



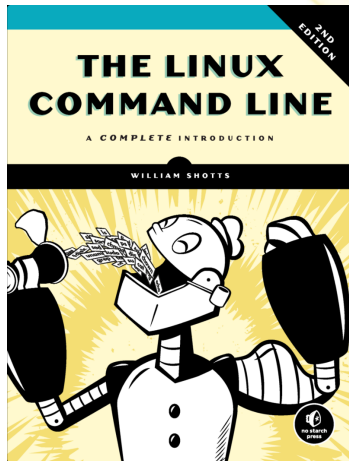
UMD DATA605 - Big Data Systems

Lesson 2.1: Git

Instructor: Dr. GP Saggese, gsaggese@umd.edu

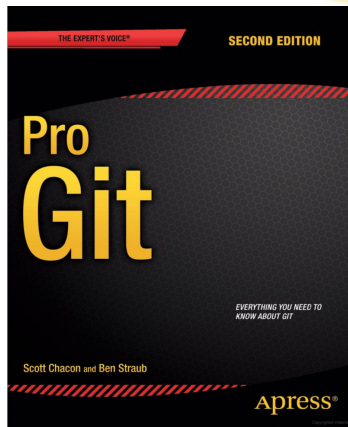
Bash / Linux: Resources

- **How Linux works**
 - Processes
 - File ownership and permissions
 - Virtual memory
 - How to administer a Linux box as root
- **Easy**
 - [Command-Line for Beginners](#)
 - E.g., find, xargs, chmod, chown, symbolic, and hard links
- **Mastery**
 - [The Linux Command Line](#)



Git Resources

- Concepts in the slides
- Tutorial: [Tutorial Git](#)
- We will use Git during the project
- Mastery: [Pro Git](#) (free)
- Web resources:
 - <https://githowto.com>
 - dangitgit.com (without swearing)
 - [Oh Sh*t, Git!?! \(with swearing\)](#)
- Playgrounds
 - <https://learngitbranching.js.org>



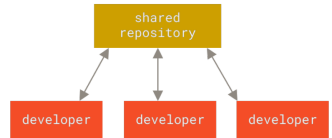
Version Control Systems (1/2)

- A **Version Control System** (VCS) is a system that allows to:
 - Record changes to files
 - Recall specific versions later (like a “file time-machine”)
 - Compare changes to files over time
 - Track *who* changed *what* and *when* and *why*
- **Simplest "VCS"**
 - Make a copy of a dir and add
 - `_v1` (bad); or
 - a timestamp `_20220101` (better)
 - **Cons:** It kind of works for one person, but doesn't scale

Version Control Systems (2/2)

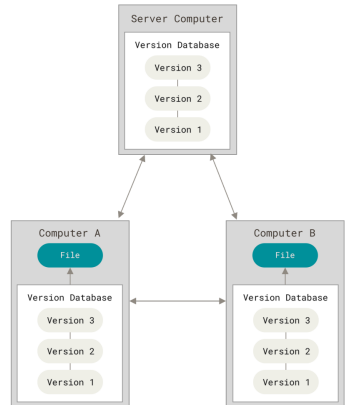
- **Centralized VCS**

- E.g., Perforce, Subversion
- A server stores the code, clients connect to it
- **Cons:** If the server is down, nobody can work



- **Distributed VCS**

- E.g., Git, Mercurial, Bazaar
- Each client has the entire history of the repo locally
- Each node is both a client and a server
- **Cons:** complex

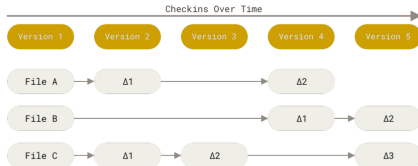


VCS: How to Track Data

- Consider a directory with project files inside
 - How do you track changes to the data?**

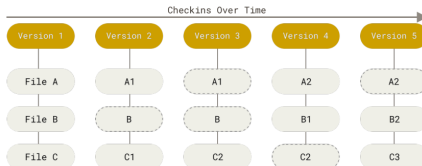
- Delta-based VCS**

- E.g., Subversion
- Store the data in terms of “patches” (changes of files)
- Can reconstruct the state of the repo by applying the patches



- Stream of snapshots VCS**

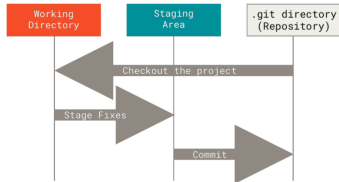
- E.g., Git
- Store data in terms of “snapshots” of a filesystem
- Take a “picture” of what files look like
- Store reference (hash) to the snapshots
- Save link to previous identical files



