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# Getting git.

An introduction to git version control & methodologies

Presented by CSCNSI

# `git` --the-basics

# What is **git** ?

“*Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.*” ([git-scm.com](https://git-scm.com))

- **git** is *free* and *open sourced*
- **git** is *fast* and *efficient*
- **git** is *decentralized* version control
  - there is no "main" or "master" repo
- **git** is designed to handle *non-linear* development
  - allow many developers to work in parallel



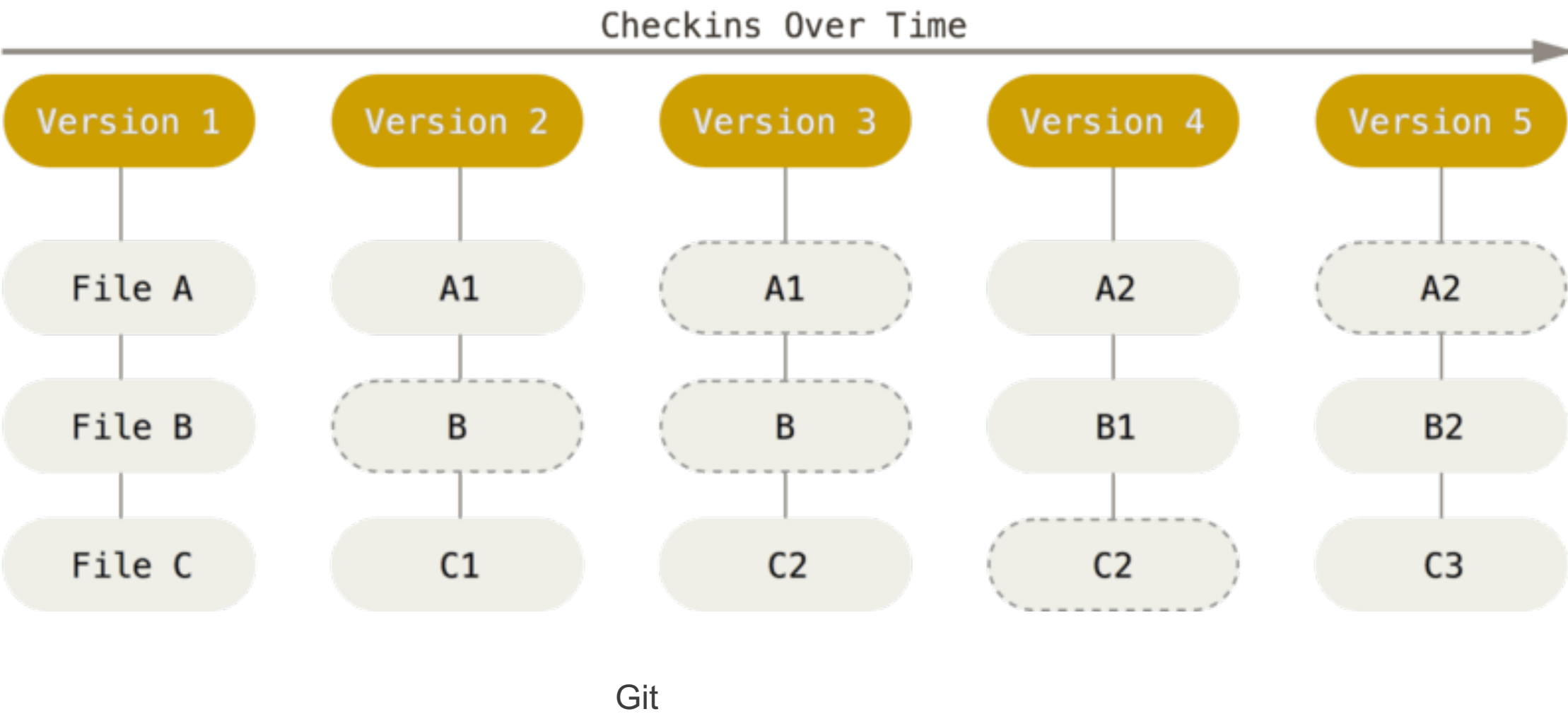
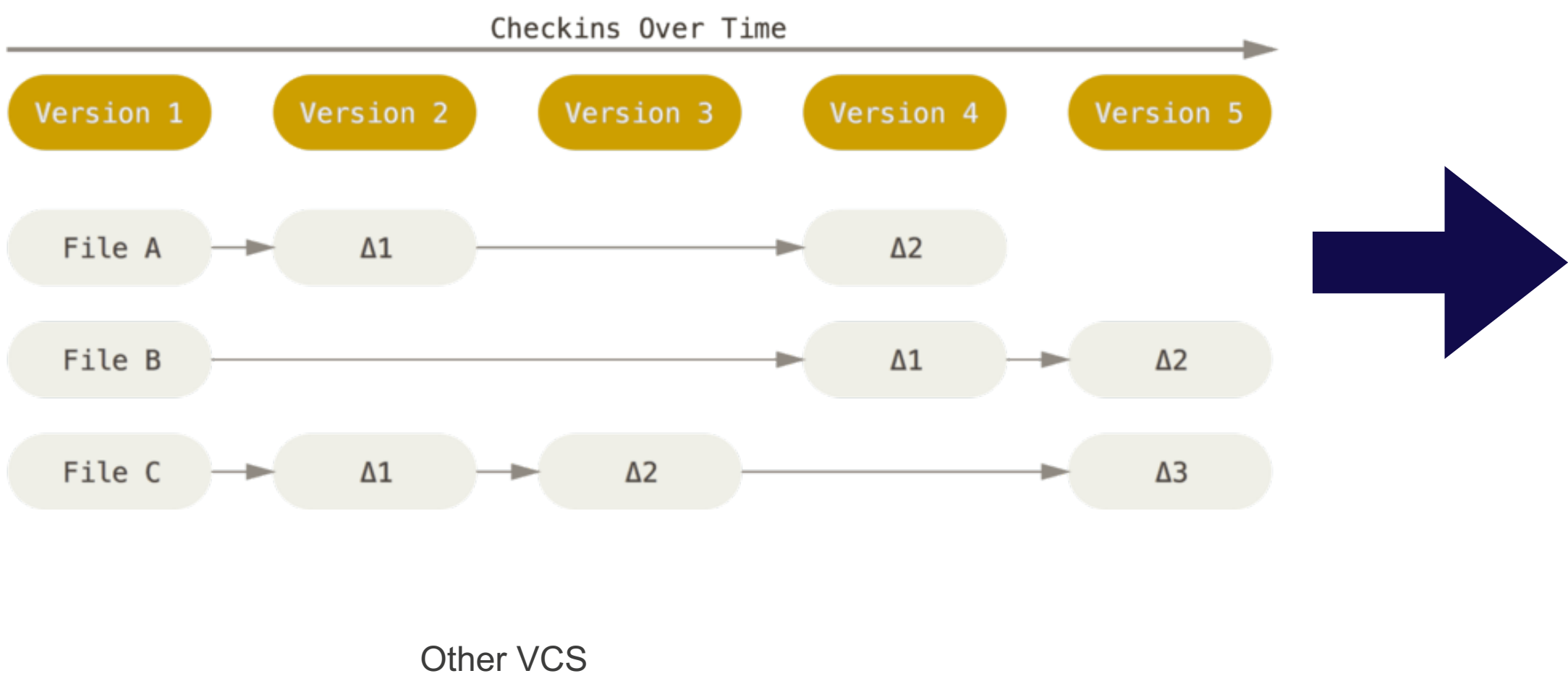
# What **git** does

