

# Version Control with Git

Kaylea Nelson

**Yale** *Center for Research Computing*

# Version Control with Git

- What is Version Control and Git?
- Putting Your Code into Git
- Connecting Your Repository to Bitbucket
- Utilizing Your Repository's History
- Collaboration: Merging and Conflicts

# "FINAL".doc



FINAL.doc!



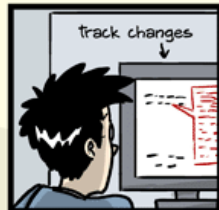
FINAL\_rev.2.doc



FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc



FINAL\_rev.8.comments5.  
CORRECTIONS.doc



FINAL\_rev.18.comments7.  
corrections9.MORE.30.doc



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

JORGE CHAM © 2012

# What is Version Control?

“The whole idea behind any version control system is to store “safe” copies of a project so that you never have to worry about irreparably breaking your code base.”

– Bitbucket.org

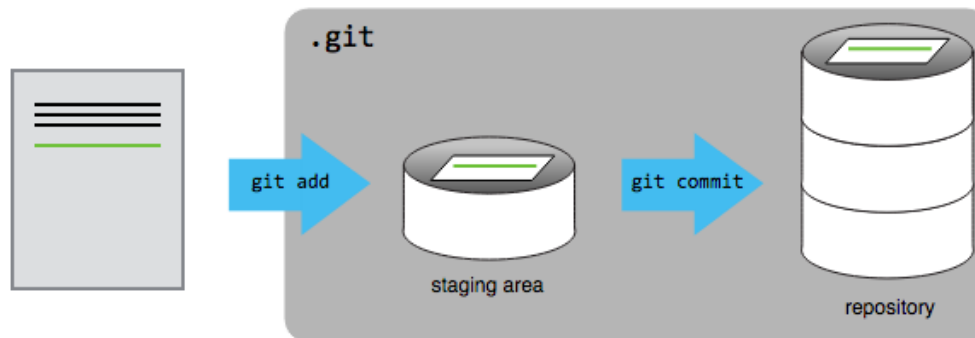
- Easy and powerful way to track changes to your work
- Useful for both writing (if using e.g. LaTeX) and code
- Backups of your work
- General coding safety net

# What is Git? How does it work?

Git tracks changes to a file (or set of files) through a series of snapshots called “commits” or “revisions”.



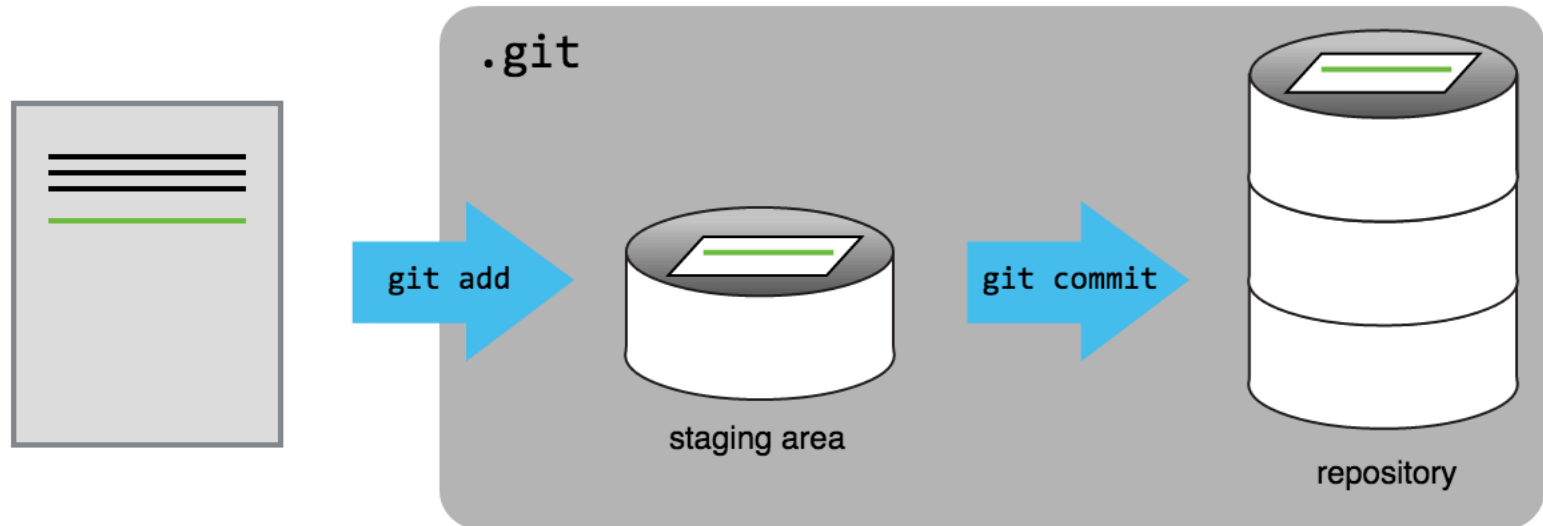
These snapshots are stored in a “repository” which contains a history of all the changes to the files.



