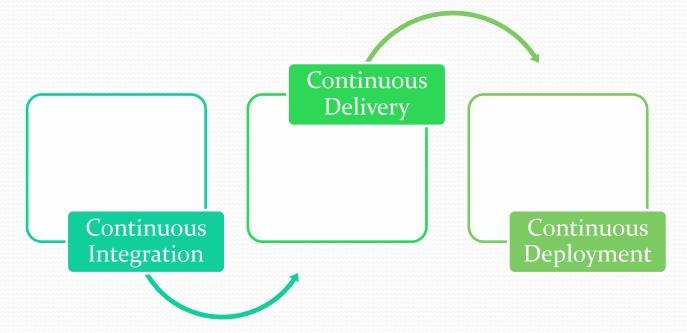
Git Fundamentals

Anju M Dominic



Three Levels of Maturity



Three Levels of Maturity

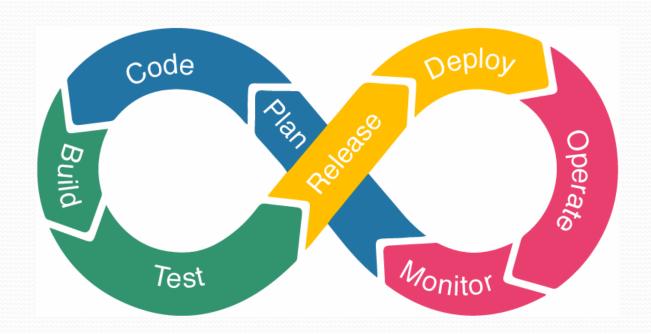
- All code integrated often, at least every day.
- Binaries built at every integration.

Continuous Integration

Continuous Delivery

> Continuous Deployment

DevOps Lifecycle



Git – A Source Code Management System





Linux



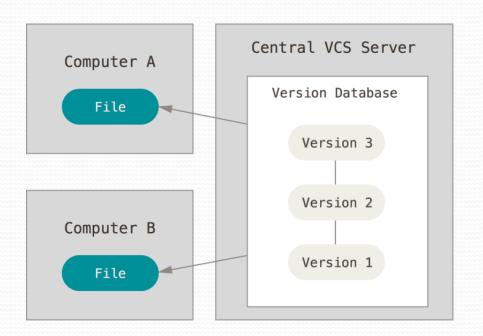
Other popular SCM systems

- SVN
- Clearcase
- Mercurial

Why Git?

- Distributed version control system
- Open source tool
- Easy branching and merging

CVS



Courtesy:git-scm book

Server Computer DVS Version Database Version 3 Version 2 Version 1 Computer A Computer B File File Version Database Version Database Version 3 Version 3 Version 2 Version 2 Version 1 Version 1

Courtesy:git-scm book

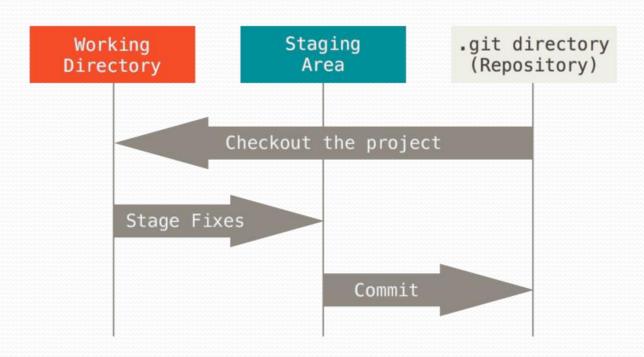
Among the below options which one is a distributed version system?

Git vs other SCM systems

- SVN and Clearcase are CVS while Git is DVS
- Mercurial is simpler to learn than Git especially for new developers
- Git has an additional feature where we can alter our version history unlike Mercurial
- Branching is highly complex in Mercurial compared to Git

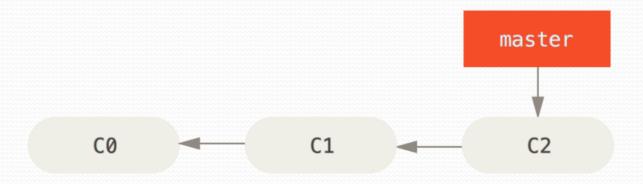
You are asked to work on existing project with a source code repository. What is the ideal step among the below to start of with?

