Git, Github and Wordpress

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Important Links:

All Slides available here:

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Outline

1. The story of Git
2. Basic commands
3. Doing it with Github
4. Branches and tags
5. Github GUI
6. Hands-on

Story of Git

Git /gɪt/

”A silly, incompetent, stupid,
annoying or childish person.”

http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/git

"I'm an egotistical bastard, so I name all my projects after myself. First Linux, now Git”

Linus Torvalds, PC World. 2012-07-14

Linus needed a new source code revision manager for Linux, and none of the available options in 2005 where good enough, so he wrote his own in.

Kernel 2.6.12 was the first release managed by Git and version 1.0 of Git was released in December 2005.

Linux kernel Source Code: https://github.com/torvalds/linux

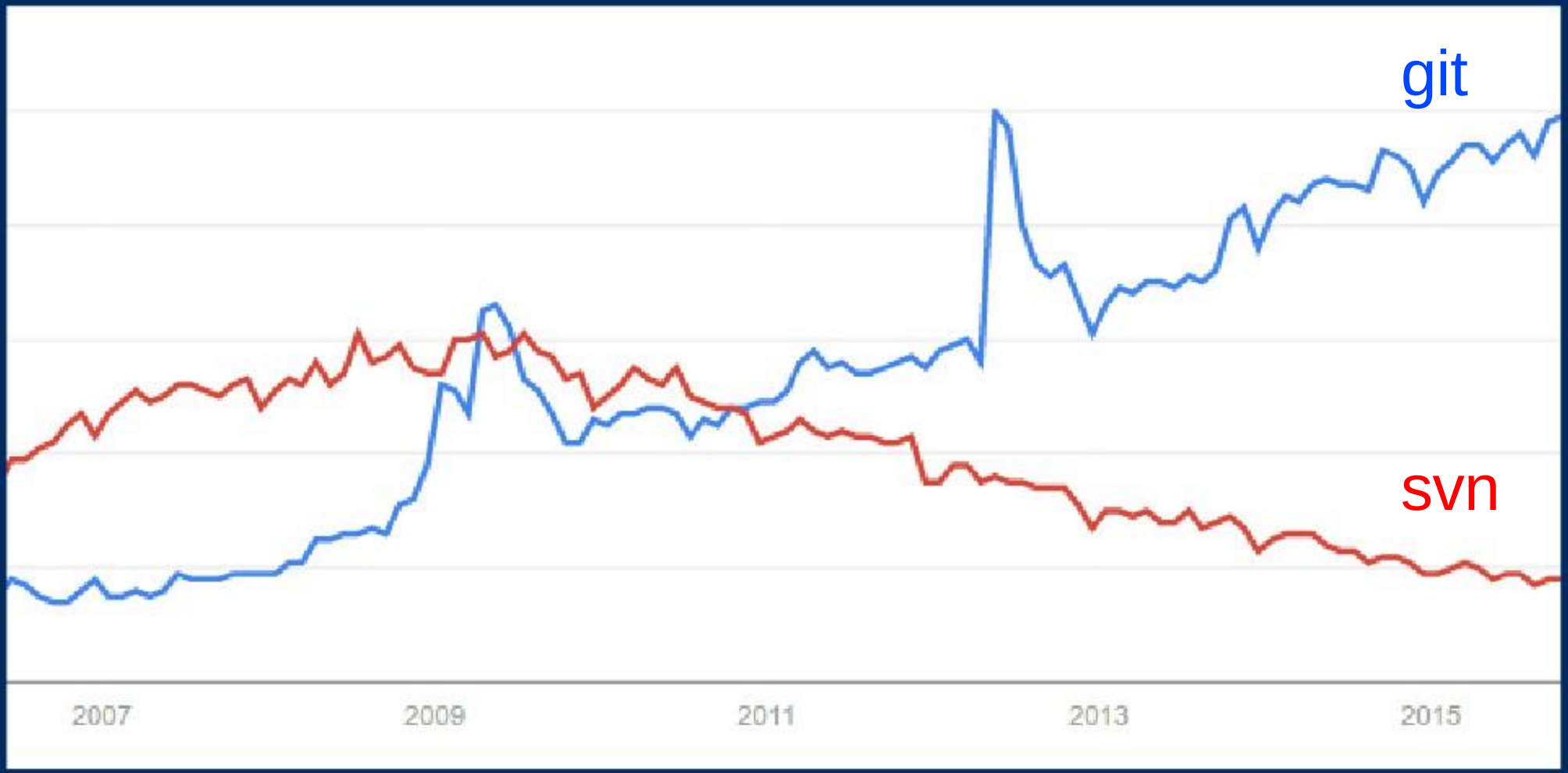
Design goals of Git:

- distributed revision management
- protection against corruption,

both accidental and hostile

- **speed**

Git popularity according to Google Trends



...but adoption would be faster if it was not so difficult to use.

Originally Linus did not intend end users to use Git directly, instead he tried to delegate to somebody else the task of making the actual command line interface. We are still waiting for it...

Luckily Git has been simplified and documentation has improved over time, but some Git commands still refer to Git internals that are difficult to grasp.

E.g. git-push: Update remote refs along with associated objects.

Git might feel difficult at first,

but once you learn it, **you never want to go back** to anything less flexible and powerful.

Why is this useful?

Collaboration

How does this work?

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1. Download code from remote server

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1. Download code from remote server
2. Make your changes
3. Upload code to remote server
4. Version control figures out what has changed and applies those changes to the codebase

What experts say about git ??

