Version Control

How to use Git and GitHub (Udacity Supplement)

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bash terminal 環境設定

- 下載以下兩個檔案並儲存於\$home目錄下
- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/git/git/master/ contrib/completion/git-completion.bash
- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/git/git/master/ contrib/completion/git-completion.bash

bash terminal 環境設定

- 從這裡下載bash_profile_course檔,並更名
 為.bash_profile,儲存於\$home目錄下
- 在.bash_profile裡設定alias如下:
- alias subl="/Applications/Sublime\ Text\ 2.app/
 Contents/SharedSupport/bin/subl"

Git環境設定

- git config --global core.editor "/Applications/ Sublime Text 2.app/Contents/SharedSupport/bin/ subl' -n -w"
- git config --global push.default upstream
- git config --global merge.conflictstyle diff3
- Restart terminal

git log

• 查看commit歷史紀錄

```
hcpeng (master) git_test $ git log commit ec5a12ccc76bf8ff38e8377b398b74c4bee0b143
```

Author: Alan Peng <hcpeng1975@gmail.com> Date: Sat Mar 26 19:42:54 2016 +0800

add file7

commit d6a76422b7302d806b5f5eb033a5889387f96521

Author: Alan Peng <hcpeng1975@gmail.com> Date: Sat Mar 26 18:32:22 2016 +0800

Revert "file1 changed on branch issue2"

This reverts commit 0a5057ff014b1ef8b2d6a5ec66205ea70703b2f5.

git diff

• 比較兩個commit間的差異

```
hcpeng (master) git_test $ git diff
ec5a12ccc76bf8ff38e8377b398b74c4bee0b143
d6a76422b7302d806b5f5eb033a5889387f96521
diff --git a/file7 b/file7
deleted file mode 100644
index bb1f06b..0000000
--- a/file7
+++ /dev/null
@@ -1 +0,0 @@
-This is file 7
```

git checkout

- 幾個常混淆的用法:
- git checkout filename 回到filename上一個版本的狀態
- git checkout *commit* "detached HEAD" 實驗狀態,這個狀態下所做的任何變動在回到master後都會消失
- git checkout branch 切換已存在的分支
- git checkout -b *branch* 創建一個新的分支並切換到該分支上

git init

• 每個專案開始前,創建新的*git repository (*簡稱 *repo)*hcpeng git_test2 \$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/hcpeng/Intro to
Git/git_test2/*git/

```
HEAD

— config

— description

— info

— exclude

— objects

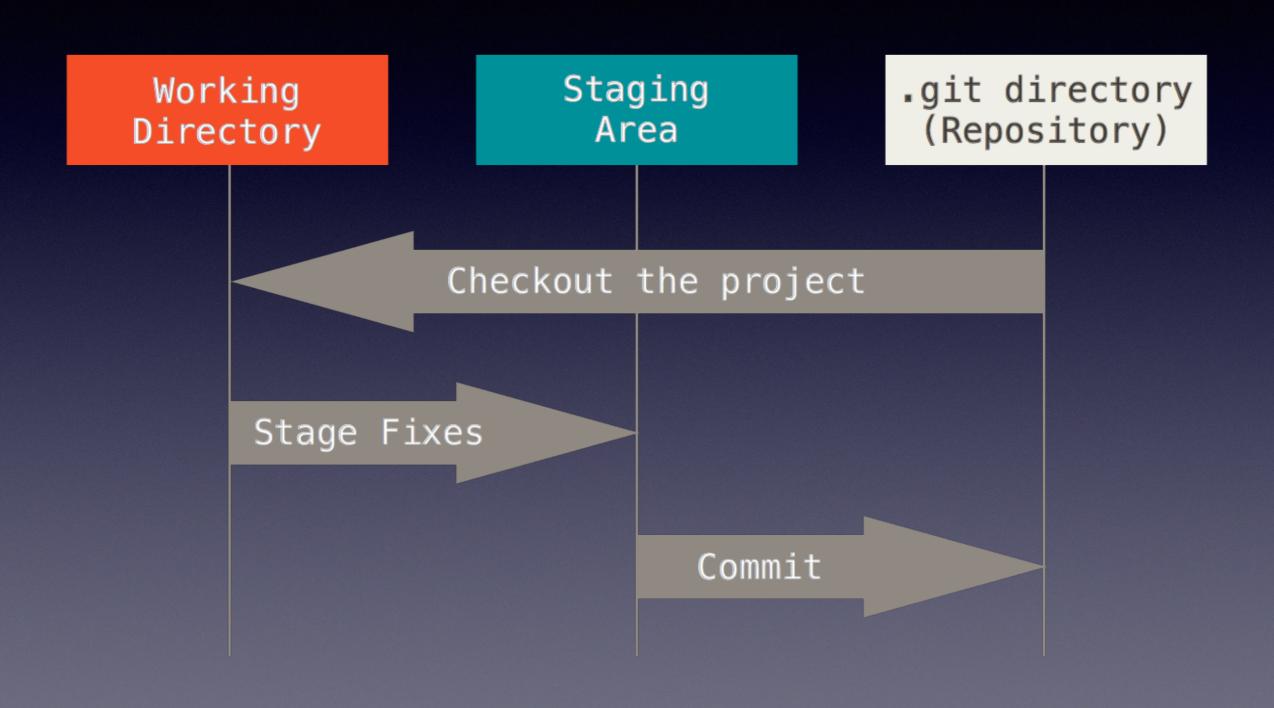
— info

— pack

— refs

— heads
tags
```

