# Git Version Control - A Beginners Guide

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#### Overview

#### Aim to:

- Git basics terms & concepts
- Distributed version control
- Repositories, branches, commits & stashes
- Demonstrate using the above
- Answer questions

### That's Wrong, Isn't It?

Some information my be "wrong".

Examples are often the "standard" setup or typical ones.

Git is a very flexible tool and there are often multiple ways to achieve the same effect.

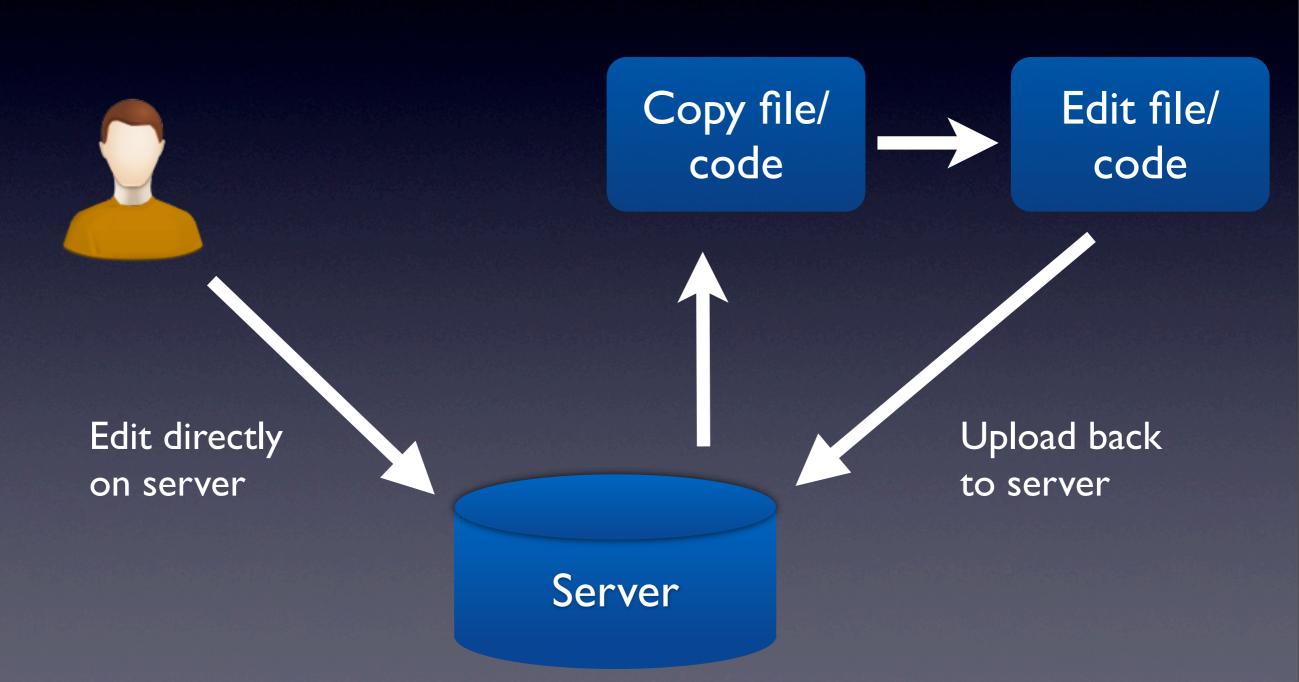
#### Standard Code Project

Just edit files in a folder

Folder may be backup up by user or organisation



## Standard Code Project - Server



## What is Git Version Control?

- Distributed version control system
- Suitable for simultaneous working
- Designed for code projects
- Creates a history of project

# Git Terms - Repository (repo)

- Data structure
- Describes the files and folders contained
- Commit history (change history)

#### Git Terms - Commits

#### Commits are objects that contain:

- Time of commit
- A record of the file structure at time of commit
- A unique identifier
- Reference to previous commits using unique identifiers

## Git - Distributed Version Control

- Every user has a full copy of the repository
- Available offline as your copy of the repository is stored locally
- 20 users means 20 backups (if commits have been synced)

# Distributed Version Control (typical)

Server containing project code (can be any computer)