Interview with Jeffrey Middleton

Cool, so let's talk about git

Install on Linux:

sudo apt-get install git

sudo yum install git

Install on Windows:

https://desktop.github.com/

Basic commands

Define the author of commits

```
git config --global user.name “Username"
git config --global user.email “your@email.com”
```

Git Basics

1. Make a new directory

Open up a git bash!
or
Linux terminal

2. **git init**

3. **git status**

4. Make a file

5. **git status**

6. **git add .**

6. **git add .**

- "staged files" are files that are ready to be committed to git
- "unstaged files" are files that have changes that have not been prepared to be committed

can also use **git add [filename]**
for individual files

7. **git status**

8. **git commit -m 'Summary of changes'**

9. **git log**

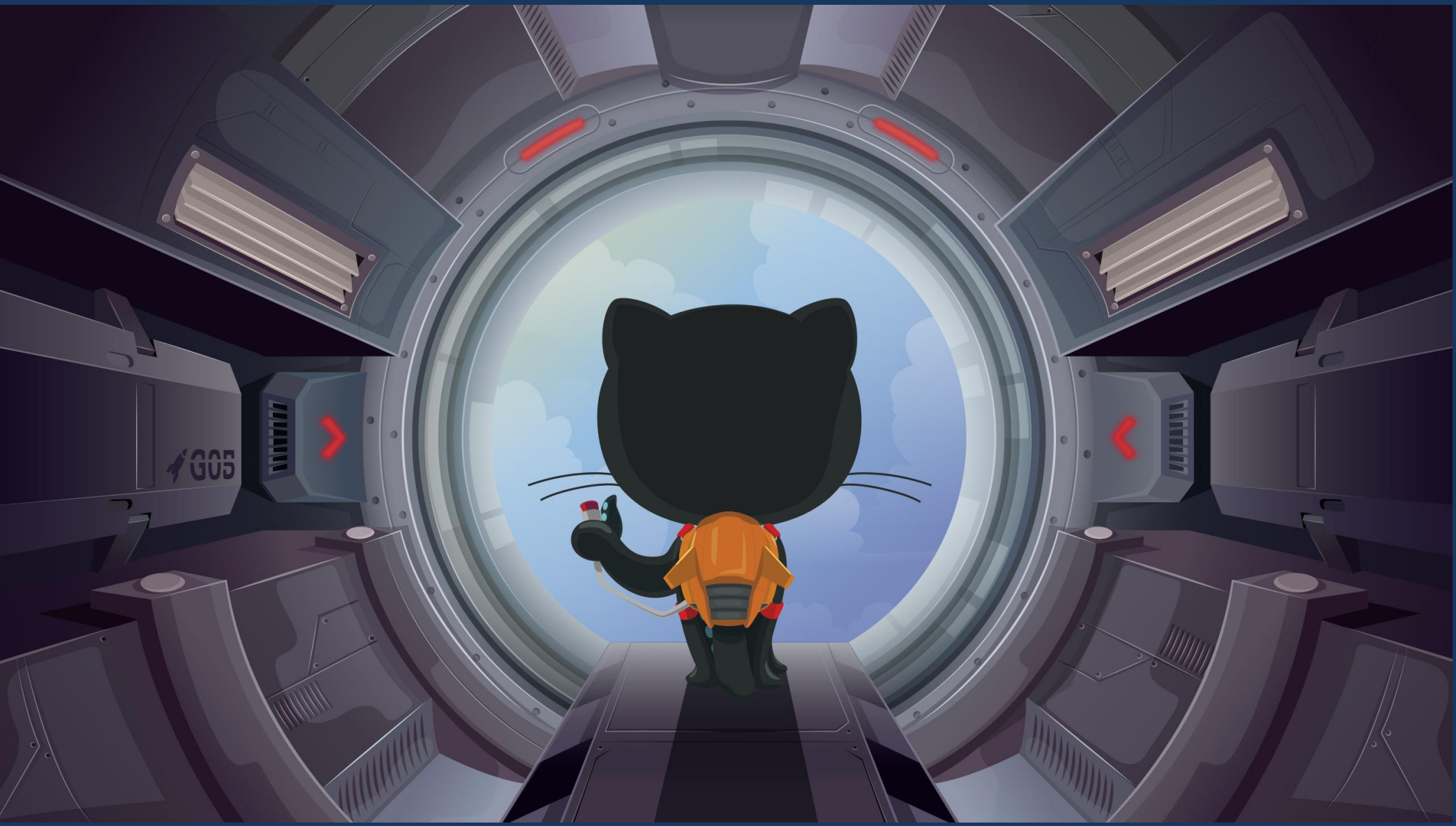
Any questions?

How to write a good commit message

- Your attitude towards commit messages should be the same as for code: it is written once, but read thousands of times.
- Don't explain how was done, that is visible in the diff anyway. Explain what the intention was and **why** it was made.
- Use imperative form “Fix typo” (instead of “Fixed typo”)
- Keep subject line short and sweet, under 72 chars. Body can be verbose.
- Use proper English. Capital letters. Reference issue identifiers is possible.
- Looking for a good example? How about one by Linus himself?

  https://github.com/torvalds/linux/commit/fc90888

Let Get started Github !!!



