# Distributed Version Control with **\psi** git

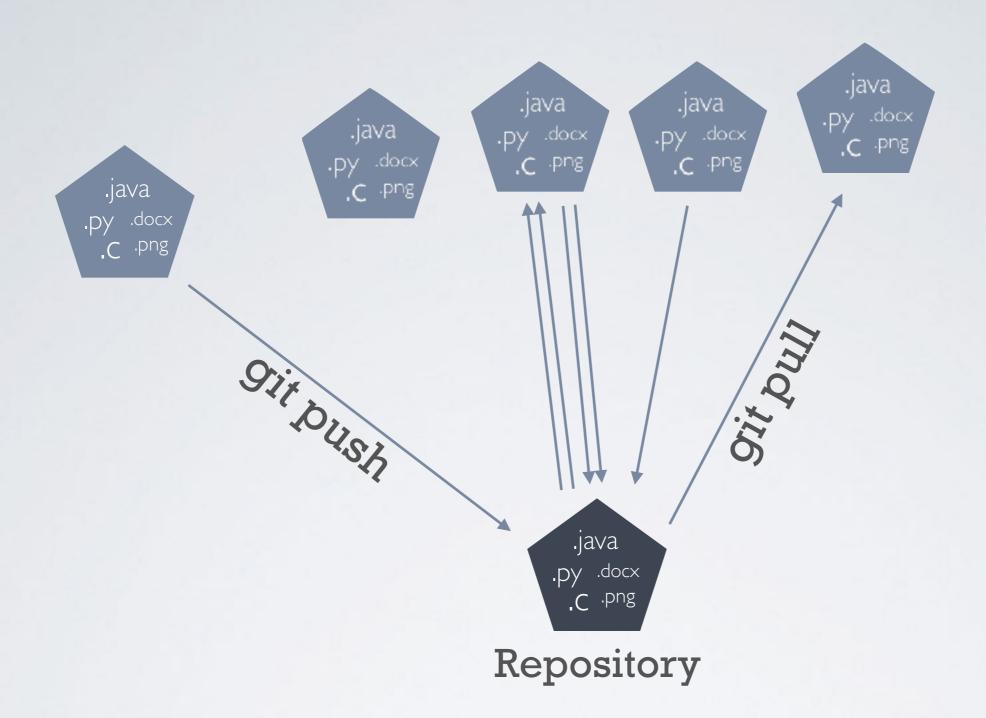
Gaute Solheim

#### Version control

- Keeps track of your files over time
- Aids teamwork and resolves inconsistency conflicts
- Lets you develop a project in several directions at once
- · Is an important part of a project's documentation
- Dramatically reduces your FoSPFU (Frequency of Serious, Public Fuck-Ups)

# git

- Distributed version control system
- Created by Linus Torvalds in 2005
- Open source (copyleft/non-permissive)
- · Is awesome and will improve your workflow
- (Not the same as GitHub)