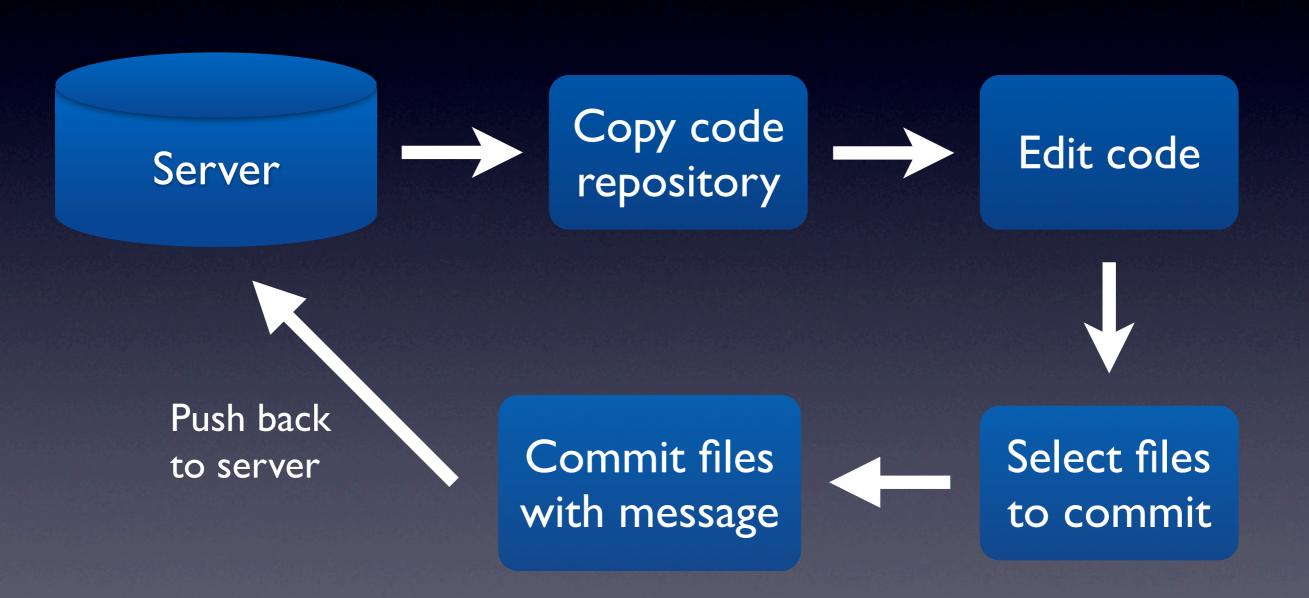
Server

Multiple users editing their copy of the code

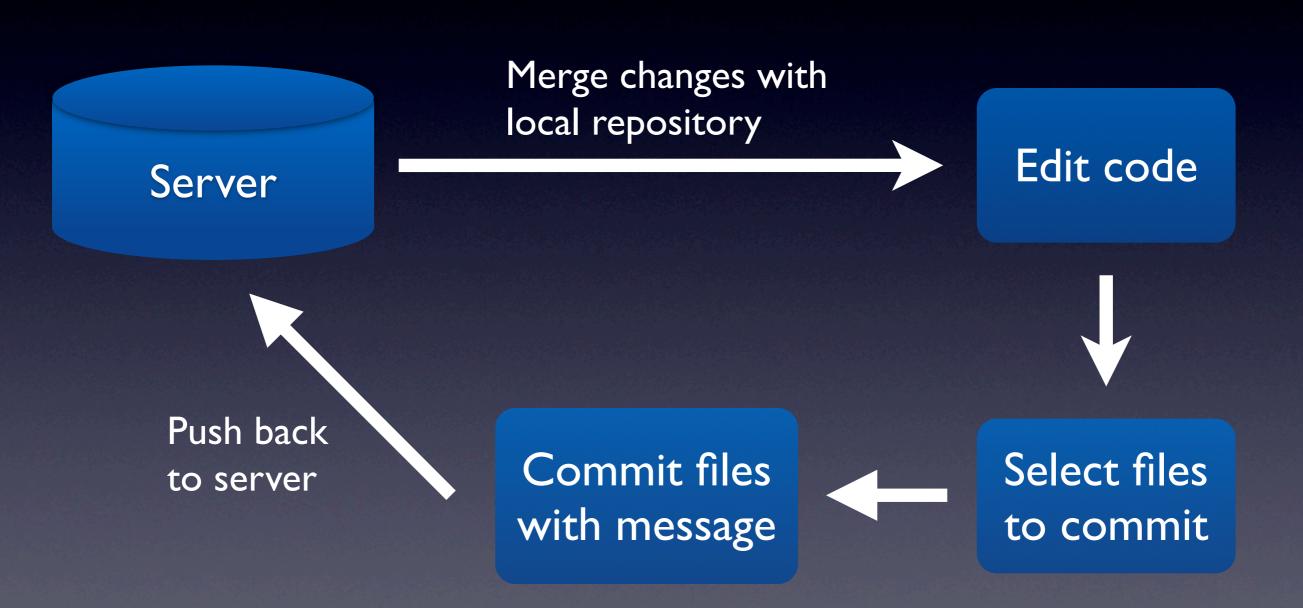
User I Computer Repository sharing

User 2 Computer

## Git Process (typical)



#### Git Process Later On

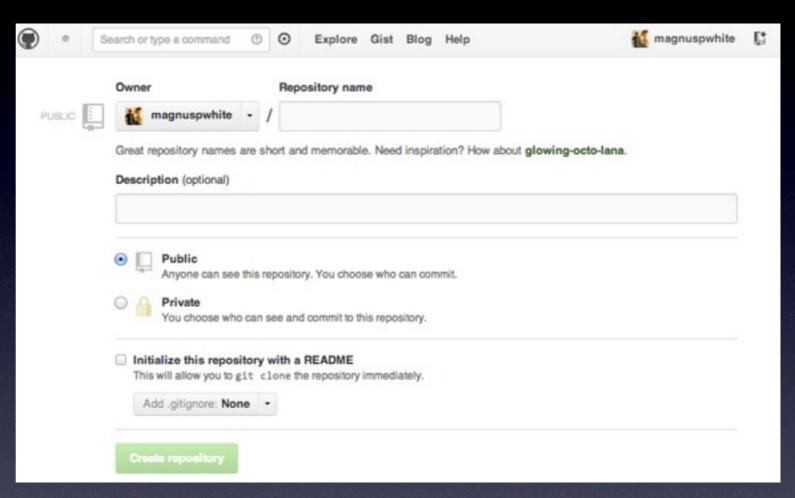


#### How to Create a Repo

- Command line using Git
- Using a GUI software
- Web based service

#### How to Create a Repo

Using GitHub - most popular open source Git repo site



