

What is version control?

- Track changes within text-based files
- Who, when, what



What is version control?

- Track changes within text-based files
- Who, when, what

Why version control?

- Track changes within text-based files
- Who, when, what
- Indirect benefit = better organization strategies



"FINAL".doc



FINAL.doc!





FINAL_rev.2.doc



FINAL_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc



FINAL_rév.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS.doc







FINAL_rev.18.comments7.corrections9.MORE.30.doc

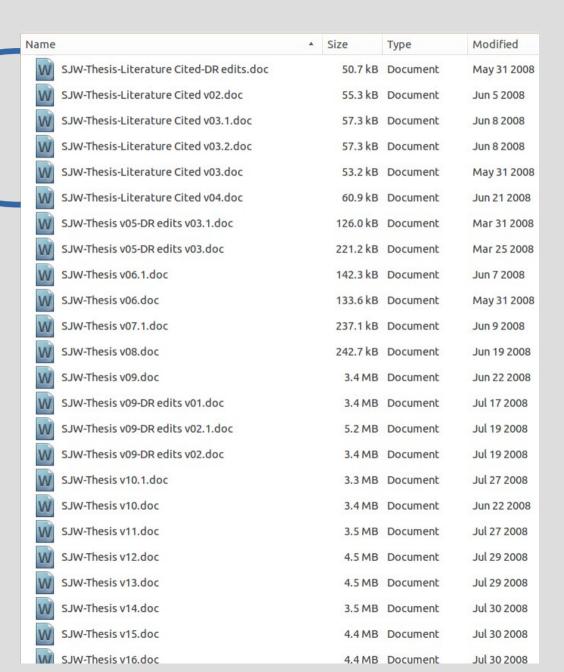
FINAL_rev.22.comments49. corrections.10.#@\$%WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc

WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM



It's funny 'cause it's true...

What's different between these versions?

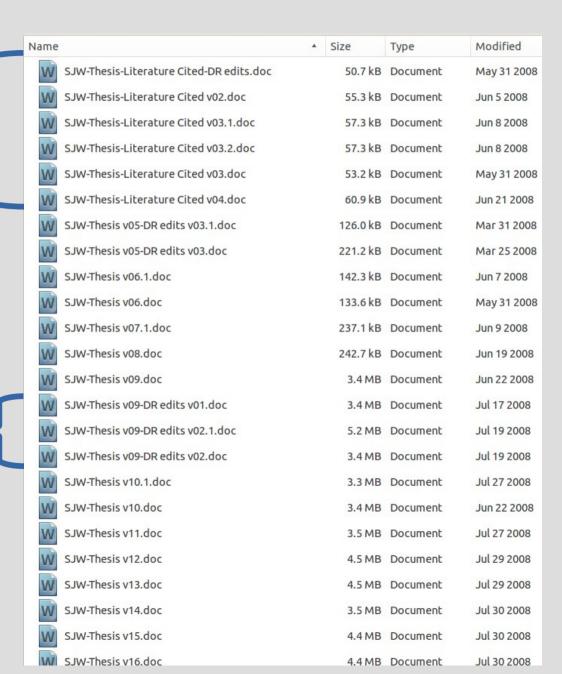




It's funny 'cause it's true...

What's different between these versions?

Who actually made the most recent edits?



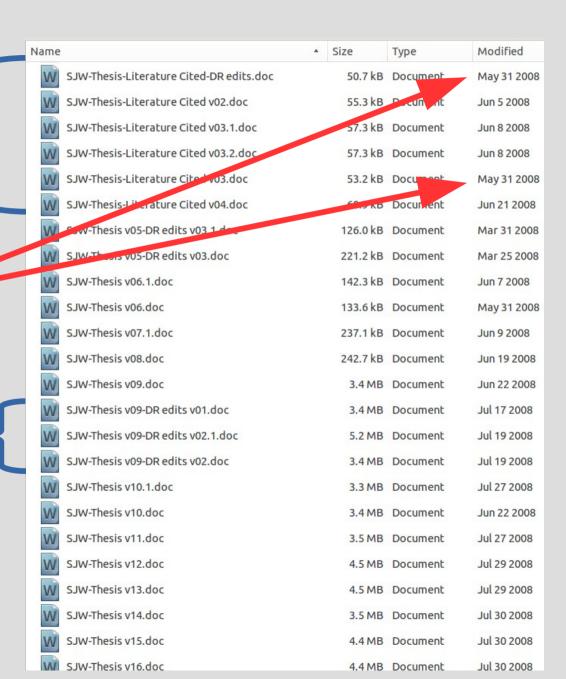


It's funny 'cause it's true...