GitHub

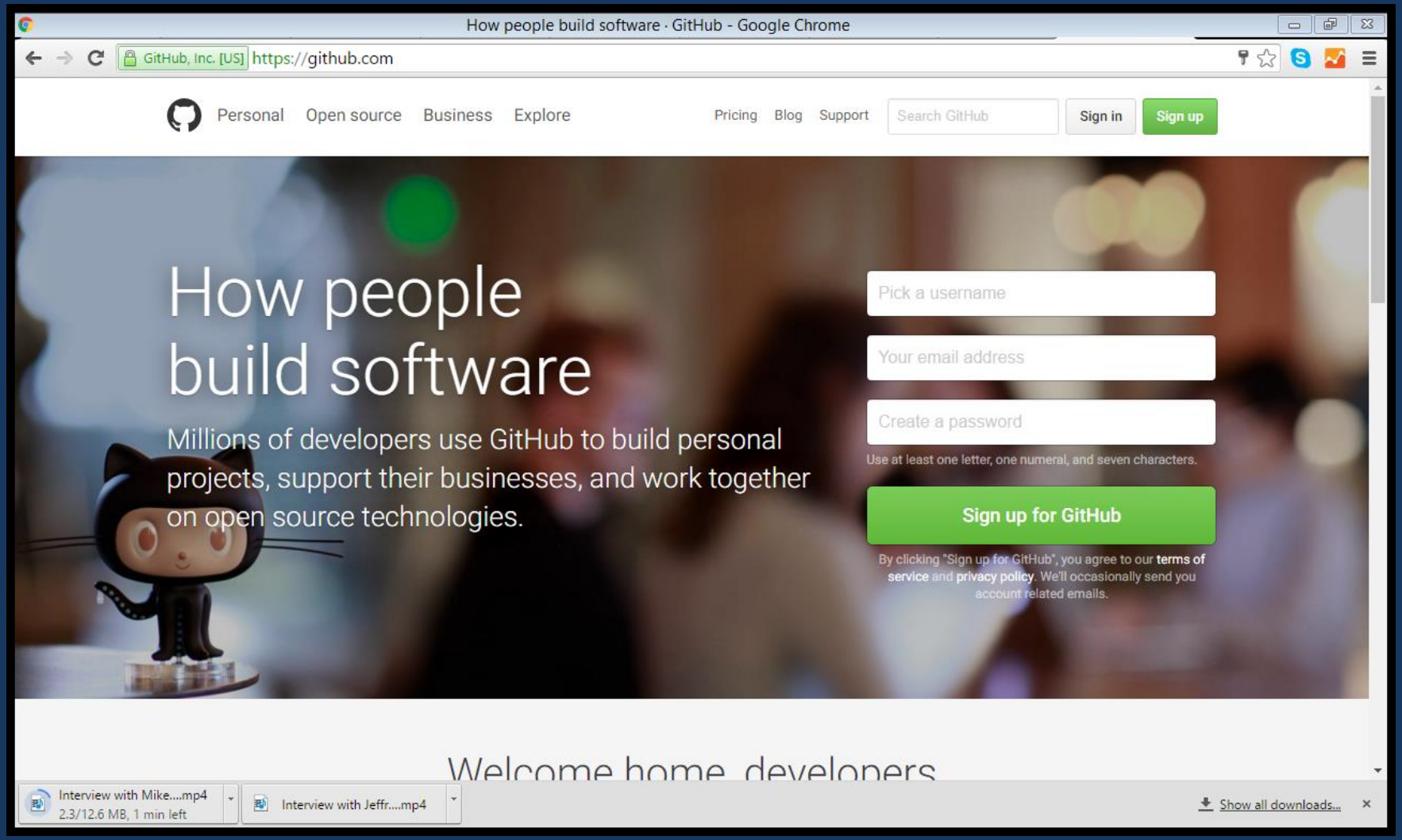
Powerful collaboration, code review, and code management for

open source and private projects.

Helps put a GUI on top of git!

