Git Crash Course

Fearlessly develop!

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Agenda

- Setup pre-reqs
- Why learn Git?
- Command line intro
- Essential Git
- GitHub

What is Git?

Is it just short for GitHub?

- Git is a program used to track revision history
- GitHub is a website for hosting Git repositories
- Kind of like the difference between Word/Dropbox

Why learn Git?

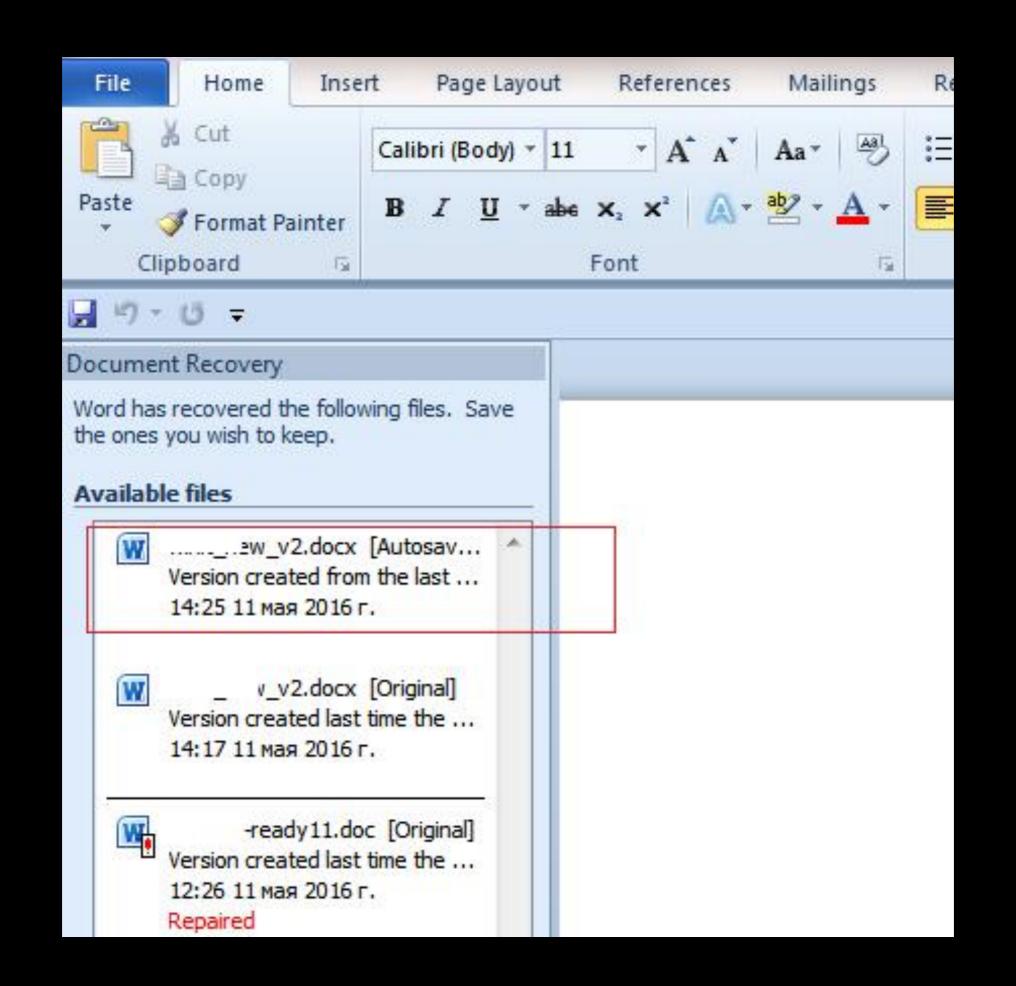
Why use version control?

The "real" question

- Many companies (and some courses @ Berkeley!) use a VCS (Version Control System)
- Git is one possible (and popular) tool



Source: git-scm.com



Document Recovery

Word has recovered the following files. Save the ones you wish to keep.

Available files



Version created from the last ...
14:25 11 Mag 2016 г.



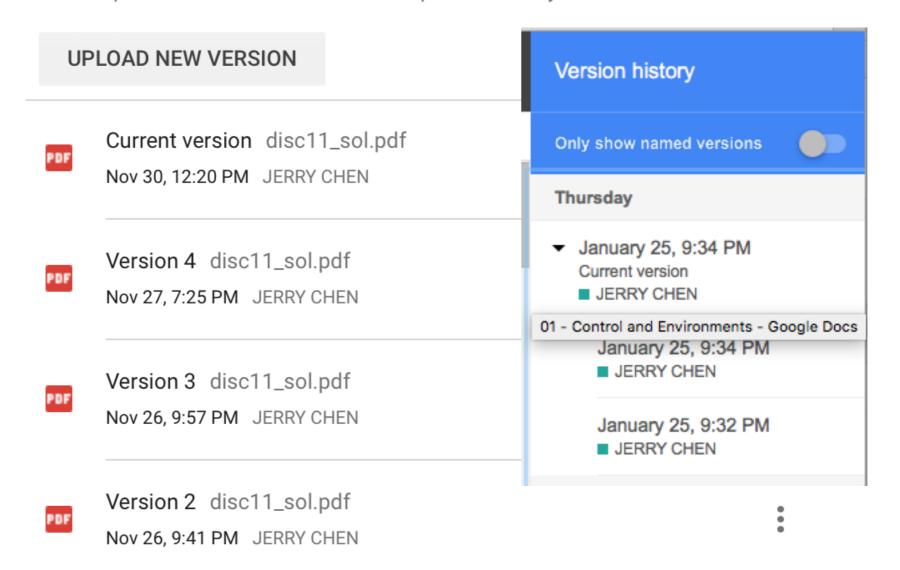
____v_v2.docx [Original] Version created last time the ... 14:17 11 мая 2016 г.



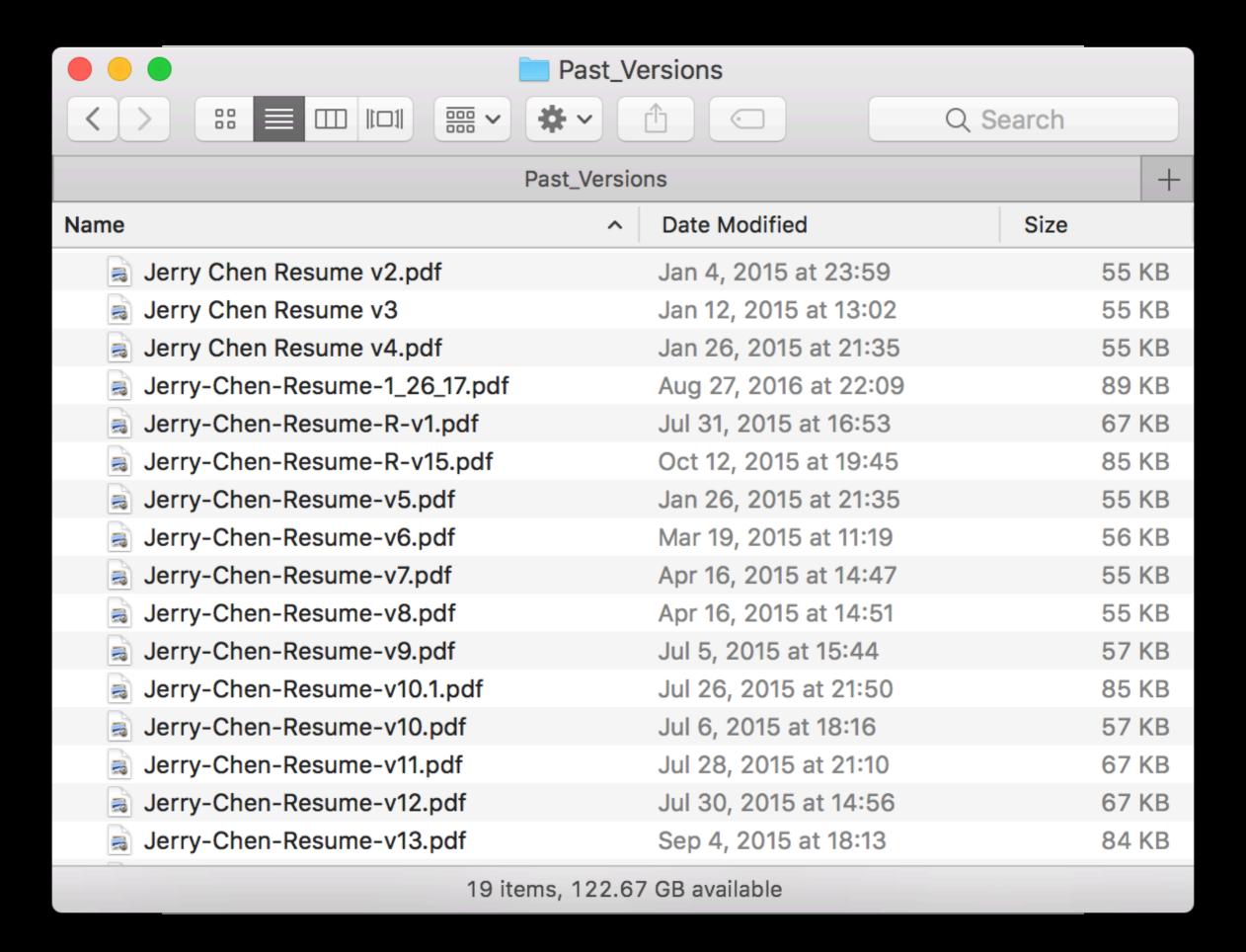
-ready 11.doc [Original] Version created last time the ... 12:26 11 мая 2016 г. Repaired