What's different between these versions?

Which one of these is the most recent??!!

Who actually made the edits?





It's funny 'cause it's true...

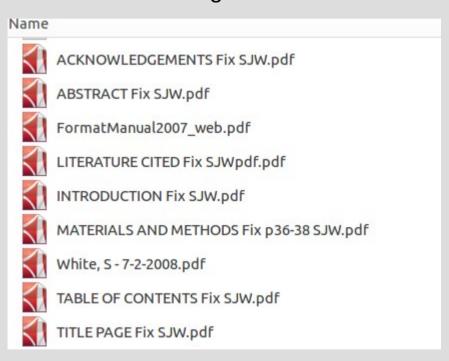
Wish I had thought of this earlier...

Name	
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Fix SJW.pdf
	ABSTRACT Fix SJW.pdf
	FormatManual2007_web.pdf
	LITERATURE CITED Fix SJWpdf.pdf
	INTRODUCTION Fix SJW.pdf
	MATERIALS AND METHODS Fix p36-38 SJW.pdf
	White, S - 7-2-2008.pdf
	TABLE OF CONTENTS Fix SJW.pdf
	TITLE PAGE Fix SJW.pdf



It's funny 'cause it's true...

Wish I had thought of this earlier...



Project segmentation has significant benefits for version control, too!



- Verify git is installed

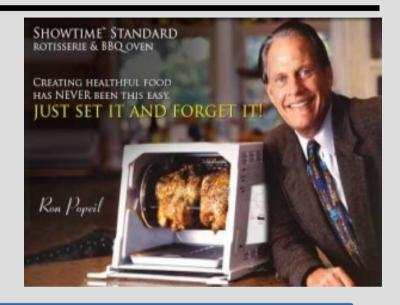
\$which git



- Verify git is installed

```
$which git
/usr/bin/git
```

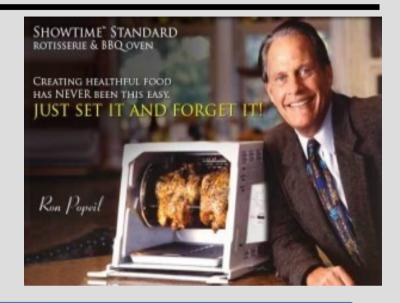




- Configure git

\$git config --global user.name "<your name>"

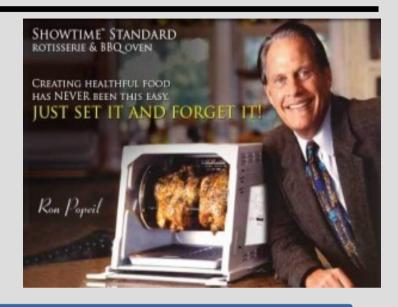




- Configure git

```
$git config --global user.name "<your name>"
$git config --global user.email "<your email>"
```

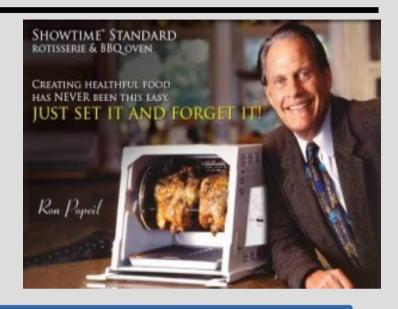




- Configure git

```
$git config --global user.name "<your name>"
$git config --global user.email "<your email>"
$git config --global color.ui "auto"
```





- Configure git

```
$git config --global user.name "<your name>"
$git config --global user.email "<your email>"
$git config --global color.ui "auto"
$git config --global core.editor "nano"
```



- Change to home directory
- Make a new directory called: manuscript
- Change to manuscript directory



- Initialize our repository

\$git init



- Initialize our repository

\$git init



Repository (repo): Fancy name for folder monitored by git



- Initialize our repository

\$git init

What happened? Let's see...