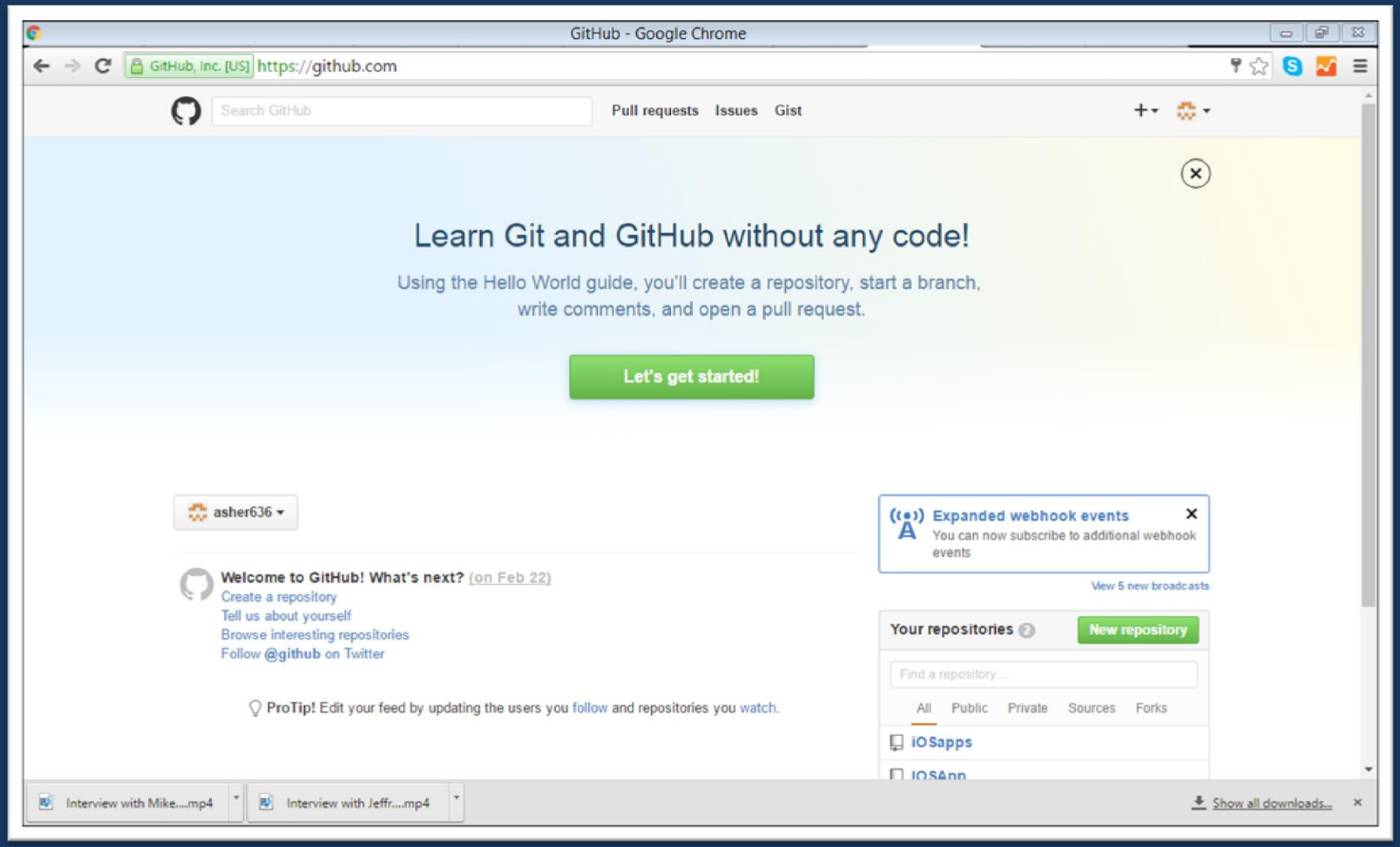
Sign up for GitHub at github.com

Open link github.com



Once signed up, create a repository

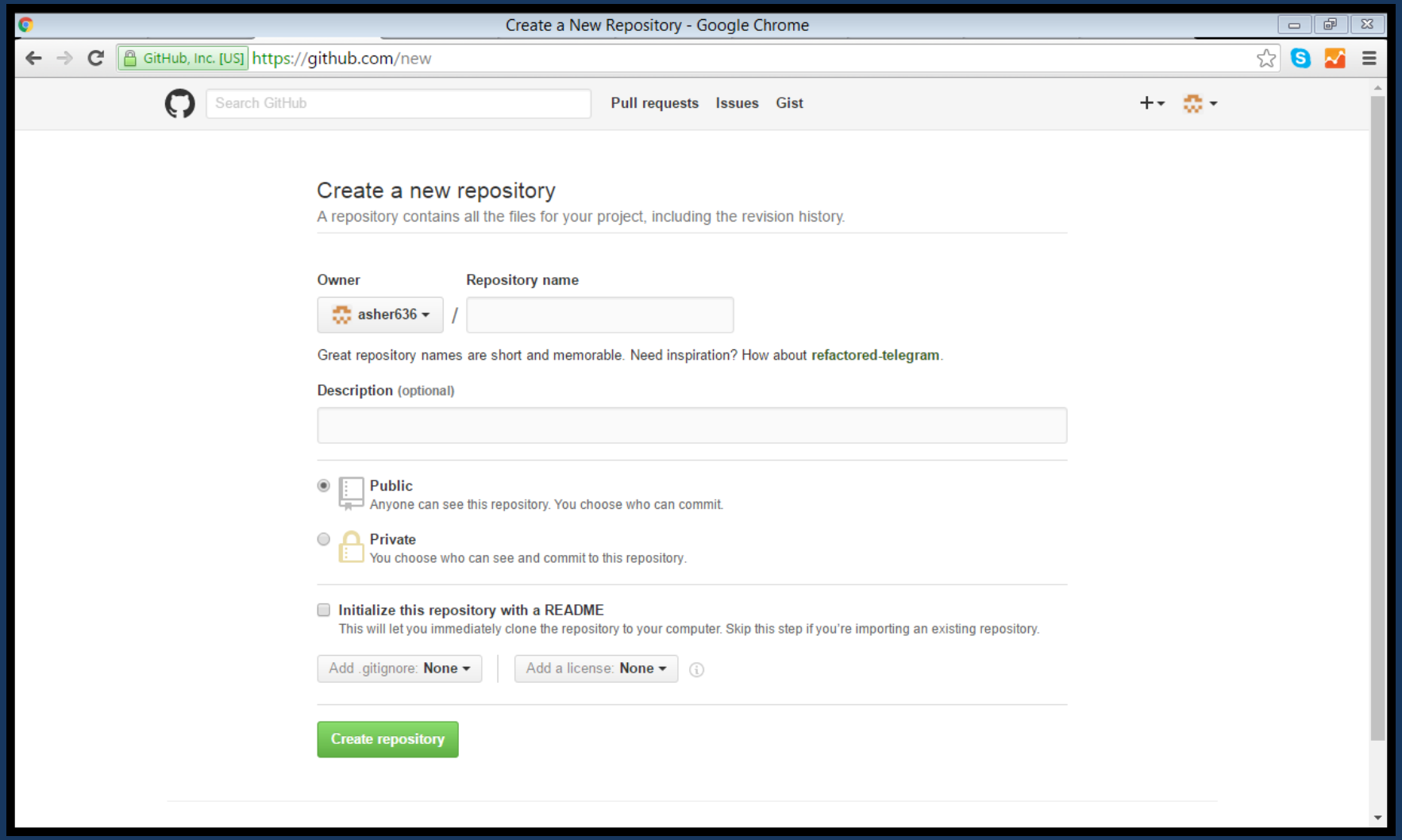
Register and Login your account



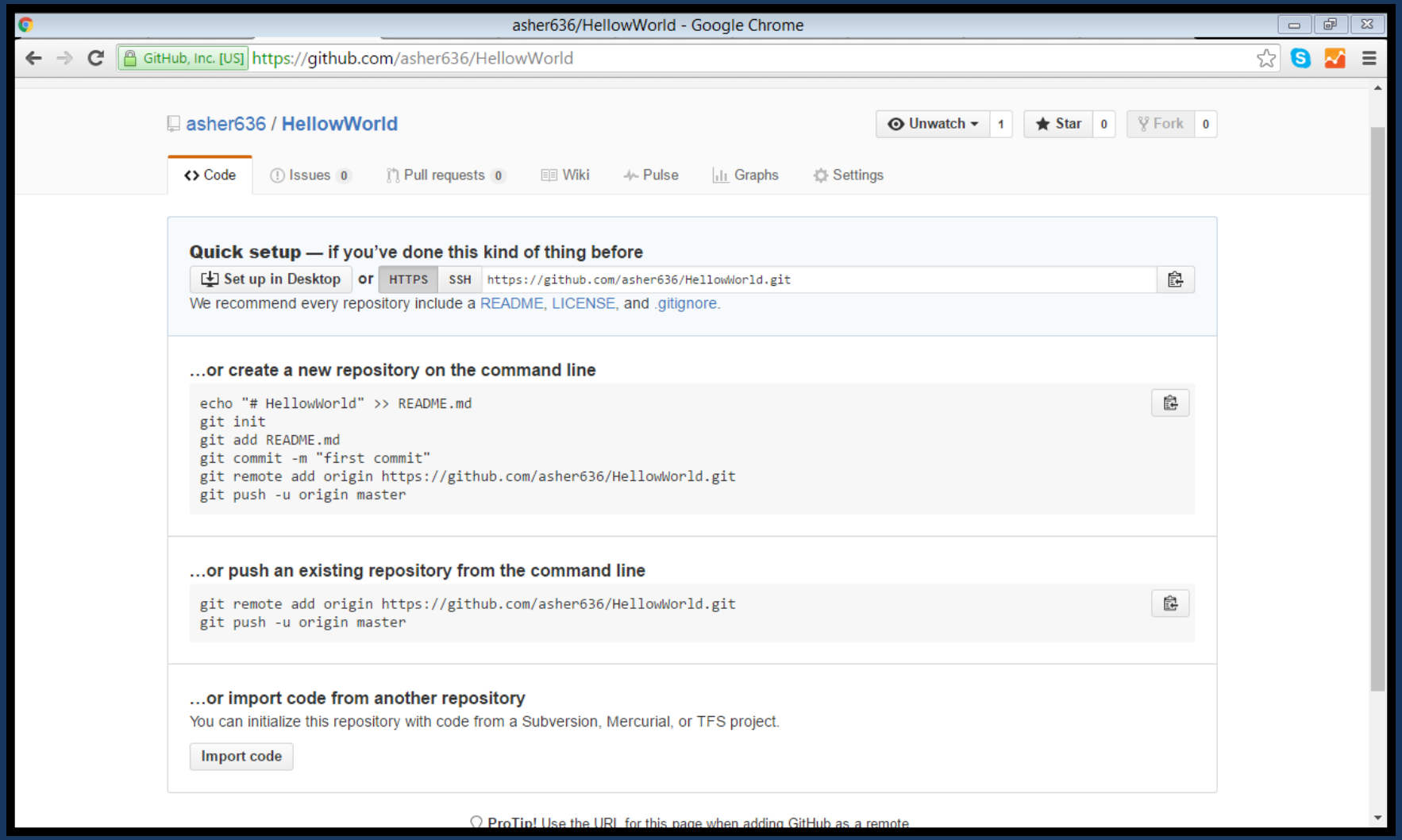
Hello world to Github

Create a hello world repository

New repository



Let get started



What we have to do now??

1. git pull

To review

1. git pull
2. git checkout -b branch

To review

1. git pull
2. git checkout -b branch
3. Make changes

To review

1. git pull