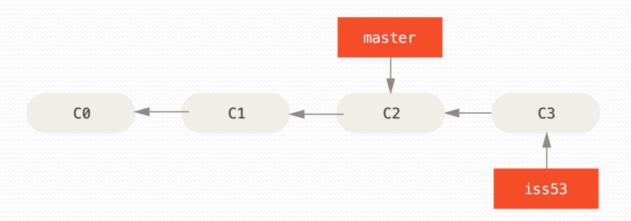
Git stages

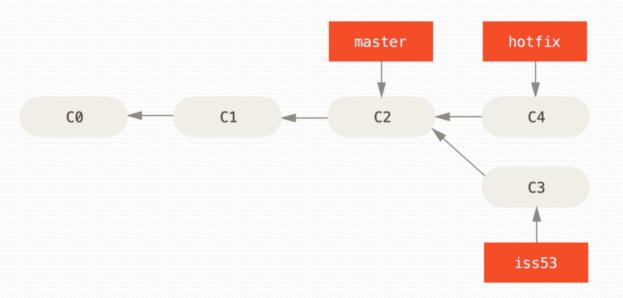


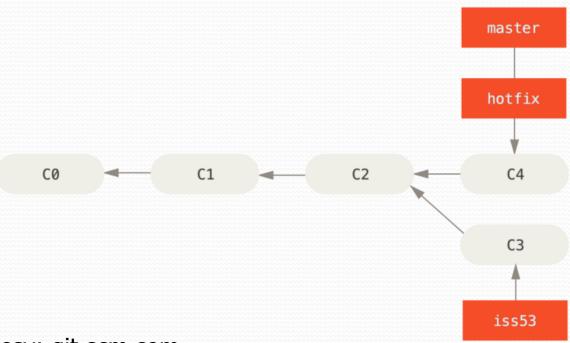
What are the steps in a basic flow in Git?

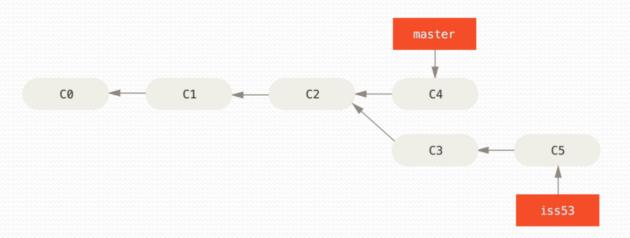
Which feature in Git is used to have parallel line of working?

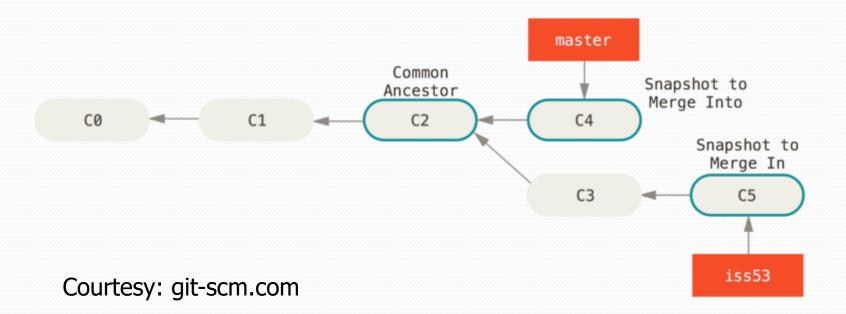


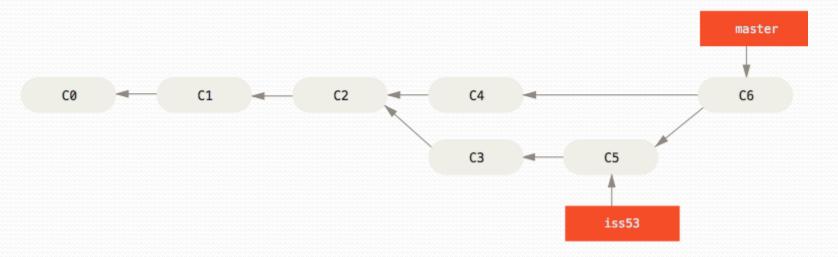












Courtesy: git-scm.com

Which type of merge is done by creating a new commit?

Which feature in Git is used to squash/merge 10 commits together into one commit?

Which feature in Git inverses the changes done in a commit but retains the older commit in history?

While working on a feature in your project, you had to work on a production issue. What are the sequence of steps involved in stashing?

Which feature in Git helps in marked version release?

Q& A

Thank You