



Gah!!!

KEEP CALM USE
AND STASH

<http://www.keepcalm-o-matic.co.uk/p/keep-calm-and-use-git-reflog/>

`git status`

git status

```
# On branch getCommits
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
#       new file:  src/com/looselytyped/galore/bla.clj
#
# Changes not staged for commit:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
#   (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
#
#       modified:  .gitignore
#       modified:  src/com/looselytyped/galore/commit.clj
#       modified:  src/com/looselytyped/galore/fs.clj
#
```

git status

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#   (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
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#       modified:  src/com/looselytyped/galore/commit.clj
#       modified:  src/com/looselytyped/galore/fs.clj
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```

git stash

git status

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#       modified:  src/com/looselytyped/galore/commit.clj
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git stash

git status

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#
#       modified:  .gitignore
#       modified:  src/com/looselytyped/galore/commit.clj
#       modified:  src/com/looselytyped/galore/fs.clj
#
```

git stash

git status

```
# On branch master
nothing to commit, working directory clean
```



Yay!!!

Stash

Stores the index and working tree state

Resets to the current commit!

Stash

Is just like a commit

Does **not** participate in the log

Stash

`git stash`

`git stash save <message>`

Stash

`git stash list`

`git stash apply/pop`

Quiz Time!

This is your "git status"

> git status

On branch master

Changes to be committed:

new file: src/HelloWorld.spec.js

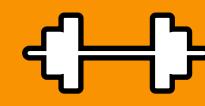
Changes not staged for commit:

modified: src/HelloWorld.js

Untracked files:

src/lib.js

What will "git stash save 'some message'" do? What will "git status" report after stashing?



Exercise

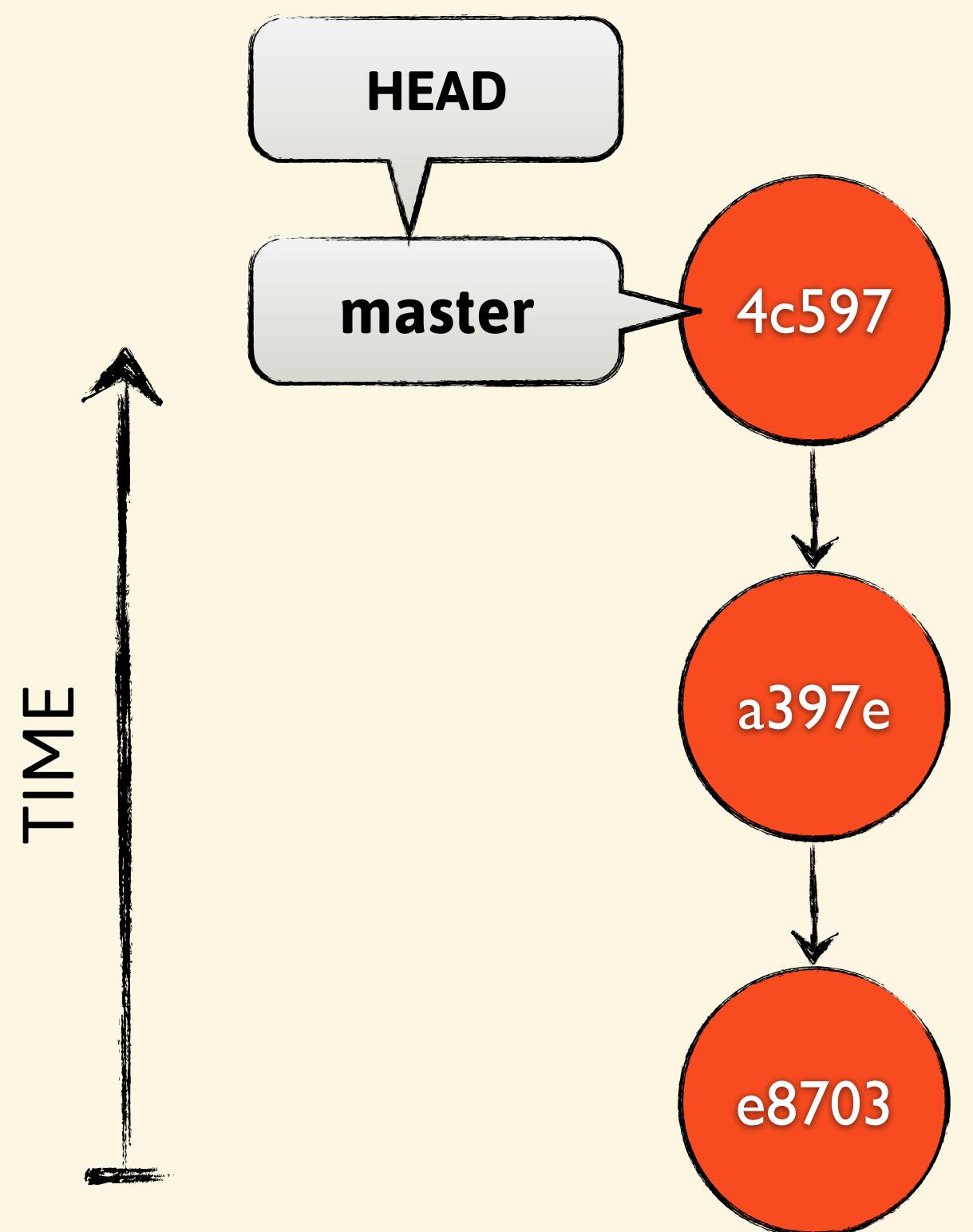
- Edit some committed files, add a few new files, and add some of the new files to the index
- Stash your work using "git stash save 'Some message'" — Check "git status"
- Perform a "git stash apply" followed by a "git stash list"
- Then perform a "git stash pop" followed by a "git stash list" - What's the difference?

?

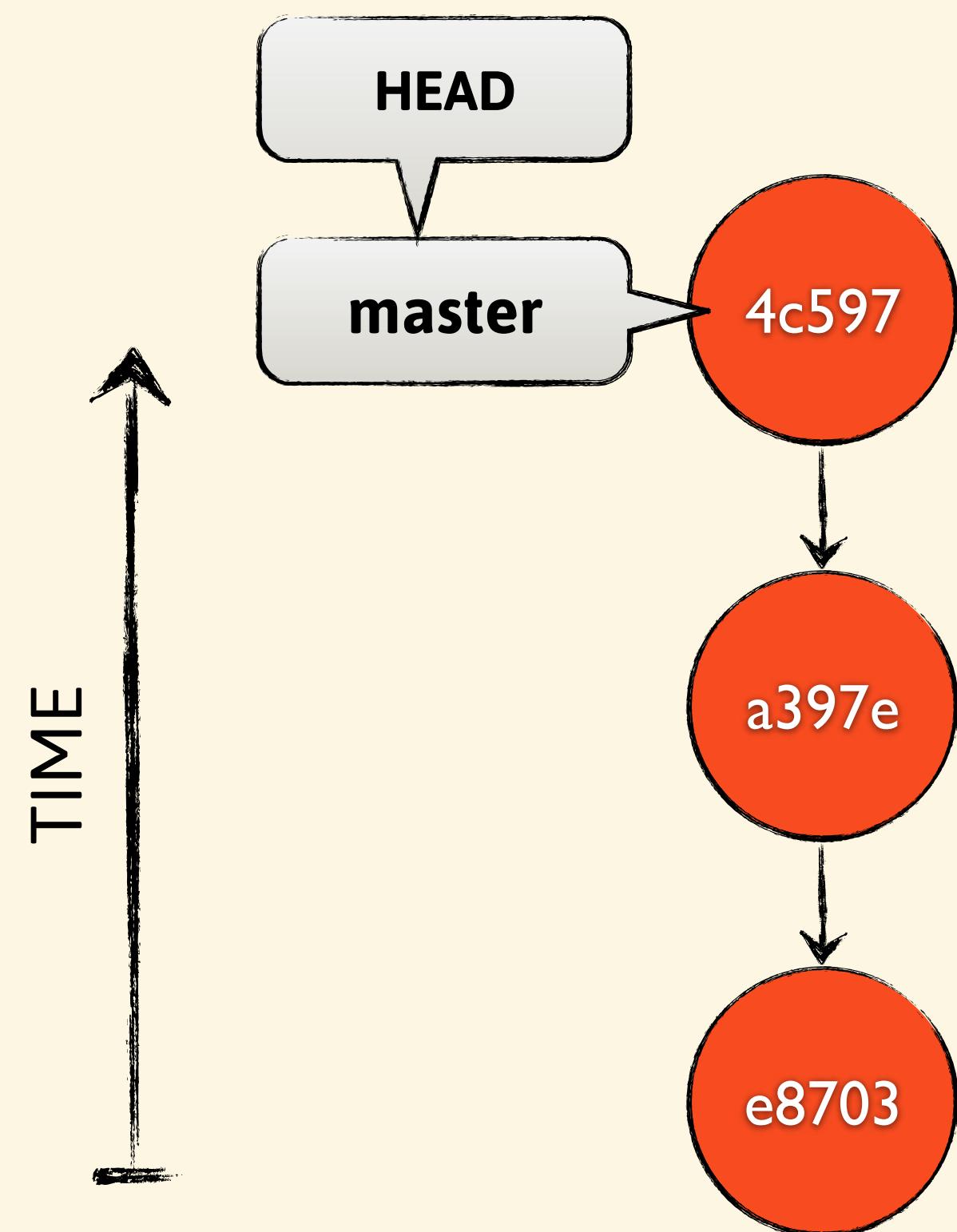
Quiz Time!

- Can you think of a better workflow than using stashes?

A better workflow

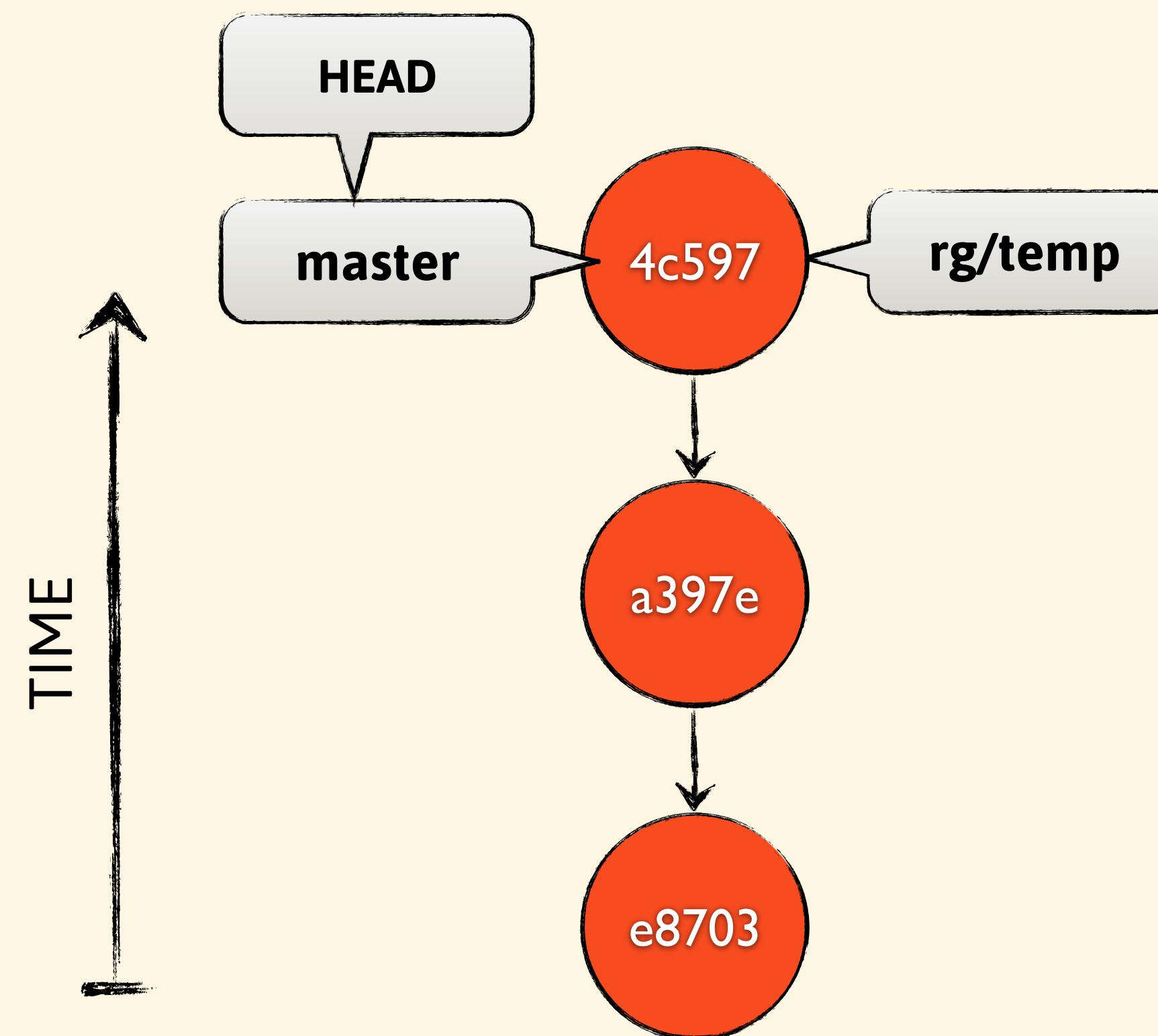


A better workflow



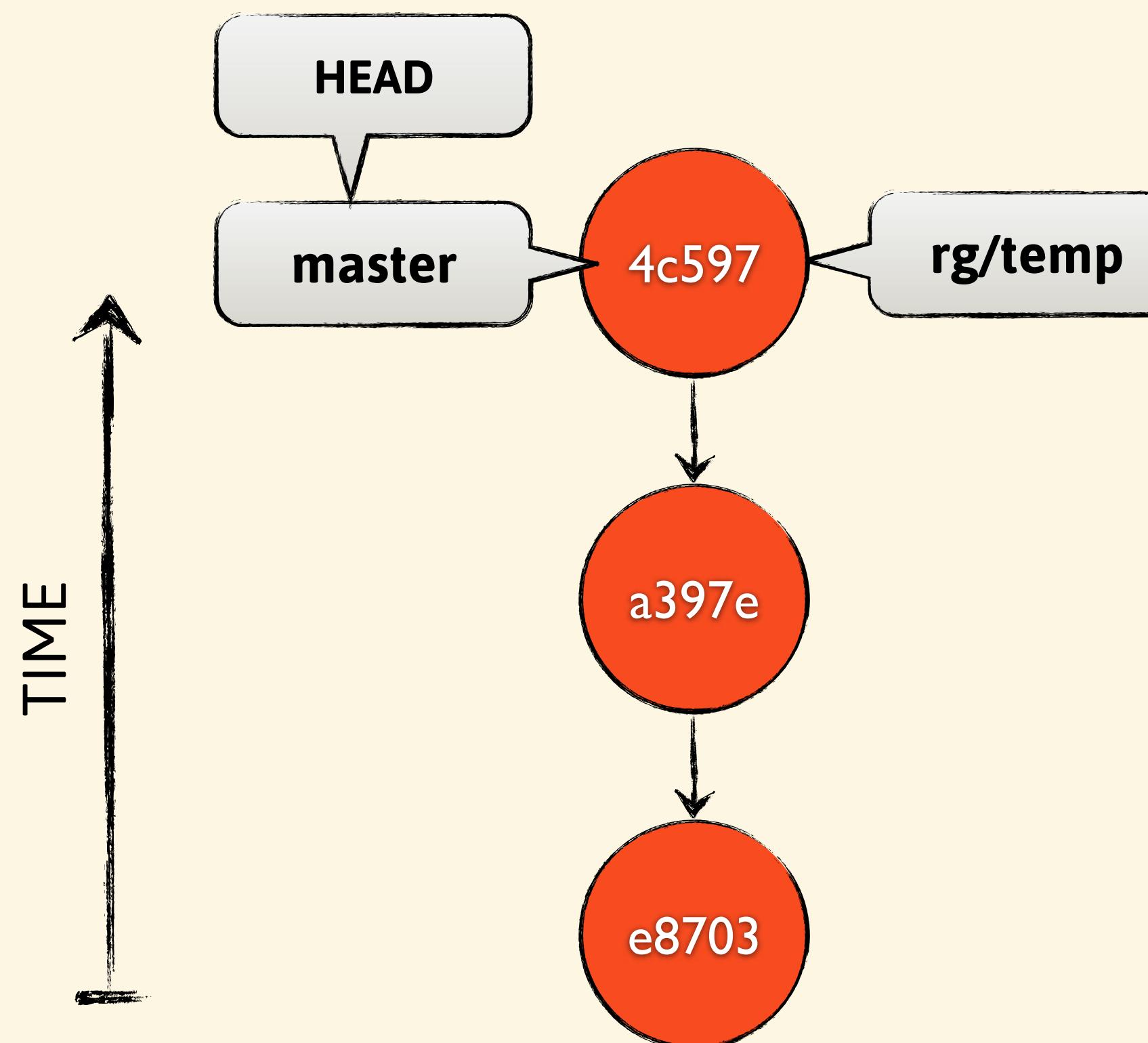
(master) > git branch rg/temp

A better workflow



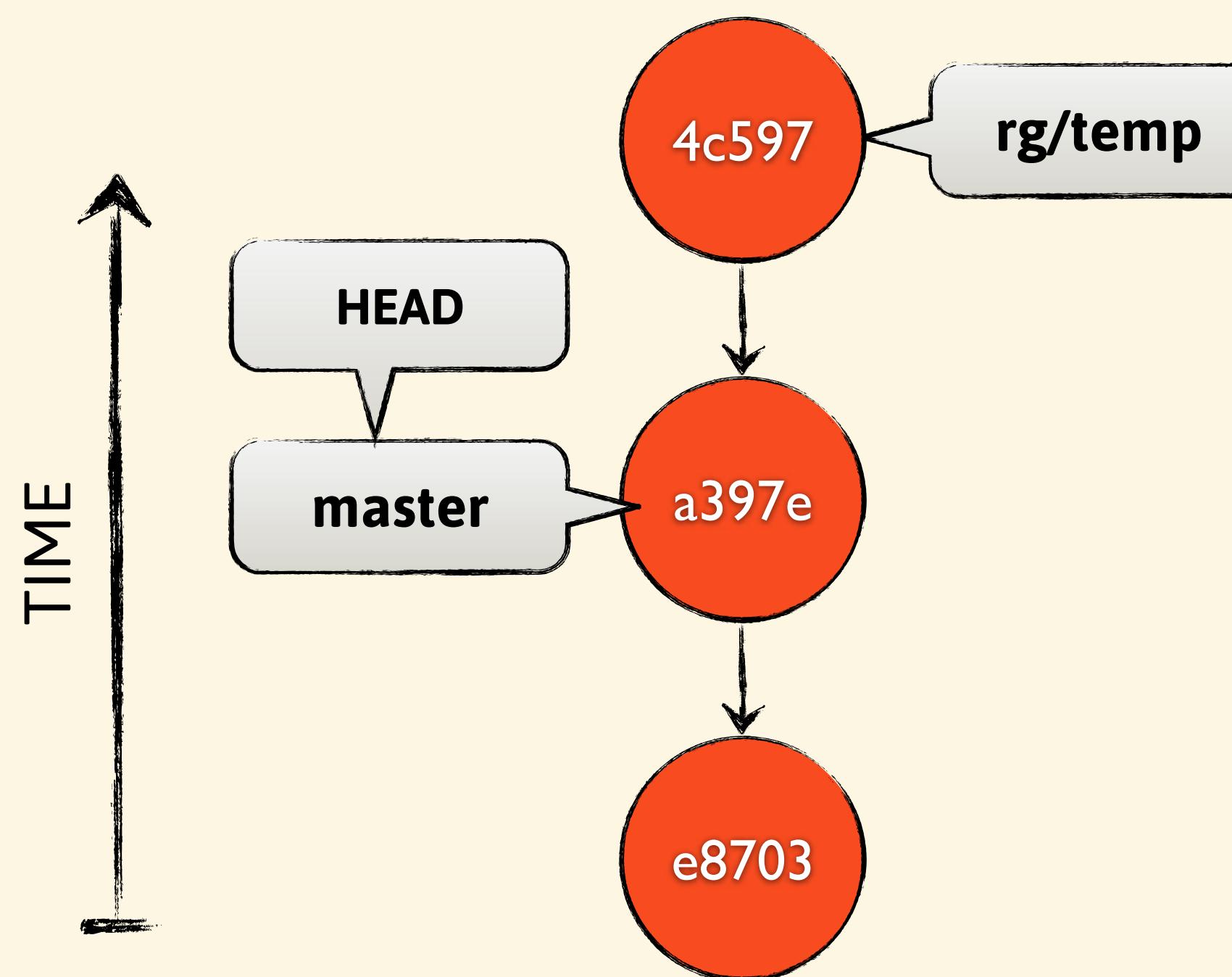
(master) > git branch rg/temp

A better workflow



```
(master) > git branch rg/temp  
(master) > git reset HEAD~1
```

A better workflow



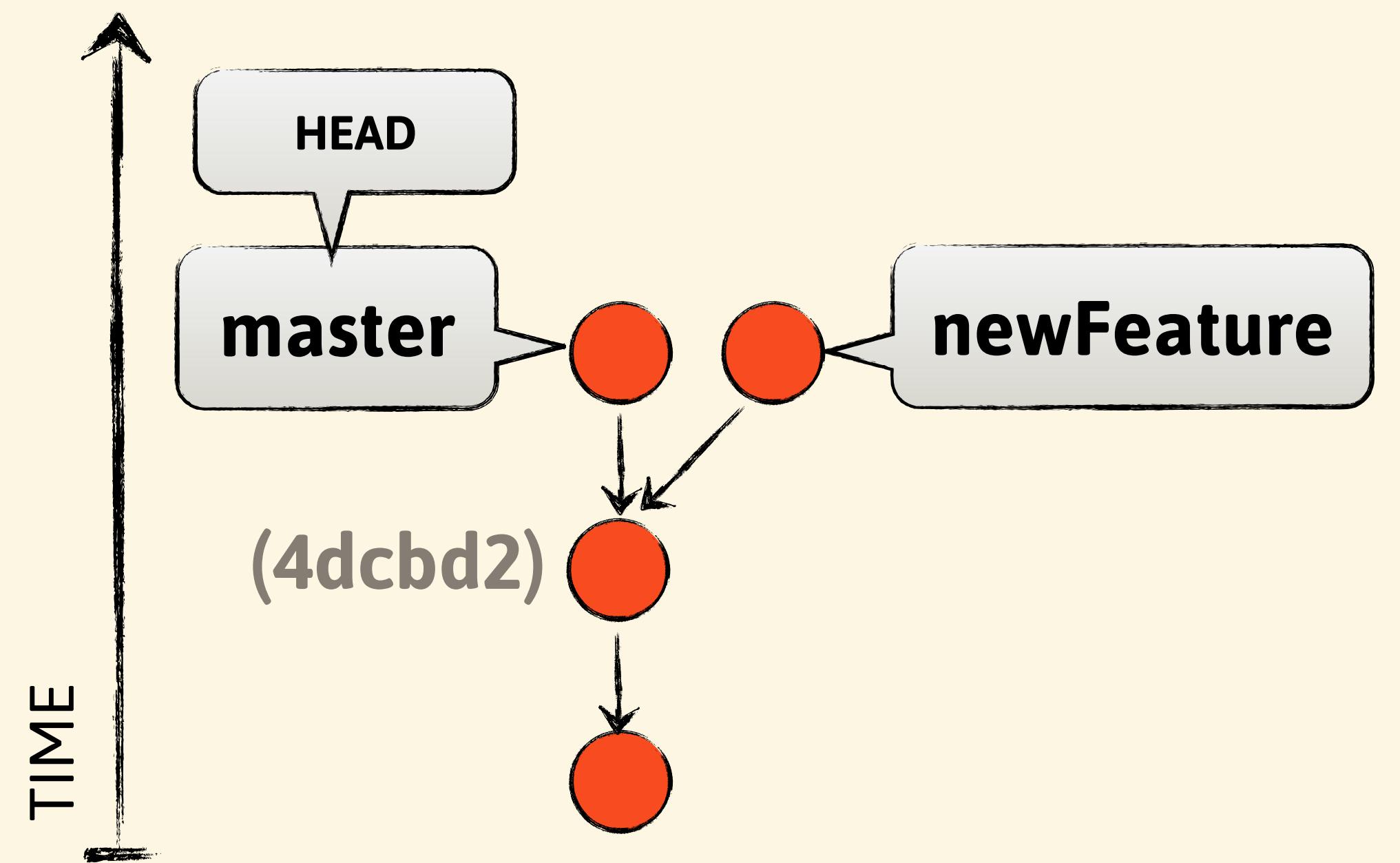
```
(master) > git branch rg/temp  
(master) > git reset HEAD~1
```

Undo
SORTA ...

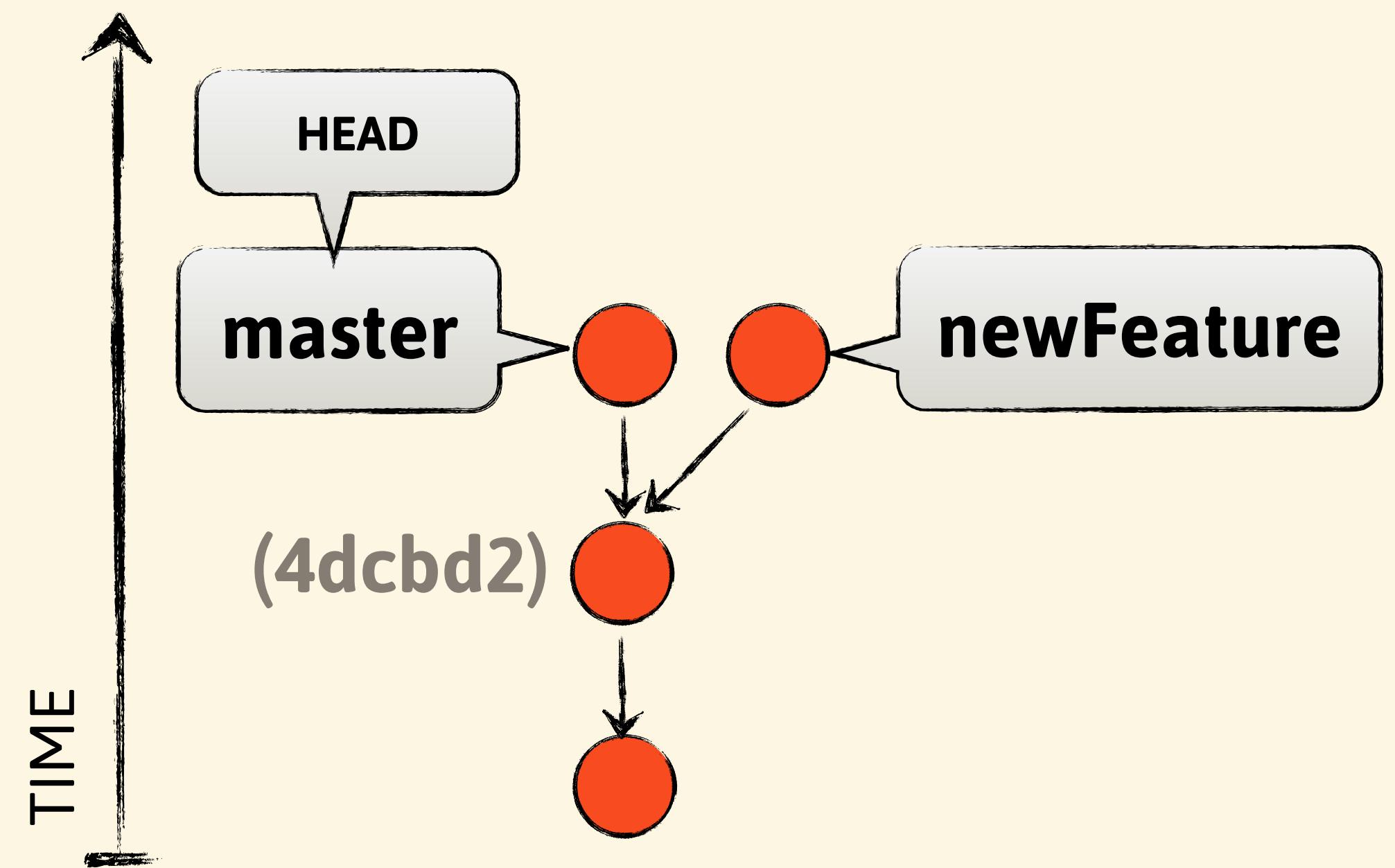
Reset

Moves the **HEAD** and **branch**

Reset --soft

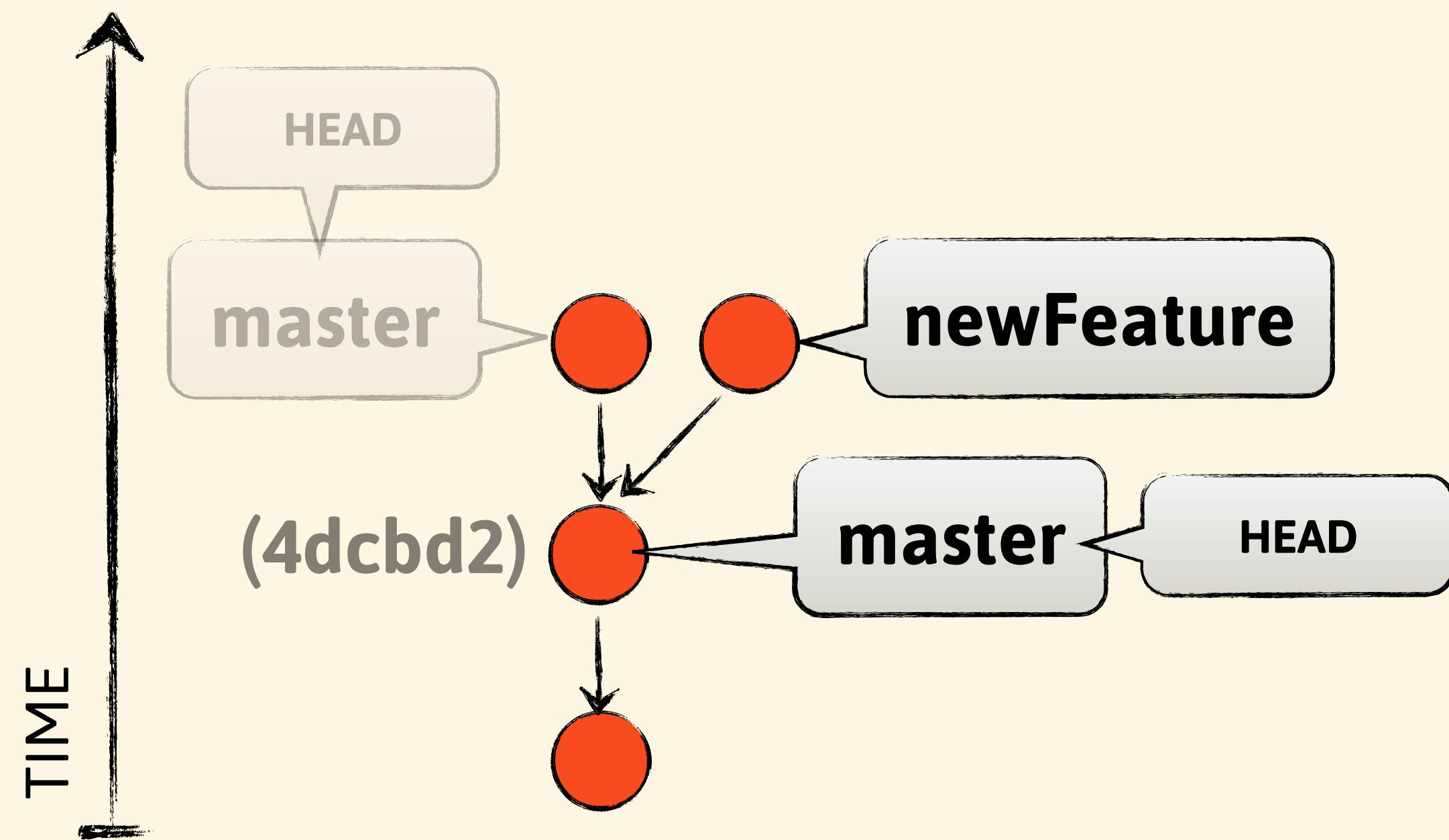


Reset --soft



```
(master) > git reset --soft 4dcbd2
```

Reset --soft

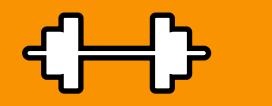