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To review

1. git pull
2. git checkout -b branch
3. Make changes
4. git add .
5. git commit -m 'commit summary'
6. git checkout master

To review (continued...)

1. git pull

To review (continued...)

1. git pull
2. git merge branch

To review (continued...)

1. git pull
2. git merge branch
3. git push

To review (continued...)

1. git pull
2. git merge branch
3. git push
4. Do it all again!

Git and GitHub can help teams work more efficiently on code

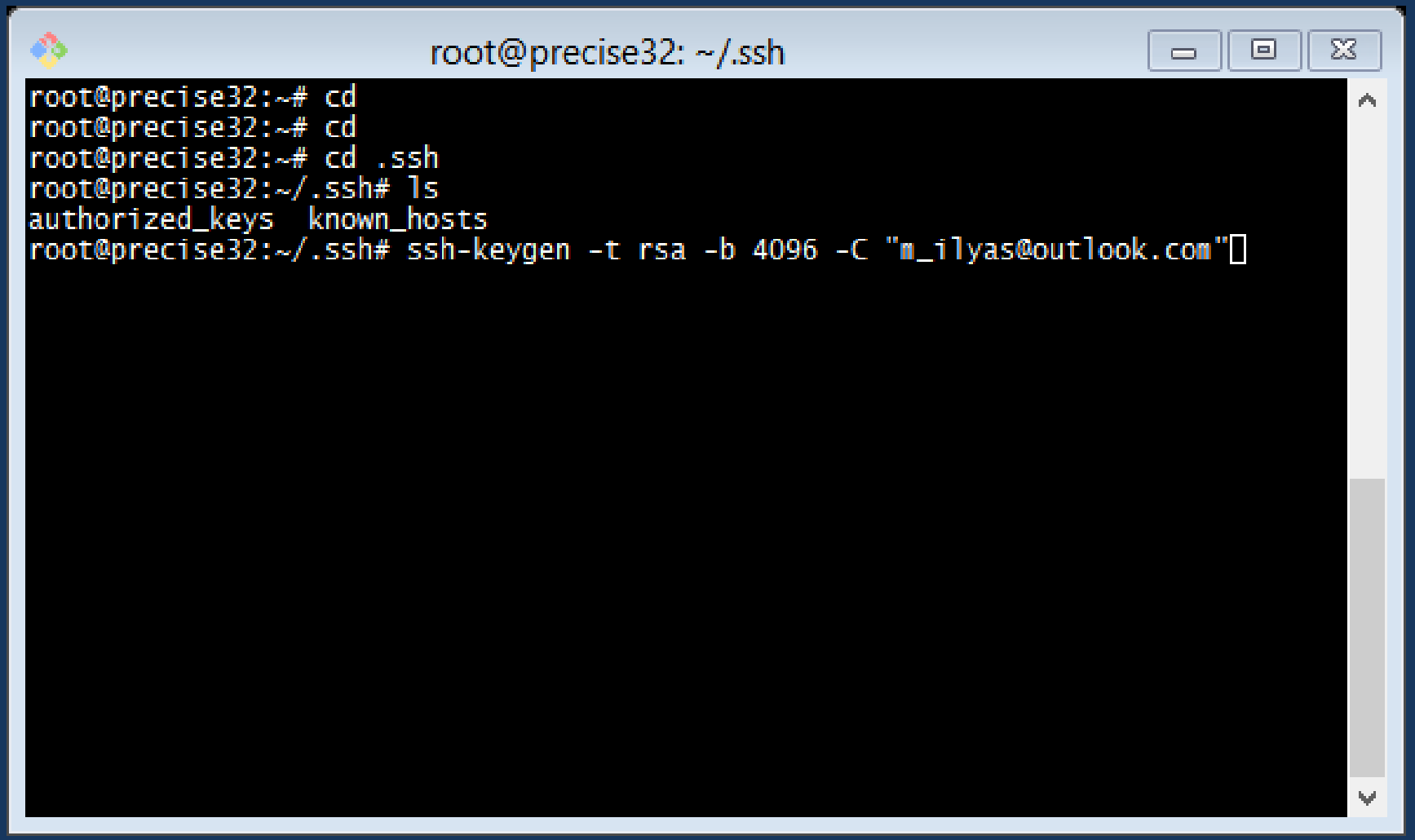
Any questions?

