



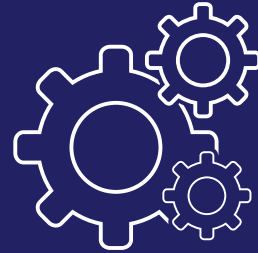
A WORKSHOP BY \$OCIS



What we're doing



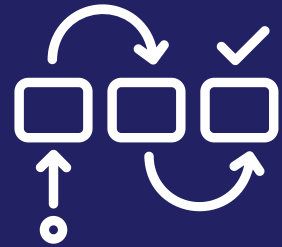
01. Why GitLab?



02. Setup



03. Forking



04. Workflow



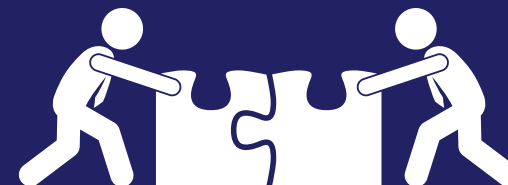
05. Branching



06. Fetch or Pull?



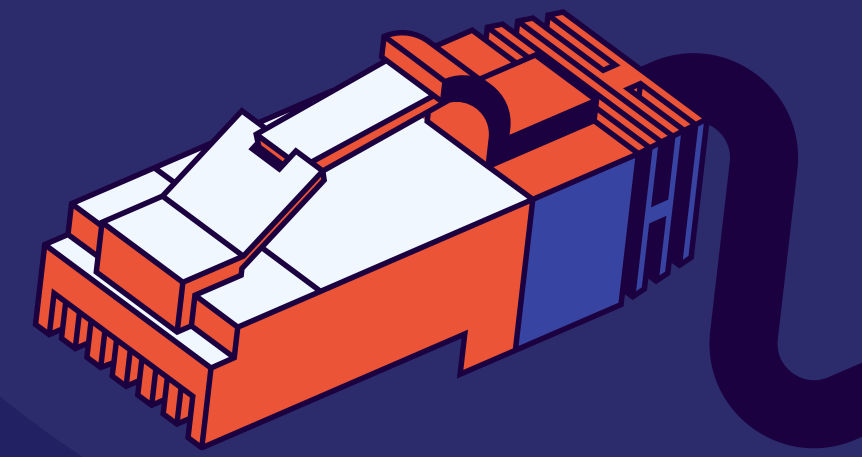
07. add, commit and push



08. Merging vs rebase



09. Conflicts and mistakes



What is GitLab?

- Self-hosted version control system for tracking project history
- Source code management by allowing creating remote copies of the main repository
- Automated DevOps and DEvSecOps environment used by most companies in the industry
- Built in CI/CD for automated testing and deployment
- Code reviews before merging into the main repository from your feature/local branch



Setting up the setup...

step 1: Install Git

For Windows:

[download Git for windows](#)

For Mac Os:

install Homebrew if you haven't already
(use the youtube tutorial on the step by step guide)

use the command : brew install git

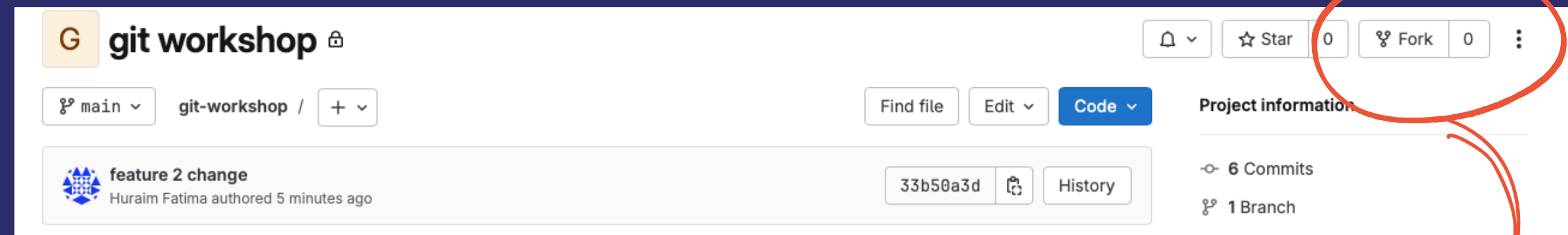
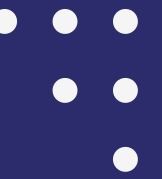
step 2: Login into GitLab

use your university of Guelph email and password to login to GitLab.
use the link below:

[GitLab.socs login page](#)

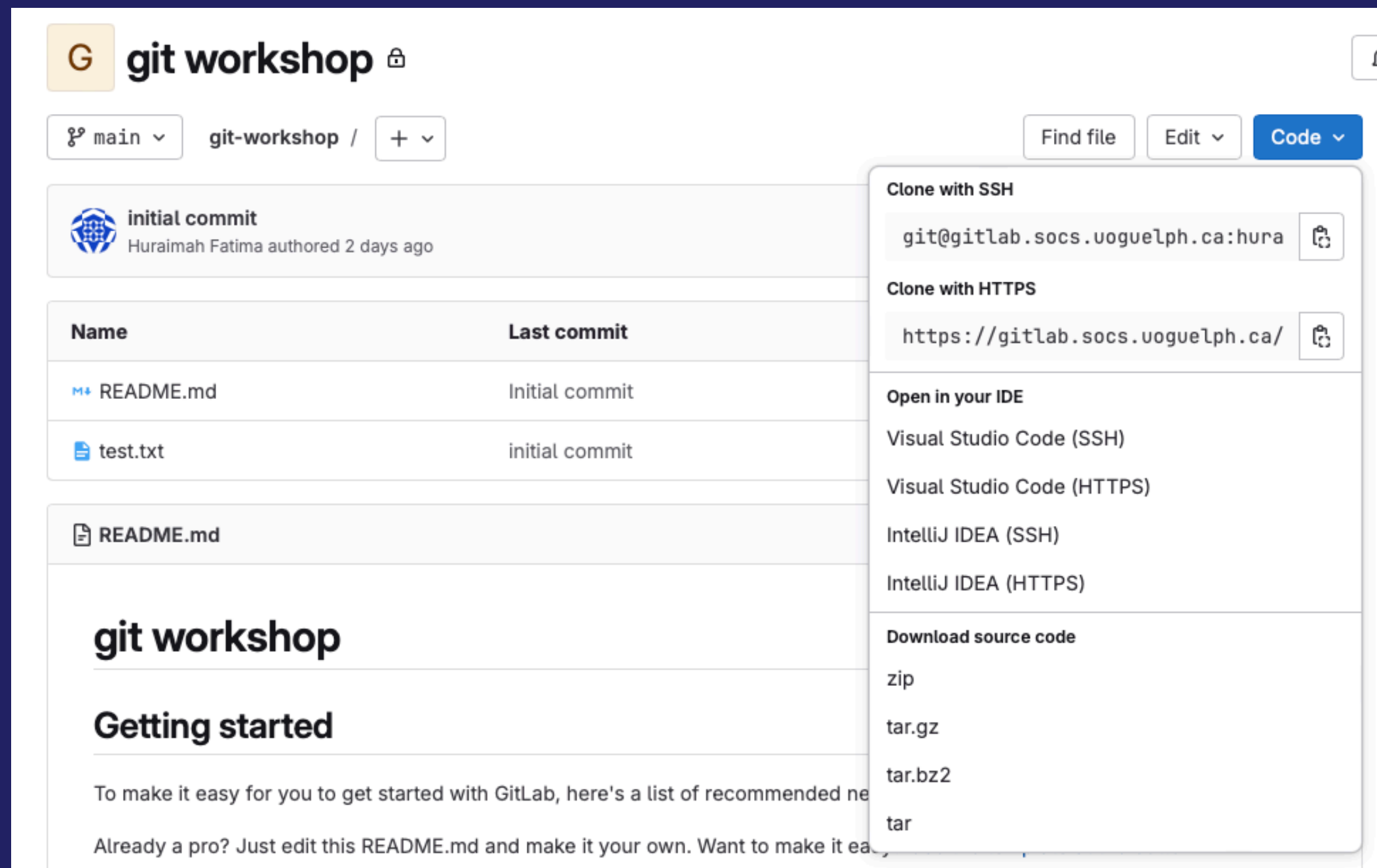


Forking



setting up your repository

- clone your repository into your local machine to create a local repository.