# How is Git useful to me?

- “Why isn’t it working all of a sudden?”
- Cleaner file system (no more “code, codev2, codev3\_test, codev3\_test1” directories)
- Record of your edits (and thought process!)
- Check for bugs in inconsistent results
- Unlimited and powerful “undo”
- Collaboration!

# Putting Your Code into Git



# Configure Git

- Global configurations for Git

```
$ git config --global user.name "Your Name"  
$ git config --global user.email "your.email@yale.edu"
```



# Setup Repository

- Initialize repository

```
$ git init
```

This create a `.git` directory in your directory that contains all the version control information. DO NOT DELETE!!!

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

# Add Existing Files to Repository

- The Git repository can be initialized before or after you create any files. To version control existing files, just add them to the repository.

```
$ git add myplot.py
```

# Check Status of Repository

```
$ git status  
On branch master
```

```
Initial commit
```

```
Changes to be committed:
```

```
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
```

```
new file:   myplot.py
```

```
Untracked files:
```

```
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will  
be committed)
```

```
myfigure.png
```

# Make Initial Commit

- Now we want to permanently save the changes to repository, an action called “committing”

```
$ git commit -m "initial commit"
```

# Leaving Files Out of Repository

- You don't want to add every file to your repository. The good rule of thumb is to exclude files if they are a product of your code. Examples of files to exclude:
  - Image files
  - PDFs
  - Compiled code (including .o or .pyc files)
  - System files (e.g., .DS\_Store)

# Automate Exclusions

- To easily automate exclusions, create a `.gitignore` file.

```
$ cat .gitignaoire  
.DS_Store  
*.png  
*.pyc  
  
$ git add .gitignore  
$ git commit -m "added .gitignore"
```

- Now these files won't show up as "untracked" in the `git status` command and can't accidentally get added to the repository

# Make Changes!

- Make changes to the file and then check on the repository

```
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be
  committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard
  changes in working directory)

    modified:   myplot.py

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or
"git commit -a")
```

# Make Changes!

- Add and commit your changes

```
$ git add myplot.py
$ git commit -m "increased frequency"
[master 21e2dd2] increased frequency
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
```



# Review Changes

- You can check to see what has been modified before adding files using `git diff`

```
$ git diff
diff --git a/myplot.py b/myplot.py
index 3c179cc..3eb9a45 100644
--- a/myplot.py
+++ b/myplot.py
@@ -2,7 +2,7 @@ import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import numpy as np

     t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)
     -s = np.sin(2*np.pi*t)
     +s = np.sin(4*np.pi*t)

     plt.plot(t, s)
     plt.xlabel('time (s)')
```

# Review Changes

- You can check to see what has been modified before committing using `git diff --staged`

```
$ git diff --staged
diff --git a/myplot.py b/myplot.py
index 3c179cc..3eb9a45 100644
--- a/myplot.py
+++ b/myplot.py
@@ -2,7 +2,7 @@ import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import numpy as np

     t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)
     -s = np.sin(2*np.pi*t)
     +s = np.sin(4*np.pi*t)

     plt.plot(t, s)
     plt.xlabel('time (s)')
```

# Writing a Good Commit Message

- The commit message should be a high level explanation of the change
  - Don't be too brief
  - Also, don't exactly quote the change
- Example:
  - Bad: "Changes"
  - Bad: "Changed line 178 in plot\_bM\_vs\_t.py"
  - Better: "Change color of pressure line to red"
- Most important question: If you are looking at this message in 6 months, is it going to make sense and be useful?

# Other Useful Commands

- Rename or move a file in the repository

```
$ git mv <old_filename> <new_filename>
```

- Delete a file from the repository

```
$ git rm <filename>
```

# Connecting Your Repository to Bitbucket

1. Create repository on your online account
2. Follow included instructions to get your local repository connected to your remote repository
3. Push committed changes to the remote repository

```
...  
$ git commit -m "<message>"  
$ git push
```

# Create a New Repository on Bitbucket

The screenshot shows the Bitbucket dashboard for user Kaylea Nelson. The 'Repositories' menu is open, displaying a list of recently viewed and updated repositories. The 'Create repository' option is highlighted at the bottom of the menu. The dashboard also shows a list of existing repositories on the right side.