```
(master) > git reset --soft 4dcbd2
```

?

Quiz Time!

Do you think it's prudent to use "git reset" on integration branches?



Exercise

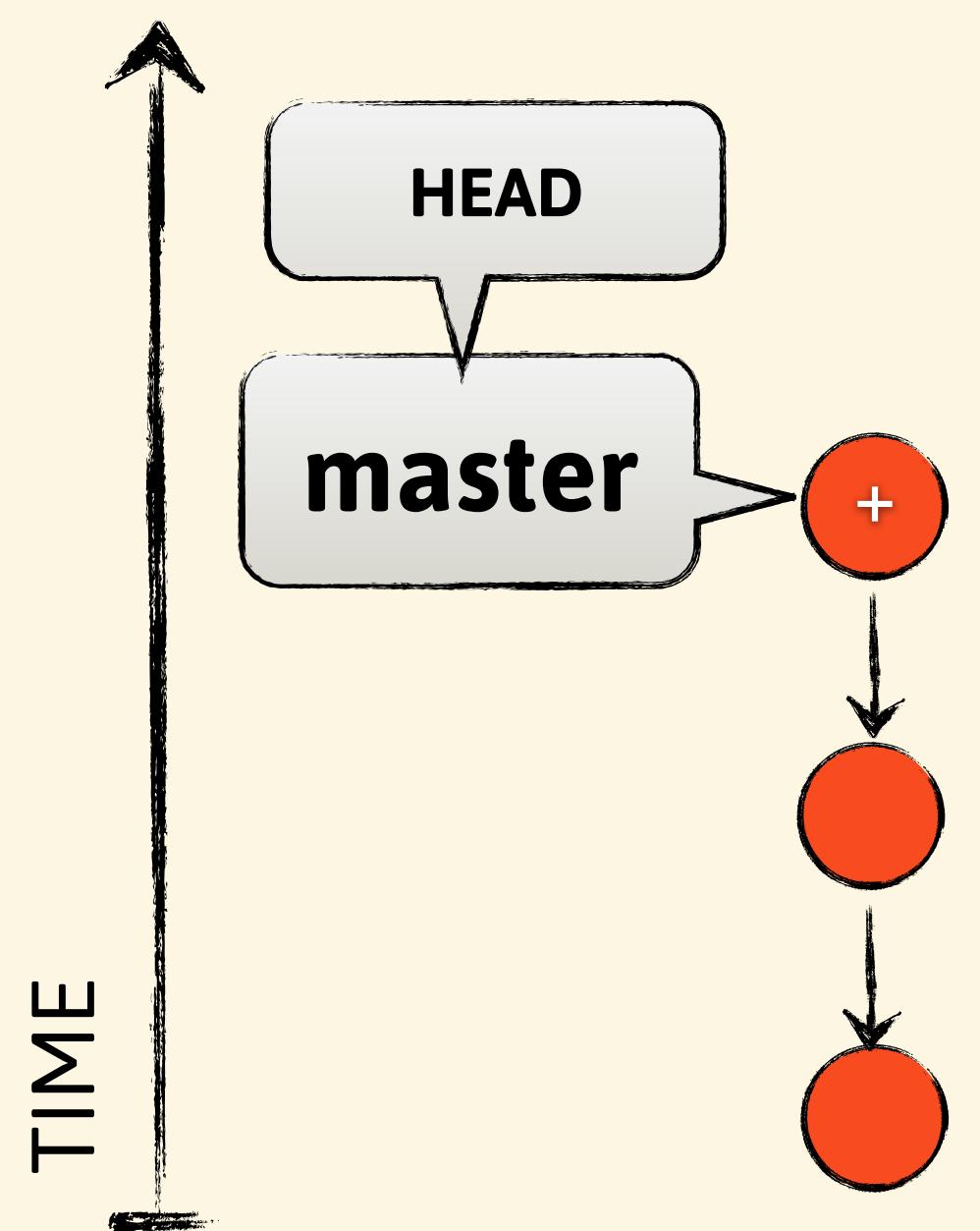
- Create two files in your repository — Let's call them A.txt, and B.txt
- Add A.txt to the index (Be sure to check your status here)
- Perform a "git reset HEAD~1"
 - Check "git status" — Explain what you see
- Use reflog to set your branch back to where it was (git reset <previous_sha>)
- Perform a "git reset --hard HEAD~1"
 - Check "git status" — Explain what you see

NEVER PUBLIC
RESET **COMMITS**

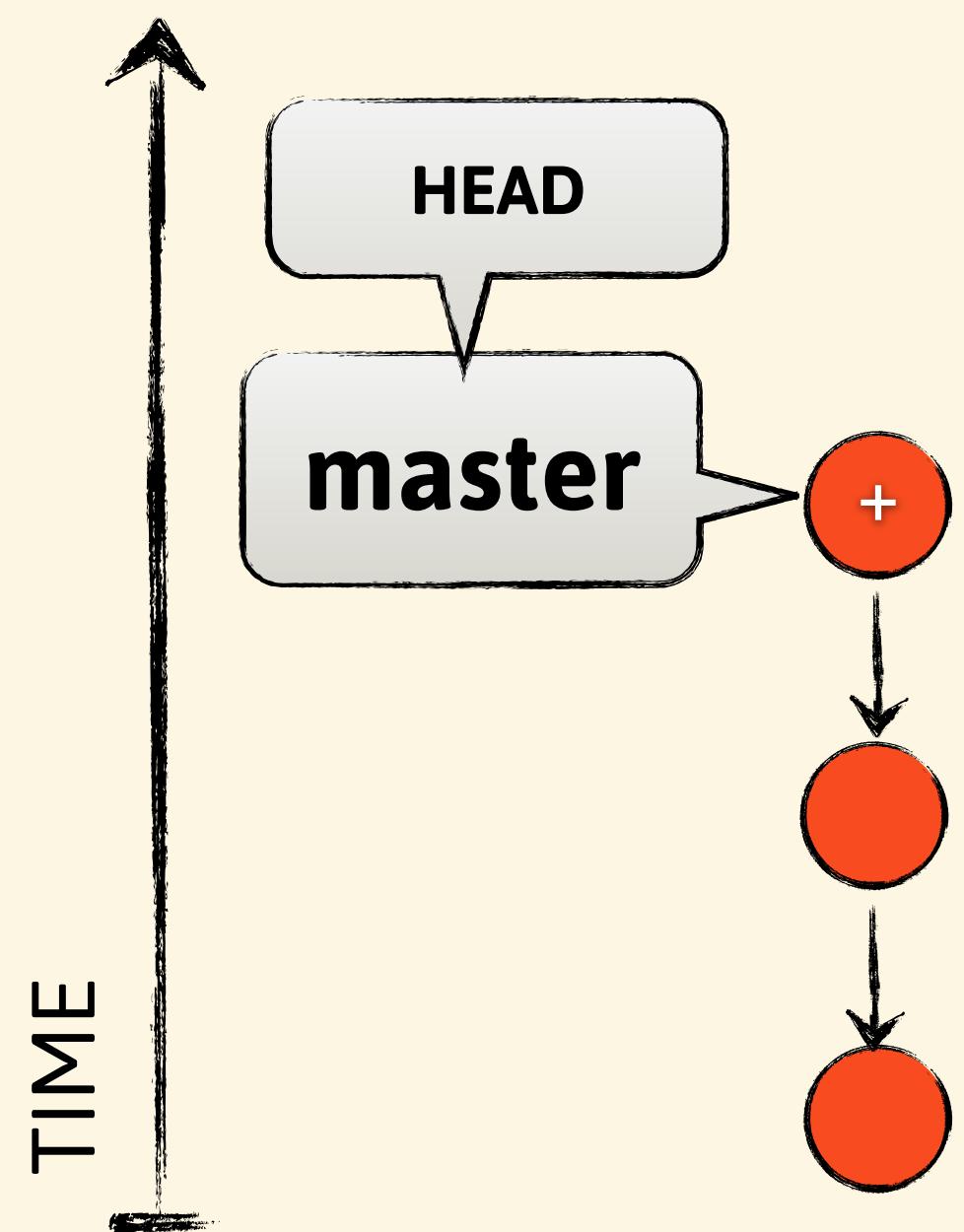
Revert

Undos the commit and create a new commit

Revert

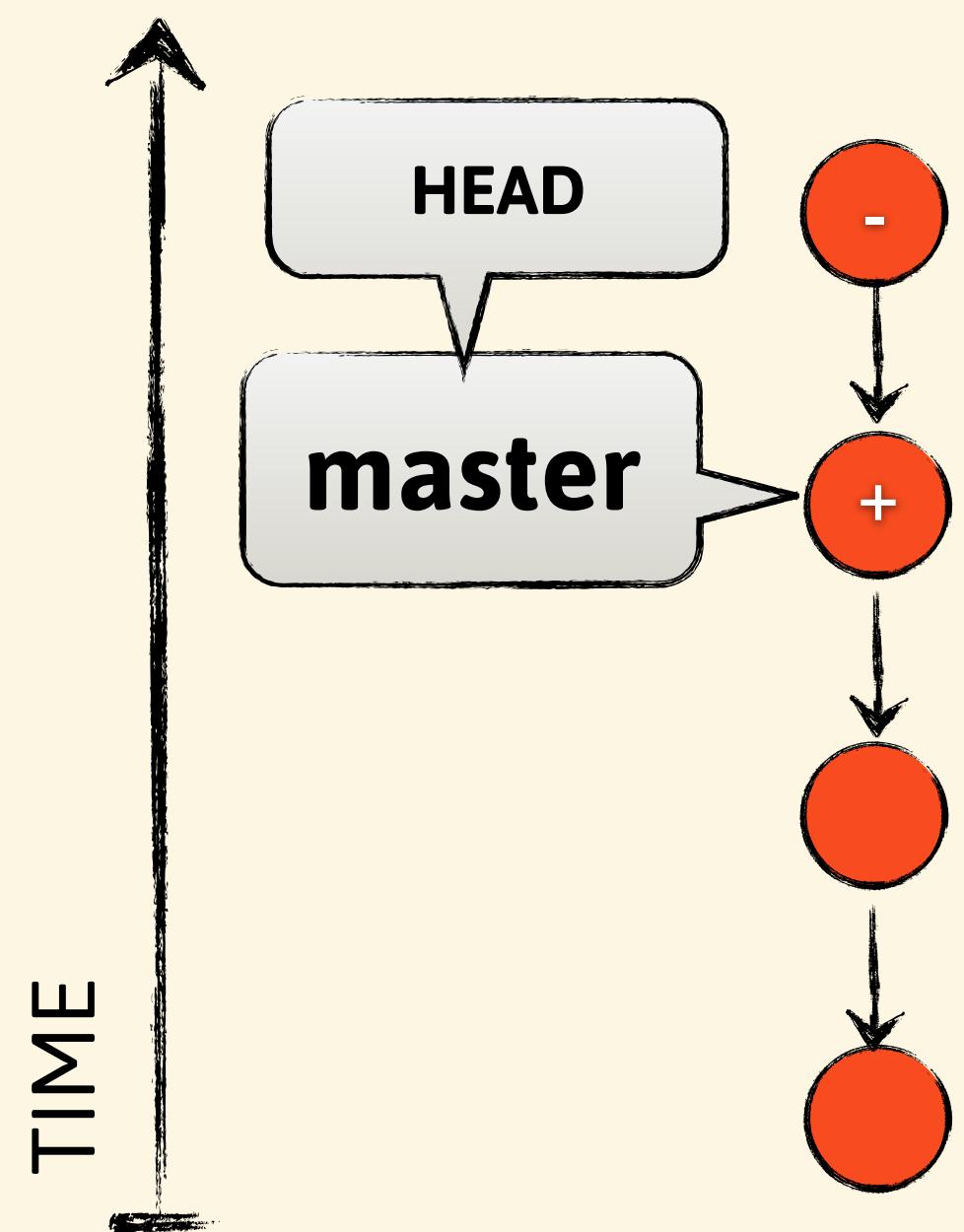


Revert



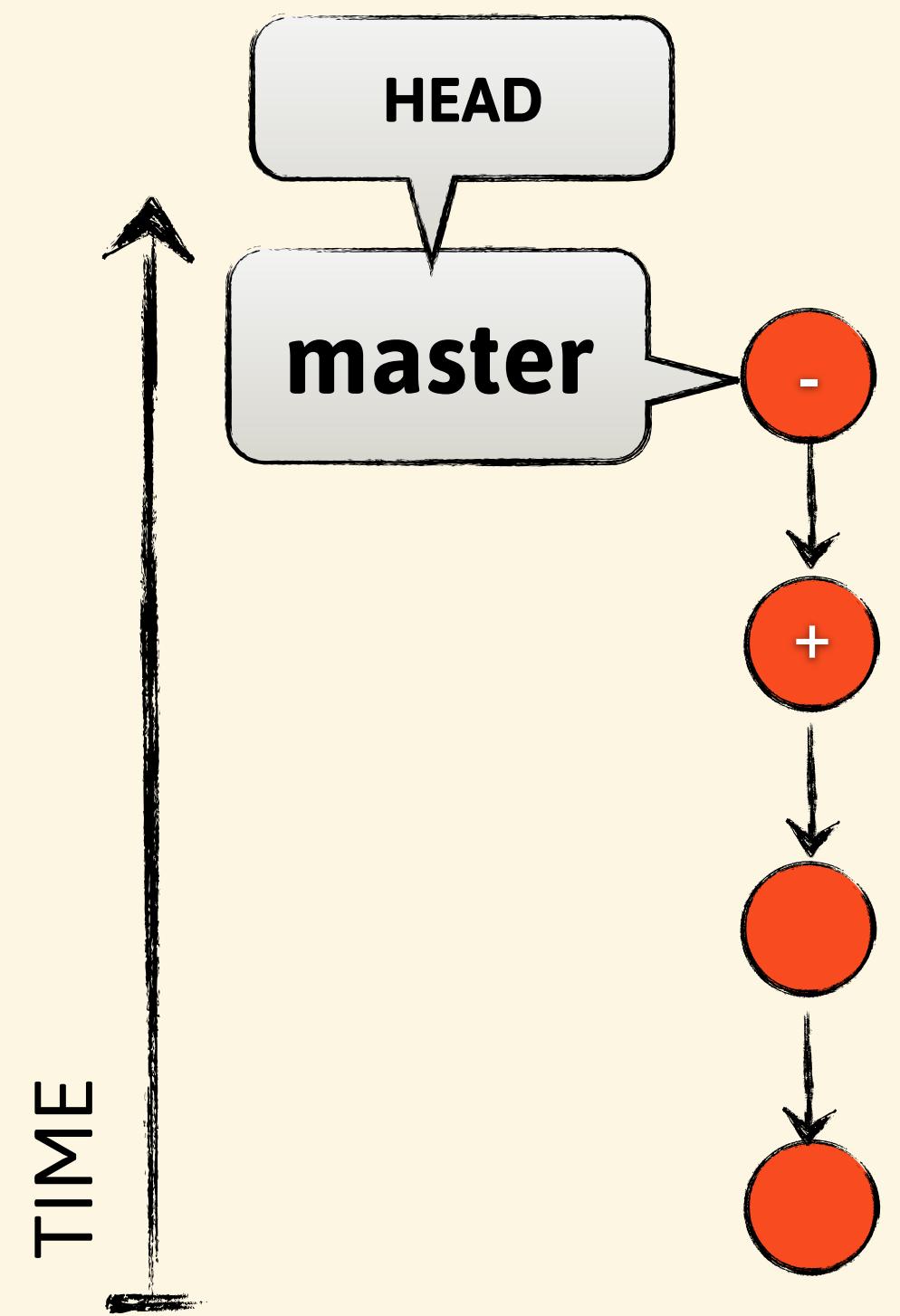
(master) > git revert HEAD

Revert

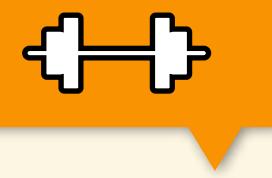


(master) > git revert HEAD

Revert



(master) > git revert HEAD



Exercise

- Perform a "git --no-pager log --oneline" and find a commit
- Perform a "git show <commit-sha>" to see what the delta was
- Perform a "git revert <commit-sha>" followed by a "git --no-pager show HEAD" to see if the delta is the opposite of the original commit



Merge
Happily, forever

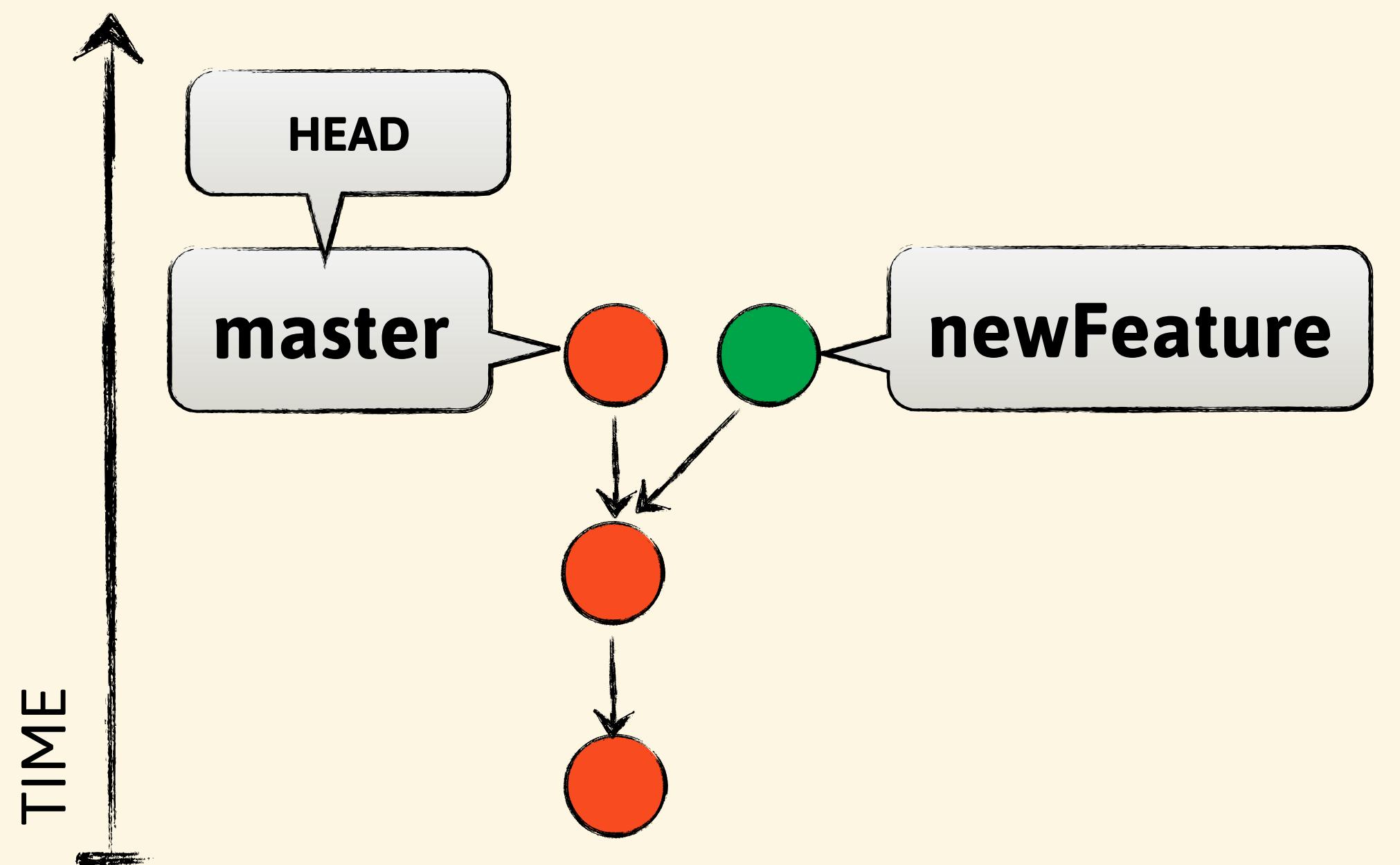
Merge

Joins two or more commits

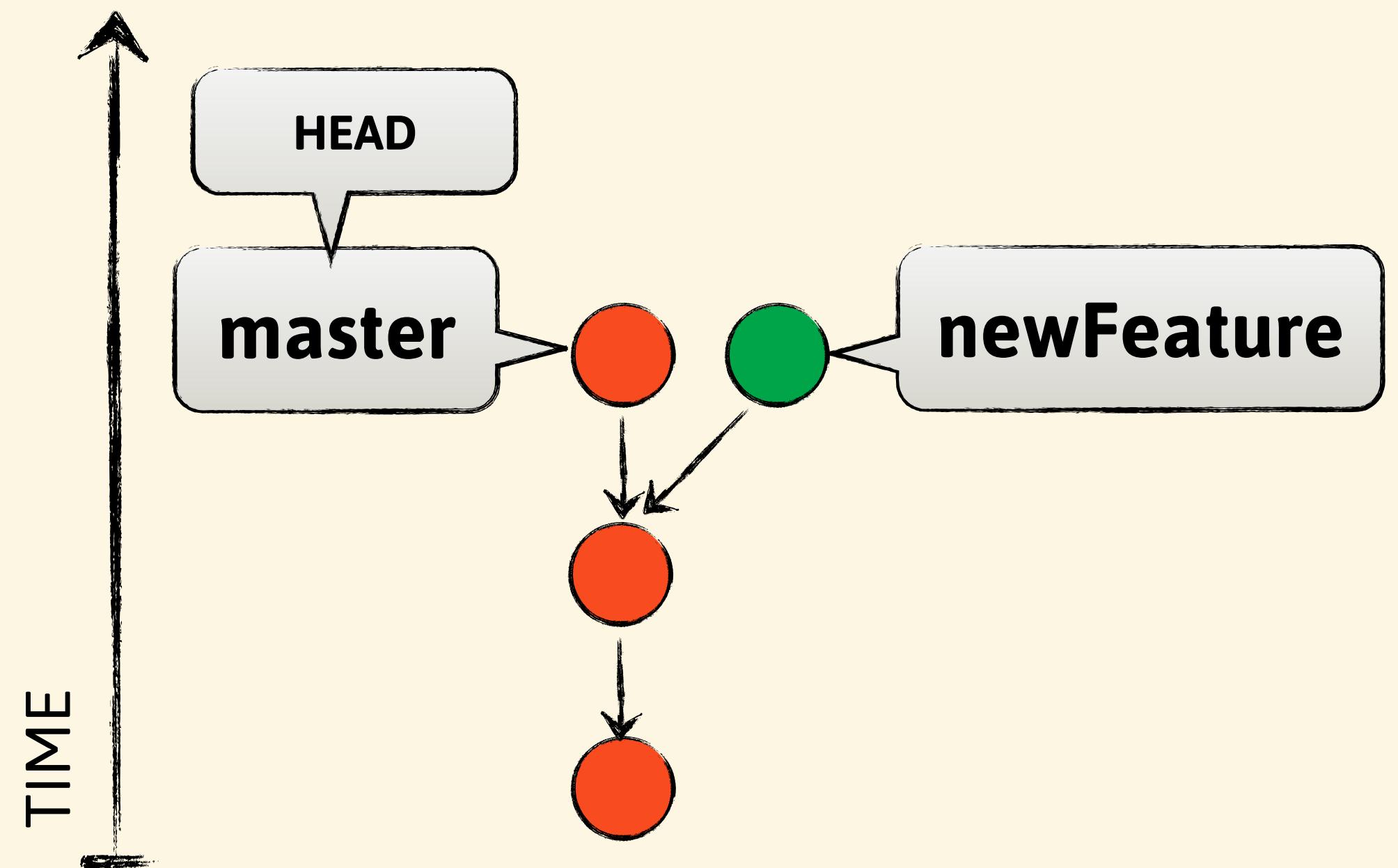
Merge

(May) Create a **child commit**

Merge

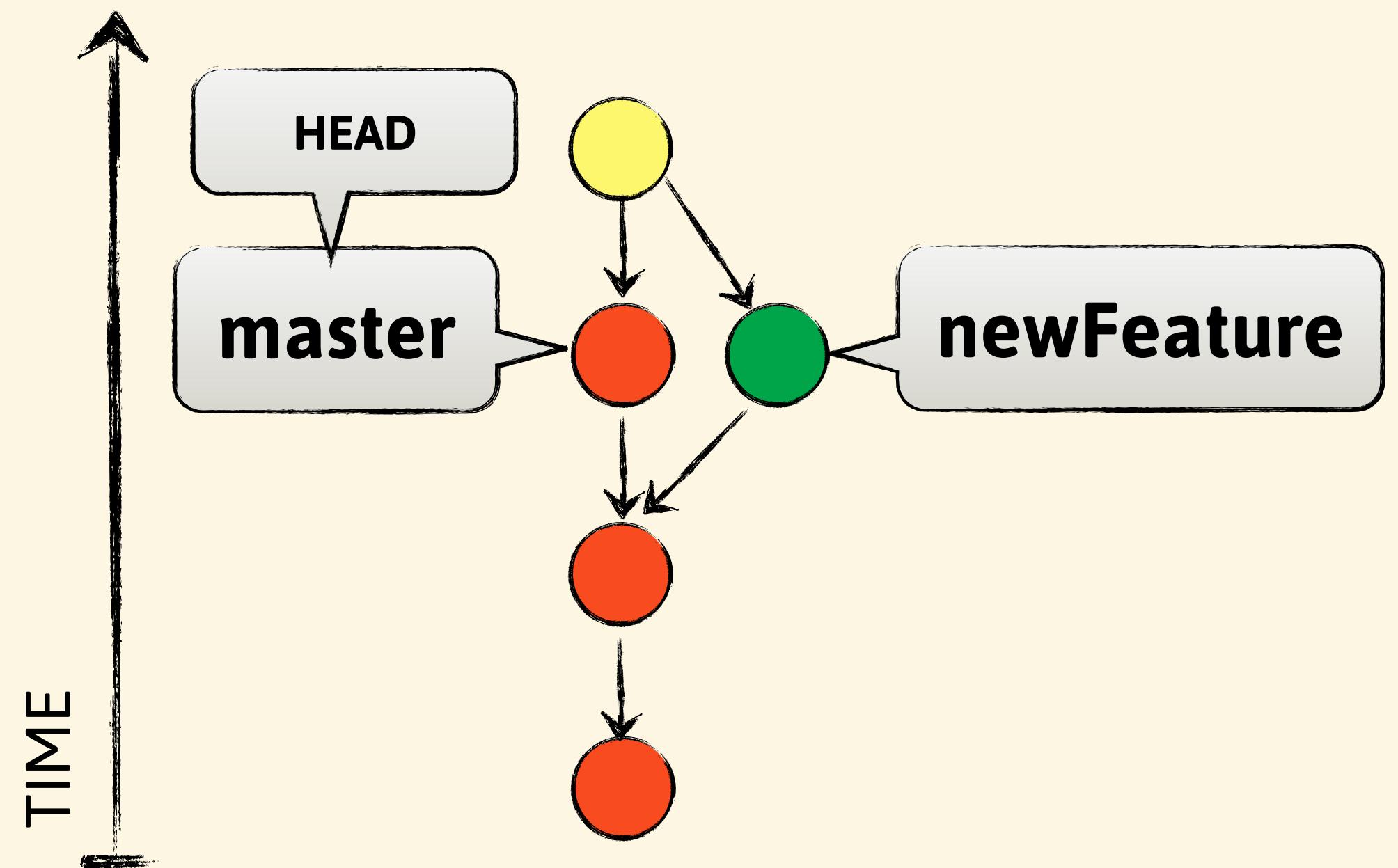


Merge



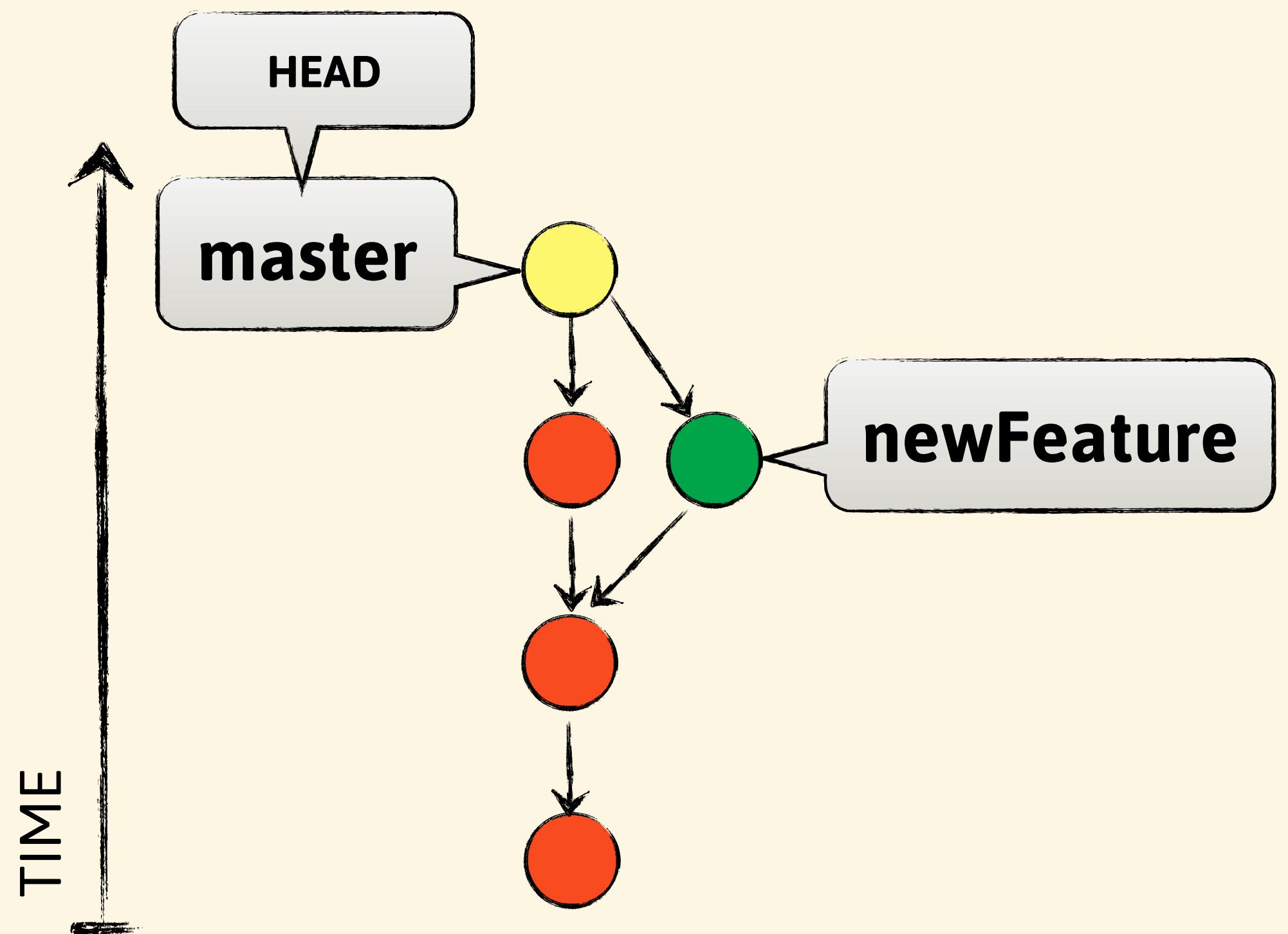
`(master) > git merge newFeature`

Merge



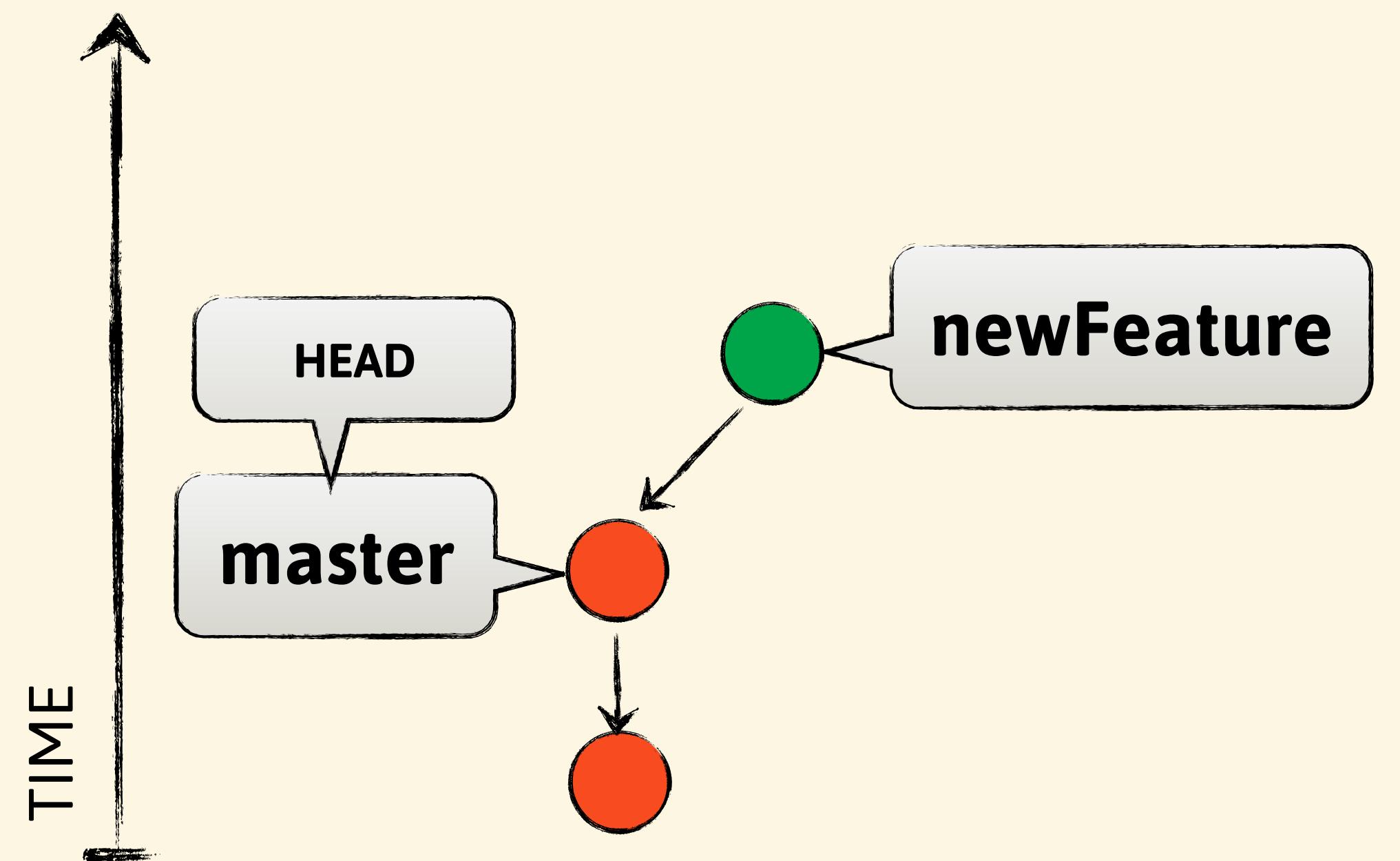
(master) > git merge newFeature

Merge

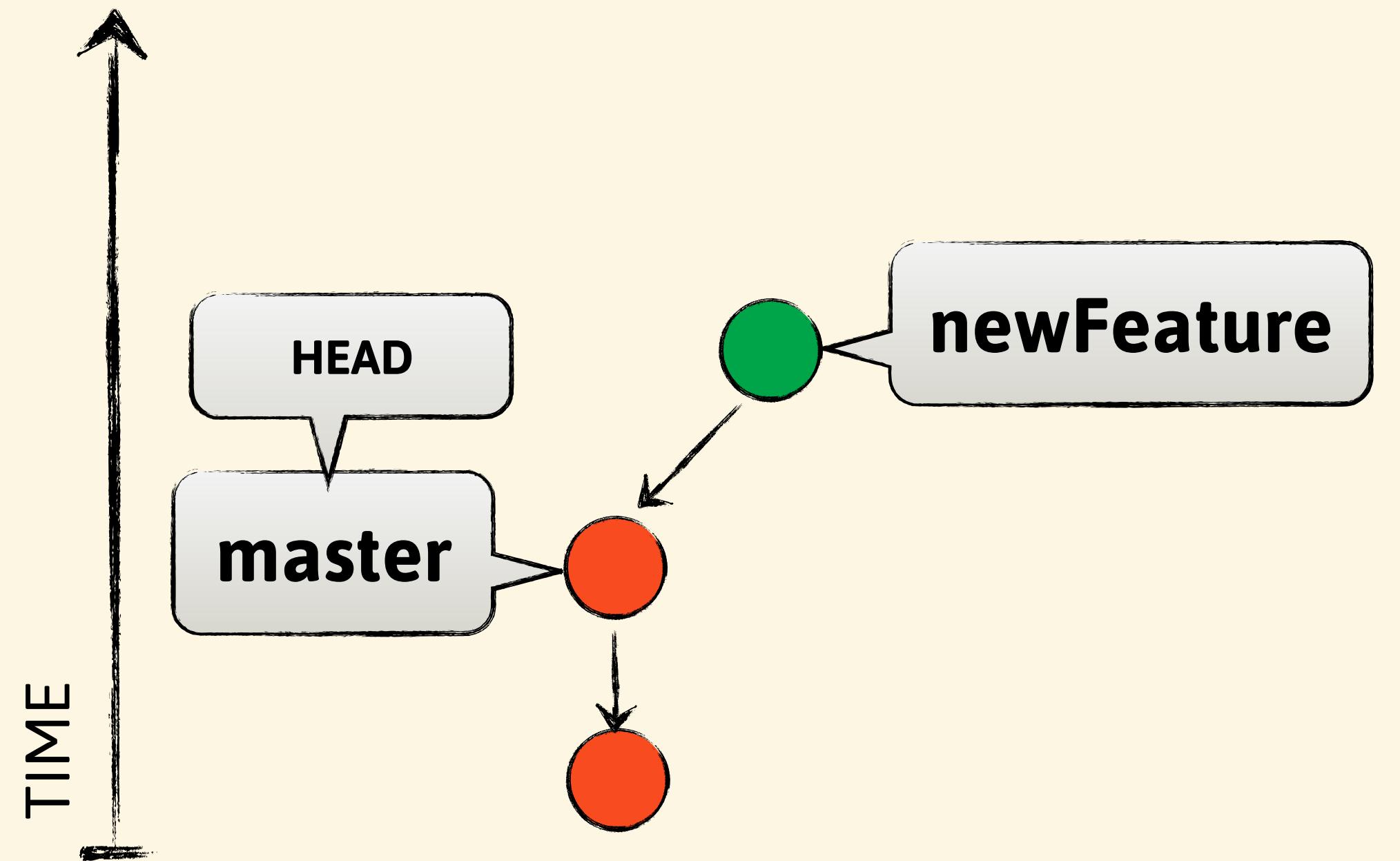


(master) > git merge newFeature

(Fast-forward) Merge

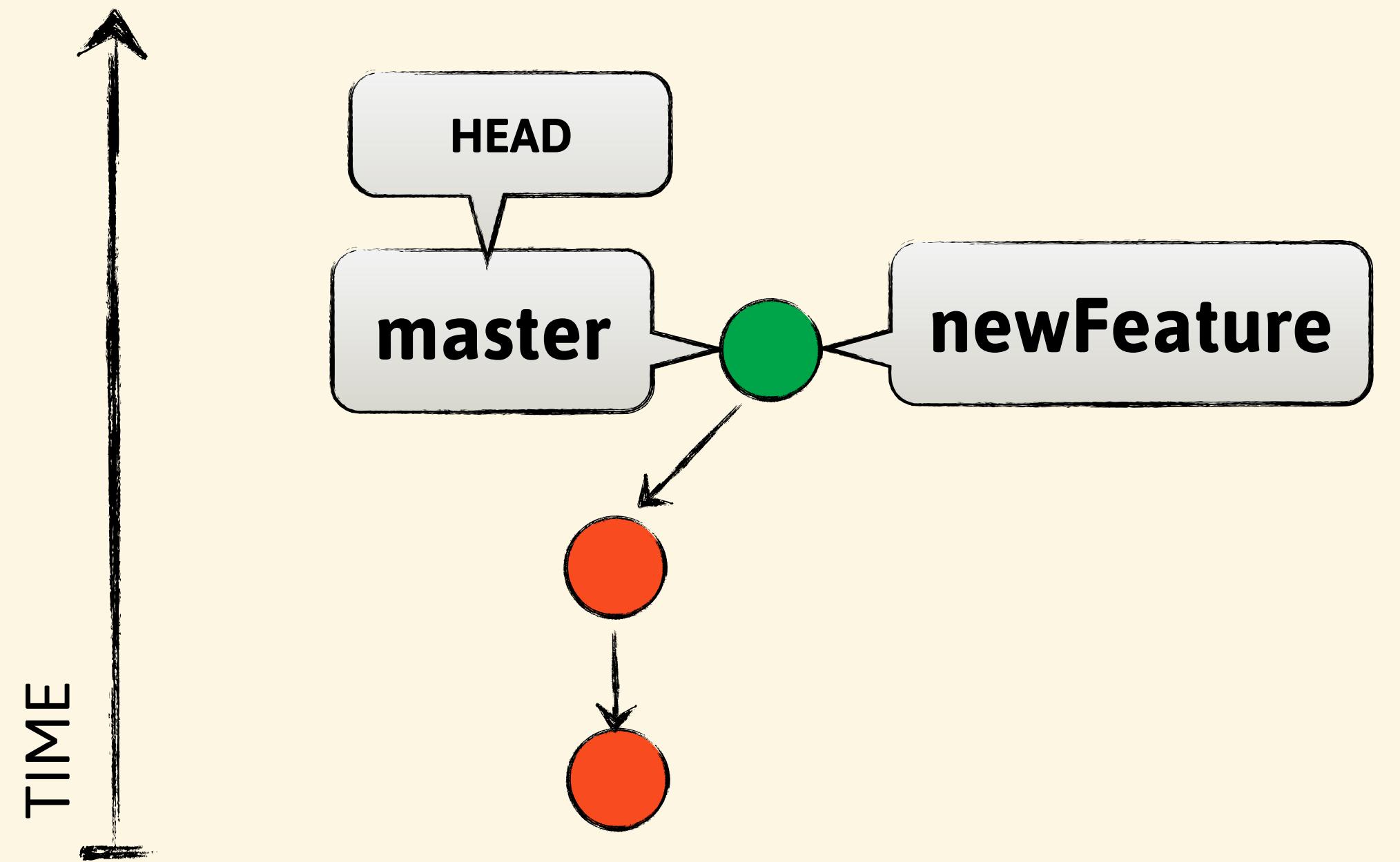


(Fast-forward) Merge



`(master) > git merge newFeature`

(Fast-forward) Merge



`(master) > git merge newFeature`

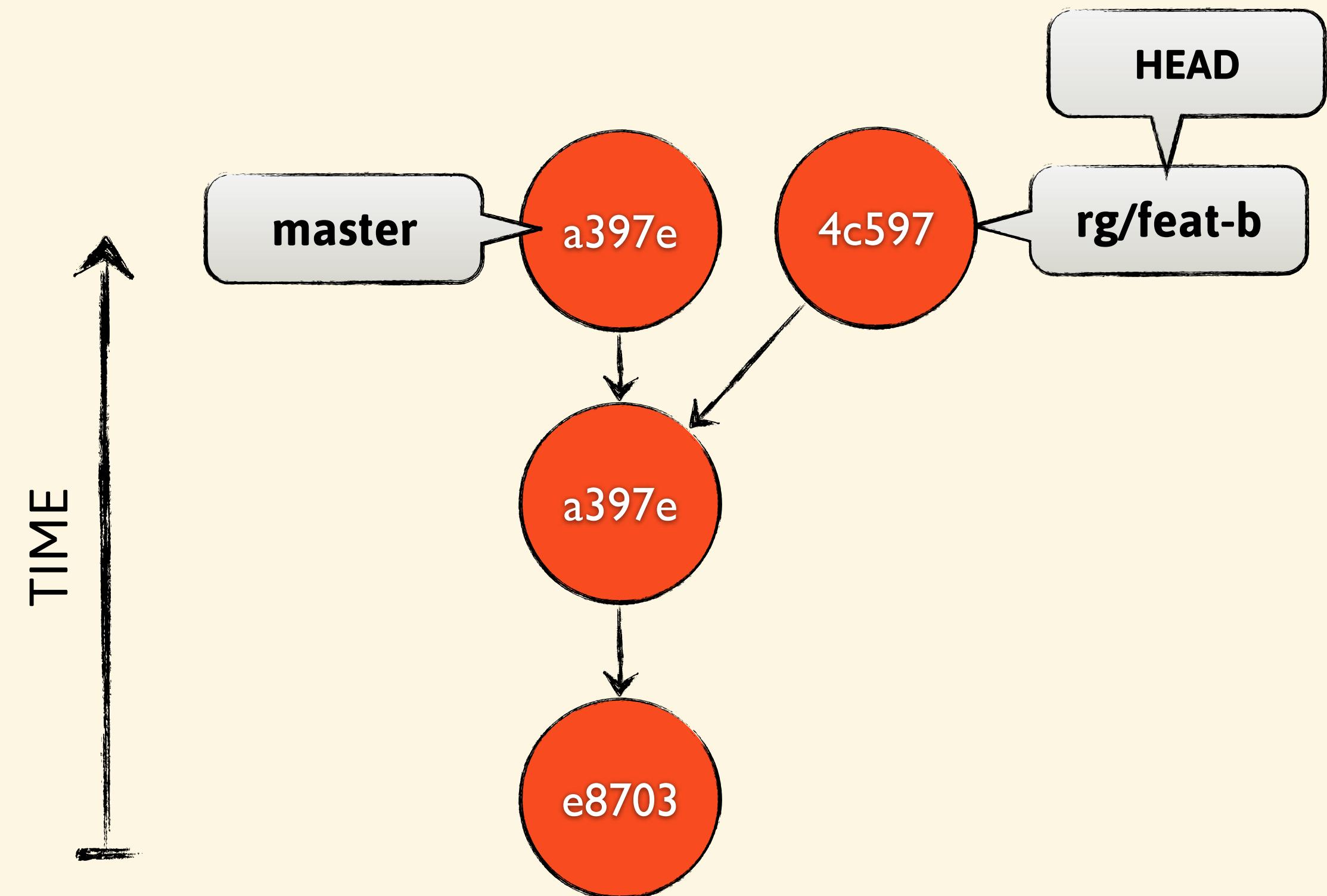
USE MERGE FOR PUBLIC HISTORY

?

Quiz Time!

Suppose your DAG looks like this.
Will "git merge master" be a fast-forward merge? Explain your answer.

- Yes
- No





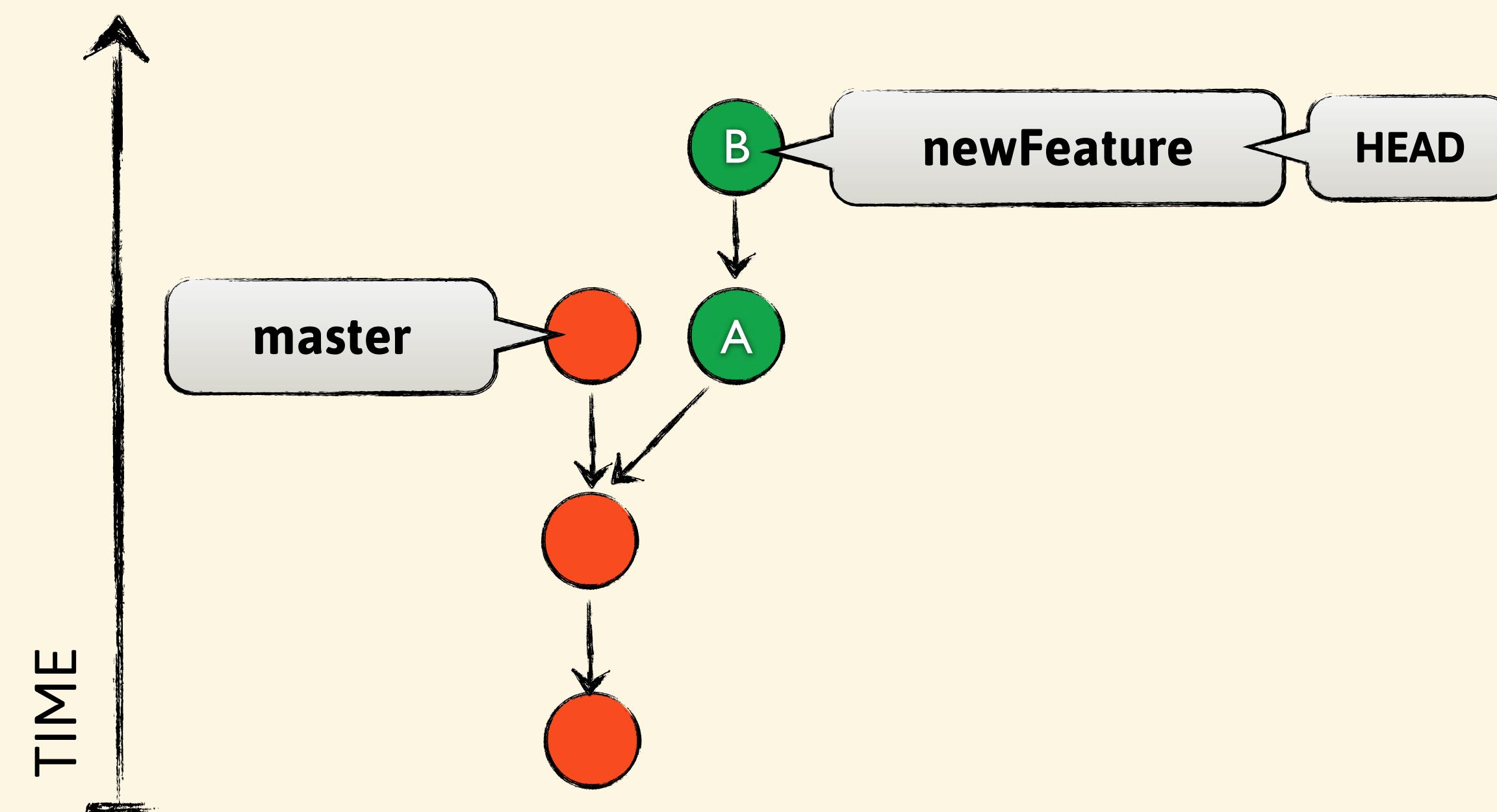
Rebase

The swiss army knife

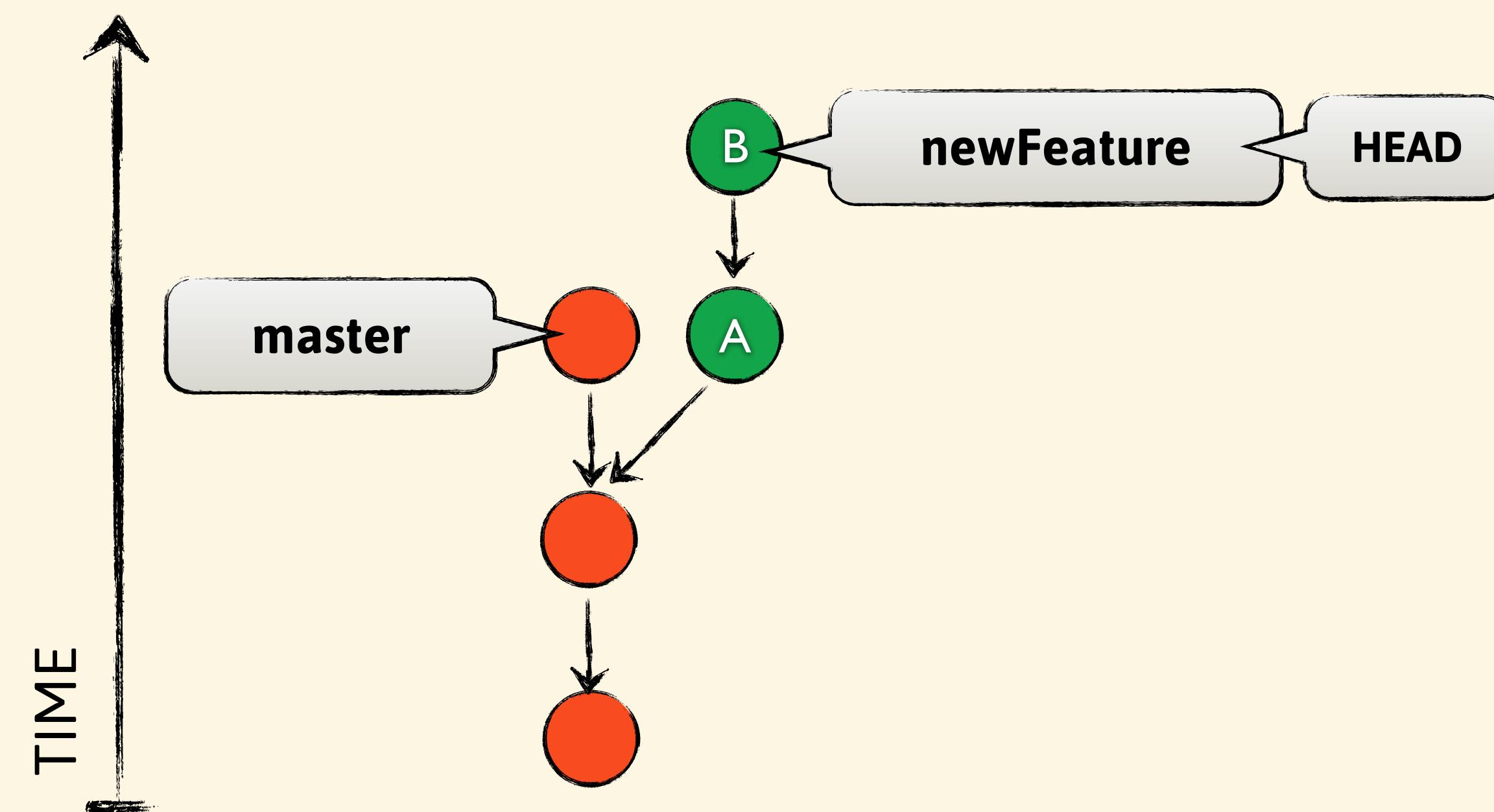
Rebase

Relocates a branch to a **new** parent

Rebase

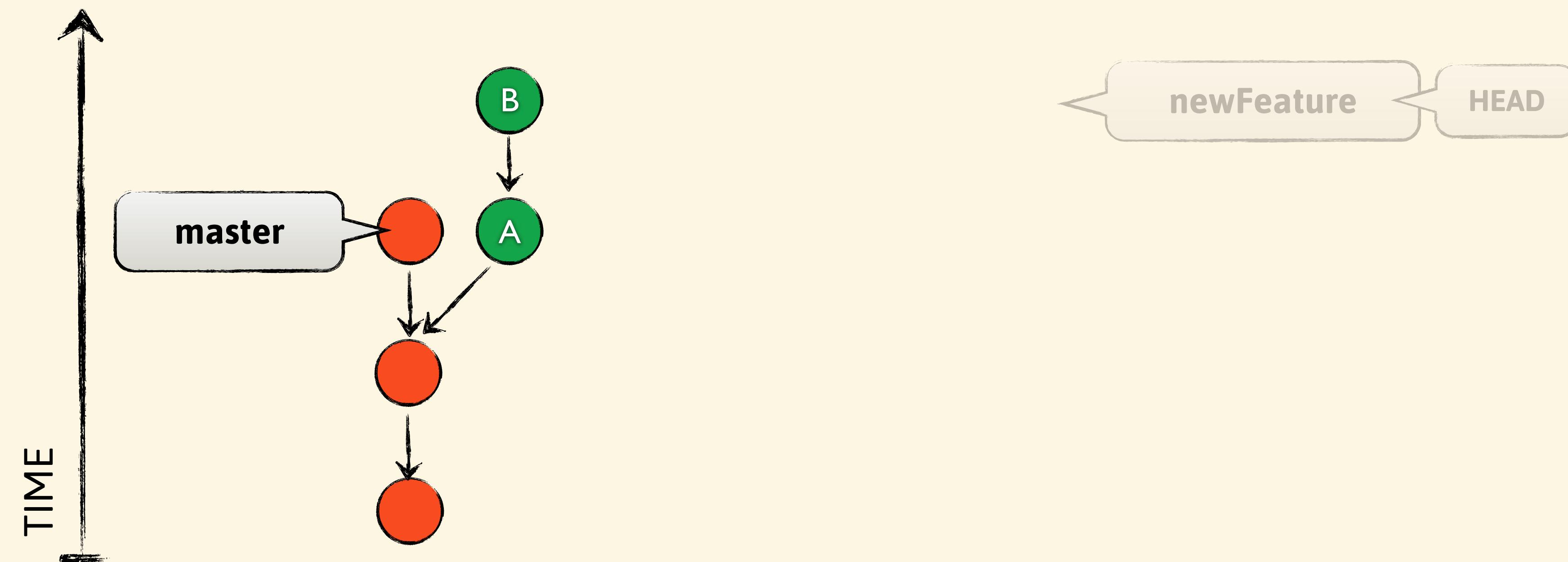


Rebase



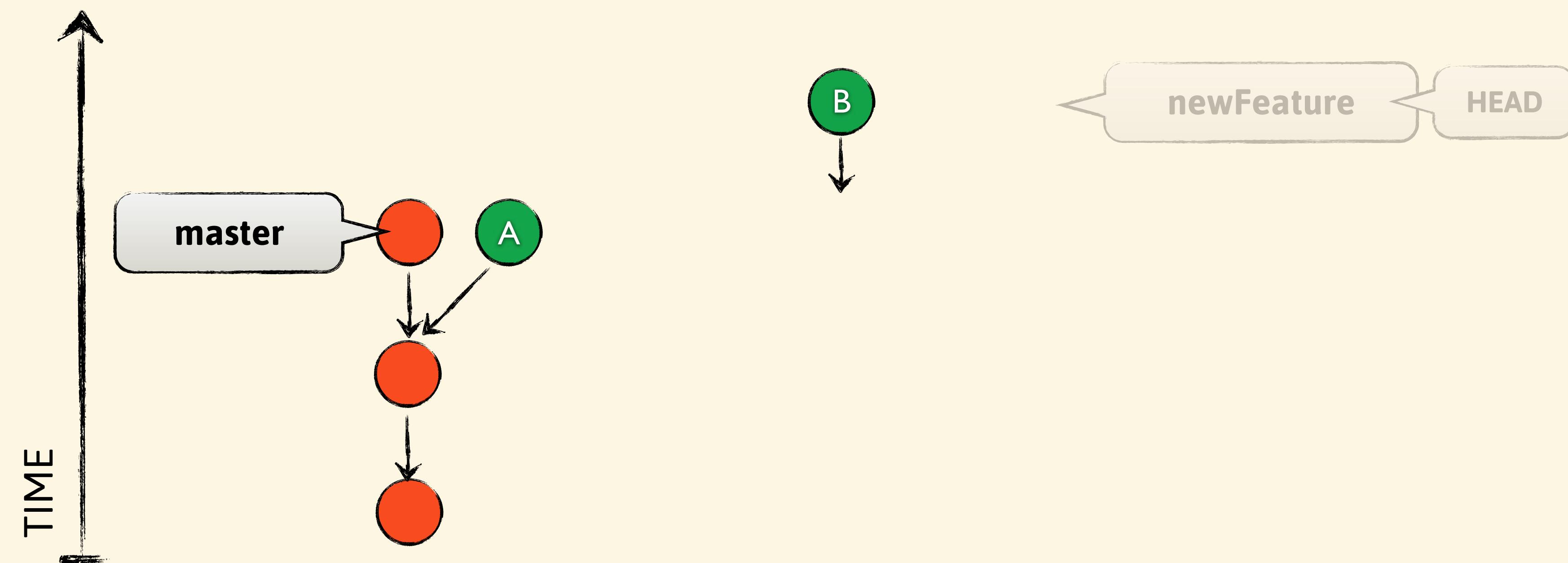
(newFeature) > git rebase master

Rebase



