

# VERSION CONTROL, GIT

Sep 4, 2024

# AGENDA

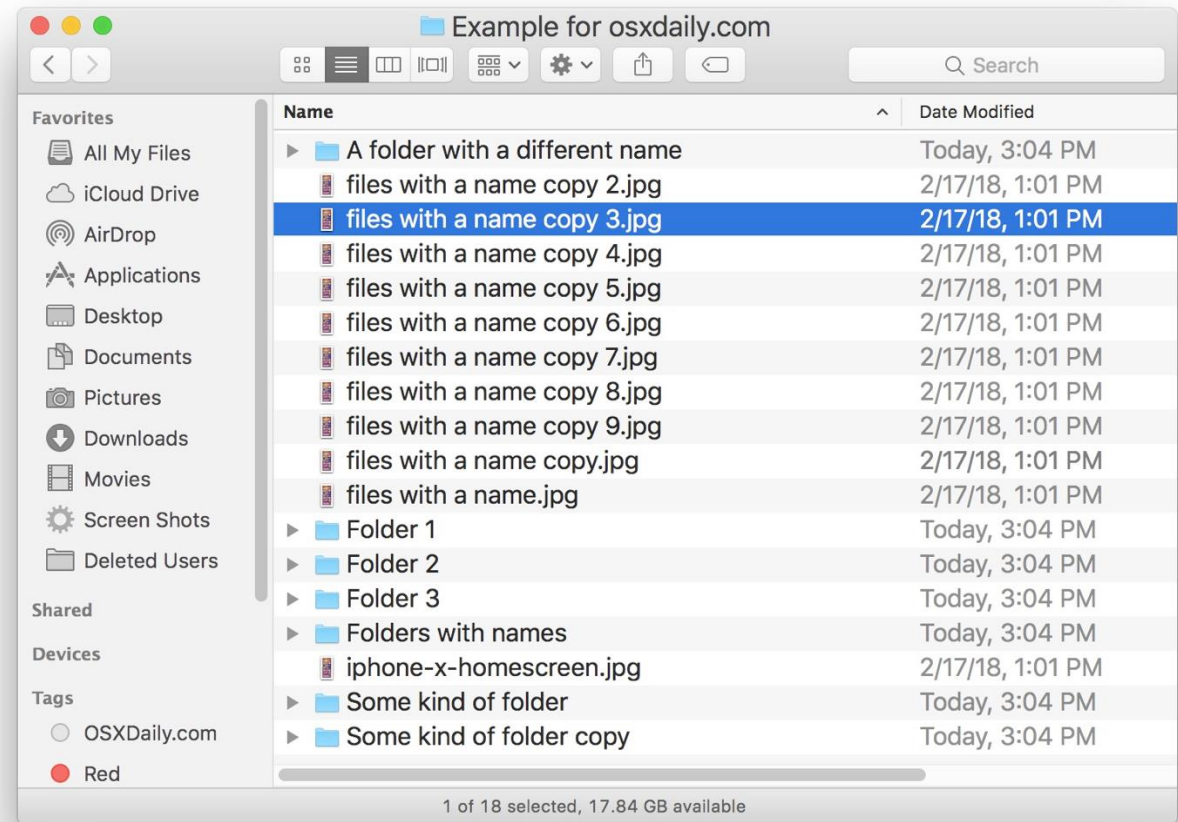
- Motivation to use Version Control
- Evolution of Version Control systems
- Central version control vs distributed version control
- Popular tools for CVCS and DVCS
- GUI vs command-line
- Terminology
- Best Practices
- Git Workflow with example