- **Almost everything is local for Git**
 - History stored locally in each node
 - Diff-ing files done locally
 - Centralized VCS requires server access
 - Commit to local copy
 - Upload changes with network connection
- **Almost everything is undoable in Git**
 - No data corruption
 - Everything checksummed
 - Nothing lost
 - Disclaimer:
 - Commit (at least locally) or stash
 - Know how to do it to avoid “git hell”
- **Git is a mini key-value store with a VCS built on top**
 - Exactly true
 - Two layers:
 - “porcelain”: key-value store for file-system
 - “plumbing”: VCS layer

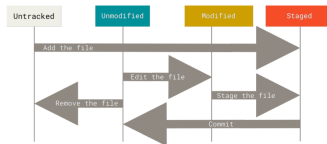
Sections of a Git Project

- There are 3 main sections of a Git project
 - **Working tree** (aka checkout)
 - Version of code on the filesystem for use and modification
 - **Staging area** (aka cache, index)
 - File in `.git` storing info for the next commit
 - **Git directory** (aka `.git`)
 - Stores metadata and objects (like a DB)
 - The repo itself with all history
 - Cloning gets you the project's `.git`



States of a File in Git

- Each file can be in 4 states from Git point-of-view
 - **Untracked**: files not under Git version control
 - **Modified**: changed files, not committed yet
 - **Staged**: marked modified files for next commit
 - **Committed**: data stored in local DB



Git Tutorial

- **Git tutorial on class repo**
 - Follow the README
- **How to use a tutorial**
 - Type commands one-by-one
 - Avoid copy-paste
 - Observe results
 - Understand each line
 - Experiment
 - *"What happens if I do this?"*
 - *"Does the result match my mental model?"*
 - Learn command line before GUI
 - GUIs hide details and you become dependent on it
- Go through **recommended Git book** and try all examples
 - Use online tutorials
- Build your own **cheat sheet**
 - Reuse others' cheat sheets only if familiar
- Achieve **mastery of basic tools**
 - Bash, Git, editor
 - Python, Pandas
 -

Git: Daily Use

- Check out a project (`git clone`) or start from scratch (`git init`)
 - Only once per Git project client
- **Daily routine**
 - Modify files in working tree (`vi ...`)
 - Add files (`git add ...`)
 - Stage changes for next commit (`git add -u ...`)
 - Commit changes to `.git` (`git commit`)
- **Use a branch to group commits together**
 - Isolate code from changes in master
 - Merge master into branch
 - Isolate master from changes
 - Pull Request (PR) for code review
 - Merge PR into upstream

Git Remote

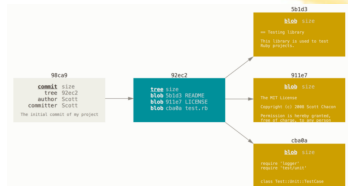
- **Remote repos:** versions of the project hosted online
 - Manage remote repos to collaborate
 - Push/pull changes
 - `git remote -v`: show remotes
 - `git fetch`: pull data from remote repo you don't have locally
 - `git pull`: shorthand for `git fetch origin + git merge master --rebase`
 - `git push <REMOTE> <BRANCH>`: push local data to remote
 - E.g., `git push origin master`
- **Multiple forks** of the same repo with different policies
 - E.g., read-only, read-write
- You **can't push changes immediately** if someone pushed to remote:
 - Fetch changes
 - Merge changes to your branch
 - Resolve conflicts, if needed
 - Test project sanity (e.g., run unit tests)
 - Push changes to remote

Git Tagging

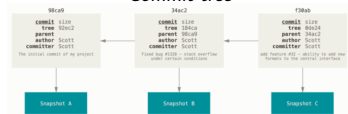
- Git allows marking points in history with a **tag**
 - E.g., release points
- Check out a tag
- Enter detached HEAD state
 - Committing won't add changes to the tag or branch
 - Commit will be “unreachable,” reachable only by commit hash