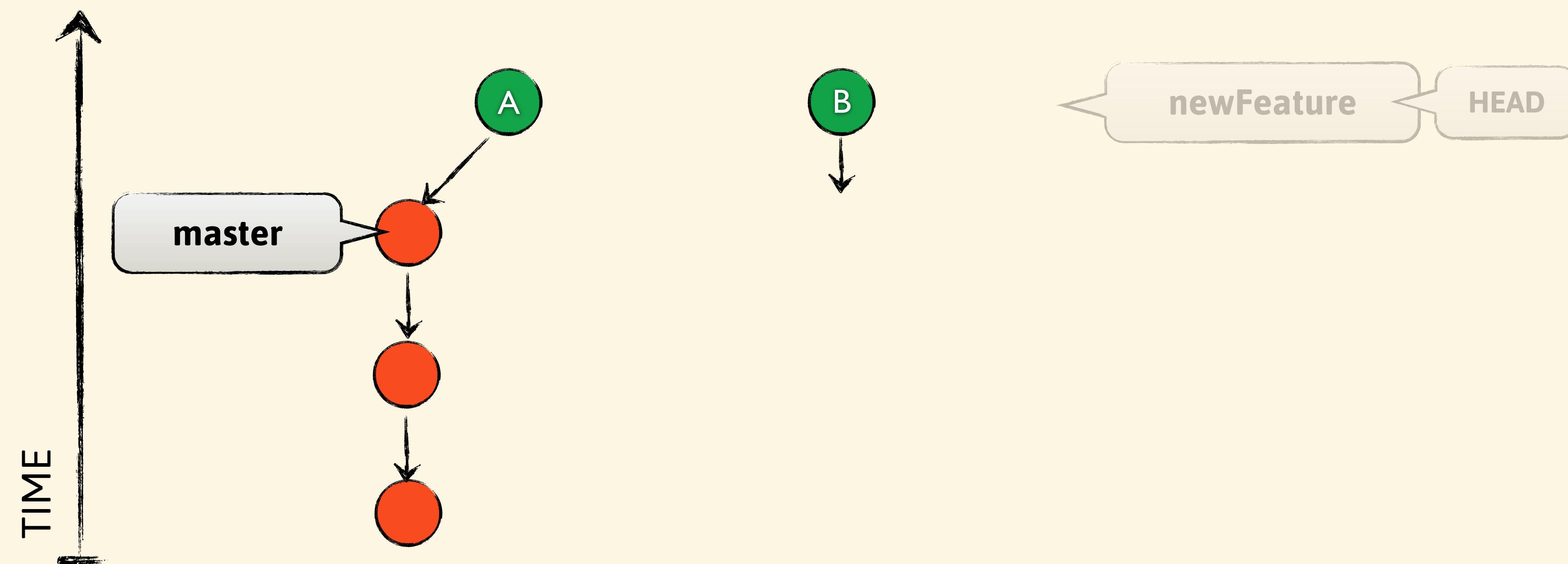
`(newFeature) > git rebase master`

Rebase



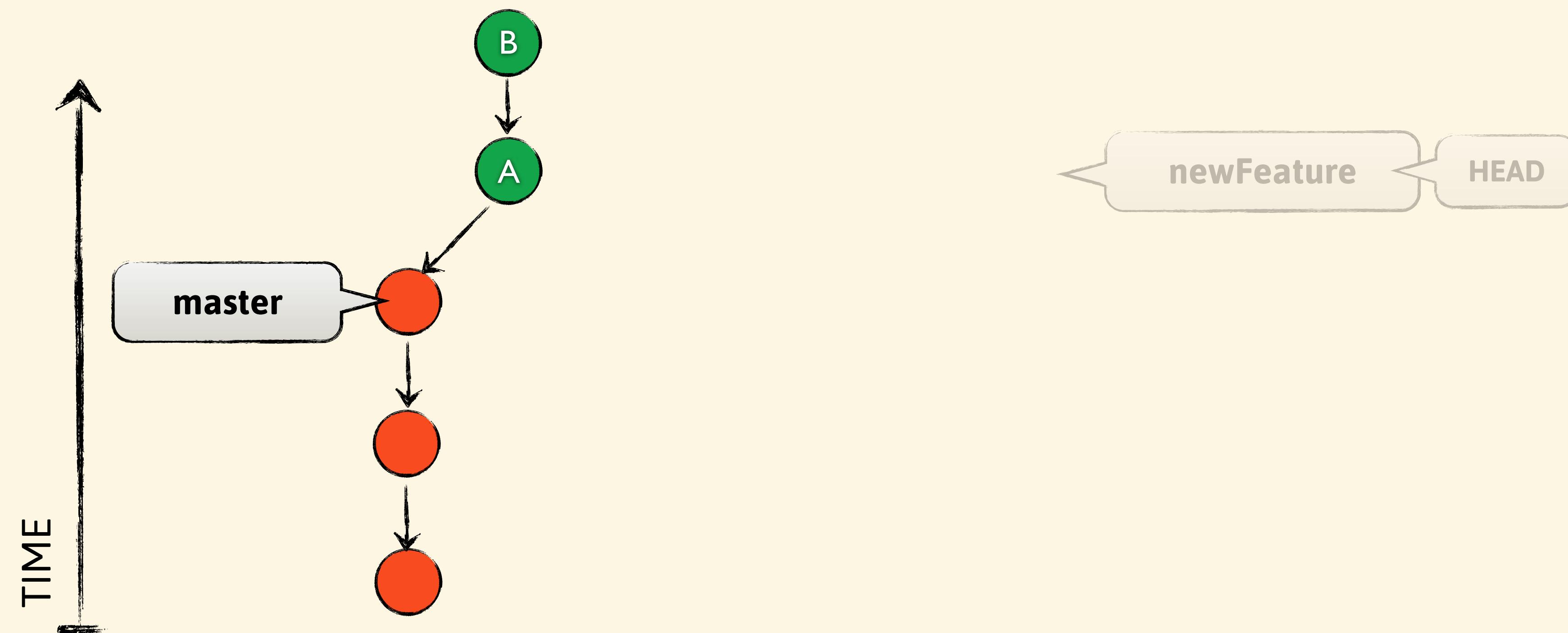
`(newFeature) > git rebase master`

Rebase



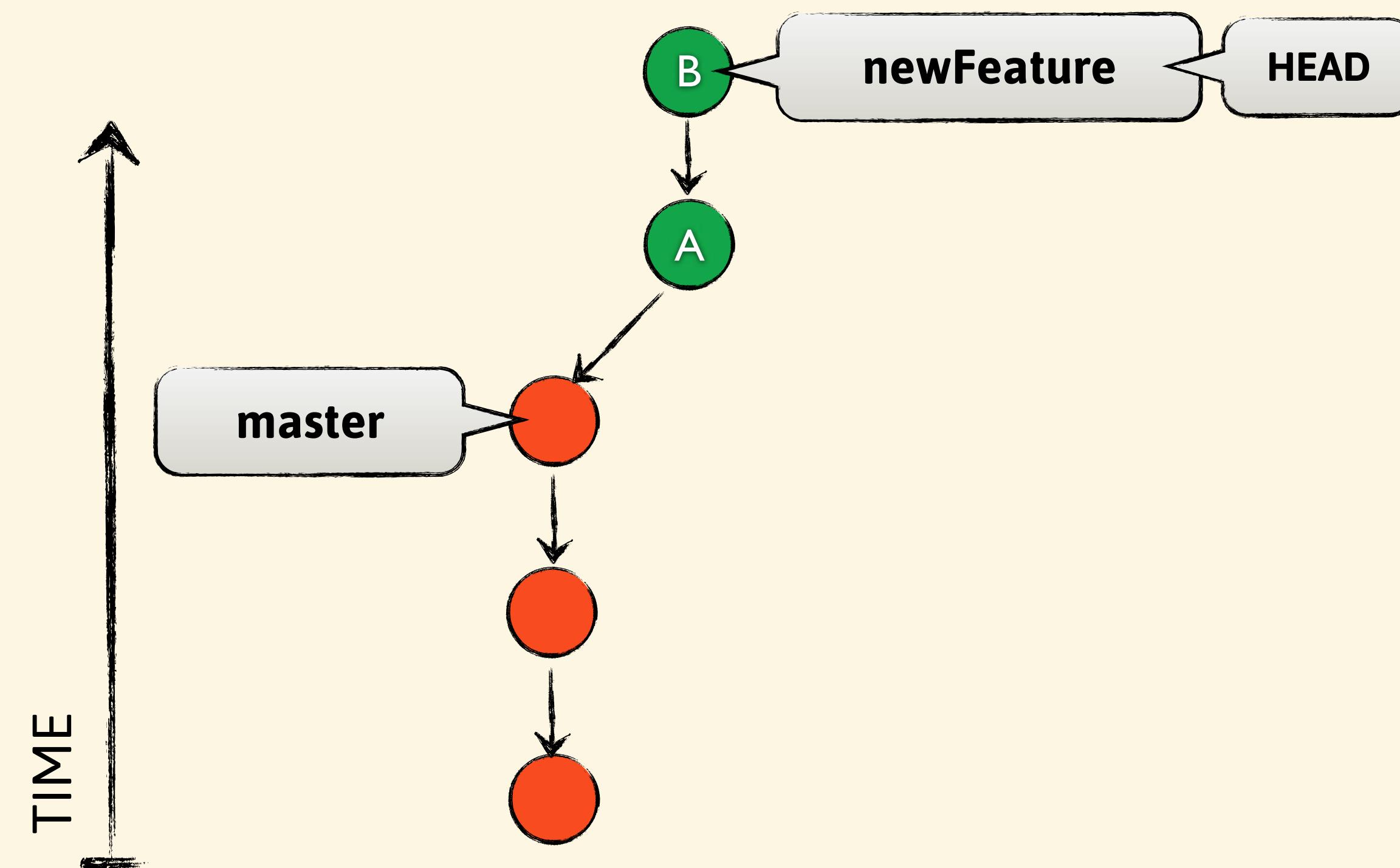
`(newFeature) > git rebase master`

Rebase



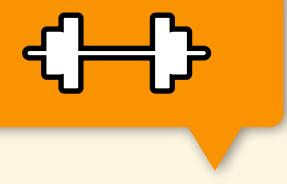
`(newFeature) > git rebase master`

Rebase



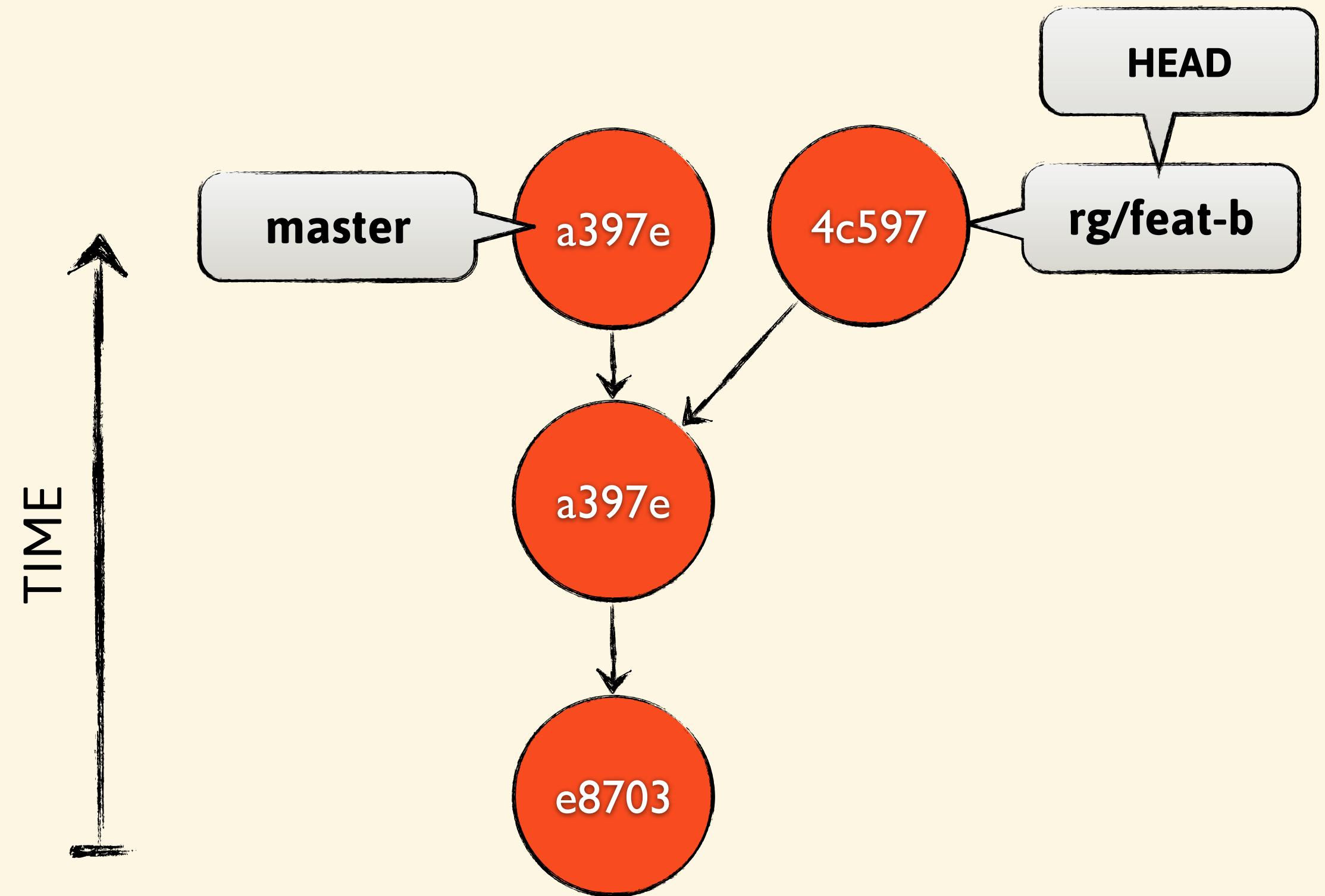
(newFeature) > git rebase master

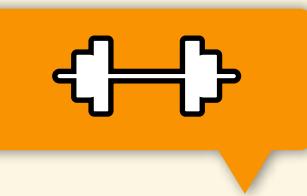
USE REBASE
FOR PRIVATE
COMMITS



Exercise

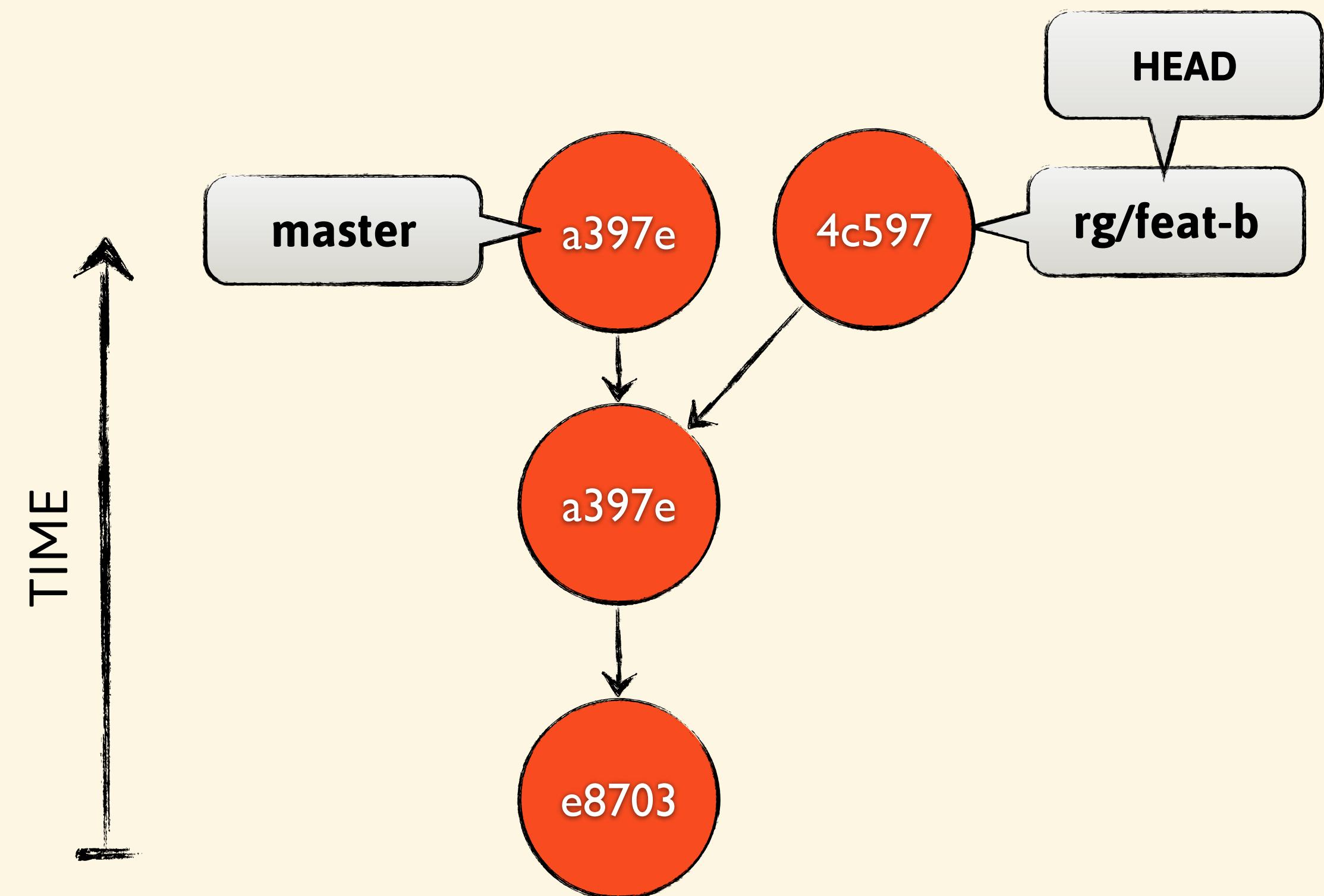
Make it so that your DAG looks like this. Then perform a "git rebase master". Observe "git --no-pager log --oneline -n 10"

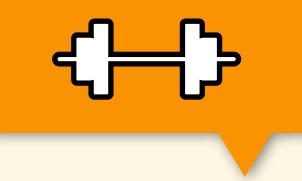




Exercise

Make it so that your DAG looks like this. Then perform a "git rebase master". Observe "git --no-pager log --oneline -n 10"





Exercise

- Switch to any of your feature branches (or create one) - Add one or more commits
- Attempt a "git rebase -i master"
 - Try editing the message of one of your commits
 - See the results of "git --no-pager log --oneline -n 10"
- Hints
 - Git will stop the rebase at the commit you are editing. You can use "git commit --amend" to edit the commit message
 - If you get in a bad state you can use "git rebase --abort"

KNOW THE
RULES

Hygiene
Commit, and automations

"commit messages to me are almost as important as the code change itself

- Linus Torvalds

1786586747 (**origin/g3**) fix(core): Refresh transplanted views at insertion point only (#35968)
45c09416ed refactor(ngcc): move `PathMappings` to separate file to avoid circular dependency (#36626)
4779c4b94a fix(ngcc): handle `ENOMEM` errors in worker processes (#36626)
793cb328de fix(ngcc): give up re-spawning crashed worker process after 3 attempts (#36626)
966598cda7 fix(ngcc): support recovering when a worker process crashes (#36626)
772ccf0d9f feat(ngcc): support reverting a file written by `FileWriter` (#36626)
ff6e93163f refactor(ngcc): keep track of transformed files per task (#36626)
dff5129661 refactor(ngcc): notify master process about transformed files before writing (#36626)
e367593a26 refactor(ngcc): support running callback before writing transformed files (#36626)
16039d837e refactor(ngcc): rename `TaskQueue#markTaskCompleted()` to `markAsCompleted()` (#36626)
4665c35453 feat(ngcc): support marking an in-progress task as unprocessed (#36626)