#### Distributed Version Control

#### Commit

- A point on the timeline that represents one change
- · Can be rolled back to

## Action time!

#### Mission 1

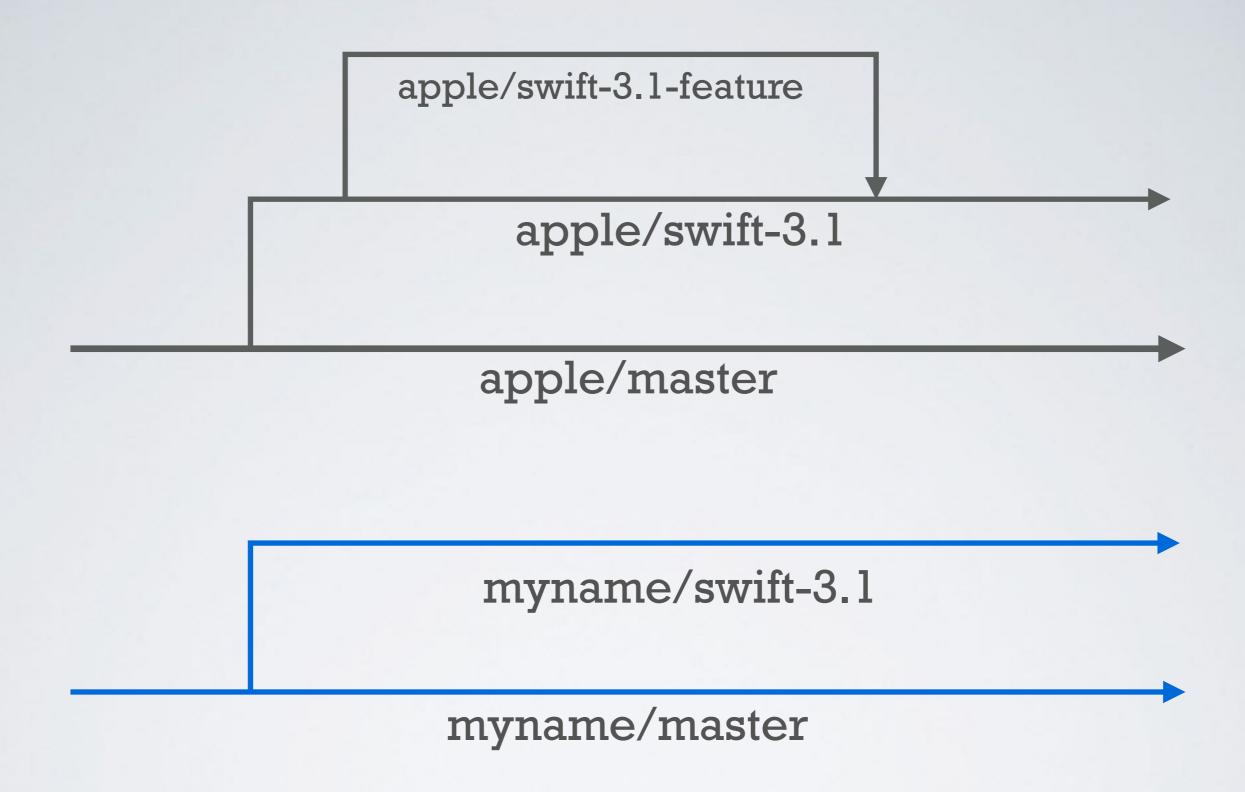
- Create your local clone of the repo:
  - git clone git@skiit.0b1.co:git-init-demo
  - cd git-init-demo
- View the commit history:
  - git log
- View the repository's status:
  - git status
- Add and commit a new file (.txt, .png, .docx, ...)
- Push the changes to the remote repo:
  - git push
- Download other people's changes:
  - git pull

## Repositories have...

- (Often) a .gitignore file
  - Patterns to ignore when adding files
- A .git folder
  - Everything git knows (file history, remotes, tags, branches)
- Remotes
  - Clones of and information about remote repositories (those you pull and push from)
- · Branches...