## *(extremely incomplete)*

- Manages a revision history of a directory full of stuff (*commit, checkout*)
- Can sync that directory with other directories (*cloning, pushing, pulling*)
- Can manage multiple histories of one directory (*branching, tagging*)
- Provides tools for collaboratively working on directories (*merging, rebasing*)
- Provides assurances that the stuff is intact as advertised (*hashes, signing*)

# How **git** does what it does

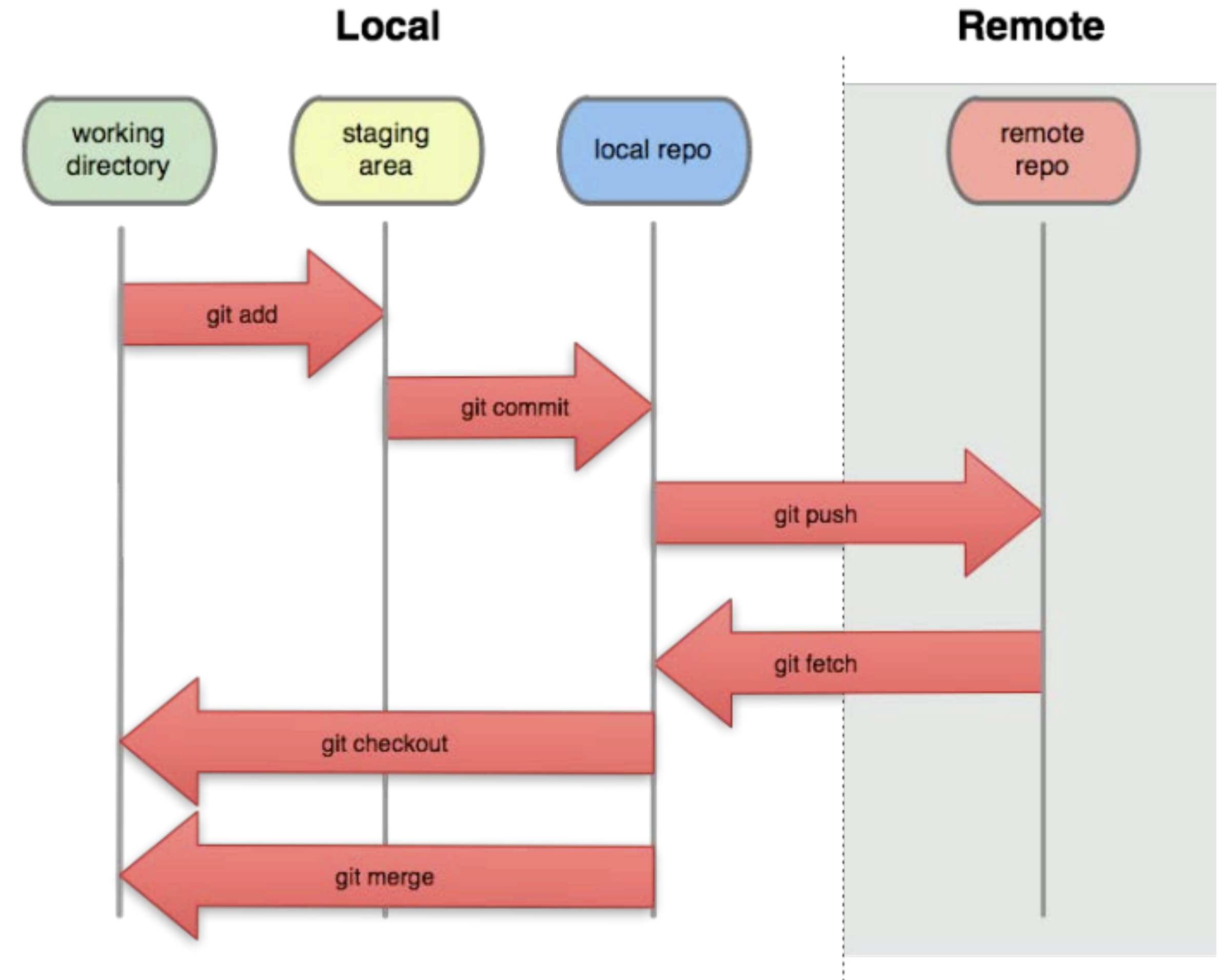
- Stores local repository information in a special directory, **.git**, in the base directory of the repo
  - Including config info, like who else we might want to synchronize with, called *remotes*
- Keeps snapshots-in-time of the contents of the directory, a *commit*
  - Note: this is *different* than how most version control works
- Keeps a pointer to the current snapshot (the *HEAD*), and populates the directory with its contents
- Tries to be smart about not storing the same data twice (copy-on-write-ish), keeps hashes, etc.