```
<type>: <subject>
<BLANK LINE>
<body>
<BLANK LINE>
<footer>
```

```
<type>: <short summary>
    └─> Summary in present tense. Not capitalized. No period at the end.
    └─> Commit Type: build|ci|docs|feat|fix|perf|refactor|style|test
```

10.0.0-next.4 (2020-04-29)

Bug Fixes

- **compiler:** normalize line endings in ICU expansions ([#36741](#)) ([70dd27f](#)), closes [#36725](#)
- **core:** attempt to recover from user errors during creation ([#36381](#)) ([3d82aa7](#)), closes [#31221](#)
- **core:** handle synthetic props in Directive host bindings correctly ([#35568](#)) ([f27deea](#)), closes [#35501](#)
- **language-service:** disable update the `[@angular](https://github.com/angular)/core` module ([#36783](#)) ([dd049ca](#))
- **localize:** include legacy ids when describing messages ([#36761](#)) ([47f9867](#))
- **ngcc:** recognize enum declarations emitted in JavaScript ([#36550](#)) ([89c5890](#)), closes [#35584](#)

Features

- **router:** allow CanLoad guard to return UrlTree ([#36610](#)) ([00e6cb1](#)), closes [#26521](#) [#28306](#)

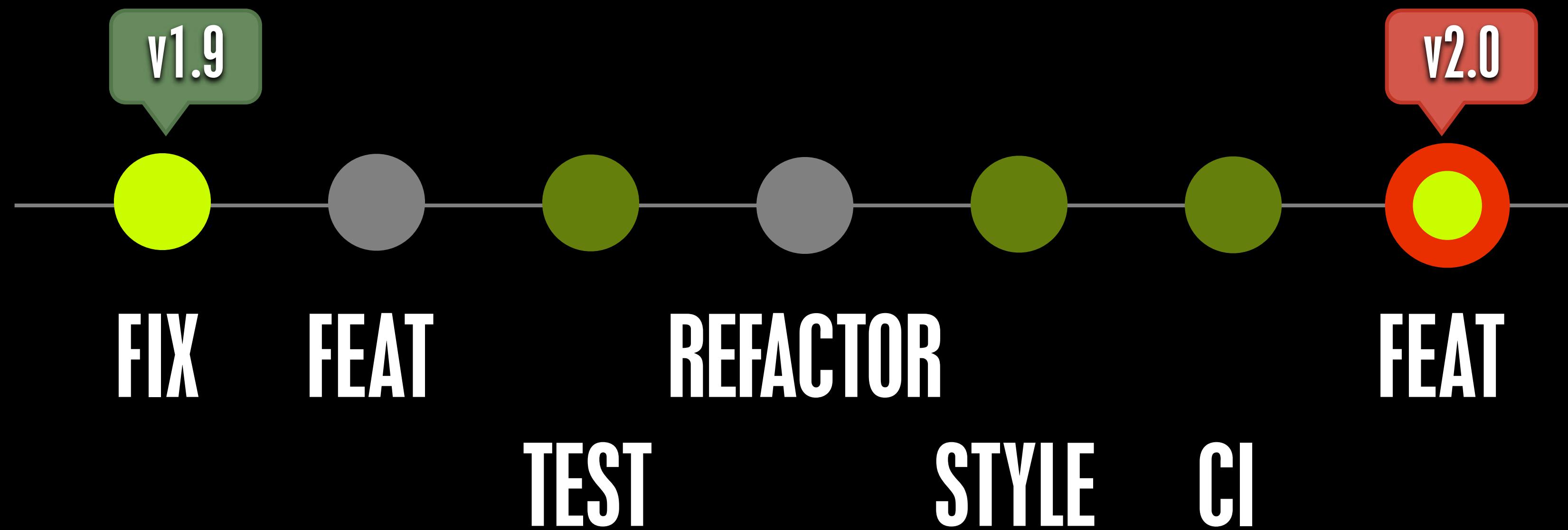
9.1.4 (2020-04-29)

Bug Fixes

- **core:** attempt to recover from user errors during creation ([#36381](#)) ([d743331](#)), closes [#31221](#)
