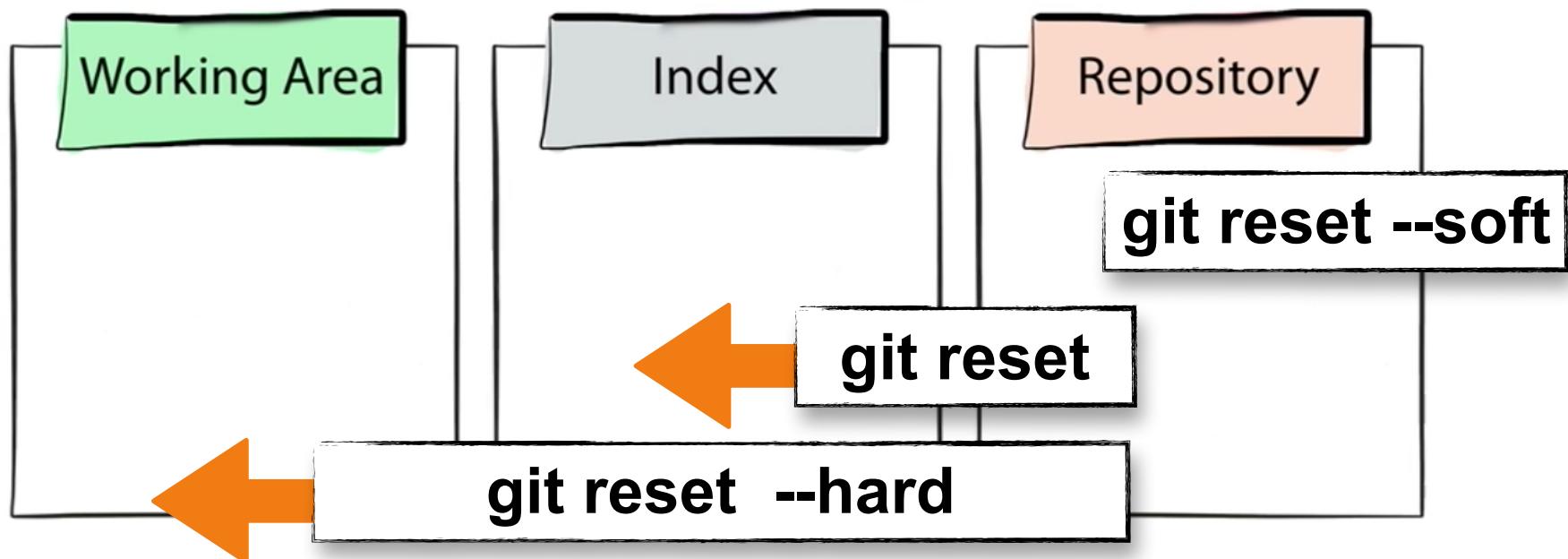
```
# moves history back 5 commits  
git reset HEAD~5
```

```
# moves history back to specific commit  
git reset ab3f9s
```

By *history* - I'm really talking about the current branch

Reset and the three trees...

- **reset...** when operating on commit references will update all three (depending on the type of reset)

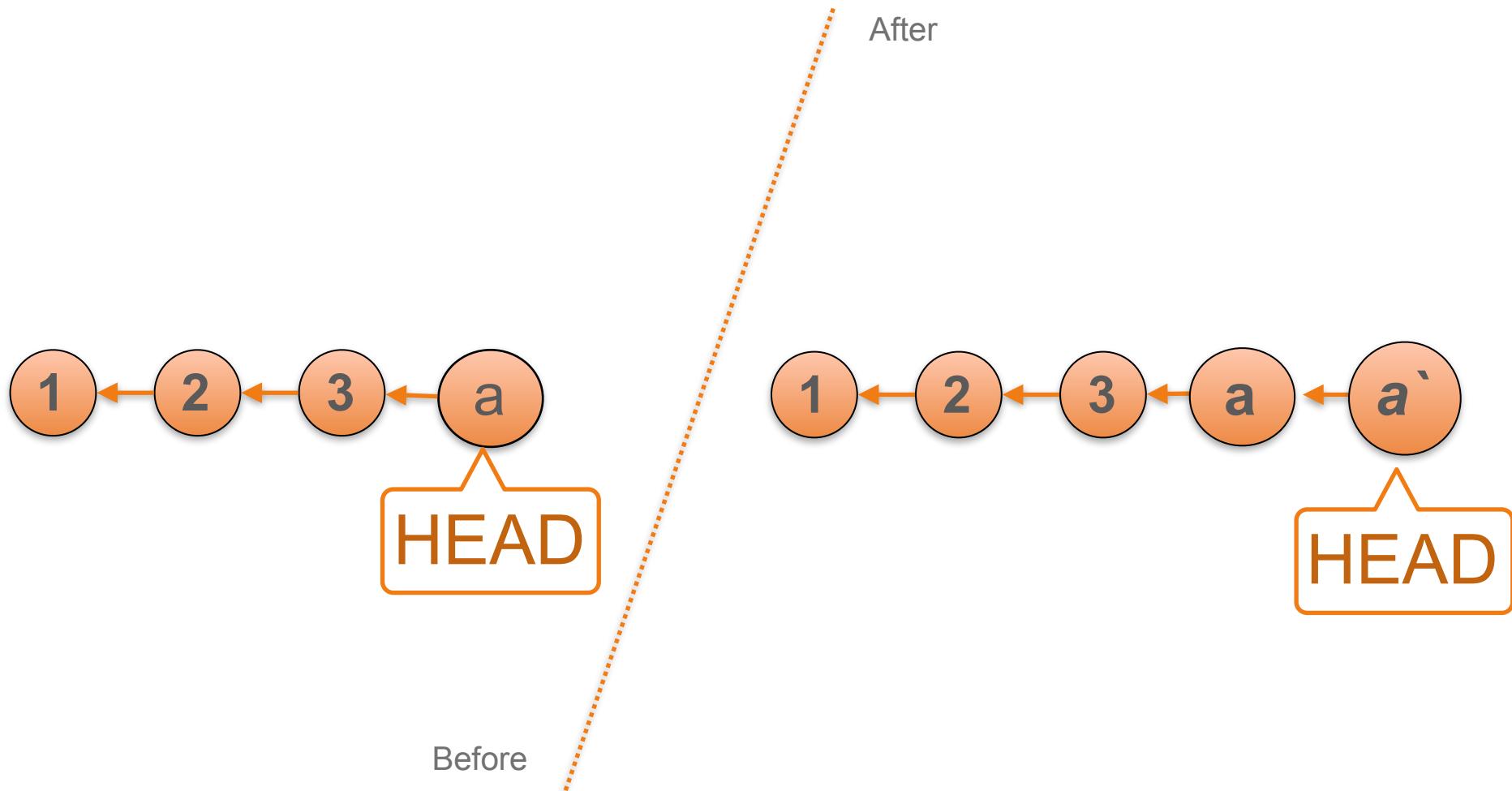


Git revert

- Applies the ***inverse*** change set from a commit
- Good for undoing ***public*** commits

```
# undo commit ab3e230  
git revert ab3e230
```

What did revert ab3e230 do?



Recap

- **Un-stage** things (from **staging area**) with
 - `git reset <file>`
- **Un-change** files in **working directory** with
 - `git checkout -- <file>`
- **Modify** your **last commit** with
 - `git commit --amend`
- **Undo** the **last commit** with
 - `git reset HEAD^`
- **Reverse** any commit with **revert**

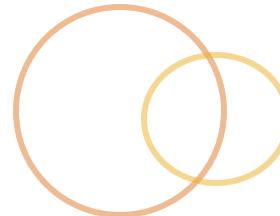
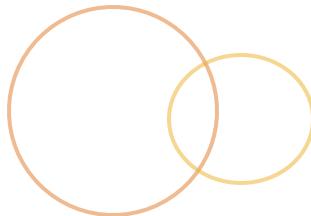
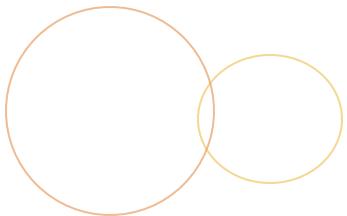
Lab: Undoing things

Un-staging and undoing changes with "git checkout" and un-staging them with "git reset"

1. Create two new files, "junk" and "LICENSE"
2. Edit "<your-name>.txt" file, ie: add your fav animal
3. **Stage** all your changes
4. Un-stage "junk" and "LICENSE"
5. **Commit** only the change to "<your-name>.txt"
6. Then **stage** the changes to LICENSE and **commit**
7. Then stage and commit "junk"
8. Undo that last commit
9. Now you can **delete** "junk".
10. **Git status** should show a clean repository
11. Bonus: **Amend** your last commit and edit the commit message

Toolkit

```
git add  
git status  
git commit  
git checkout --  
git reset HEAD  
git commit --amend  
git reset HEAD^
```



module

BRANCHING

What we'll learn

- What is a branch
- Creating and using branches
- Branch management
- View branching in the log

A Branch?

- A separate track of history
- A branch is *like* a fresh copy of all your files
- Branching in git is cheap
- Branch frequently

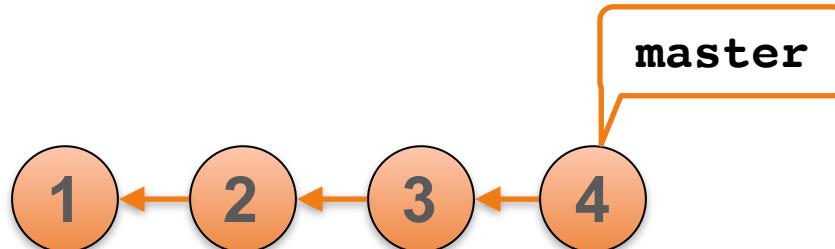
Why branch?

- Experimentation
- Stability
- Collaborate with others
- Diverging codebases or bucketing versions
- Supports deployment workflows

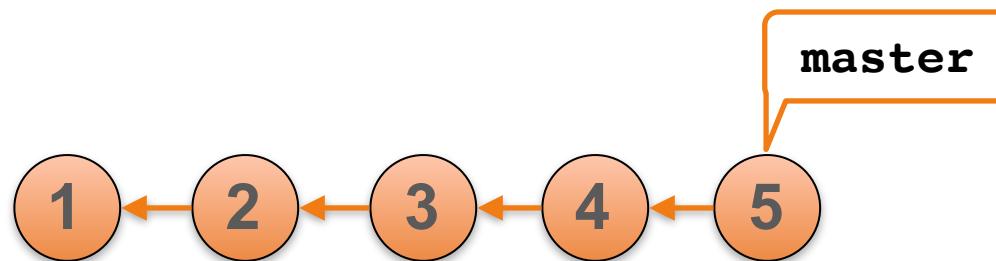
If you're starting something new, do it in a branch

How branching works

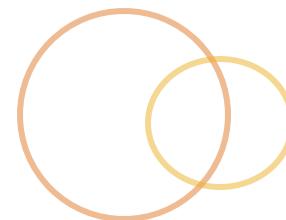
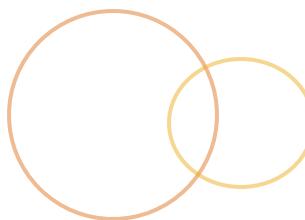
- A branch is like a *live bookmark* for a commit



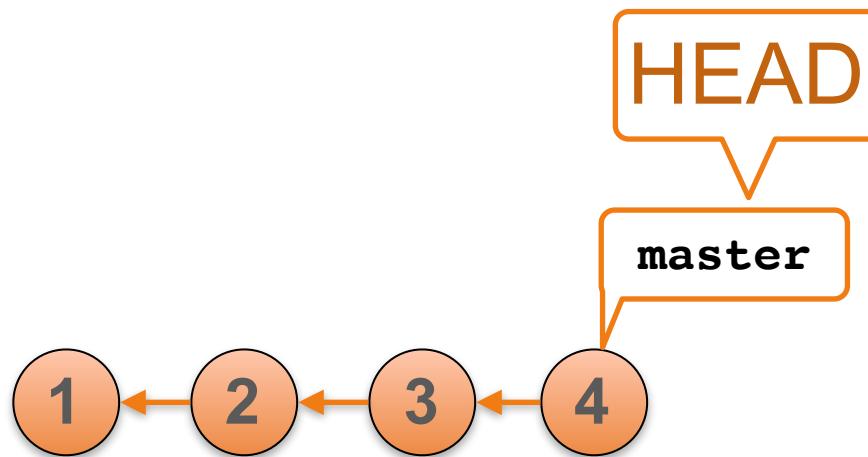
- A **commit** automatically moves the branch forward (to the new commit)



HEAD

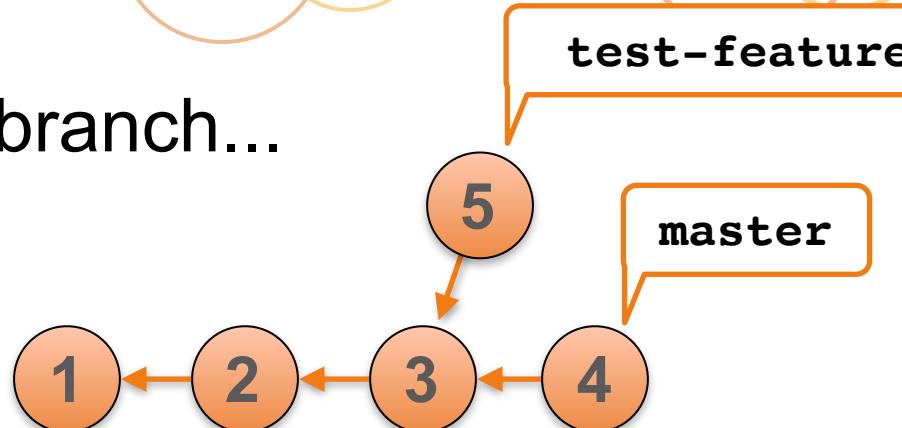


- ◉ HEAD is a pointer that keeps track of which branch you are on...

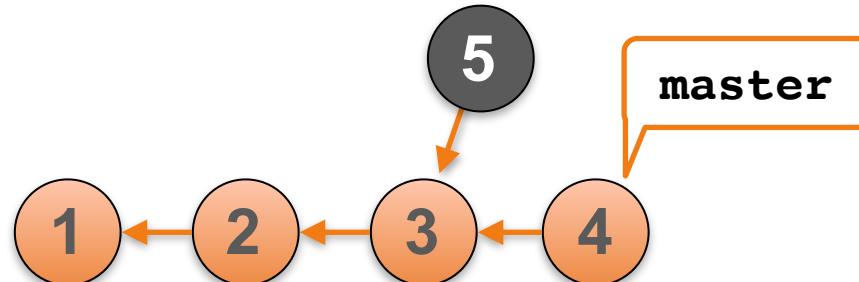


Branches make commits reachable

- Here is a branch...