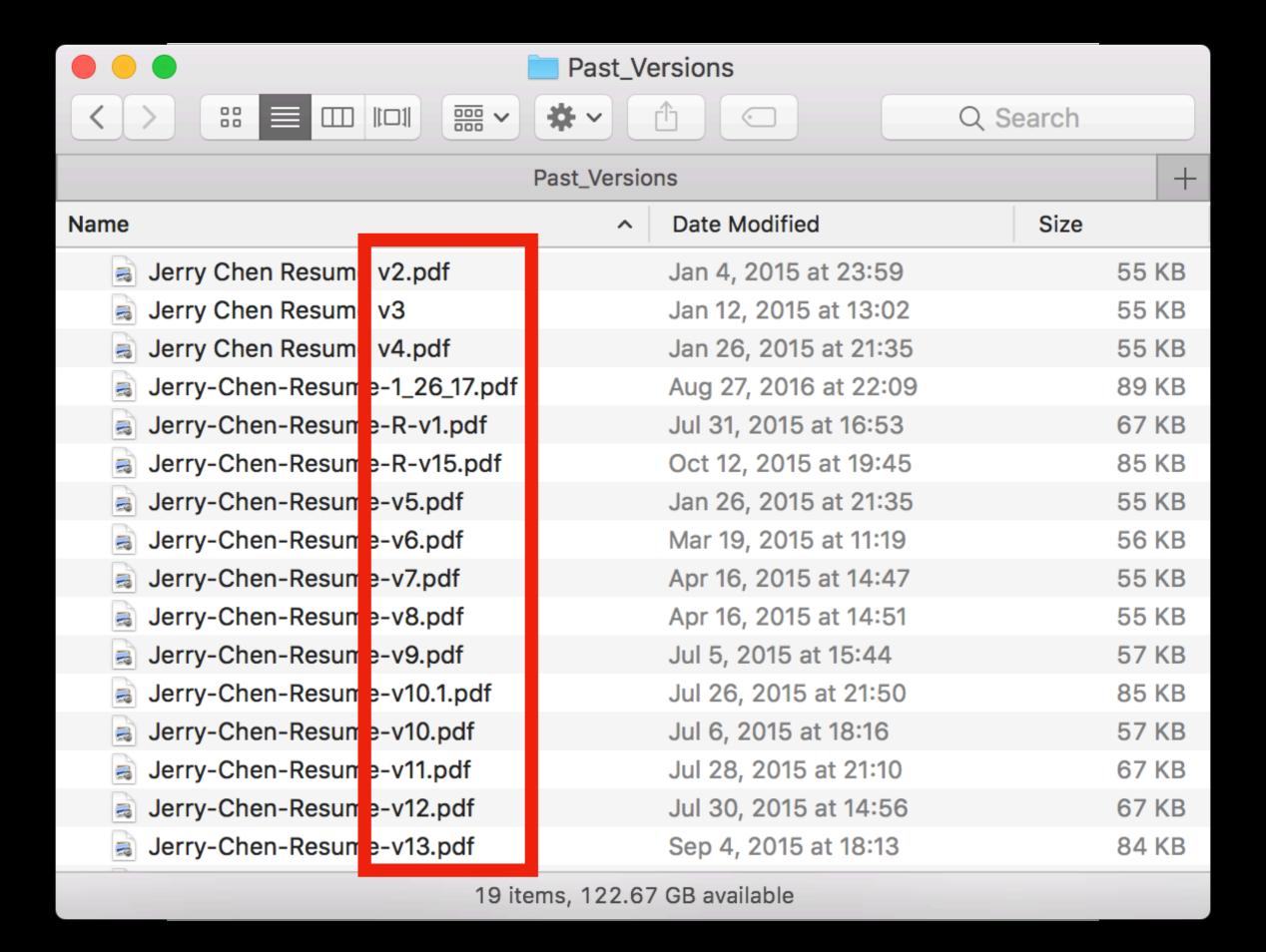
Manage versions

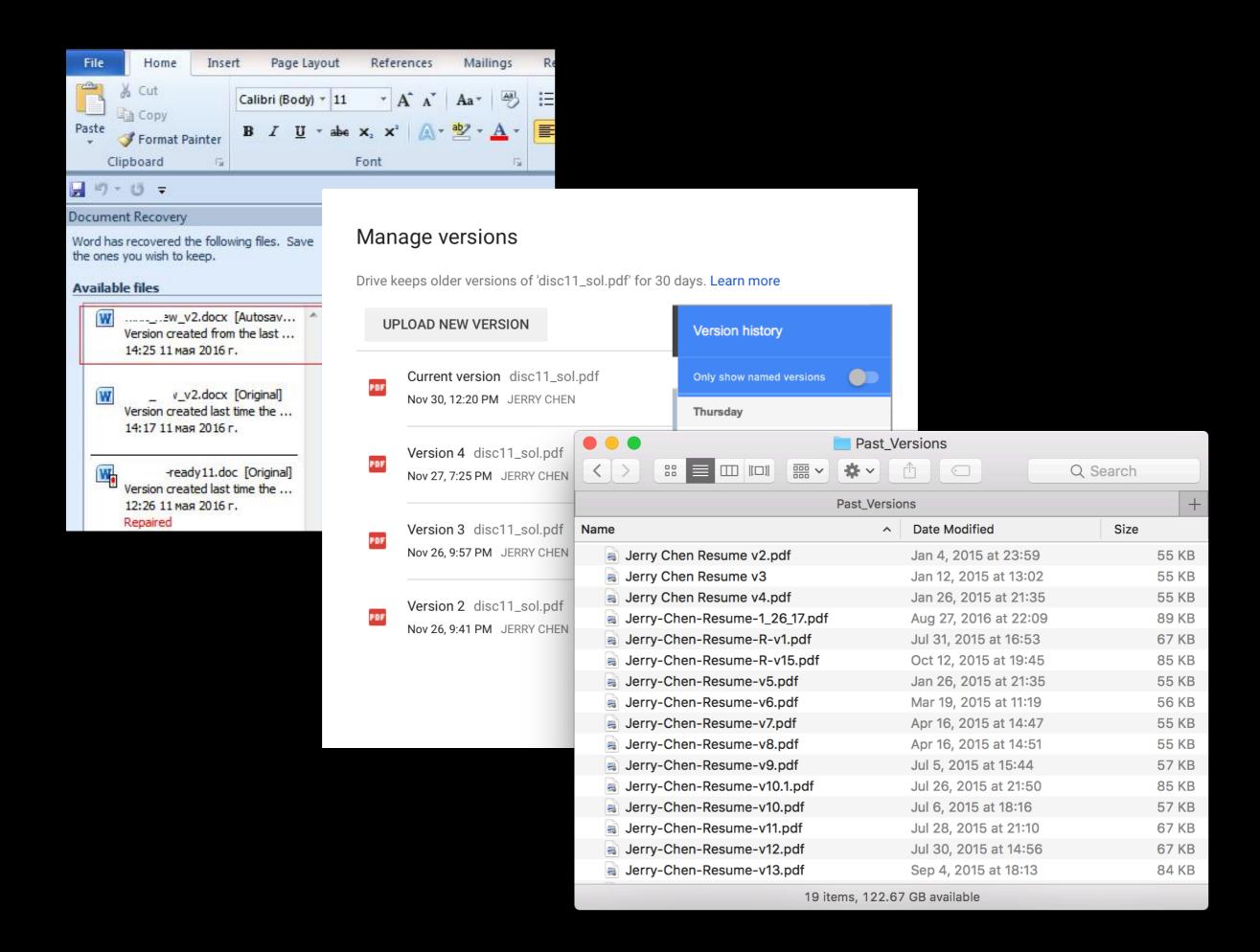
Drive keeps older versions of 'disc11_sol.pdf' for 30 days. Learn more



CLOSE







Existing "Version Control"

Many problems!

- Not enough granularity
- Too much granularity
- Useless version naming
- Managing many copies of a file

Git

A bright and beautiful future

- Create "checkpoints" at your own pace
- Custom descriptions for versions
- Only a single version of a file to focus on at a time

Downside: This does take some time to learn...

Command Line Intro

The Terminal

Command line interface

- A faster (?) way to work with files
- Talks directly with your computer
- Many tools (including Git) start on the cmd line

Terminal Commands

Navigating and editing files

- ls dir_name lists contents of directory
- cd dir_name changes directory
- mkdir dir name makes a new directory
- mv src dest move file from one location to another

Terminal Commands

Basic file manipulation

- cat file.txt will output contents of a file
- touch file.txt creates a empty file
- echo "TEXT" > file.txt replaces file with "TEXT"
- echo "TEXT" >> file.txt appends "TEXT" to a file

Git Essentials

Vocabulary

- Repository (Repo) a directory of files plus edit history
- Commit a snapshot of the repository state

Let's get started

Please get your computer ready

This part is best if you have a computer to follow along with If you don't, no worries — you can view the slides & notes later

Creating a Local Git Repo

- Most of Git is local
- Remote work involves just a few new commands

Demo

pangram1.txt <empty>

pangram2.txt

<empty>

Unmodified Modified Staged

pangram1.txt

<empty>

pangram2.txt

<empty>

echo "...dog..." > pangram1.txt

Unmodified Modified Staged

pangram1.txt

...dog...

pangram2.txt

<empty>

echo "...Trebek..." > pangram2.txt

Unmodified

Modified

Staged

pangram1.txt

...dog...

pangram2.txt

...Trebek...

git add pangram1.txt

Unmodified Modified

Staged

pangram1.txt

...dog...

pangram2.txt

...Trebek...

git commit

Unmodified Modified Staged

pangram1.txt

...dog...

pangram2.txt

...Trebek...