**Dashboard**

**Overview** **Repositories** Pull request

**Pull requests**

Waiting on your review ...

No pull requests are

**Created by you**

Added velocity rotation to align with angular mo #5, last updated Nov 18 2015 in cart\_halo\_profile

**RECENTLY VIEWED**

- Kaylea Nelson / HSEbias\_vs\_tmmerger\_paper\_2012\_scripts
- Kaylea Nelson / cart\_halo\_profile
- mpi4py / mpi4py
- Nick Gnedin / art
- ART / cart
- Untitled project / vide\_public

**RECENTLY UPDATED**

- Kaylea Nelson / my\_latest\_work
- Slack Integrations / slack\_archiver
- OSX Apps / Simple Gmail Notifier
- Kaylea Nelson / my\_latest\_masterpiece
- Kaylea Nelson / prand\_paper\_scripts
- Andrew Wetzel / cart\_analysis
- Andrew Wetzel / cart\_halo\_profile
- Kaylea Nelson / phd thesis
- Kaylea Nelson / morphology\_scripts
- Kaylea Nelson / mergerrates\_scripts

**Create repository**

Import repository

**Repositories** Last updated ▾

**Repository**

- utilities**  
Last updated 17 hours ago
- rockstar\_analysis**  
Last updated Nov 19 2016
- gizmo\_run\_template**  
Last updated Nov 18 2016
- sim\_repo**  
Last updated Oct 21 2016
- artio**  
Last updated Oct 12 2016
- art**  
Last updated Sep 27 2016
- slack\_archiver**  
Last updated Sep 16 2016