## SCENARIO

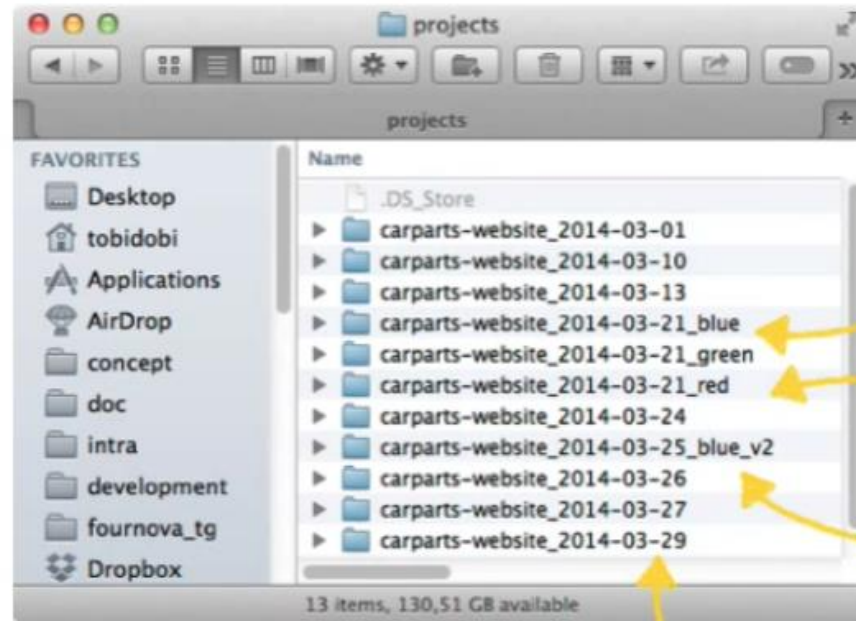
- You are a developer writing and testing programs
- Your programs are part of a larger application development project
- Other developers are working on this application too

Where do you store your code? Think of all possible ways of collaborating. Write your answers on a piece of paper, with your name, and hand it in after the class.

# EXAMPLE



# EXAMPLE



What **exactly** was changed in each version?

...and what do these changes **mean**?  
Did anyone document / comment them?

Why do we store the **whole project**, instead of just the modifications?!

How do you keep variants of the project in **sync** while it moves on?

## USING A SIMPLE FILE SYSTEM TO TRACK OUR CODE

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### Problems:

Losing History

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Someone else can overlay my code

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What if I get YOUR bugs in my code

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My code was working. Now it's broken. What happened?

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I fixed that last week. What happened to my change?

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What if two of us change the same file at the same time?

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BUT – I need a private workspace to be productive, and I'd like a private copy of the entire repo

# REASONS I WANT A REPOSITORY

Coordinates  
across multiple  
developers on a  
team

Keeps History

Allows me to  
revert to a prior  
version of my  
code

Allows  
collaboration on  
the same module

Tracks WHO is  
working on  
WHAT

Prevents us from  
clobbering each  
others' updates

Describes each  
version of each  
module

Allows “check  
out”, “check in”