Commit Messages

A brief note

- Good commit messages are hard to come by
- Bad commit messages are worse than useless

```
758575d Merge pull request #26 from Berkeley-CS162/blargh
606878f some persistence working again
ba6af4d (origin/subdirs) Revert to the "so far" commit
b887e6d lol
85320da tons of tests pass
06e8ee0 grow-tell-persistence seems to pass
f6aa390 so far
748f040 Merge branch 'subdirs' of https://github.com/Berkeley-CS162/group11 into subdirs
f232868 made some progress on vine
b549c97 Various fixes (see full commit message for more detail)
1b4efdd blsggtefd
8710759 stupid piece of
971d0ac stuff
13c2813 Update helper fxn name
47e930e dir open
58468d2 Prevent bad access from crashing the program
402a5ff Deny writes to dirs
4ae06eb trying to open dirs
d0f3044 accessing files in subdirs
ae5cd2b prep for '.' and '..'
```

```
f232868 made some progress on vine
b549c97 Various fixes (see full commit message
1b4efdd blsggtefd
8710759 stupid piece of
971d0ac stuff
13c2813 Update helper fxn name
47e930e dir open
```

- 1. Short and descriptive
- 2. Use imperative mood for the subject line
- 3. Addl. details (if any) go in the body

Log

History in depth

- Let's formalize the concept of the log
- Commits remember their parent

Demo

ec6d394 Add Trebek pangram

You are here (HEAD)



Beginning of time

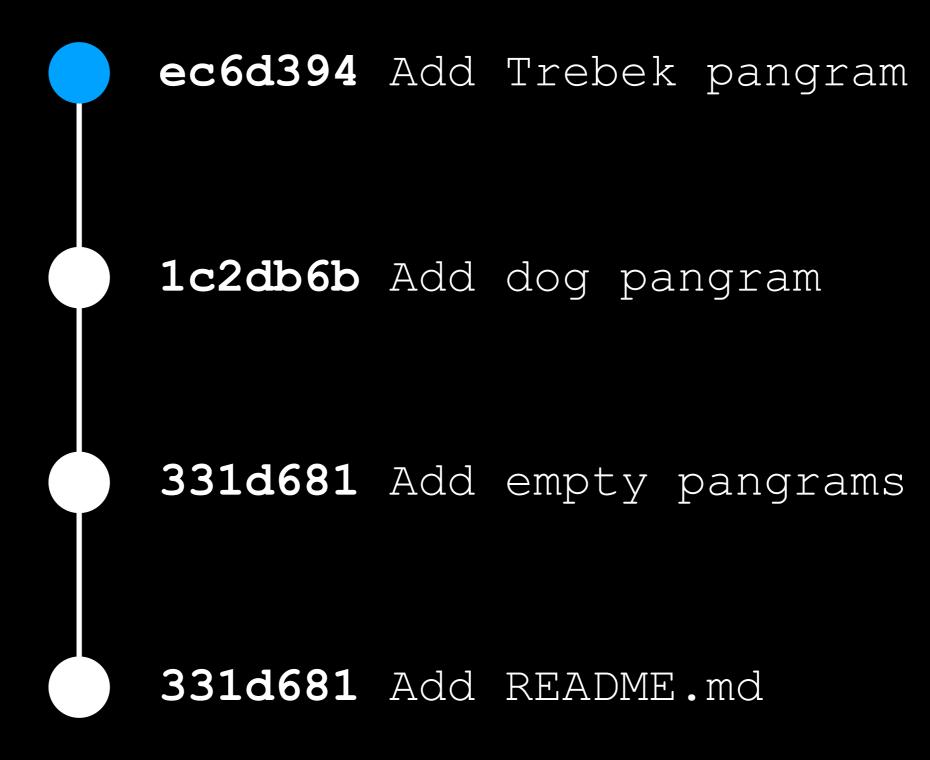
Branches

An introduction to multiverse theory

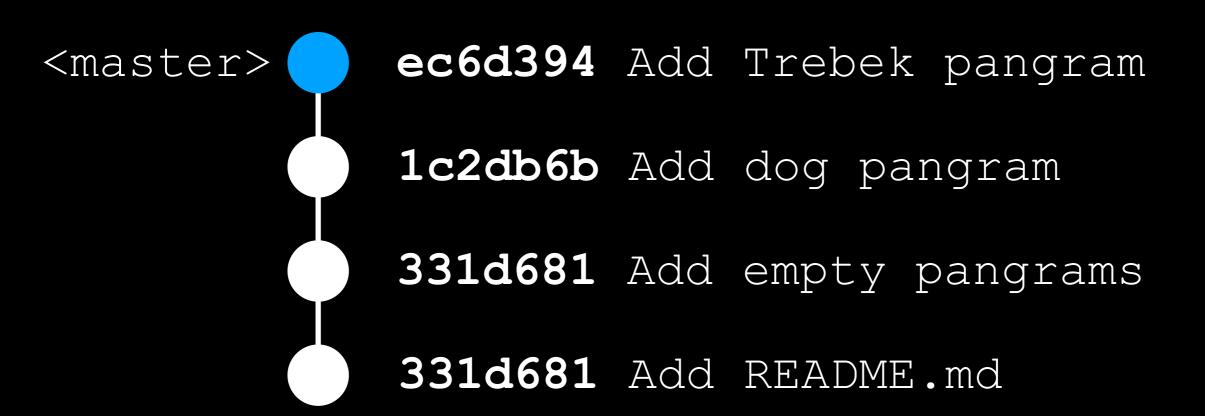
- Branches are labels pointing to specific commits
- "master" is the default starting branch