Git Internals

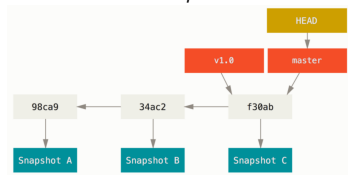
- **Understand Git only if you understand its data model**
 - Git is a key-value store with a VCS interface
 - *Key* = hash of a file
 - *Value* = content of a file
- **Git objects**
 - *Commits*: pointers to the tree and commit metadata
 - *Trees*: directories and mapping between files and blobs
 - *Blobs*: content of files
- **Refs:**
 - Easy:
[Understanding Git Data Model](#)
 - Hard-core: [Git internals](#)



Commit tree



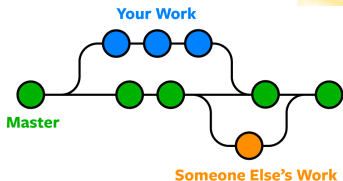
Commit parents



Commit history of a branch

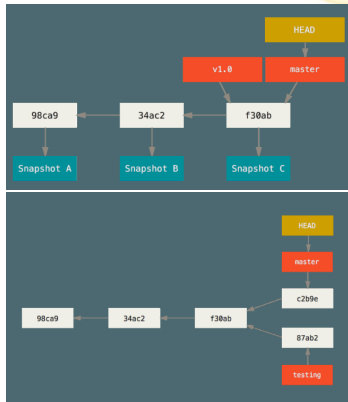
Git Branching

- **Branching**
 - Diverge from main development line
- **Why branch?**
 - Work without affecting main code
 - Avoid changes in main branch
 - Merge code downstream for updates
 - Merge code upstream after completion
- **Git branching is lightweight**
 - Instantaneous
 - Branch is a pointer to a commit
 - Git stores data as snapshots, not file differences
- **Git workflows branch and merge often**
 - Multiple times a day
 - Surprising for users of distributed VCS
 - E.g., branch before lunch
 - Branches are cheap
 - Use them to isolate and organize work



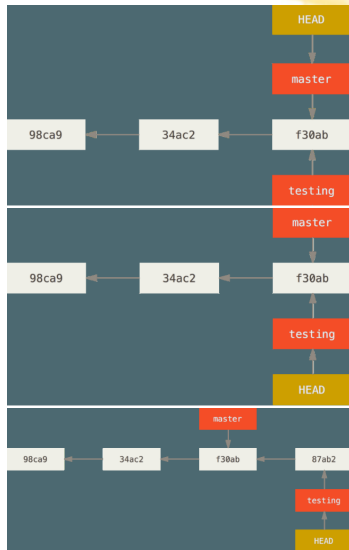
Git Branching

- master (or main) is a normal branch
 - Pointer to the last commit
 - Moves forward with each commit
- HEAD
 - Pointer to the local branch
 - E.g., master, testing
 - git checkout <BRANCH> moves across branches
- git branch testing
 - Create a new pointer testing
 - Points to the current commit
 - Pointer is movable
- Divergent history
 - Work progresses in two “split” branches



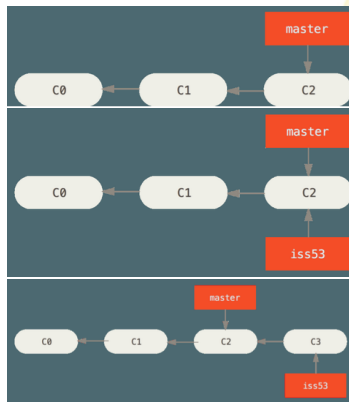
Git Checkout

- `git checkout` switches branch
 - Move HEAD pointer to new branch
 - Change files in working dir to match branch pointer
- E.g., two branches, master and testing
 - You are on master
 - `git checkout testing`
 - Pointer moves, working dir changes
 - Keep working and commit on testing
 - Pointer to testing moves forward



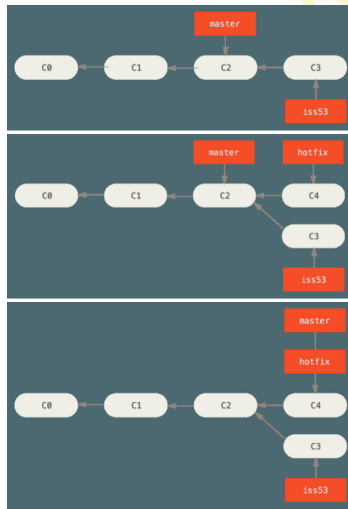
Git Branching and Merging

- Tutorials
 - [Work on main](#)
 - [Hot fix](#)
- Start from a project with some commits
- Branch to work on a new feature “Issue 53”
 - > `git checkout -b iss53`
 - `work ... work ... work`
 - > `git commit`