\$1s



- Initialize our repository

```
$git init
```

What happened? Let's see...

```
$ls
$ls -a
...git
```



- Initialize our repository

```
$git init
```

What happened? Let's see...

```
$ls
$ls -a
. . . . git
```

Hidden folder! Stores all file versions, keeps repo neat



- Verify git is set up

\$git status



- Verify git is set up

```
$git status
On branch master

Initial commit

nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
```



- Verify git is set up

```
$git status
On branch master

Initial commit

nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
```

Great tip! Let's do that.



- Make a file for git to track

\$nano paper.txt

- Enter some text in the file, save
- Verify our file was created

\$1s
paper.txt

- Verify content of our file

\$cat paper.txt
INTRODUCTION



- Check repo status

```
$git status
 On branch master
 Initial commit
 Untracked files:
   (use "git add <file>..." to include in
what will be committed)
  paper.txt
nothing added to commit but untracked files
present (use "git add" to track)
```



- Start tracking our file

\$git add paper.txt



- Start tracking our file

\$git add paper.txt

- How do we check the status of our repository?



- Start tracking our file

\$git add paper.txt

- How do we check the *status* of our repository?

\$git status



```
$git status
On branch master
Initial commit
Changes to be committed:
   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
new file: paper.txt
```



```
$git status
On branch master

Initial commit

Changes to be committed:
   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)

new file: paper.txt
```

Excellent! Git detects that our file has changed.



- *Commit* our changes

```
$git commit -m "add introduction section title"
```



- **Commit** our changes to memory

```
$git commit -m "add introduction section title"
[master (root-commit) f2ac8a2]
add introduction section title
  1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
  create mode 100644 paper.txt
```

Great! But, what does this all mean?



```
$git commit -m "add introduction section title"
[master (root-commit) f2ac8a2]
add introduction section title
  1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
  create mode 100644 paper.txt
```

-m: Message flag for *commit* command



```
$git commit -m "add introduction section title"
[master (root-commit) f2ac8a2]
add introduction section title
  1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
  create mode 100644 paper.txt
```

-m: Message flag for *commit* command

f2ac8a2: Short unique revision ID



```
$git commit -m "add introduction section title"
[master (root-commit) f2ac8a2]
add introduction section title
  1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
  create mode 100644 paper.txt
```

-m: Message flag for *commit* command

f2ac8a2: Short unique revision ID

Message: The message associated with this revision



```
$git commit -m "add introduction section title"
[master (root-commit) f2ac8a2]
add introduction section title
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 paper.txt
```

-m: Message flag for *commit* command

f2ac8a2: Short unique revision ID

Message: The message associated with this revision

Summary: # files changed/type of change(s)



What's the *status* of our repo now?

```
$git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working directory clean
```

Excellent! All changes have been accounted for.

How do we see a *log* (history) of any changes?



- See the *log* of any committed changes

```
$git log
commit f2ac8a26dc0eac59aff4ee29a50165a4adc6cd5e
Author: Sam <samwhite@uw.edu>
Date: Sun Jan 11 21:45:14 2015 -0800

add introduction section title
```



```
$git log
commit f2ac8a26dc0eac59aff4ee29a50165a4adc6cd5e
Author: Sam <samwhite@uw.edu>
Date: Sun Jan 11 21:45:14 2015 -0800

add introduction section title
```

commit: Full unique revision ID



```
$git log
commit f2ac8a25dc0eac59aff4ee29a50165a4adc6cd5e
Author: Sam <samwhite@uw.edu>
Date: Sun Jan 11 21:45:14 2015 -0800

add introduction section title
```

commit: Full unique revision ID (only need short one, though)



```
$git log
commit f2ac8a26dc0eac59aff4ee29a50165a4adc6cd5e
Author: Sam <samwhite@uw.edu>
Date: Sun Jan 11 21:45:14 2015 -0800

add introduction section title
```

commit: Full unique revision ID (only need short one, though)

Author: Who made *commit*Date: Date/time of *commit*

Message: *Commit* message



- Make changes to our file

```
$nano paper.txt
$cat paper.txt
INTRODUCTION
This is just the beginning.
```



- Make changes to our file

```
$nano paper.txt
$cat paper.txt
INTRODUCTION
This is just the beginning.
```