Demo

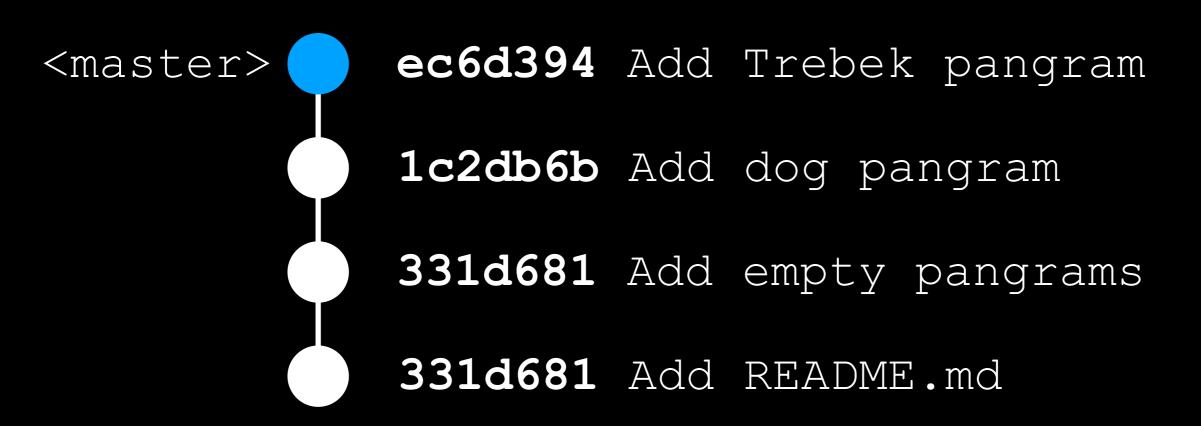
You are here



Beginning of time

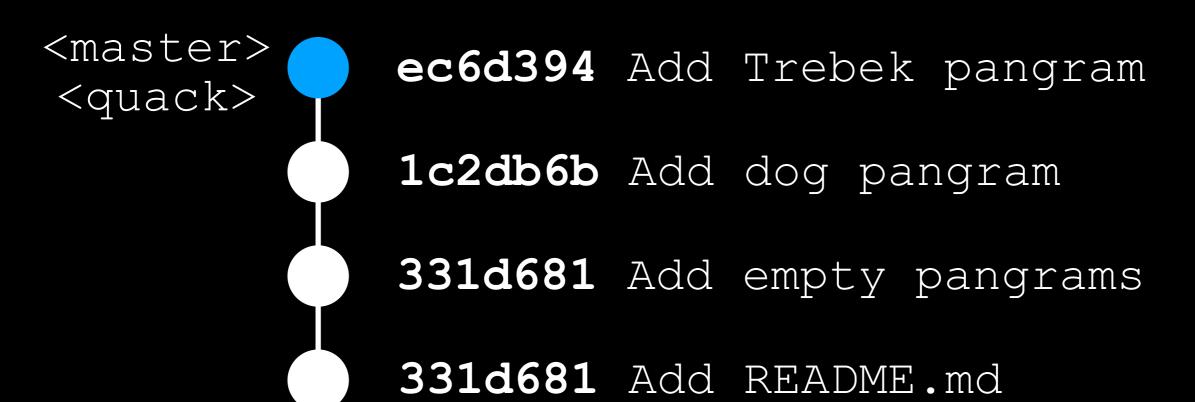


HEAD

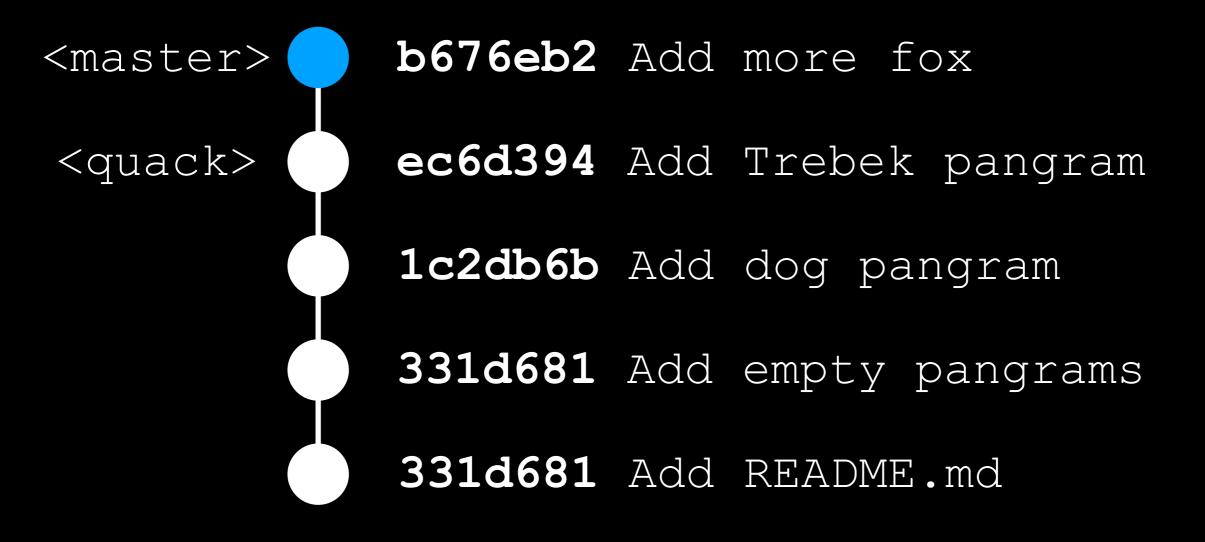


git branch quack

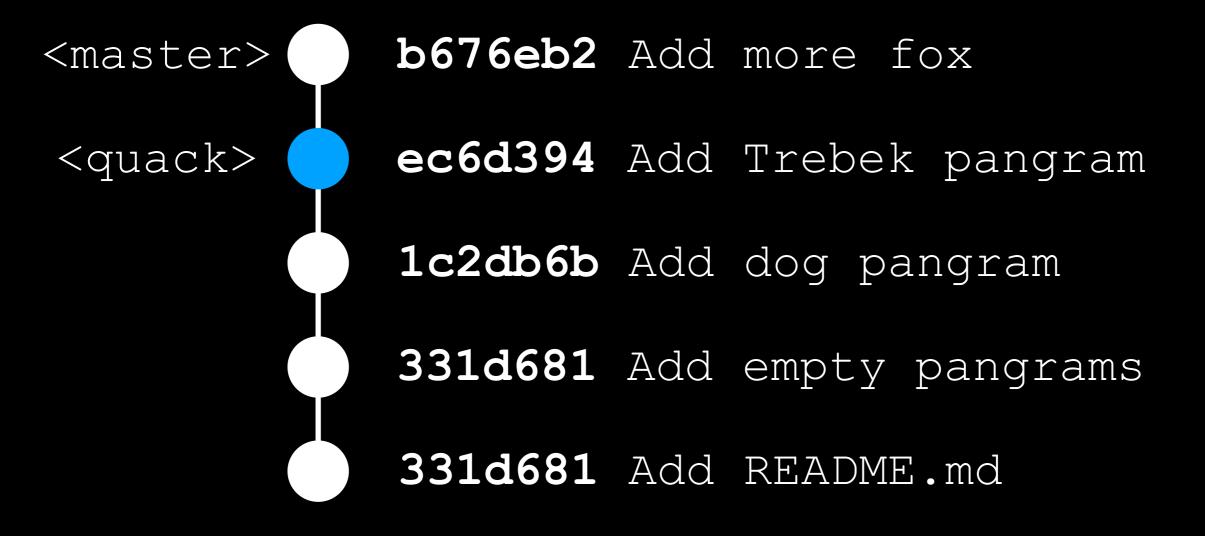
HEAD

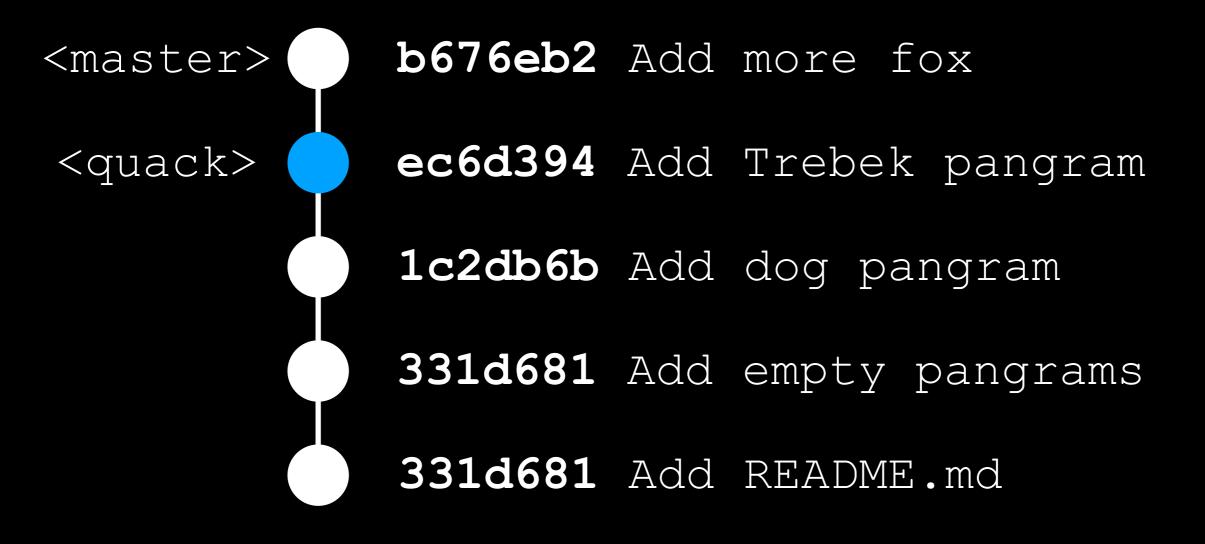






git checkout quack





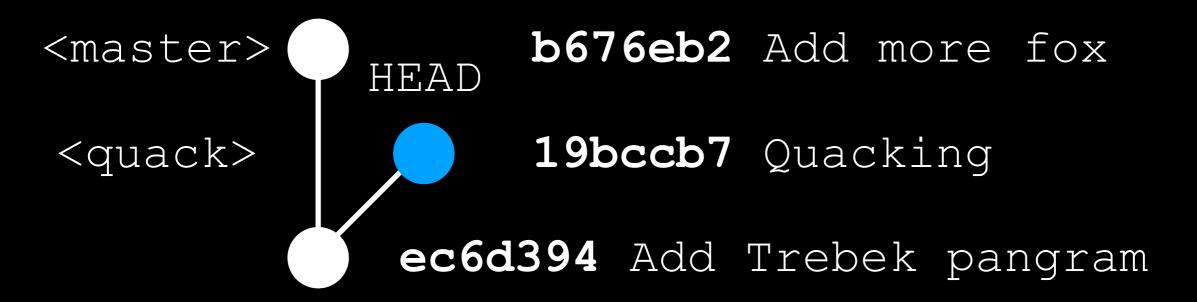


Merging

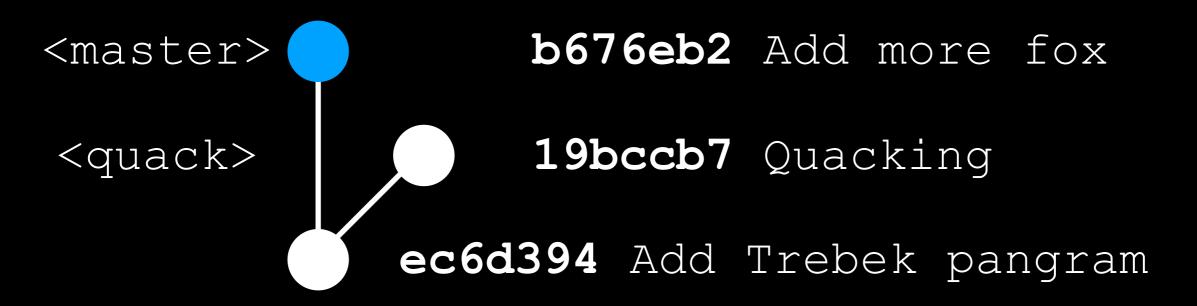
Worlds collide

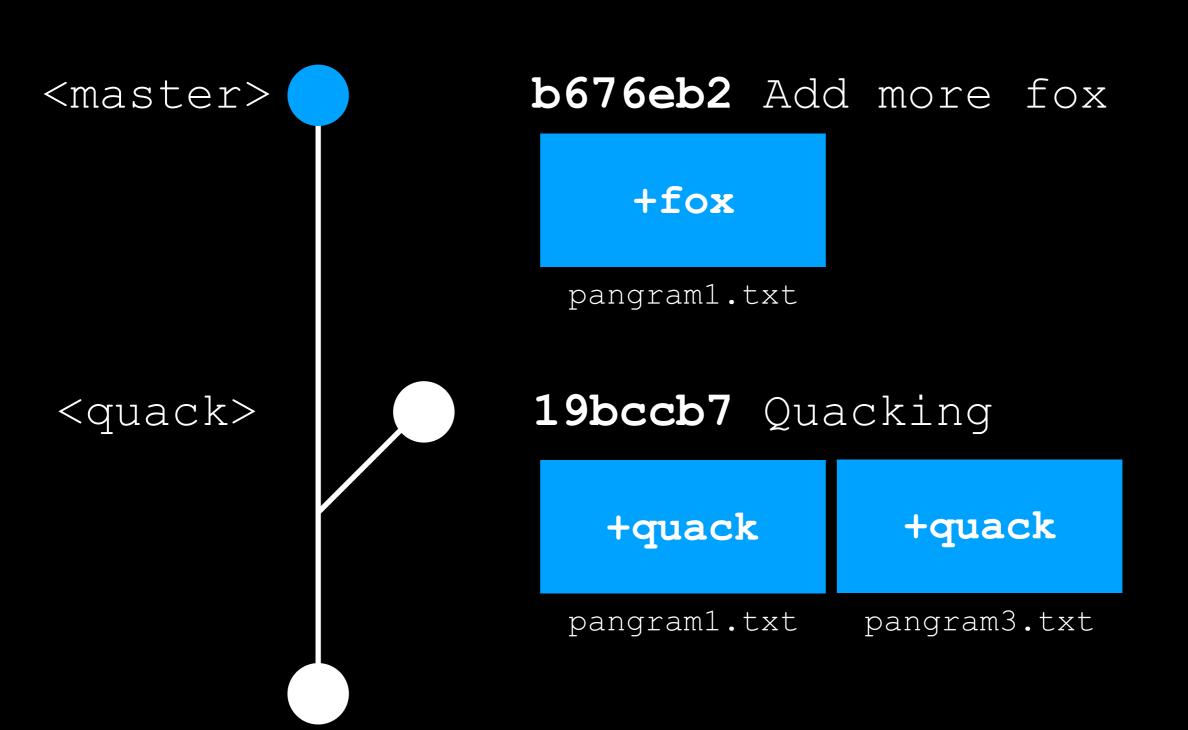
- Now it's time to combine our work
- Usually this is boring