The screenshot shows the GitLab interface for a repository named 'git workshop'. The page includes a header with the repository name and a lock icon, a breadcrumb trail 'main > git-workshop / +', and buttons for 'Find file', 'Edit', and 'Code'. Below the header, there is a commit history section showing an 'initial commit' by 'Huraimah Fatima' from 2 days ago. A table lists files: 'README.md' and 'test.txt', both with their last commit as 'initial commit'. A file viewer for 'README.md' is partially visible at the bottom. A 'Code' dropdown menu is open, showing options to 'Clone with SSH' (using 'git@gitlab.socs.voguelph.ca:hura'), 'Clone with HTTPS' (using 'https://gitlab.socs.voguelph.ca/'), 'Open in your IDE' (with options for Visual Studio Code and IntelliJ IDEA via SSH and HTTPS), and 'Download source code' (with options for zip, tar.gz, tar.bz2, and tar).

Name	Last commit
README.md	Initial commit
test.txt	initial commit

Name	Last commit
README.md	Initial commit
test.txt	initial commit

git workshop

Getting started

To make it easy for you to get started with GitLab, here's a list of recommended ne

Already a pro? Just edit this README.md and make it your own. Want to make it ea



setting up your repository

- clone your repository into your local machine to create a local repository using 'git clone' and the link from your git repo.

```
git clone https://gitlab.socs.uoguelph.ca/mughal/git_workshop_socis.git
```



Branching



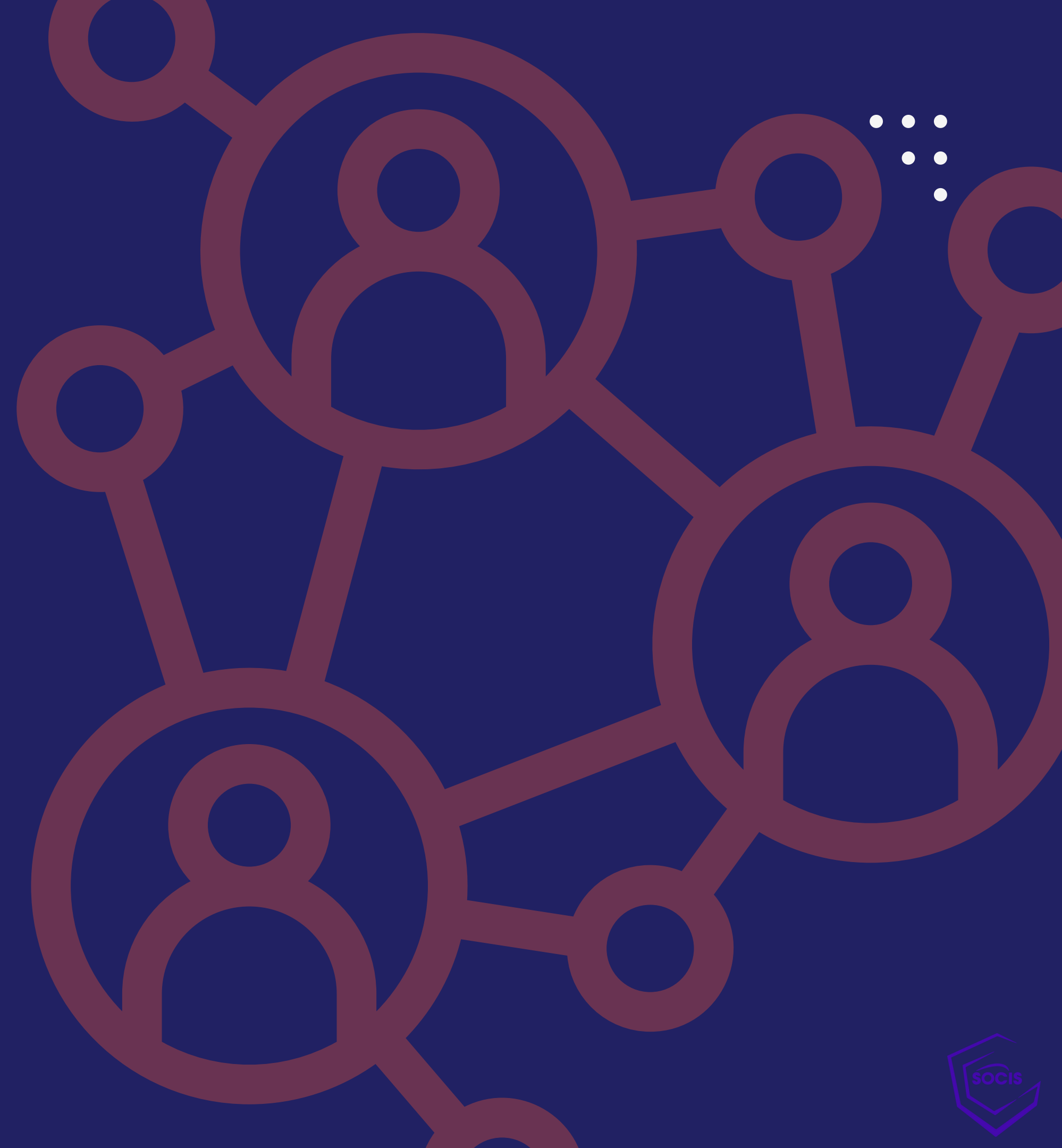
Branches create a separate workspace for members