- Check status of our repo

```
$git status
```



- Check the *diff*erences between current and committed versions

```
$git diff
```



- Check the differences between current and committed version

```
$git diff
diff --git a/paper.txt b/paper.txt
index 1797975..eb2450a 100644
--- a/paper.txt
+++ b/paper.txt
@@ -1 +1,2 @@
INTRODUCTION
+This is just the beginning.
```

```
$git diff
diff --git a/paper.txt b/paper.txt
index 1797975..eb2450a 100644
--- a/paper.txt
+++ b/paper.txt
@@ -1 +1,2 @@
INTRODUCTION
+This is just the beginning.
```

1797975..eb2450a: Short unique revision IDs



```
$git diff
diff --git a/paper.txt b/paper.txt
index 1797975..eb2450a 100644
--- a/paper.txt
+++ b/paper.txt
@@ -1 +1,2 @@
INTRODUCTION
+This is just the beginning.
```

1797975..eb2450a: Short unique revision IDs

+: Added line in current version

INTRODUCTION has no indicator = unchanged content

```
$git diff
diff --git a/paper.txt b/paper.txt
index 1797975..eb2450a 100644
--- a/paper.txt
+++ b/paper.txt
@@ -1 +1,2 @@
INTRODUCTION
+This is just the beginning.
```



- Commit our most recent changes

\$git commit



- Commit our most recent changes

\$git commit -m "introductory sentence"

DOH! We forgot to *add* our most recent changes first!



- Commit our most recent changes

\$git commit -m "add first sentence to intro"

DOH! We forgot to *add* our most recent changes first!

\$git add paper.txt



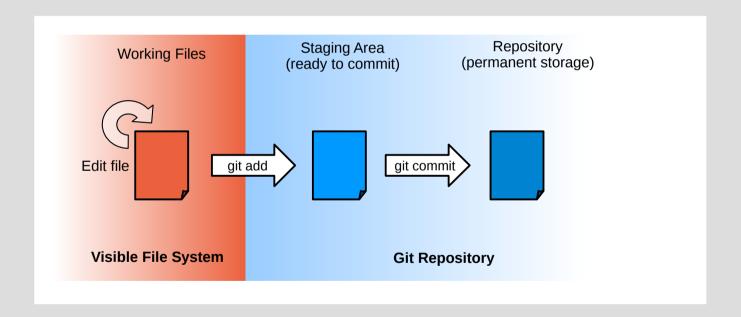
- Before committing, let's double-check the changes we made

```
$git diff
$
```

Wait, what's going on here? Where are the changes we made??