- Without the branch, the commit is *unreachable*



Git branch commands

```
# list your branches  
git branch
```

```
# create a branch  
git branch <name>
```

```
# switch to a branch  
git checkout <name>
```

```
# create and switch shortcut  
git checkout -b <name>
```

Log, revisited

Visualize the history through the log

- graph to show the tree
- decorate to show branch refs
- all to see all commits, including non-reachable

```
# show history as a graph
# with all commits displayed
# and all branches labeled
git log --oneline --decorate --graph --all
```

Checkout

- Multi-purpose command that updates your **working directory** (*and index*) in a *non-destructive way*

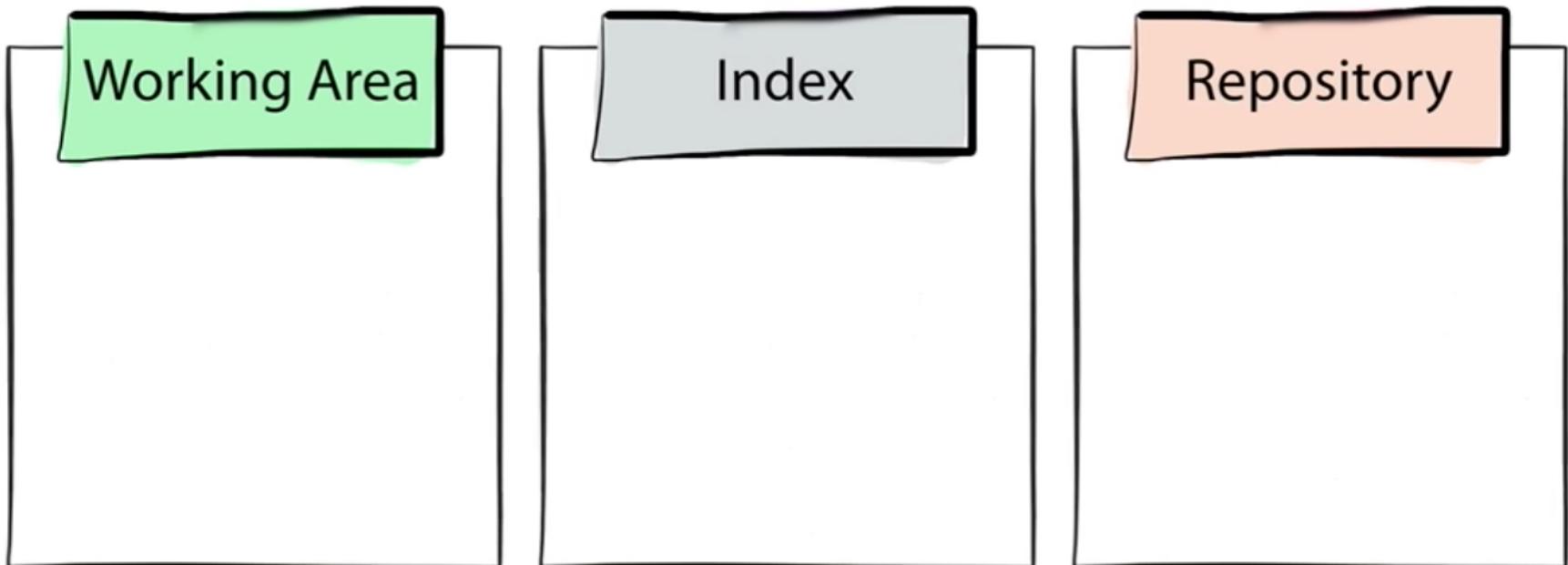
```
# undo changes to a file  
git checkout -- <file>
```

```
# checking out a branch  
git checkout test-branch
```

```
# checking out a specific commit  
git checkout abfecf3
```

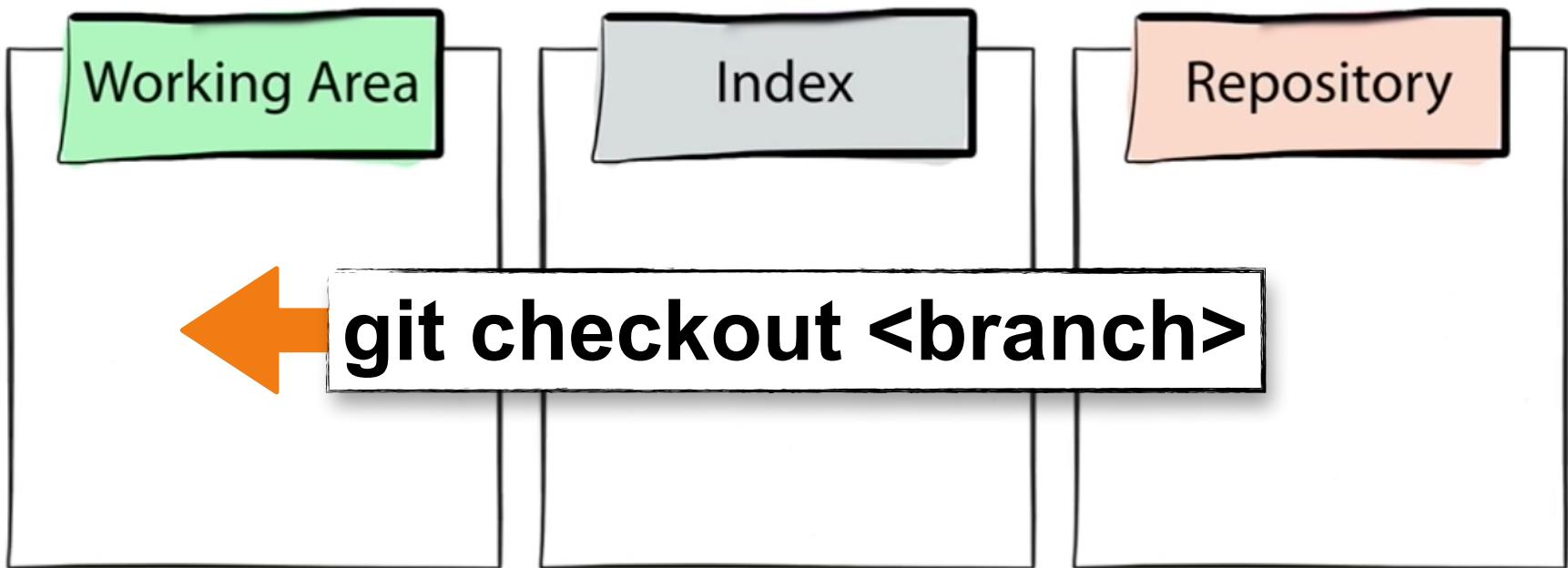
Branch & Checkout

- So, how do **branch** and **checkout** affect the three trees?



Branch & Checkout

- How does **checkout** differ from **reset**?

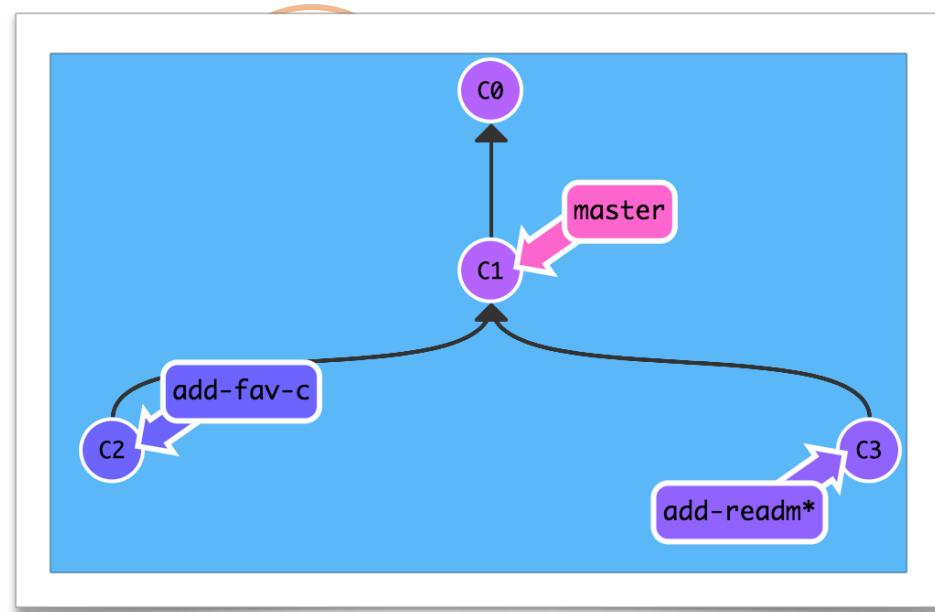


One staging area, many commits



Lab: Branching

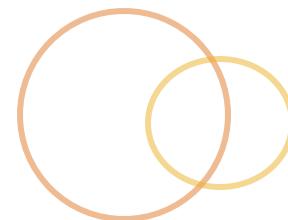
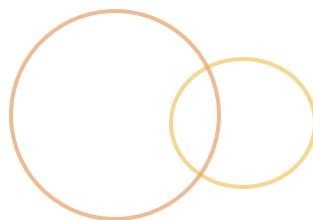
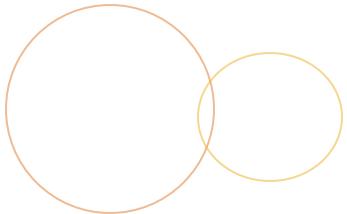
1. List your branches
2. Create a new branch off of master
 1. Label it "add-readme"
3. On the "add-readme" branch...
 1. Create a new file, "README"
 2. Stage and commit it
4. Back on "master"...
 1. Create a second branch, "add-fav-color"
5. On "add-fav-color"...
 1. Edit your <name>.txt file to add your favorite color to the list
 2. Stage the change and commit it
6. View the log as a graph, all commits



What we're going for

Toolkit

```
git status  
git add  
git commit  
git log  
git branch  
git checkout  
git checkout -b
```



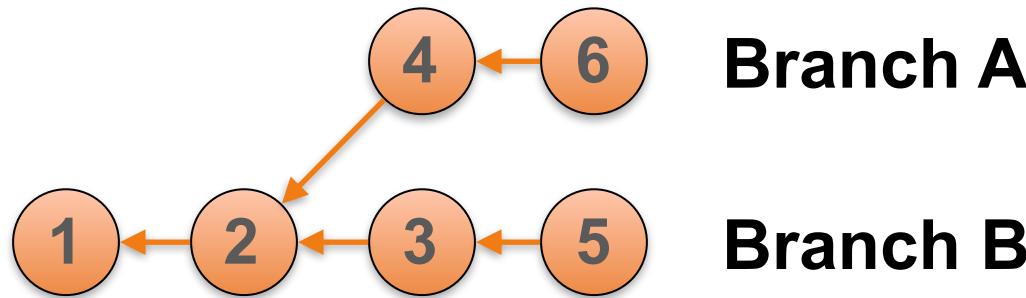
module

COMPARING BRANCHES

What we'll learn

- Comparing branches using commit ranges
- Determining commit differences across branches
- Determining file changes across branches

Comparing Commits (with Log)



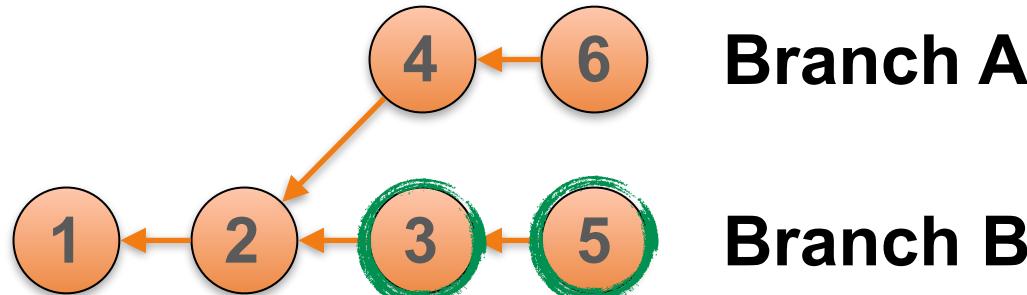
git log A..B

What commits **are in B that are not in A**

Commits reachable by B but not A

```
git log A..B  
git log ..B
```

HEAD is implied

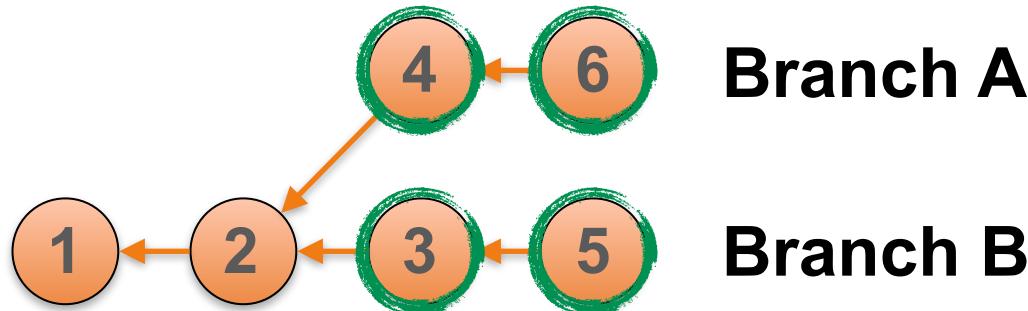


git log A...B

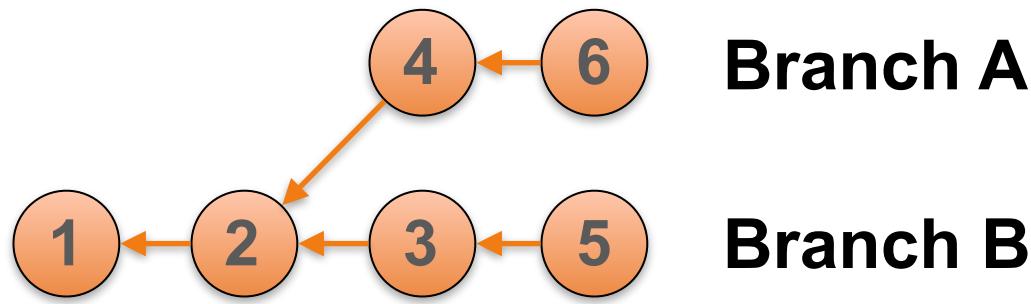
- What are the unique commits across both
 - "Commits reachable by either, but not both"

```
git log A...B
```

```
# display branch source  
git log A...B --left-right
```



Comparing Changes (with Diff)



Branch A

Branch B

git diff A..B

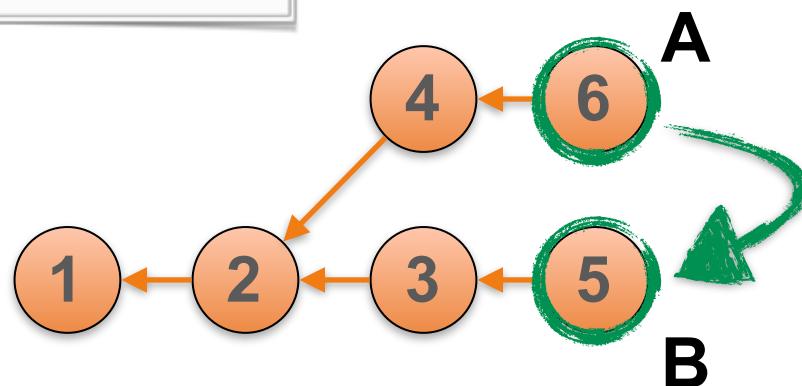
- See the diffs between two branches

- Compares between tip of A and B.