- you can create a branch by using the command :
git branch branchName
- you can switch branches using the command:
git checkout branchName
- branches allow a large team to work on their own contributions in the project.



Ensures security of the main code

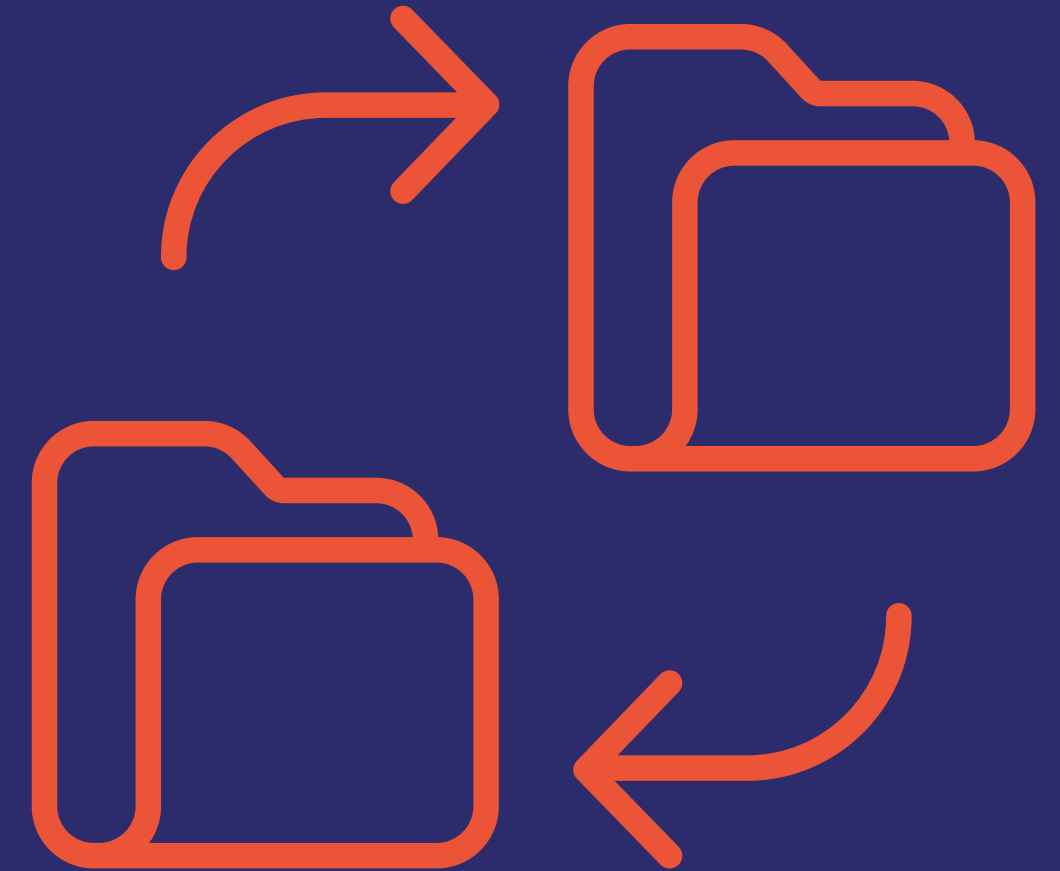
- members can work on their own features of the code separate from the main code and easily merge everything back into main
- code reviews are easier to conduct as changes can be reviewed before merging branches together.