Setup RSA keys

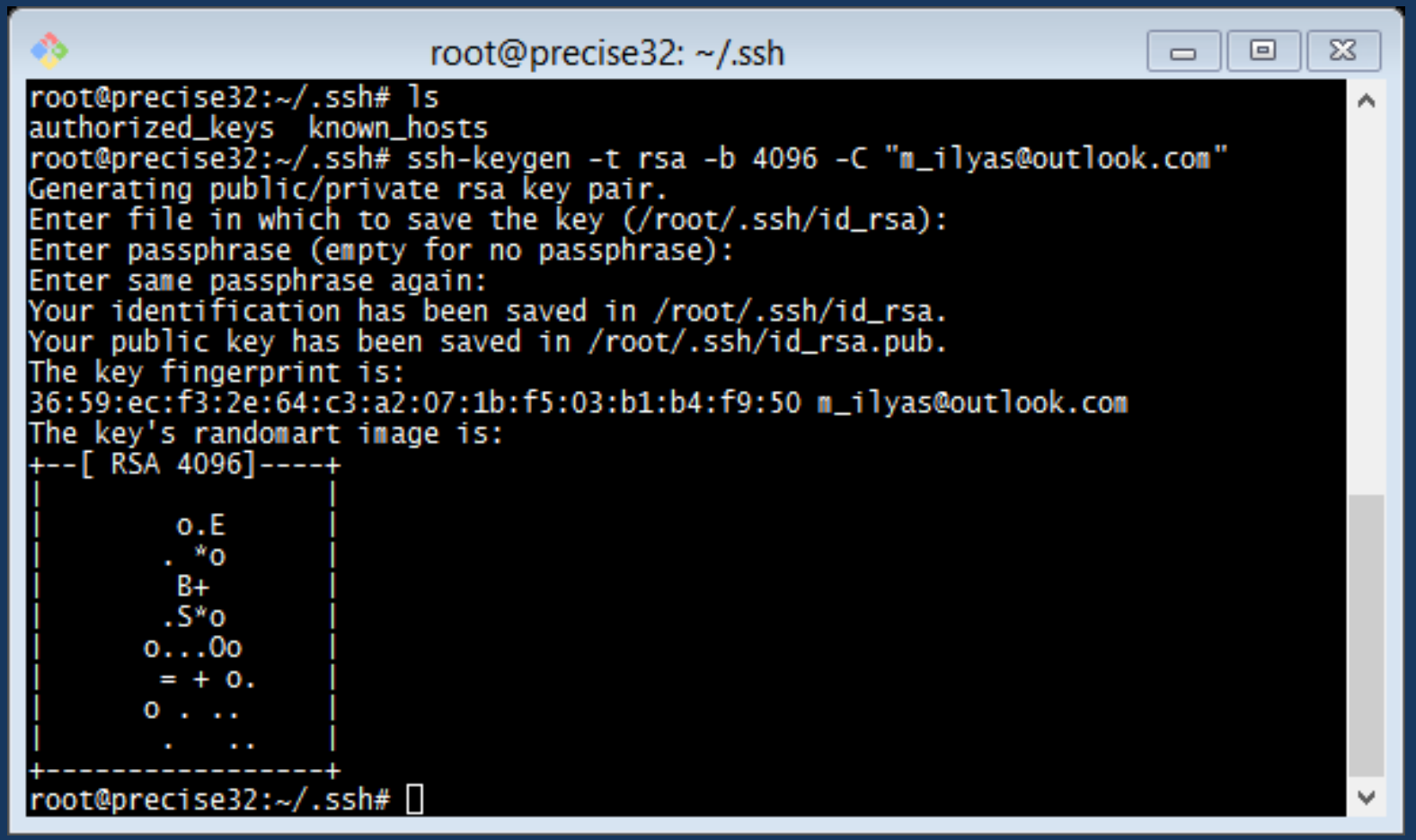
- Open git bash
- Type cd
- Mkdir .ssh
- Cd .ssh
- Insert this command

ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C “your@email.com“

Setup RSA keys (cont)



