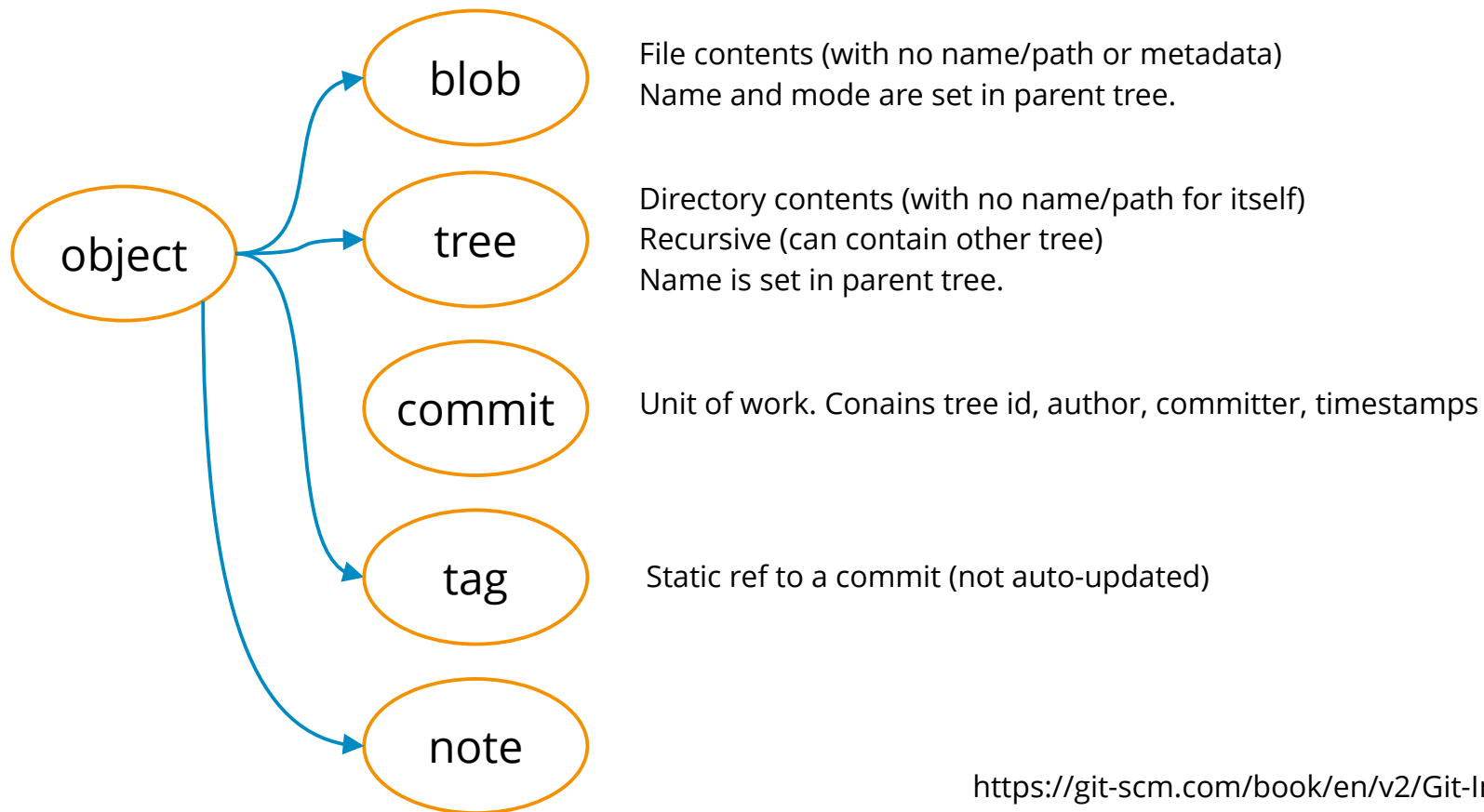


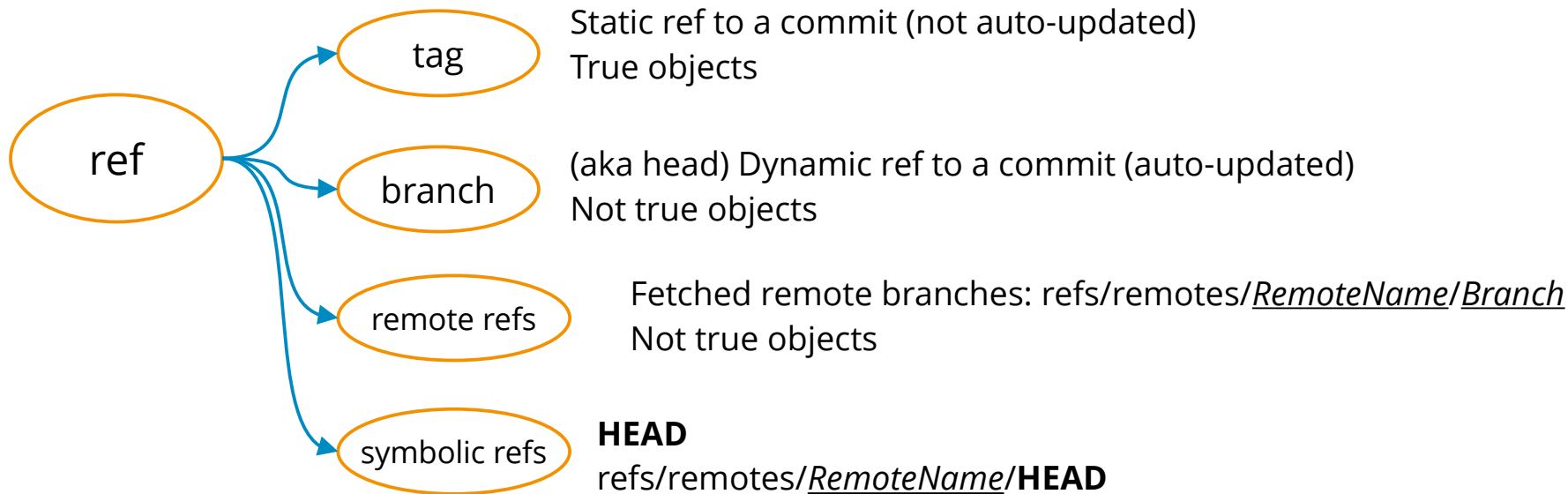
# Git

## Design and advanced usage

# Objects



# References



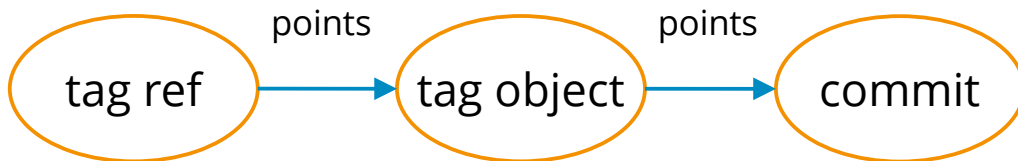
References are not objects

# Tags

Q: What are tags? Objects or references?

A: Yes!

There are tag refs and tag objects.



# Tags

```
$ cat .git/refs/tags/3.2.3
```

```
9cb963df94e0701b31f40af7f7258d538ec42cb7
```

```
$ git cat-file -p 9cb963df94e0701b31f40af7f7258d538ec42cb7
```

```
object 7101592899ca6674f76489a9ccfe115f5c8a93df
```

```
type commit
```

```
tag 3.2.3
```

```
tagger Saeed Rasooli <saeed.gnu@gmail.com> 1721447216 +0330
```

```
version 3.2.3
```

```
$ git cat-file -p 3.2.3
```

```
(same output as above command)
```

# Object Database

Git includes a key-value data storage for objects

Key: hash of contents (SHA1)

```
git hash-object -w test.txt
```

Value: contents (immutable)

Stored in `.git/objects/`

```
find .git/objects -type f
```

```
git cat-file -p ObjectID
git cat-file -p Reference:FilePath
git cat-file -p Reference:FilePath
git cat-file -p Reference:DirPath
git cat-file -p HEAD
```