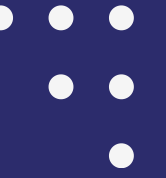


Merging

To merge your branch into another branch/main:

- checkout to the branch you want to merge into
- Use **git merge branchName** (this is the branch you want to merge into your current branch)
- Finally push your changes to the origin, this will make your changes visible on your remote repository.

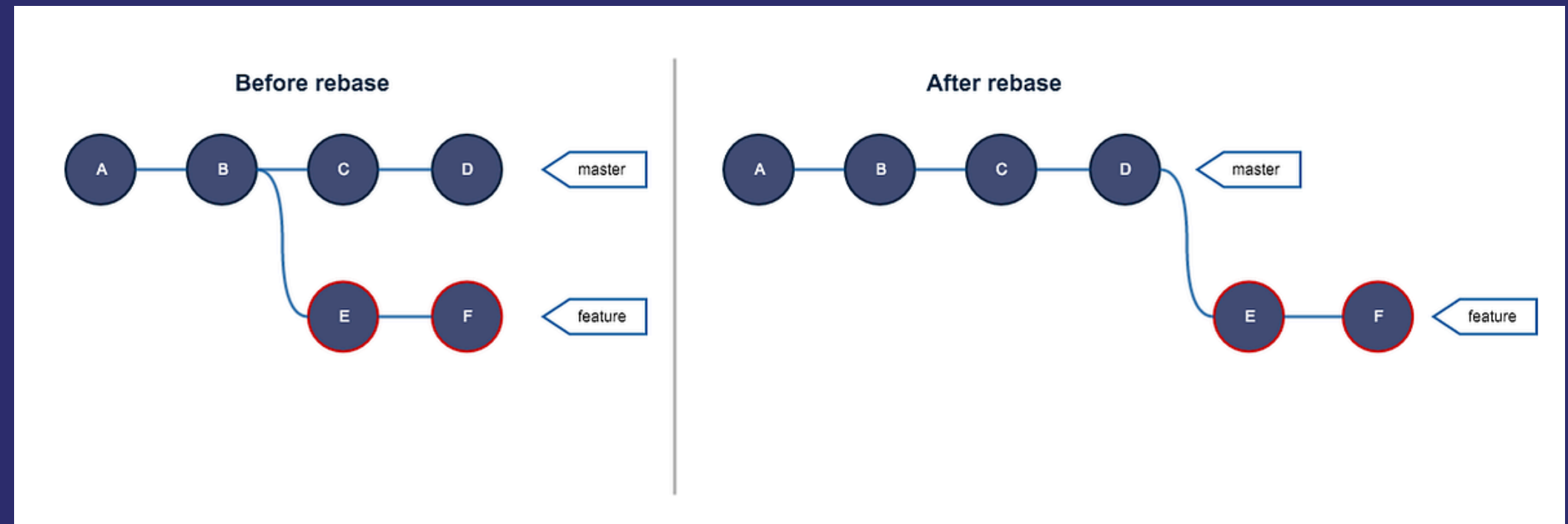




Merge vs Rebase

- 3-way merge:
`git merge --no --ff`
- fast-forward merge:
`git merge origin main`
- Rebase:
`git rebase main`