- "All differences between A and B"

```
git diff A..B
```

```
# same thing...
git diff A B
```

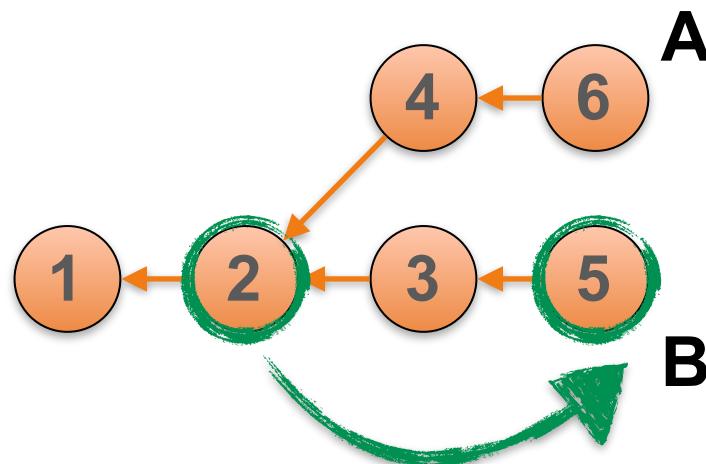


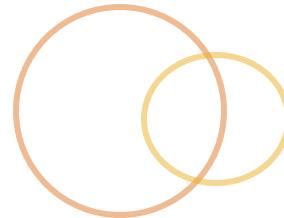
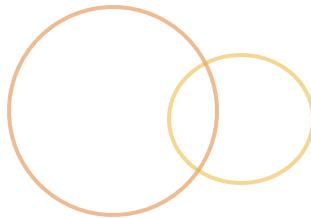
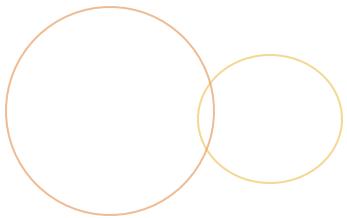
git diff A...B

- See diff that B would introduce to A

- "Difference between B and the common ancestor that B has with A"

```
git diff A...B
```





module

MERGING

What we'll learn

- How to merge branches
- What are the basic merge strategies
- Branch management
- Our basic workflow takes form

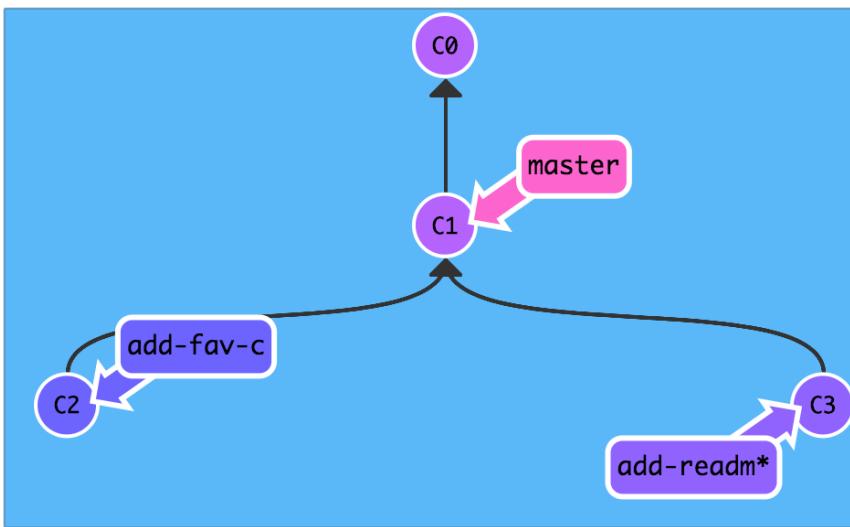
Merging

- A merge **combines the history** of two branches
 - It's how you get changes you've made in one branch into another branch (usually master)

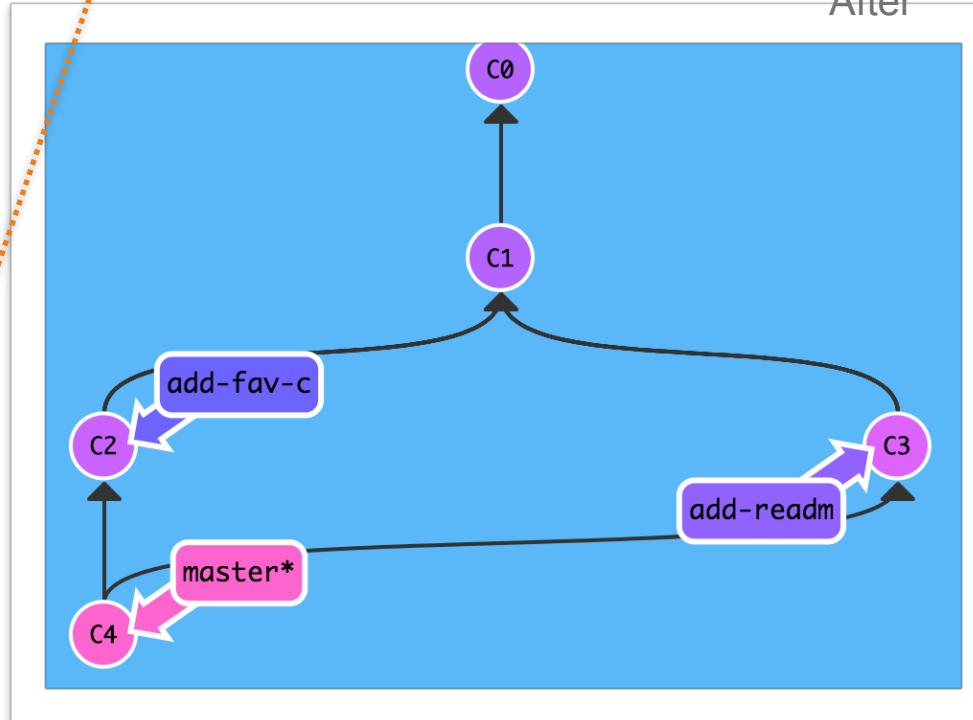
```
# Applies changes from <source>
# into the branch you're on
git merge <source branch>
```

- **Does not affect** the branch you merged
- Only affects the branch **you are on**
- Git decides on a **merge strategy** to use

Before



After



```
$> git checkout master  
$> git merge add-fav-color  
$> git merge add-readme
```

Merge Strategies

○ Fast-forward merge

- When the target branch can be easily "moved forward" to the tip of the source branch

```
# we can tell git NOT to use this strategy  
git merge <branch> --no-ff
```

○ Recursive / 3-way merge

- When the two branches have diverged
- Git creates a new commit to handle the combining of the two, plus any conflicts that come up

Branch Management

```
# list branches already merged  
# into the branch you are on  
git branch --merged
```

Actually:
Which branches
are "in" the current
branch's history



```
# list not-yet-merged branches  
git branch --no-merged
```

```
# delete a branch  
git branch -d <name>
```

```
# force delete a branch  
git branch -D <name>
```

Our workflow / best practices

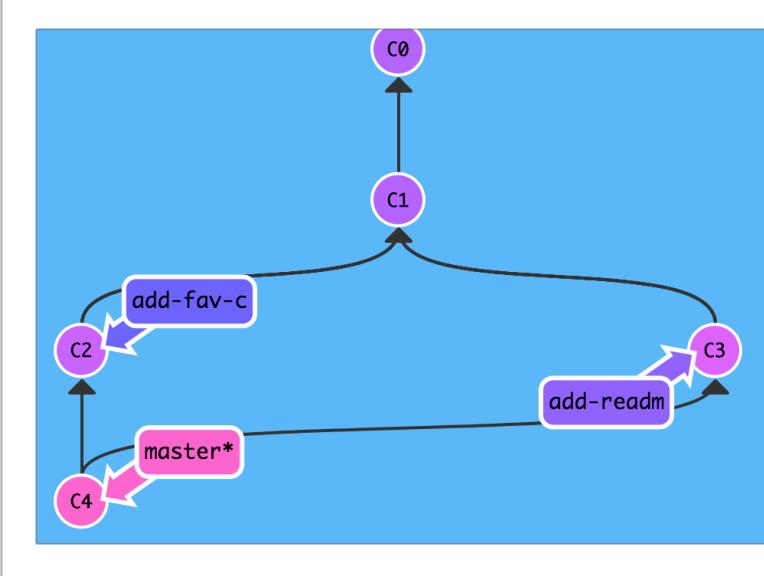
- ◉ **master** is stable, production-ready
- ◉ New work is *always* done in a new branch
 - ◉ Never commit directly to master
 - ◉ Branch off master
 - ◉ Do your work in that new branch
 - ◉ Merge back into master when done
- ◉ Remove branches when you're done with them
 - ◉ Usually once they are merged to master
- ◉ Write nice commit messages...
- ◉ Consider a branch naming convention

Recap: Merging

- `git branch` – view, create, manage branches
- `git checkout` – switch between branches and commits
- `git merge` – integrate work from one branch into another
- And we briefly covered a branching workflow, in which new work is done in topic branches off of the stable master branch

Lab: Merging

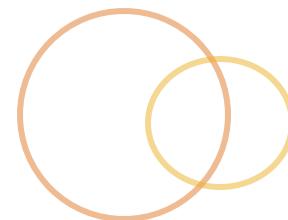
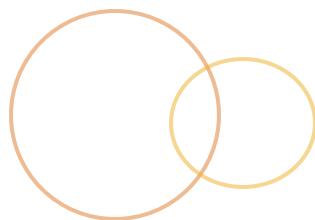
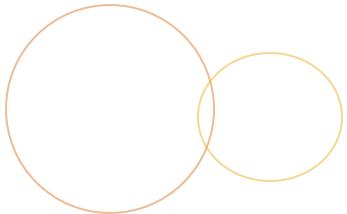
- On master
 - Merge your "add-readme" branch
 - Review your log...
 - What kind of merge did it perform?
 - List which branches are merged and not merged
 - Merge your "add-fav-color" branch
 - What kind of merge did it perform?
- Then create a new branch off master, "add-copyright"
- On "add-copyright"
 - Edit your <name>.txt file to include a copyright at the bottom
- Back on "master"
 - Merge "add-copyright"
 - Bonus: Merge w/out fast forwarding
- Review the log
- Delete your merged branches



What we're going for

Toolkit

```
git status  
git add  
git commit  
git branch  
git checkout  
git log  
git branch --merged  
git branch --no-merged  
git branch -d  
git merge  
git merge --no-ff
```



module

MERGE ISSUES

What we'll learn

- What is a conflict
- How to abort a merge (avoiding the conflict)
- How to resolve merge conflicts
- Introduction to merge tools

Merge conflicts

- ◉ When performing a merge, if there are changes that git doesn't know how to combine you will end up in a "conflicted state".
 - ◉ Ex: The two branches contain a change to the same line of the same file
- ◉ What do I do when a conflict happens?
 - ◉ The merge is in limbo; it is not yet committed!
 - ◉ You must either:
 1. **abort the merge** or
 2. **resolve the conflict**

Abort a merge in progress

- Cancel the merge with --abort

```
# you'll remain on the branch you were on  
# and it is as though the merge never began  
git merge --abort
```

- But, you'll still want to merge the branch, eventually...

Resolving the conflict

```
# first, check which files are in conflict  
git status  
# then, fix the files in your editor
```

about me
hello!

profile
hello!

Conflict!

```
<<<<<< HEAD  
about me  
=====  
profile  
>>>>> new-branch  
hello!
```

```
# then...  
git add .  
# finally, tell git to complete the merge  
git commit
```

Undoing a merge

- How can I undo a merge that I just did?
 - If you haven't done anything else
 - And you haven't left the target branch yet

```
# puts your branch back to where it was  
# before the merge happened  
git reset --hard ORIG_HEAD
```

```
# this won't work  
# it goes back only 1 commit...  
git reset HEAD^
```

Merge tool

Conflicts can be tedious, a GUI can help

```
# opens your default GUI  
git mergetool
```

Some great tools

- [sublime merge](#)
- [kaleidoscope](#)

```
# check which tools you have  
git mergetool --tool-help
```

```
# run a specific tool  
git mergetool -t <tool>
```

```
# configure it to always use one tool  
git config --global merge.tool <tool>
```

Common issues when resolving

- You commit the conflict-resolution markers
- You commit extra files created by your editor

```
$> ls -la  
filename  
filename.ORIG_B  
filename.ORIG_A
```

Recap: Merge issues

- ◉ We saw how to undo a merge either by using `git reset` if the merge was just performed
- ◉ We also got to see what a merge conflict is like and how to resolve it
 - ◉ abort it with `git merge --abort`
 - ◉ or resolve the conflict by hand or with `mergetool`

Lab: Resolve a conflict

Let's create a conflict!

- Create two branches off of master
- First branch will be called "red"
 - In this branch, edit your favorite color to be "Red!"
- Go back to master
- Create and checkout a second branch called "blue"
 - Edit favorite color to be "No, Blue!"
- Back on "master"
 - Merge "red" then "blue"
 - You should get a conflict
- Abort the merge!
 - Then merge "blue" again
- Resolve the conflict
 - When done, stage and commit

Filenames different?

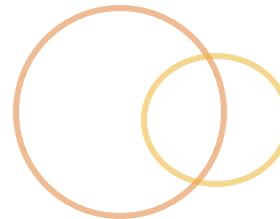
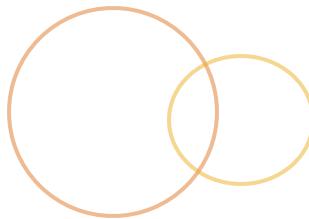
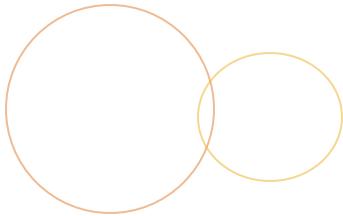
Create a conflict by editing the same line of the same file in two different branches.



Branch off master!

Toolkit

```
git status  
git add  
git commit  
git branch  
git checkout  
git log  
git merge  
git merge --abort  
git mergetool
```



module

CORE ODDS & ENDS

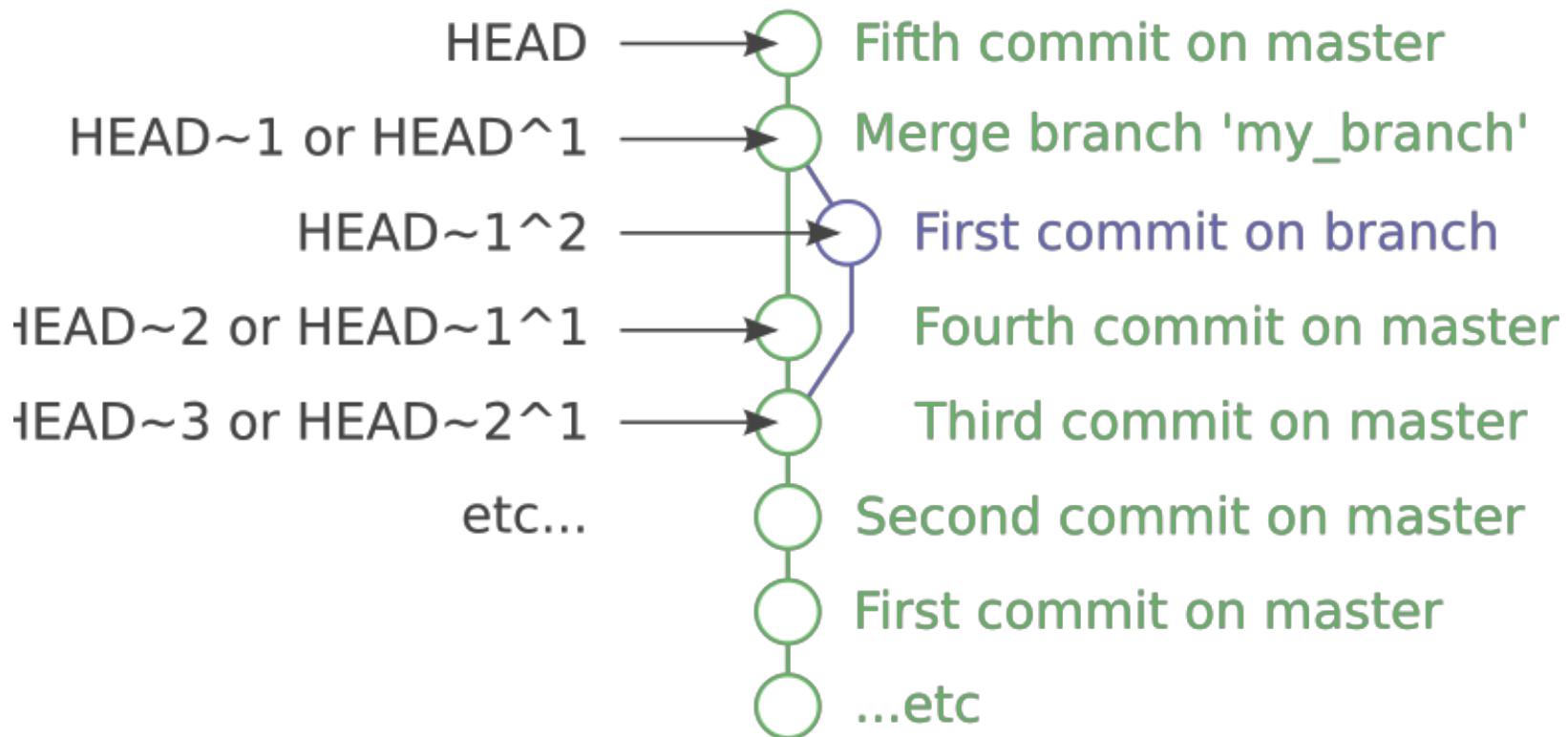
TAGS, ALIASES, STASHING AND IGNORE

What we'll learn

- Parent References
- Tags
- Aliases
- Stashing
- Ignoring

Git parent references

Referencing commits from HEAD using ~ and ^



Tags

- A **tag** is a static bookmark for a specific commit
- **Lightweight**, Annotated and **Signed**
- What should I tag?
 - Important releases
 - Each x.x.x version
 - Important commits you may want to come back to

```
# add a new (lightweight) tag  
git tag <name> <optional-commit>
```

```
# add an annotated tag  
git tag -a <name> -m "Message"
```

```
# list tags  
git tag
```

You can
checkout a
tag just like a
branch, *but...*

Aliases

○ Command shortcuts you configure

```
git config --global alias.co checkout
```

○ What would you alias?