Allows merge  
management

Can track changes  
and compare one  
version to  
another

Provides a log of  
all changes

Allows me to add,  
delete, change,  
rename code

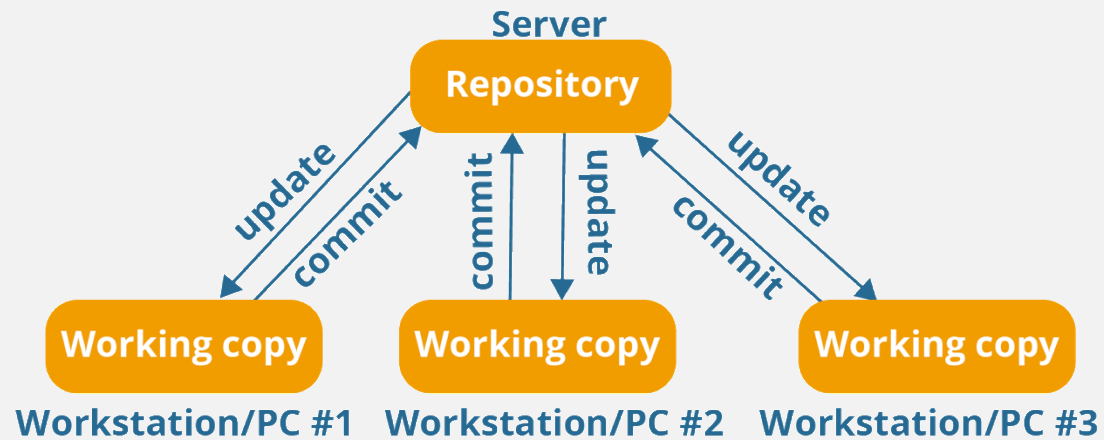
## THREE GENERATIONS OF VERSION CONTROL

Generation	Networking	Operations	Concurrency	Examples
First	None	One file at a time	Locks	RCS, SCCS
Second	Centralized	Multi-file	Merge before commit	CVS, SourceSafe, Subversion, Team Foundation Server
Third	Distributed	Changesets	Commit before merge	Bazaar, Git, Mercurial

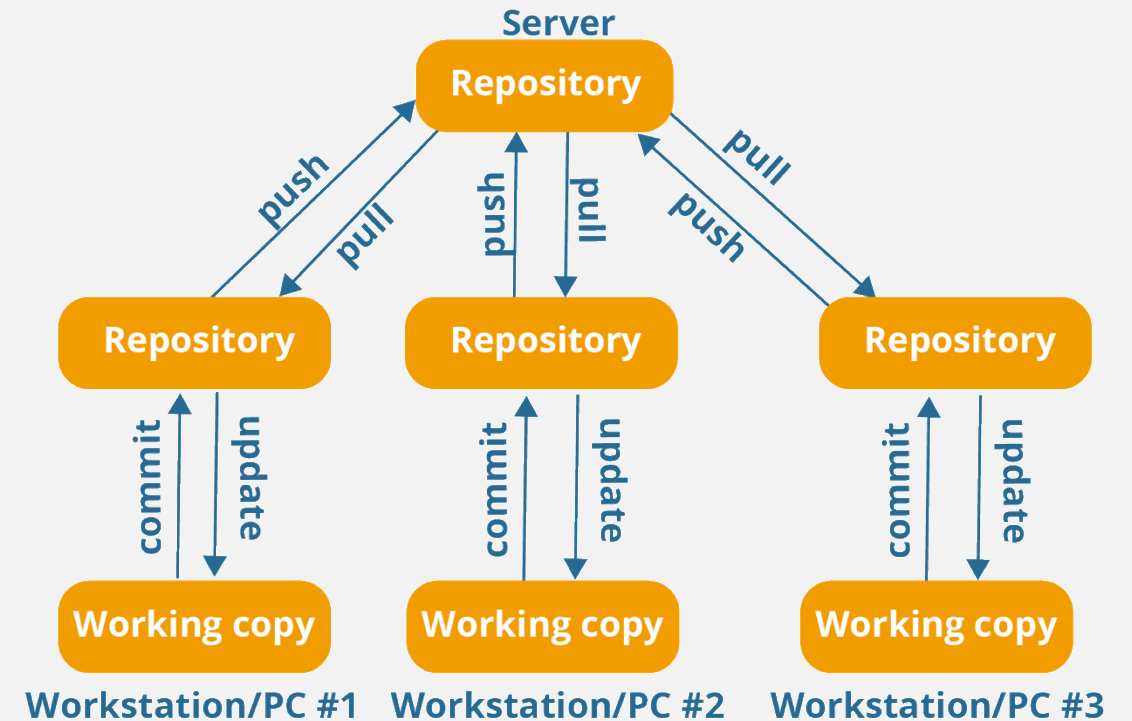


# TWO DESIGNS FOR VERSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

Centralized version control system



Distributed version control system



## WHY DVCS?

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Cheap, fast local branches (offline)

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But, Full local branches, with history

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History of changes, pulls, pushes, commits, merges

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Offline commits

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Each working copy is a full backup of the repo