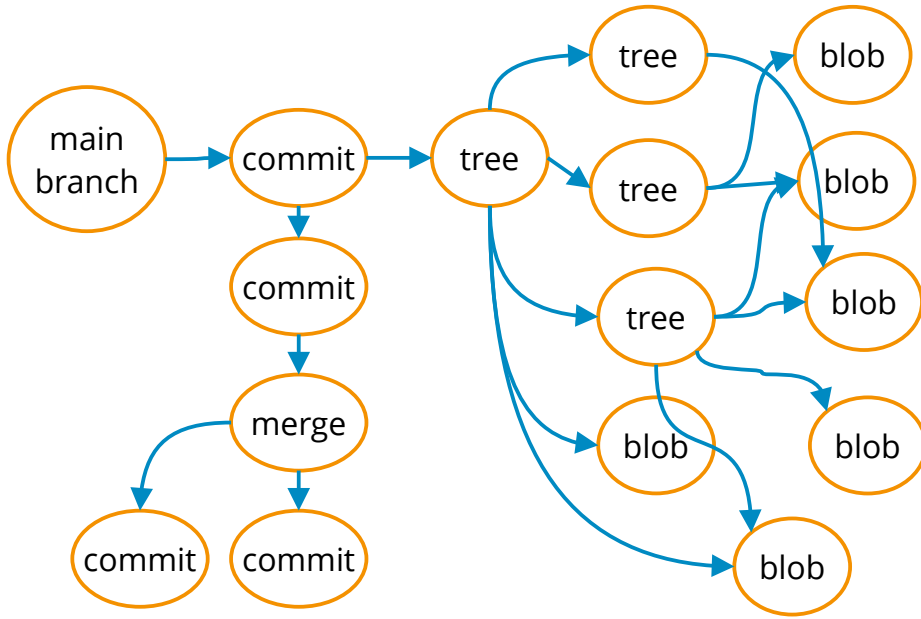
# Object / ref Graph

Many objects / refs point to other objects / refs

But in a non-cyclic manner (no cycles)

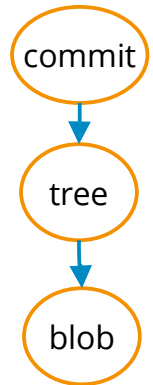
## In Math terms: Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)

For example: a tree can not point to itself or its parent



## Orphan objects:

Not reachable by any ref  
(branch, tag, remote ref,  
symbolic ref)



# Commit objects

What's inside a commit object:

- tree (root directory)
- parent(s)
- author (email)
- committer (email)
- author timestamp
- committer timestamp
- signature
- message
- notes

No patch / diff is stored for commits  
Unlike svn, cvs, hg, etc

(pack files store diff for large objects for optimization)



# Commit objects

An example of a commit object

```
starcal $ git cat-file -p main
tree ad656b15b11bdbd3eadcfcbf914c7fc6f7812a55
parent 3c11a8ae61fa3548c10a2209fea24a9afe8d9c50
author Saeed Rasooli <saeed.gnu@gmail.com> 1721600511 +0330
committer Saeed Rasooli <saeed.gnu@gmail.com> 1721600511 +0330
gpgsig -----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
.....
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
```

support building package for AlmaLinux using docker

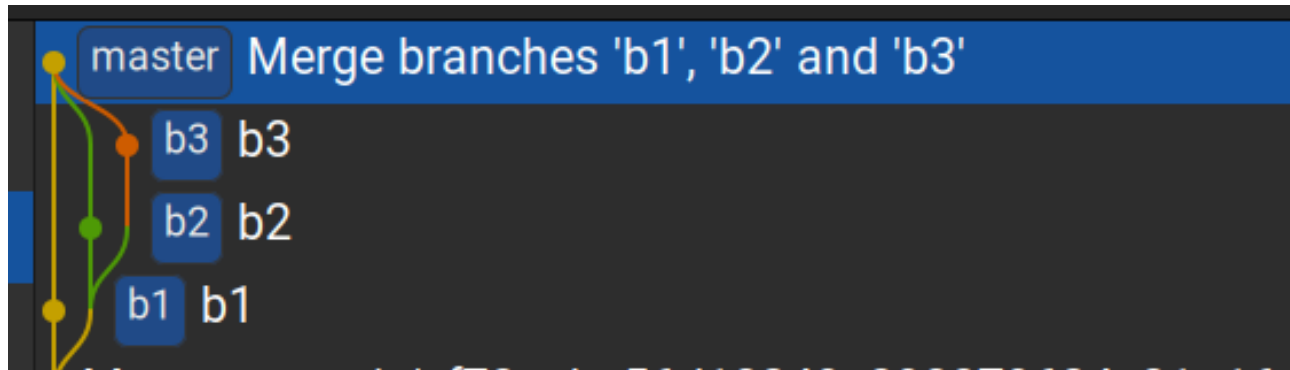
# Commit parents

Non-merge commits have one parent (except for initial commit)

Merge commits typically have two parents

Merge commits with 3 or more parents are called octo-merge or Octopus Merge.

Simply write: `git merge branch1 branch2 ...`



# Author and committer

**Author** is the person who supposedly made the change (sent a patch for example).

**Committer** is the person who committed the change.

Often they are the same.

`git log` only shows author time by default.