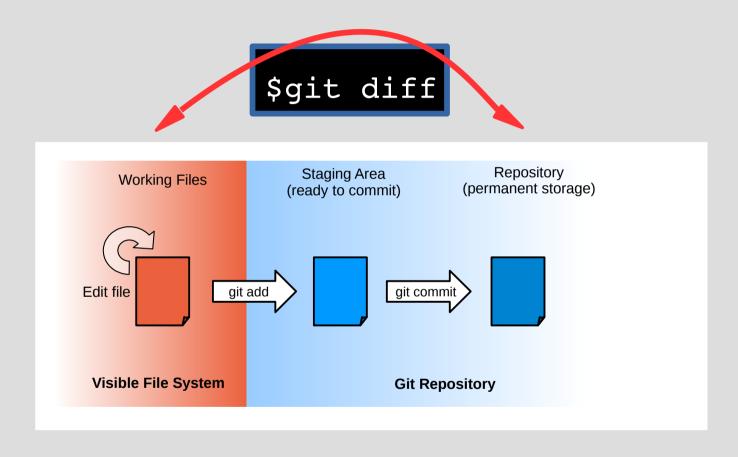


- The answer lies in the process...
- Remember: git manages changes to files





- No changes remain in our file; added to staging area





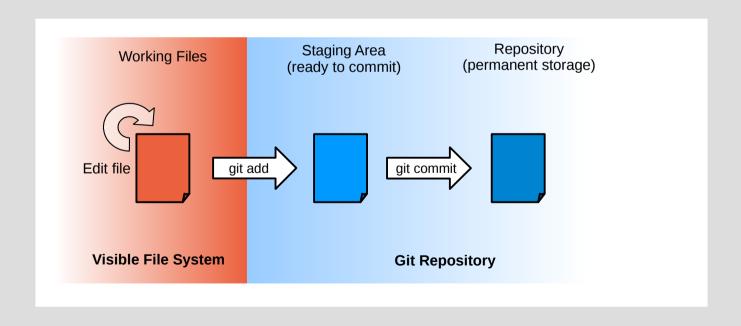


Staging area: Changes to files waiting to be committed





Staging area: Changes to files waiting to be committed

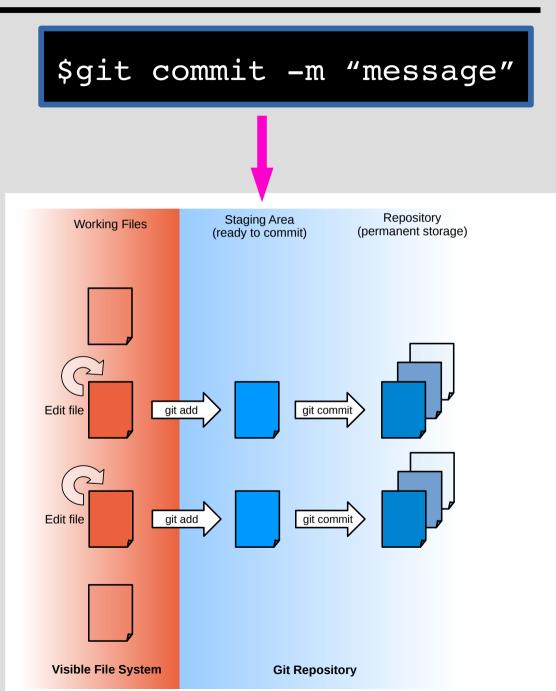




Why? What's the point? Why not just *commit*?