<https://bitbucket.org/repo/create>

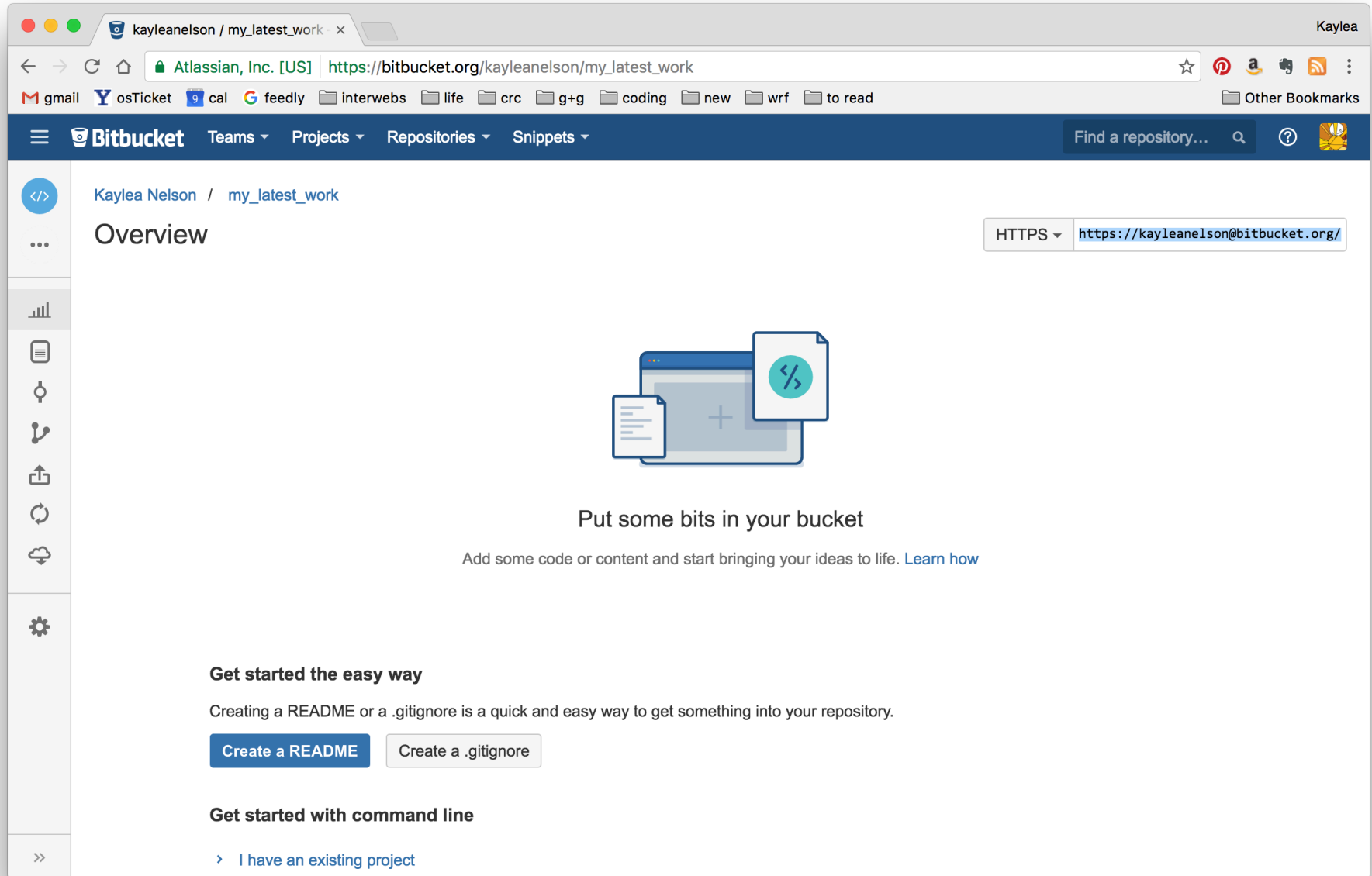
# Create a New Repository on Bitbucket

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Bitbucket 'Create a repository' page. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://bitbucket.org/repo/create>. The Bitbucket navigation bar is visible at the top, with links for Teams, Projects, Repositories, and Snippets. The main content area contains a form titled 'Create a new repository' with a link to 'Import repository'. The form fields are as follows:

- Owner:** A dropdown menu showing 'kayleanelson'.
- Repository name:** A text input field containing 'my\_latest\_work'.
- Access level:** A checkbox labeled 'This is a private repository' which is checked.
- Repository type:** Radio buttons for 'Git' (selected) and 'Mercurial'.
- Advanced settings:** A link to expand the form.
- Buttons:** 'Create repository' and 'Cancel'.

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links to Blog, Support, Plans & pricing, Documentation, API, Site status, Version info, Terms of service, and Privacy policy. Below these are links to JIRA Software, Confluence, Bamboo, SourceTree, and HipChat. The Atlassian logo is centered at the bottom.

# Create a New Repository on Bitbucket



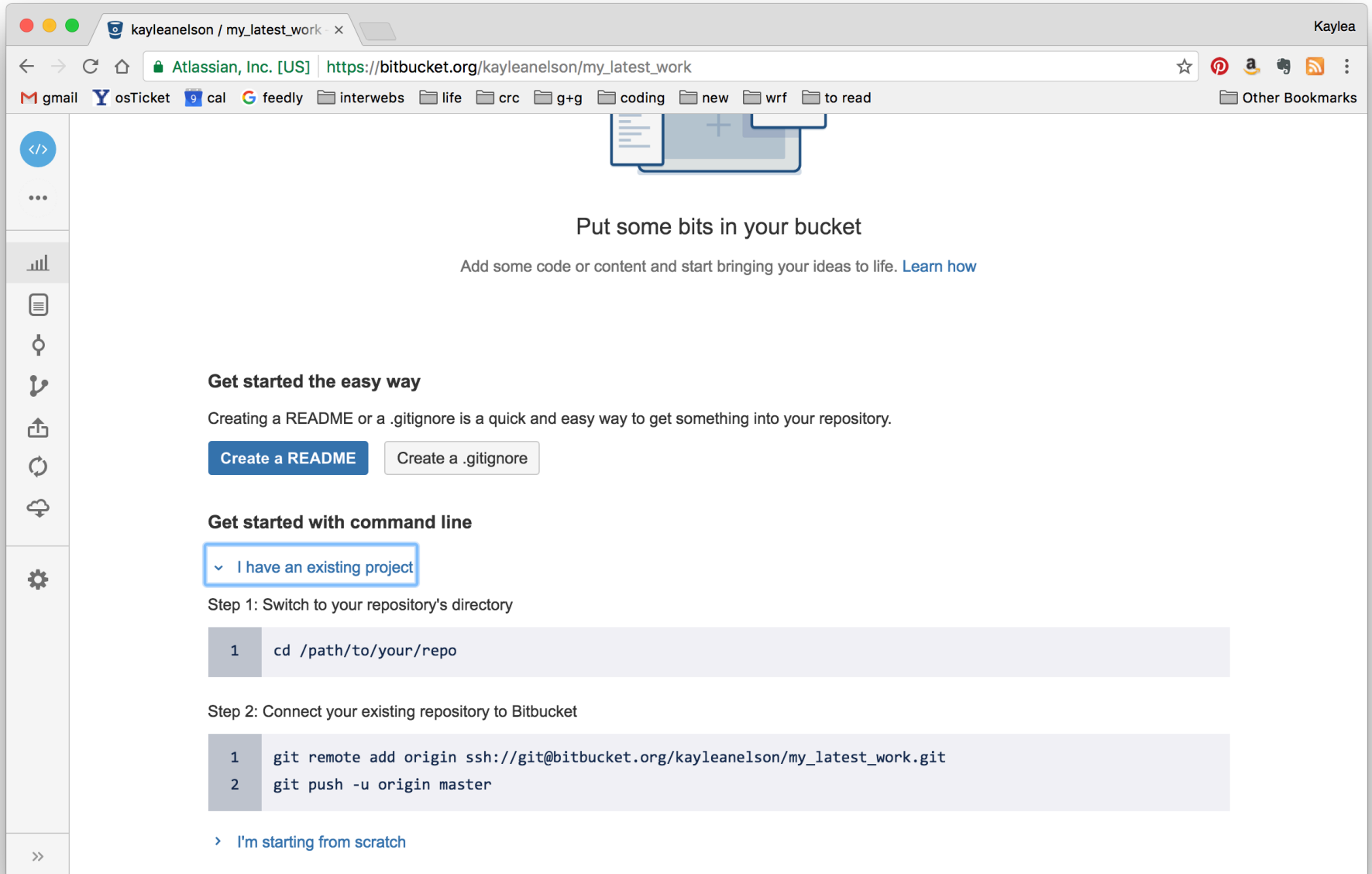
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Bitbucket interface. The address bar shows the URL `https://bitbucket.org/kayleanelson/my_latest_work`. The Bitbucket logo and navigation menu are at the top. The main content area is titled "Overview" and features a large illustration of a laptop with a document icon on top. Below the illustration, the text "Put some bits in your bucket" is displayed, followed by the instruction "Add some code or content and start bringing your ideas to life. [Learn how](#)".