- Maybe make "co" an alias to "checkout"

- Or make "stage" an alias of "add"

- Any command you want to simplify

○ Reference non-git commands with "!" prefix

```
git config --global alias.visual '!gitk'
```

Set up some aliases

```
# co
git config --global alias.co checkout

# unstage
git config --global alias.unstage 'reset HEAD --'

# undo-merge
git config --global alias.undo-merge 'reset --hard
ORIG_HEAD'

# graph
git config --global alias.graph 'log --oneline --graph --
decorate'
```

Stashing

- Quickly stores work in progress without committing
 - Saves any work in progress that is not committed
 - Clears the staging area & working directory of changes
- Why stash?
 - If you have edits you are working on and want to switch to a different task w/out committing
 - Quickly saves work you want to revisit
 - If you are unable to switch branches because the target branch would conflict w/ your current edits
- Often a commit is fine, too

Stashing

```
# saves changes in your stash
```

```
git stash
```

```
# applies your most recently stashed work
```

```
git stash pop
```

```
# list what is in your stash
```

```
git stash list
```

```
# git stash apply <name>
```

```
# git stash drop <name>
```

```
# git stash pop <name>
```

```
# Clear your stash
```

```
git stash clear
```

Ignoring files

- You can tell git to ignore certain files and folders
 - Set up a `.gitignore` file in the root of your project
 - List files or patterns to ignore

```
*.tmp  
*.log  
  
# directories  
tmp/  
logs/*.*  
  
# negate a pattern  
!main.log
```

- Github has a lot of [prefab](#) `gitignores`

Empty folders

- Add a empty, .gitkeep, .keep file
- Optionally ignore it

```
# ignore files in logs folder  
logs/*
```

```
# but keep the folder  
!logs/.keep
```

Other special ignores

- Ignore a local file without sharing the "ignore"

```
#edit this file like .gitignore  
.git/info/exclude
```

- Global ignores (all your repos)

```
git config --global core.excludesfile ~/.gitignore_global
```

Lab: Day 1 (Stashing)

- Make sure you're on master
- Make some edits to your profile
 - Add your favorite city?
- Stage the changes

Shifting gears: You have to go fix the copyright ASAP

- Stash those changes
- Create a new branch off master, "fix-copyright"
 - On "fix-copyright", edit your copyright year to be 1901-2079
 - Stage & commit

Let's get back to what we were doing...

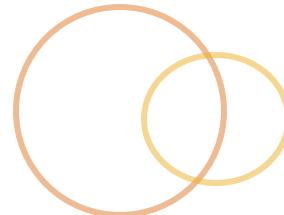
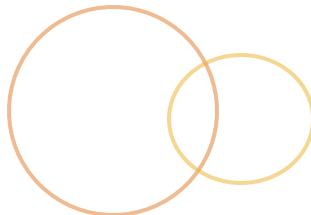
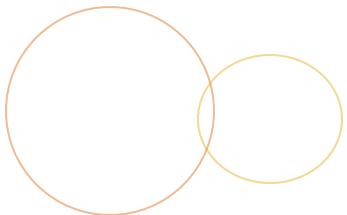
- Back on master...
- List your stash
- Un-stash the changes you were working on
- Make any further edits you want to your profile
- Create a new branch, "fav-city"
 - On "fav-city", stage and commit your profile edits
- Merge both "fav-city" and "fix-copyright" into master...
- View your log and delete merged branches

Toolkit

```
git status  
git stash  
git stash pop  
git stash list
```

Let's regroup!

- You have the tools for basic git stuff on your local
- You can create a history of commits
- You can create branches and merge them
- You can view diffs, compare branches
- You can deal with undoing basic changes
- You can deal with basic conflicts
- You can stash your work in progress
- Visualize?
- <http://pcottle.github.io/learnGitBranching/?NODEMO>



optional...

DEEP DIVE ON GIT

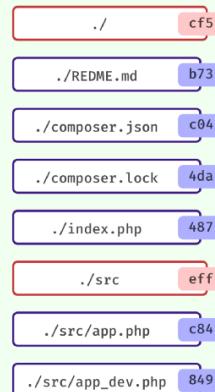
The trees (more detail)

Working Directory
Your filesystem
one "version" at
a time...

The Index/Staging
"Next commit"
and..
Tracks changes
across the two
< ----- >

The repository
a mess of objects:
commits
trees
blobs
tags

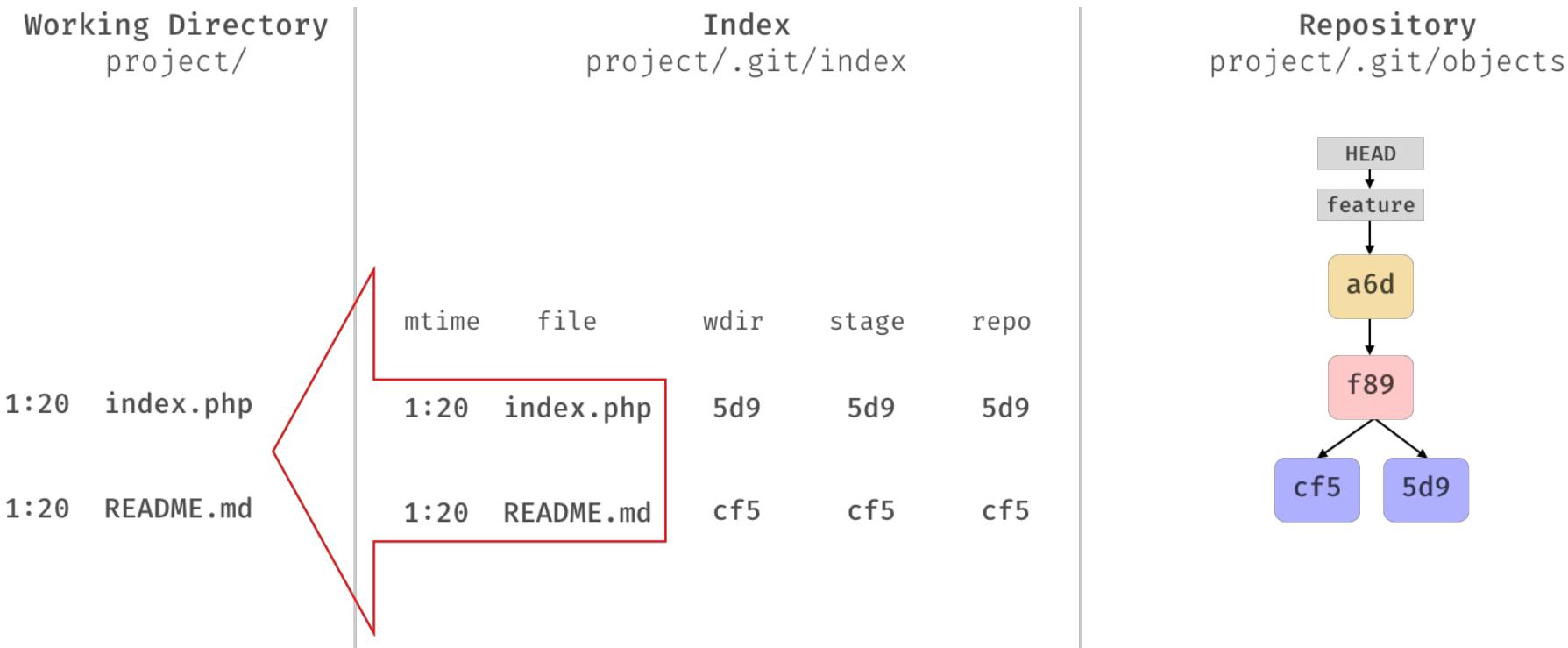
```
.  
├── README.md  
├── composer.json  
├── composer.lock  
└── index.php  
src  
└── app.php  
    └── app_dev.php
```



a6d	b73	c04	a6d	4da	487
c84	cf5	849	de2	eff	cf5
30b	b72	0b8	ca6	909	b09
ac9	038	f5e	d5a	f89	fae
f72	59d	058	af8	1a1	f63
a32	3a2	33b	b5f	d22	4fc
ca6	875	2e1	cbc	aa5	bc7

The index

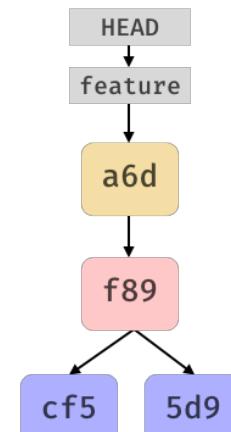
- Git keeps track of the three trees within .git/index
- Checkout updates the index and wd to match



Modifications

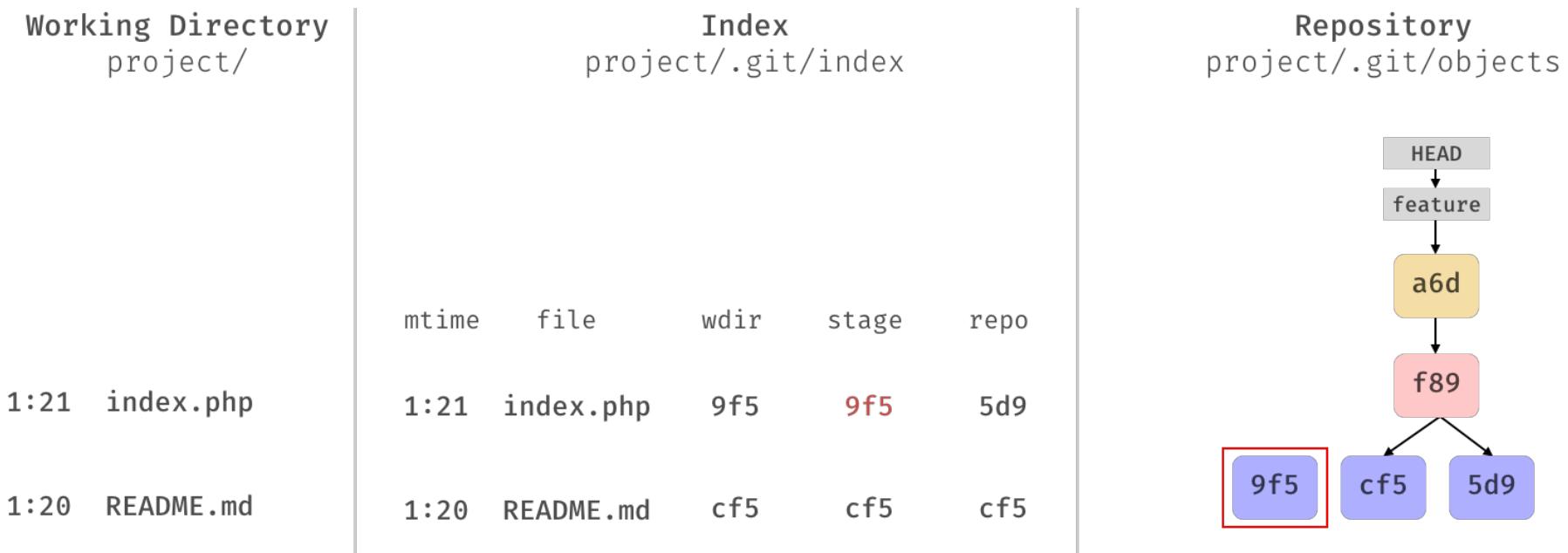
- Changes are recognized by git once you run `git status` -- which updates .git/index

Working Directory project/		Index project/.git/index			Repository project/.git/objects	
		mtime	file	wdir	stage	repo
1:21	index.php	1:21	index.php	9f5	5d9	5d9
1:20	README.md	1:20	README.md	cf5	cf5	cf5



Add

- Once you `git add` the change
- Git creates an object for it in `.git/objects`
- And update the `.git/index`



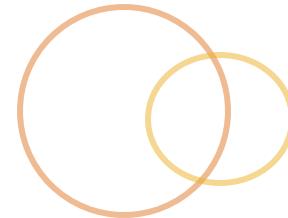
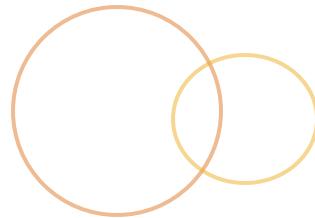
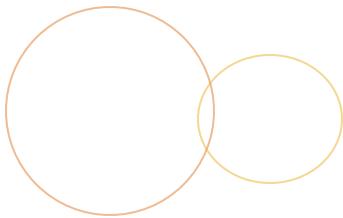
Commit

- Once you `git commit`, git
 - creates the commit and tree object
 - updates the branch pointer
 - updates the .git/index

Working Directory project/		Index project/.git/index					Repository project/.git/objects	
		mtime	file	wdir	stage	repo		
1:21	index.php	1:21	index.php	9f5	9f5	9f5	HEAD ↓ feature ↓ 536 ↓ 32b ↓ 9f5	a6d ↓ f89 ↓ cf5 ↓ 5d9
1:20	README.md	1:20	README.md	cf5	cf5	cf5		

Go deeper

- [Follow the trail](#)
- [The format of index per git docs](#)
- What I just ran through: [Understanding Git Index](#)
- [Introduction to Git \(Internals\)](#)
- Great video!



review

DAY 2 REVIEW AND TEST!

Test: What does each command do?