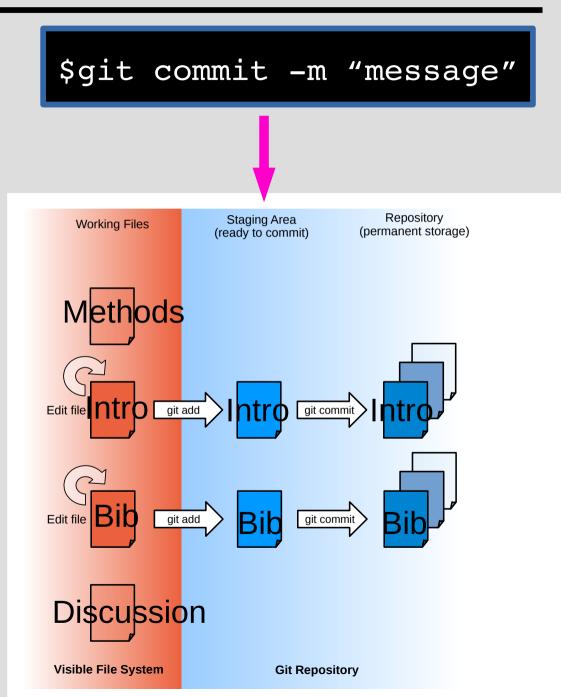


- Acts on all changes in staging area



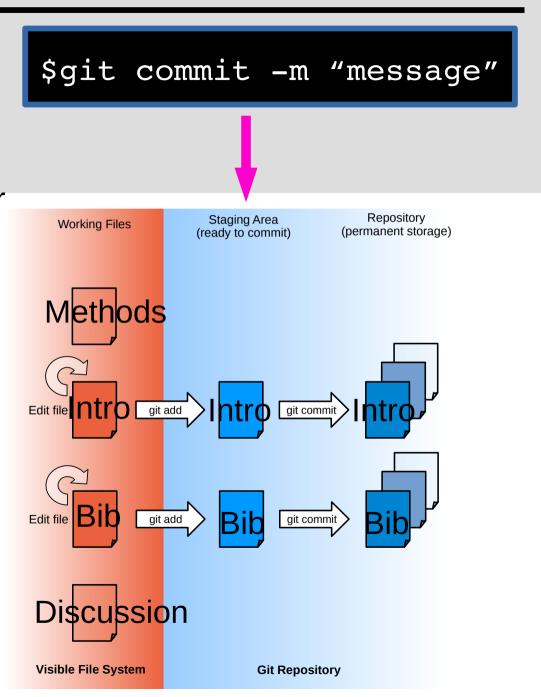


- Acts on all changes in staging area



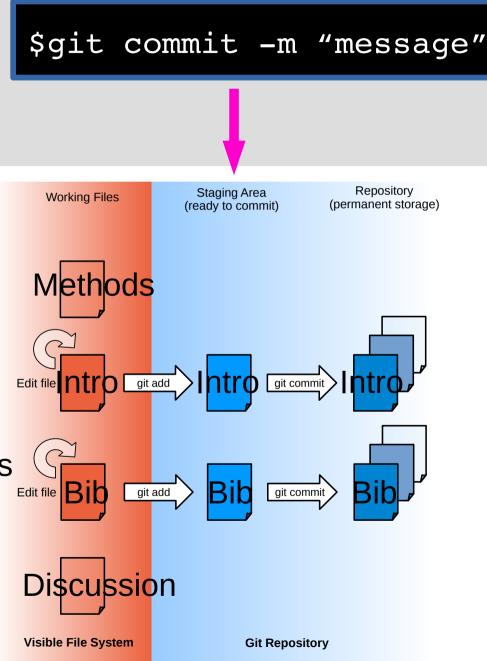


- Acts on all changes in staging area
 - If no buffer, all changes in all files committed together





- Acts on all changes in staging area
 - If no buffer, all changes in all files committed together
- Benefits
 - Unrelated changes separate
 - Related changes "linked"
 - Faster than individual commits





If I can't remember the changes I made to **stage**d files, but \$git diff won't show me.

\$git diff --staged



If I can't remember the changes I made to **stage**d files, but **\$git diff** won't show me.

- Shows difference between **staged** file and most recent **commit**



1. Add a line to our file

\$nano paper.txt

2. Verify addition

\$cat paper.txt



- 1. Add a line to our file
- 2. Verify addition
- 3. Check differences

```
$nano paper.txt

$cat paper.txt

$git diff
```



- 1. Add a line to our file
- 2. Verify addition
- 3. Check differences
- 4. Stage our changes

```
$nano paper.txt
```

\$cat paper.txt

\$git diff

\$git add paper.txt



- 1. Add a line to our file
- 2. Verify addition
- 3. Check differences
- 4. Stage our file
- 5. Check differences

```
$nano paper.txt
```

\$cat paper.txt

\$git diff

\$git add paper.txt

\$git diff



6. Check **staged diff**

```
$git diff --staged
```



6. Check staged *diff*

\$git diff --staged

7. *Commit* changes

\$git commit -m "more intro"



- 6. Check staged *diff*
- 7. *Commit* changes
- 8. Check status

```
$git diff --staged
```

\$git commit -m "more intro"

\$git status



- 6. Check staged *diff*
- 7. *Commit* changes
- 8. Check status
- 9. Check change log

```
$git diff --staged
```

\$git commit -m "more intro"

\$git status

\$git log



- 6. Check staged *diff*
- 7. *Commit* changes
- 8. Check status
- 9. Check change log

```
$git diff --staged
```

\$git commit -m "more intro"

\$git status

\$git log



Tracking Changes: Take Home

Make Changes

Add changes

Commit changes



\$git log

- Top entry (most recent *commit*) is the *HEAD*



\$git log

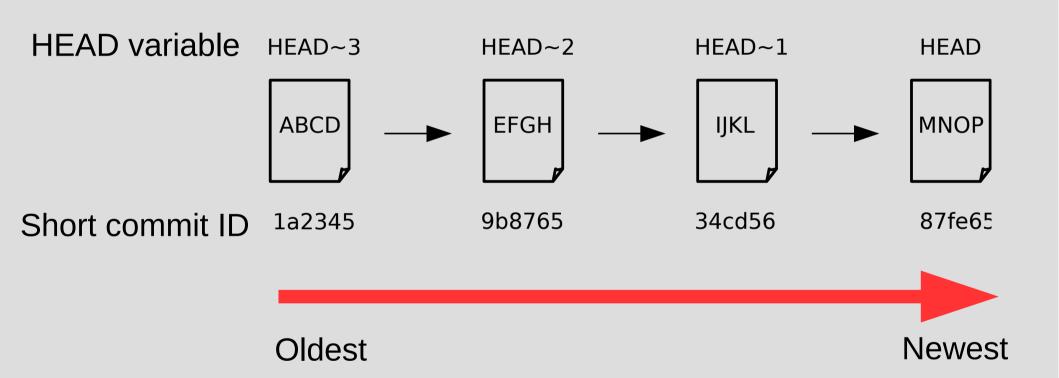
- Top entry (most recent *commit*) is the *HEAD*