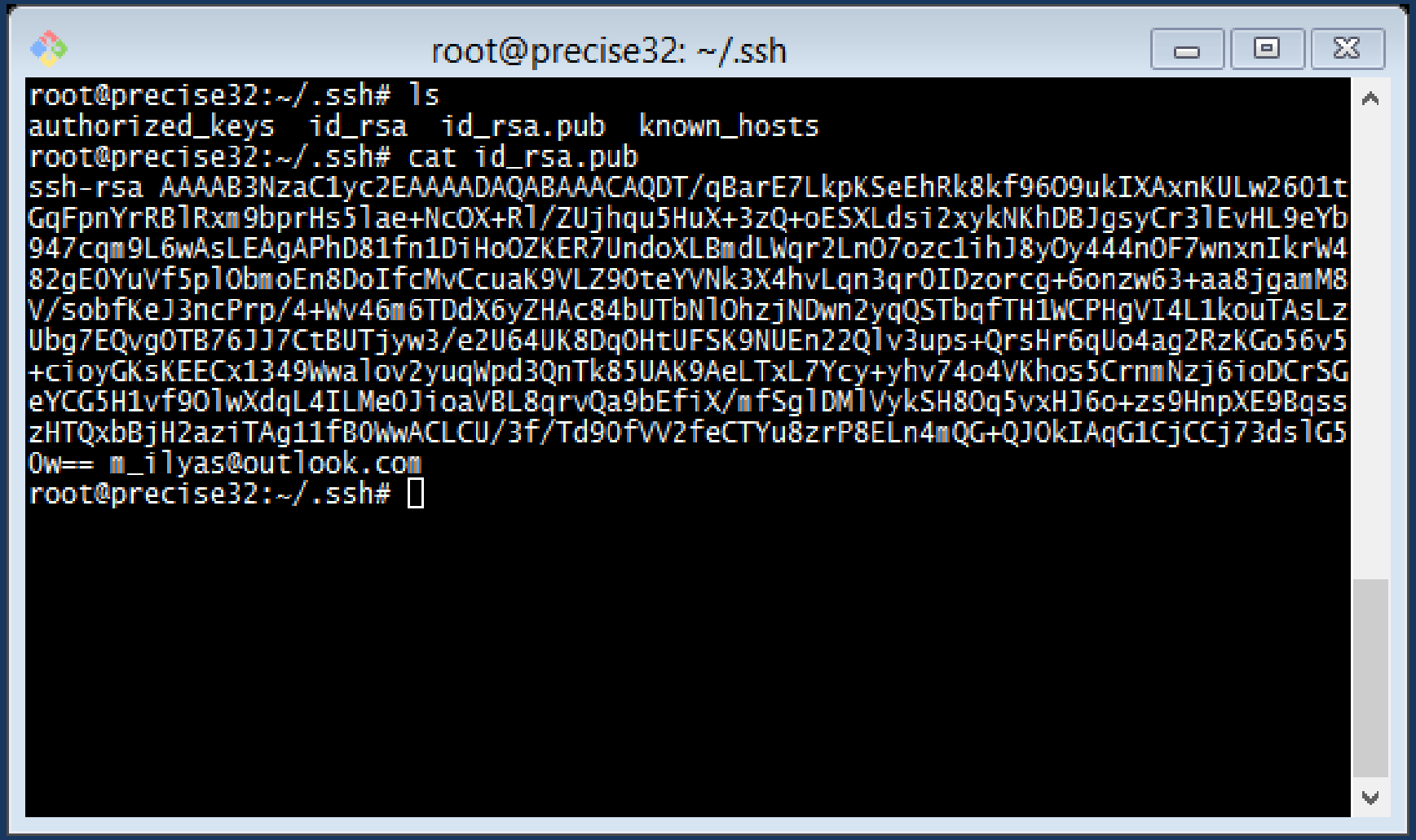
Setup RSA keys (cont)



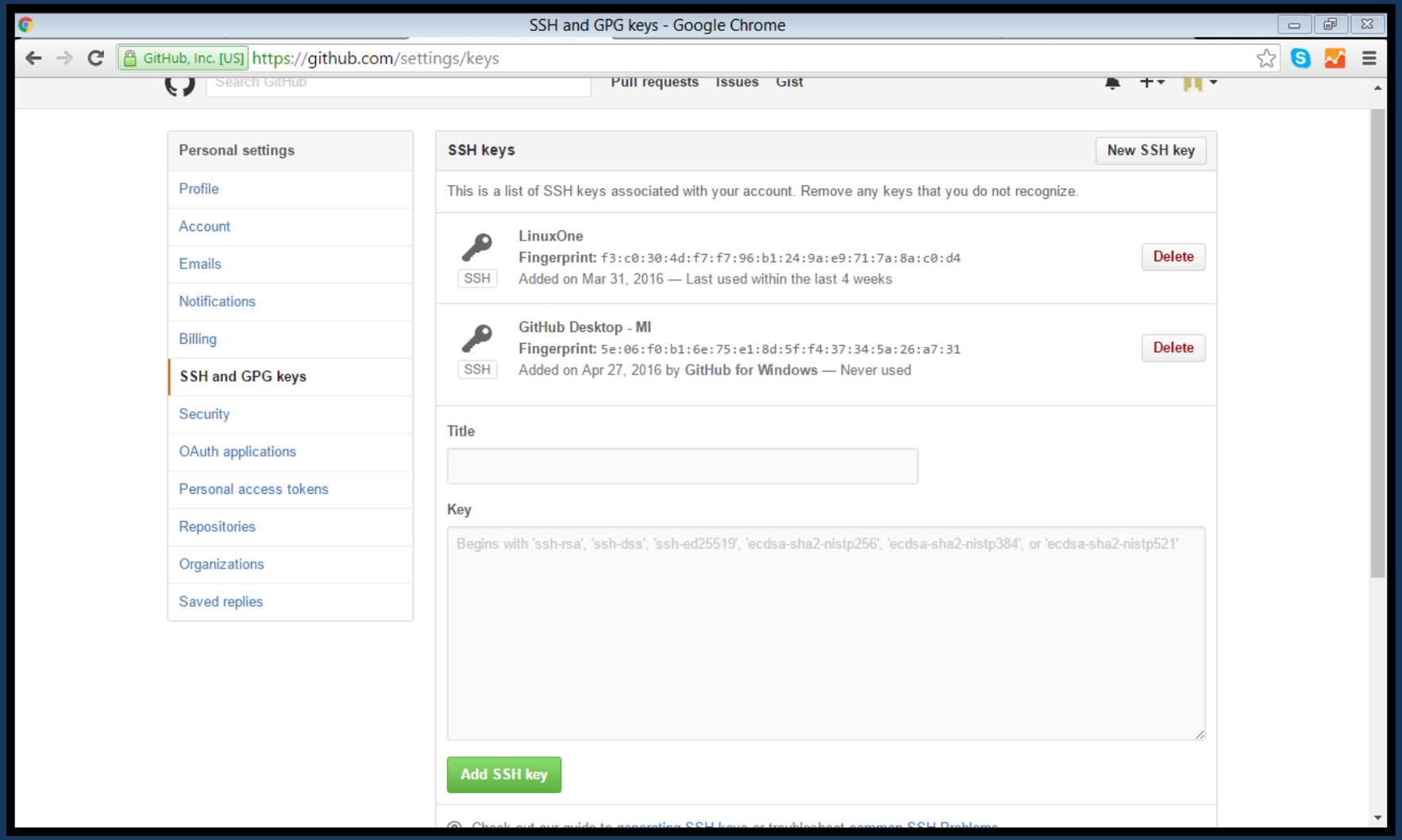
Setup RSA keys (cont)