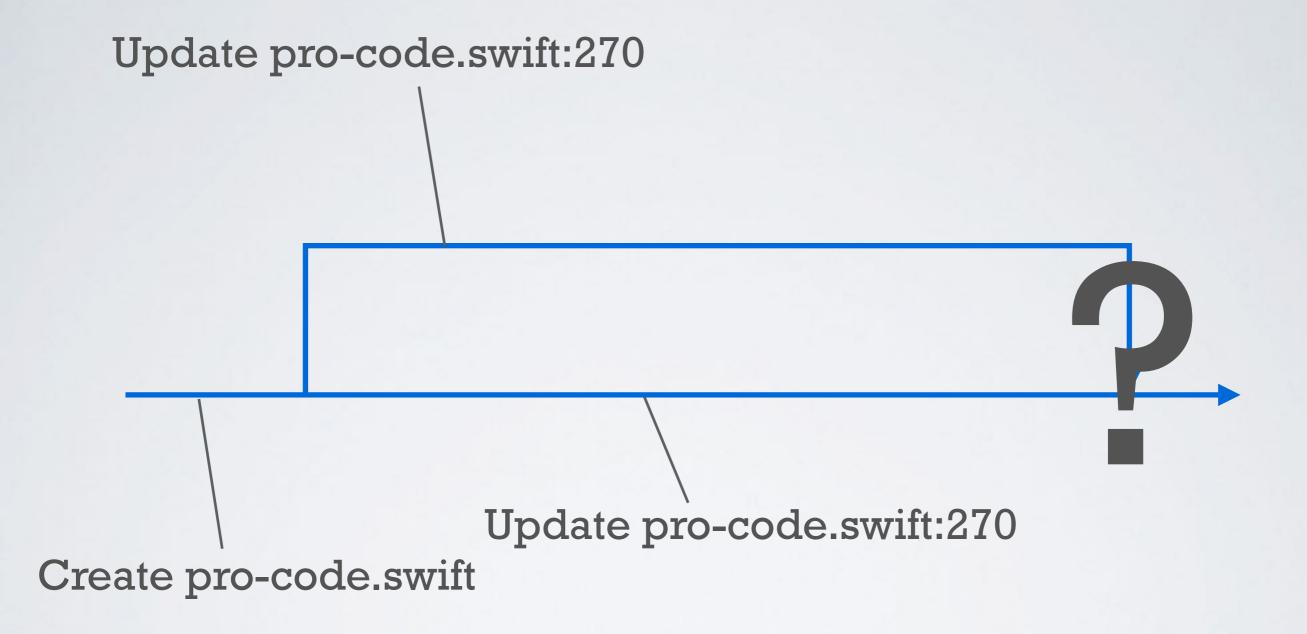
## Branches



#### Branches and forks

#### Mission 2

- View all branches
  - git branch
- Check out one of them
  - git checkout <branch-name>
- Commit a change (pro tip: git commit -m «My commit message»)
- Check out master again
- Make sure you're back on master
  - git branch/git status
- Merge your changes into master
  - git merge <branch-that's-not-master>
- Bonus: create and check out a new branch from master
  - git checkout -b <new-branch-name> master
- Bonus: try to push the new branch