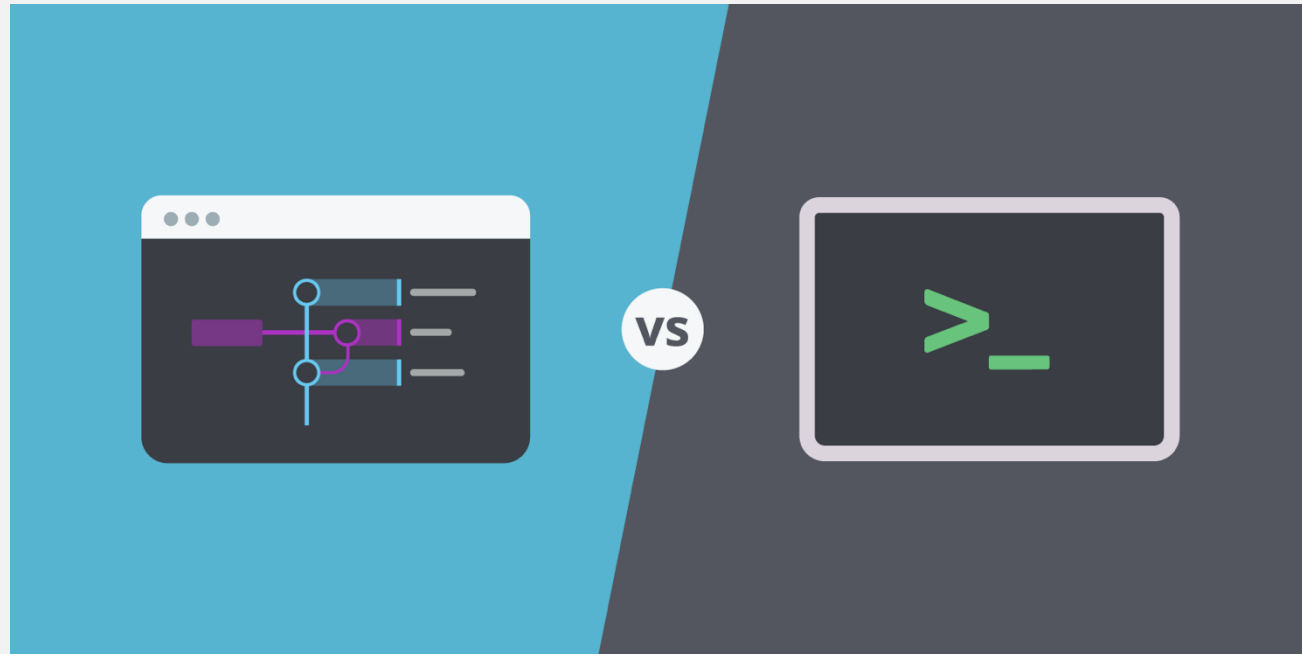
## POPULAR OPEN-SOURCE VCS TOOLS: (CENTRAL REPO)

- Concurrent Versions System (CVS)
- CVSNT
- OpenCVS
- Subversion
  - <https://subversion.apache.org/features.html>

## POPULAR OPEN SOURCE DVCS TOOLS: (DISTRIBUTED REPO)

- ArX
- Bazaar
- BitKeeper – was used in Linux kernel development (2002 – April 2005) until it was abandoned due to being proprietary. It was open-sourced in 2016 to broaden its appeal again.
- Codeville
- Darcs
- Fossil
- **Git** – written in a collection of Perl, C, and various shell scripts, designed by Linus Torvalds based on the needs of the Linux kernel project; decentralized, and aims to be fast, flexible, and robust
- GNU arch
- Mercurial an Open-Source replacement to Bitkeeper
- Monotone
- SVK
- Veracity

## OPTIONS → GUI VS COMMAND LINE



POPULAR FREE GUI TOOLS (FOR GIT): <https://git-scm.com/download/gui/>

## TERMINOLOGY

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**Repository:** Version controlled collection of files/code

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**Commit:** Write/Save changes to local repository

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**Revision:** A specific version of repo/file

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**Tag:** A logically named/labeled version

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**Branch:** A linear subset of changes within a repo

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**Merge:** To combine discrete branches

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**Diff:** The set of changes between two revisions