(or through the GitHub software)

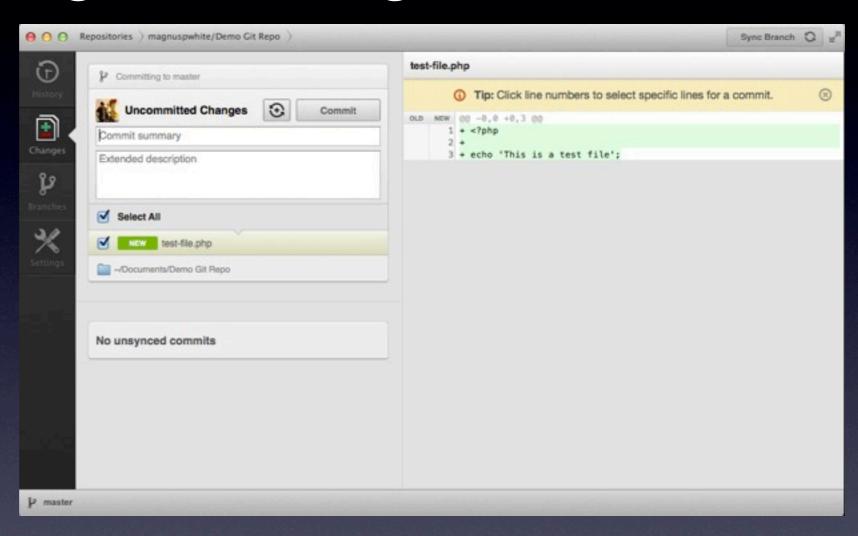
Command line

mkdir test-project
cd test-project
git init

#### Commit Files

- Staged & Unstaged

Using GitHub software - changes files are listed showing differences in files



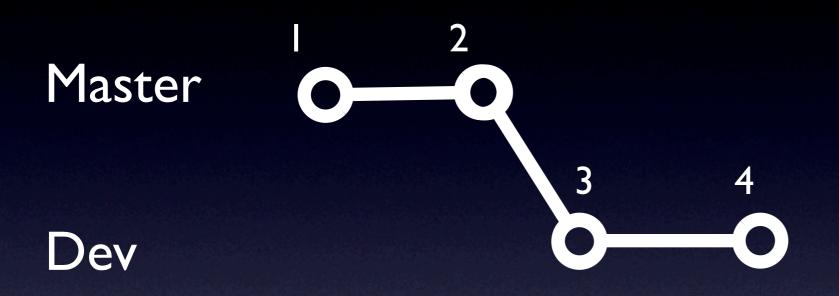
Command line

```
cd test-project
git add .
git commit -m "commit using command line"
```