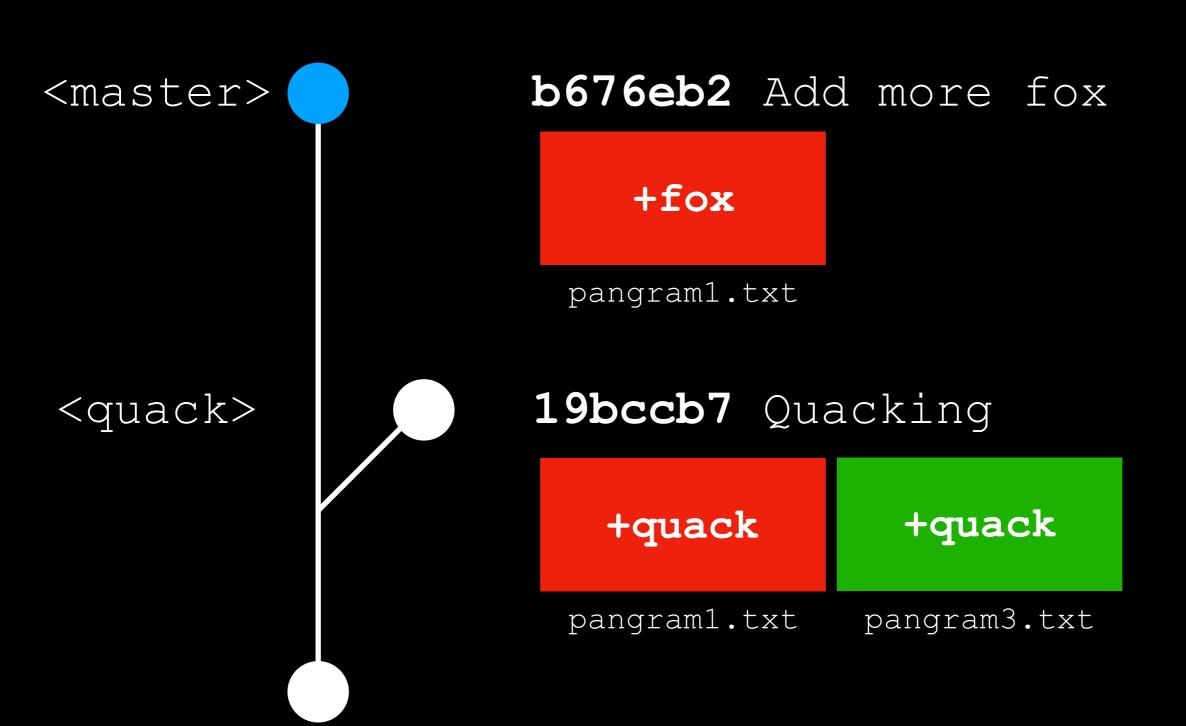
git checkout master

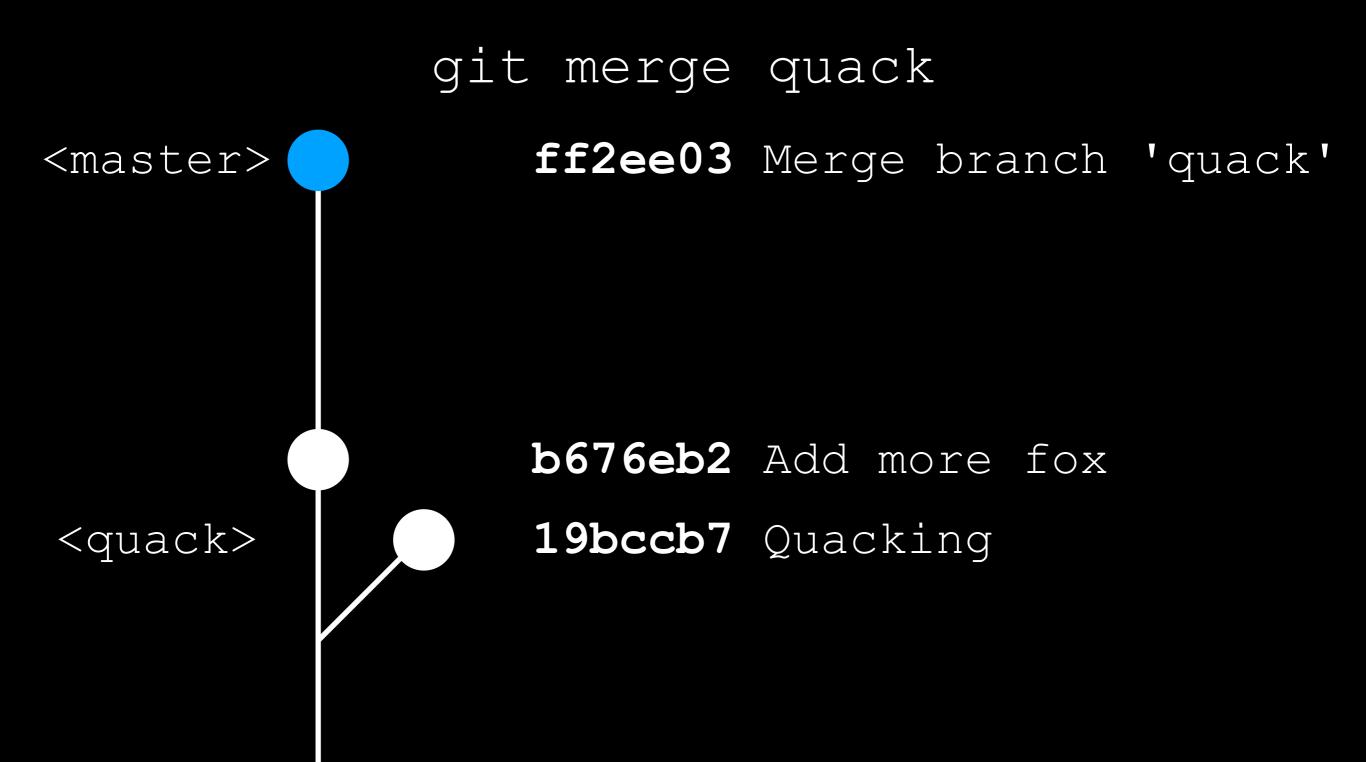


git checkout master

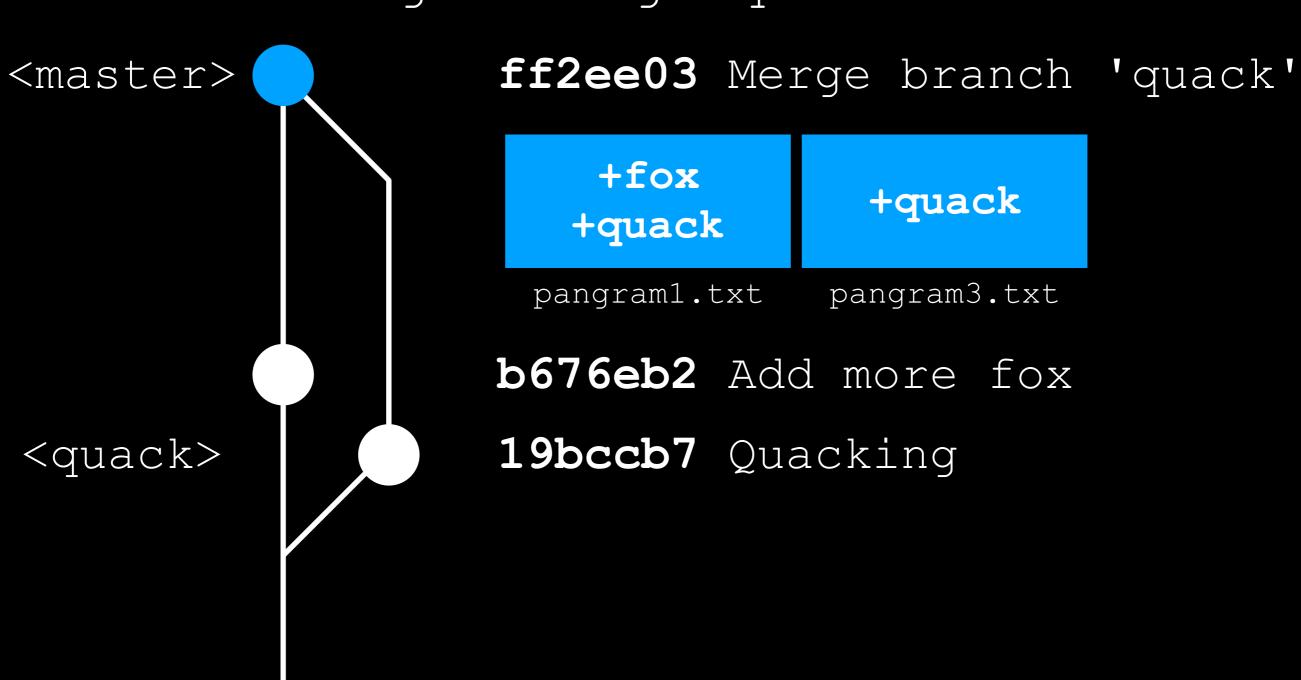








git merge quack



Demo



Restoring

What good is a history if you can't use it?

- This part is dependent on the commits you created earlier
- As before, this works best if you can follow along

Checkout

One tool, many uses

Changing position in the commit history

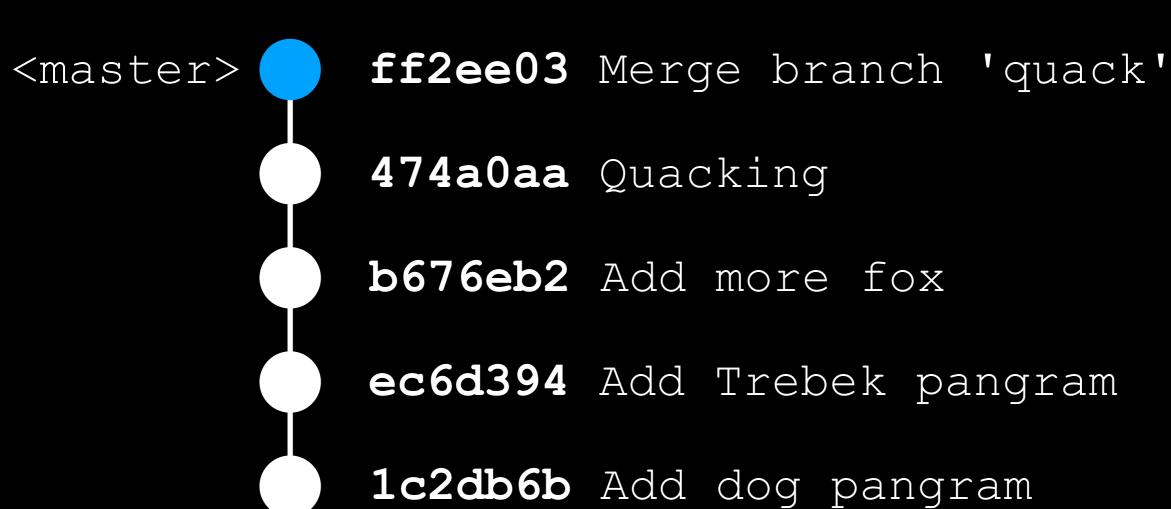
- git checkout branch name
- git checkout commit id