At the bottom, there are two sections for getting started:

- Get started the easy way**  
Creating a README or a .gitignore is a quick and easy way to get something into your repository.  
[Create a README](#) [Create a .gitignore](#)
- Get started with command line**  
[> I have an existing project](#)



# Follow the Instruction to Push



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Bitbucket interface. The browser's address bar displays the URL `https://bitbucket.org/kayleanelson/my_latest_work`. The page title is "kayleanelson / my\_latest\_work". The main heading on the page is "Put some bits in your bucket", followed by the instruction "Add some code or content and start bringing your ideas to life. [Learn how](#)".

Under the heading "Get started the easy way", there is a paragraph: "Creating a README or a .gitignore is a quick and easy way to get something into your repository." Below this are two buttons: "Create a README" (highlighted in blue) and "Create a .gitignore".

Under the heading "Get started with command line", there is a dropdown menu with the option "I have an existing project" selected and highlighted with a blue border. Below the dropdown, the instructions are as follows:

Step 1: Switch to your repository's directory

```
1 cd /path/to/your/repo
```

Step 2: Connect your existing repository to Bitbucket

```
1 git remote add origin ssh://git@bitbucket.org/kayleanelson/my_latest_work.git
2 git push -u origin master
```

At the bottom, there is a link: [I'm starting from scratch](#).

# Push Future Commits

- After the initial “push” to the remote repository, just remember to push any new commits and you will have easy remote backups of your work!

```
...  
$ git commit -m "<message>"  
$ git push
```

# Remote Repository Hosts Options

- Bitbucket.org – unlimited free public and private repos with .edu email address
- github.com – unlimited free PUBLIC repos
- git.yale.edu – free fully featured accounts. Only available on Yale network or VPN and with Yale netid

# Utilizing Your Repository's History

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Bitbucket repository history for the 'prand\_paper\_scripts' repository owned by Kaylea Nelson. The URL is [https://bitbucket.org/kayleanelson/prand\\_paper\\_scripts/commits/all](https://bitbucket.org/kayleanelson/prand_paper_scripts/commits/all). The page features a sidebar with navigation icons and a main content area with a table of commits. A commit history graph is visible on the left side of the commit list.