git的三個states



git的三個states

- Working Directory 就是我們放專案的目錄(工作目錄)
- Staging Area 我們把希望讓git追蹤的檔案放在這裡
- Git repository Git的檔案目錄, commit的歷史紀錄會放在這裡

git add/rm

• git add/rm *filename*。把改過的檔案加入/移除 staging area

```
hcpeng (master #) git_test2 $ git add file1
hcpeng (master +) git_test2 $ git status
On branch master

Initial commit

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

git status

• 顯示目前工作目錄狀態,這裡顯示新增file1—個檔案

```
hcpeng (master +) git_test2 $ git status
On branch master
```

Initial commit

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

new file: file1

git commit

• 紀錄repo的變動 -m 表示加上commit訊息

```
hcpeng (master +) git_test2 $ git commit -m
"add file1"
[master (root-commit) 78a3c51] add file1
  1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
  create mode 100644 file1
```

git branch

- 顯示、建立或刪除分支
- git branch, git branch feature or git branch -d feature

```
hcpeng (master) git_test2 $ git branch feature
hcpeng (master) git_test2 $ git branch
  feature

* master

hcpeng (master) git_test2 $ git branch -d feature
Deleted branch feature (was 78a3c51).
hcpeng (master) git_test2 $ git branch
* master
```

git remote add/rm

加入遠端的repo,例如GitHub上的專案
 git remote add origin https://github.com/user/repo.git
 # Set a new remote

• 查看remote設定

```
git remote -v
# Verify new remote
origin https://github.com/user/repo.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/user/repo.git (push)
```

git clone/fetch/merge

• git clone是copy完整的repo;git fetch是只下載更新的部分; git merge是合併其他的分支

```
git clone https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git
# Clones a repository to your computer

git fetch remotename (e.g. origin)
# Fetches updates made to a remote repository

git merge remotename/branchname (e.g. origin master)
# Merges updates made online with your local work
```

- 檔案的同一行被其他人修改過
- 無法進行自動合併,因為git不知道該保留哪個修改版本
- 找出該衝突檔案並修改保留其中一個版本
- 衝突解決後再進行合併

- file 1的同一行在master及feature 1被修改過
- 自動合併失敗

hcpeng (master) git_test2 \$ git merge feature1
Auto-merging file1
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in file1
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

- This is file1
- <<<<< HEAD
- modified on master branch
- |||||| merged common ancestors
- ======
- modified on feature1 branch (與master衝突的地方)
- >>>>> feature1

• 保留feature 1的修改,重新與master合併 This is file1 modified on feature1 branch commit 0f47de7201105e90f257259ea82ef5d4278afaf5 Merge: b1ad477 931406e Author: Alan Peng <hcpeng1975@gmail.com> Wed Mar 30 10:46:07 2016 +0800 Date: Merge branch 'feature1' hcpeng (master) git_test2 \$ git tree (git log --graph --decorate -pretty=oneline -abbrev-commit) 0f47de7 (HEAD -> master) Merge branch 'feature1' * 931406e (feature1) file1 modified on feature1 branch blad477 file1 modified on master branch * 78a3c51 add file1

- 如果feature1從master分支出去後,所有檔案僅在feature1被修改
- 那麼我們可以說所有的變動是基於原master的code base之上
- 這時如果合併master & feature 1就是一個fast-forward merge (僅往前移動master的HEAD到最新的commit); 合併線圖是一直線

```
hcpeng (master) git_test2 $ git merge feature1
Updating 78a3c51..931406e
Fast-forward
  file1 | 1 +
   1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

hcpeng (master) git_test2 $ git tree
* 931406e (HEAD -> master, feature1) file1 modified on feature1
branch
* 78a3c51 add file1
```

git push/pull

• git push是上傳local的repo到遠端的機器上; git pull = git fetch + git merge