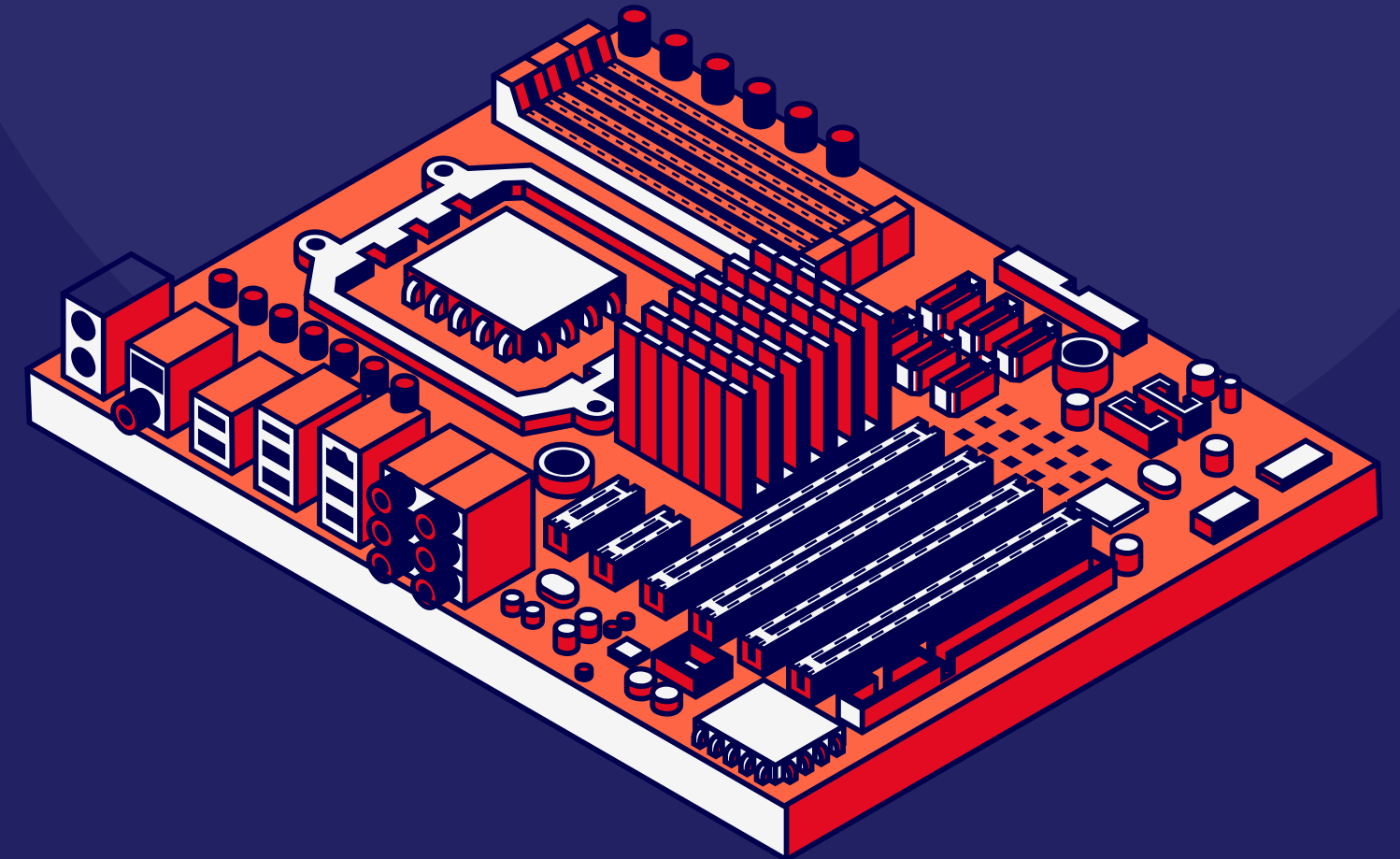
- Merge or Rebase?