**Commits**

All branches ▾

Find commits

Author	Commit	Message	Date	Builds
Kaylea Nelson	508d84b	merge	2015-05-12	
Kaylea Nelson	e91358e	small tweaks to db reader for compatibility	2015-05-12	
Kaylea Nelson	51f9eee	README.md edited online with Bitbucket	2015-05-12	
Kaylea Nelson	67c864d	edits for compatibility with latest db, and internal compatibility with cart_analysis...	2015-03-18	
Kaylea Nelson	9a0f6a6	added print profiles code	2014-09-25	
Kaylea Nelson	3a56190	increased line width of figures to comply with referee report	2014-07-11	
Kaylea Nelson	33a8cf0	added z=1 gamma plot	2014-06-11	
Kaylea Nelson	5a56660	added cart_analysis_db for real	2014-06-11	
Kaylea Nelson	ca65d98	added cart_analysis_db version for scripts	2014-06-11	
Kaylea Nelson	4fdd454	changed color of shaded region	2014-06-05	
Kaylea Nelson	d7ba9c5	added option for scatter in more plots	2014-06-03	
Kaylea Nelson	436716a	updates to shi 6 panel plot	2014-05-12	
Kaylea Nelson	97b2946	added plot to compare with Shi + Komatsu	2014-04-29	
Kaylea Nelson	999453a	added script to compare with shi 2014, added peak height calculation to mnl	2014-04-24	
Kaylea Nelson	c17e3bc	add pdf outputting to files	2014-04-17	

# Review History

- You can see a history of all recent commits
  - Detailed Log:

```
$ git log  
$ git log -1
```

- Simplified Log

```
$ git log --oneline  
$ git log --oneline --graph --decorate
```

