GIT-Training

Agenda

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    - https://www.innoq.com/de/talks/2019/05/commit-message-101/
    - https://github.com/GitAlias/gitalias/blob/main/gitalias.txt
    - https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf
    - https://interworks.com/blog/2021/09/15/setting-up-ssh-agent-in-windows-for-passwordless-git-authentication/
    - https://confluence.atlassian.com/bitbucketserver/git-large-file-storage-794364846.html?utm_campaign=in-app-help&utm_medium=in-app-help&locale=de_DE%2Cde&utm_source=stash

Installation (Kommandozeile/Bash)

GIT (cli) auf Ubuntu/Debian installieren

Installation

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install git
```

Language to english please !!

```
sudo update-locale LANG=en_US.UTF-8
su - kurs

## back to german

sudo update-locale LANG=de_DE.UTF-8
su - kurs

## Reference:
https://www.thomas-krenn.com/de/wiki/Locales_unter_Ubuntu_konfigurieren

## update-locale does a change in
$ cat /etc/default/locale
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
```

GIT-for-Windows (cli) unter Windows installieren

- https://git-scm.com/download/win

Visual Code Studio (VSCode)

Installation VSCode,git und Erweiterungen

Vorbemerkungen

- Die Reihenfolge ist wichtig, wenn wir auf einfache Art und Weise vscode als Editor auch von der Kommandozeile (git-for-bash) aus verwenden wollen

Schritte:

- Schritt 1: Visual Code Studio installieren (Standardeinstellungen bis auf Kontextmenu -> VisualCode Studio)
- Schritt 2: git-for-windows installieren (Standardeinstellungen)
- Schritt 3: In Visual Code Studio -> linke Menü Erweiterungen -> Suchen nach git graph -> Installieren

TortoiseGit

TortoiseGit Übersicht

See changes in a file (git blame)

What is it for ?

Find out how has changed which line in a file in which revision

How to use it ?

- Select a file in the filesystem
  - Then: Right Click > TortoiseGIT -> Blame

Reference:

- https://tortoisegit.org/docs/tortoisegit/tgit-dug-blame.html

Show logs for a specific file

What does it ?

- It makes it possible to only show the logs, the contains changes for a file (commit)

How to do it ?

- Select a file in the filesystem of your project
- Right Click > Tortoise GIT -> Show log
- Now all the logs for that file will be shown

Commands (with tipps & tricks)

git add + Tipps & Tricks

Trick with -A

```
## only adds from the folder you are in recursively
## but not above (you might miss some files, when you are in a subfolder
git add .

### Fix -A
## adds everything no matter in which folder you are in your project
git add -A
```

git commit

commit with multiple lines on commandline (without editor)

```
 git commit -am "New entry in todo.txt

* nonsene commit-message becasue of missing text-expertise"
## enter on last line
```

Change last commit-mesage (description)

```
git commit --amend
## now you can change the description, but you will get a new commit-id
```

git log

Show last x entries

```
##
## git log -x
## Example: show last 2 entries
git log -2
```

Show all branches

```
git log --all
## oder wenn alias alias.lg besteht:
## git lg --all
```

Show first log entry

```
## Step 1 - log needs to only show one line per commit
git log --oneline --reverse

## Step 2: combine with head
git log --oneline --reverse | head -1
```

Multiple commands with an alias

```
git config --global alias.sl '!git log --oneline -2 && git status'
```

git config

How to delete an entry from config

```
## Important: Find exact level, where it was added --global, --system, --local
## test before
## should contain this entry
git config --global --list

git config --unset --global alias.log
```

git show

Show information about an object e.g. commit

```
git show <commit-ish>
## example with commit-id
git show 342a
```

Needed commands for starters

```
git add -A
git status
git log  // git log -4 // or beautified version if setup as alias git lg
git commit -am  "commit message" // "commit message" can be freely chosen
## for more merge conflict resultion use only
git commit # to not change commit - message: must be message with merge
```

```
## the first time
git push -u origin master
## after that
git push
git pull
```

git branch

Create branch based on commit (also past commit)