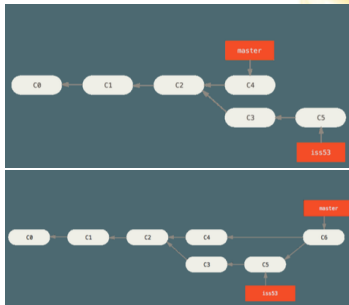
Git Branching and Merging

- **Need a hotfix** to master
 - > `git checkout master`
 - > `git checkout -b hotfix`
 - fix ... fix ... fix
 - > `git commit -am "Hot fix"`
 - > `git checkout master`
 - > `git merge hotfix`
- **Fast forward**
 - Now there is a divergent history between master and iss53



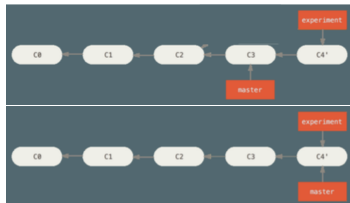
Git Branching and Merging

- Keep working on iss53
 - > `git checkout iss53`
 - work ... work ... work
 - The branch keeps diverging
- At some point you are done with iss53
 - You want to merge your work back to master
 - Go to the target branch
 - > `git checkout master`
 - > `git merge iss53`
- Git can't fast forward
- Git creates a new snapshot with the 3-way “merge commit” (i.e., a commit with more than one parent)
- Delete the branch
 - > `git branch -d iss53`



Fast Forward Merge

- **Fast forward merge**
 - Merge a commit X with a commit Y that can be reached by following the history of commit X
- There is not divergent history to merge
 - Git simply moves the branch pointer forward from X to Y
- **Mental model:** a branch is just a pointer that says where the tip of the branch is
- E.g., C4' is reachable from C3
 - > `git checkout master`
 - > `git merge experiment`
- Git moves the pointer of master to C4'



Merging Conflicts

- Tutorial:
 - [Merging conflicts](#)
- Sometimes **Git can't merge**, e.g.,
 - The same file has been modified by both branches
 - One file was modified by one branch and deleted by another
- **Git:**
 - Does not create a merge commit
 - Pauses to let you resolve the conflict
 - Adds conflict resolution markers
- **User merges manually**
 - Edit the files git mergetool
 - git add to mark as resolved
 - git commit
 - Use PyCharm or VS Code

```
<<<<<< HEAD:index.html
<div id="footer">contact : email.support@github.com</div>
=====
<div id="footer">
  please contact us at support@github.com
</div>
>>>>>> iss53:index.html

$ git merge iss53
Auto-merging index.html
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in index.html
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

$ git status
On branch master
You have unmerged paths.
  (fix conflicts and run "git commit")

Unmerged paths:
  (use "git add <file>..." to mark resolution)

   both modified:   index.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

$ git status
On branch master
All conflicts fixed but you are still merging.
  (use "git commit" to conclude merge)

Changes to be committed:

   modified:   index.html
```

Git Rebasing

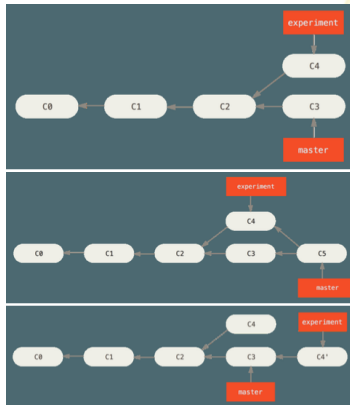
- In Git there are **two ways of merging divergent history**
 - E.g., master and experiment have a common ancestor C2

- **Merge**

- Go to the target branch
 - > `git checkout master`
 - > `git merge experiment`
- Create a new snapshot C5 and commit

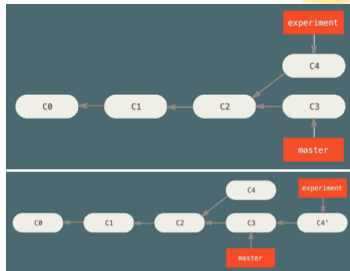
- **Rebase**

- Go to the branch to rebase
 - > `git checkout experiment`
 - > `git rebase master`
- Rebase algo:
 - Get all the changes committed in the branch (C4) where we are on (experiment) since the common ancestor (C2)
 - Sync to the branch that we are rebasing onto (master at C3)
 - Apply the changes C4
 - Only current branch is affected
 - Finally fast forward experiment