- Insert ls commad
- Insert cat id_rsa.pub
- Copy all data from id_rsa.pub
- Now open github.com ->setting -> ssh and gpg keys ->New SSH keys-> insert your id_rsa.pub key.

Setup RSA keys (cont)



Setup RSA keys (cont)



Congratulations you are successfully insert your ssh keys

Back to the command line...

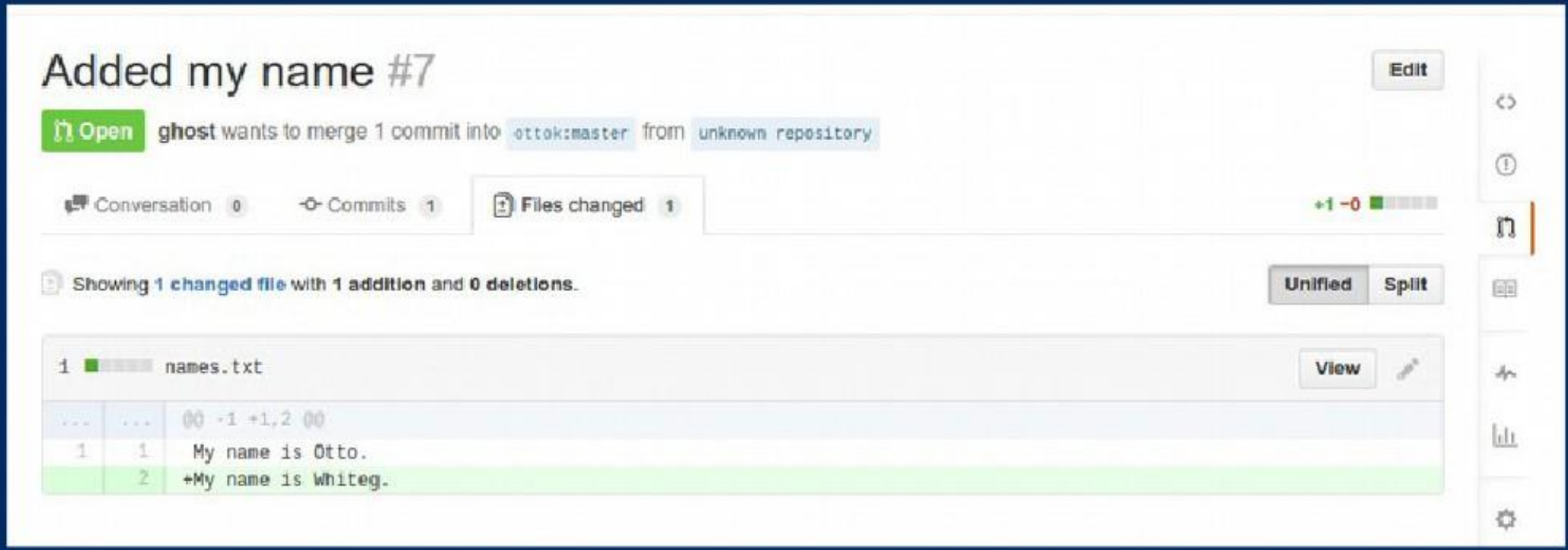
git clone git://github.com/<yourname>/git-training.git

edit names.txt

git commit -am “Added my name”

git push

Open pull request on Github



The best part of Github is **pull requests**, and how they enable frictionless **collaboration** among millions of developers

Exercise:

- go to https://github.com and register you account
- Install github bash in your pc
- Create workspace/ new folder at your pc
- Create two files text1.txt and text2.txt and insert some random text.
- Initialize git to new directory by this '**git init'**
- Create repository at github.com
- git add .
- git commit –m "file text1 and text2 inserted".
- git remote add origin [url]
- git push –u origin master

4. Branches and tags

Distributed version control?

Example scenarios at

https://git-scm.com/about/distributed

Open Source Project

Register here:

Thank you