Explain what each command does in context and how it affects the "three trees"

- ⌚ git init
- ⌚ touch junk.html
- ⌚ git commit
- ⌚ git add me.html
- ⌚ git status
- ⌚ git reset me.html
- ⌚ git checkout feature234
- ⌚ git checkout
- ⌚ git checkout -- profile.txt
- ⌚ git checkout -b hotfix10
- ⌚ git branch

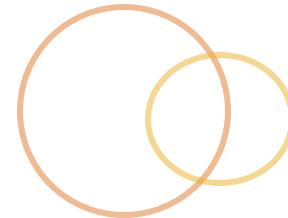
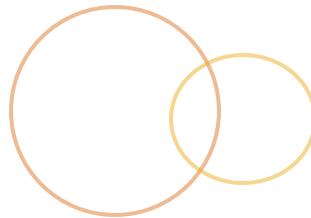
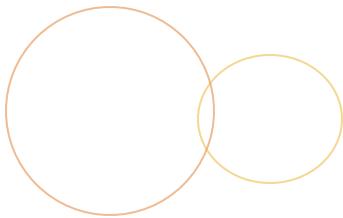
Test: What does each command do?

- git branch ticket55
- git show ticket55
- git checkout 5d23ef
- git show 5d23ef
- git tag -a v1.5
- git rm debug.log
- git show HEAD
- git show HEAD^
- git show HEAD^^
- git reset HEAD^

Test: Map the repository graph

- In a brand new repository...
- We create three commits
- We're on... the master branch
- Make a "bug-5" branch
- Where is HEAD
- Checkout bug-5
- Where is HEAD now
- Add a commit to bug-5
- Where is HEAD, master and bug-5?
- Can we undo it all and go back to the first commit?

**Map the
commits, label
the branches
and HEAD**



module

HOSTING A REPOSITORY

What we'll learn

- Repository hosting options
- What are remotes and how to use them
- Uploading our repository to a hosting service
- Pushing to share your changes
- Pulling to grab updates
- Intro to pull/merge requests

Hosting our repository

- Options
 - [GitHub.com](#)
 - [GitLab.com](#)
 - Bitbucket
- **They host a copy of our repository**
- And maybe...
 - Tools to manage our project
 - Manage issues
 - Offers workflows around merging
 - Access control

Let's check one out

Remotes

- ◉ **Remotes** are local references to other versions of the repository hosted elsewhere
 - ◉ They are just copies of the repository!
 - ◉ Although their history may diverge over time...
- ◉ Why do remotes exist?
 - ◉ **Contribute** to public projects
 - ◉ Have **others contribute** to our projects
 - ◉ Have a **team work together** on a project
 - ◉ Simply **share our code**
 - ◉ Keep our repository **safe** in case our HD dies

Using Remotes

- Hosting our repository and sharing our work

If I haven't already...

*I'll run through getting my own
repository hosted online - then you'll get to try*

Sharing our repository (recap)

- Created an empty repository on the host
- Added a **remote reference** to the hosted repository and labeled it: **origin**

```
git remote add <name> <url>
```

- We then pushed our local repository data to the remote repository

```
git push <remote-name> <branch-name>
```

- Optionally, told git to "track" remote branches by using the **--set-upstream** (-u) flag

Lab: Sharing our repository

Uploading our repositories to a hosting platform

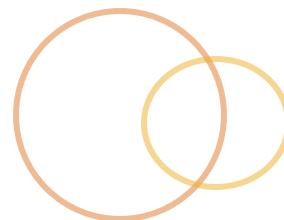
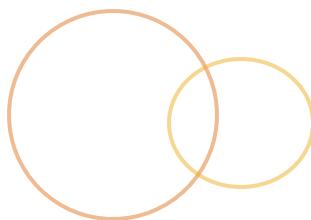
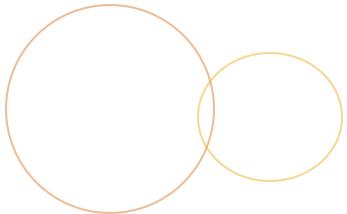
- On our hosting service (github.com)
 - Make sure you have an account!
- Create a new repository
 - Call it "**about-me**"
 - Don't *initialize* it, it is already initialized...
- Follow the directions they give or...
 - Copy the remote repository **url**
 - Then add a **remote** in our local git repository

```
git remote add origin <remote-url>
git push origin master --set-upstream
```

Issues with pushing? Try:

- moving --set-upstream after "origin master"
- disable 2-factor auth
- set up your ssh keys and use the ssh uri

- **List** your remotes
- **View all** your branches (including remote branches)
- Finally, **view** the repository on the hosting platform



module

WORKING WITH REMOTES

What we'll learn

- How to share your work (via branches)
- Keeping up to date
- Fetch vs Pull
- Sharing tags you've created
- Setting up tracking branches
- General remote management

Sharing work/changes

- Use the **push** command to send updates to our remote(s)
 - *Typically* one branch at a time
 - Local <branch> to the matching remote <branch>
 - Sends all repository data, too

```
git push origin <branch>
```

```
# for example  
git push origin bug1  
# explicit source to target  
git push origin bug1:bug1
```

Sharing work [Advanced]

- ➊ We can send multiple branches

```
git push origin bug1 feature5 other-branch
```

- ➋ Or all branches

```
git push origin --all
```

- ➌ *Neither of these are part of a typical workflow*

Staying up to date

- We'll use the `pull` command to download updates from our remotes
 - One branch at a time
 - Merges from the remote `<branch>` to the matching remote ~~<branch>~~ **the `<branch>` you are on**
 - Fetches all repository data, too

```
git pull origin <branch>
```

for example

```
git checkout bug1
```

```
git pull origin bug1
```



**Make sure
you're on the
right branch, it
will merge into
wherever you
are**

Update without merging

Fetch updates your remote references

- Updates all the repository data
- Updates all remote branch refs
- But does NOT automatically merge anything*

```
git fetch origin
```

```
# then maybe update your  
# local branches manually...  
# (pull would have done this)  
git checkout master  
git merge origin/master
```

Remote update vs Fetch

```
# fetch updates all branch data  
git fetch  
git fetch --all
```

```
# or one at a time  
git fetch origin master
```

```
# before that, we used remote update  
# identical to "fetch --all"  
git remote update
```

Sharing tags

- Tags need to be explicitly pushed

```
git push <remote-name> <tag-name>
git push <remote-name> --tags
```

```
# you can also ask git
# to push "reachable", annotated tags
git push origin --follow-tags
```

```
# and config git to always do this
git config push.followTags true
```

Remote branches

- When we reference a remote git will also become aware of all the branches in the remote repository

```
git branch --remote  
git branch --all
```

- These behave almost like normal branches, except they are not for working on (just for keeping track)

```
git checkout origin/master  
git pull origin/master
```

```
# you can delete them, too  
git push origin :master  
git push origin --delete master
```

Puts us in
a detached
HEAD

Remote branch references

Local

Branches:

master

bug1

feature5

Remote Branch Refs:

origin/master

origin/bug1

origin/bug25

Remotes:

origin

Git Database:

data, commits, refs, etc

Origin Remote

Branches:

master

bug1

bug25

Remote Branch Refs:

Remotes:

Git Database:

data, commits, refs, etc

Tracking branches

- Relate a local branch to a specific remote branch
 - Pull, push (and a few other commands) will automatically fill in the branch name(s) for you

```
git checkout bug1
```

```
# before tracking  
git pull origin bug1
```

```
# add tracking relationship  
git branch --track bug1 origin/bug1
```

```
# after tracking  
git pull
```

Set up tracking

Set up a local branch to track to a remote branch

```
git branch --track <branch> <remote>/<branch>
git push --set-upstream <remote> <branch>
git push -u <remote> <branch>
git branch --set-upstream-to <remote>/<branch>
```

Shortcut; create local branch that tracks

```
# if origin/bug-22 exists
git checkout bug-22
```

You can view tracking branch info

```
git branch -vv
```

Pruning branches

- ◉ There are potentially three copies of a branch
 - ◉ Your local branch (ie: master)
 - ◉ The remote ref (ie: origin/master)
 - ◉ The remote's actual branch (ie: master, on the remote)
- ◉ You must tell git to clean up remote references to branches that no longer exist on the remote

```
# three variants -->
```

```
git fetch --prune
```

```
# you can also config it
```

```
git config fetch.prune true
```

```
# or...
```

```
git prune
```

```
git remote prune origin
```

Remote management

Adding remotes

```
git remote add <name>
```

Removing remotes

```
git remote rm <name>
```

Renaming

```
git remote rename <orig-name> <new-name>
```

Listing

```
git remote
```

```
git remote --verbose
```

To summarize

Share changes

```
git push origin branch-name
```

Update your master

```
git checkout master  
git pull origin master
```

Update any branch

```
git checkout branch-name  
git pull origin branch-name
```

To summarize (pt 2)

- ➊ (more) update any branch with master's changes

```
git checkout branch-name  
git pull origin master
```

```
git checkout branch-name  
git fetch origin  
git merge origin/master
```

```
# update local master, then...  
git checkout branch-name  
git merge master
```

Lab: Pushing & Pulling (Team of 1)

1. Sharing your work

- In your local **about-me** repository
 - Create a new branch off **master**, call it **upper-name**
 - Edit your <name> file so your name in the file is **UPPERCASED**
 - Stage, commit, then **push** your branch to the remote

```
git push origin upper-name
```

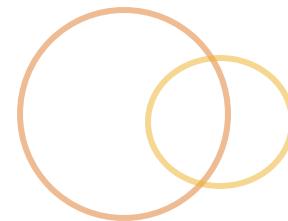
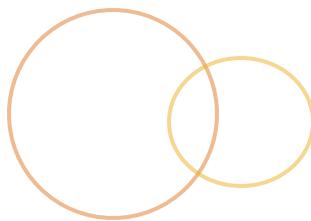
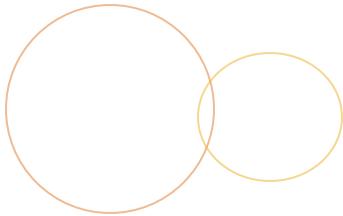
2. Integrating your work

- Create a pull/merge request on Github/Gitlab
 - To the remote's **master** branch
 - Merge the PR

3. Keeping up to date

- Update your local master using **git pull**

This is a typical workflow...



step-by-step

REMOTE VS LOCAL

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

add "origin" remote then "git push origin master"

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

origin/master

Origin (server)

master

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

origin/master

Origin (server)

master

create branch topic-1

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

topic-1

origin/master

Origin (server)

master

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

topic-1

origin/master

Origin (server)

master

git push origin topic-1

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

topic-1

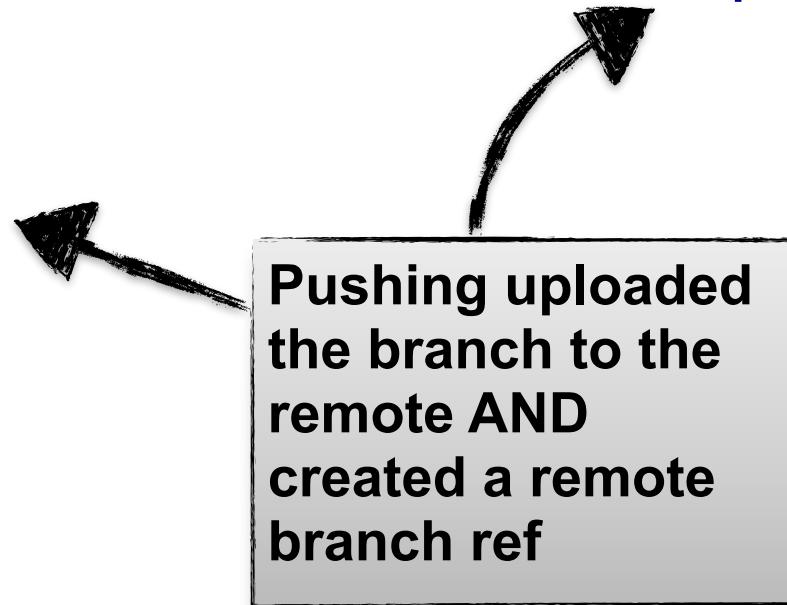
origin/master

origin/topic-1

Origin (server)

master

topic-1



Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

topic-1

origin/master

origin/topic-1

Origin (server)

master

topic-1

Someone else pushes a branch to origin

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

topic-1

origin/master

origin/topic-1

Origin (server)

master

topic-1

topic-20

A wild branch
appears



Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

topic-1

origin/master

origin/topic-1

Origin (server)

master

topic-1

topic-20

Then I fetch origin (again)

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

topic-1

origin/master

origin/topic-1

origin/topic-20

Origin (server)

master

topic-1

topic-20



Fetch made our
local repo
aware of the
new remote
branch

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master

topic-1

origin/master

origin/topic-1

origin/topic-20

Origin (server)

master

topic-1

topic-20

To work on a branch locally, just check it out...

git checkout topic-20

Remotes and branches

LOCAL

master
topic-1
topic-20
origin/master
origin/topic-1
origin/topic-20

Origin (server)

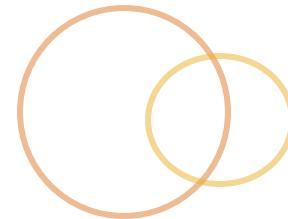
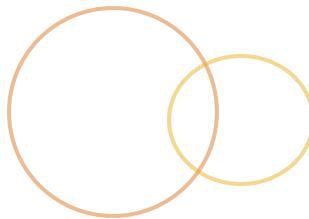
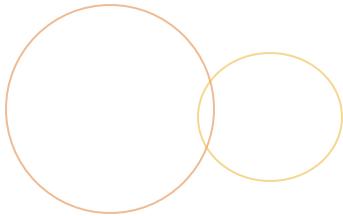
master
topic-1
topic-20

Git created a
local copy for
us, with
tracking!



Lab: Join the team!

- How we get our team together depends on where it will be hosted, GitLab, GitHub, etc...
- Make sure you've signed up, share your username with me:
○ mr.morris@gmail.com
- Or...
 - open an issue with my project
 - "watch" our team repo



module

COLLABORATION IN A SINGLE REPO

What we'll learn

- Intro to a team workflow with a single repository
- Participate - How to clone a repo
- Do work - What are topic branches
- Sharing work - with pull/erge requests
- Keeping up to date

A single repository for a team

- We're going to work as a team using a single repository
- This is the most simple remote structure
 - Great for small to mid-size teams

*I'll create an about-us repository
and then submit a change via a branch.*

No need to follow along, you'll get your chance!

Participate - Cloning

clone copies a repository

- Initializes the repo
- Pulls all data and remote branches
- Sets up an initial remote, called `origin`
- Sets up "master" with tracking

```
# copy the repo  
git clone <remote-url>
```

```
# copy into a specific dir  
git clone <remote-url> <dir>
```

Do work - Topic Branches

- **master** should be stable and production ready
- All **new work** should be done in a **new branch**
- Sometimes referred to **topic branches**, or "working" branch, or "feature" or "bug" or "hotfix" branch.

Share work - Pull/Merge Requests

- ◉ Push your branch to the remote to share
- ◉ Create a pull/merge request *early* to encourage collaboration and review
- ◉ Your team should define:
 - ◉ review expectations; who does it?
 - ◉ merge expectations; who does it?
 - ◉ any tests/CI?
- ◉ Delete branches on the remote when done

Lab: Share your work

Start in a fresh directory - not in a previous repository!

○ **The task:** Add your profile page to the project

- Just a file w/ a list of your favorite things, name the file after you

○ **Clone the about-us repository**

```
git clone <git:url>
```

○ Create a new **topic branch** off master

- Add your profile, stage, commit, etc...