Changing files only

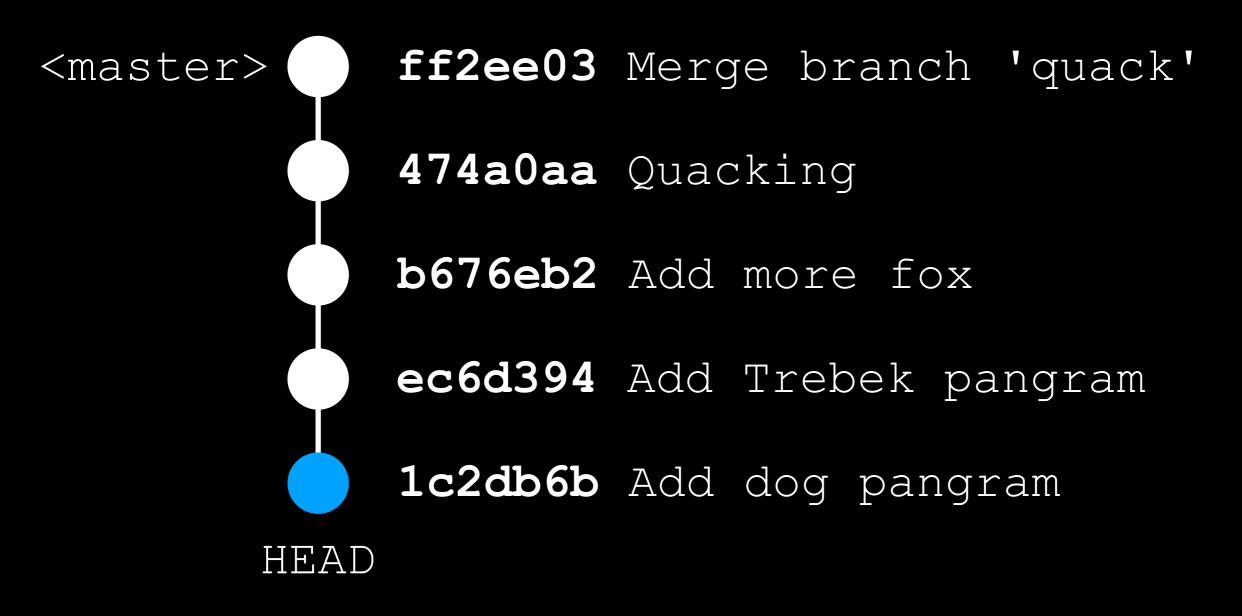
- git checkout -- file name
- git checkout commit_id -- file_name

Demo

HEAD



git checkout 1c2db6b



git checkout master

HEAD

ff2ee03 Merge branch 'quack'
474a0aa Quacking
b676eb2 Add more fox
ec6d394 Add Trebek pangram

1c2db6b Add dog pangram

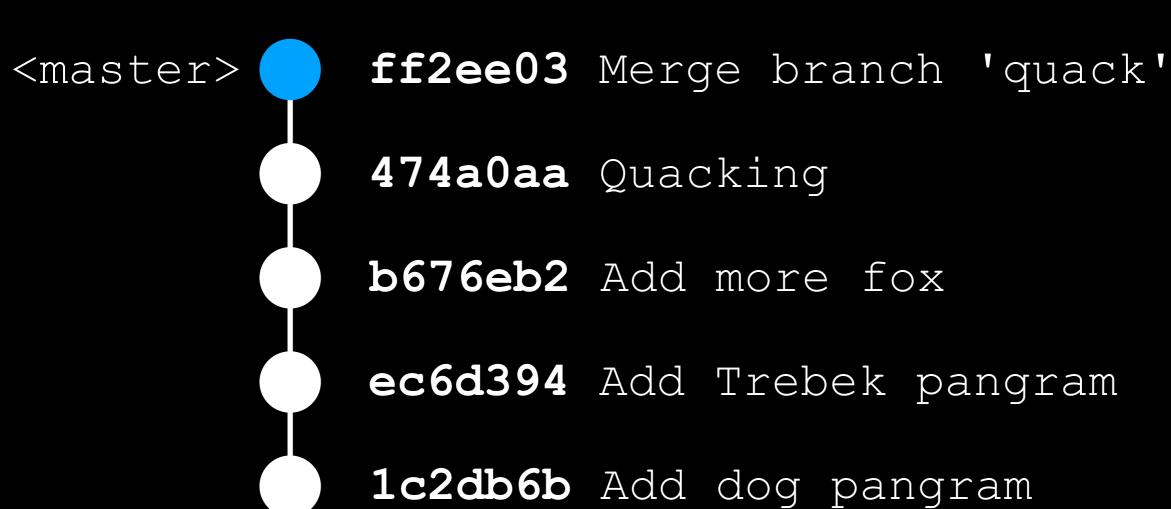
Reset

Change branches

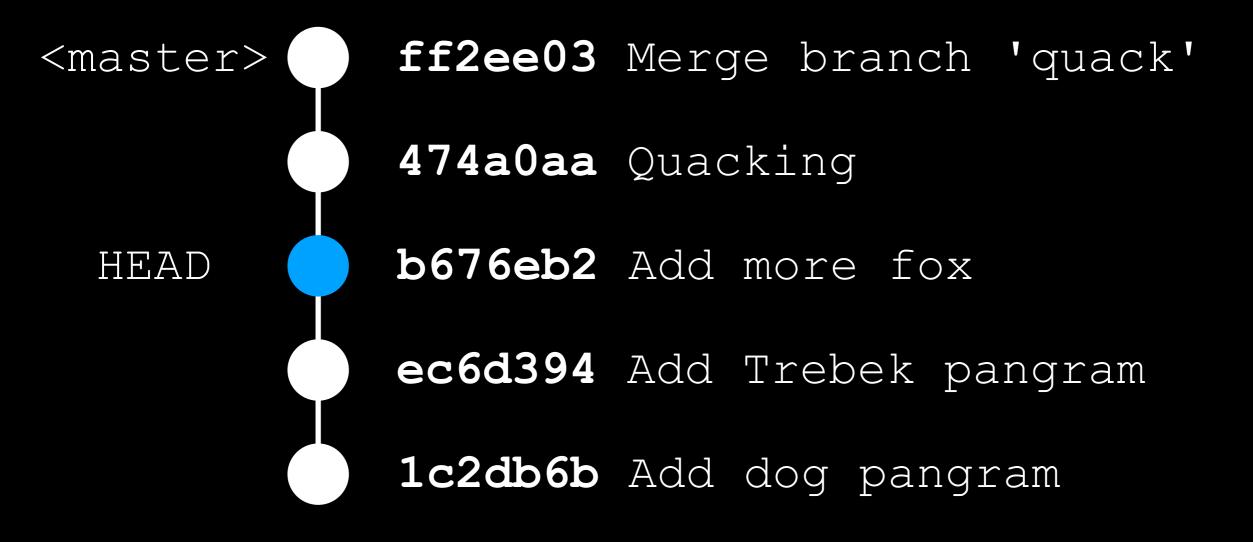
- Update the current head
- Also update the current branch to match (if applicable)
- File contents stay the same

Demo

HEAD



git reset b676eb2



git reset b676eb2

HEAD



b676eb2 Add more fox

ec6d394 Add Trebek pangram

1c2db6b Add dog pangram

Reset vs Checkout

When applied to branches (not files):

- checkout changes the location of HEAD
- reset changes the location of HEAD AND updates branch
- Only checkout modifies the contents of the files

Grab Bag

Three quick and useful tools

- git diff
- git show
- git grep

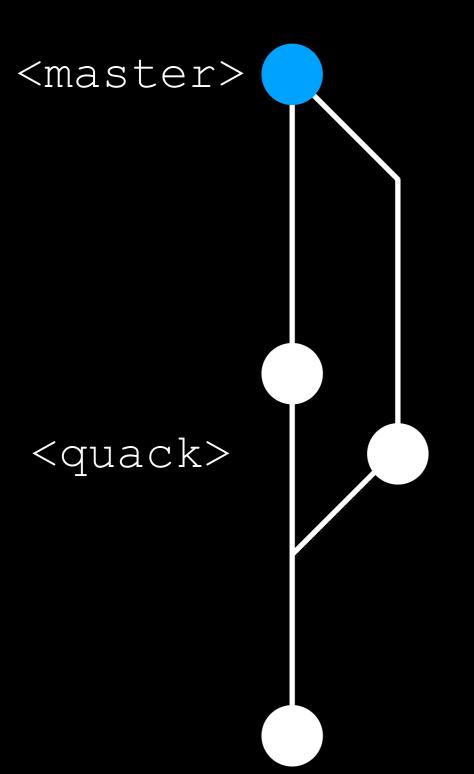
Demo

Grab Bag

Relative references

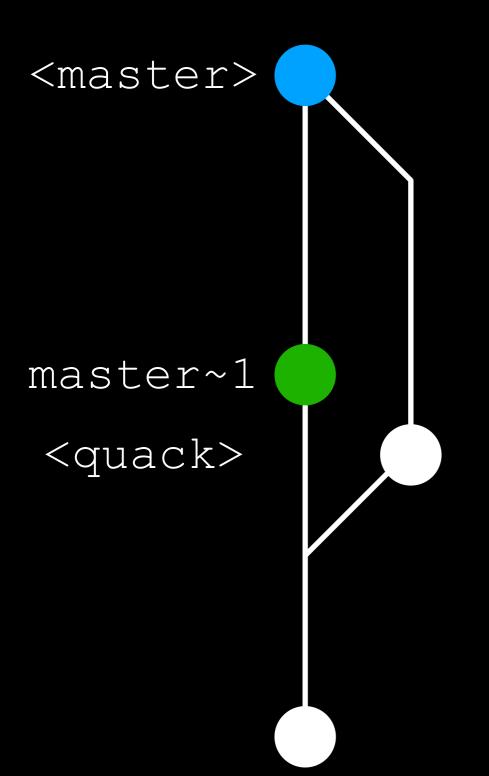
Tilde (~) and caret (^)