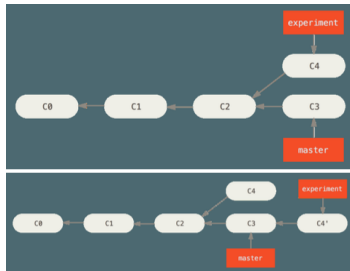
Uses of Rebase

- **Rebasing makes for a cleaner history**
 - The history looks like all the work happened in series
 - Although in reality it happened in parallel to the development in master
- **Rebasing to contribute to a project**
 - Developer
 - You are contributing to a project that you don't maintain
 - You work on your branch
 - When you are ready to integrate your work, rebase your work onto origin/master
 - The maintainer
 - Does not have to do any integration work
 - Does just a fast forward or a clean apply (no conflicts)



Golden Rule of Rebasing

- **Remember:** rebasing means abandoning existing commits and creating new ones that are similar but different
- **Problem**
 - You push commits to a remote
 - Others pull commits and base work on them
 - You rewrite commits with `git rebase`
 - You push again with `git push --force`
 - Collaborators must re-merge work
- **Solution**
 - Strict: *"Do not ever rebase commits outside your repository"*
 - Loose: *"Rebase your branch if only you use it, even if pushed to a server"*

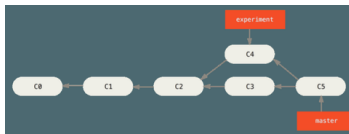


Rebase vs Merge: Philosophical Considerations

- Deciding **Rebase-vs-merge** depends on the answer to the question:
 - What does the commit history of a repo mean?*

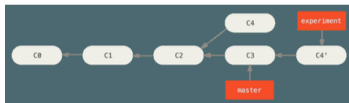
1. History is the record of what actually happened

- "History should not be tampered with, even if messy!"*
- Use `git merge`



2. History represents how a project should have been made

- "You should tell the history in the way that is best for future readers"*
- Use `git rebase` and `filter-branch`



Rebase vs Merge: Philosophical Considerations

- Many man-centuries have been wasted discussing rebase-vs-merge at the watercooler
 - Total waste of time! Tell people to get back to work!
- When you contribute to a project often people decide for you based on their preference
- **Best of the merge-vs-rebase approaches**
 - Rebase changes you've made in your local repo
 - Even if you have pushed but you know the branch is yours
 - Use `git pull --rebase` to clean up the history of your work
 - If the branch is shared with others then you need to definitively `git merge`
 - Only `git merge` to master to preserve the history of how something was built
- **Personally**
 - I like to squash-and-merge branches to master
 - Rarely my commits are “complete”, are just checkpoints

Remote Branches

- **Remote branches** are pointers to branches in remote repos

```
git remote -v  
origin  git@github.com:gpsaggese/umd_classes.git (fetch)  
origin  git@github.com:gpsaggese/umd_classes.git (push)
```

- **Tracking branches**

- Local references representing the state of the remote repo
- E.g., master tracks origin/master
- You can't change the remote branch (e.g., origin/master)
- You can change tracking branch (e.g., master)
- Git updates tracking branches when you do `git fetch origin` (or `git pull`)

- To share code in a local branch you need to push it to a remote

```
> git push origin serverfix
```

- To work on it

```
> git checkout -b serverfix origin/serverfix
```



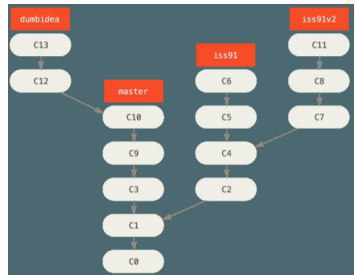
Git Workflows

- **Git workflows** = ways of working and collaborating using Git
- **Long-running branches** = branches at different level of stabilities, that are always open
 - master is always ready to be released
 - develop branch to develop in
 - topic / feature branches
 - When branches are “stable enough” they are merged up



Git Workflows

- **Topic branches** = short-lived branches for a single feature
 - E.g., hotfix, wip-XYZ
 - Easy to review
 - Silo-ed from the rest
 - This is typical of Git since other VCS support for branches is not good enough
 - E.g.,
 - You start iss91, then you cancel some stuff, and go to iss91v2
 - Somebody starts dumbidea branch and merge to master (!)
 - You squash-and-merge your iss91v2