○ Share your branch by **pushing** it to the remote repository

○ On GitHub/Lab, open a **pull/merge request** to request that your new branch be merged into **master**

*Stop here
We'll review & merge together*

Keep **master** up to date

- ➊ Typically new work will be branched off **master**, so we should keep master up to date

```
# make sure you're on master
```

```
git checkout master
```

```
git pull
```

```
# or, being explicit
```

```
git pull origin master
```

- ➋ Starting new work at this point is simply

```
git checkout -b feature-25
```

Keep branches up to date

- Occasionally you'll want to update your topic branches

- Grab the latest changes/fixes

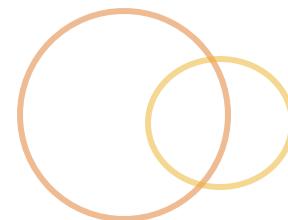
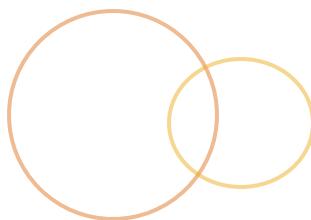
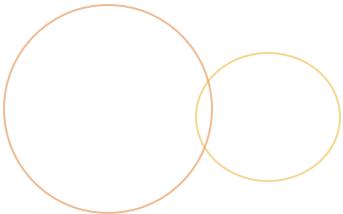
- Incorporate a teammate's changes

```
# always make sure you're on the branch  
git checkout feature-5
```

```
# incorporate changes  
# from master  
git pull origin master
```

```
# or incorporate changes from your teammate?  
git pull origin feature-5
```

```
# or do the merge manually  
git fetch origin  
git merge origin/master
```



*If I haven't already
I'll add an index page that we'll all work on simultaneously
We'll be adding our names to the index*

Lab: Stay up to date

○ **The Task:** Add your name to the list in the `index.html` file

○ Make sure `master` is up to date

```
# use either  
git pull  
# or  
git fetch origin  
git merge origin/master
```

○ Do the work

○ Branch off `master`, use a *branch name that won't collide with your team*

○ Share your work

○ Push your branch

○ Create a pull/merge request (DO NOT MERGE)

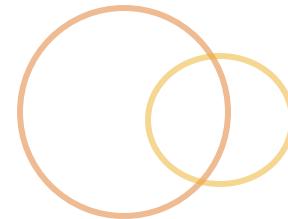
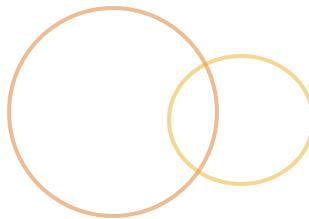
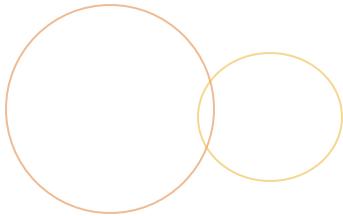
Dealing with conflicts

- When you get a conflict
 - ie: you can't merge your pull/merge request
- **Merge** the target branch into your topic branch
 - This will cause the conflict locally
- **Resolve** the conflict
 - Stage, commit (to complete the merge, per normal)
- **Push** your updated topic branch
- The pull/merge request should merge cleanly

I'll create a conflict by being the first to edit the index ;)

Lab: Remote Conflicts

- **The Task:** Fix the conflict so your pull/merge request will merge cleanly
- Make sure **master** is up to date
- Cause the conflict
 - Merge **master** into your local topic branch (the branch with the conflict when trying to PR it into master on the remote)
- Resolve the conflict
 - Fix, stage, commit
- Share the update
 - Push your branch
 - View your original pull/merge request, the conflict should be resolved



module

COLLABORATION ACROSS MULTIPLE REPOS

What we'll learn

- What is a fork and when would you use it
- What does upstream mean
- How to collaborate with forked repositories
- Potential repository fork strategies

Fork a repository

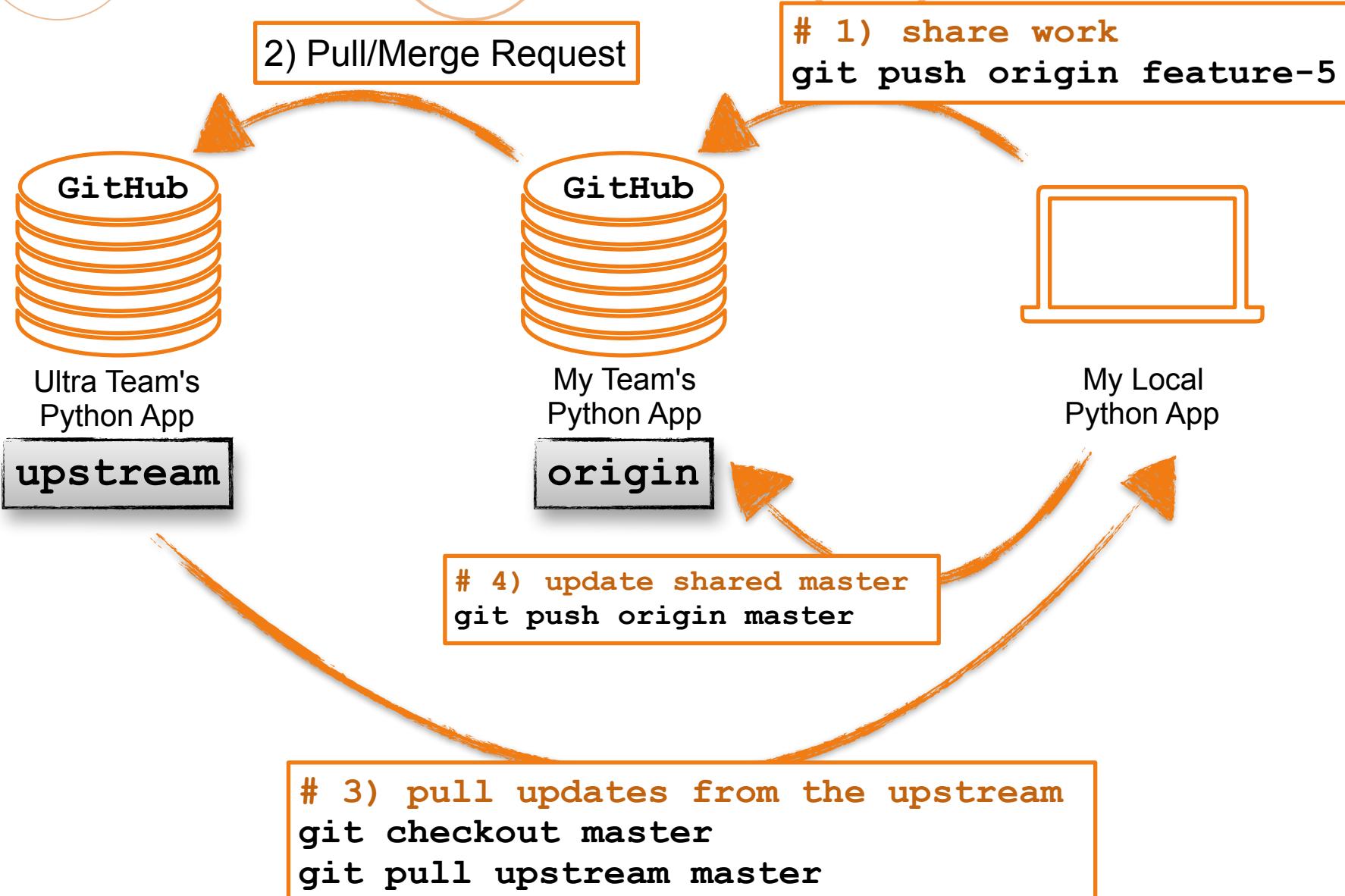
- A **fork** is a **copy** of a repository that remains within your hosting account
 - You can fork any public project in GitHub/Lab
 - It's a copy you own
- Why fork?
 - To submit changes to a public/open source project
 - Organizational safety net for larger teams
 - To split up a project or codebase amongst smaller teams



Fork Workflows

- The main repo is referred to as the **upstream**
- While your personal fork is the **origin**
- You **push** branches into your **origin**
- **Pull request** into the **upstream**
- And **pull** updates from the **upstream**

Fork Workflows



Forking workflow

I'll run through it, just sip coffee and observe

github: <https://github.com/rm-training/git-forked>

gitlab: <https://gitlab.com/rm-training/git-forked>

Lab: Working with forks

Share work

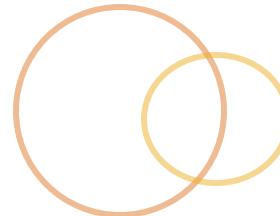
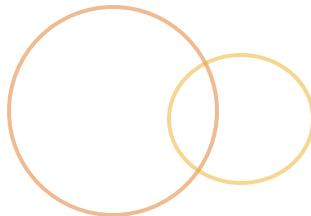
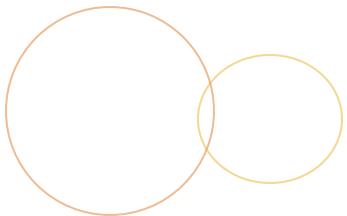
- Fork my repository
- Clone **your fork** to your local
- Submit a change
 - Branch off master
 - Make your edit(s) locally, stage, commit, etc...
 - Push to your **origin**
- Create a pull/merge request *into the main repository (mine)*

I'll begin merging...

Stay up to date with the fork

- Add a new remote for the main repo, call it **upstream**
- Update your local master

```
git remote add upstream <url>
git checkout master
git pull upstream master
```

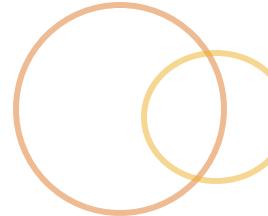


module

WORKFLOWS



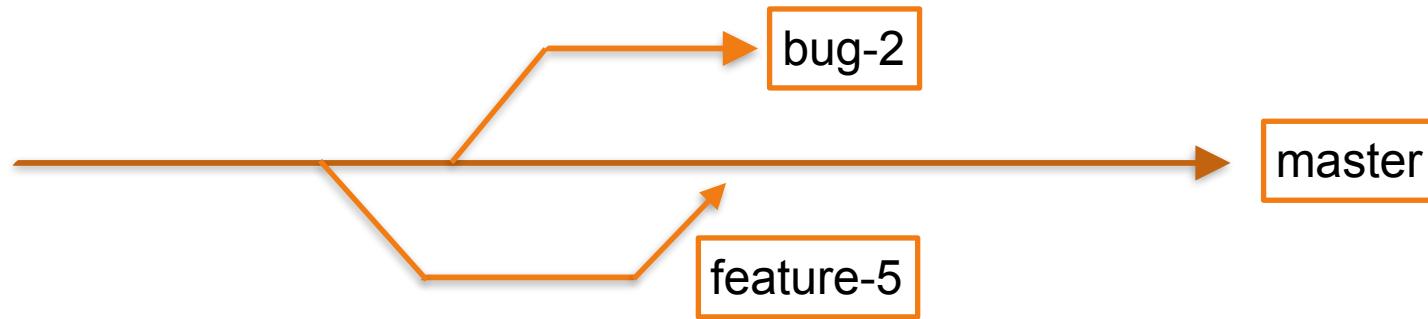
What we'll learn



- What are our workflow options
- Branching strategies (the flows)
- Tagging strategies
- Remote strategies
- Team roles

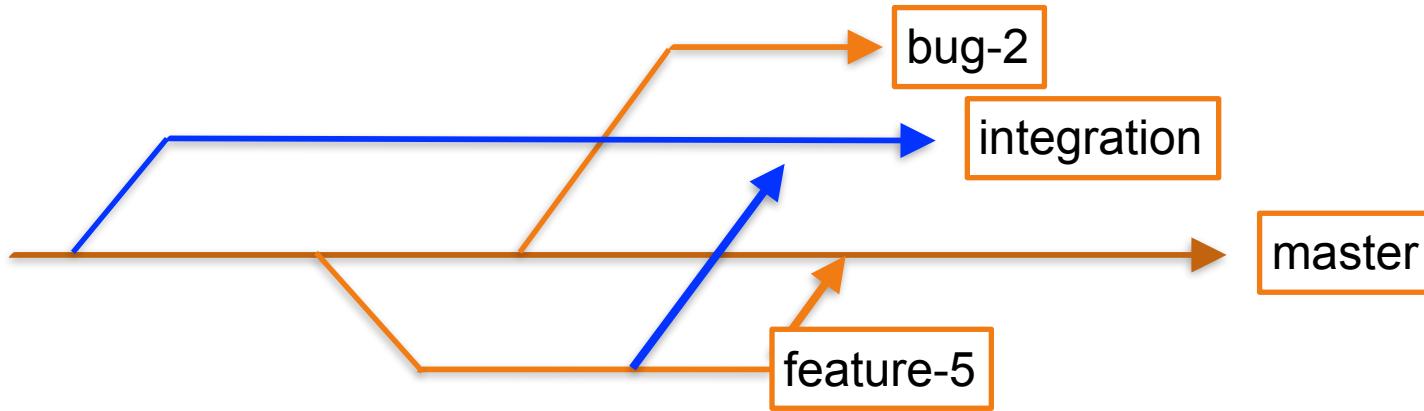
Branch Strategies

- Branch off of, merge to and deploy master as need



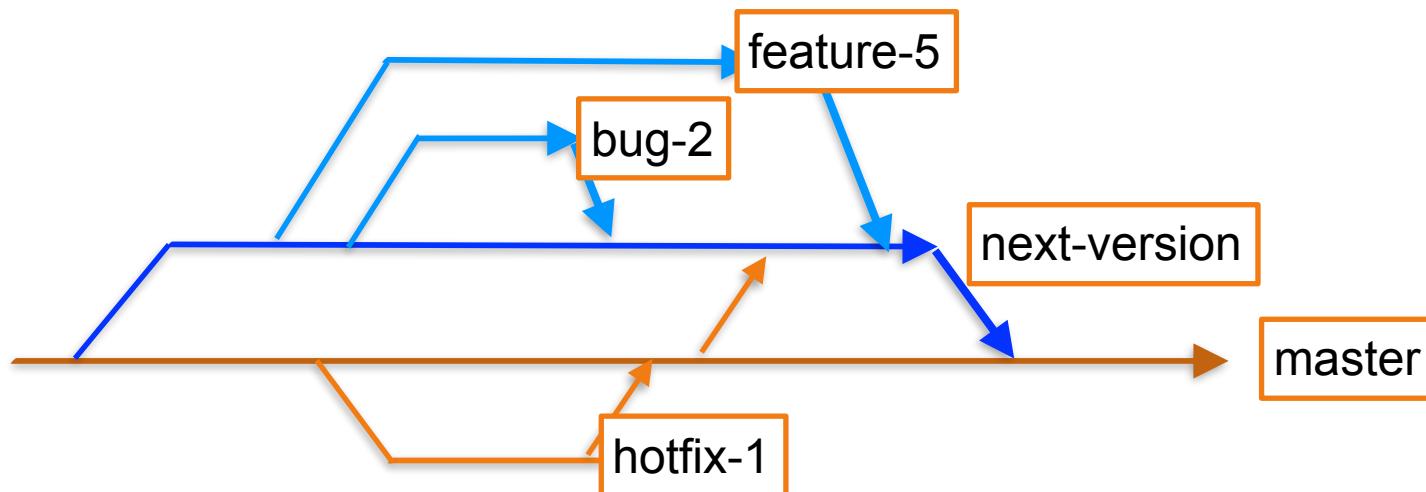
Branch Strategies

- Branch off master, merge and test on integration, then merge topic branches into master once they pass tests, deploy master



Branch Strategies

- Branch off version branch, merge into version branch, merge full version branch into master once complete and deploy master.



The Flows

Git Flow

- Well structured but complex
- Develop, release, feature, bug and hotfix branches

GitHub Flow

- We've been doing this, super simple
- Great for early and frequent collaboration
- Great for frequent deployers

GitLab Flow

- Advocates for a 'production' branch that is stable, while master is a test bed
- Encourages environment-specific branches

Which workflow is right for me?