- master~1
- HEAD^2



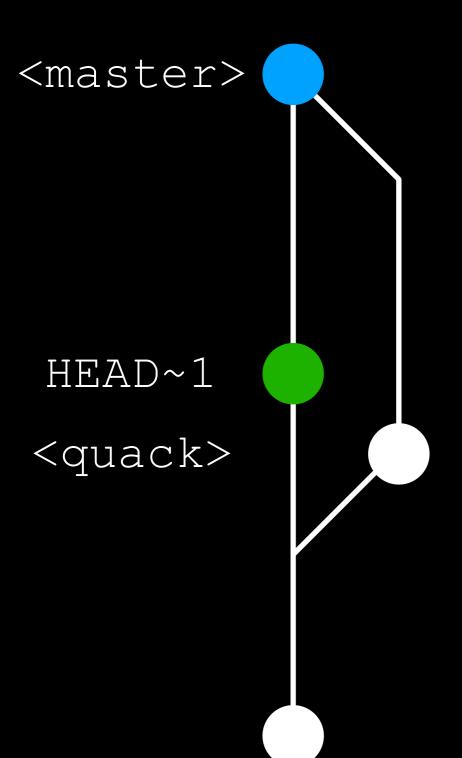
ff2ee03 Merge branch 'quack'

b676eb2 Add more fox



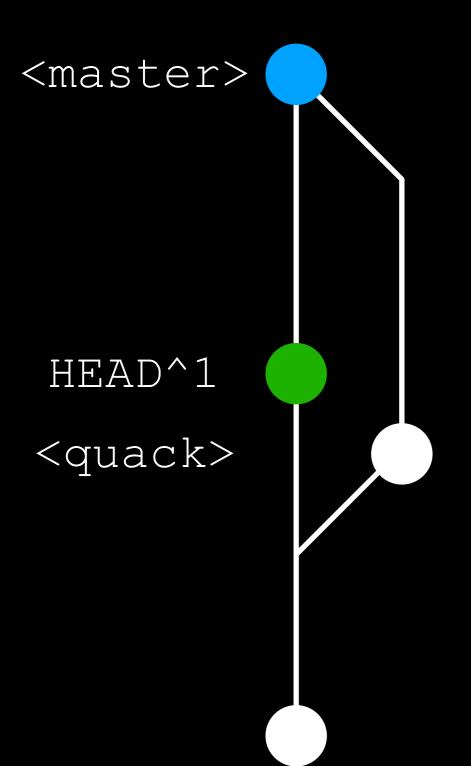
ff2ee03 Merge branch 'quack'

b676eb2 Add more fox



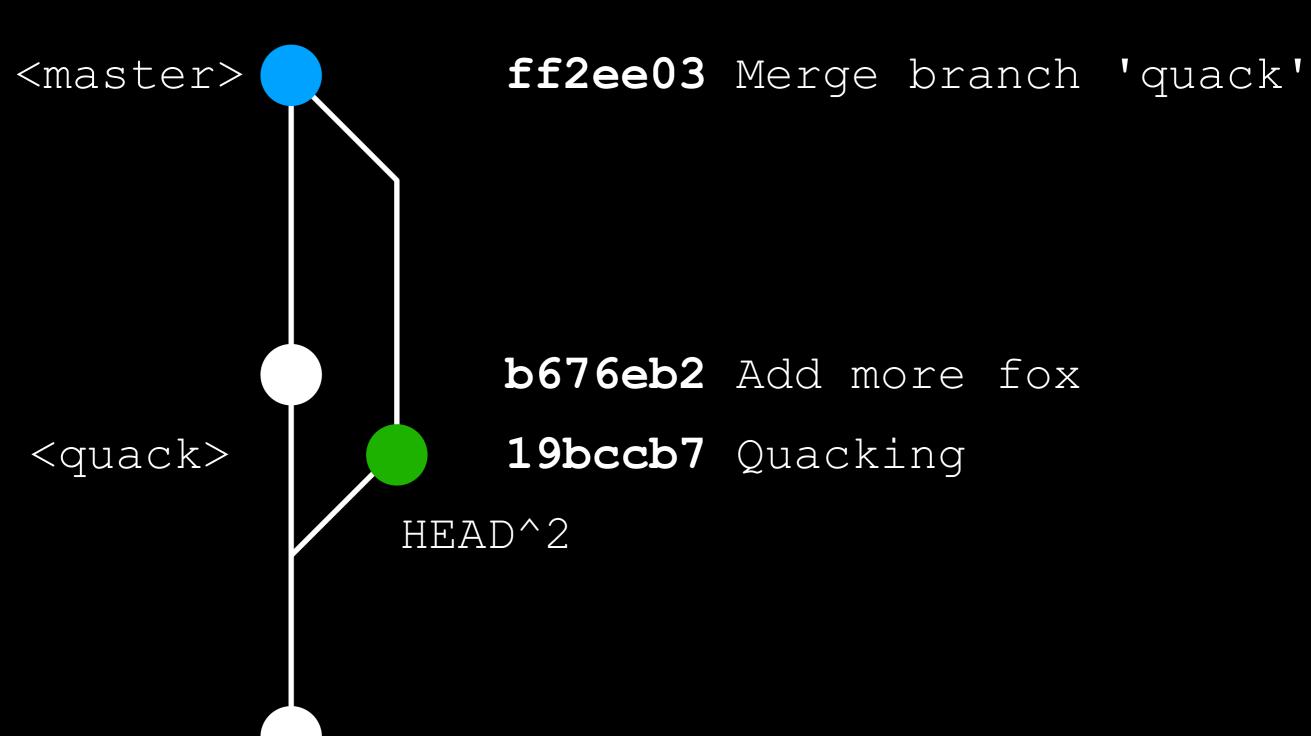
ff2ee03 Merge branch 'quack'

b676eb2 Add more fox



ff2ee03 Merge branch 'quack'

b676eb2 Add more fox



Demo

In Summary

- init
- add, commit
- log
- branch
- merge
- checkout, reset
- diff, show, grep
- master~1, HEAD^2

Congratulations

You now know enough Git to be dangerous

- Too dangerous actually
- You may want to periodically backup your work using more traditional methods until you're more comfortable

There's a lot more to learn

Cherry-pick

Interactive rebase

Rebasing a branch

Clean

Creating patches

Reflog

Bisect

.gitignore

Tag

Revert

Stashing changes

Blame

GitHub

Let's get started

Please get your computer ready

This part is best if you have a computer to follow along with If you don't, no worries — you can view the slides later

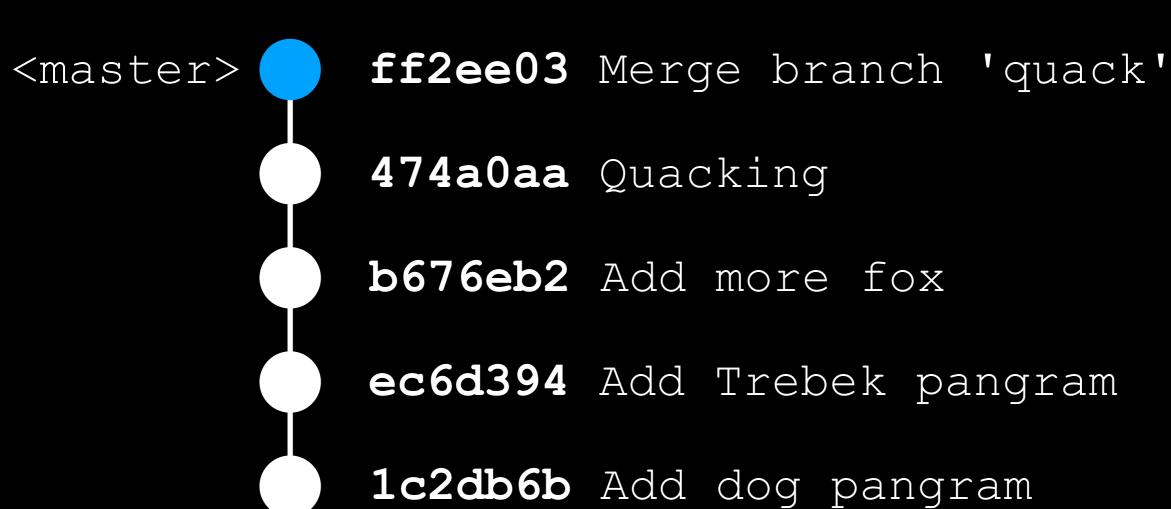
The GitHub Model

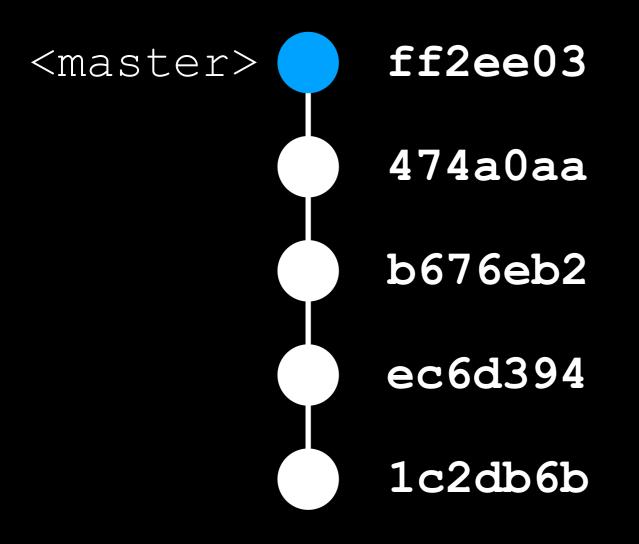
Two repos, one story

- Local repository on your machine (same as before)
- Update remote repository as desired

Push and Pull

- Commits will update local repository
- Remote repository missing changes? Push from local
- Updated content on remote repository? Pull from remote