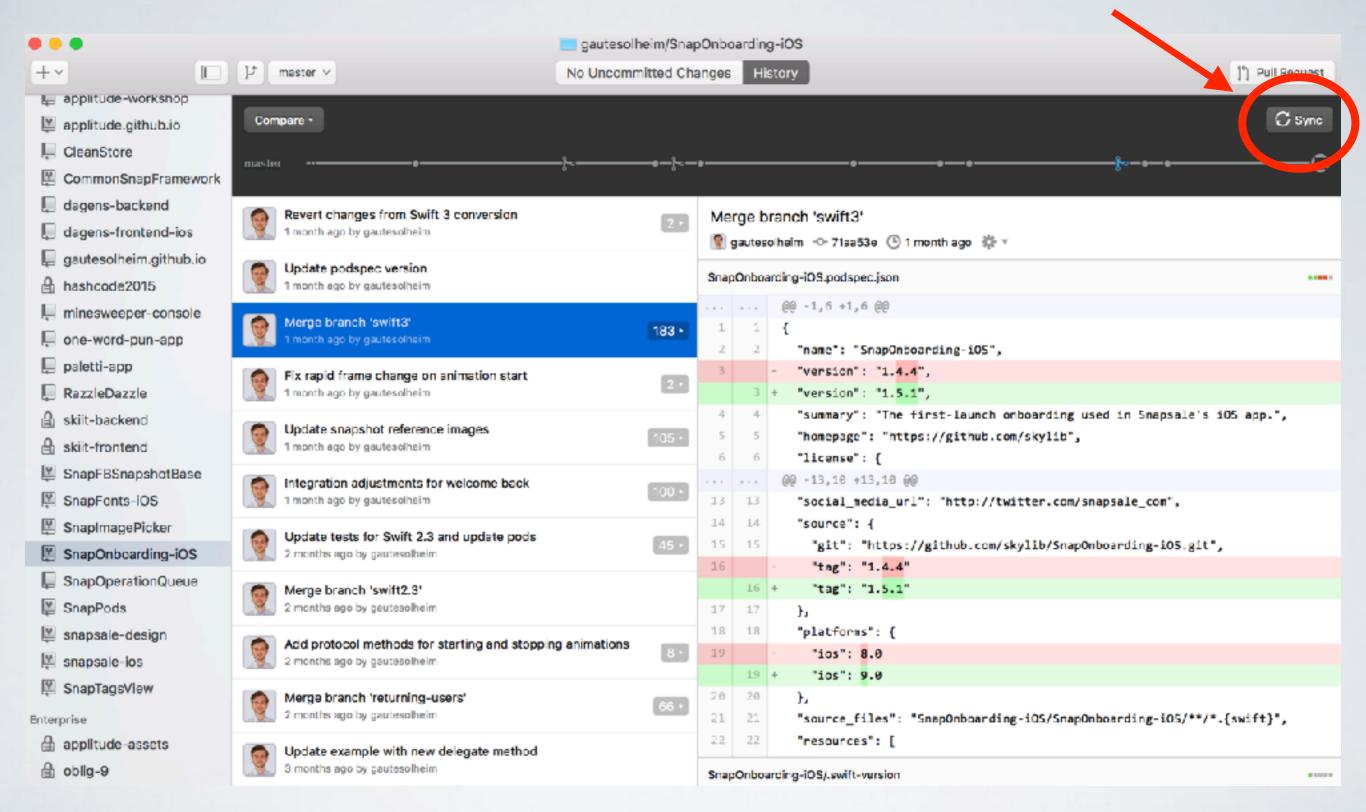
# Merge conflicts

## Demo

#### Diffs

- Shows detailed changes between two points on the repository timeline
- git diff/git diff --staged
- Pro tip: GitHub Desktop...