- Do you need a super stable master?
- Do you deploy frequently or in batches?
- How many environments do you release or deploy to?

Remote Maintainer Structure

- Single repository for a small team is best
- As teams grows, or code ownership splits across different *maintainers*, it may make sense to copy a repository into one or more remotes
- More remotes = More mental overhead
 - But more stability and control
- What is right for us?
 - How large is my team
 - How large is my codebase
 - Who are the maintainers?

Tag Strategies

- Tag each release as a version
 - V1.0
 - V1.0.1 (hotfixes)
- Tags are static
- Versions in "active development" should be in a branch

Team Roles

- Maintainer

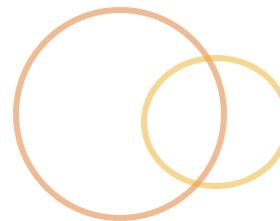
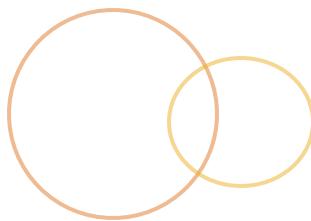
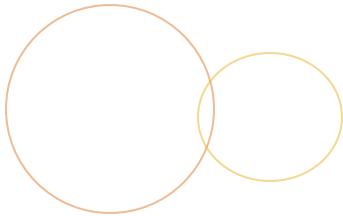
- Reviewer

- Contributor

- Who should review?

- Who should merge pull/merge requests?

- Who should deploy?



module

MANAGING HISTORY

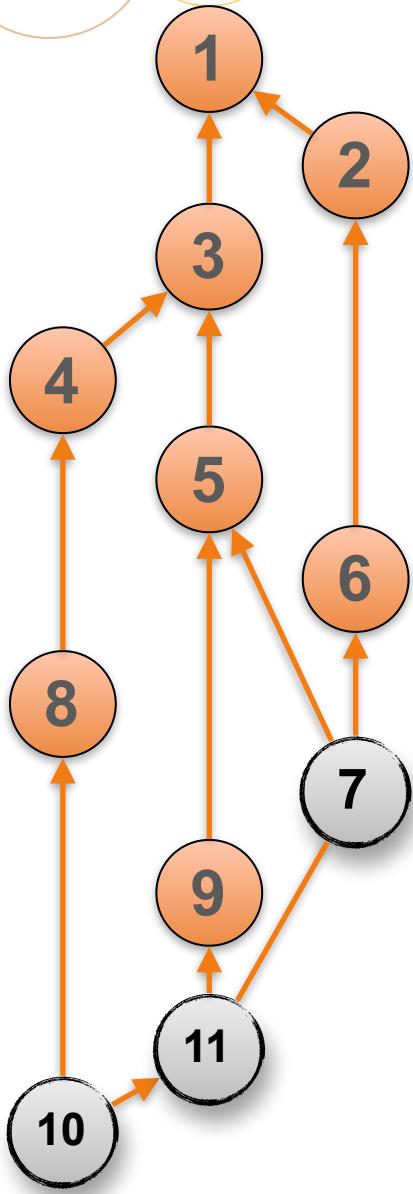
What you'll learn

- Why you may want to consider *managing your repository history*
- Different approaches to history management
- How to **rebase** to stay up to date
- How to **squash** many commits into one
- How to **cherry picking** one or more commits

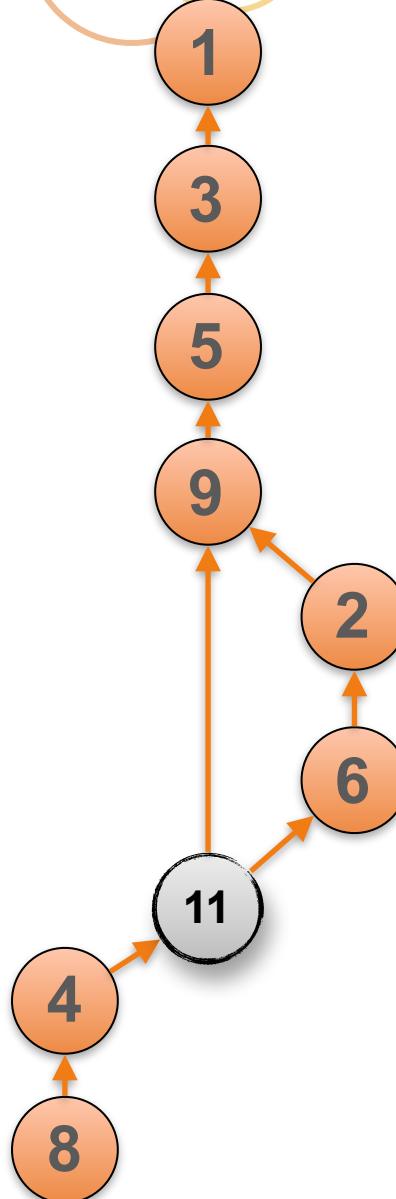
Manage History?

- Some teams want more control over their repository history
 - Reduce "merge commit" and "commit" noise
- Makes it easier:
 - to **debug** when looking at the log
 - to **see related work** happened
 - to **see only meaningful work** (not mistakes)
 - to **revert full branches** of work

Why maintain history



Kinda messy
and hard to follow



Easy to follow

Ways we control history

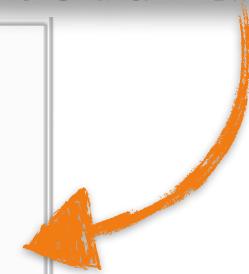
1. Control the merge type that happens
2. Avoid merges altogether by rebasing when keeping up to date
3. Squash many commits into one when merging into master/releasing
4. Copy a commit into my branch

1. Controlling the merge

- When merging, git will attempt to use the most appropriate method of merge
- Fast-forward
 - If both branches share the **same parent**
 - Is like a non-destructive **rebase**
- Recursive (3-way)
 - If the branches have diverged
 - Results in a new merge commit

Most of the time
your hosting
platform will
handle this
merge for you...

```
# typically, when merging into master
# we can prevent a fast-forward
git merge --no-ff <branch>
```



2. Rebase to stay up to date

○ **rebase** is like a branch transplant, or grafting

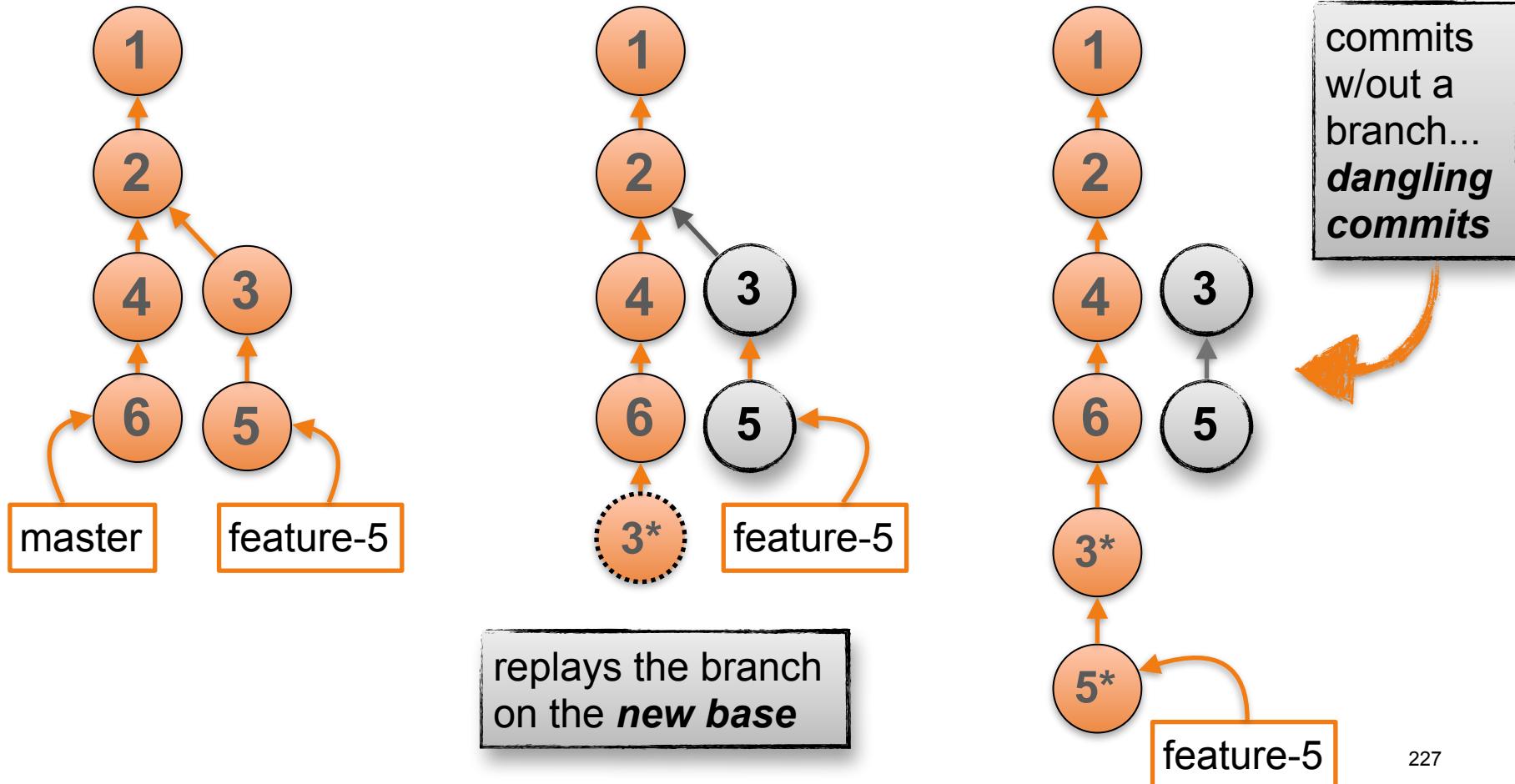
- Snips off the commits in current branch
- Re-plays the branch, one commit at a time, with the target branch tip as the new start of the branch
- Updates the current branch ref

```
git checkout feature-5  
git rebase master
```

**"rebase feature-5
onto master"**

What a rebase looks like

```
git checkout feature-5  
git rebase master
```



Rebasing to stay up to date (cont...)

- Rebase can be used instead of merge
- Why rebase?
 - Avoids merge commits
 - Keeps your branch commits in sequence
- Caution
 - Rebase re-creates each commit
 - That means commit ids change!
 - You'll need to "force push" a rebased branch

```
git push origin <branch> --force
```
- Don't rebase shared commits

3. Squash many commits into one

- Act of combining many commits into fewer/one
- A rebase *interactive mode* allows us to control the *rebase replay*

```
git rebase -i origin/master
```

- During the rebase we can tell git to
 - "s" squash commits
 - throw away commits
 - stop and let me edit the commit itself
 - stop and let me edit the commit message

4. Cherry-pick a single commit

- We can copy single (or just a handful) of commits from one branch into another

```
git cherry-pick <commit id>
```

- Why cherry pick?

- A branch has a edit you want to use but you don't want to merge the full branch
 - ie: A hot fix in your branch should be released, you can cherry-pick it into master (rather than your whole branch)

- Caution:

- This does alter history

Conflicts

- Both rebase and cherry-pick can result in conflicts
- Fix the conflict then tell the command to continue

```
git rebase --continue  
git cherry-pick --continue
```

- Otherwise just abort the whole operation

```
git rebase --abort  
git cherry-pick --abort
```

Rebase vs Merge

Merge

- Safe, easy, non-destructive
- Easier to see branching activity
- Easier to revert a merge (commit)
- Noisy, lots of extra merge commits
- Hard to follow the history

Rebase

- Clean, linear history
- Can clean up lots of in-progress commits
- Easier to navigate w/ log, bisect and gitk
- Flexibility, can squash and edit commits
- Unsafe, destructive
- No traceability (ex: when was this feature merged?)

History Strategies

- ◉ Stay up to date
 - ◉ Always rebase
 - ◉ or always merge
- ◉ When merging into master
 - ◉ Merge w/ a commit
 - ◉ or allow fast forwards
- ◉ Cleaning commits
 - ◉ Squash before merge into master
 - ◉ or leave as is

Consider: most workflows recommend committing frequently...

Recap: Altering History

- ◉ **Rebase** is a powerful (and dangerous) alternative to merging
- ◉ Keep a clean history by avoiding merge commits, and **squashing** messy work
- ◉ But **merge** still has a place to maintain a meaningful history
- ◉ **Cherry-picking** is good at grabbing one (or a couple) commits from one branch into another
- ◉ But in all history-altering operations be careful not to affect shared commits

Lab: Changing history

- Clone my repository:

- <https://github.com/rm-training/history-changer>

- Check the log (--all --graph --decorate)

1. Using rebase to bring in updates

- Update the `topic-behind-1` branch with changes from master by using `rebase`

2. Using rebase to squash commits

- checkout the `messy-branch` and view the log

- Use `rebase -i` to squash it into one commit

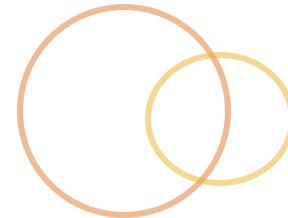
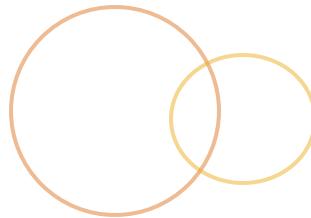
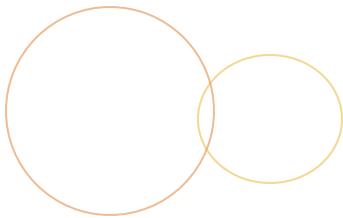
- Give it a more meaningful commit message

3. Cherry pick a commit

- checkout the `diamond` branch

- Use `git log` to find the commit with the "super important patch"

- Create a new branch, `diamond-only`, off master and use `git cherry-pick` to bring that *important* "super important patch" commit into the new branch

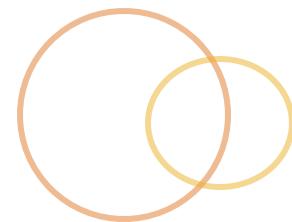
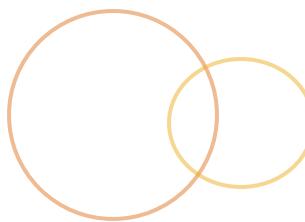


module

GIT TOOLS & TOOLING

What we'll learn

- Intro to some tools that come bundled in git
 - GitK, Git GUI
- Revisit merge & diffing tools
- Learn about hooks and how to use them



- GitK for a graphical display of the log and search
 - `gitk`
- Accepts most params that "git log" accepts
 - `gitk --all --decorate`
- Can also see what changes are in your staging and working directory

Git GUI

- A full UI for most Git functionality, but really boils down to...
- A tool for crafting commits
 - `git gui`
- You can stage and commit
 - Including patching (partials)

Merge & Diff tools

- We can configure git to use and open specialized diff viewing and merge conflict resolution applications

```
# opens the default tool
```

```
git mergetool
```

```
git difftool
```

Some great tools

- [sublime merge](#)
- [kaleidoscope](#)

```
# check which tools you have
```

```
git mergetool --tool-help
```

```
# run a specific tool
```

```
git mergetool -t <tool>
```

```
# configure it to always use one tool
```

```
git config --global merge.tool <tool>
```

Git BFG

- A tool to help remove large, troublesome blobs
- Can also help you remove files or lines accidentally added to the repository history
 - Like passwords
- Not bundled with git
- But uses **git-filter-branch**

Hooks

- Trigger functionality during different git events
 - Pre/post commit, push, pull, etc

```
# take a look at the samples  
ls -la .git/hooks
```

- Local or Server-side hooks
- Our hosted repos can be set up to respond to branch updates, triggering a build, test suite, CI, etc...