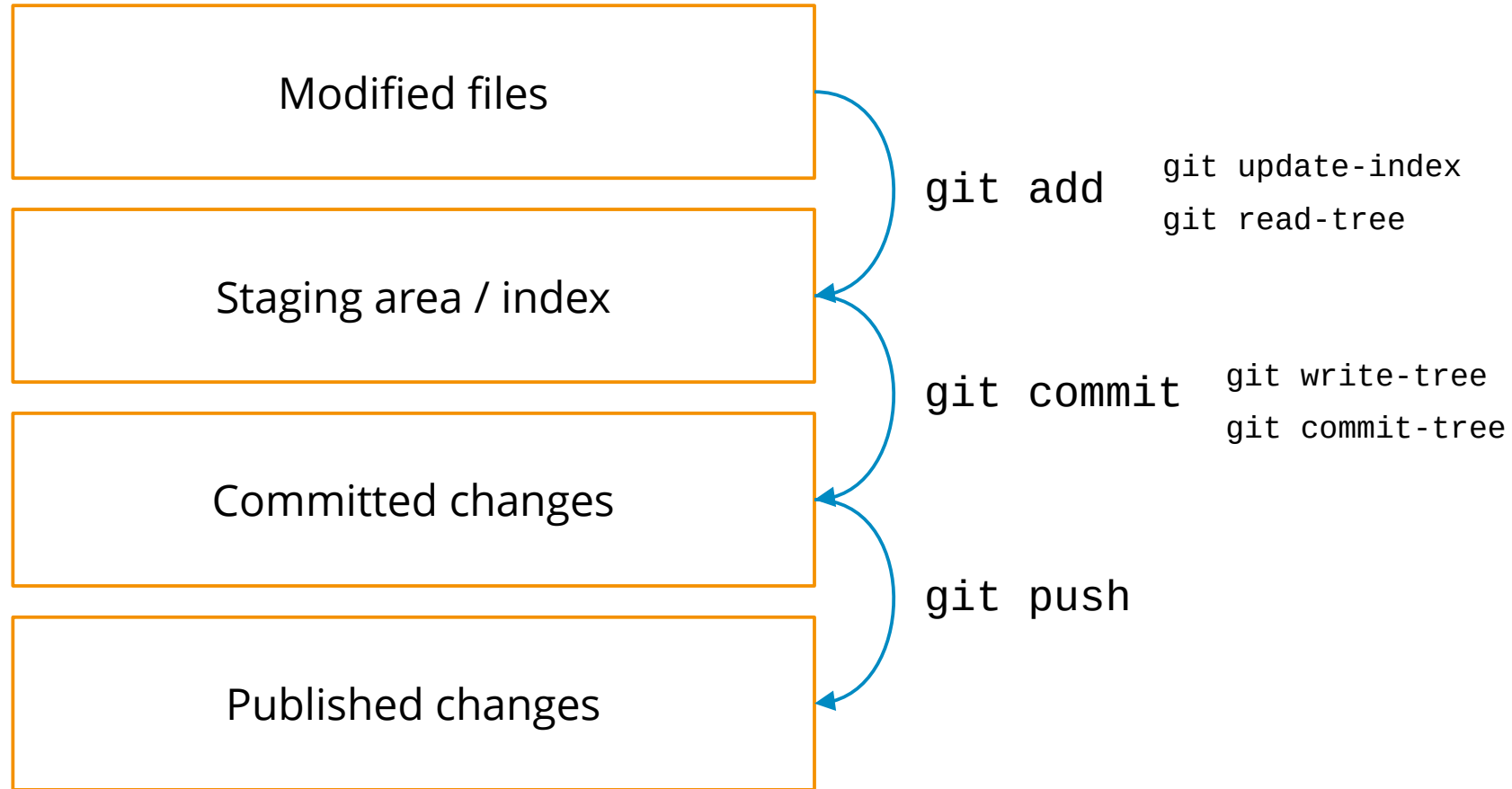
When ***rebase*** or ***amend*** a commit, only **committer time** changes.

Can fake timestamps with env vars:

`GIT_AUTHOR_DATE`

`GIT_COMMITTER_DATE`

# Stages of data



# Recover or Cleanup

To access unreachable objects: **git fsck --unreachable**

See: **man git fsck**

To remove all unreachable commits, trees and blobs

```
git reflog expire --expire-unreachable=now --all
```

```
git gc --prune=now
```

Lesson: do WIP commits, and `git commit --amend` frequently!