Pull vs Fetch

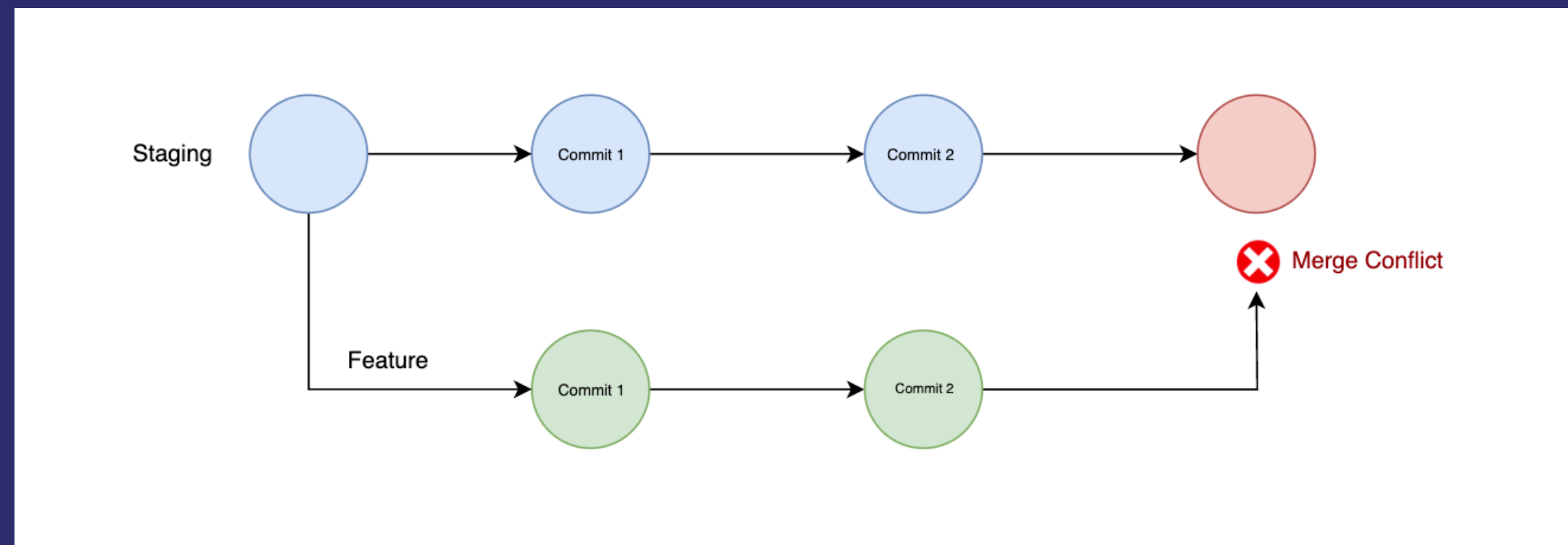
- Fetch updates the remote repository
- Fetch doesn't merge the changes with your local repository
- additional merge is required to merge the changes into your local repository

- pull updates the remote repository
- it merges most recent changes into your local repository as well