HEAD: Most recent **commit**









- Compare old versions to current

\$git diff HEAD~2 paper.txt



- Compare old versions to current

\$git diff HEAD~2 paper.txt

\$git diff f705802 paper.txt



- Compare old versions to current

```
$git diff HEAD~2 paper.txt
```

\$git diff f705802 paper.txt

\$git diff f705802e2ff63c91b39599a866c1628d7a6b0ae6\
paper.txt

Use whichever method you prefer (probably the last one, right?).



- Return to a previous commit (version) of our document

\$git checkout HEAD~2 paper.txt



- Look at our log; what's different?



- Look at our log; what's different?
- What about our file?



- Look at our log; what's different?
- What about our file?
- Open file, make some changes; add and commit



- Look at our log; what's different?
- What about our file?
- Open file, make some changes; add and commit
- Look at our log



- Look at our log; what's different?
- What about our file?
- Open file, make some changes; add and commit
- Look at our log

We did it!





Handling History: Take Home

View log of commits

Checkout HEAD~n

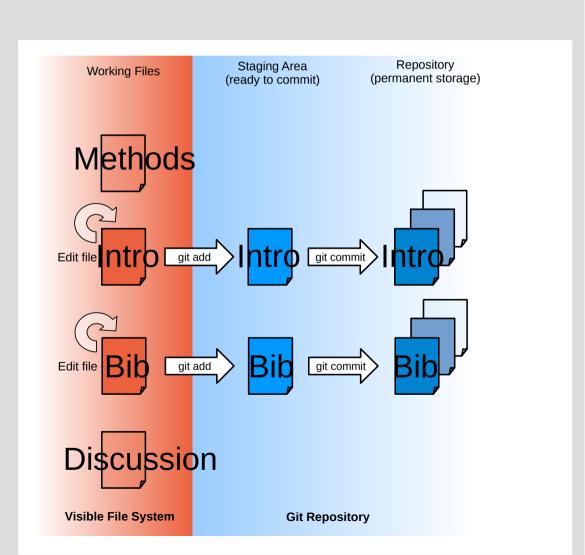
Add & **Commit** new changes



- "Commit early, commit often" - Someone on Twitter

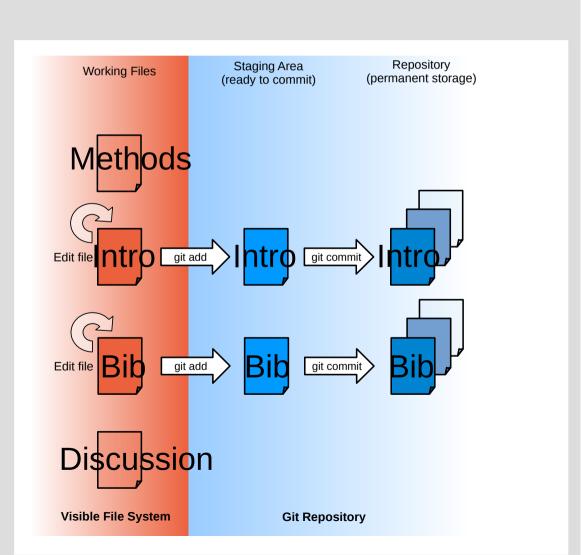


- "Commit early, commit often" Someone on Twitter
- Project segmentation





- "Commit early, commit often" Someone on Twitter
- Project segmentation
- Ignore files





Ignore files

- Create some additional files, check status



Ignore files

- Create some additional files, check status
- Create a file called: .gitignore
 - Add name(s) of files to .gitignore file



Graphical User Interfaces (GUI)



GUI – pronounced "gooey"