# Fetch and pull

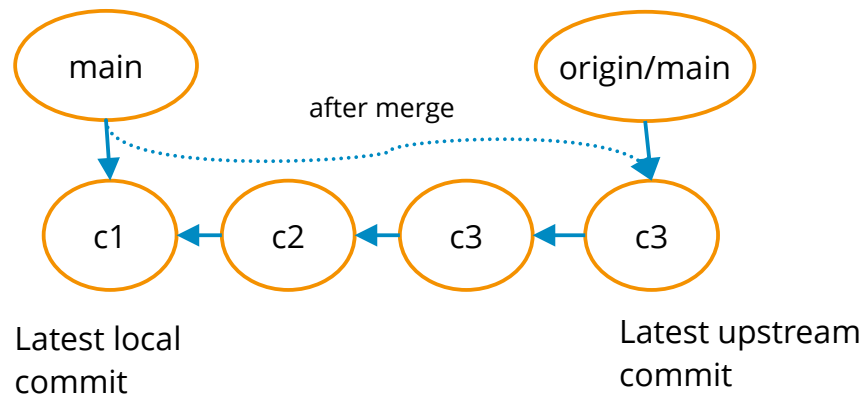
**git fetch** connects to a remote, downloads all changes and updates its refs (representations of remote branches) stored in `.git/refs/remotes/NAME/`

**git pull** is equivalent to **git fetch** and then **git merge**

**git pull -r** is equivalent to **git fetch** and then **git rebase**

# Merge: fast-forward

When you run `git pull` or `git merge`, and the latest upstream commit is a linear descendant of the latest local commit, no merge commit is needed. So the branch ref will be changed to point to the new commit. Then it's called fast-forward.



# Merge commit

When fast-forward is not possible, a merge commit needs to be created.

Git uses 3-way merge algorithm to combine and create a merge commit

Merge commits generally have two parents, but can have more as mentioned above



# Merge commit

```
$ git cat-file -p e3f229047af4ccd23d66814fa2194e3313fd6c1f
tree 46b2bc03ab556f209a74d5c9073c98a37cc56a6d
parent efe837835946b6f8eb5c9e2e9c7a9b751ce05e8a
parent d15e17eab787103b30fe51d88b02f25cdd5cbece
author Saeed Rasooli <saeedgnu@riseup.net> 1643816137 +0330
committer GitHub <noreply@github.com> 1643816137 +0330
gpgsig -----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
```

```
wsBcBAABCAAQBQJh+qTJCRBK7hj40v3rIwAAMMsIADakXiYX3Y3byrSVHQP5ZDMh
bzip5/Jq5EdfdZVH7nr33jtawY8vyes4VR62CV+H1+Asf0XVoqYAoc1dATvvHRTZu
iASDLwNIswKuv0JrZbaaI8o/4yrvPazJLhQAmczpEMEJls2BubY07aerwKvTkKly
nXdBeNBKGDfAG5CTNTNmmJiG8ccHtQR3PkGeRE+QewMwmdvLZeJDKFy7SDlXpJiw
Sy+3qu/L8sJL+cXxl61/YDuWJd/pqZGQyaFRCbLURWzzd0Mzv9pKbbRd+ceMq2xi
rEPzluE+XhxYXutmS1gDo7Wood1NsPUWpKqTR1w3Lzt+Qf2wIMu5hIsE44M7jdc=
=haBm
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
```

Merge pull request #361 from BoboTiG/fix-deprecation-warnings-escape-sequence

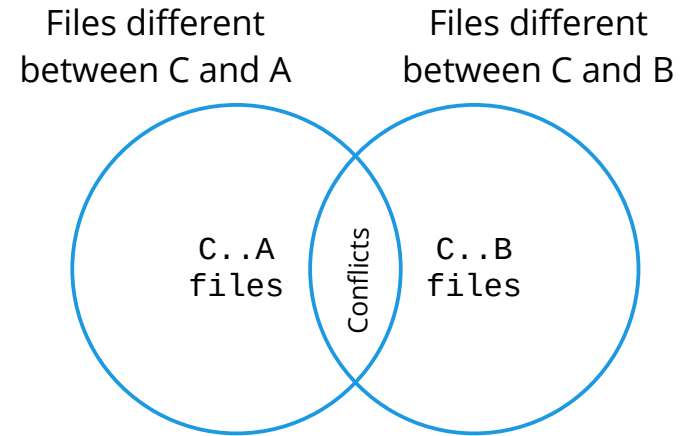
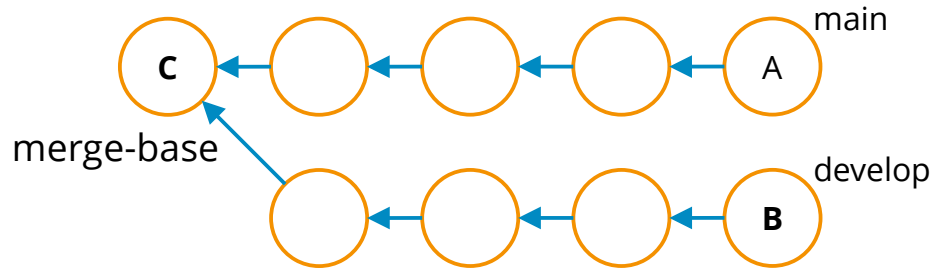
Fix DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence

# Merge algorithm

But what's 3-way merge algorithm?

Let's say we want to merge commit **A** (branch main) with commit **B** (branch develop)

First: git finds the Last Commit Ancestor (merge-base), let's call it **C**



Note: commits are pointing to their parents

# Merge algorithm

Conflicts are files that are different between C and A, and also between C and B.

Non-conflict files are easily added to the new tree.

Git can auto-resolve some conflicts (if it can apply a patch successfully)

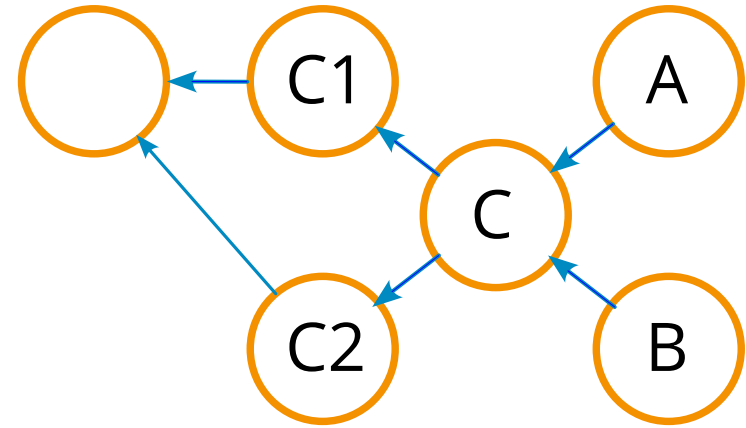
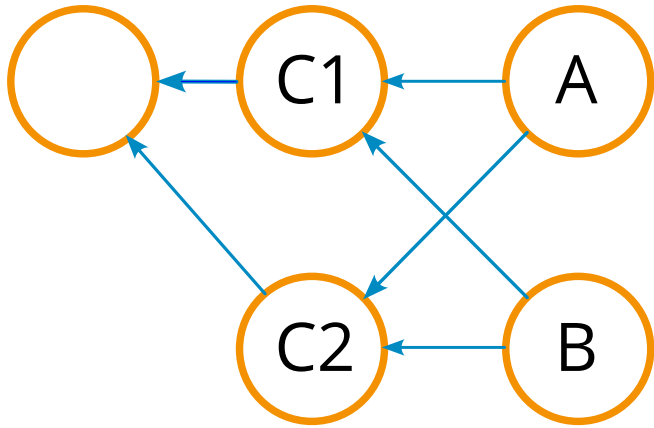
Other conflicts need to be resolved manually by user.

Only 3 commits are involved in this, hence the name: 3-way merge.

See: <https://git-scm.com/docs/merge-strategies>

# Merge algorithm

In rare cases with **two** last commit ancestors (merge bases), here: C1 and C2 a virtual merge-base is created (here: C) and is used for 3-way merge. This is the default for git, and is called **ort** (Ostensibly Recursive's Twin)



Note: commits are pointing to their parents

# Commit signing

Commits can be signed with a private key (RSA, EC etc)

Using: `git commit --sign`

(You need to add your public key to Github or other hosting)

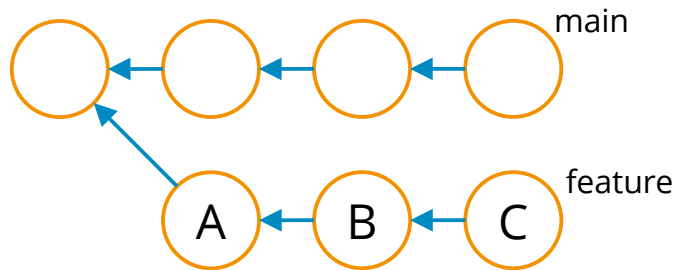
To automatically sign all commits, change `~/.gitconfig`, for example:

```
[user]
  name = Saeed Rasooli
  email = saeed.gnu@gmail.com
  signingkey = FD046A7C28FA209E
[pgp]
  program = gpg
[commit]
  gpgsign = true
```