Local

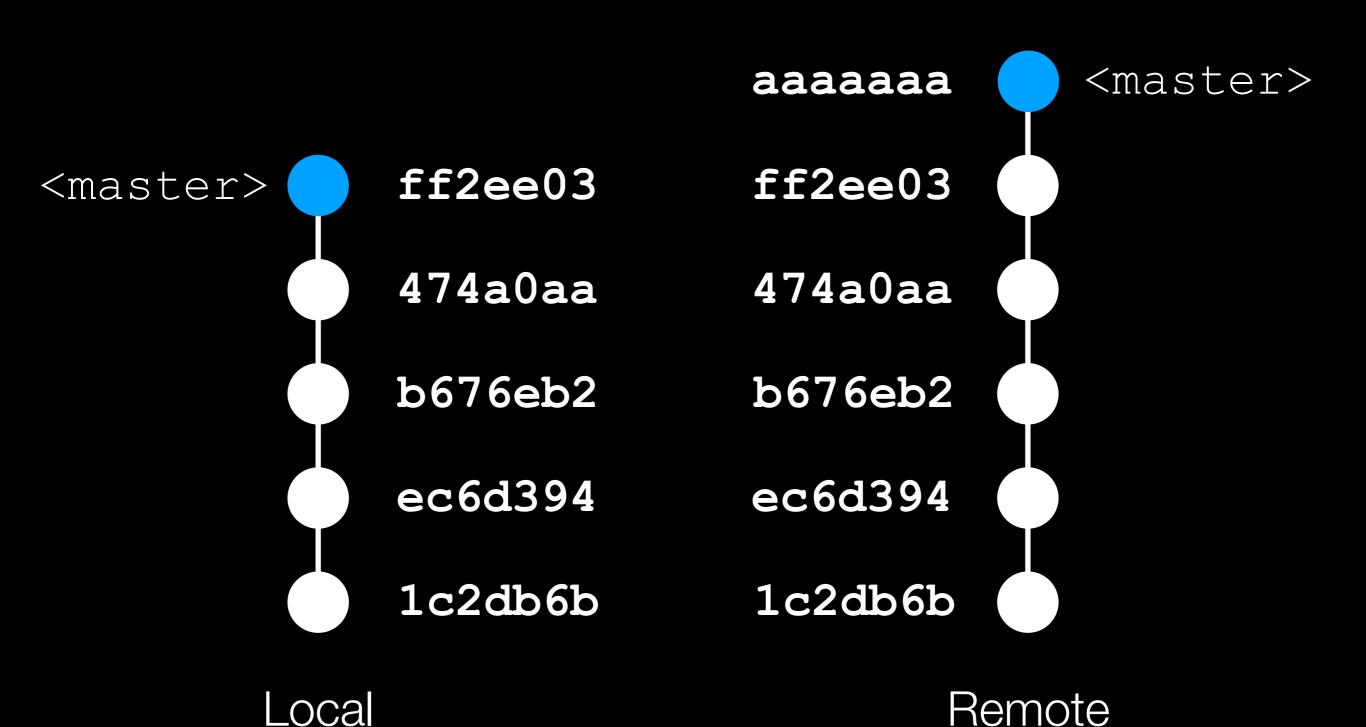
<master>

Remote

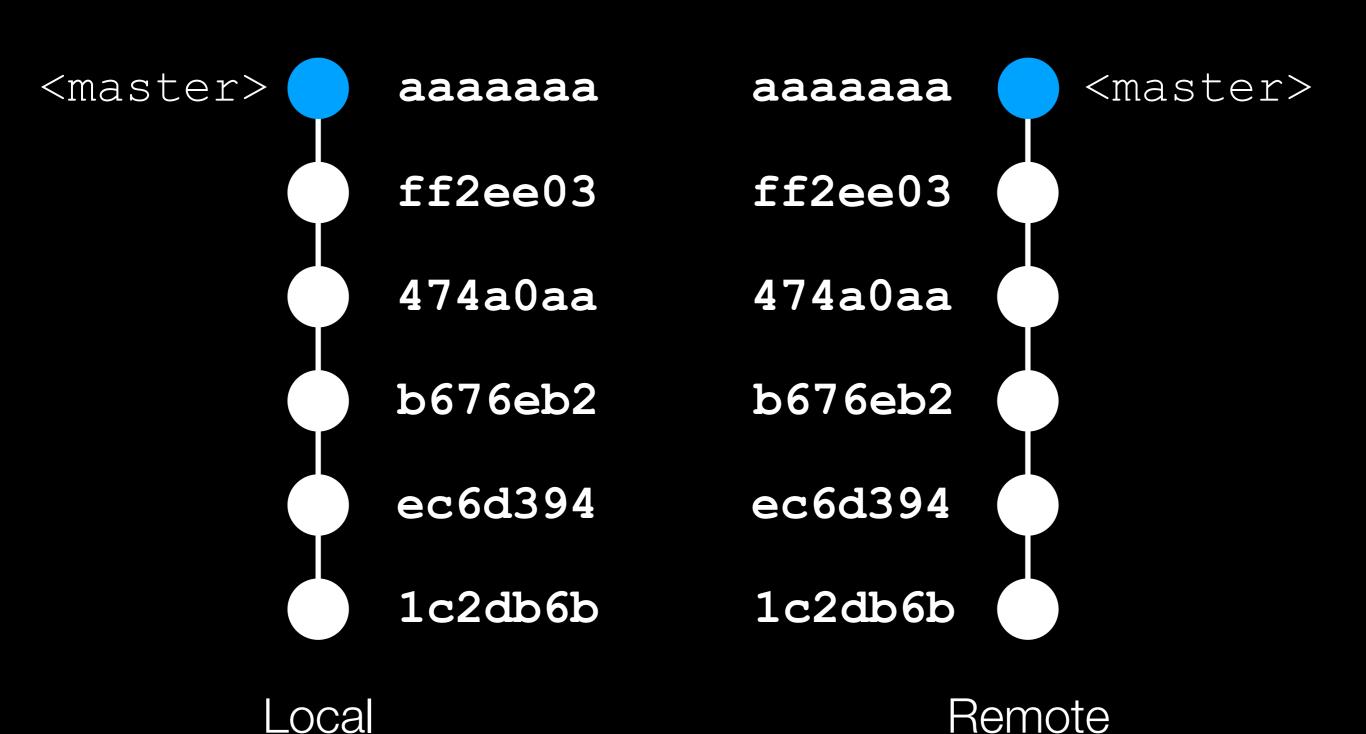
git push origin master



git commit (on another machine)



git pull origin master

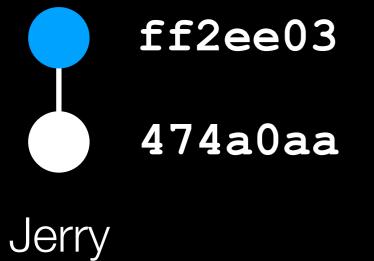


Demo

Putting it all together

Finally, the real world

- Merge conflict example from before
- Now, different people changing the same branch



Elina GitHub

ff2ee03

git clone



git commit git commit



git push



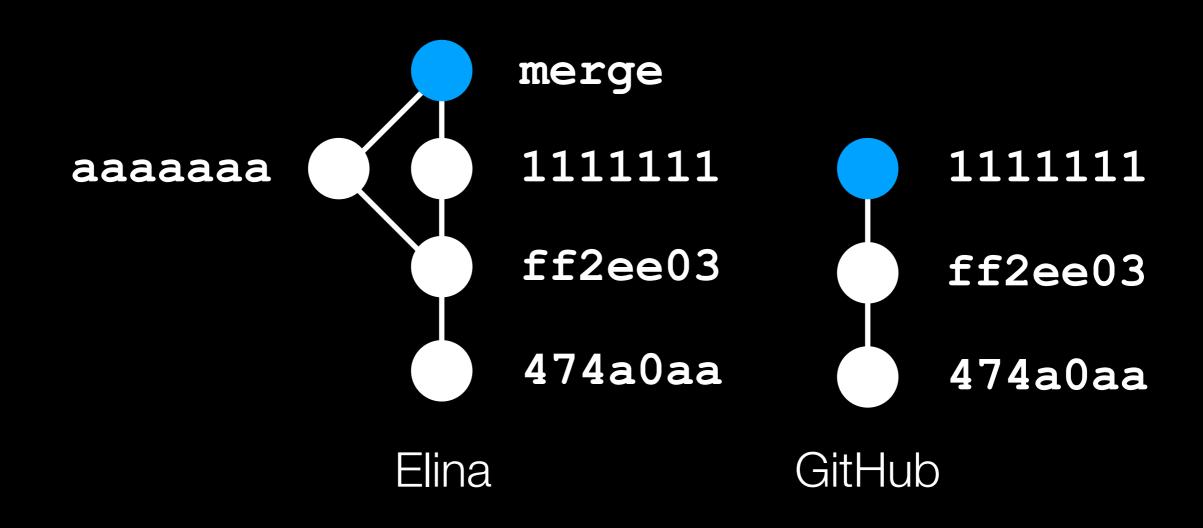




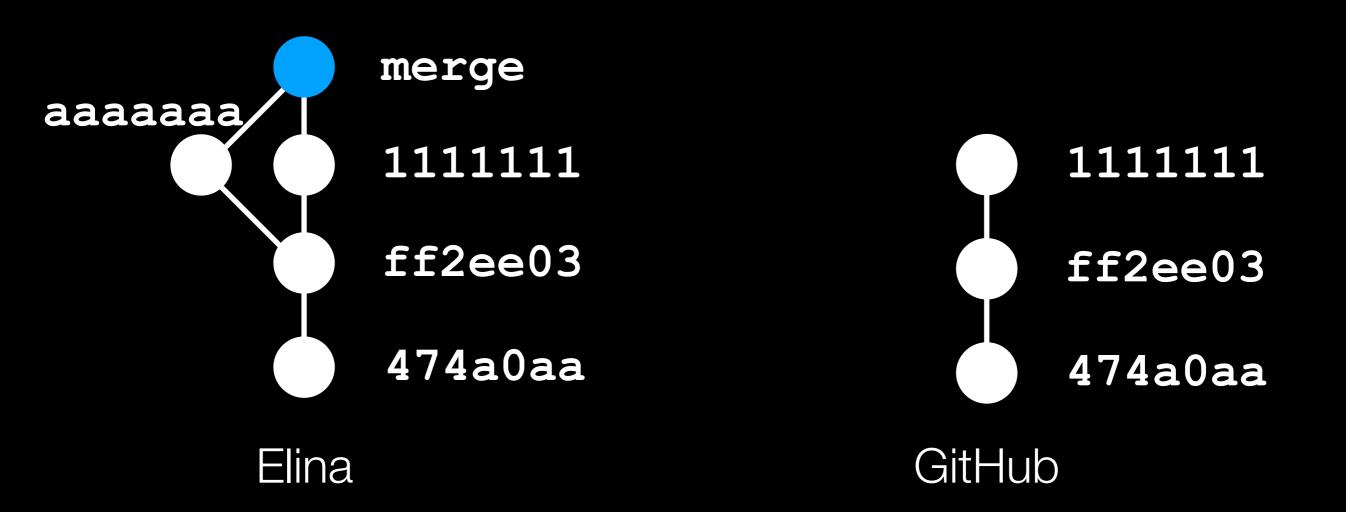
git pull



git pull



git push



git push



Demo

Projects

GitLab

Signatures

Pull requests

Fork

Fetch

Issues

Organizations

Customizing remotes

ssh keys

Bitbucket

Reference Material

Miscellaneous

Additional Resources

- GitHub's own tutorial: guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/
- Popular Git GUIs:
 - Git Tower: git-tower.com
 - SourceTree: <u>sourcetreeapp.com</u>
- Digital signatures for commits: https://help.github.com/articles/signing-commits-using-gpg/
- Git plugin for ohmyzsh (also install themes with Git goodies): https://github.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-zsh/blob/master/plugins/git/git.plugin.zsh
- Writing good commit messages: https://chris.beams.io/posts/git-commit/

git commit -m "End of workshop"