# Compare Revisions

- You can compare two revisions to see what changes were made with `git diff`

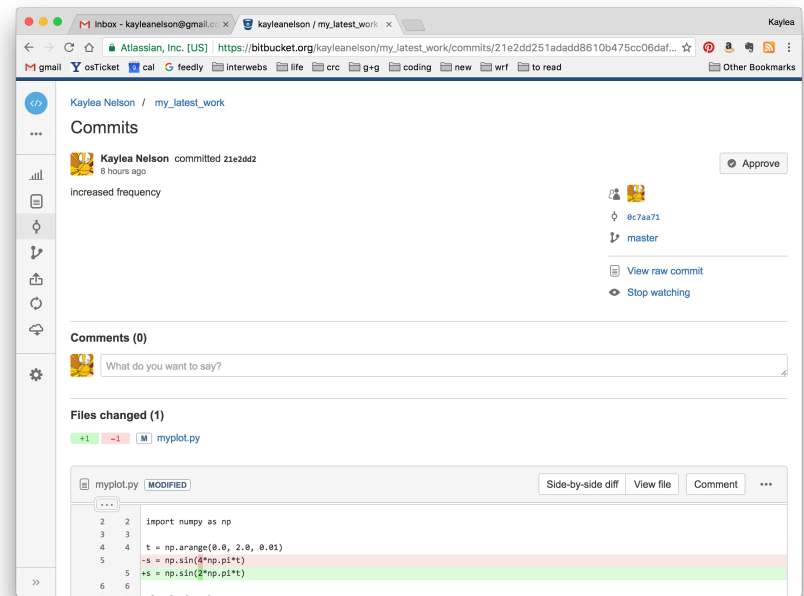
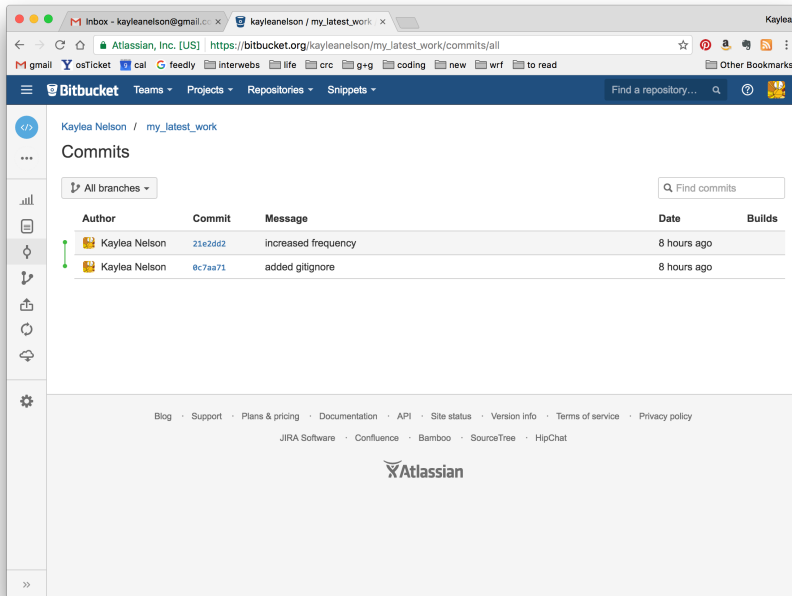
```
$ git diff HEAD 0c7aa71
diff --git a/myplot.py b/myplot.py
index 3c179cc..3eb9a45 100644
--- a/myplot.py
+++ b/myplot.py
@@ -2,7 +2,7 @@ import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import numpy as np

     t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)
-s = np.sin(2*np.pi*t)
+s = np.sin(4*np.pi*t)

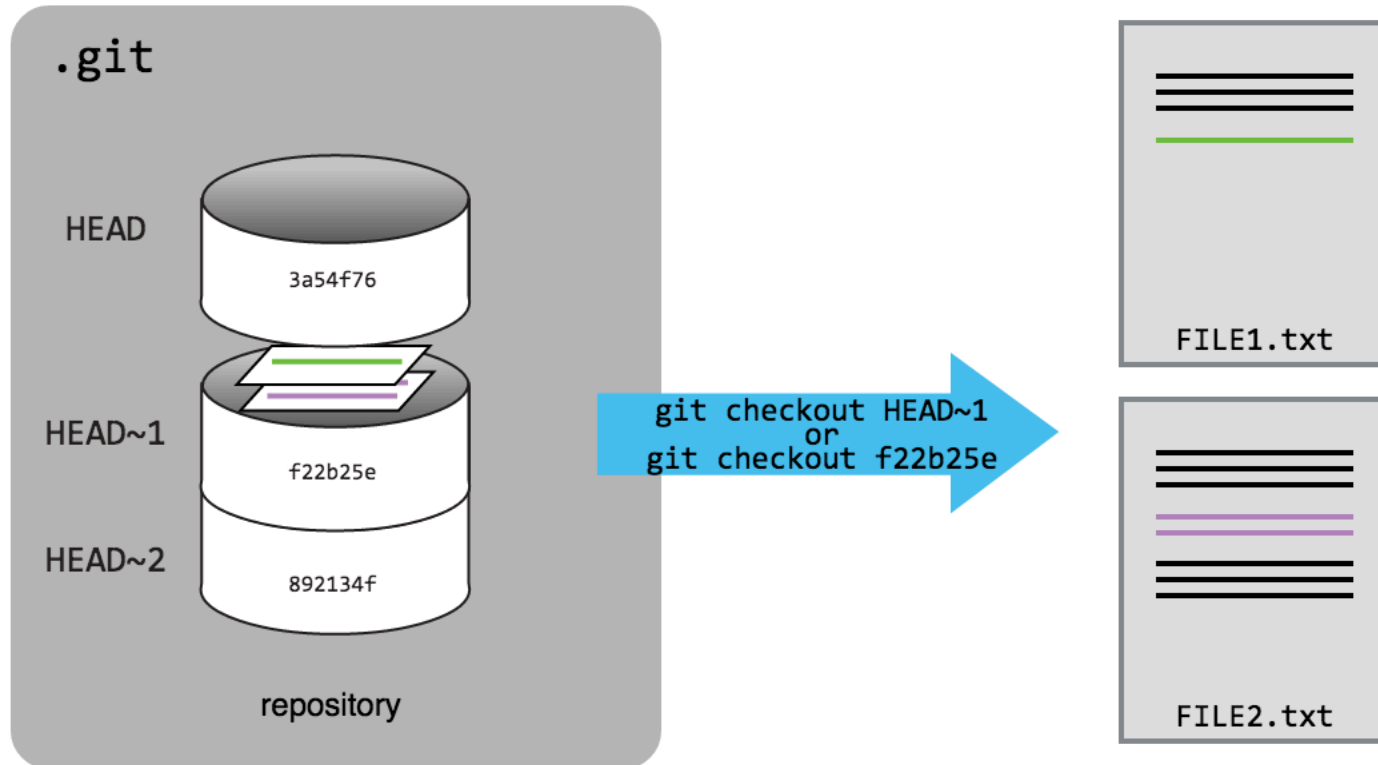
     plt.plot(t, s)
     plt.xlabel('time (s)')
```

# Review History

- The interfaces on Bitbucket and Github are also great for exploring the commit history and tracking changes



# Checkout Previous Commits





# Checkout Previous Commits

- After, you have identified the revision you need to revert to, “checkout” that revision

```
$ git checkout <revision>
```

- Or just a specific file from that revision

```
$ git checkout <revision> <filename>
```

Warning: If you checkout from an old revision, any uncommitted changes to the project will be lost.

# Throwaway All New Changes

- Revert your working directory to the last commit

```
$ git reset --hard
```

Warning: Any uncommitted changes to the project will be lost.