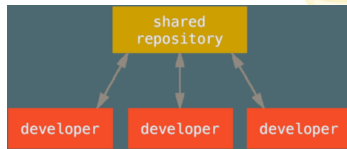
Centralized Workflow

- **Centralized workflow in centralized VCS**

- Developers:
 - Check out the code from the central repo on their computer
 - Modify the code locally
 - Push it back to the central hub (assuming no conflicts with latest copy, otherwise they need to merge)

- **Centralized workflow in Git**

- Developers:
 - Have push (i.e., write) access to the central repo
 - Need to fetch and then merge
 - Cannot push code that will overwrite each other code (only fast-forward changes)



Forking Workflows

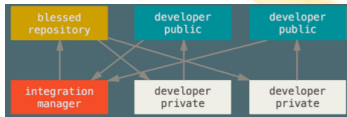
- Typically devs don't have permissions to update directly branches on a project
 - Read-write permissions for core contributors
 - Read-only for anybody else
- **Solution**
 - "Forking" a repo
 - External contributors
 - Clone the repo and create a branch with the work
 - Create a writable fork of the project
 - Push branches to fork
 - Prepare a PR with their work
 - Project maintainer
 - Reviews PRs
 - Accepts PRs
 - Integrates PRs
 - In practice it's the project maintainer that pulls the code when it's ready, instead of external contributors pushing the code
- **Aka "GitHub workflow"**
 - "Innovation" was forking (Fork me on GitHub!)
 - GitHub acquired by Microsoft for 7.5b USD

Fork me on GitHub



Integration-Manager Workflow

- This is the classical model for open-source development
 - E.g., Linux, GitHub (forking) workflow



1. **One repo is the official project**

- Only the project maintainer pushes to the public repo
- E.g., causify-ai/csfy

2. **Each contributor**

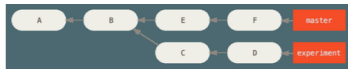
- Has read access to everyone else's public repo
- Forks the project into a private copy
 - Write access to their own public repo
 - E.g., gpsaggese/csfy
- Makes changes
- Pushes changes to his own public copy
- Sends email to maintainer asking to pull changes (pull request)

3. **The maintainer**

- Adds contributor repo as a remote
- Merges the changes into a local branch
- Tests changes locally
- Pushes branch to the official repo

Git log

- `git log` reports info about commits
- **refs** are references to:
 - HEAD (commit you are working on, next commit)
 - origin/master (remote branch)
 - experiment (local branch)
 - d921970 (commit)
- `^` after a reference resolves to the parent of that commit
 - HEAD[^] = commit before HEAD, i.e., last commit
 - `^2` means `^^`
 - A merge commit has multiple parents



Dot notation

- **Double-dot notation**

- 1..2 = commits that are reachable from 2 but not from 1
- Like a “difference”
- `git log master..experiment` → D,C
- `git log experiment..master` → F,E



- **Triple-dot notation**

- 1...2 = commits that are reachable from either branch but not from both
- Like “union excluding intersection”
- `git log master...experiment` → F,E,D,C



Advanced Git

- **Stashing**
 - Copy state of your working dir (e.g., modified and staged files)
 - Save it in a stack
 - Apply later
- **Cherry-picking**
 - Apply a single commit from one branch onto another
- **rerere**
 - = “Reuse Recorded Resolution”
 - Git caches how to solve certain conflicts
- **Submodules / subtrees**
 - Project including other Git projects

Advanced Git

- **bisect**
 - `git bisect` helps identifying the commit that introduced a bug
 - Bug appears at top of tree
 - Unknown revision where it started
 - Script returns 0 if good, non-0 if bad
 - `git bisect` finds revision where script changes from good to bad
- **filter-branch**
 - Rewrite repo history in a script-able way
 - E.g., change email, remove sensitive file
 - Check out each version, run command, commit result
- **Hooks**
 - Run scripts before commit, merging,

GitHub



- GitHub acquired by MSFT for 7.5b
- **GitHub: largest host for Git repos**
 - Git hosting (100m+ open source projects)
 - PRs, forks
 - Issue tracking
 - Code review
 - Collaboration
 - Wiki
 - Actions (CI / CD)
- **"Forking a project"**
 - Open-source communities
 - Negative connotation
 - Modify and create a competing project
 - GitHub parlance
 - Copy a project to contribute without push/write access