- **core:** handle synthetic props in Directive host bindings correctly ([#35568](#)) ([0f389fa](#)), closes [#35501](#)
- **language-service:** disable update the `[@angular](https://github.com/angular)/core` module ([#36783](#)) ([d3a77ea](#))
- **localize:** include legacy ids when describing messages ([#36761](#)) ([aa94cd5](#))
- **ngcc:** recognize enum declarations emitted in JavaScript ([#36550](#)) ([c440165](#)), closes [#35584](#)

10.0.0-next.3 (2020-04-22)

GIT BISECT



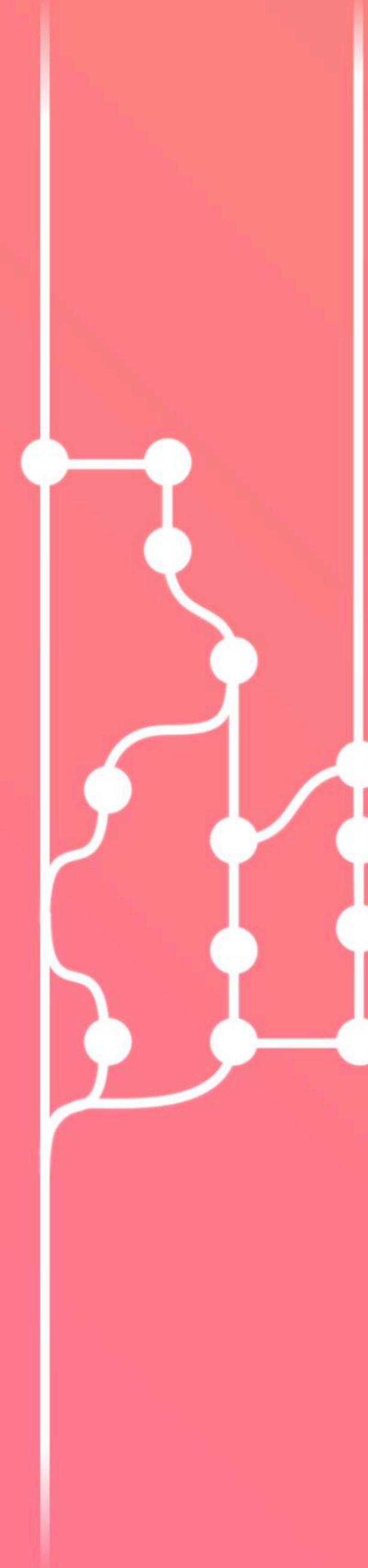
Conventional Commits

A specification for adding human and machine readable meaning to commit messages

[Quick Summary](#)

[Full Specification](#)

[Contribute](#)

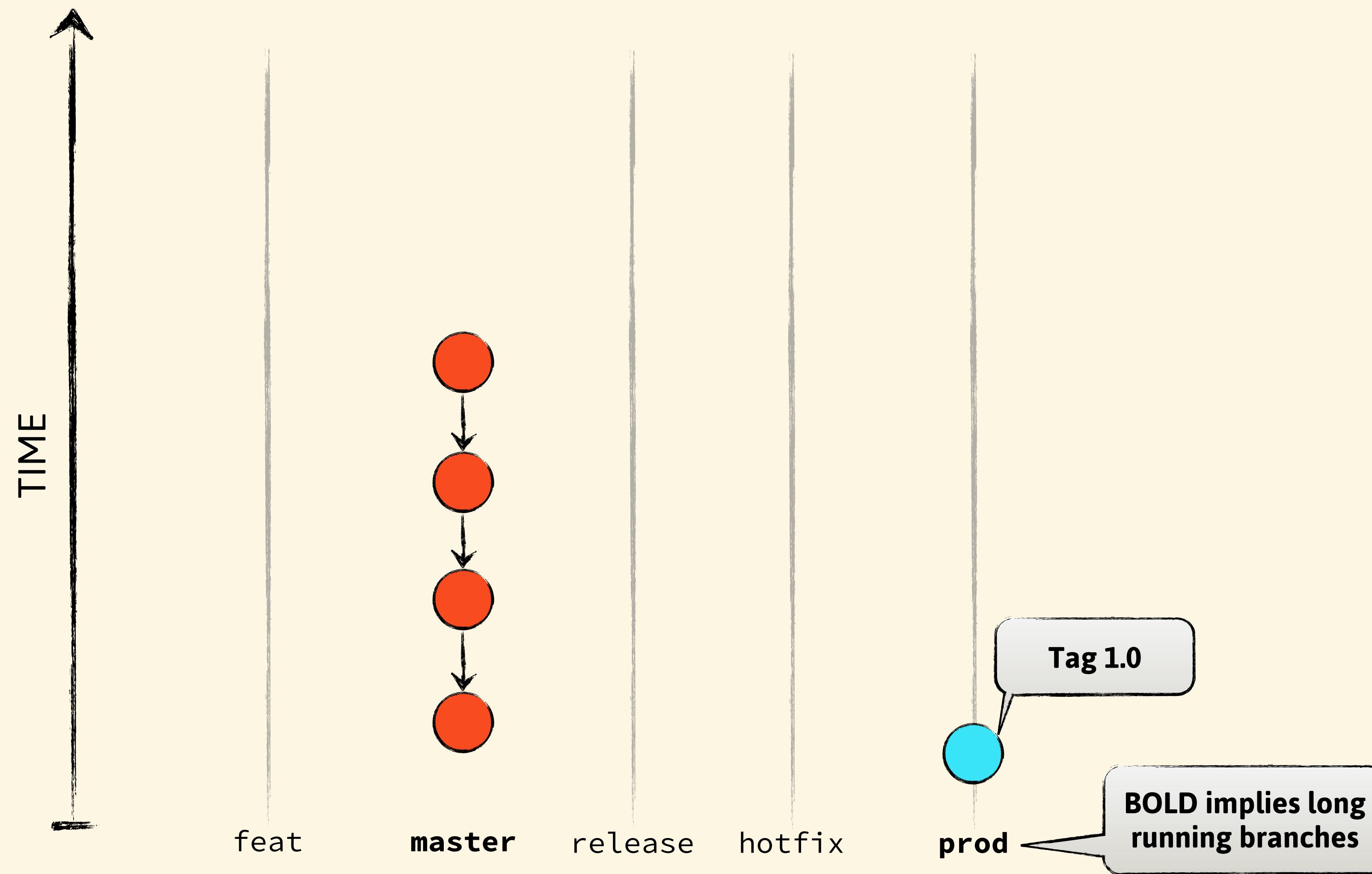




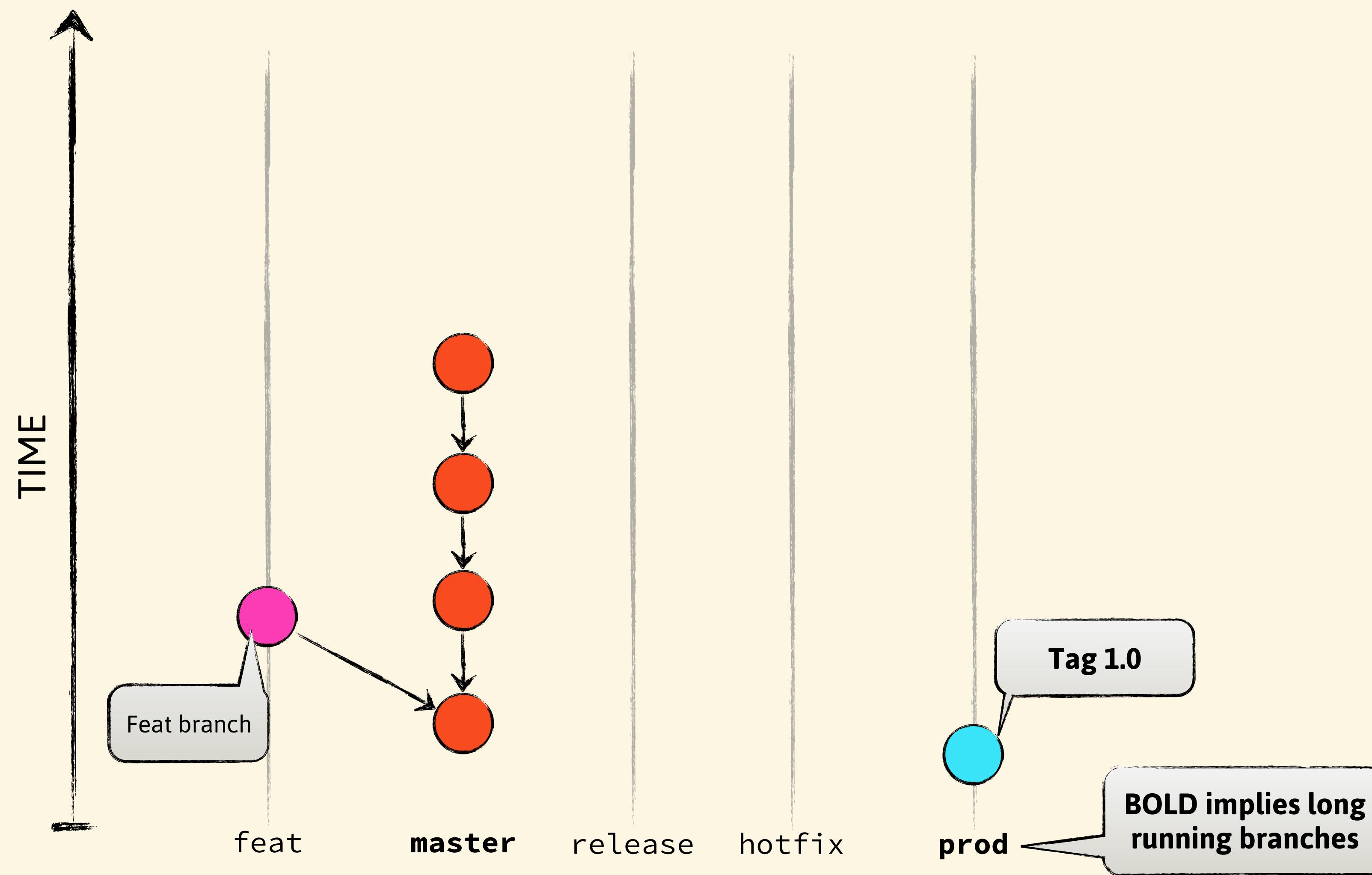
Workflows

Strategies for your team

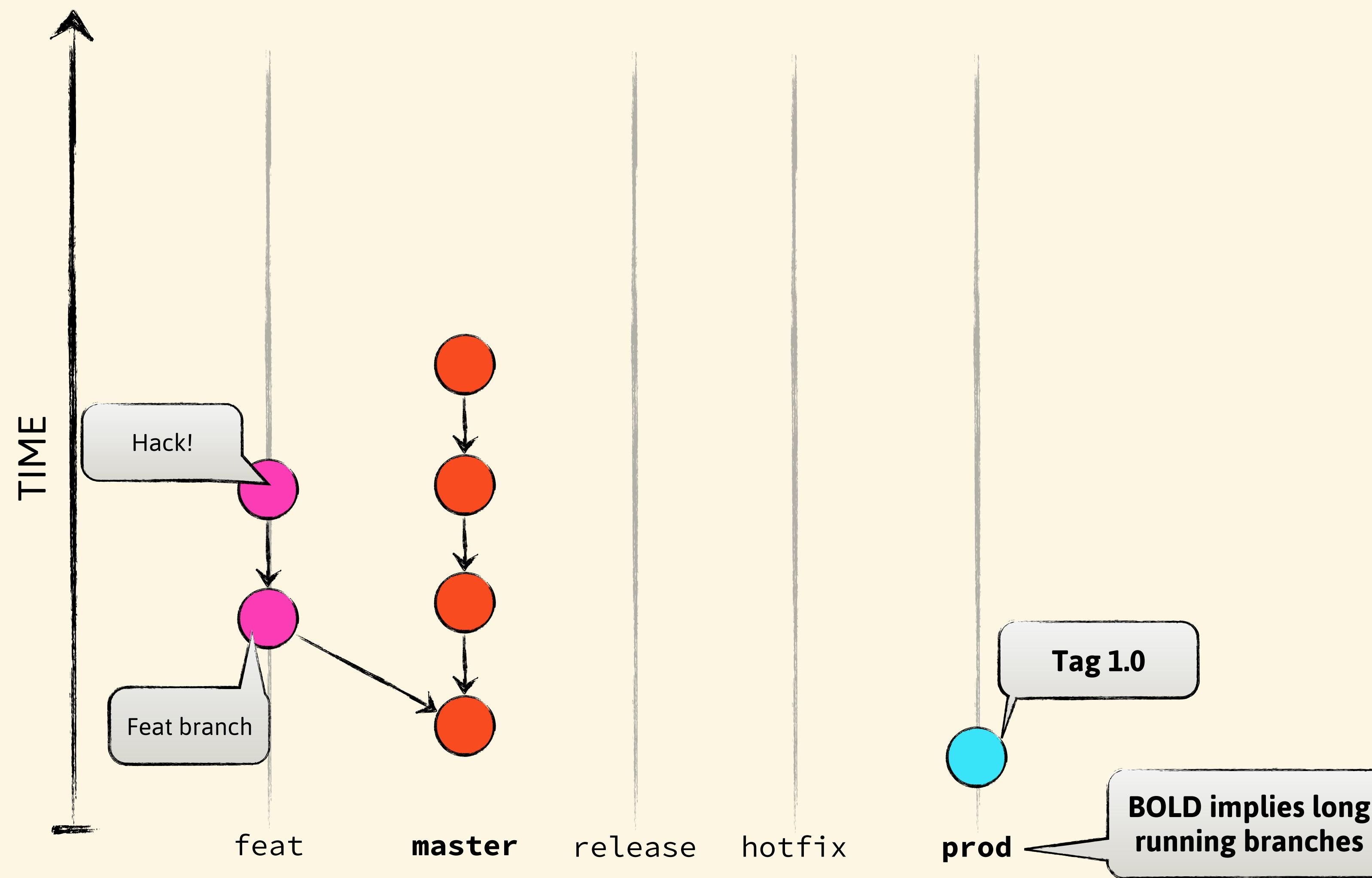
Gitflow



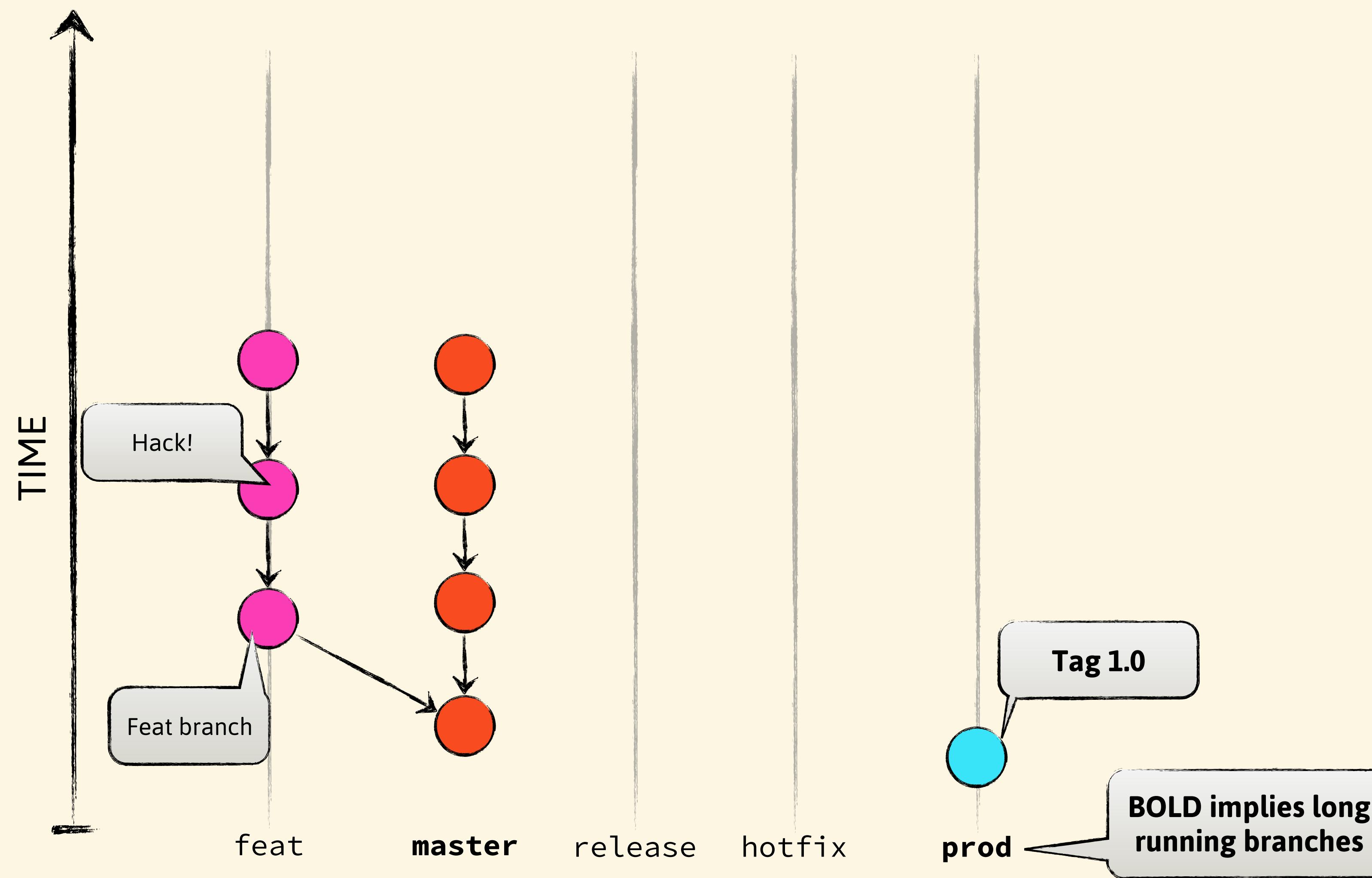
Gitflow



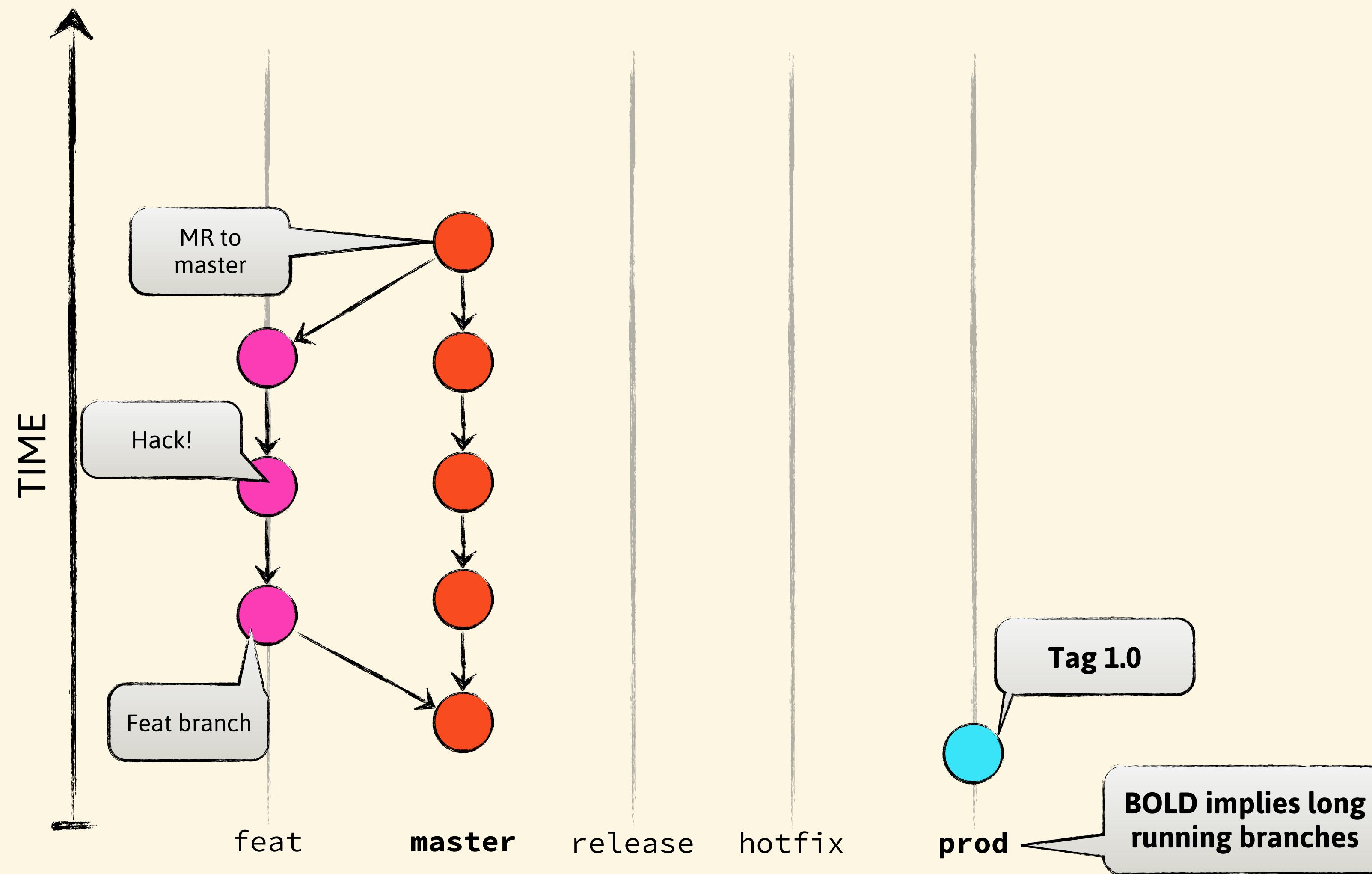
Gitflow



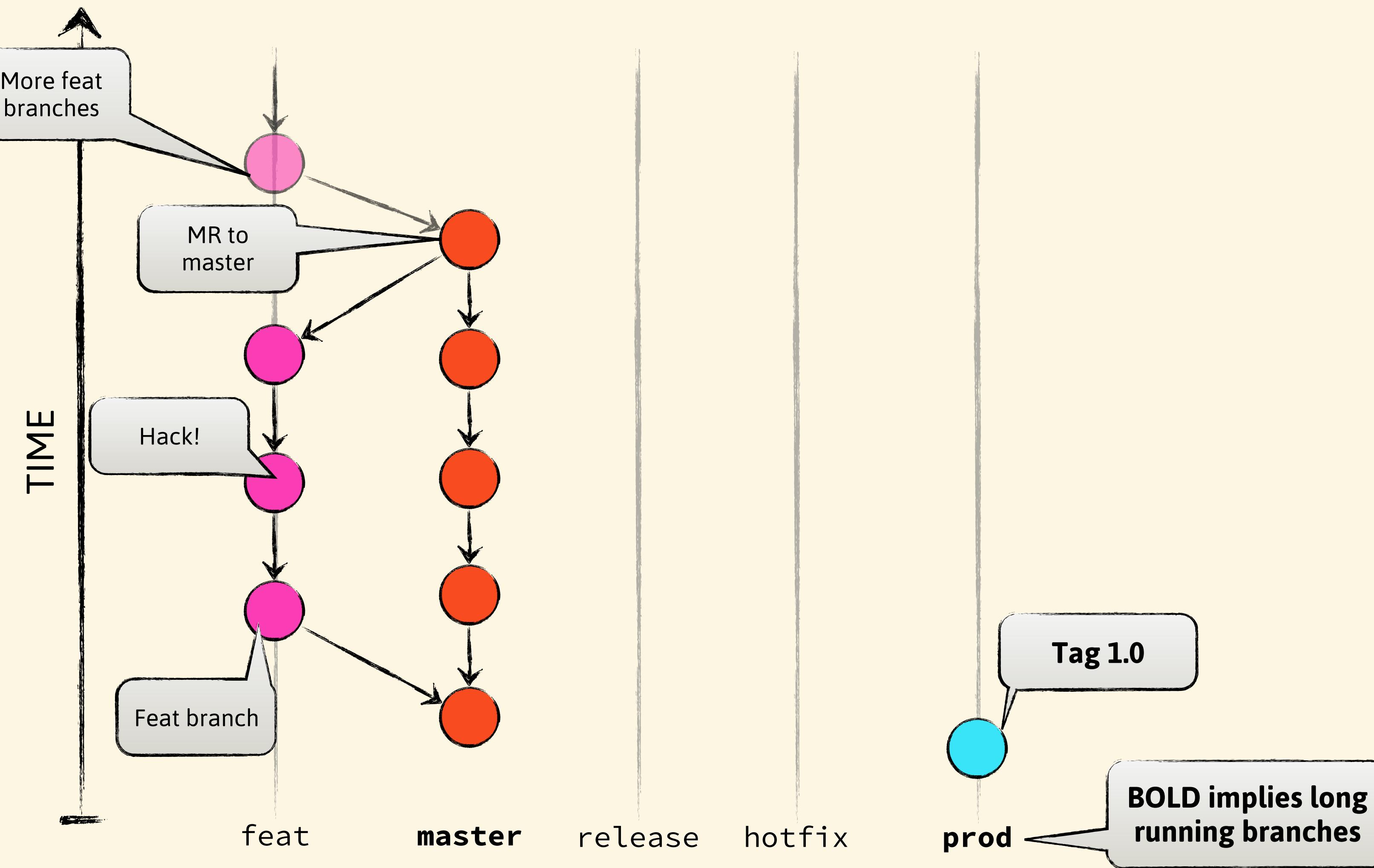
Gitflow



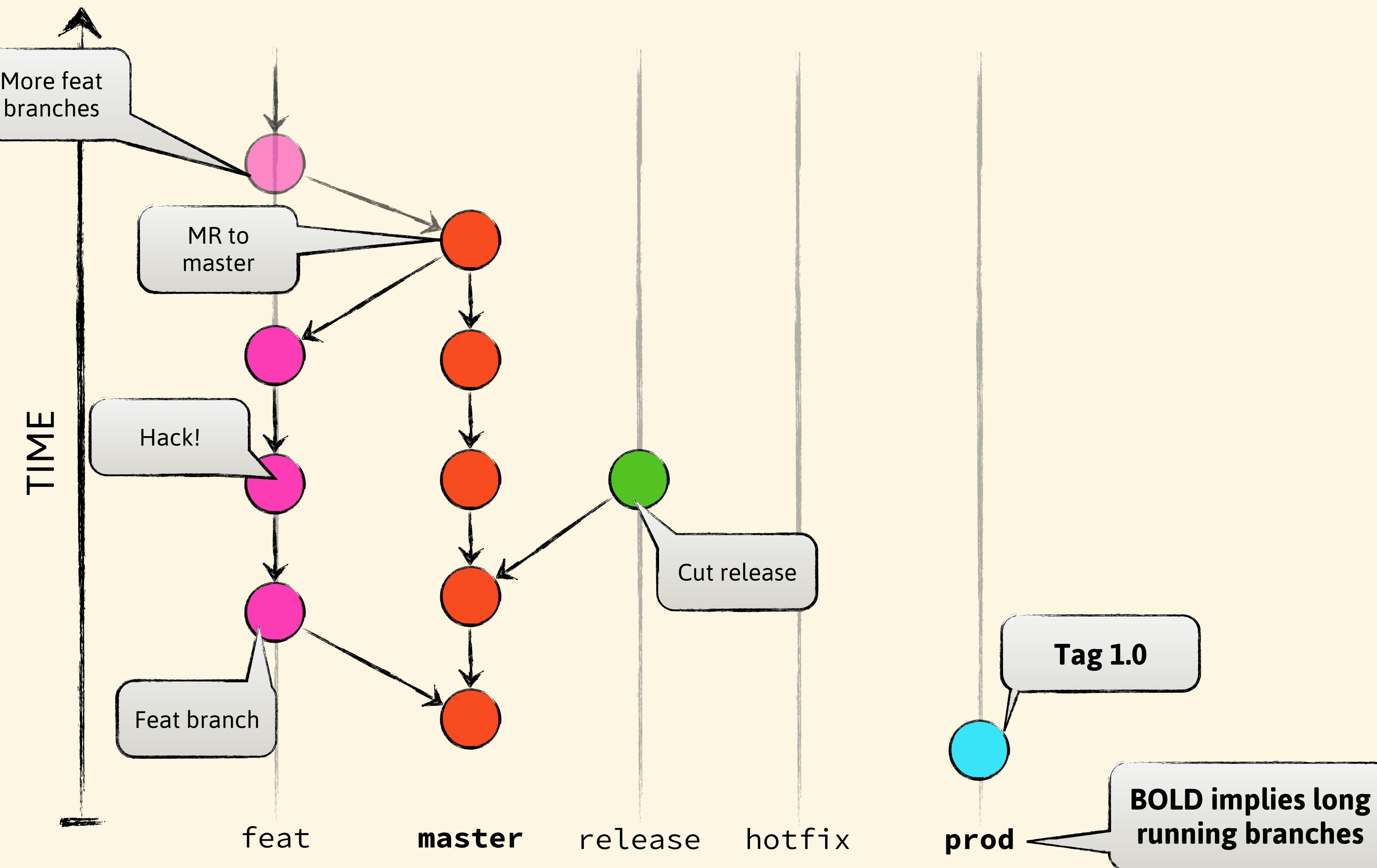
Gitflow



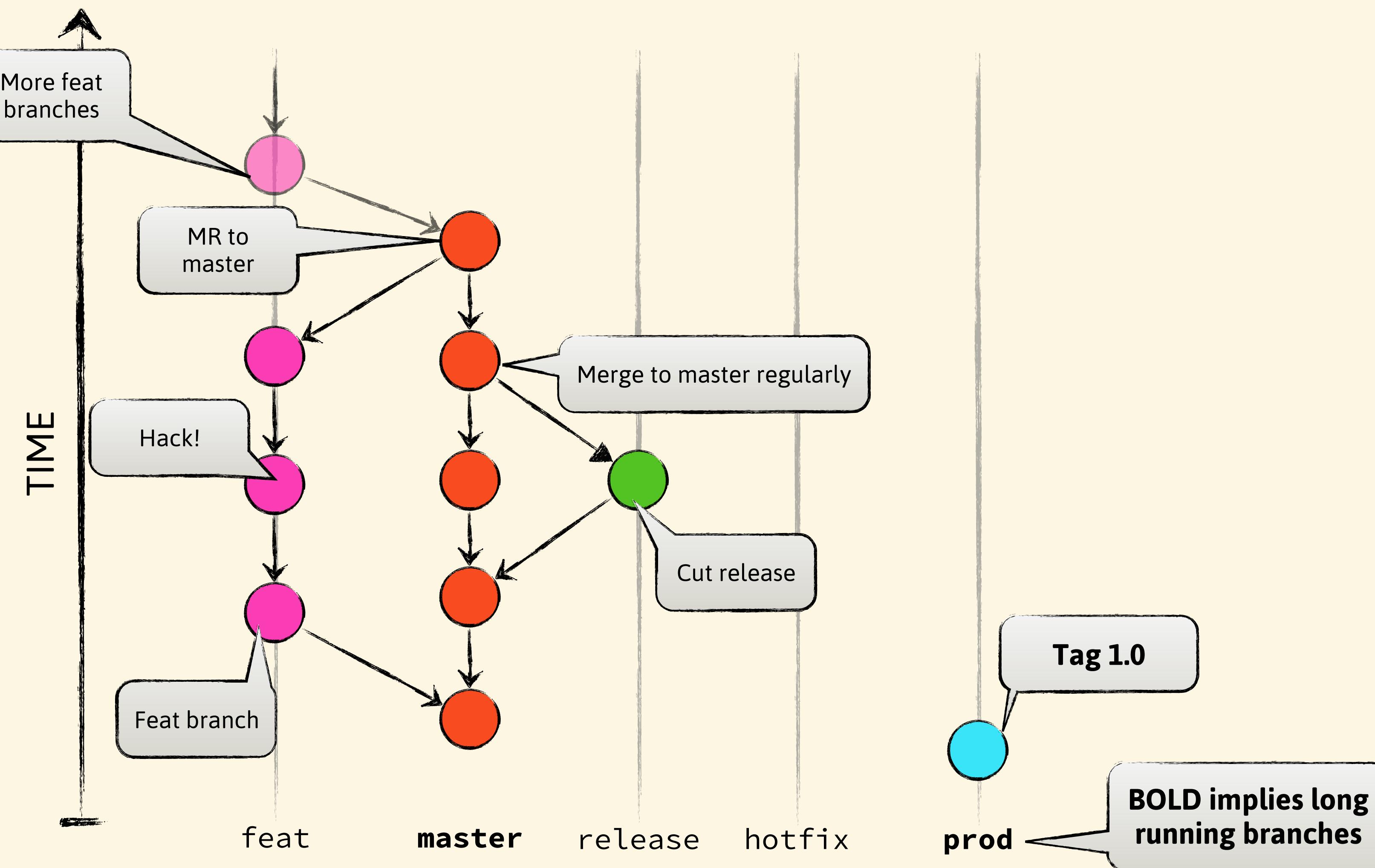
Gitflow



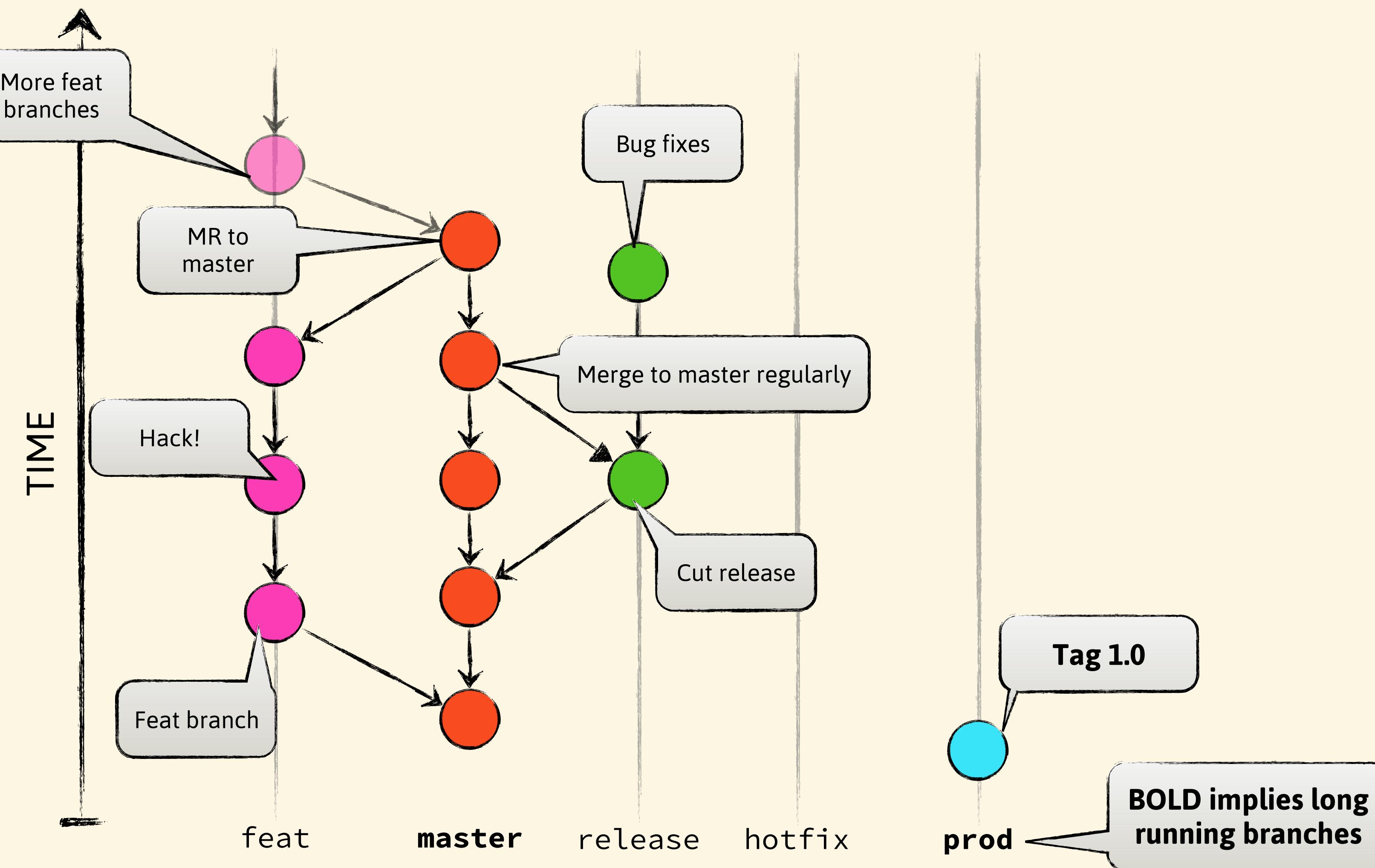
Gitflow



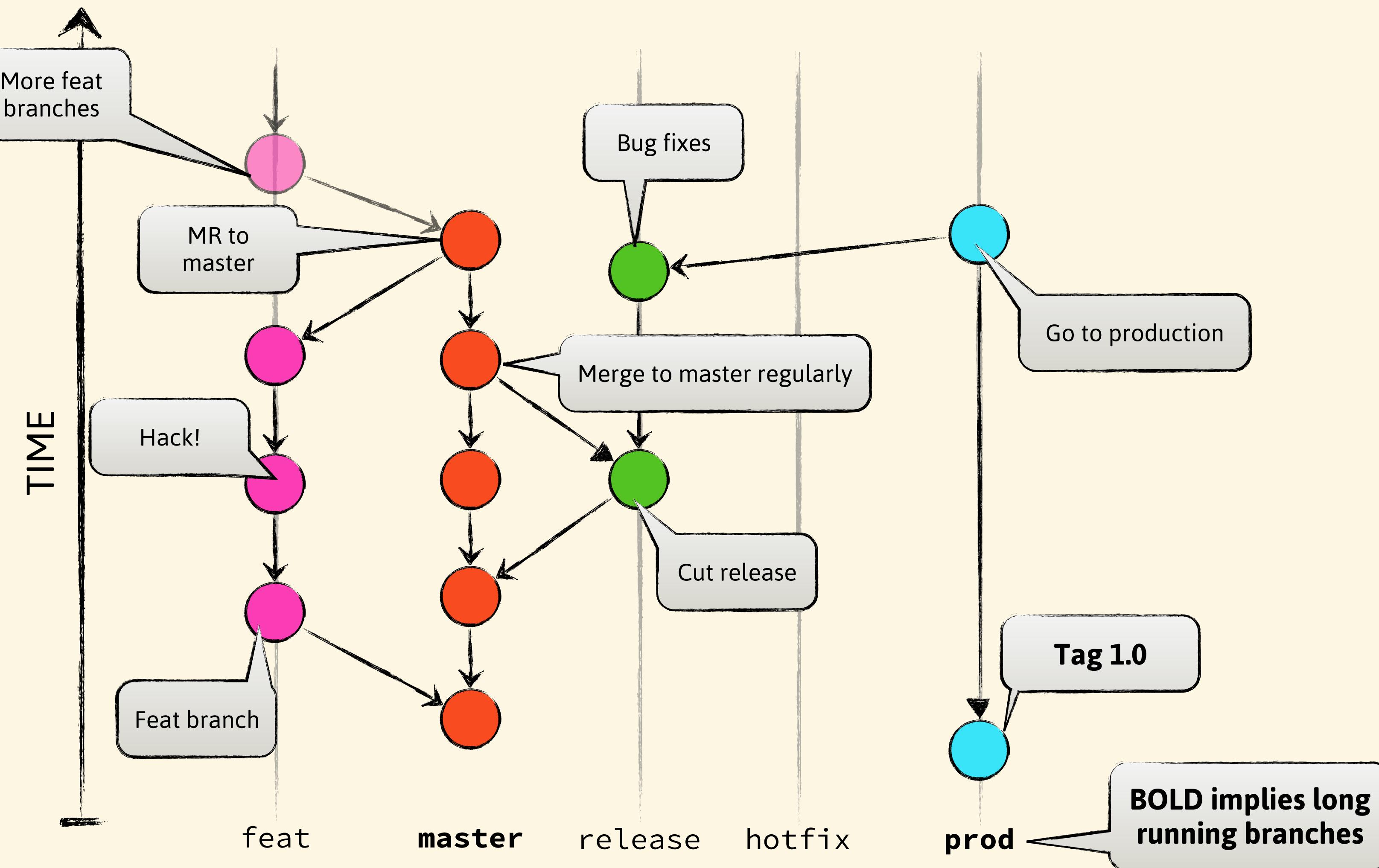
Gitflow



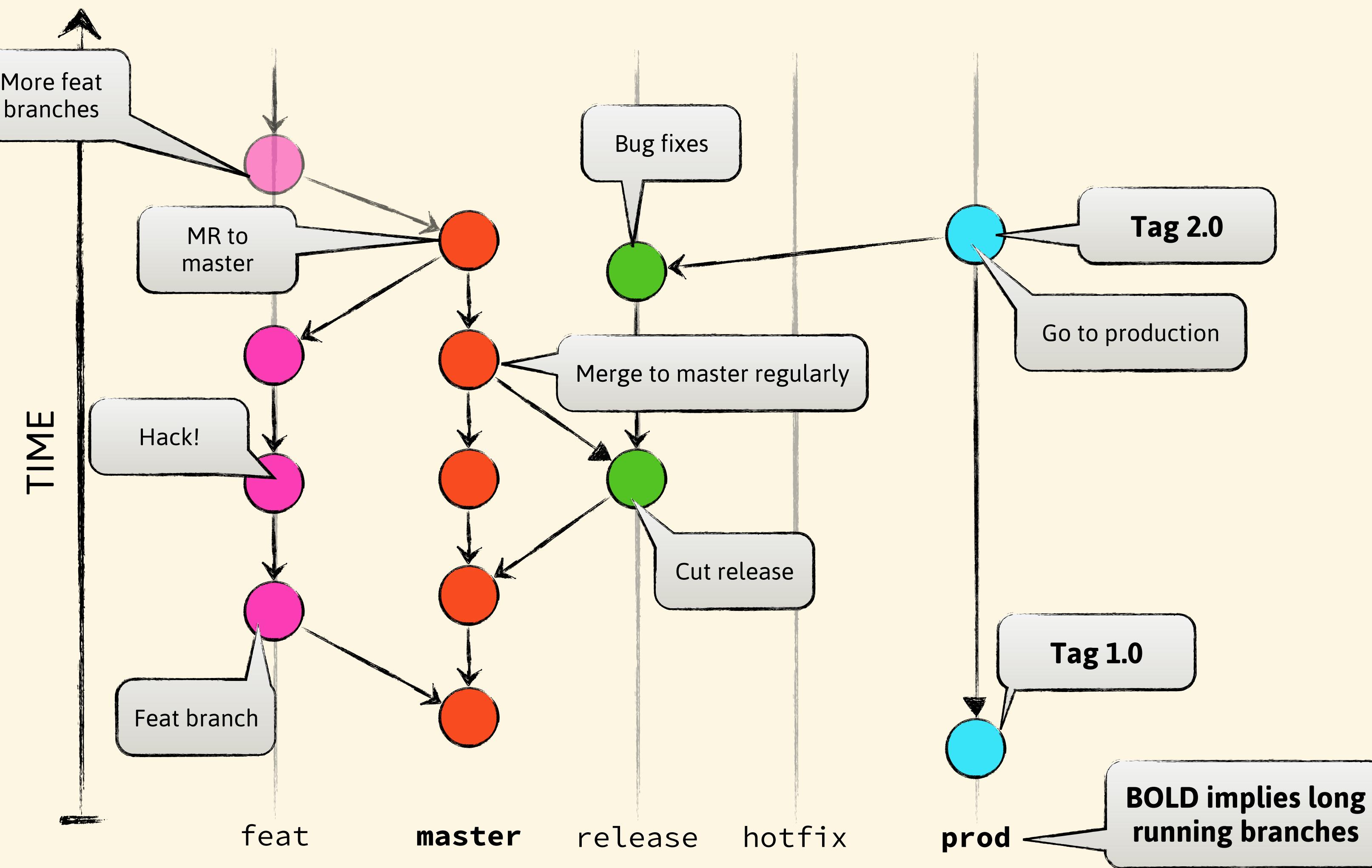
