

PKI, Git and SVN

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Agenda

- Why git
 - Getting started
 - Branches
 - Commits

Why?

- "Saved Games"
- Craft Patches
- Multitasking
- Code Reviews
- Lose nothing
- Trust

No, really, why?

 If I didn't do this first, I'd spend the whole time in the next presentation explaining what I was doing

But we use Subversion!

- SVN is a remote repository
- Git for local revision control
- Git can work with multiple remotes
- To Git, Subversion is just another remote protocol

Is it going to change what I currently do?

- Different set of commands, but they have a straightforward mapping to SVN
- Different set of tools
- Both have large communities with lots of wisdom.
- This talk focuses on using git to augment your SVN interactions

How do I get started?

git svn clone \

http://svn.fedorahosted.org/svn/pki \

- --prefix svn/ \
- -T trunk -b branches -t tags

- -T -b -t are svn specific
- --stdlayout
- --prefix lets us name the remote repo



You messed up!

My checkout was from:

svn+ssh://admiyo@svn.fedorahosted.org/svn /pki/trunk/pki

- Note the /pki at the end
- My git commits won't get accepted by the above repo
- Push to SVN as "commit cleaning" method
- Resort to patches if necessary



That is Slow! I SVN checkout all the time!

- This got the entire history, all branches, all commits
- You will do this only once!
- Incremental changes are fetched
- Git has a really good protocol for ensuring things stay in sync.



Why is there nothing inside the pki directory?

- Nothing has been checked out from the local repository
 - List all branches: git branch -a
 - List all remote branches: git branch -r
 - Right now they are the same
- To work with Trunk
 - \$ git checkout -b trunk svn/trunk
- To work with PKI_8_BRANCH
 - git checkout -b svn/PKI_8_BRANCH PKI_8_BRANCH
- To go back to trunk

fedora

What did that do?

- man git checkout
- -b creates a new branch
- First unamed param is local branch name
- Second unnamed param is the start point
- Without -b and branch point, it uses a local branch



But I only work with one Branch at at time!

- Git makes a local repository in .git/objects
- Git branches are Cheap
- Git branches are local
- You can checkout branches from your local repository and FAST!

I need to make a change for the trunk.

- git checkout -b branchname svn/trunk
- Edit code
- git add.
- git commit -m "commit message"



Uh Oh. I just messed up

- git commit –amend
- git reset HEAD~1
 - --soft : keeps your changes
 - --hard : clean slate
- git reflog



I am not ready to commit it!

- Commit goes to local repository
- In git terms, you push to a remote repository
- git svn dcommit

I need to create a patch for code review.

- git format-patch -M -C --patience --full-index
- I have scripted around this to use data out of the .git/config

Someone checked in changes. How do I merge?

What you want is rebase, not merge.
 git svn fetch
 git rebase svn/trunk

How would I do a code review?

- Commit the changes for what you are working on
- Create a branch off of master
- Apply the patch to that branch
 - git am code_to_review.patch
- git difftool HEAD~1 HEAD

I really don't want to commit, but I don't want to lose my changes

git stash.

- Stack of changes, you can push and pop
- When you pop, they will be applied to the current branch where-ever you are



How do I back up my work?

- Git works with multiple repositories
- Create an external git repo
- git push

ssh://admiyo@fedorapeople.org/home/fedora/admiyo/public_git/pki.git

git push admiyo mywork:mywork



I looked in .git. What is that stuff?

- Files are stored by a hash of their content
- objects think hashtable
- Refs: anything named
 - Tags: tags (Der!)
 - Remotes: Cached info about remote repositories
 - Heads: local branches
- HEAD: what is currently checked out
- Logs: just another series of Hashes
- A branch is just the name of a a bunch of files

I can't remember all this!

- http://cheat.errtheblog.com/s/git
- http://www.jukie.net/~bart/blog/svn-branchesin-git