# git works locally

- Git does not use a central repository
- Instead, you work in your own local copy
- But if you make a new commit you can *push* it elsewhere (to a *remote*)
  - ...or if they make a new commit you can *pull* it to your copy
- Multiple people can work on individual histories of commits, or *branches*
  - You can *checkout* a remote's branch
  - You can *merge* changes from that branch



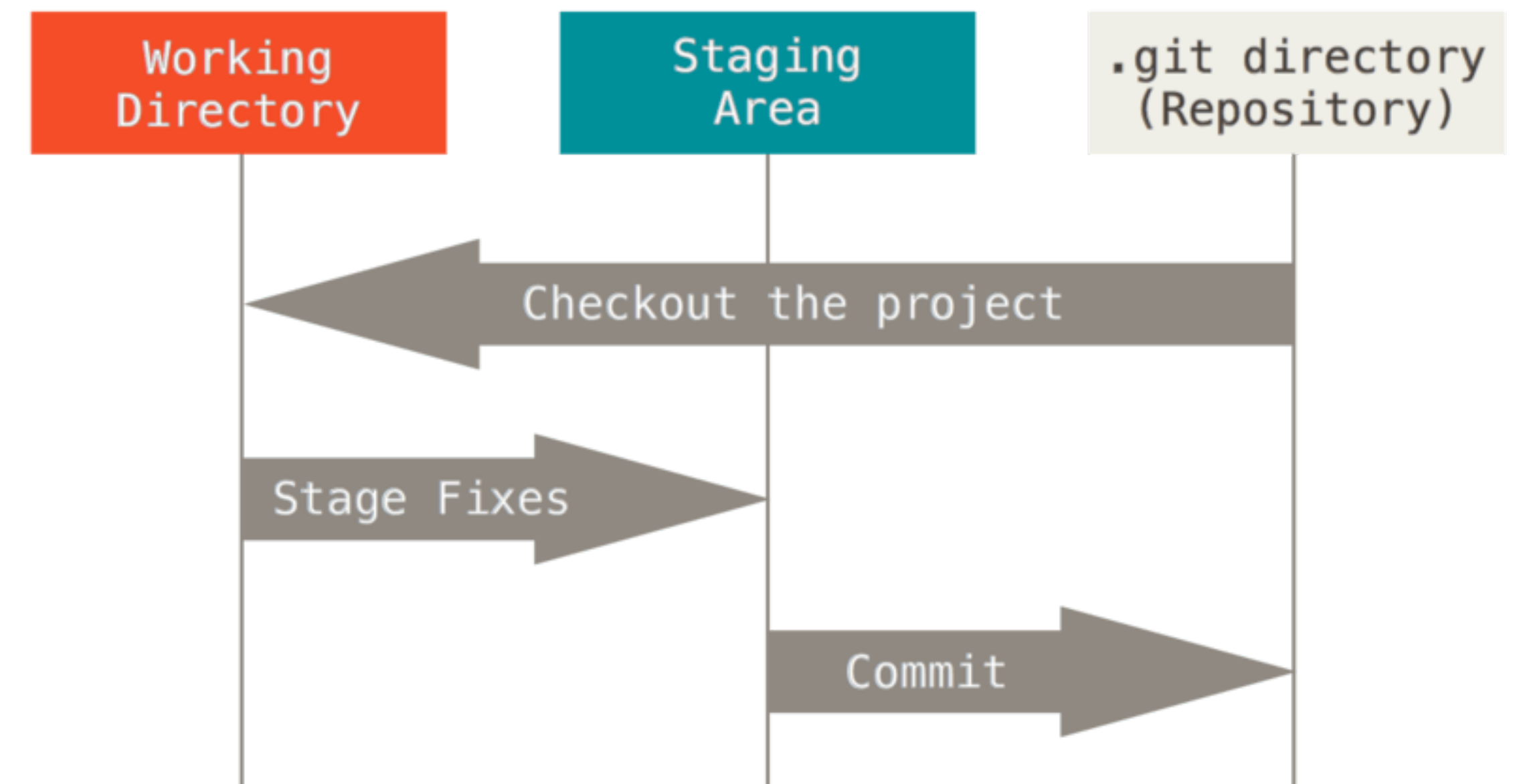
<https://greenido.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/git-local-remote.png?w=696&h=570>