```
git branch lookaround 5f10ca
```

Delete unmerged branch

```
git branch -d branchname # does not work in this case
git branch -D branchname # <- is the solution
```

git checkout

Checkout (change to) existing branch

```
git checkout feature/4711
```

Checkout and create branch

```
## Only possible once
git checkout -b feature/4712
```

git merge

Merge without conflict with fast-forward

```
## Disadvantage: No proper history, because only one branch visible in log
## after fast-forward - merge


## Important that no changes are in master right before merging
git checkout master
git merge feature/4711
```

Merge (3-way) also on none-conflict (no conflicts present)

```
git merge --no-ff feature/4711
```

git tag

Creating tags, Working with tags

```
## set tag on current commit -> HEAD of branch
git tag -a v1.0 -m "my message for tag"
## publish
```

```
git push --tags

## set on specific commit
git tag -a v0.1 -m "Initial Release" a23c

## checkout files of a specific tag
git checkout v0.1
## or
git checkout tags/v0.1
```

git delete tag

```
## Tag local löschen und danach online löschen
git tag -d test.tag
git push --delete origin test.tag

## Tag online löschen und danach lokal
## Schritt 1: Über das interface (web) löschen
## Schritt 2: aktualisieren
git fetch --prune --prune-tags
```

Misc

```
## Fetch new tags from online
git fetch --tags

## Update master branch (rebase) and fetch all tags in addition from online
git checkout master
git pull --rebase --tags
```

Advanced Commands

git reflog

command

- show everything you (last 30 days), also stuff that is not visible in branch anymore

Example

```
git reflog
```

when many entries a pager like less (aka man less) will be used

```
## you can get out of the page with pressing the key 'q'
```

git reset - Back in Time

Why ?

- Back in time -> reset

- e.g. git reset –-hard e2d5
- attention: only use it, when changes are not published (remotely) yet.
- → It is your command, IN CASE your are telling yourself, omg, what's that, what did i do here, let me undo that

Example

```
git reset --hard 2343
```

Tips & tricks

Beautified log

Walkthrough

```
git config --global alias.lg "log --color --graph --pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset \
-%C(yellow)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset'"
```

PRETTY FORMATS

- all documented in git help log (section PRETTY FORMAT)
- https://git-scm.com/docs/git-log

Change already committed files and message

```
## Walkthrough
touch newfile.txt
git add .
git commit -am "new file added"

## Uups forgotten README
touch README
git add .
git commit --amend # README will be in same commit as newfile.txt
## + you can also changed the commit message
```

Best practice - Delete origin,tracking and local branch after pull request/merge request

```
## After a succesful merge or pull request und gitlab / github
## Follow these steps for a succesful cleanup

## 1. Delete feature branch in web interface (e.g. gitlab / github)
## e.g. feature/4811

## 2. Locally on your system prune the remote tracking branch
git fetch --prune

## 3. Switch to master or main (depending on what you master branch is)
git checkout master
```

```
## 4. Delete local branch
git branch -d feature/4811
```

Einzelne Datei auschecken

aus anderem Commit

```
## aus commit 11ed

git checkout 11ed -- todo.txt
## unterverzeichnis
git checkout 11ed -- tmp/test.txt
```

...und direkt umbenennen

```
## datei todo.txt aus 11ae -> Inhalt anzeigen und direkt neue datei umleiten
git show 11ae^:todo.txt > todoneu.txt
```

Always rebase on pull - setting

```
git config branch.master.rebase true
```

Arbeit mit submodules

Best practive

```
clone repo use for submodule seperately
(in seperate folder)
if you want to change it
```

Updating commands for updating subfolder

```
git submodule update --remote
## use other branch from submodule then master
git config -f .gitmodules submodule.DbConnector.branch stable
```

Ref.

- https://git-scm.com/book/de/v2/Git-Tools-Submodule

Integration von Änderungen (commits, einzelne Dateien) aus anderen commits in den Master

Walkthrough

```
## 1. Schritt - erstellen integrationsbranch von dev/staging branch
git checkout -b integrate/1