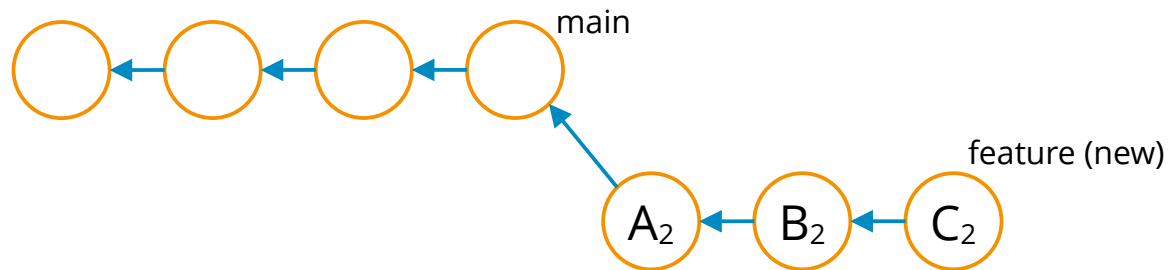
# Rebase

`git rebase`: re-creates commits on top of a new **base**, then moves the head  
Ultimately, moving changes to a new base (generally branch)

```
git checkout feature  
git rebase main
```



You can rebase based on a commit id as well.  
Like: `git rebase 327b2f5`

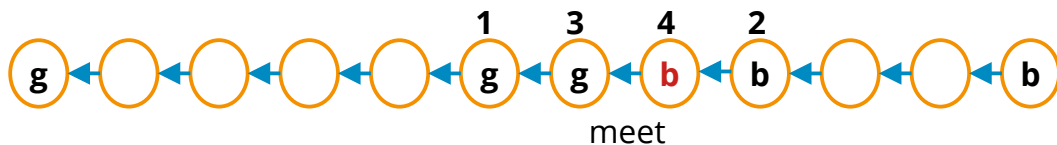


Note: show an example of interactive rebase: `git rebase -i`

# Bisect

`git bisect` helps you find the commit causing a certain bug, using a **binary search**.  
(or a commit that accidentally fixed a certain bug)

First you mark a **good** commit and a **bad** commit (two ends of our search range)  
Then at each step, `bisect` checks out to the commit in the **middle** and asks you to mark it as **good** or **bad**, then **halves the search range**.  
Until good and bad **meet each other!** (one is parent of other)



# Git notes

Write notes for existing commits (amend creates a new commit)

Displayed on `git log` and `git show`

```
git notes list
```

```
git notes add <commit_hash>
```

```
git notes show <commit_hash>
```

```
git notes edit <commit_hash>
```

```
git notes remove <commit_hash>
```



# Git blame

To figure out who made a certain change in a certain file. and when.  
Shows the author and time of last modification for each line of file.

Simple usage:

```
git blame FILE_PATH
```

There are colorful wrappers and VS Code/Coduim extension for it.

# Git ignore

To prevent git from adding or tracking certain files

Can list patterns of file name/path in any of these files:

- `~/.gitignore`
- `.gitignore` in the repository
- `.gitignore` in a sub-directory of the repository
- `.git/info/exclude` to avoid publishing the list

# Git hooks

Hooks are scripts/programs you can place in a **.git/hooks/** directory to trigger actions at certain points in git's execution.

Can be used for:

- Checking/linting, formatting/normalizing code before commit
- Running tests before/after commit or before push
- Building things (executable, docker image etc) after commit
- Checking commit message conventions
- And more, see **.git/hooks/** directory and **man githooks**