#### What does it do???



#### Stash

- Lets you save your changes without committing them
- Works across branches

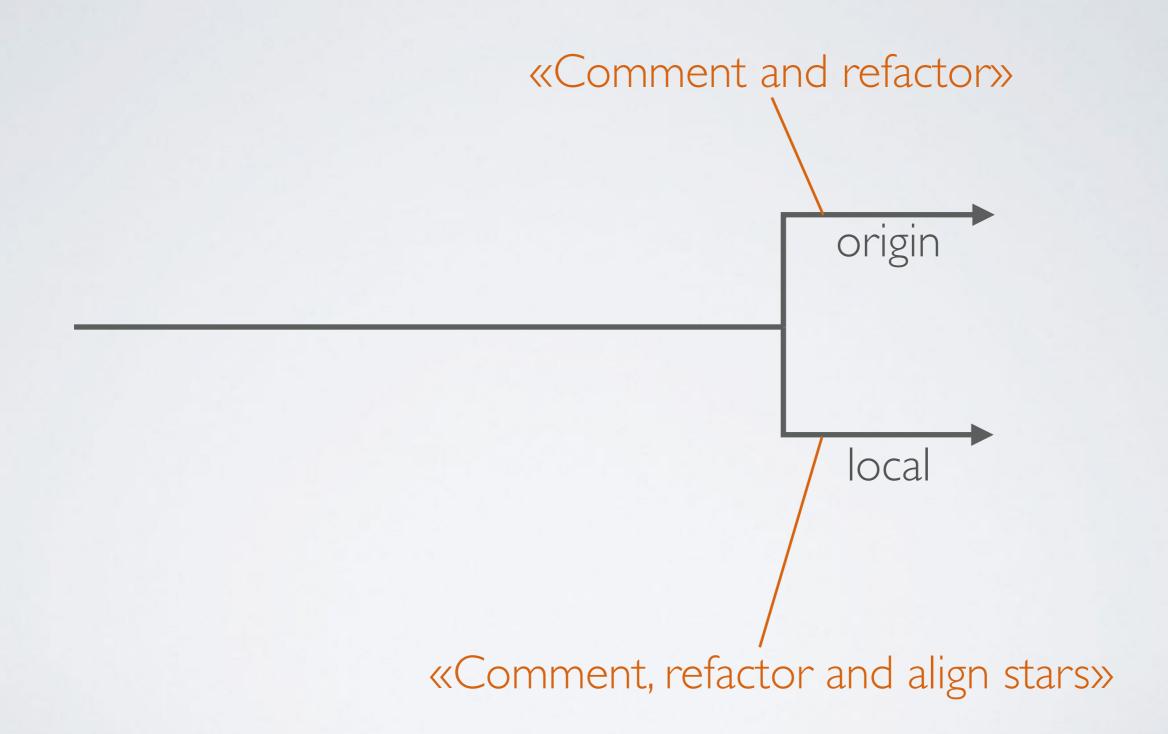
#### Mission 3

- View the current stash
  - git stash list
- Make a change and stash it
  - git stash save <change-description>
- Make sure the changes were stashed
  - git stash list
- Switch to another branch and apply the changes
  - git stash apply stash@{0}
- Delete the stash entry (hint: git help stash)

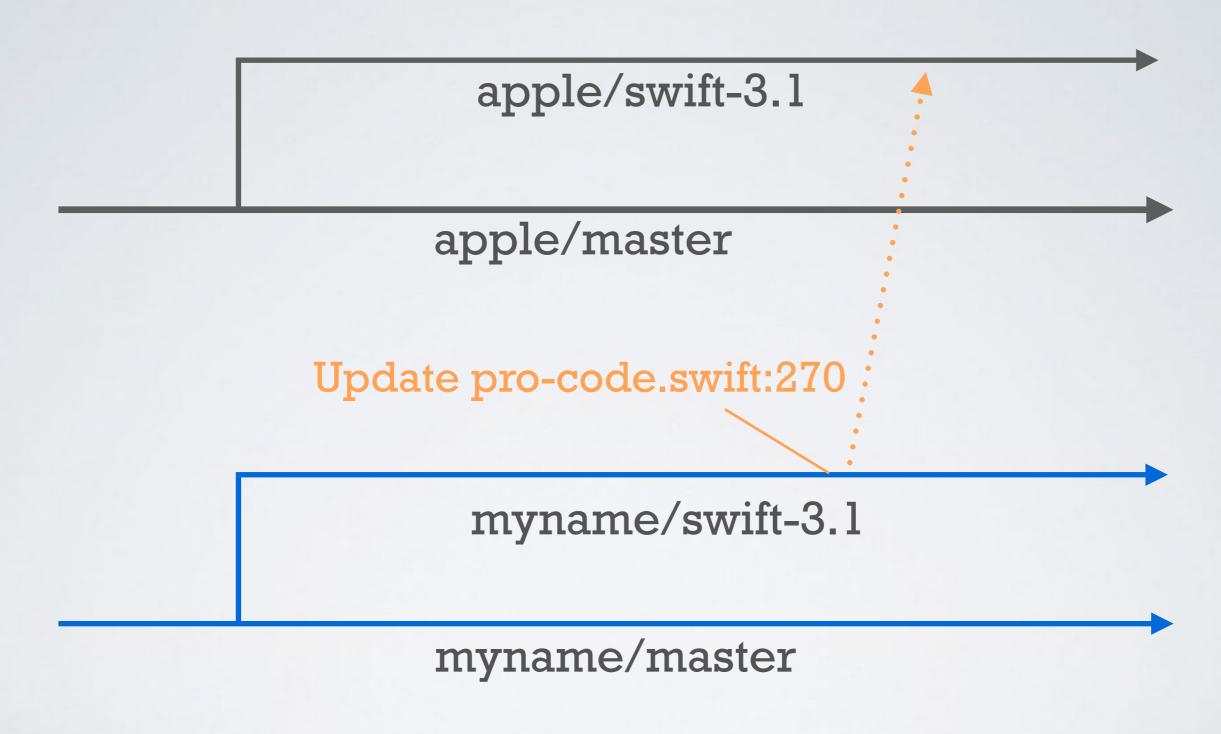
# Rebasing

- Lets you rewrite the commit history
- Can only be done safely on your local (nonpushed) changes
- git rebase -i <earliest-commit-not-to-rebase>