## Möglichkeit 1: cherry-pick - komplette commit inkl. aller Änderungen mit reinnehmen
## Hier wird gemerged: Gemerged
```

```
## Evtl. Konflikt, den muss ich dann lösen
git cherry-pick c5906c0

## Möglichkeit 2: Einzelne files aus commit: Achtung, wenn im Work-Directory
## bereits vorhanden überschrieben
## commit wird bereits durchgeführt
git checkout ddb0 -- armin3.txt

## Möglichkeit 3: cherry-pick ohne commit
git cherry-pick -n 4497
git status
## alle files rausnehmen, die wir nicht haben möchten, wie folgt.
git restore --staged agenda.txt
## Achtung, jetzt sind diese so im Working Directory als unstaged
## d.h. die alte Version aus dem letzten Commit holen
git checkout HEAD -- agenda.txt

## 3. Schritt
## änderungen commiten
git commit -am "Revised version"

## 4. Nach online pushed
git push -u origin integrate/1

## 5. Merge request in gitlab: integrate/1 -> master
## und dann mergen online
```

Fix conflict you have in merge-request (gitlab)

Walkthrough

```
## create feature-branch and worked on it
git checkout -b feautre/4711
## ... changes
git add .; git commit -am "new feature"
## pushed branch online
git push -u origin feature/4711
## then created merge online
## feature/4711 --> master

###### TaDa - It was NOT possible to merge because of conflict
## unfortunately advice on gitlab/bitbucket is not worth the dime

## locally, update you feature-branch like so
## NO git pull --rebase please, otherwice, you have to redo you merge_request
afterwards
## get changes from master
git pull origin master

## fix conflicts
git add .
git commit
```

```
## push new version of feature - branch online
git push

## now you can merge in the merge-request interface on gitlab
```

SETUP.sql zu setup.sql in Windows (Groß- und Kleinschreibung)

Problem

- Windows erkennt in git keine Änderung der Groß- und Kleinschreibung
- Workaround: git rm --cached; git commit -am

Walkthrough

```
touch SETUP.sql
git add .; git commit -am "SETUP neu"

## Uups, verschrieben ! Was jetzt ?
git rm --cached SETUP.sql # Datei wird aus git rausgenommen
git commit -am "und dingfest machen"
## Beweis
git show HEAD # letztes commit mit Änderungen anzeigen


## Jetzt auf ein Neues
## oder im Explorer
mv SETUP.sql setup.sql
git add .; git commit -am "setup.sql neu"
git show HEAD
```

Exercises

merge feature/4712 - conflict

Exercise

```
1. You are in master-branch
2. Checkout new branch feature/4712
3. Change line1 in todo.txt
4. git add -A; git commit -am "feature-4712 done"
5. Change to master
6. Change line1 in todo.txt
7. git add -A; git commit -am "change line1 in todo.txt in master"
8. git merge feature/4712
```

merge request with bitbucket

```
## Local
git checkout -b feature/4822
ls -la
touch f1.txt
```

```
git add .
git commit -am "f1.txt"
touch f2.txt
git add .
git commit -am "f2.txt"
git push origin feature/4822
```

Online bitbucket

```
## create merge request
## and merge
```

Delete branch online after merge

Cleanup locally

```
git fetch --prune
git checkout master
git branch -D feature/4822
git pull --rebase
```

Snippets

publish lokal repo to server - bitbucket

```
# Step 1: Create repo on server without README and .gitignore /set both to NO when
creating

# Step 2: on commandline locally
cd /path/to/repo
git remote add origin https://erding2017@bitbucket.org/erding2017/git-remote-
jochen.git
git push -u origin master

# Step 3: for further commits
echo "test" > testdatei
git add .
git commit -am "added testdatei"
git push
```

failure-on-push-fix

```
## Step 1: push produces error
## you have done git push -u origin master the last to setup remote tracking branch by
option -u
git push
Password for 'https://erding2017@bitbucket.org':
To https://bitbucket.org/erding2017/git-remote-jochen.git
 ! [rejected](fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://erding2017@bitbucket.org/erding2017/git-
remote-jochen.git'
```