#### Other Features

- Branches
- Merging
- Forking repositories
- Stashes
- Pull Request

#### Branches



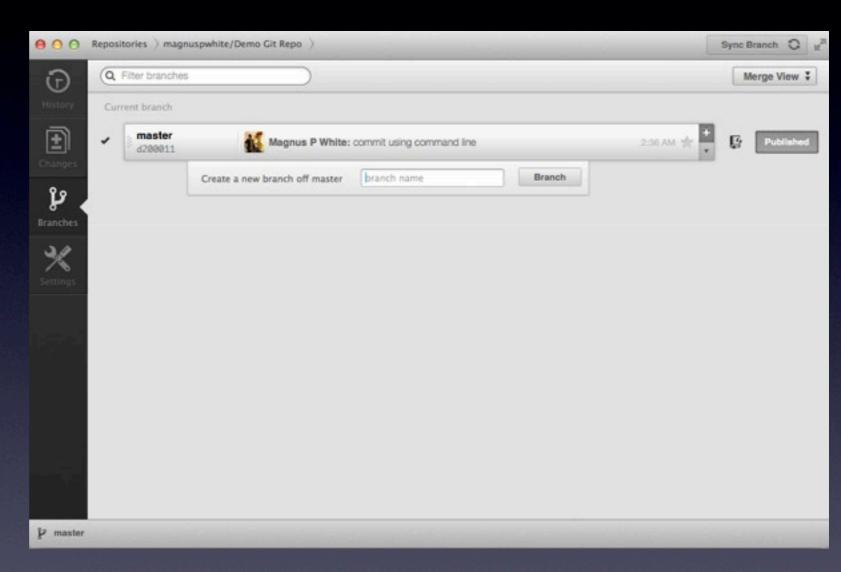
Created a new branch called **Dev**. This has 2 new commits which the **Master** branch does not.

Dev contains commits 1-4. Master contains commits 1 & 2.

### Creating Branches

Using GitHub software - select branches tab and use the + symbol.

Don't forget to publish it.



Command line

cd test-project
git branch command

(creates a new branch with name command)

#### Merging

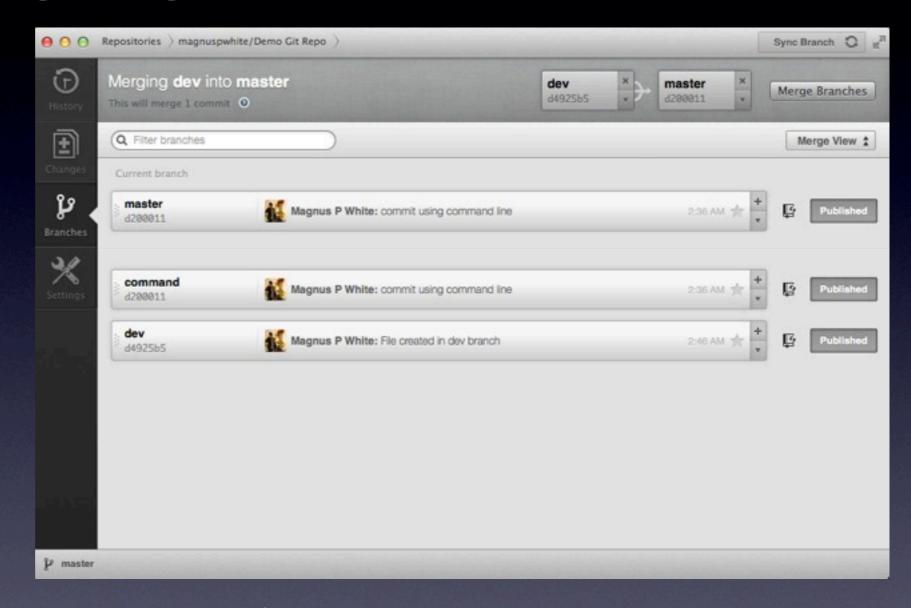


Commits 3 & 4 are merged into Master.

Master now contains commits 1-7.

## Merging Branches

Using GitHub software - select merge branches as drag in the branches to merge.