Gitflow



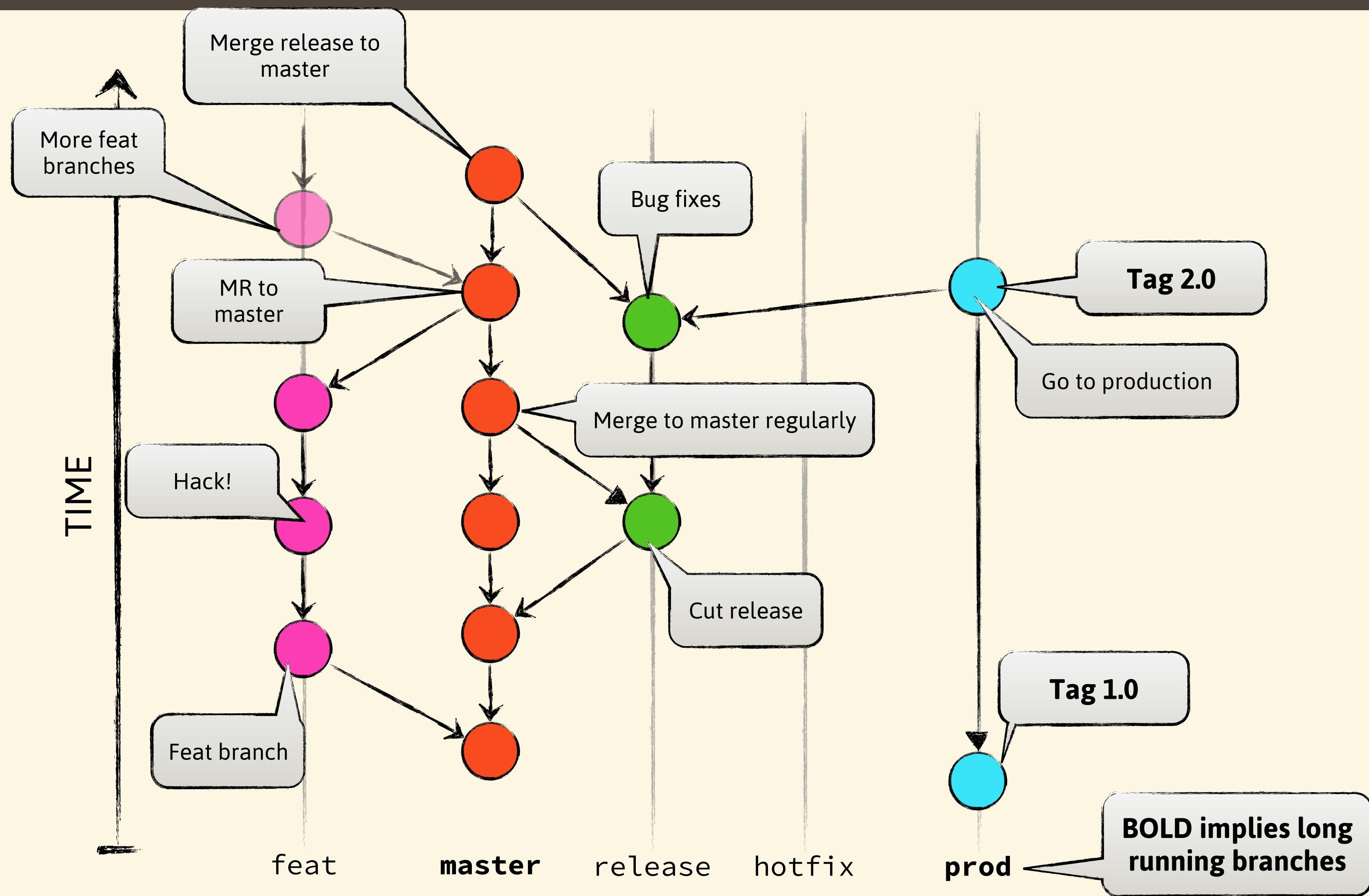
Gitflow



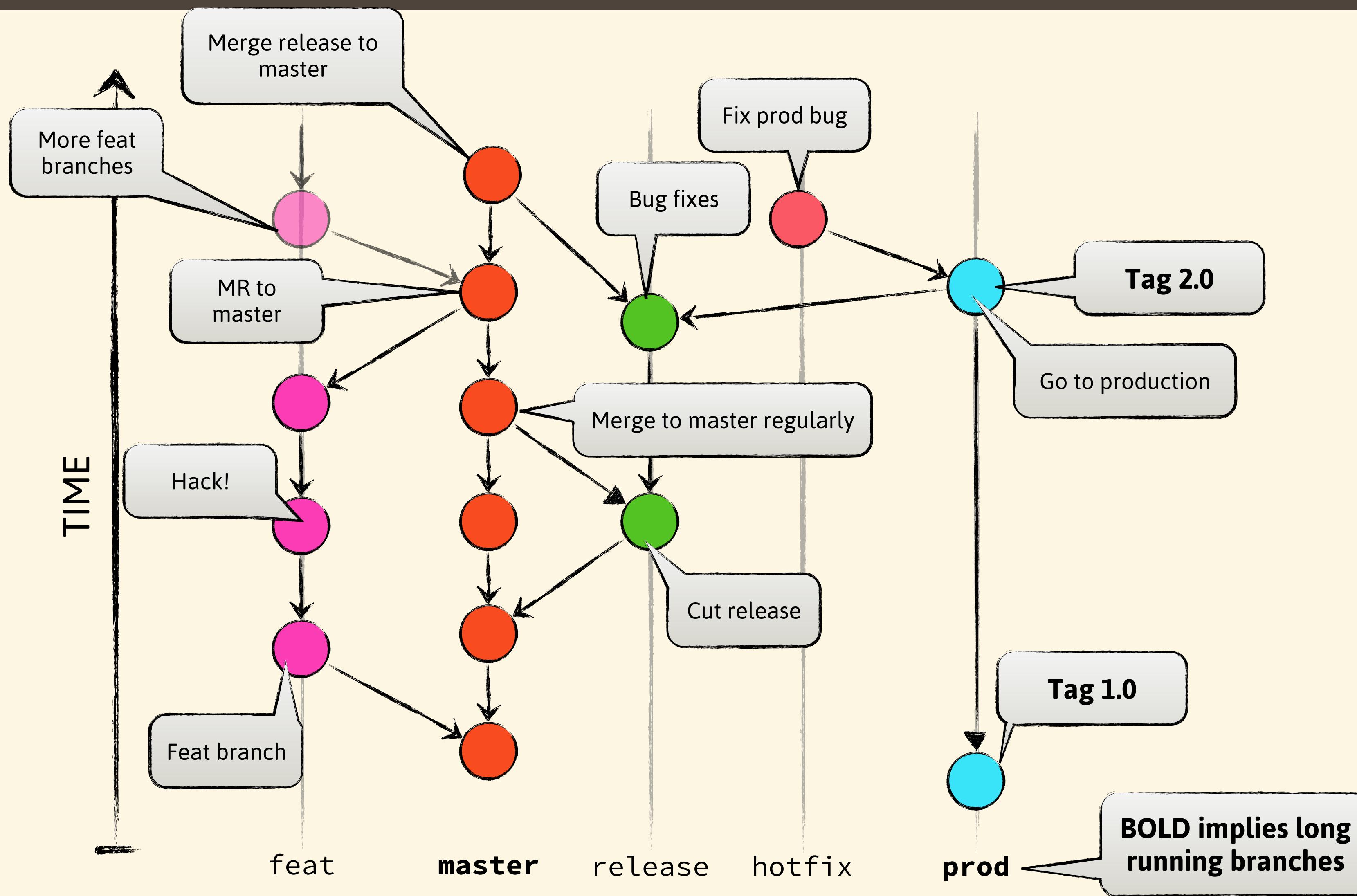
Gitflow



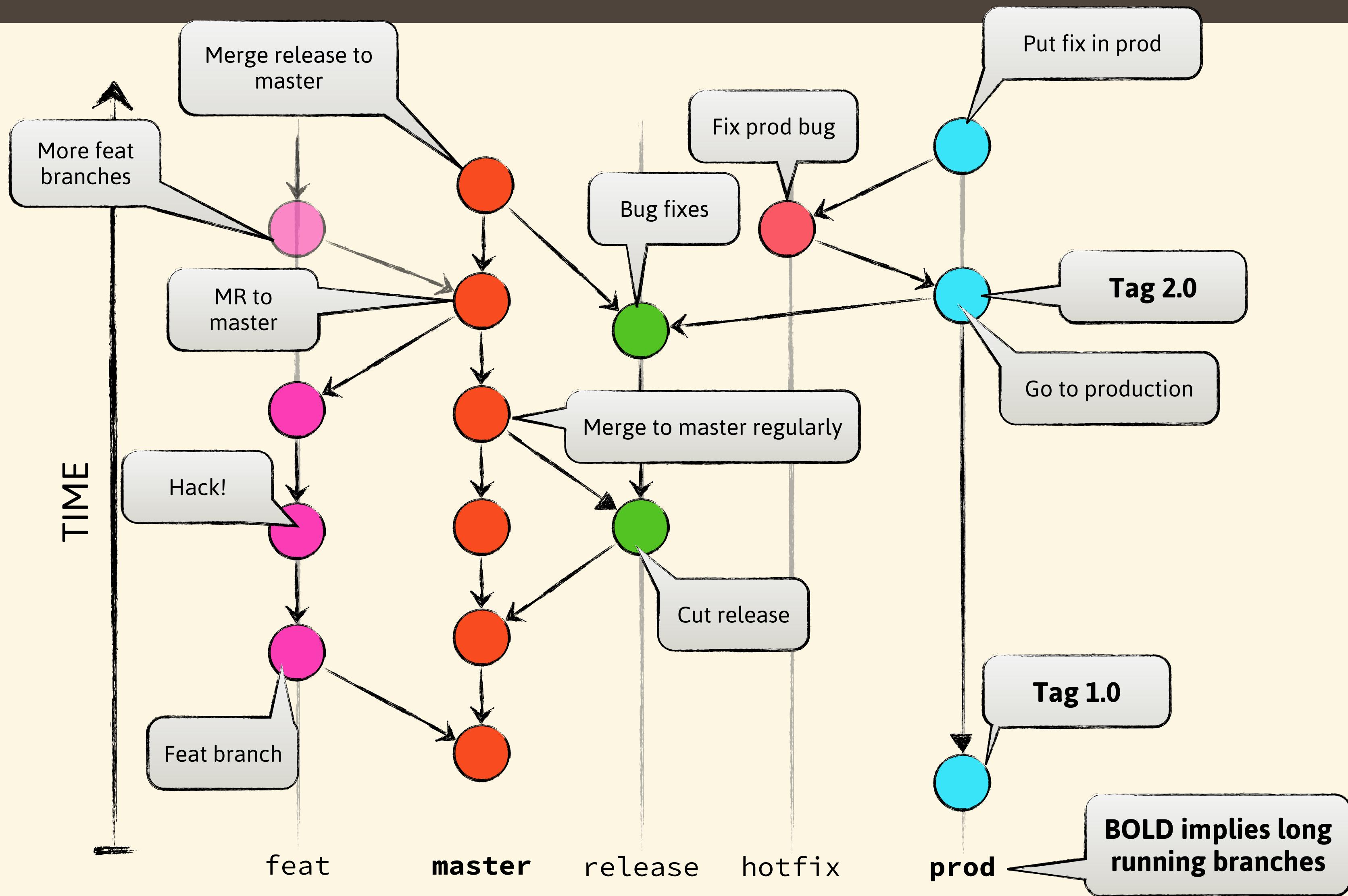
Gitflow



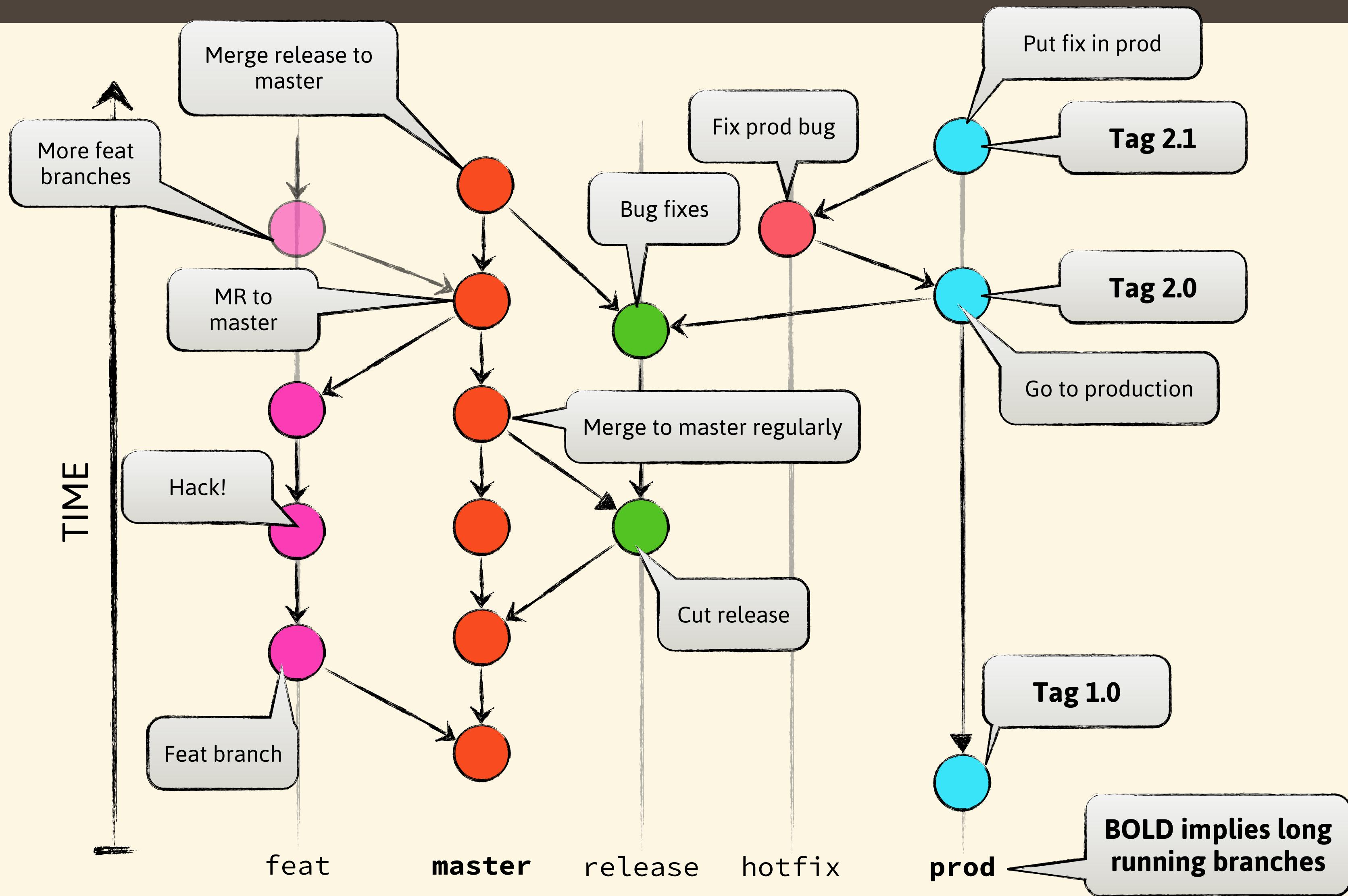
Gitflow



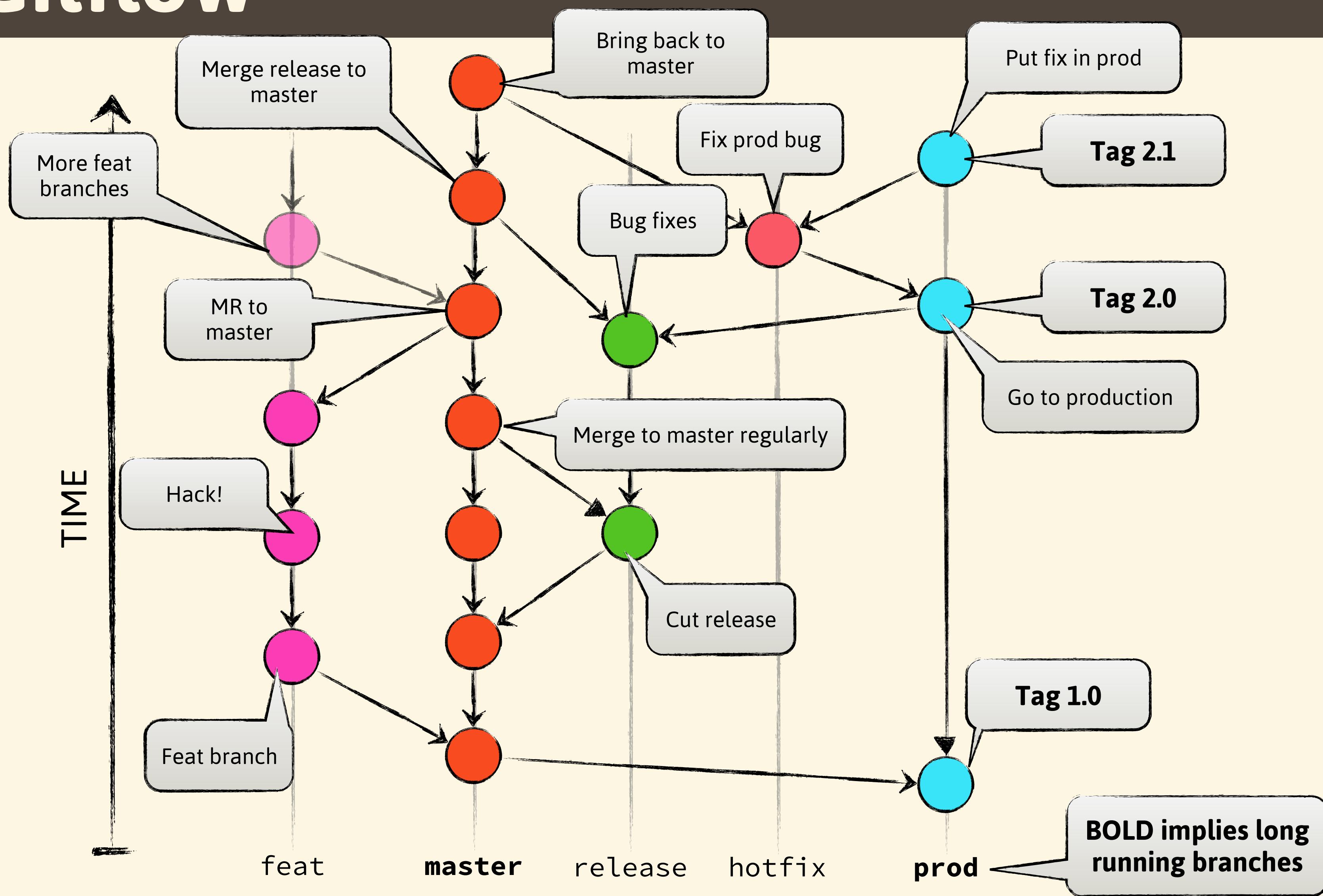
Gitflow



Gitflow



Gitflow



Gitflow

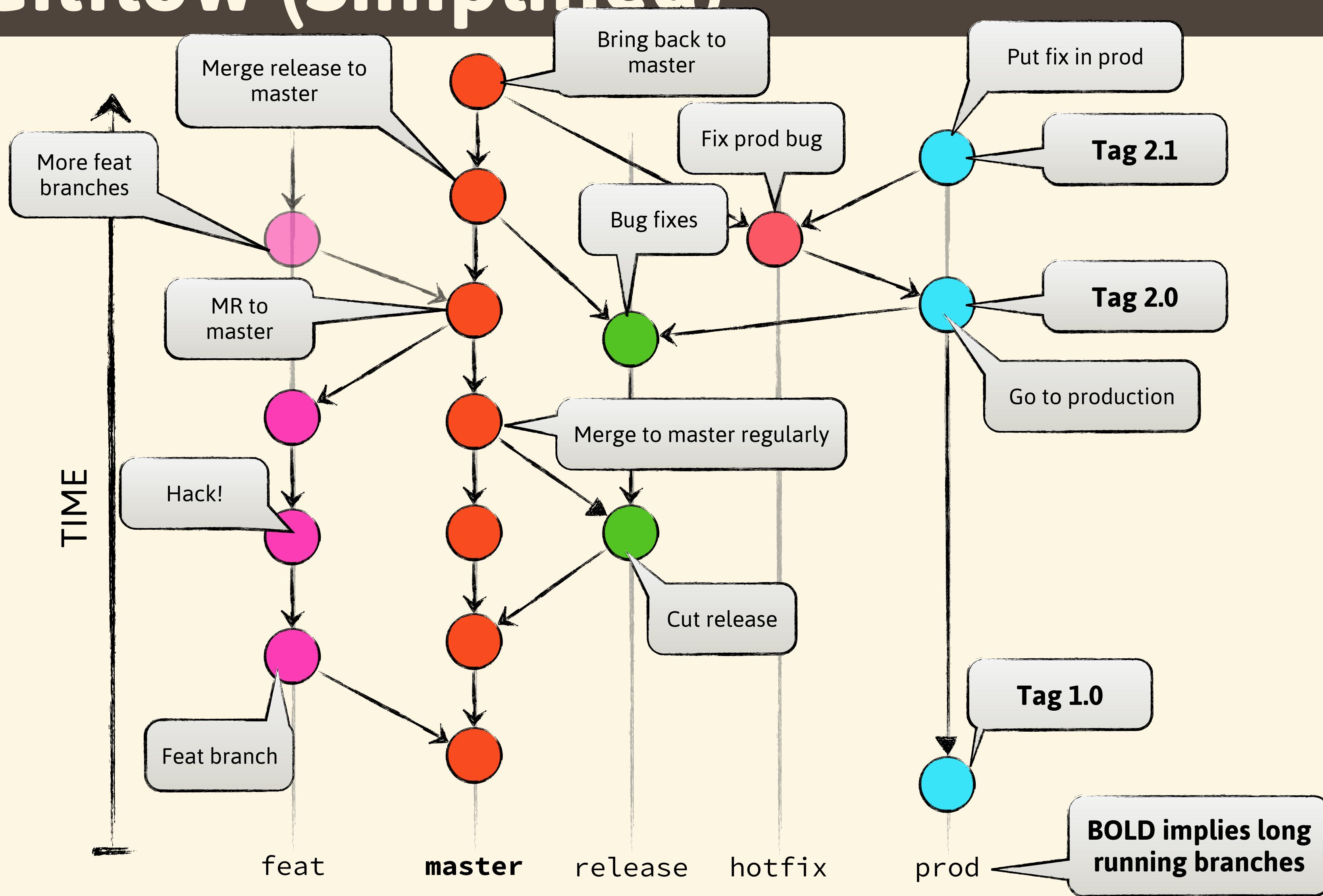
* Pros

- * Adapts well to large teams
- * Allows for a traditional "promote to production" model
- * Third party tooling available

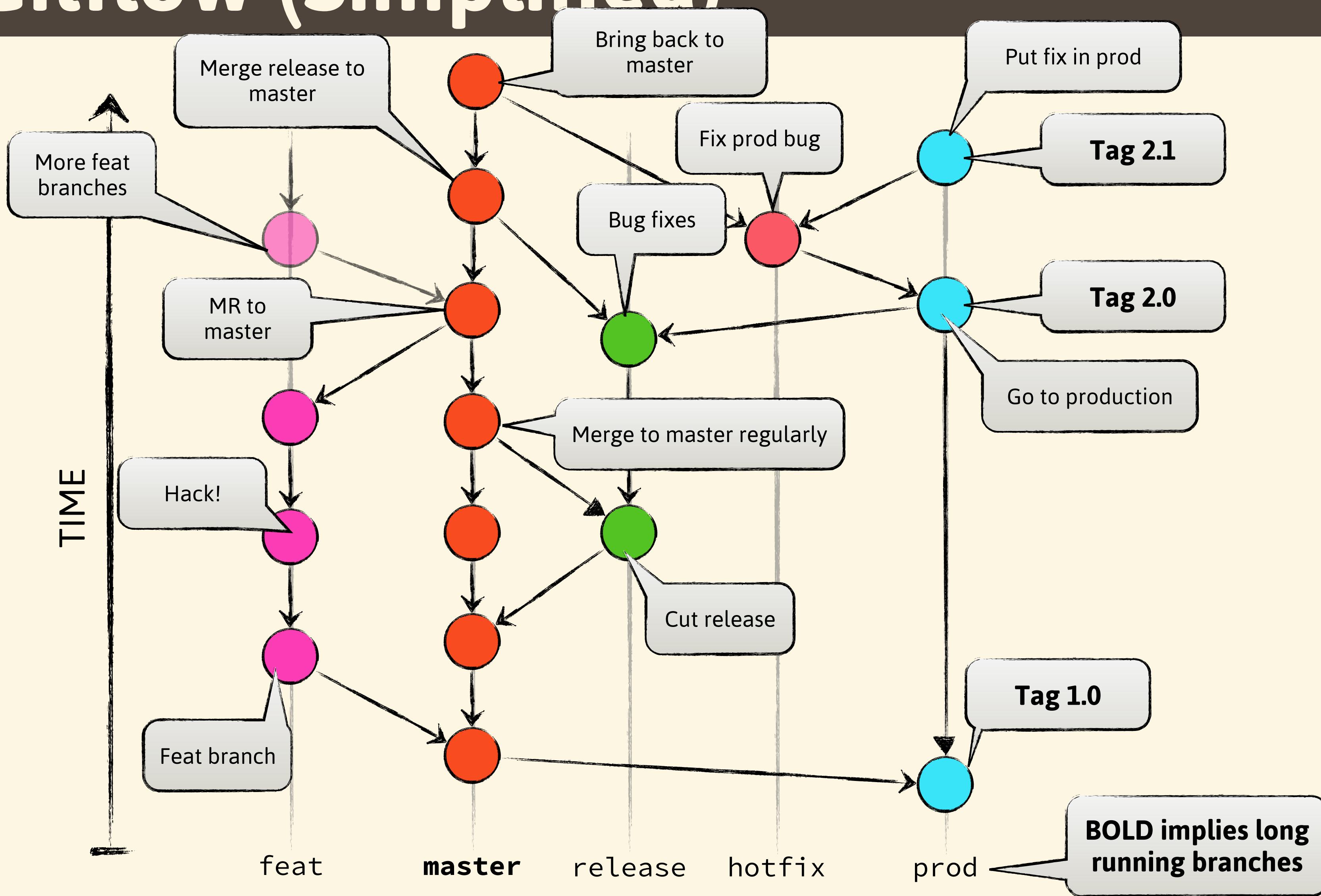
* Cons

- * Encourages multiple long running branches
- * May encourage "big-bang" releases

Gitflow (Simplified)



Gitflow (Simplified)



Gitflow (Simplified)

* Pros

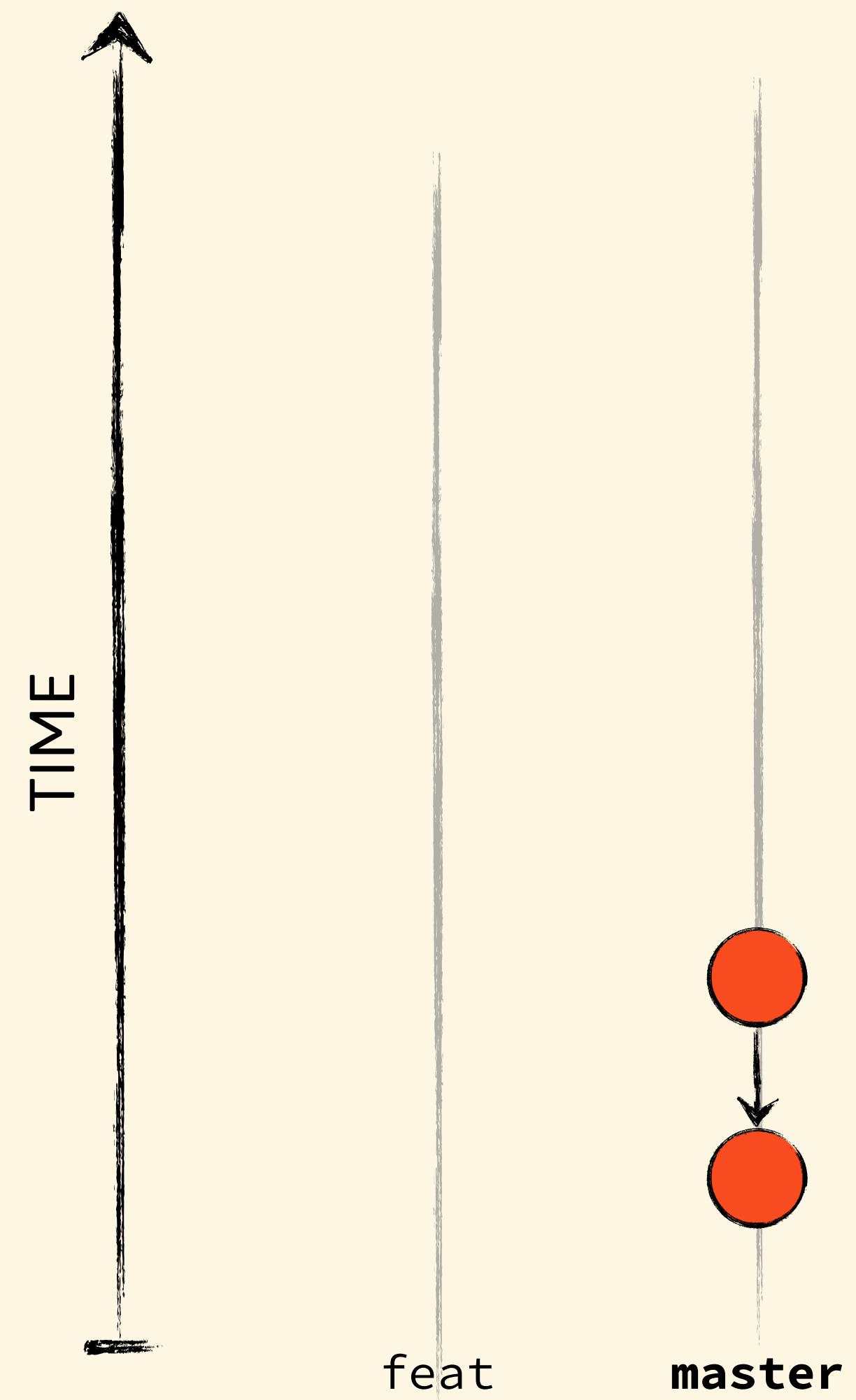
- * Same as traditional Gitflow

- * Only **one** long running branch

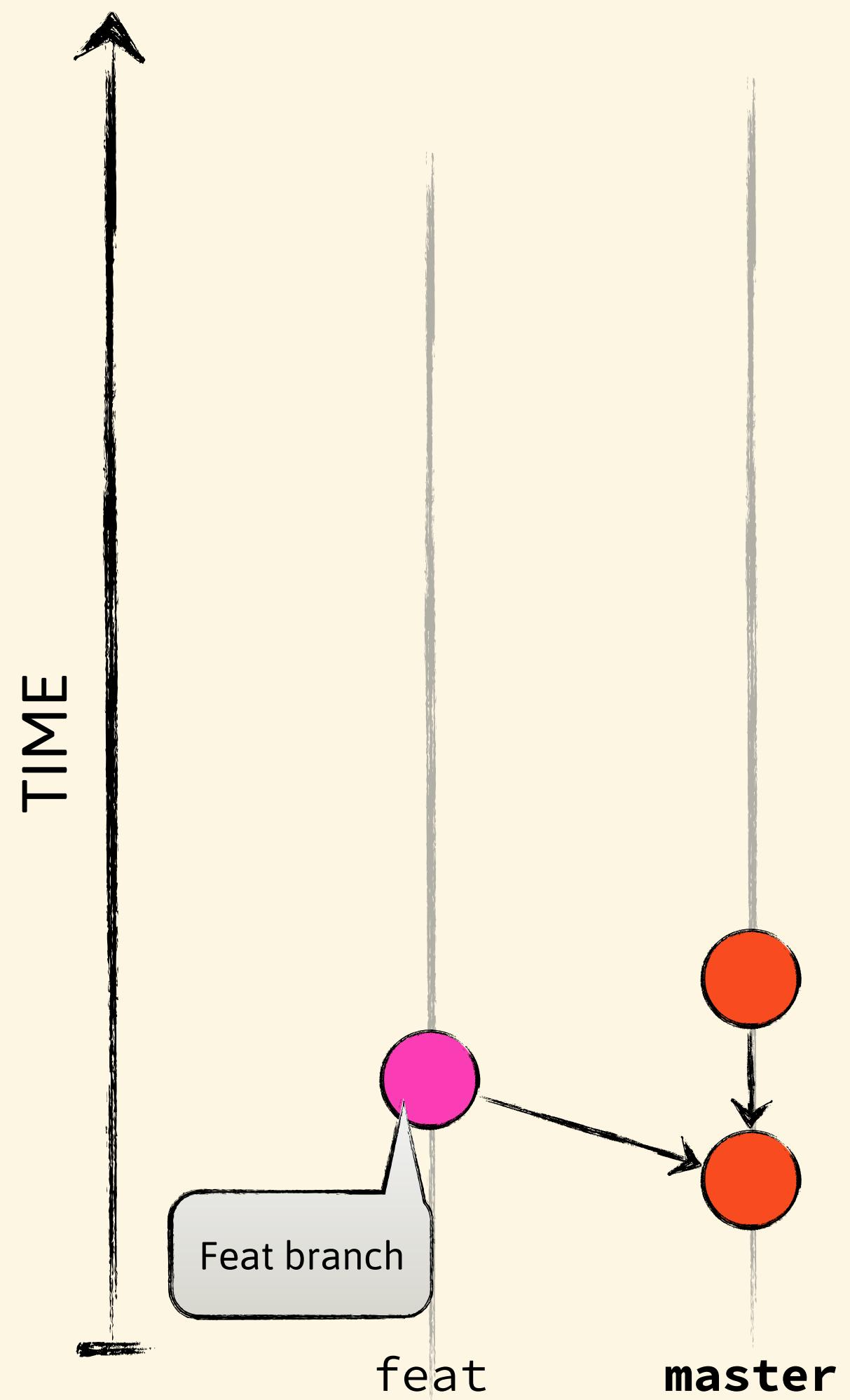
* Cons

- * Same as Gitflow

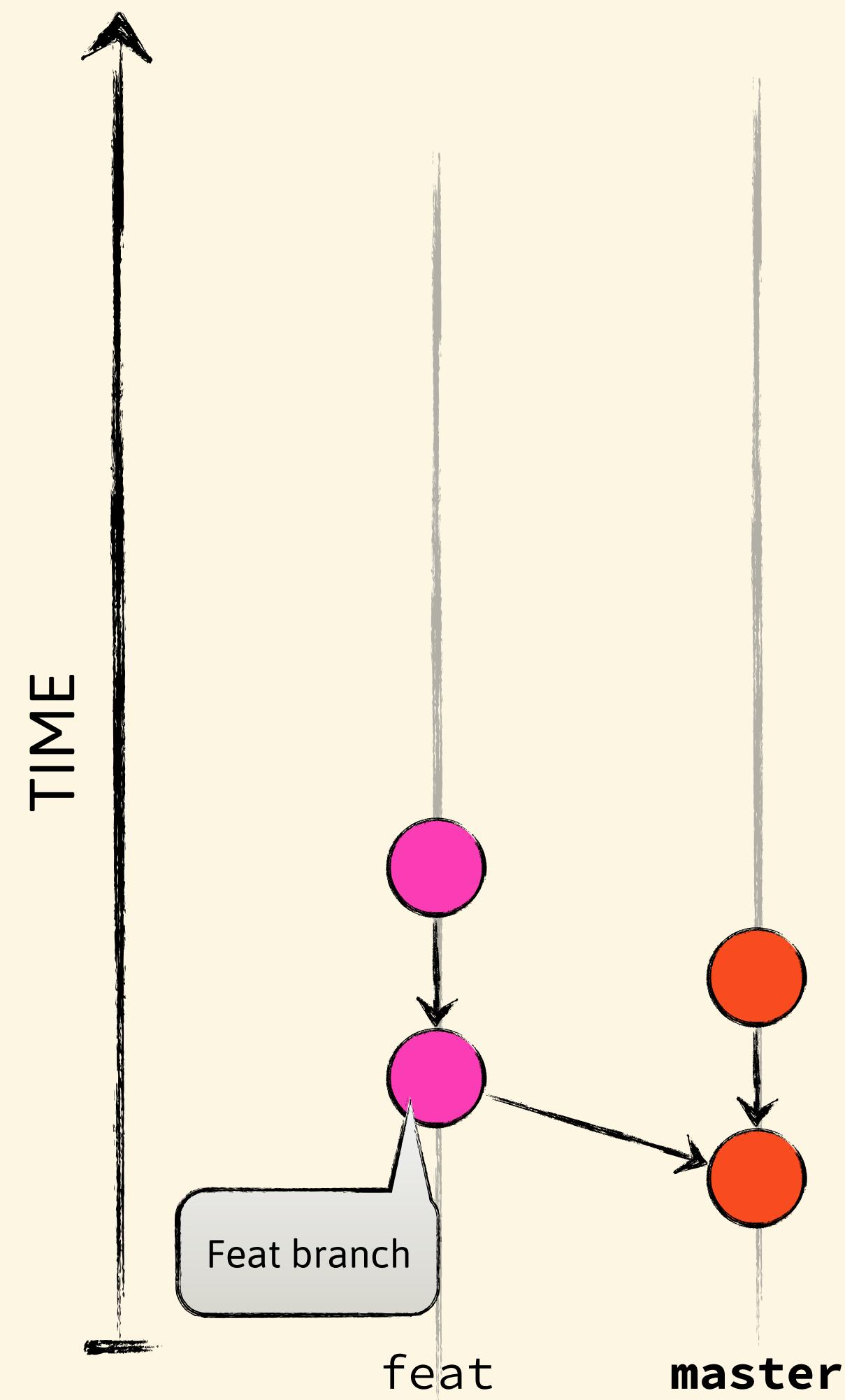
Trunk-based (CD model)



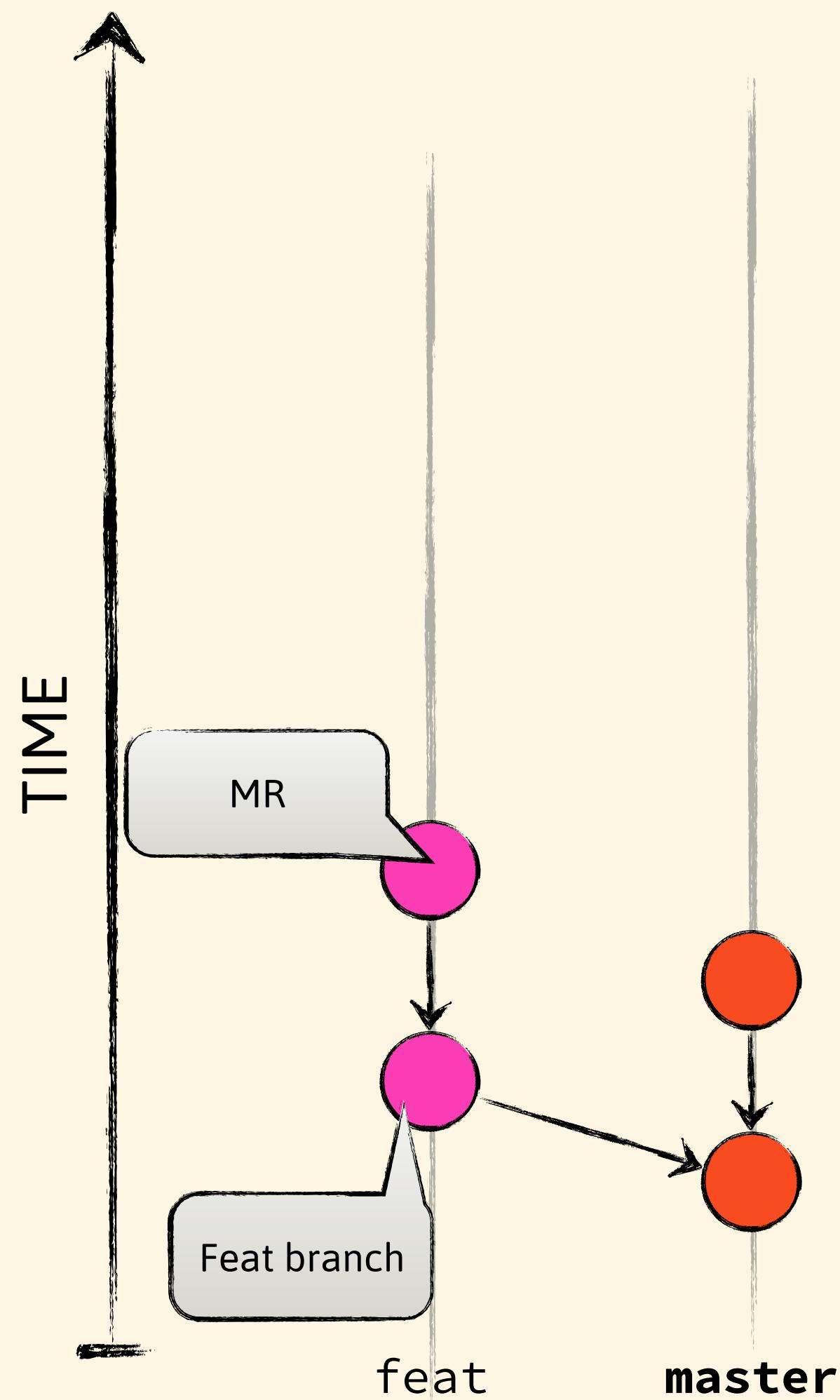
Trunk-based (CD model)



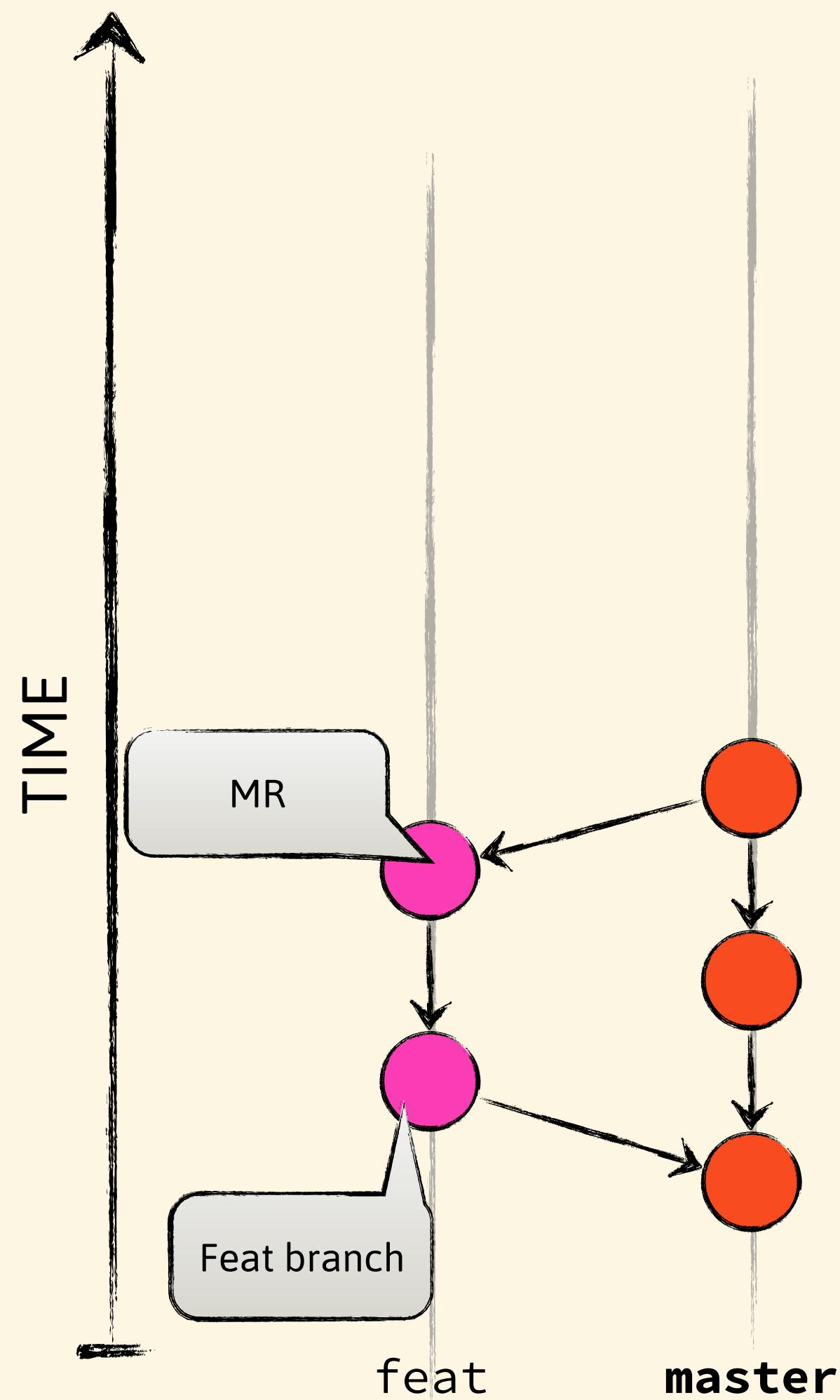
Trunk-based (CD model)



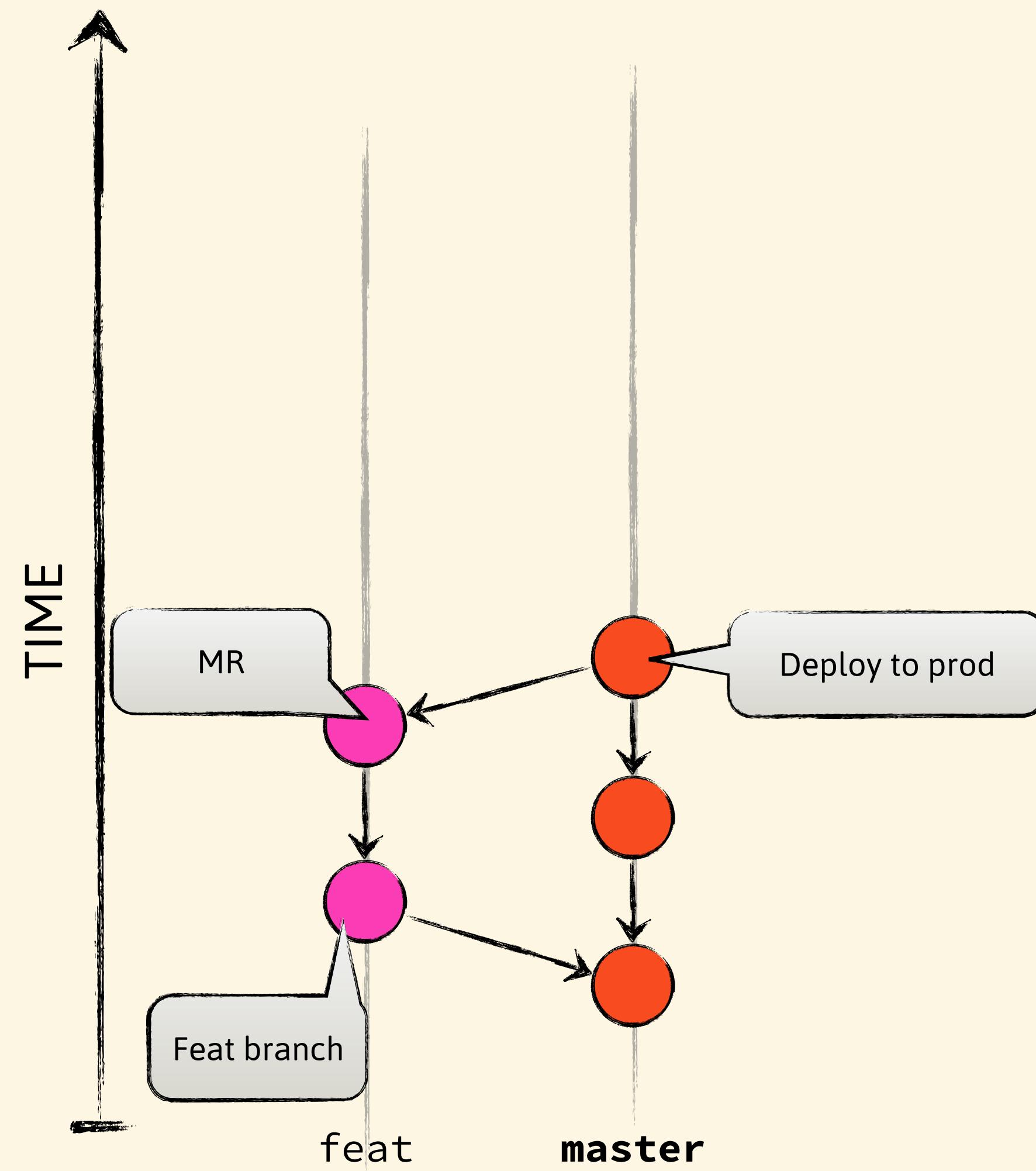
Trunk-based (CD model)



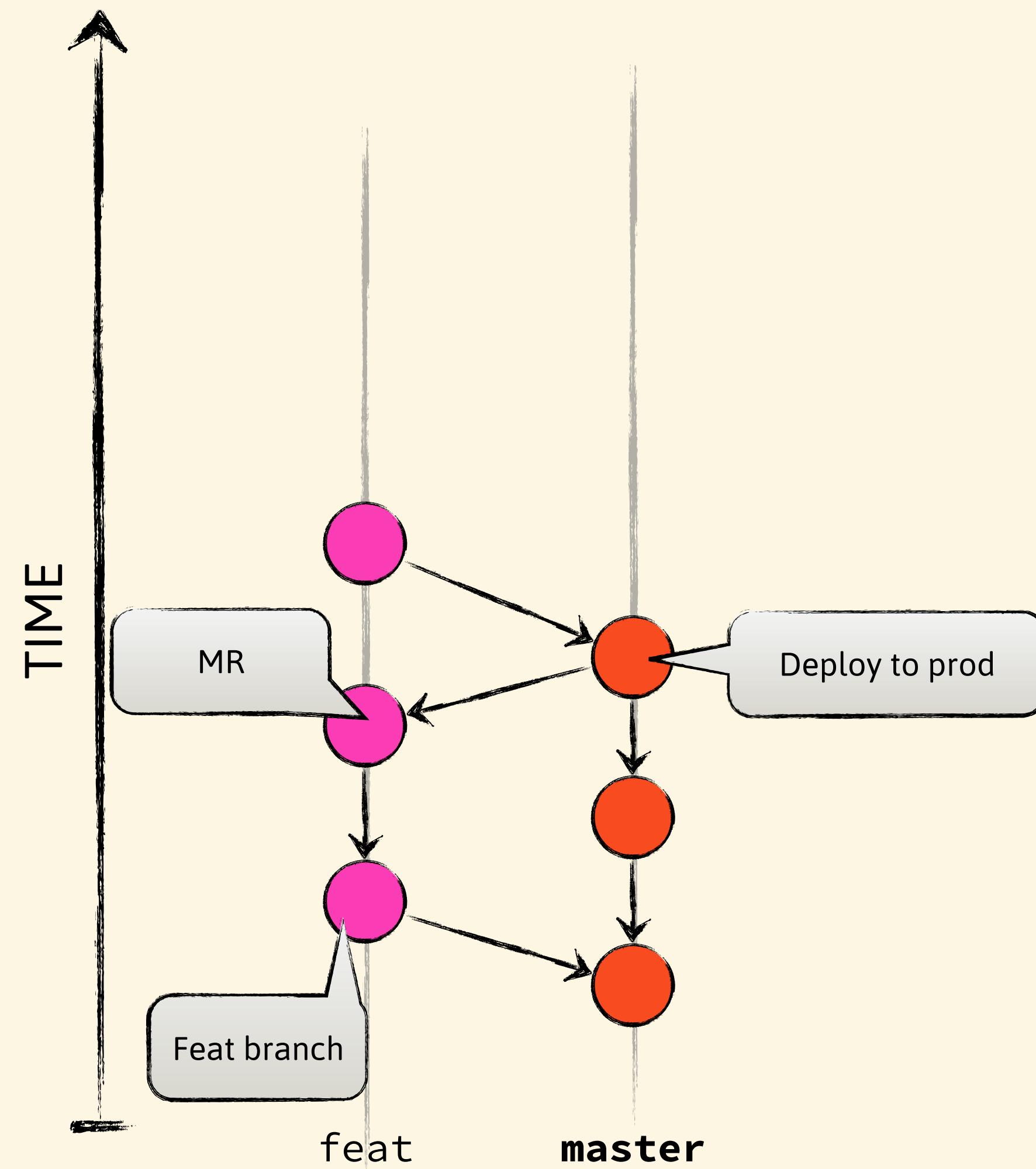
Trunk-based (CD model)



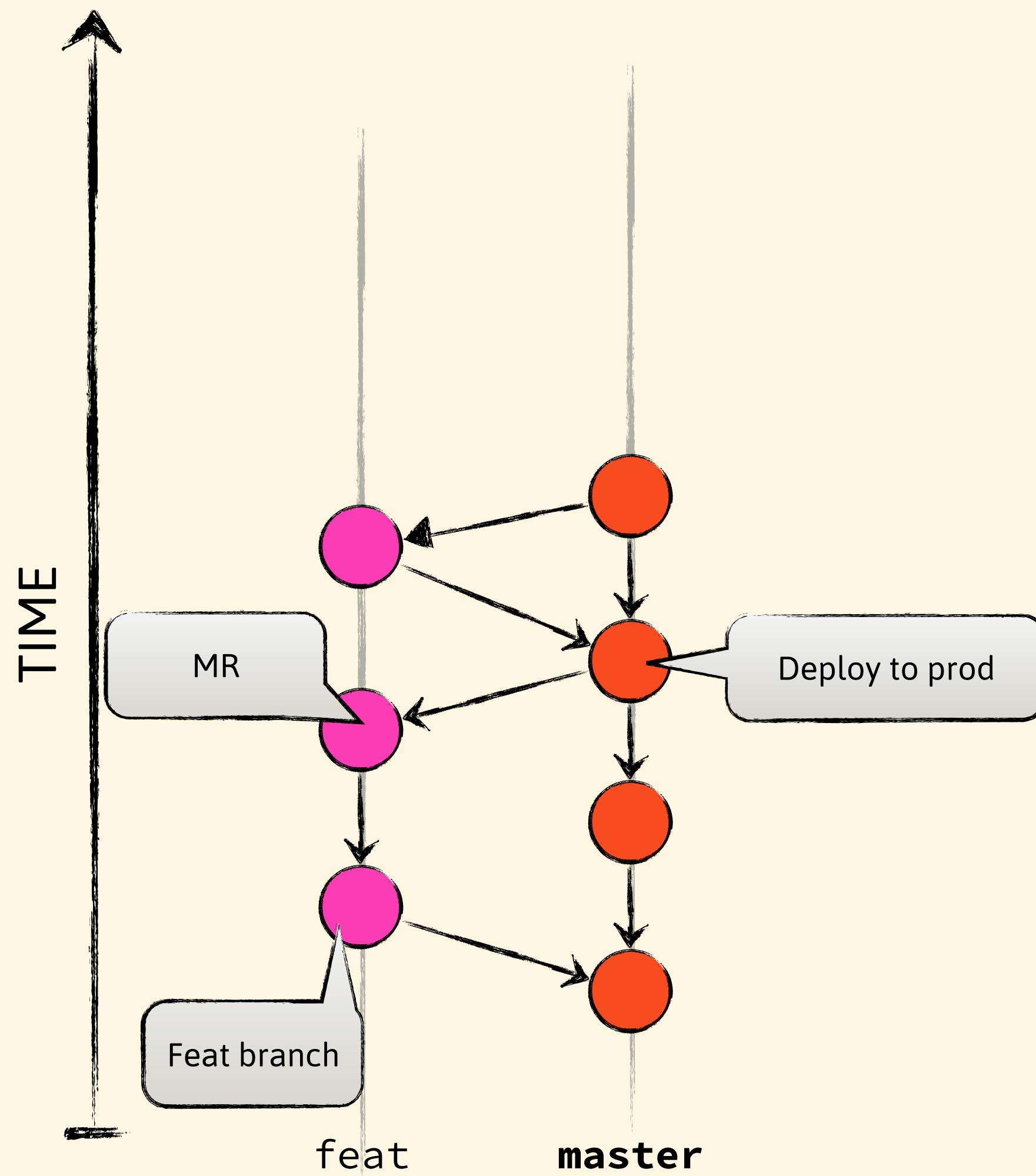
Trunk-based (CD model)