Sharing hooks with your team

- .git/hooks directory is not version controlled
- So... we have two options:
 - 1.Add a setup script that copies from ./githooks into .git/hooks
 - 2.Define hooksPath in your local config (2.9+)

```
git config --local core.hooksPath .githooks
```

**Don't forget to make
newly added hooks executable**

Commit Message Templates

- Agree on what is expected in a commit message

./gitmessage

```
# 50-char summary
```

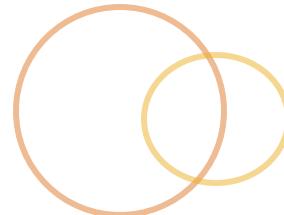
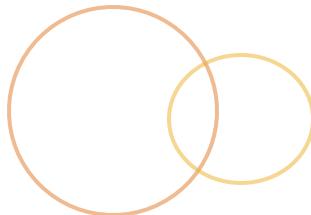
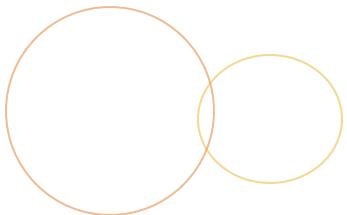
```
# detailed explanation:
```

```
Resolves:
```

```
See also:
```

- Set up a template file and tell git about it

```
git config --local commit.template ~/.gitmessage
```



module

DEBUGGING

What we'll learn

- How to debug issues in your project, using git
- Searching the log
- Using git blame to see who did what
- Git bisect to help search down bugs

Debugging with log

- ◉ Use `git log` to find a commit you need
- ◉ Lots of options...
 - ◉ Just one liners please
 - ◉ `--oneline`
 - ◉ View the diff
 - ◉ `-p`
 - ◉ Abbreviated commit stats
 - ◉ `--stat`
 - ◉ Custom format
 - ◉ `--pretty`
 - ◉ `git log --pretty=format:"%an committed %h %ar: %s"`
 - ◉ Only show file names
 - ◉ `--name-only`
 - ◉ Include references
 - ◉ `--decorate`
 - ◉ Shortened commit id
 - ◉ `--abbrev-commit`
- ◉ <http://git-scm.com/docs/git-log>

Limiting the Log

Number of commits

- -<n>

By date

- --since 2.days
- --until "2012-01-01"
- --before "yesterday"
- --after "yesterday"

Avoid merge commits

- --no-merges

Give a range

- git log <since>..<until>

- When given branches, it outputs the difference from <until> not in <since>

Searching the Log

○ Search by author

○ `--author "Ryan"`

○ Search commit messages

○ `git log --grep "Added"`

○ Search content (commits that add or remove a line matching the string) (use -G for regex version)

○ `git log -S "myString"`

○ `git log -G "[0-9]+Rad"`

○ A path or file

○ `git log -- file1 file2 path1 etc`

Git Bisect

Binary search through commits and changes

How to use it

1. Start it up

git bisect

2. Then tell bisect the known bad commit and last good commit

git bisect bad <commit or defaults to current>

git bisect good <commit or tag when it was good>

3. It determines mid-point and allows you to re-verify

4. Tell it if each commit is good or bad

git bisect good

git bisect bad

5. Finally, it outputs the hash of the *first bad commit*

git bisect reset

Git blame

- Ability to see who made changes in a file, line by line and in which commit

```
git blame <filename>
```

```
# limit the output  
git blame -L 12,22 <filename>
```

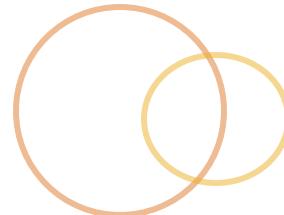
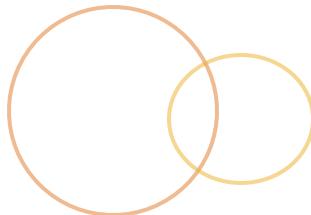
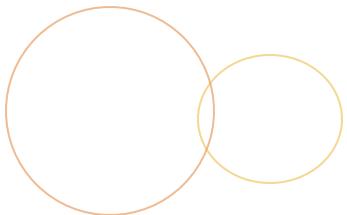
```
# track code movement  
git blame -C <filename>
```

Recap: Debugging in git

- The git log is a very powerful tool for parsing the repository history, and also debugging
- When in doubt, git bisect can help you search for where a change was introduced
- And finally, we saw how we can view who changed lines in a file with git blame

Lab: Bisect and blame

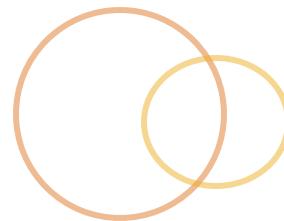
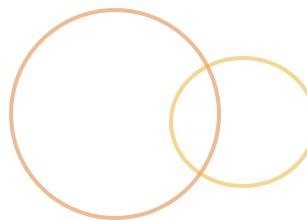
- Clone my repository
 - <https://github.com/rm-training/long-history>
- Using git bisect, determine in which commit the "*Long walks on the beach*" line was added to index.html
- Using git blame, determine who originally added that line.
- All done?
 - Experiment with git log
 - Search the log for the line using "git log -S"



module

FIXING ISSUES

HEAD



- Head is a symbolic reference to the branch you're on (or commit)
 - Actually a pointer to another reference
- For example...
 - `git checkout master`
 - `cat .git/HEAD`
 - Outputs: Ref: refs/heads/master
- HEAD is used
 - For new commits
 - A commit is given a parent id from HEAD
 - The branch ref is updated to point to the new commit
 - HEAD still points to the branch
 - When you checkout a commit or branch
 - HEAD is updated to point to that commit or branch

The reflog

- Git keeps a log of where **HEAD** and **branch refs** have been over the past few months
 - `git reflog`
- You can use these references
 - `git show HEAD@{3}`
 - "Where HEAD was three moves ago"
- Branches also have ref logs
 - `git reflog master`
- And you can reference by date
 - `git show master@{yesterday}`
 - `git show master@{one.week.ago}`
- View by date
 - `git reflog --date=iso`

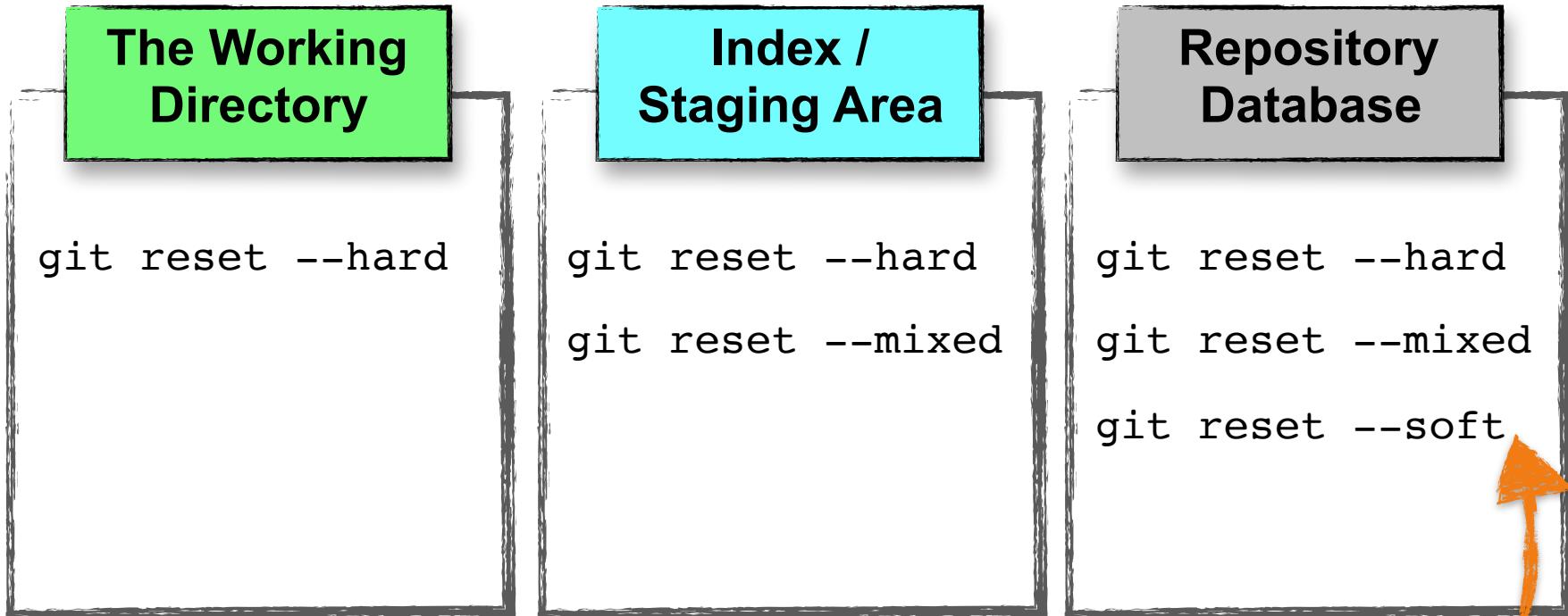
Ancestral references

- For any commit, branch or tag, you can trace up through its heritage
- Direct parent
 - `git show HEAD^`
 - If it was a merge commit it has two parents, show second
 - `git show <merge_commit_hash>^2`
- Parent
 - `git show HEAD~`
 - 1st parent of HEAD
 - same as `HEAD^`
 - `git show HEAD~2`
 - 1st parent of the 1st parent of HEAD
 - Same as `HEAD^^`
 - `git show HEAD~n`
 - nth parent of HEAD

Git reset

- git reset manipulates *the three trees* of git through three basic operations:
 - Moving HEAD (soft)
 - Changes the commit the current branch ref points to (via HEAD~)
 - git reset --soft HEAD~
 - ie: undo the last commit without losing staging changes
 - Moving HEAD and updating staging (mixed)
 - The above *and* updates the index to match that commit
 - git reset --mixed HEAD~
 - Moving HEAD, update staging and update the WD (hard)
 - All the above *and* updates the working directory to match as well
 - git reset --hard HEAD~
 - This is destructive in that it will wipe out changes in your WD

Git Reset & the three trees



In terms of
"repository", reset
affects the branch
pointer

Git reset (continued)

- If you use a filename/path, however...
 - `git reset <filename>`
- It will behave like a --mixed reset
 - It can't move HEAD to a file, so it skips --soft
- Will put whatever <filename> looks like in the HEAD commit and put that in the Index
 - ie: unstage the file changes
- You can specify the commit version
 - `git reset <commit> <filename>`

Checkout (in terms of reset)

- `git checkout` will change *what* reference HEAD points to
 - Unlike reset, it does not affect the reference itself
 - Updates index and WD to match, but it will not overwrite changes you have made
- `git checkout <filename>`
 - Will update the WD and index file from what HEAD points to

Commit recovery (and undoing)

- Using log, reflog, reset and checkout, we can fix a lot of problems we may find ourselves in.
- Find a lost commit
- Find a lost branch
- Undo a merge
- Undo a rebase

Git revert

- Apply an inverse of changes from a commit or set of commits
- If I want to undo commit ab3r230
 - `git revert ab3r230`
 - This will create a new commit applying changes that effectively reverse the changes in ab3r230
 - `git revert ab3r230 --no-commit`
 - Will create the revert changes but will not commit them
- Once reverted, I can't re-merge that commit
 - I can, however, revert a revert
- Good for undoing **public** commits

Destroyed master?

- Delete it and checkout a fresh copy

```
git checkout -b temp-branch  
git branch -D master  
git checkout master
```

Destroyed a branch?

- Find the "correct" commit and use git reset

```
git checkout branch-you-are-fixing  
git reflog  
git reset --hard <commit id>
```

Whitespace got you down?

- ◉ Noticing "changed" files in working directory that you can't reset with "git reset --hard HEAD"?
- ◉ It may be whitespace issues
 - ◉

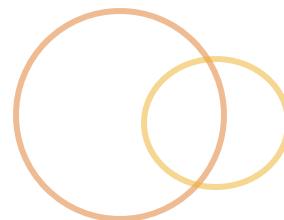
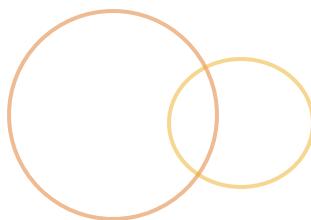
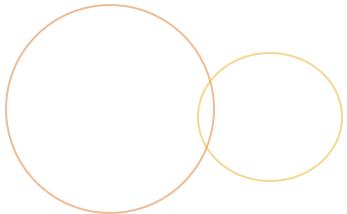
```
git rm --cached -r .
# reset isn't enough on its own
git reset --hard
```
- ◉ Then set your appropriate autocrlf
 - ◉ And have your team do the same

Recap: Fixing issues in git

- We witnessed the power of the reflog, which allows us to track our local history of actions and branch changes
- Using the reflog (and log) we can take control of our branches, and fix a lot of snafus, with git reset and git revert
- Hopefully we have a good understanding of what HEAD is
- And we know how to navigate through commit ancestry using ~ and ^

Lab: Reflog and reset

- In the "about-us" repository, from **master**
 - Add two commits with arbitrary changes
- **Ack!**
 - We should have branched.
 - Use `git reflog` and `reset` to undo those commits w/out losing the changes
- Then create a new branch off **master**
 - Commit your changes
 - Create one more commit
- Merge the branch into **master**
 - Oops! Didn't mean to merge...
 - Use `git reflog` and `reset` to undo the merge
- Now merge with `--no-ff`
 - **Ack!**, we didn't want to do that, either
 - But what if this was already public?
 - Use `git revert` to undo the merge
- We have a messy master (compared to the upstream)
 - How would you fix it?



module

MORE WITH GIT

Submodules & Subtrees

- ◉ Both offer a means to include other repositories within your own, *primary* repository
- ◉ **Submodule** is a pointer to a specific commit in another repository
 - ◉ You can easily push updates
 - ◉ Can be a bit more work to stay up to date
- ◉ **Subtree** is a copy of a repository that is pulled into a parent repository
 - ◉ Not easy to push updates to the original repo
 - ◉ Not the full history of the project you pull in

Git GUIs

- Sourcetree
- Github Client
- Sublime Merge

Git Alternatives

- ◉ Workflow extensions like [Gitflow](#)
- ◉ [Gitless](#)

Git Worktree (v2.5+)

- "Checkout" a copy of the repository
 - Alternative to cloning a copy
 - Uses hard links; faster
 - Don't need a remote as a go-between to share changes across the two copies
- Why?
 - Run tests in parallel
 - Work on a different branch w/out existing current working directory

```
git worktree add ../new-worktree-dir some-existing-branch
```

Git enforced policies

- Use hooks to enforce a policy
 - Commit message format/content [commit-msg]
 - User access to specific files or directories
 - Code linting
 - Static analysis
 - Run tests
- How:
 - Set up integrations online (github/gitlab)
 - Local hooks
 - Server side hooks (ex: [Git SCM](#))

Best Practices in Git

- Commit early and often
- Useful commit messages
- Branch new work (don't work on master)
- Use remotes for people (not branches)
- Don't change published history
- Keep up to date
- Establish a branching and team workflow
- Tag your releases
- Don't commit configuration/secure stuff
- In an emergency, use the reflog

More Resources

- [Git Immersion](#)
- [You could have invented git](#)