# BEST PRACTICES



## DO

Commit Early, Commit Often

Use clear commit messages

Communicate when resolving merge conflicts

Only commit related changes in one commit

One topic per branch

Only commit source code



## DON'T

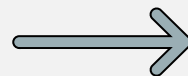
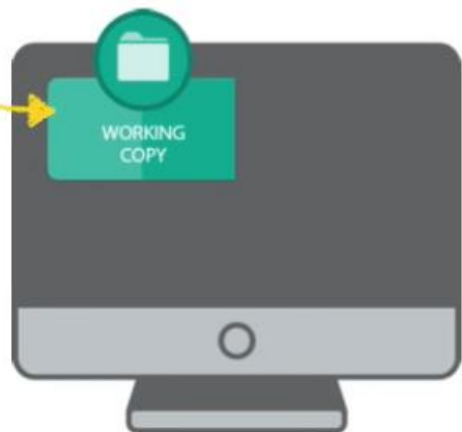
Commit compiled files

Commit secure info (eg: credentials,  
passwords)

Merge broken code (don't break the master  
branch)

Combine multiple topics per commit/branch

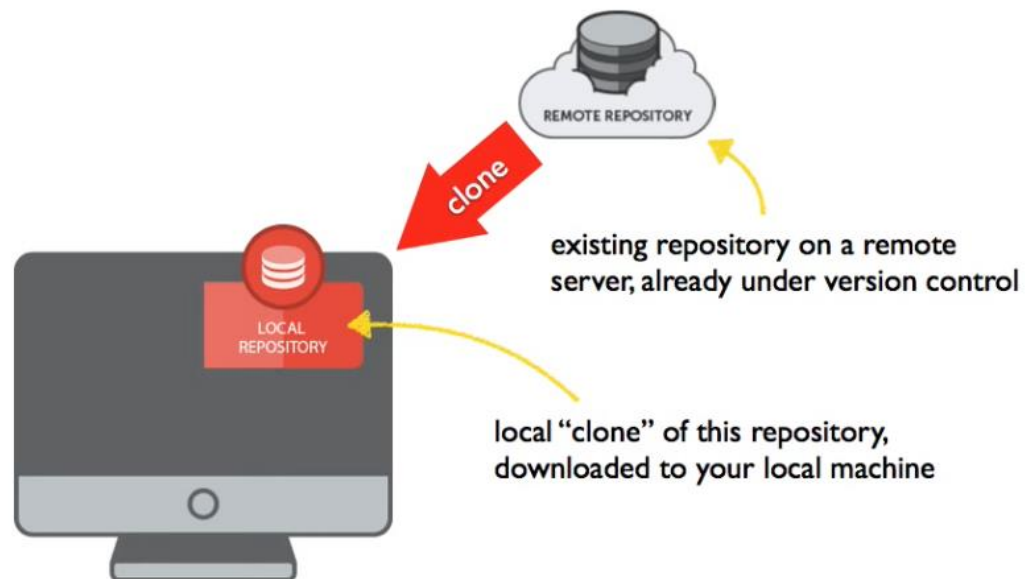
local project...  
that is **not** under version control, yet