```
git push remotename branchname e.g. git push origin master
```

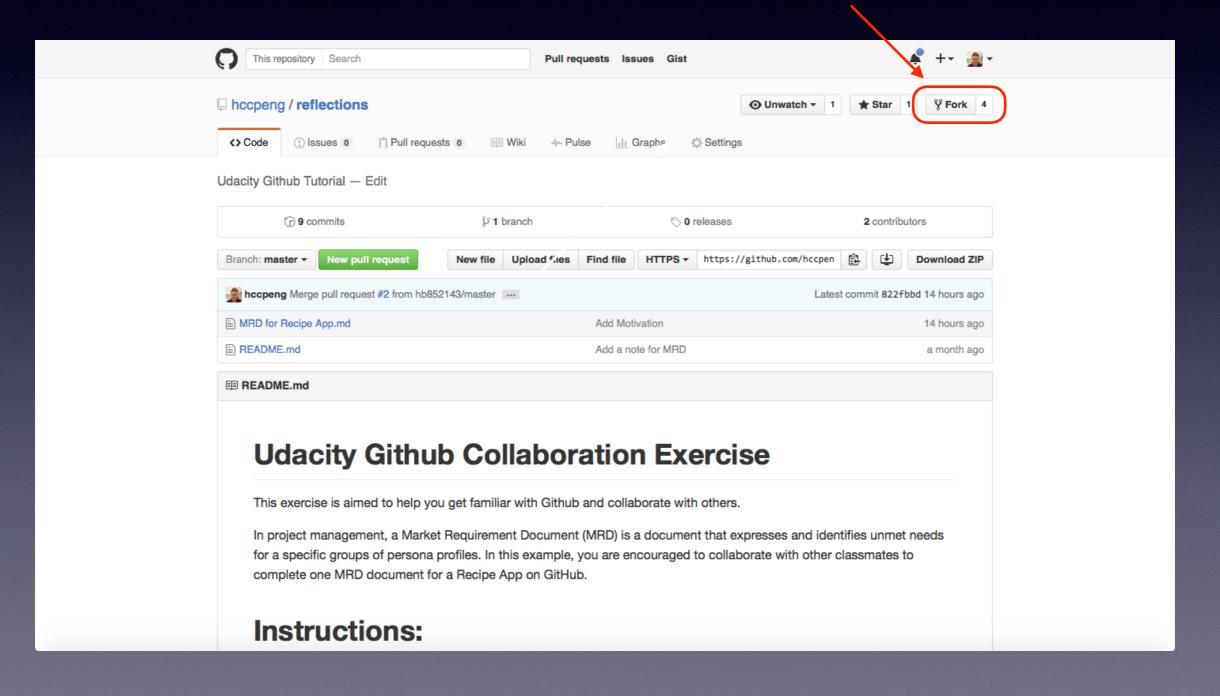
```
git pull remotename branchname
# Grabs online updates and merges them with your local work
e.g. git pull origin master
```

GitHub "fork"

- fork也是一種copy。在GitHub上fork是用來在其他人的專案的code base上做二次開發,尤其是一些開源的專案。或是希望能直接參與其他人的專案來提案bug fix或新功能。
- fork專案到自己repo下所做的任何變動都不會對原專案的code base產生任何影響。

GitHub "fork"

fork這個專案

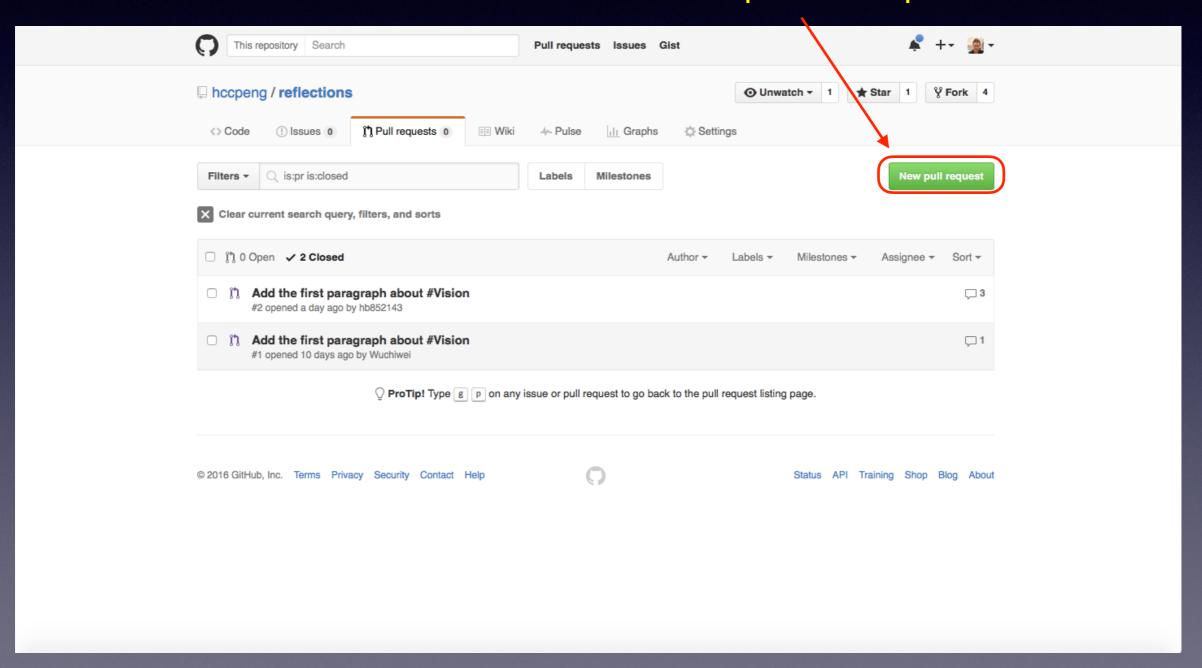