Merge conflicts

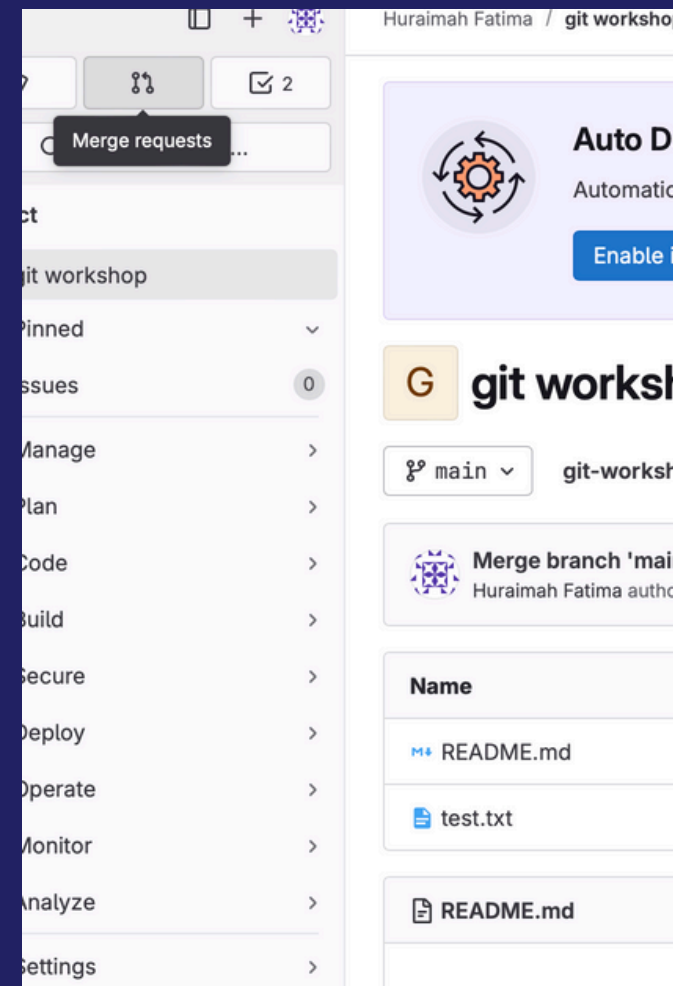
Merge conflicts occur when there are two different changes at the same spot from two different branches being merged in to main.



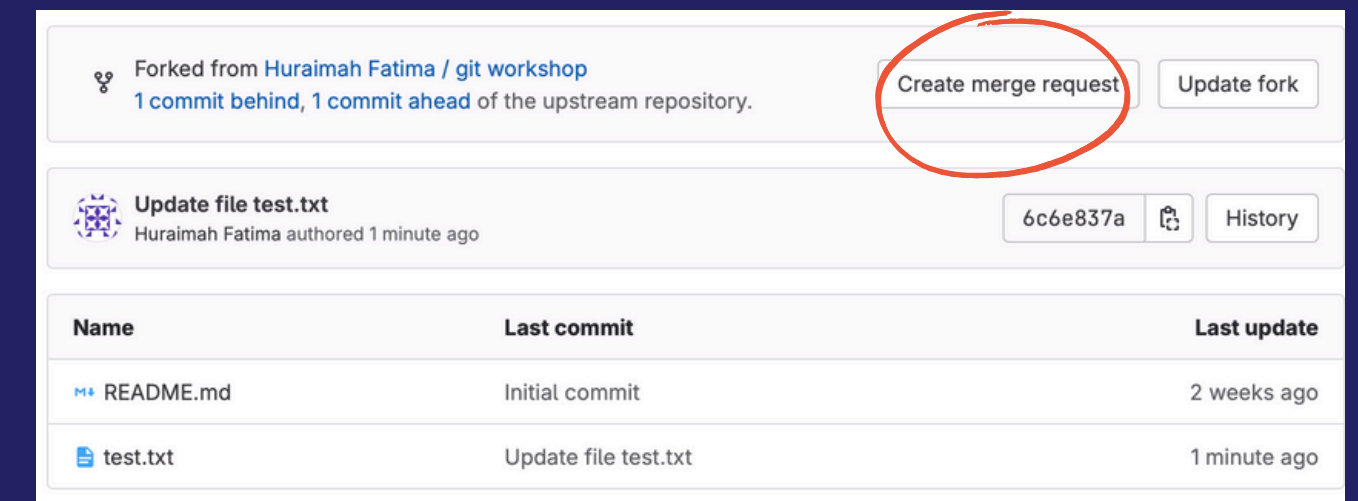
Pull/Merge Requests

A popular use of git is to work on your own repository and merge your repository with the main with your changes.

The owner of the repository will do a code review before approving your request to merge your changes into the main project codebase.



or



Contribution

☐ Allow commits from members who can merge to the target branch. [About](#)
Not available for protected branches

Create merge request

Cancel



common mistakes



using git push --force



rebasing vs merging



pushing to the wrong branch



pushing directly to main instead of using merge requests



not pulling the changes into your local repo



Thanks!