new local Git repository  
for this project

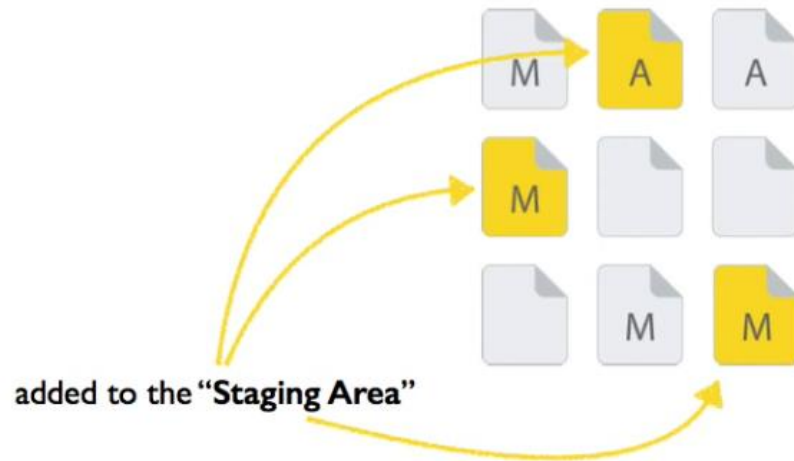


OR





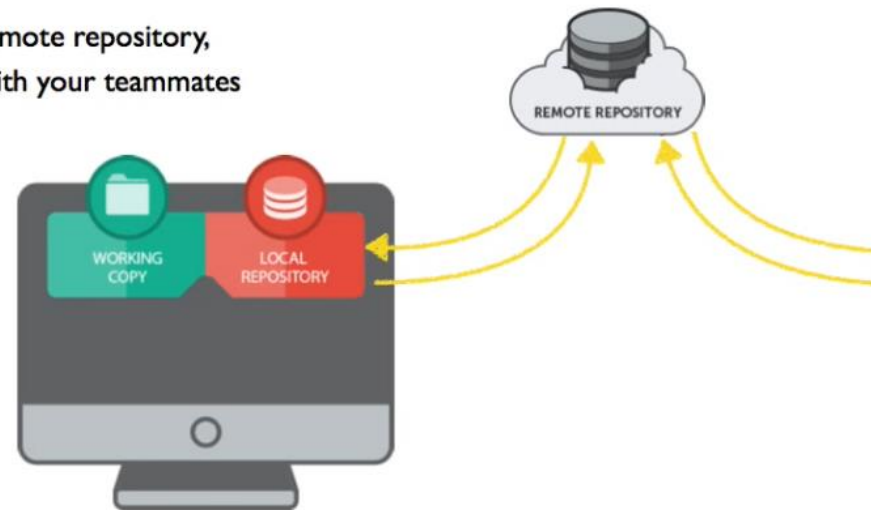
Which changes shall be part of the next **commit**?



Only **staged changes** are saved in the local repository as a new **commit**



[Optional] Through a remote repository, data can be exchanged with your teammates



# STARTING A NEW GIT REPOSITORY

Assume you have a file system containing your project's code modules

Navigate to that directory

**git init** creates your local repo

```
[cs244-33-dhcp:CSCI3308-Spring24 sreeshanath$ mkdir git-demo
[cs244-33-dhcp:CSCI3308-Spring24 sreeshanath$ cd git-demo
[cs244-33-dhcp:git-demo sreeshanath$ ls -la
total 0
drwxr-xr-x  2 sreeshanath  staff   64 Jan 23 17:41 .
drwxr-xr-x 14 sreeshanath  staff  448 Jan 23 17:41 ..
[cs244-33-dhcp:git-demo sreeshanath$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/sreeshanath/Desktop/CSCI3308-Spring24/git-demo/.git/
[cs244-33-dhcp:git-demo sreeshanath$ ls -la
total 0
drwxr-xr-x  3 sreeshanath  staff   96 Jan 23 17:41 .
drwxr-xr-x 14 sreeshanath  staff  448 Jan 23 17:41 ..
drwxr-xr-x  9 sreeshanath  staff  288 Jan 23 17:41 .git
```

## Working Copy

Your Project's Files



tracked

...modified



tracked

...unmodified



untracked

## Staging Area

Changes for Next Commit


## Local Repo

".git" Folder

```
cs244-33-dhcp:git-demo sreeshanath$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
  sample.txt
```

A green arrow originates from the word 'untracked' in the 'Working Copy' section and points to the filename 'sample.txt' in the terminal output.

## Working Copy

Your Project's Files



tracked

...modified



tracked

...unmodified



untracked

## Staging Area

Changes for Next Commit



staged



## Local Repo

".git" Folder



committed

```
cs244-33-dhcp:git-demo sreeshanath$ git add .  
cs244-33-dhcp:git-demo sreeshanath$ git status  
On branch main
```

```
No commits yet
```

```
Changes to be committed:
```

```
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
```

```
new file:   sample.txt
```

## Working Copy

Your Project's Files



tracked

...modified



tracked

...unmodified



untracked

## Staging Area

Changes for Next Commit



staged

## Local Repo

".git" Folder



committed



```
cs244-33-dhcp:git-demo sreeshanath$ git commit -m "added a sample file for demo"
[main (root-commit) ab2707a] added a sample file for demo
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 sample.txt
```



QUESTIONS?