# Git config

Show my ~/.gitconfig file

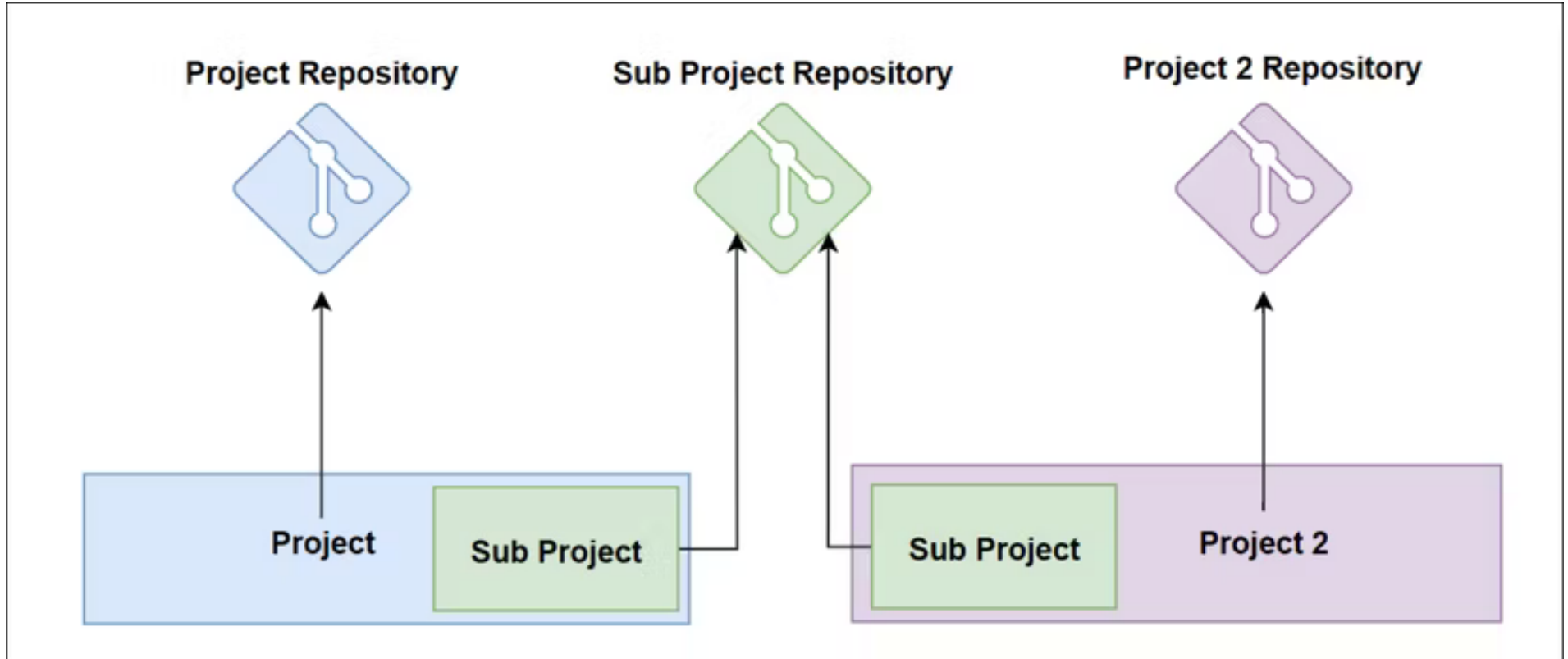
# Git subtree

`git subtree` lets you nest one repository inside another as a sub-directory. It is one of several ways Git projects can manage project dependencies.

Unlike **submodule**, `subtree` does not require users of your repository to learn anything new. They can ignore the fact that you are using `git subtree` to manage dependencies.

All new changes to sub-directory are only stored in parent repo by default.

# Git subtree



# Git subtree

```
git remote add subtreeName git@github.com:user/projectName
```

```
git subtree add --prefix=dirName subtreeName subtreeBranch
```

```
git subtree pull --prefix=dirName subtreeName subtreeBranch [--squash]
```

```
git subtree merge --prefix=dirName subtreeName subtreeBranch [--squash]
```

See: **man git subtree**

Specially: **--squash**

# Git subtree

```
git subtree push --prefix=dirName subtreeName subtreeBranch
```

Until ***subtree push***, all new commits on dirName are only stored in parent repo and pushed to parent repo on **git push**.

*subtree push* creates new commit objects for the subtree and pushes them to the subtree remote URL.

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/git-subtree>

<https://medium.com/@v/git-subtrees-a-tutorial-6ff568381844>



# Git submodule

To vendor / include external dependencies in a repo without adding their code or full history to the repo. Only maintains commit hash of the child/sub-repo.

The command line interface is often confusing and troubling.

Best to automate every step / scenario with Makefile or scripts.

```
git submodule add URL [subDir]  
git add .gitmodules subDir ; git commit
```

After clone (non-recursive): `git submodule update --init`

Use the status of the submodule's remote-tracking branch:

```
git submodule update --remote
```

# Questions

Check out my Github:  
<https://github.com/ilius>

Any questions?