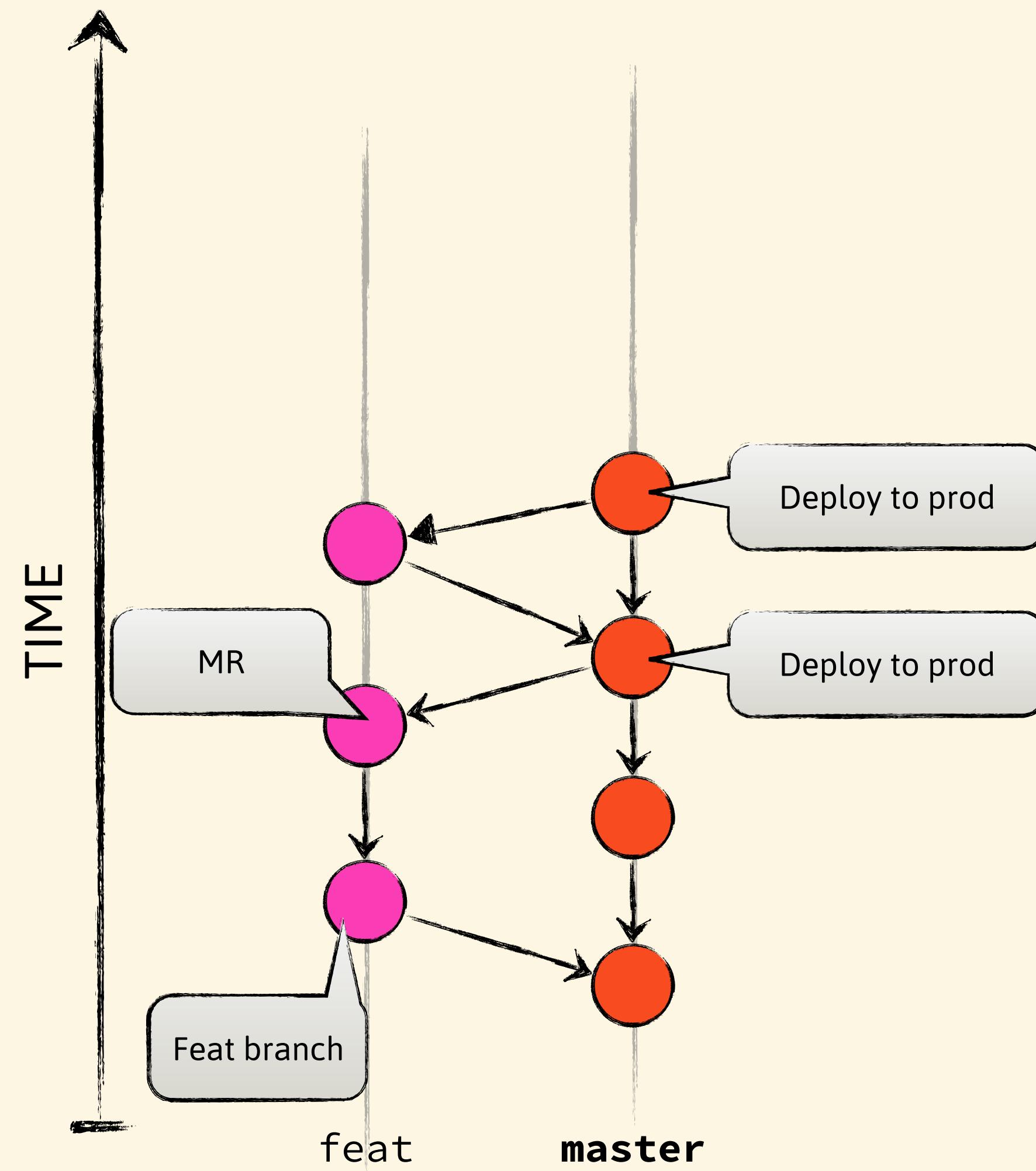
Trunk-based (CD model)



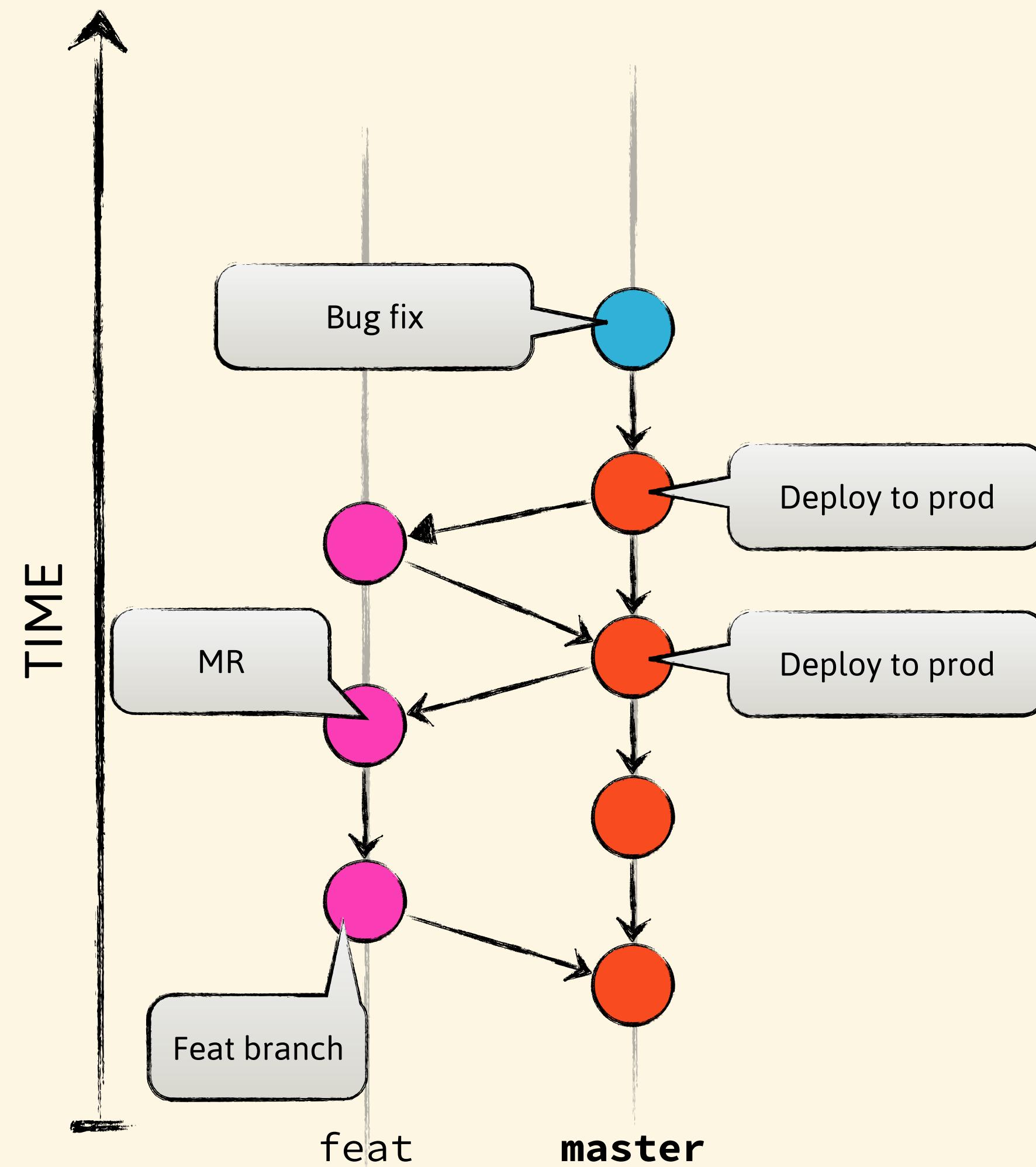
Trunk-based (CD model)



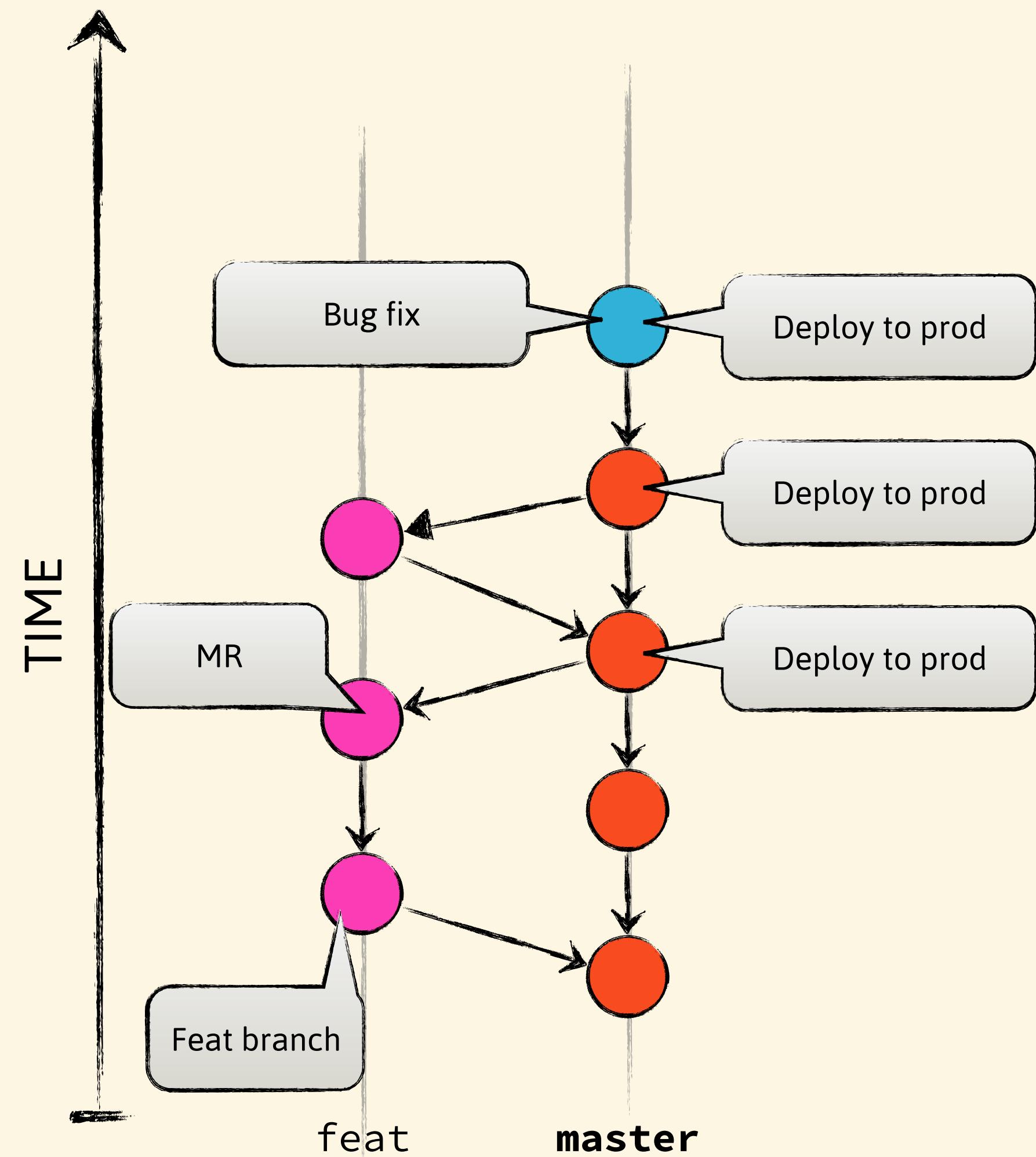
Trunk-based (CD model)



Trunk-based (CD model)



Trunk-based (CD model)



Trunk-based (CD model)

* Pros

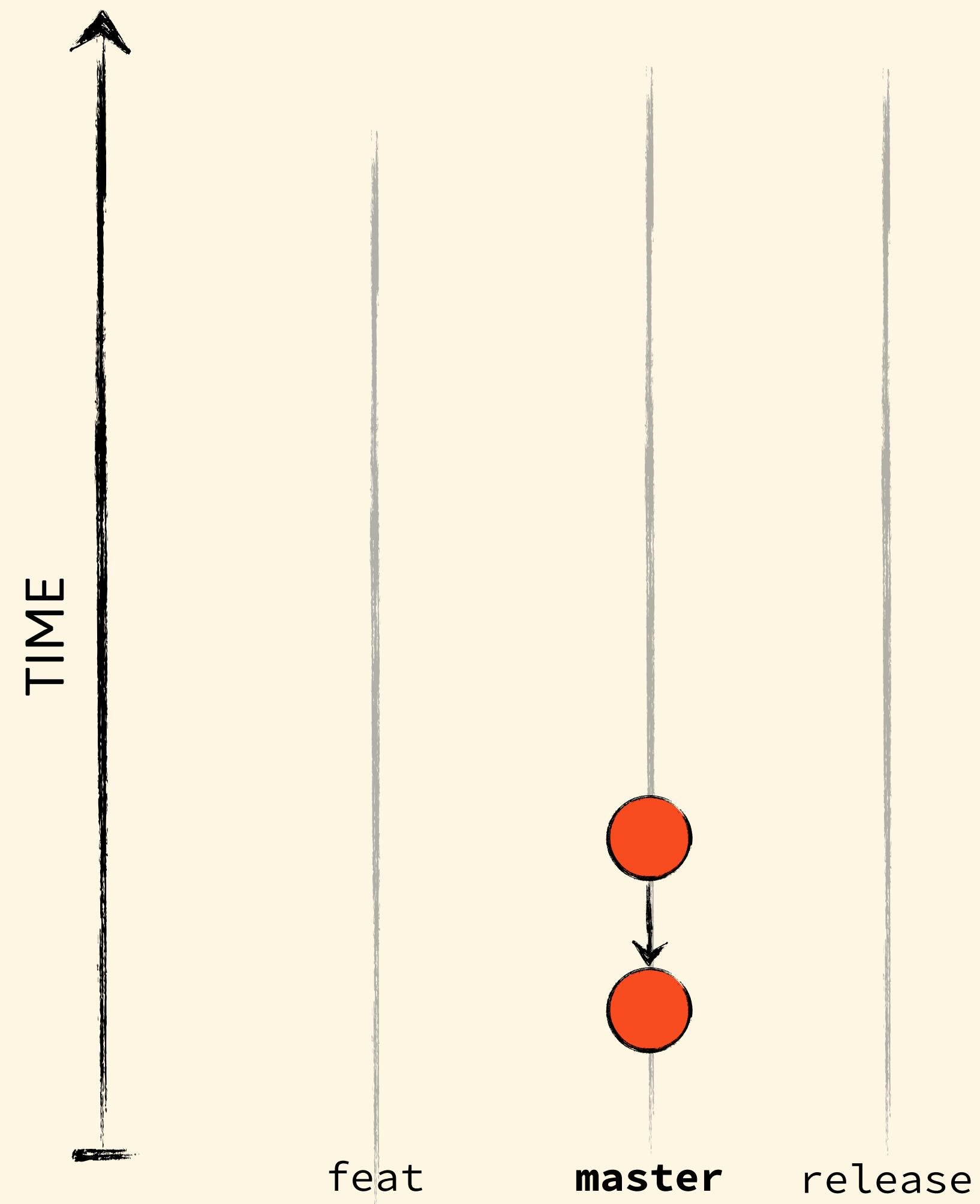
- * Extremely simple and lightweight model
- * Allows for very small lead times
- * Lends very well to Continuous Delivery (and if possible, Continuous Deployments)

* Cons

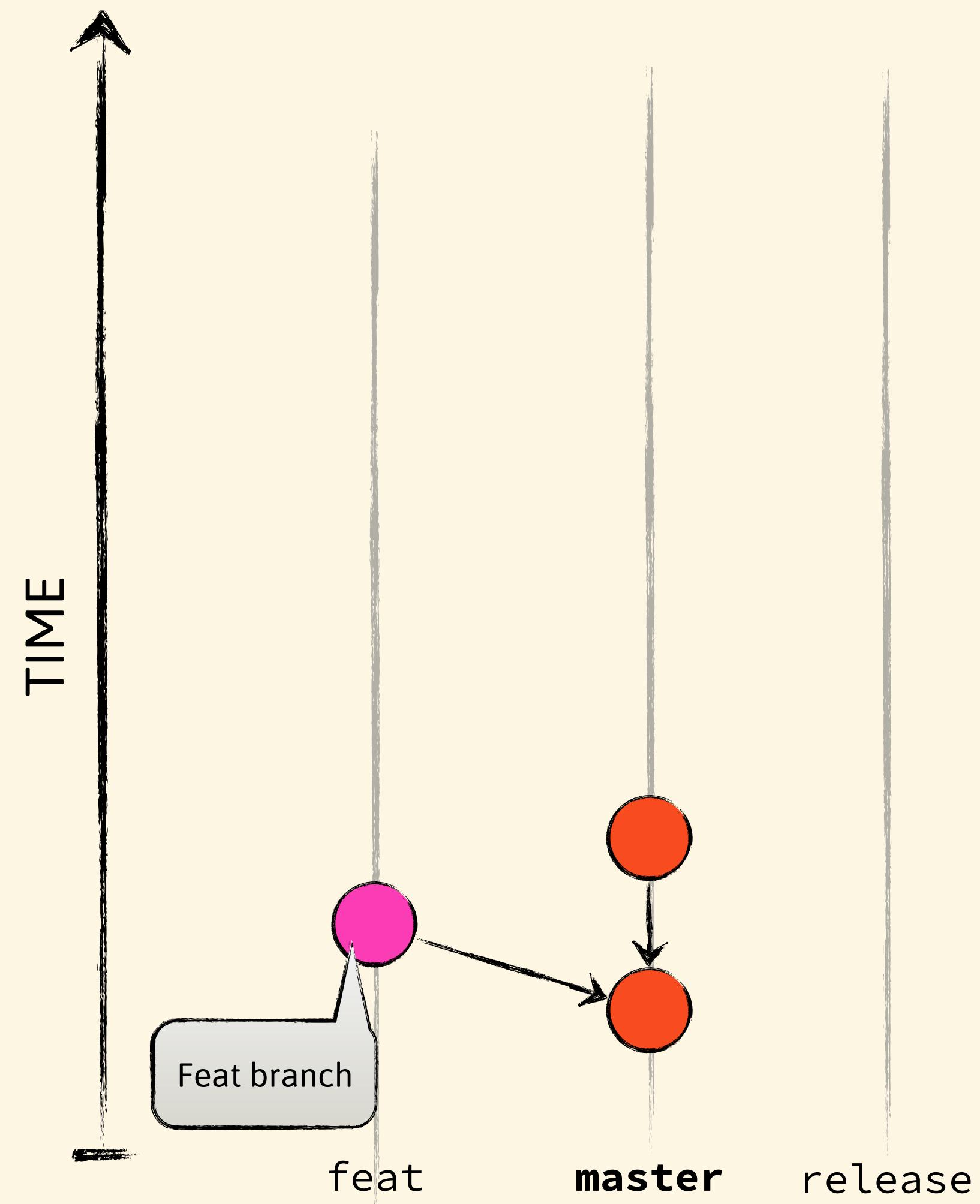
- * Simple does not imply easy — Necessitates concepts like "branching by abstraction" and feature-toggles

* See [Trunk Based Development](#) and [Branch by Abstraction](#)

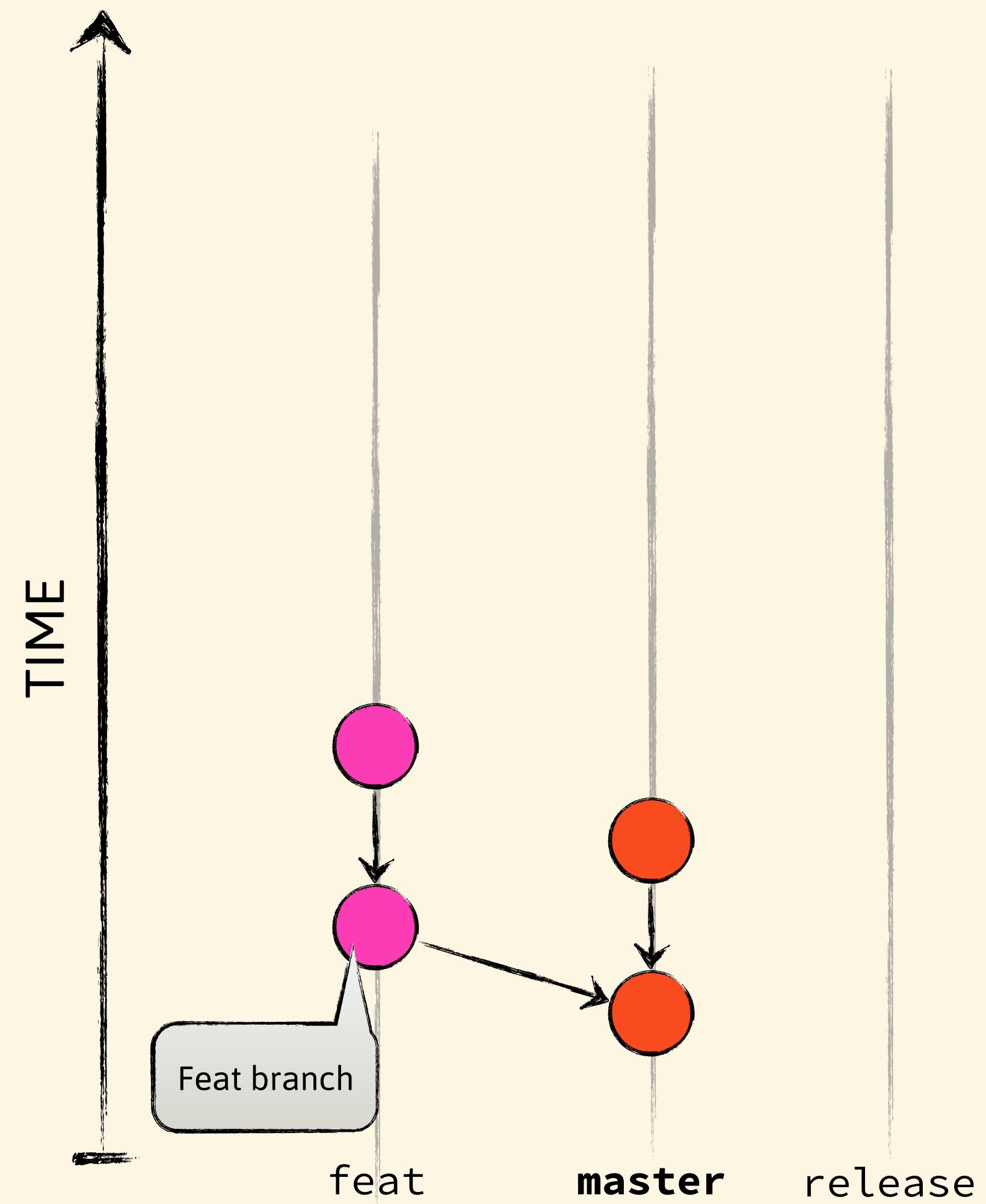
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



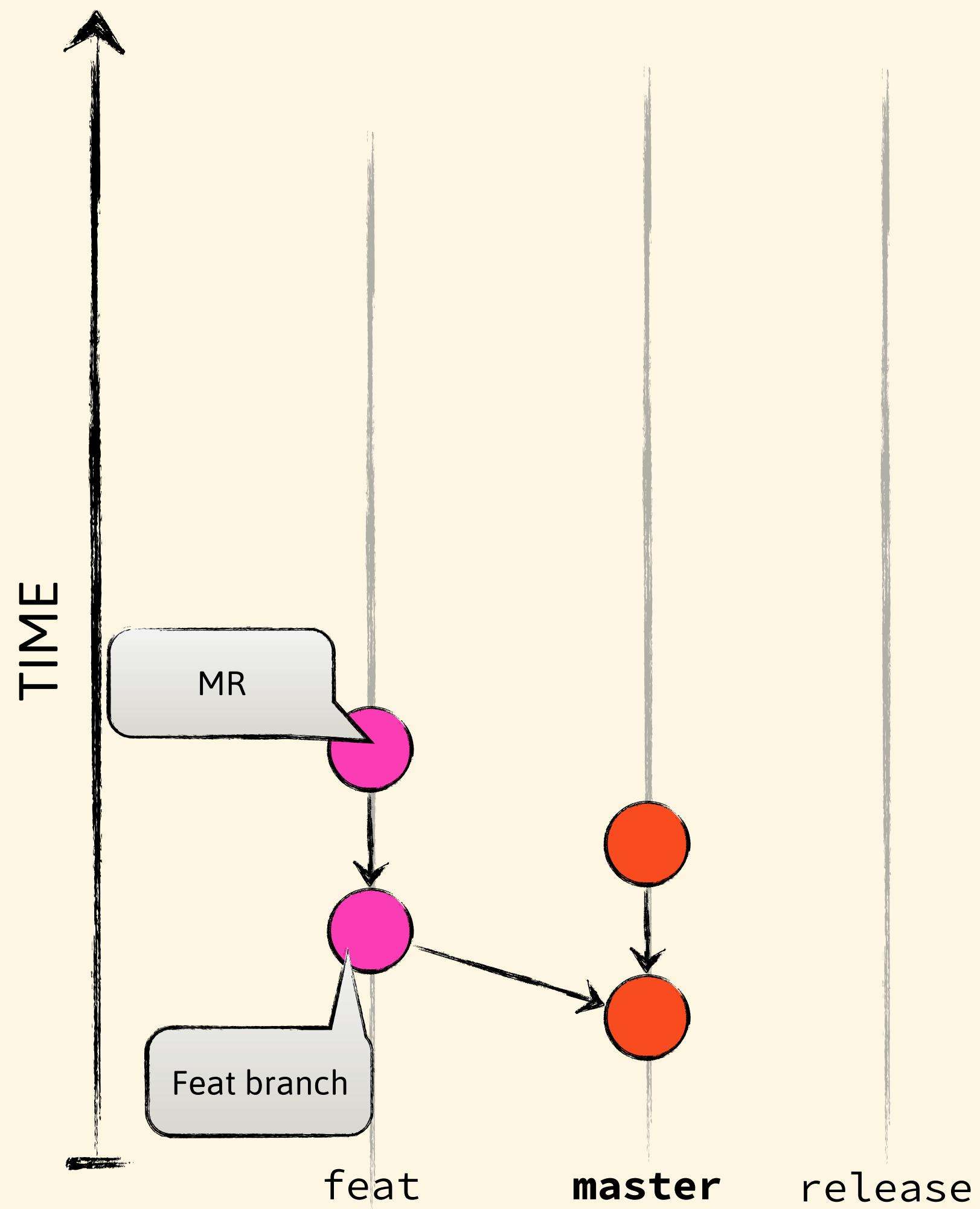
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



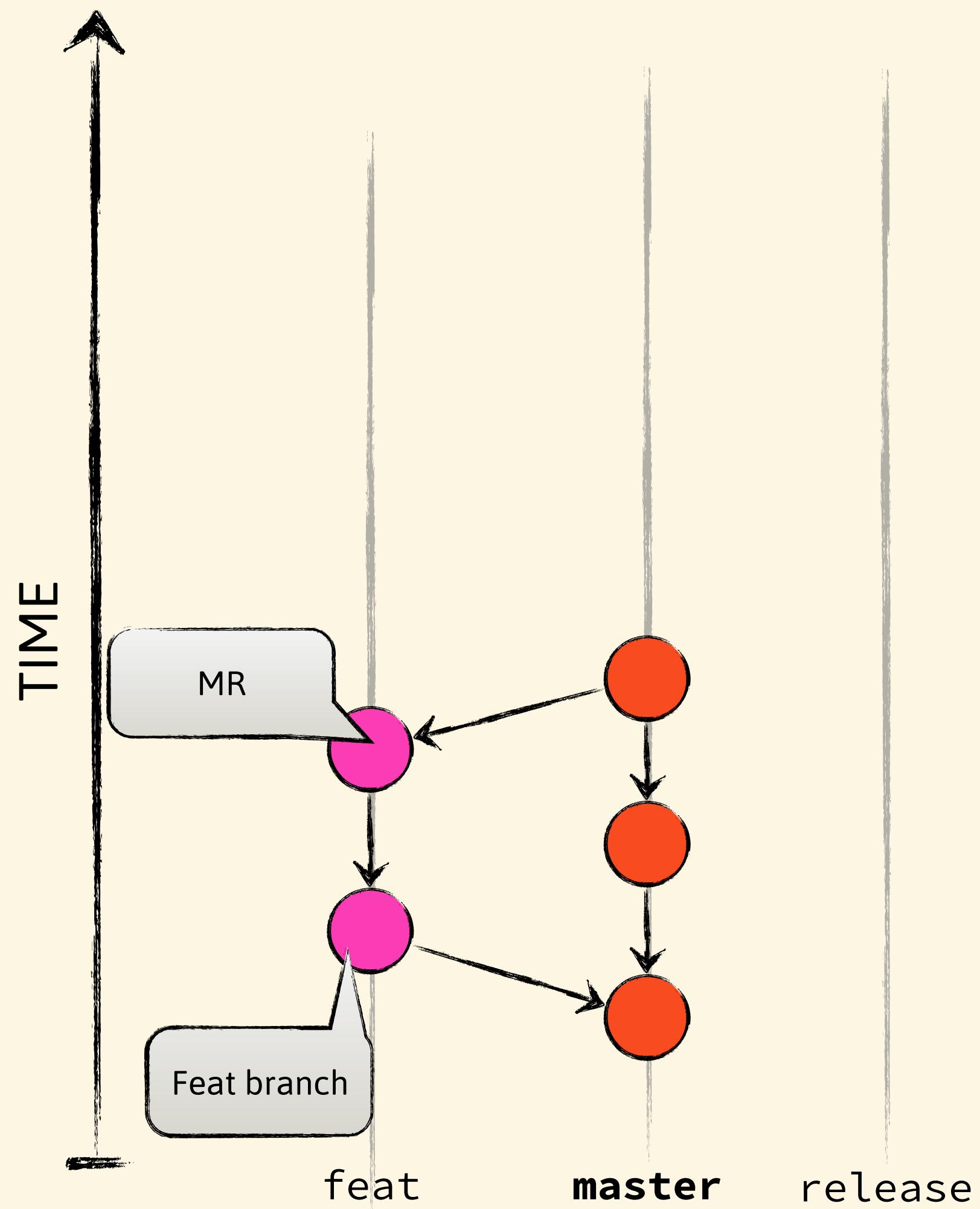
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



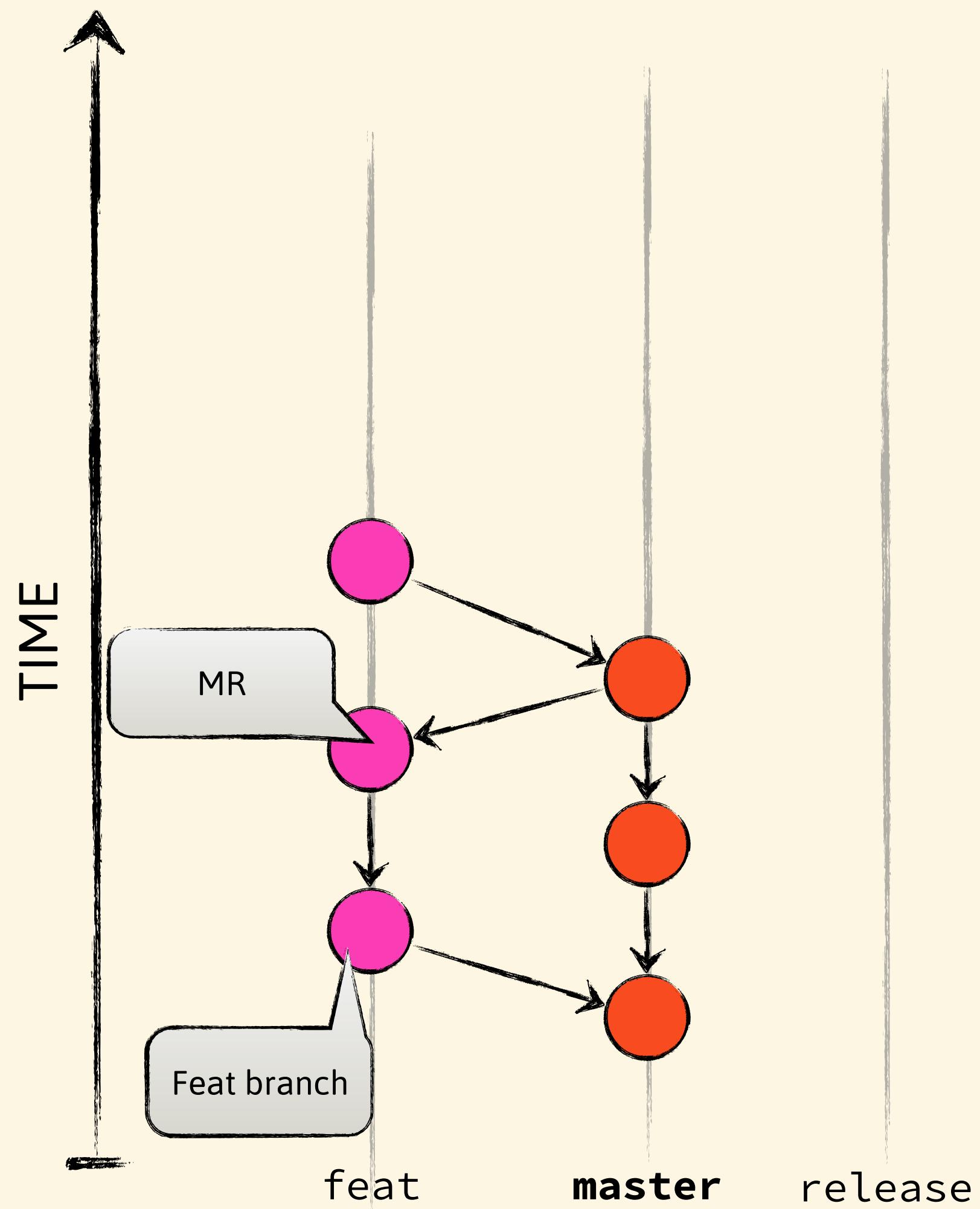
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



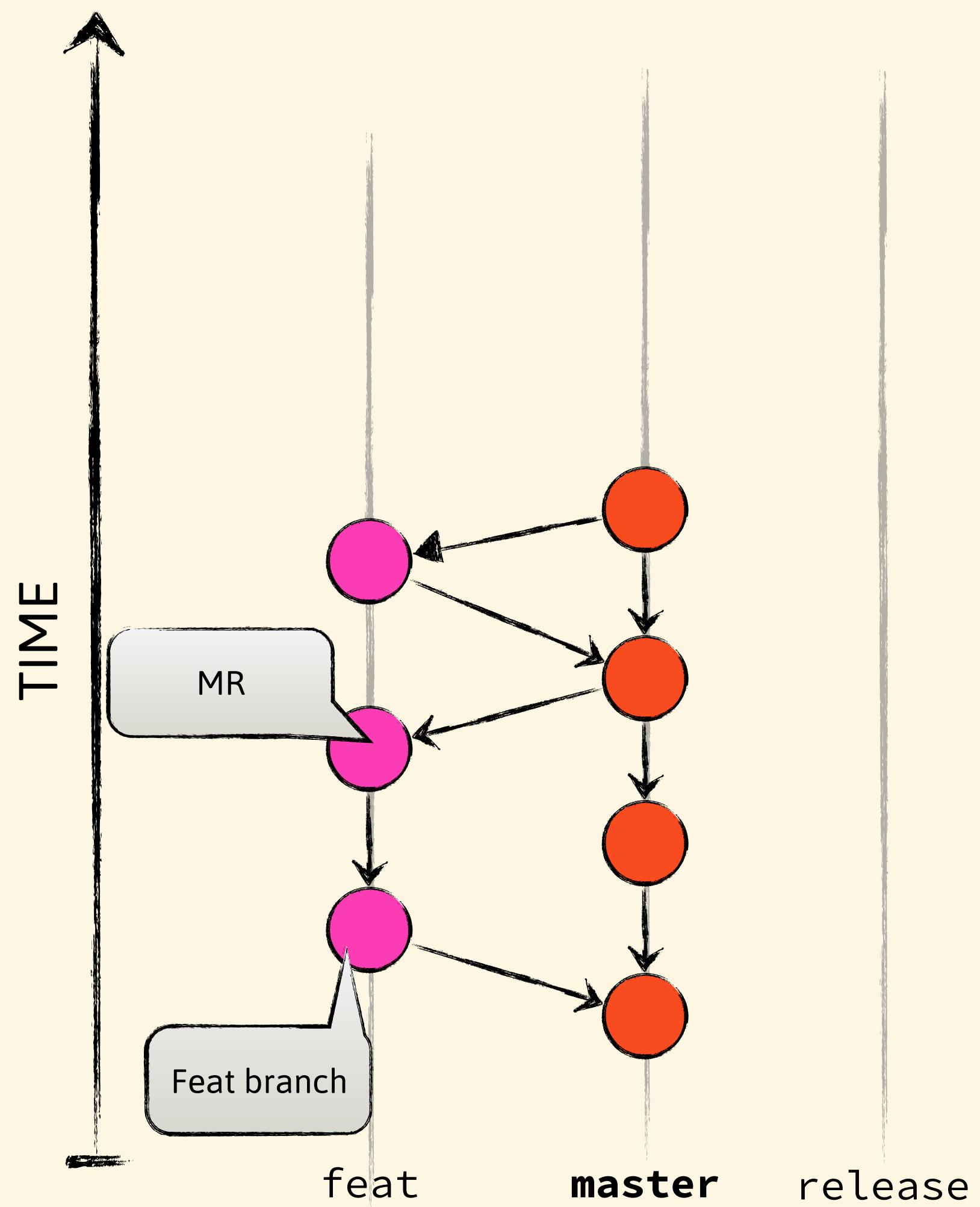
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



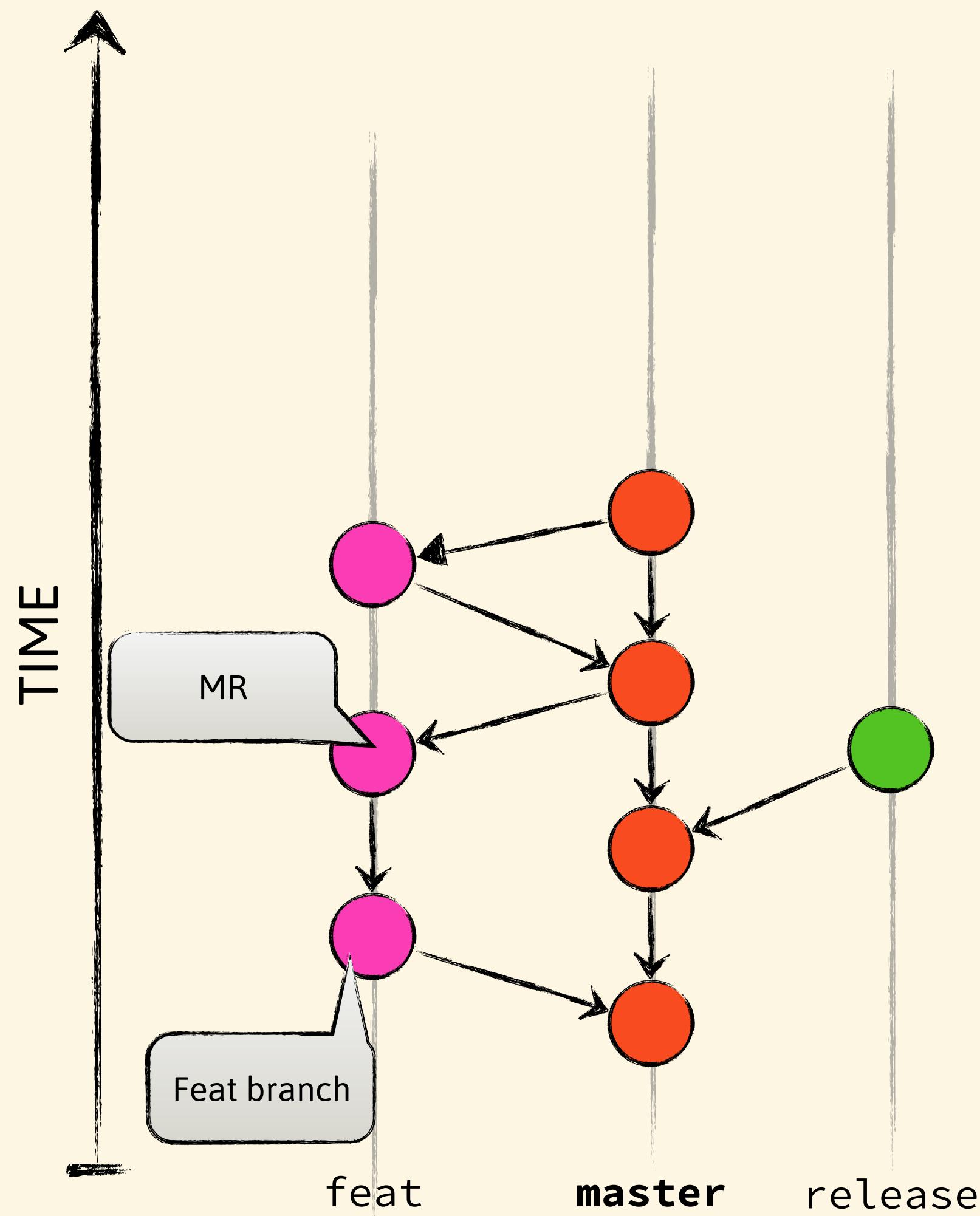