# The **git** repo state

A working copy of a repo can be in one of three states:

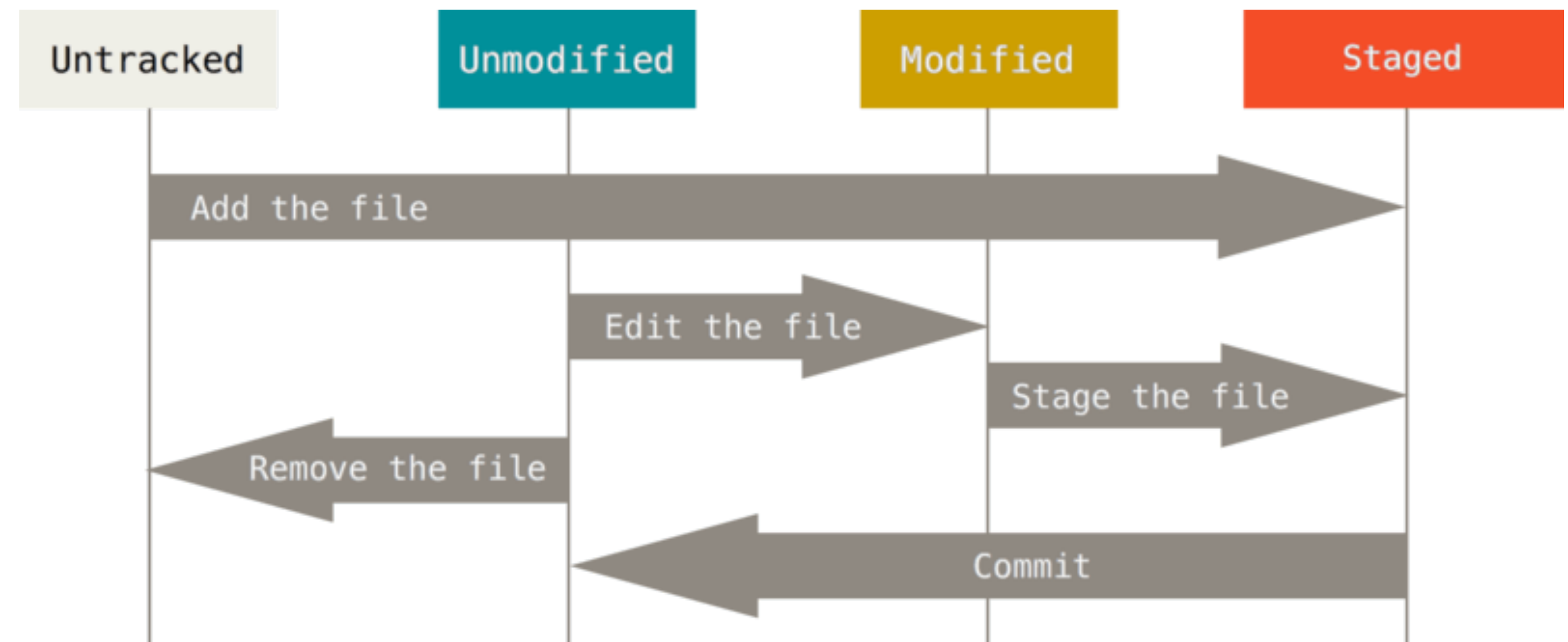
- **Committed** means that the data is safely stored in your local database, i.e. completely matches an existing commit.
- **Modified** means that you have changed the file but have not committed it to your database yet.
- **Staged** means that you have marked a modified file in its current version to go into your next commit.