```
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
## Step 2: Integrate changes from online
git pull
## Step 2a: Editor opens and you need to save and ext (without changing anything)

## Step 3: re-push
git push
```

failure-on-push-with-conflict

Failure push

```
## Step 1: push produces error
## you have done git push -u origin master the last to setup remote tracking branch by
option -u
git push
Password for 'https://erding2017@bitbucket.org':
To https://bitbucket.org/erding2017/git-remote-jochen.git
 ! [rejected](fetch first)
....
## Step 2: Integrate changes from online
git pull

## Step 3: Solve conflict
Auto-merging agenda.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in agenda.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
kurs@ubuntu-tr01:~/training$ git status
On branch master
Your branch and 'origin/master' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectively.
  (use "git pull" to merge the remote branch into yours)

## Step 3a: Open file agenda.txt
## Decide for which version
## - remove all <<<<<< and ====== and >>>>>>>>>>  - lines

## Step 3b: then: save + exit from editor


## Step 3c: mark resolution
git status
git add todo.txt

## Step 3d:
git status
## as written there
git commit
```

```
## Step 4: re-push
git push
```

recipe

```
git push # failure
git pull
git add todo.txt
git commit
git push
```

Extras

Best practices

- Delete branches, not needed anymore
- git merge --no-ff -> for merging local branches (to get a good history from local)
- from online: git pull --rebase // clean history from online, not to many branches
- nur auf einem Arbeiten mit max. 2 Teilnehmern, wenn mehr feature-branch

Teil 2:

- Be careful with git commands that change history.
  - never change commits, that have already been pushed
- Choose workflow wisely
- Avoid git push -f in any case // should not be possible
- Disable possibility to push -f for branch or event repo

Using a mergetool to solve conflicts

Meld (Windows)

- https://meldmerge.org/

Configuration in Git for Windwos (git bash)

```
## you have to be in a git project
git config --global merge.tool meld
git config --global diff.tool meld
## Should be on Windows 10
git config --global mergetool.meld.path
“/c/Users/Admin/AppData/Local/Programs/Meld/Meld.exe”
## sometimes here
git config --global mergetool.meld.path "/c/Program Files (x86)/Meld/Meld.exe"
## do not create an .orig - file before merge
git config --global mergetool.keepBackup false
```

How to use it

```
## when you have conflict you can open the mergetool (graphical tool with )
git mergetool
```

Help

Help from commandline

On Windows

```
## on git bash enter
git help <command>
## e.g.
git help log

## --> a webpage will open with content
```

Databases

Toad for Oracle and GIT

What ?

Toad for Oracle provides a way to manage your database objects locally.

This is done through Utilities->Team Coding->Select VCS Project
(different VCS's are support: git, svn a.s.o)

Locally it uses git for windows (which you also need to install, as it uses the executable).

```
From the Toad main menu select Utilities – Team Coding – Select VCS Project.
The Git login window will open. Enter the information for repository, Git User and Git
email. Click Ok
```

Refs:

- https://blog.toadworld.com/using-git-version-control-system-in-toad-for-oracle

Videos:

- There are some videos that help you to set this up
- https://www.quest.com/video/setting-up-team-coding-with-vcs-integration8121746/

Documentation

GIT Pdf

- http://schulung.t3isp.de/documents/pdfs/git/git-training.pdf

GIT Book EN

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

GIT Book DE

- https://git-scm.com/book/de/v2

GIT Book - submodules

- https://git-scm.com/book/de/v2/Git-Tools-Submodule

GIT Guis

- https://git-scm.com/downloads/guis/

Third Party Tools

Continuous Integration / Continous Deployment (CI/CD)

```
## Test often / Test automated (CI)

* Jenkins
* Github Actions
* Git Webhooks

## Publish new versions frequently (CD)

* Jenkins
* Github Action
* Git Webhooks
```

Specification Conventional Commits

- https://www.conventionalcommits.org/en/v1.0.0/