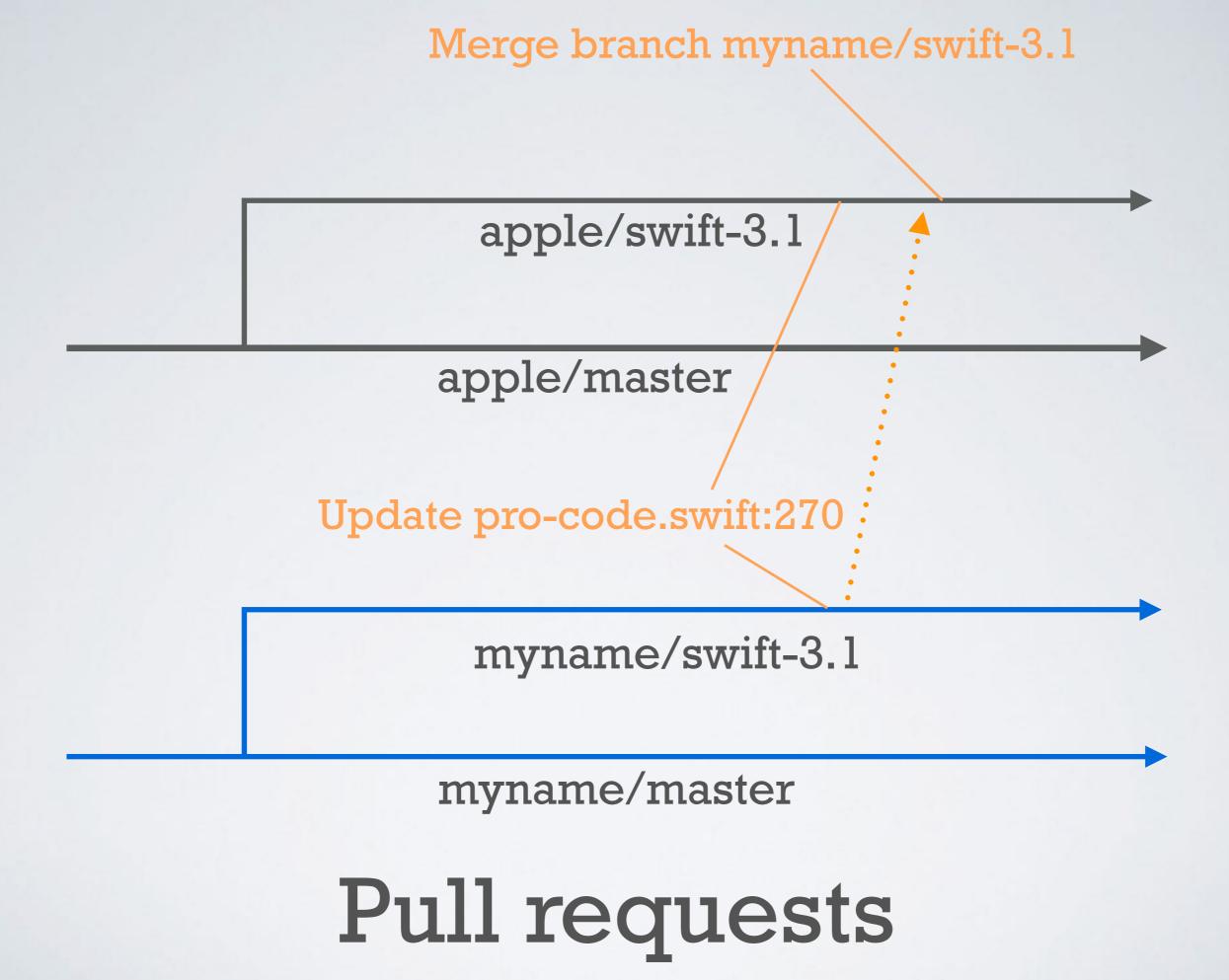
## Demo

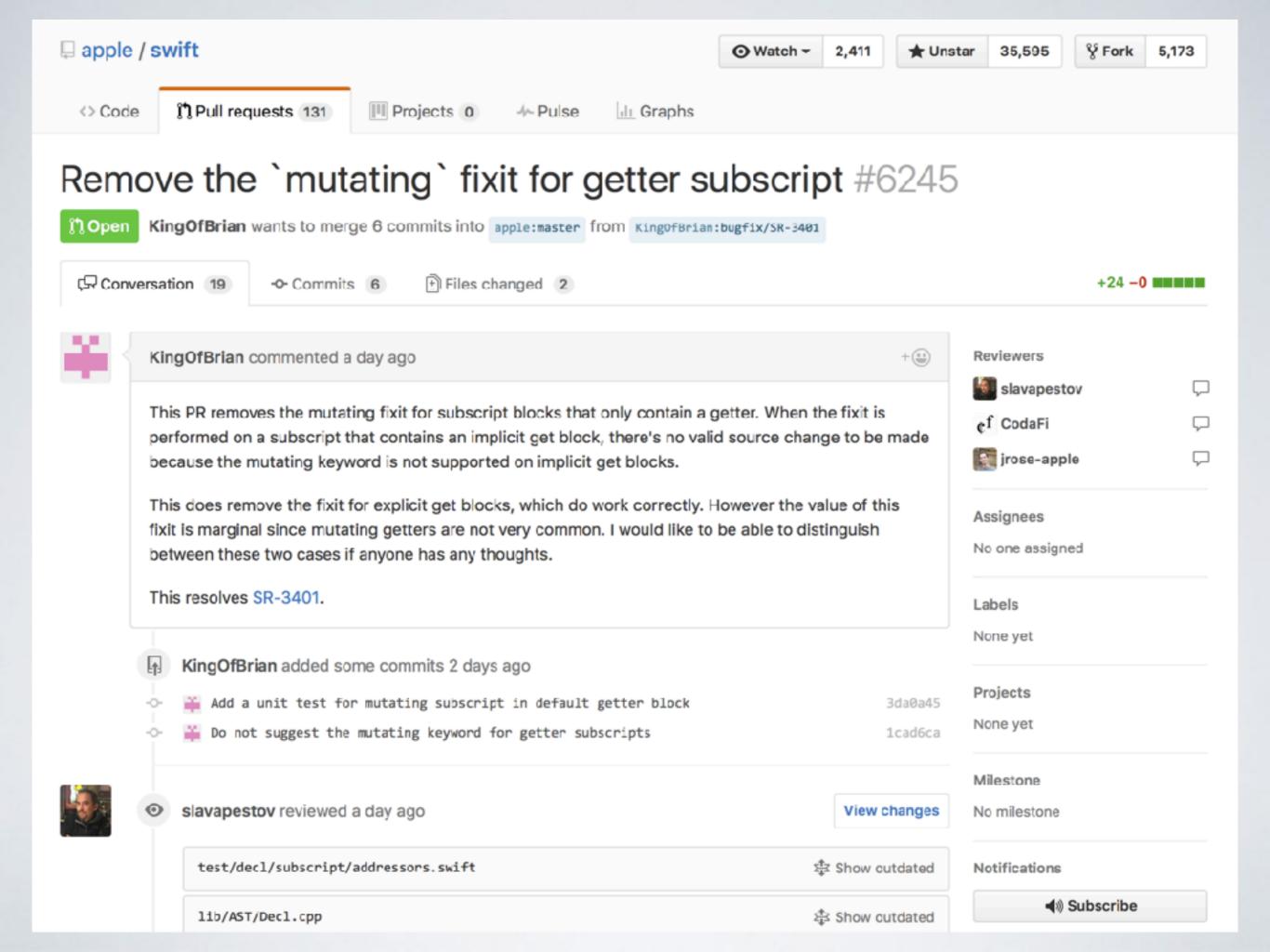


## Collaboration

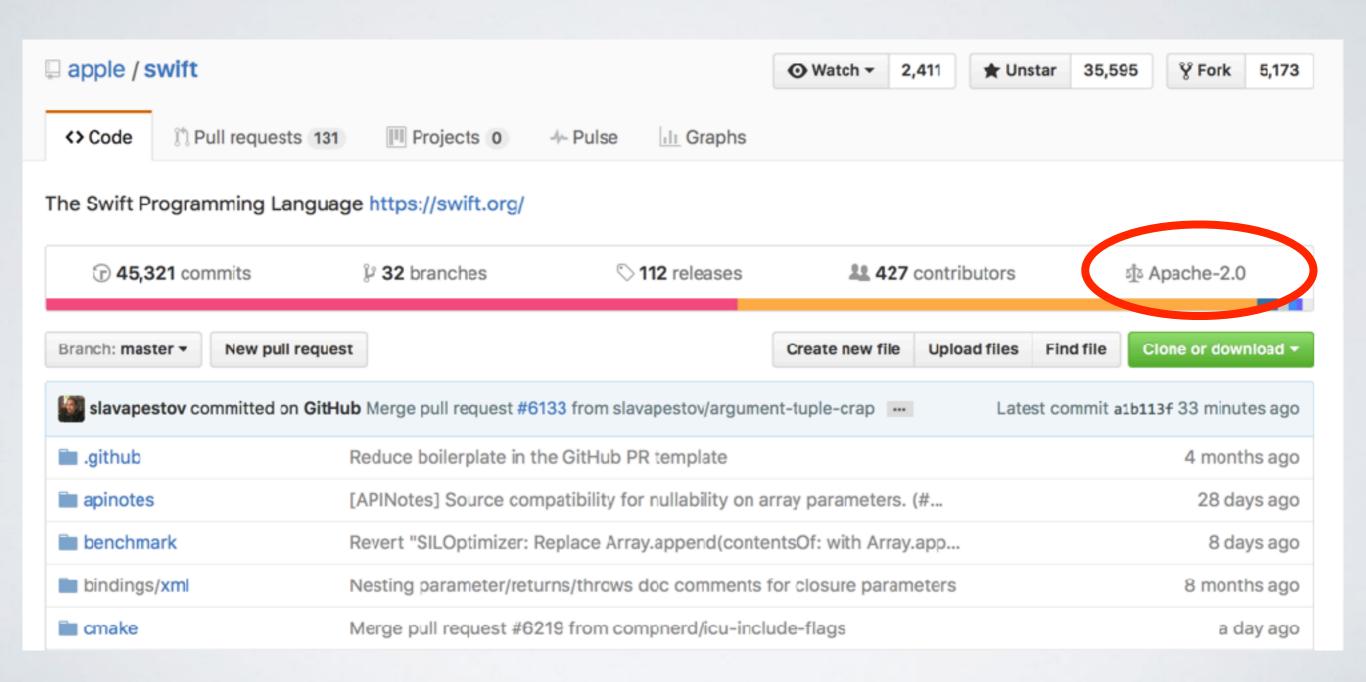


# Pull requests





#### Licenses



#### Licenses

- Default: You own your content and no one can use it publicly
- If you want people to be able to reuse your code, you need to add a license
- Two types
  - Permissive: Redistribute (almost) freely
  - Copyleft: Redistribute under the same terms

#### Choose an open source license

#### Which of the following best describes your situation?



#### I want it simple and permissive.

The MIT License is a permissive license that is short and to the point. It lete people do anything they want with your code as long as they provide attribution back to you and don't hold you liable.

jQuery, .NET Core, and Rails use the MIT License.



#### I'm concerned about patents.

The Apache License 2.1 is a permissive license similar to the MIT License, but also provides an express grant of patent rights from contributors to users.

Android, Apache, and Swift use the Apache License 2.0.



#### I care about sharing improvements.

The GNU GPLv is a copyleft license that requires anyone who distributes your code or a derivative work to make the source available under the same terms, and also provides an express grant of patent rights from contributors to users.

Bash, GIMP, and Privacy Badger use the GNU GPLv3.

choosealicense.com

# More pro tips

- Working alone? Store the repo in Dropbox
  - Free continuous backups
  - No need to push/pull
- Running macOS?
  - .DS\_Store's everywhere!
  - Solution: global gitignore
  - echo .DS\_Store >> ~/.gitignore\_global
  - git config --global core.excludesfile
    ~/.gitignore\_global

# Questions/ demo requests