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



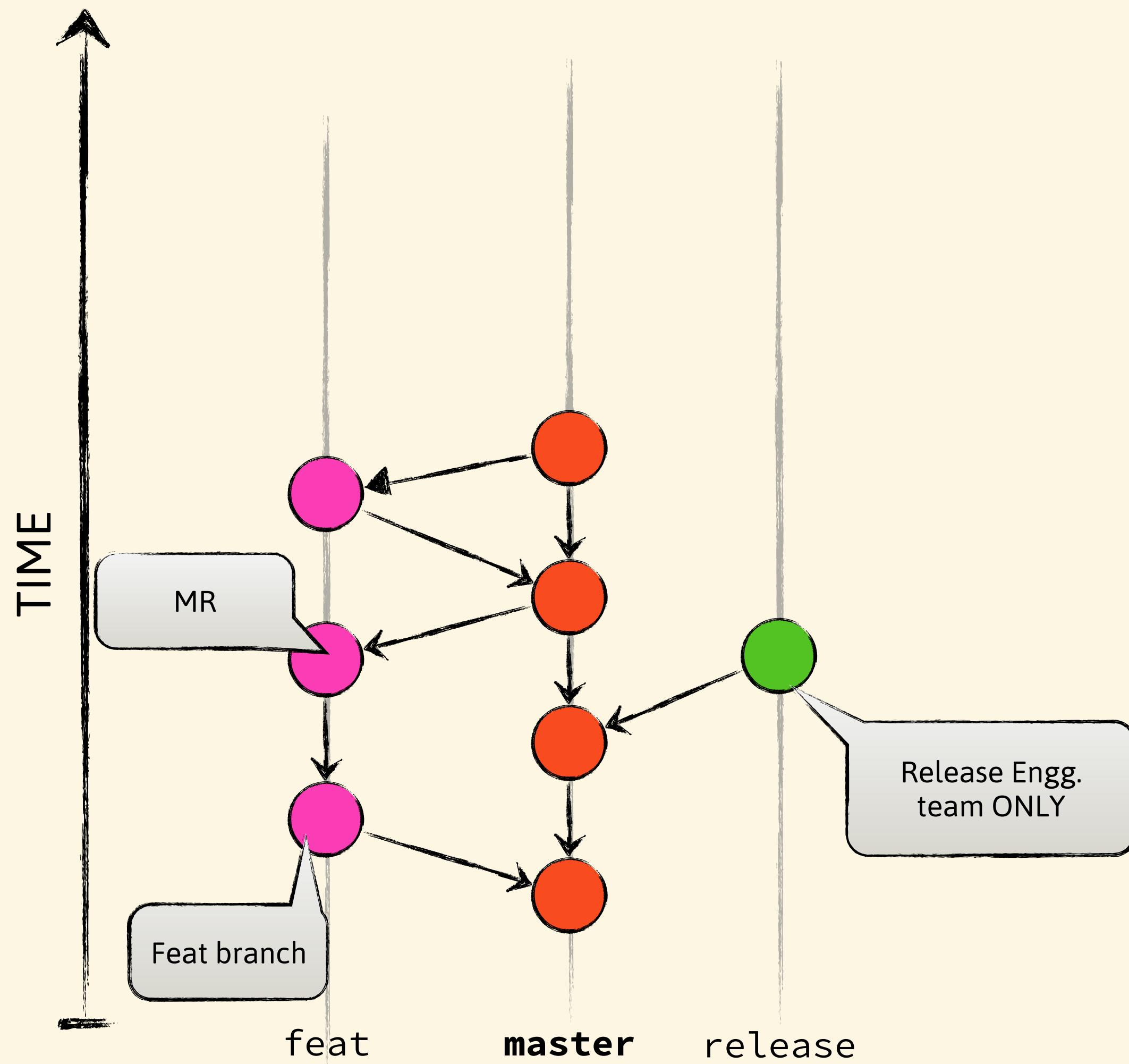
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



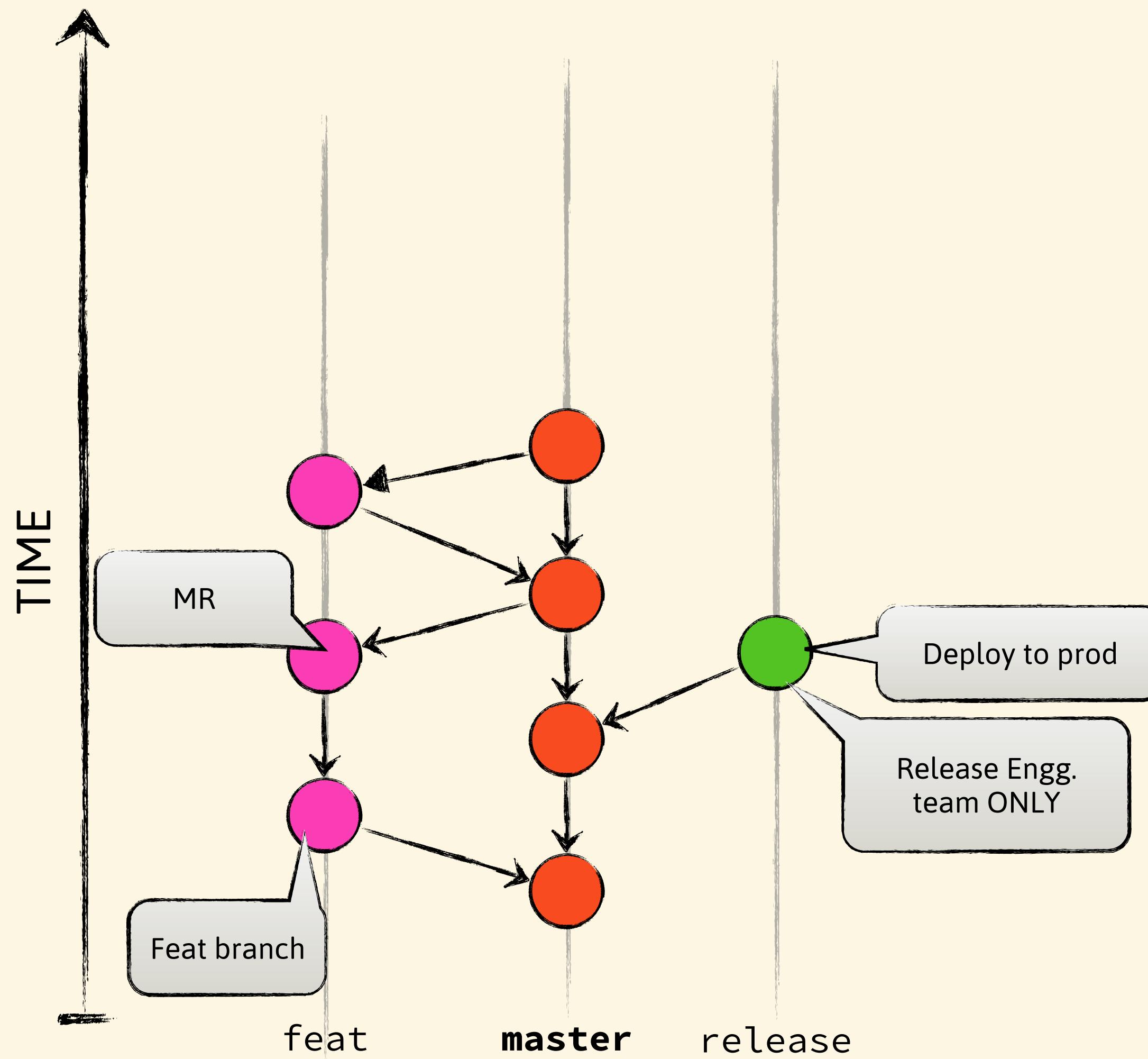
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



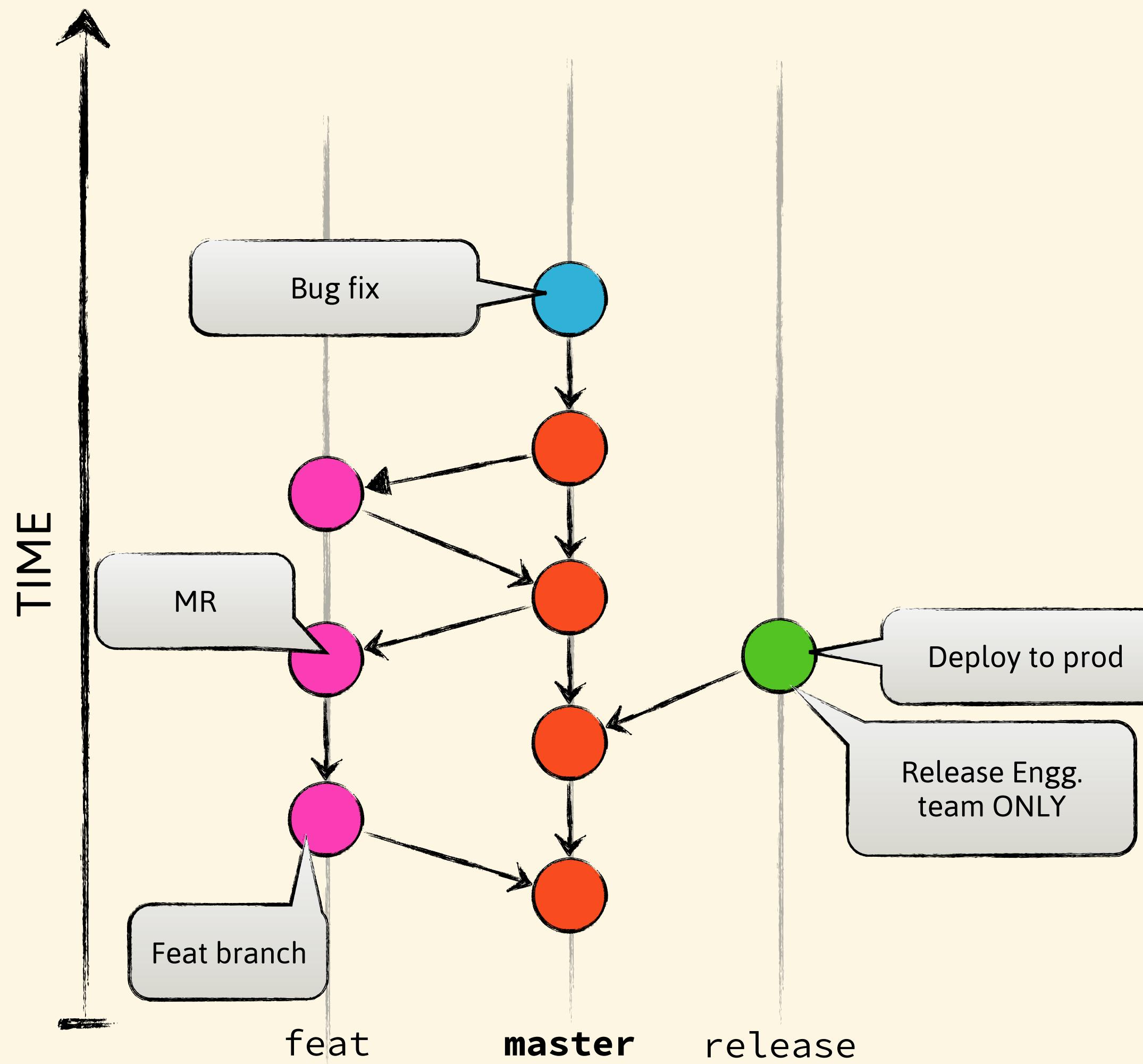
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



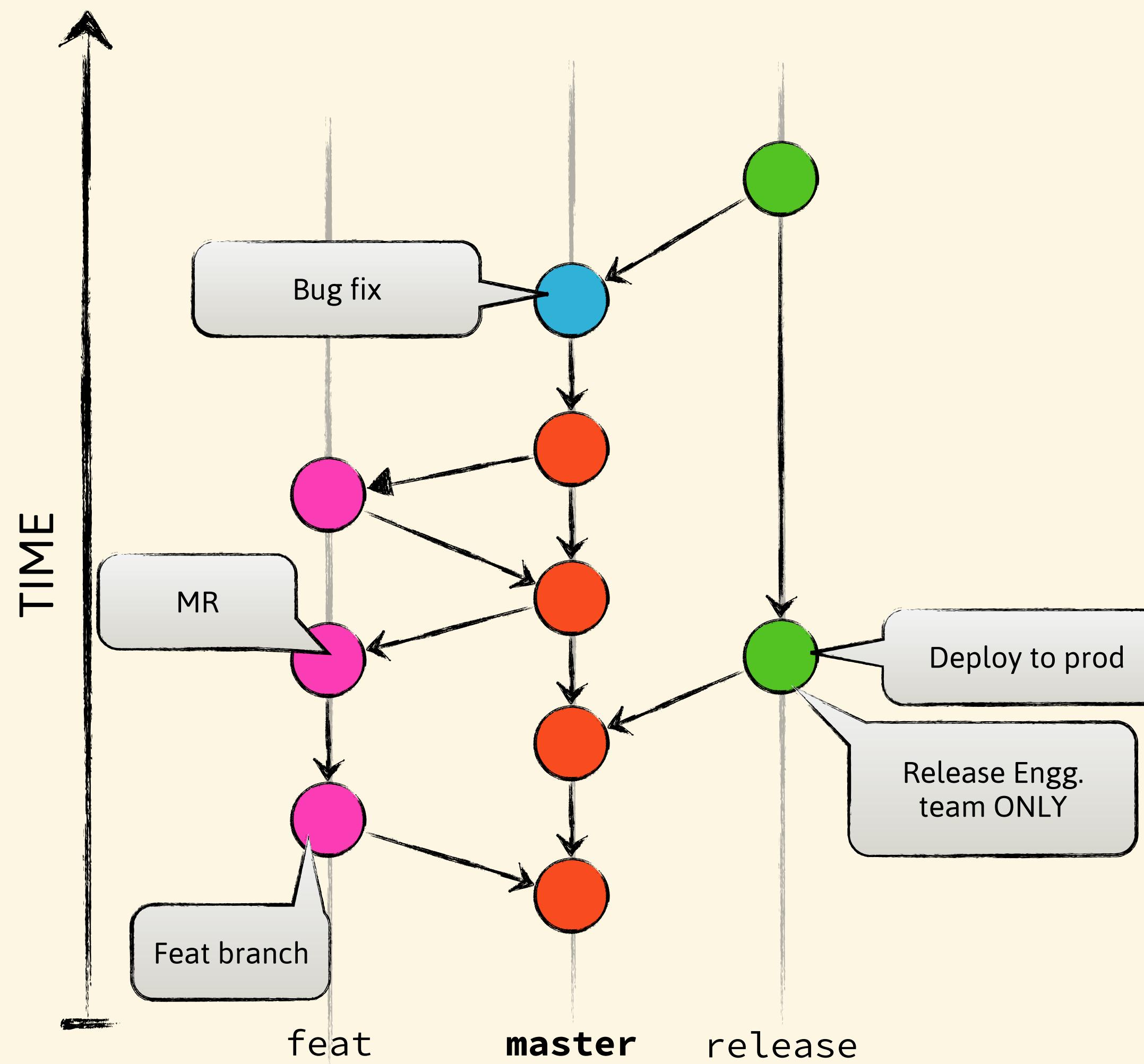
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



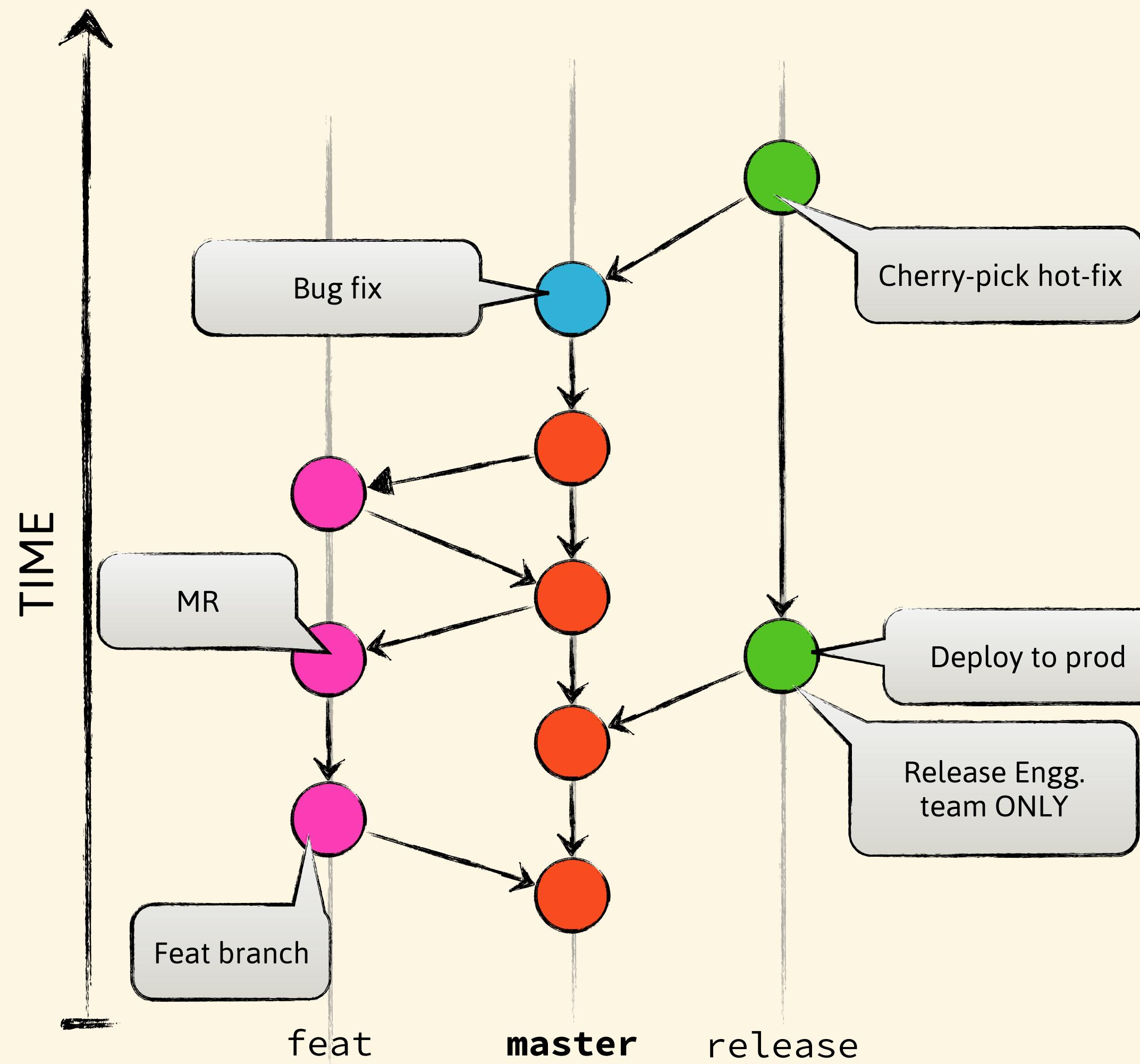
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



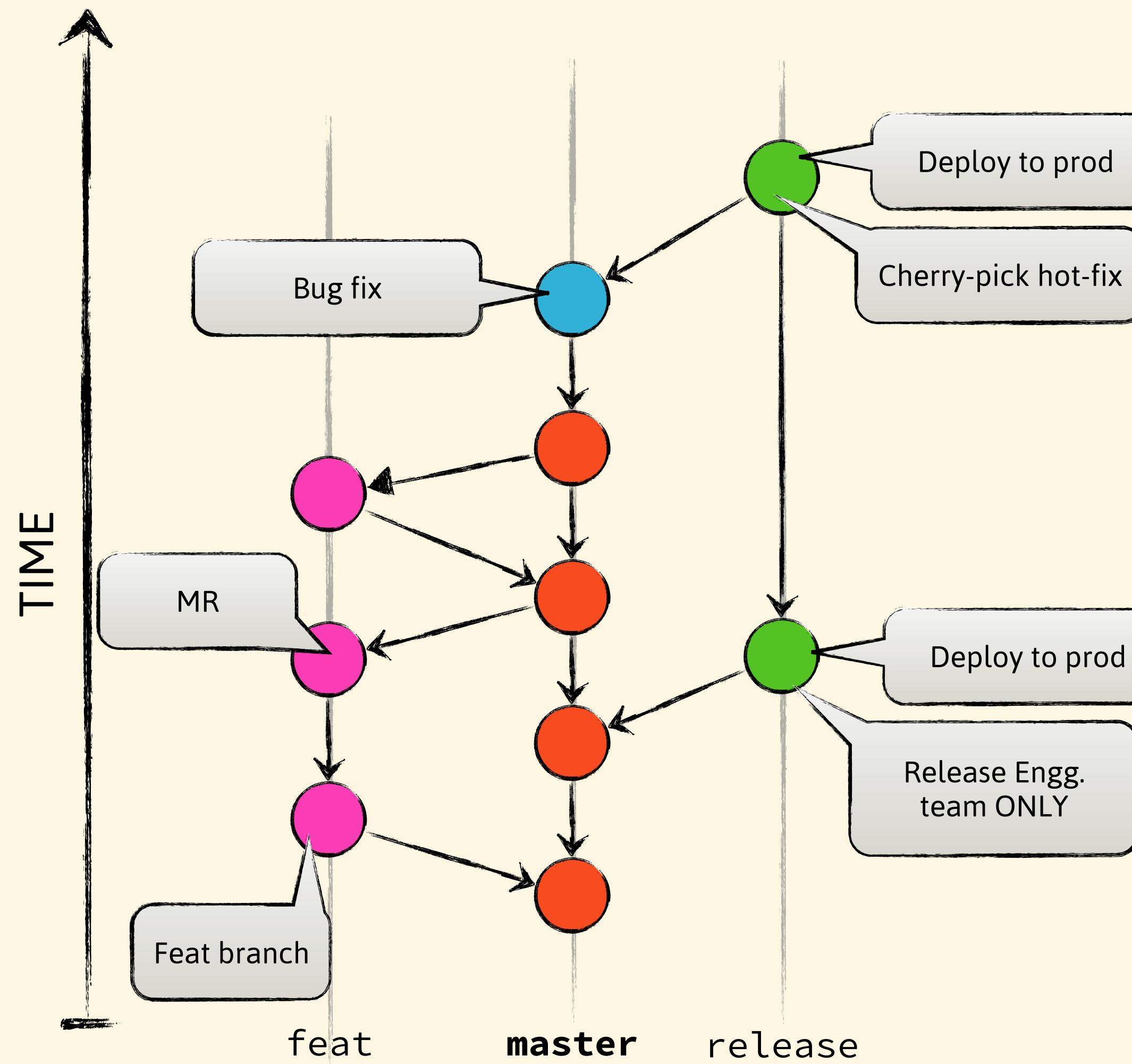
Trunk-based (Branch for release)



Trunk-based (Branch for release)



Trunk-based (Branch for release)



Trunk-based (Branch for release)

* Pros

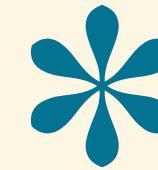
- * Same as Trunk-Based
- * Scales for **very** large teams

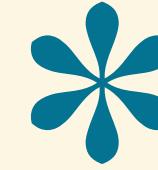
* Cons

- * Same as Trunk-Based
- * Hot-fixes need to be cherry-picked
- * See [Trunk Based Development](#) and [Branch by Abstraction](#)

THANKS

Credits

 Asap font

 Theme blatantly stolen from Git's [homepage](#)

Resources

- * [Pro Git](#) by Scott Chacon
- * [Git from the bottom up](#) by John Wiegley
- * [Git for Computer Scientists](#) by Tommi Virtanen
- * [Git Core Concepts](#) by Ted Naleid