<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2>

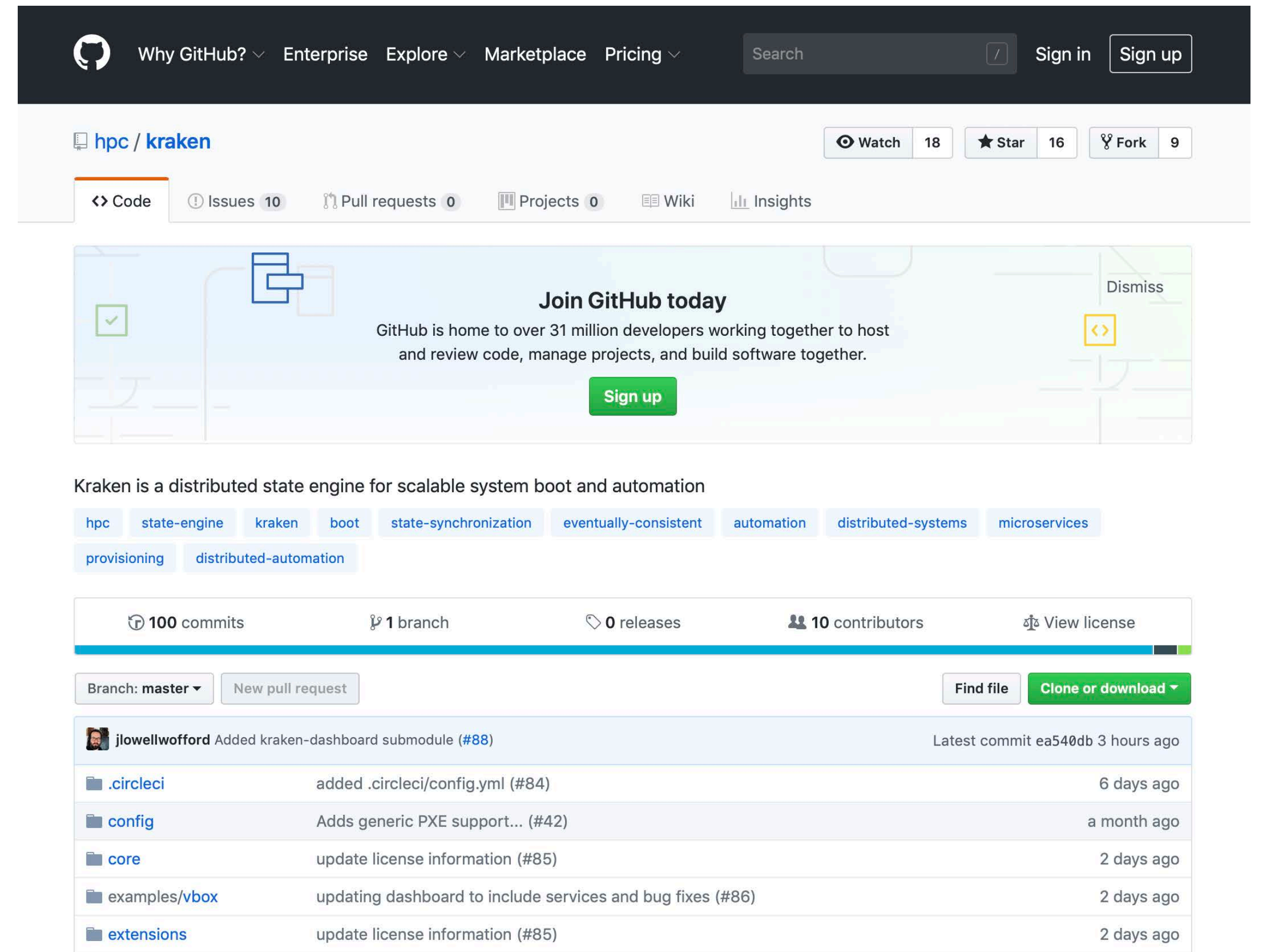
# Basic **git** workflow

1. *init* a new repo, or *clone* one from somewhere else
2. create/delete/modify files in the repo
3. *add* files to the staged commit
4. *commit* the changes
5. GOTO 2, or...
  - *push* those commits to elsewhere
  - *checkout* an old commit
  - *pull* someone else's changes from elsewhere



# What is GitHub ?

- *Github should not be confused with Git*
- Github (<https://github.com>) is a website dedicated to hosting git repositories
- Github offers some great add-on features:
  - A vast community of open source developers
  - An add-on workflows for collaboration, like “Pull Requests”
  - Loads of add-ons like Continuous Integration (CI) and automated testing tools
  - ...and much more.



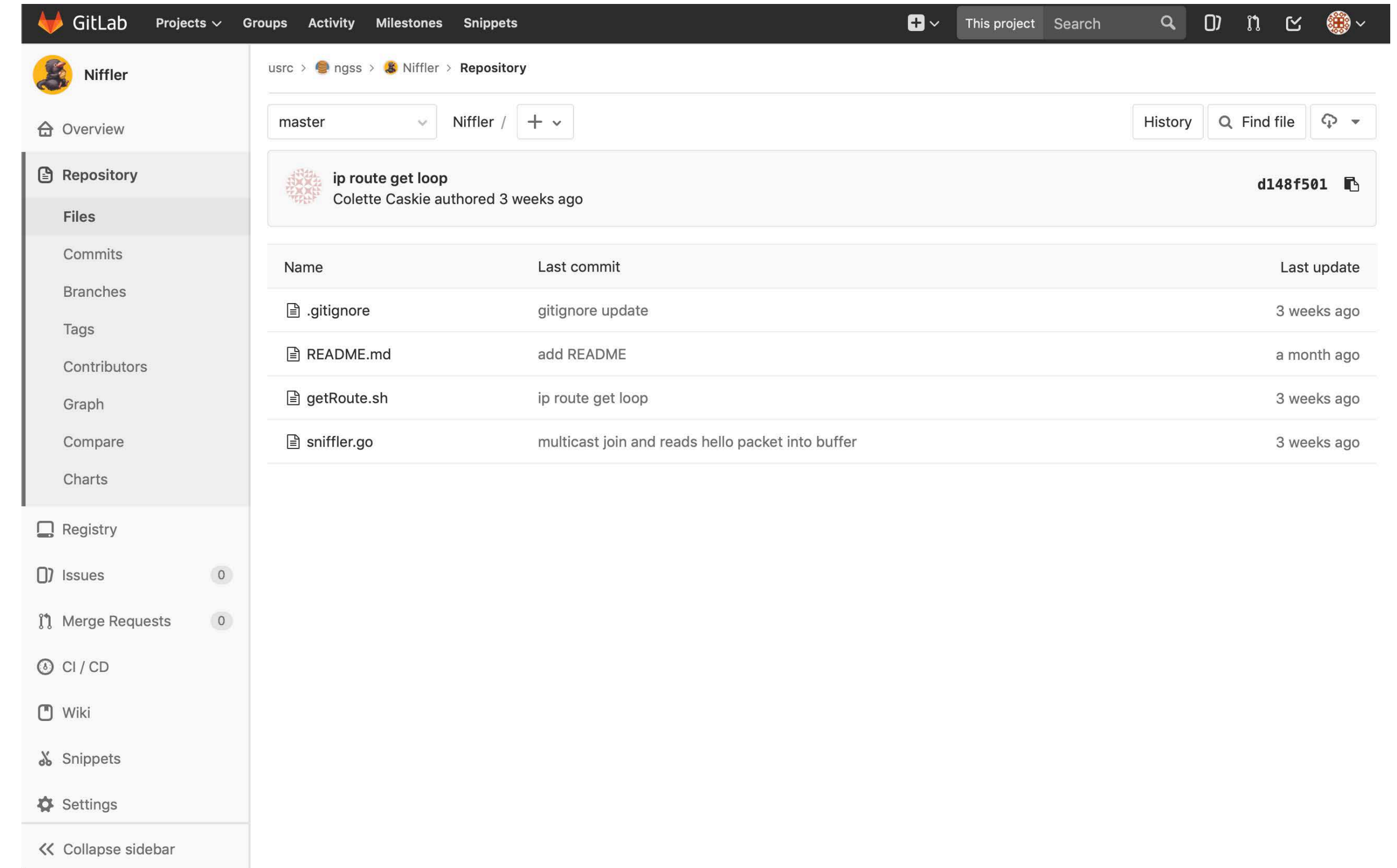
The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'hpc / kraken'. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Why GitHub?', 'Enterprise', 'Explore', 'Marketplace', and 'Pricing', along with a search bar and 'Sign in'/'Sign up' buttons. The repository header shows 'hpc / kraken' with 'Watch' (18), 'Star' (16), and 'Fork' (9) buttons. Below the header, tabs for 'Code', 'Issues' (10), 'Pull requests' (0), 'Projects' (0), 'Wiki', and 'Insights' are visible. A large banner encourages users to 'Join GitHub today' with a 'Sign up' button. Below the banner, a description states: 'Kraken is a distributed state engine for scalable system boot and automation'. A list of tags includes 'hpc', 'state-engine', 'kraken', 'boot', 'state-synchronization', 'eventually-consistent', 'automation', 'distributed-systems', 'microservices', 'provisioning', and 'distributed-automation'. A summary bar shows '100 commits', '1 branch', '0 releases', and '10 contributors'. At the bottom, a commit history table is displayed.