GitHub "pull request"

- Pull request是一個合併請求。在fork他人專案並 在自己的機器上做修改後,需要提出請求讓原作 者把自己修改的部分合併回原專案。
- 原專案作者就如同專案管理員,有權控管哪些修 改可以併入到該專案裡。

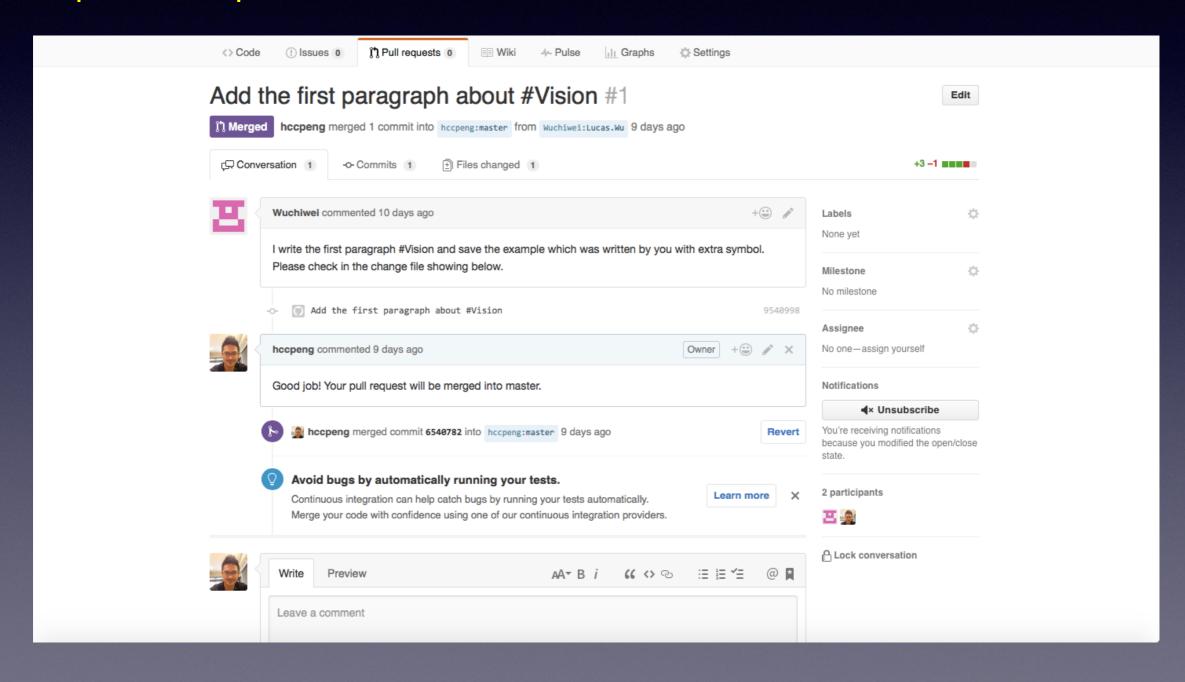
GitHub "pull request"

提交新的pull request



GitHub "pull request"

新的pull request在經原專案作者同意後合併到原專案裡



中文教材參考

- https://ihower.tw/git/(Git 版本控制系統)
- https://git-scm.com/book/zh-tw/v1/開始-關於版本 控制 (*Pro Git* 中文版)
- https://backlogtool.com/git-guide/tw/ (連猴子都能懂的git入門指南)