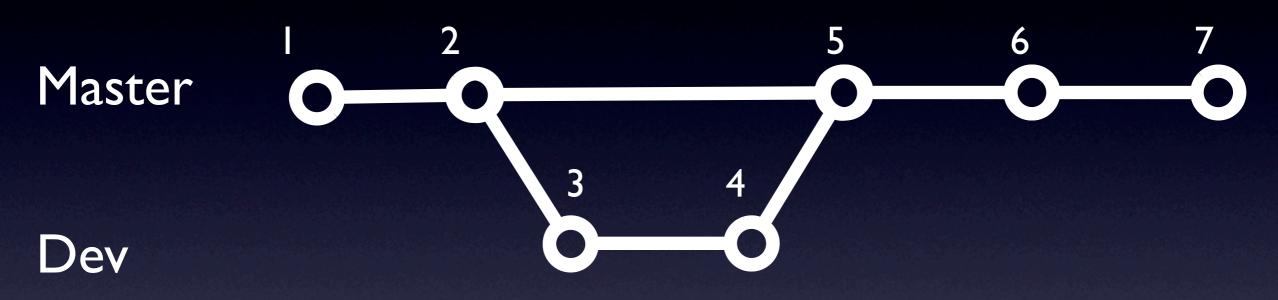
Command line

cd test-project
git checkout master
git merge dev

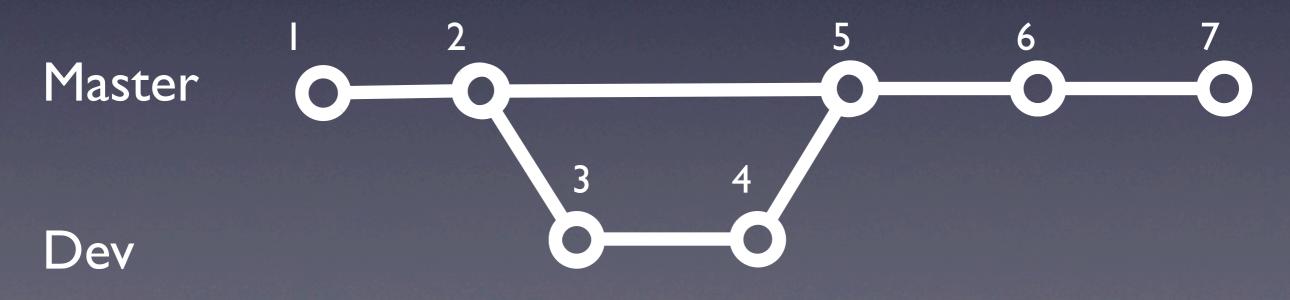
(switch to master branch, then merge dev into the current branch - i.e. master)

#### Forking Repos

Original Repo

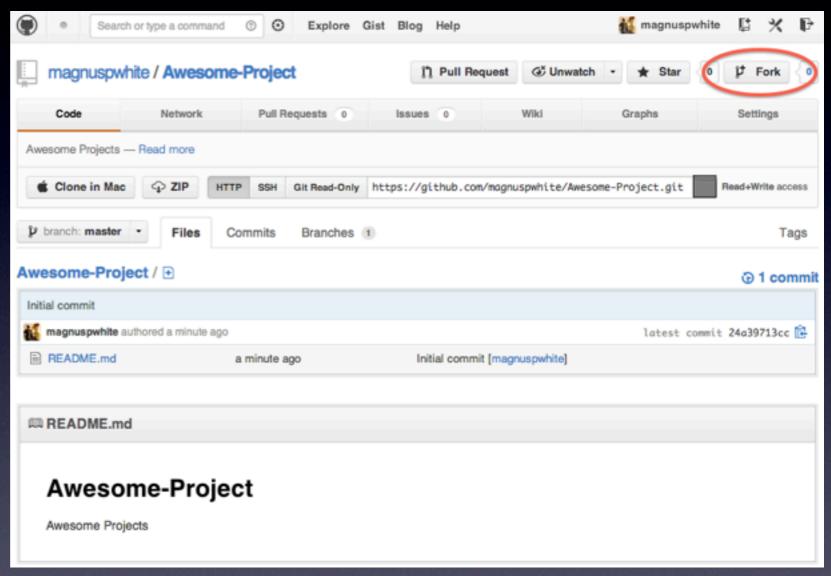


#### Forked Repo



### Forking Repos

Using GitHub site
- select **fork** on
the project you
wish to fork



Command line

mkdir awesome-project
cd awesome-project
git clone https://github.com/magnuspwhite/
Awesome-Project.git

#### Other Features

#### Stashes

- Temporary storage of uncommitted code
- Only stored locally
- Only offered by some Git clients

#### Pull Requests

- After a repo is forked, you can make changes to it
- If you want to push the changes back to the original repo, issue a pull request

#### Demonstation

- Creating repos
- Committing files
- Branches
- Forking
- Any questions?

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