Commit	Message	Time
jlowellwofford	Added kraken-dashboard submodule (#88)	Latest commit ea540db 3 hours ago
	added .circleci/config.yml (#84)	6 days ago
	Adds generic PXE support... (#42)	a month ago
	update license information (#85)	2 days ago
	updating dashboard to include services and bug fixes (#86)	2 days ago
	update license information (#85)	2 days ago



# What is GitLab?

- *Gitlab should not be confused with Git or Github*
- Gitlab is a project for hosting Github-like sites
- LANL has multiple Gitlab instances:
  - <https://git.lanl.gov>
  - <https://gitlab.newmexicoconsortium.org>
- Gitlab has many of the features of Github
  - Pull request workflows (called “Merge” requests)
  - Continuous Integration (CI)
  - ...



The screenshot displays the GitLab web interface for a repository named 'Niffler'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Overview, Repository (selected), Files, Commits, Branches, Tags, Contributors, Graph, Compare, Charts, Registry, Issues (0), Merge Requests (0), CI / CD, Wiki, Snippets, and Settings. The main content area shows the repository details for the 'master' branch. It includes a commit history table with columns for Name, Last commit, and Last update. The table lists files: .gitignore, README.md, getRoute.sh, and sniffer.go, along with their respective commit messages and timestamps.

Name	Last commit	Last update
.gitignore	gitignore update	3 weeks ago
README.md	add README	a month ago
getRoute.sh	ip route get loop	3 weeks ago
sniffer.go	multicast join and reads hello packet into buffer	3 weeks ago

Questions?