Computers and Fluids Discussion Group

How to Git Gud: Using version control software to help write code

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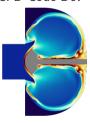
About me:

I am Nick Gibbons:

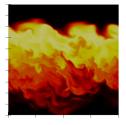
- ► Centre for Hypersonics Alumnus (PhD in 2019)
- ► Postdoctoral fellow since mid-2020
- ► Core developer of hypersonics code Eilmer

Things I do:

CFD Code Dev



HPC Simulations



ARPG Challenge Runs



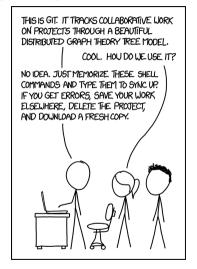


Figure 1: xkcd.com/1597/

Git is a complicated and sometimes baffling piece of software

▶ The source code for Git refers to the program as "the information manager from hell".



Once you get used to using it though, there's no going back:

- ► Thinking of your code as a series of saved checkpoints
- ► Instant access to "What have I changed?"
- ► Turbocharged debugging and testing

"Developing with git as opposed to without it, is like the difference between climbing a mountain with a safety rope and without one."

- Kyle Damm

Outline:

- ► What is git and where did it come from?
- ► How to develop with git: Commands and terminology
- ► Live Demo (This bit is going to be spicy)
- Discussion

What is git anyway?

"Git is a distributed version control system that tracks changes in any set of computer files, usually used for coordinating work among programmers who are collaboratively developing source code during software development."

- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git

Key ideas:

- ► Git is both a <u>repository</u>: A history of every change ever made to a code
- ► And an integration toolkit: a way of combing work from multiple developers

A bit of history?

- ► Git was originally developed by Linus Torvalds (of Linux fame) in 2005
- Other DVCS were clunky or too slow for Linux kernel development

Naming [edit]

Torvalds sarcastically quipped about the name *git* (which means "unpleasant person" in British English slang): "I'm an egotistical bastard, and I name all my projects after myself. First 'Linux', now 'git'." The man page describes Git as "the stupid content tracker". [33] The read-me file of the source code elaborates further: [34]

"git" can mean anything, depending on your mood.

Figure 2: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git

A bit of history?

- ► Eilmer was originally controlled using Mercurial
- ► Migration to github spurred switch to git in Early 2020
- ▶ Bit of a learning curve initially, for everyone

commit 94545d676a2ded4b84fba46a5fec7231f18ec400
Author: Peter Jacobs <peterj@mech.uq.edu.au>
Date: Sat Feb 1 13:27:52 2020 +1000

Small commit to try the git workflow.

Key Terminology

Commit:

► A saved blob of data representing the state of the entire repo

HEAD:

► The commit that are files are currently set to

Branch:

► A label attached to a specific commit

Tracked file:

► A label attached to a specific commit

- \$ git status
 - ► Summarise repo state, including changed files

```
$ git diff
```

► Show the changes we've made to the current commit

```
$ git log --all --graph
```

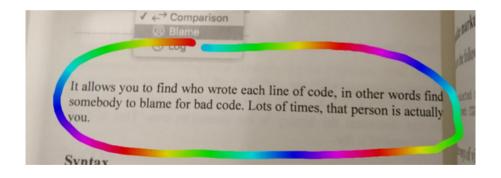
► Show history of commits

I actually use this .gitconfig alias:

```
[alias]
prettylog = log --graph --abbrev-commit --decorate --format=format:'%C(bold blue)%h%C(reset) \
- %C(bold green)(%ar)%C(reset) %C(white)%s%C(reset) %C(dim white)\
- %an%C(reset)%C(bold yellow)%d%C(reset)' --all
```

- \$ git stash
 - $\,\blacktriangleright\,$ Temporarily save your changes, without affecting the repo state

- \$ git blame
 - ► Show when each line of a file was last changed, and by whom

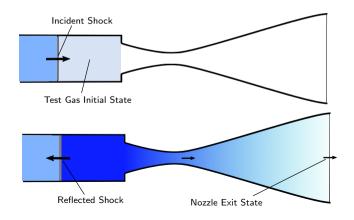


- \$ git checkout -- filename.d
 - ► Reset the state of filename.d to have no changes

Demo: Fixing a bug in nenzf1d

nenzf1d is a program for quickly analysing shock tunnel experiments:

- ▶ My initial plan for this demo was to add a small extra feature
- ► Several hours of debugging later, I discovered multiple issues...



Discussion and Questions: Other uses?



Figure 3: www.nasserjunior.com