# Getting Your Code in a New Location

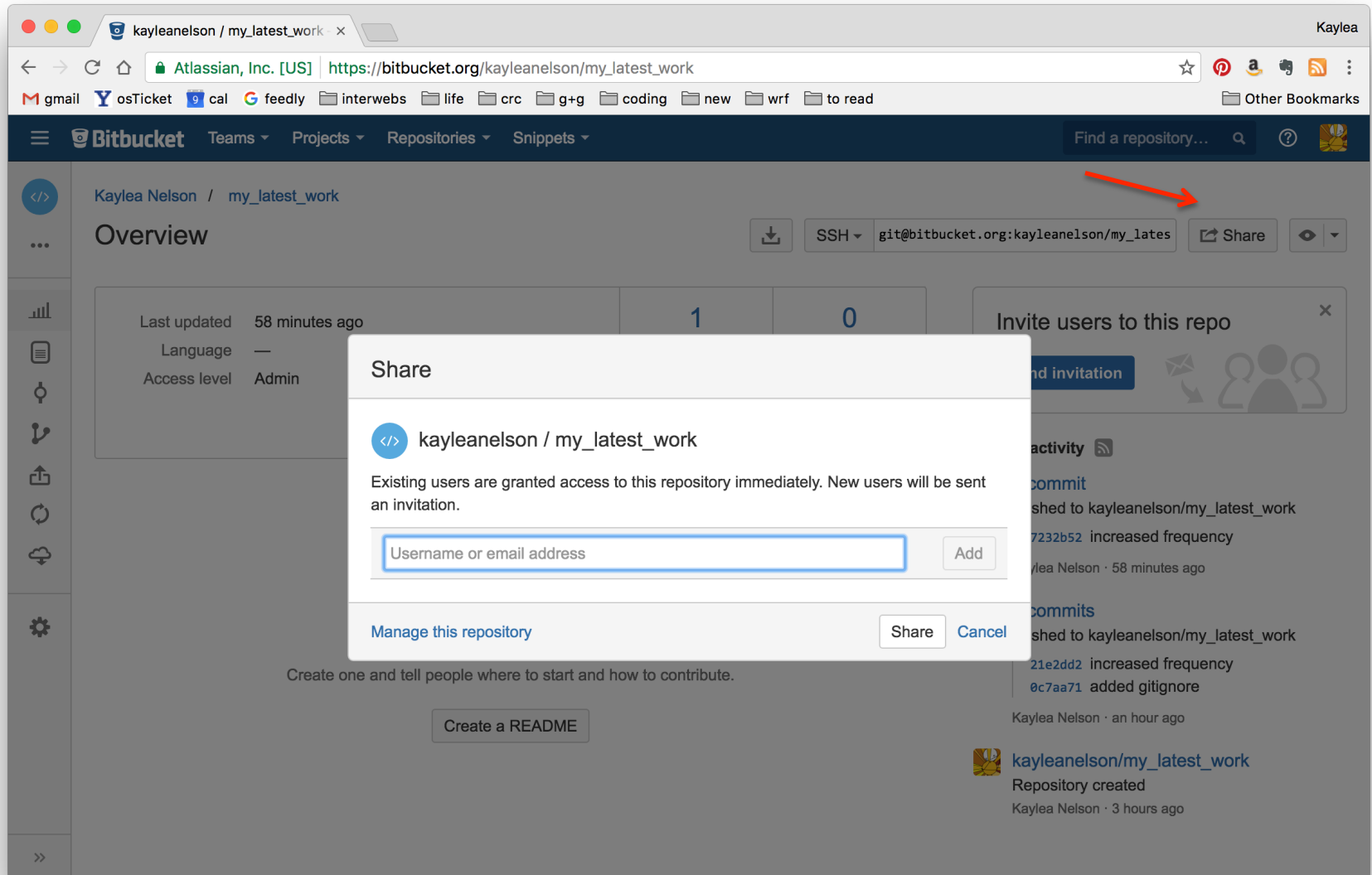
- If you have a remote repository, you can “clone” it to a new location to continue your work (e.g., copying code to the cluster, recovering your code to a new laptop)

```
$ git clone https://kayleanelson@bitbucket.org/  
kayleanelson/my_latest_work.git
```

# Collaboration

- Once your work is in a remote repository, it is very easy to being to collaborate with others
  - Git has a sophisticated system for managing multiple people editing the same code base through “merging”
- Usage Examples
  - Multiple collaborators on a code
  - LaTeX papers!

# Sharing Your Repository



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Bitbucket interface. The address bar displays the URL `https://bitbucket.org/kayleanelson/my_latest_work`. The repository page is titled "Overview" and shows details for "Kaylea Nelson / my\_latest\_work". A red arrow points to the "Share" button in the top right corner of the repository page. A modal dialog titled "Share" is open in the foreground, displaying the repository name "kayleanelson / my\_latest\_work" and a message: "Existing users are granted access to this repository immediately. New users will be sent an invitation." Below this message is a text input field labeled "Username or email address" and an "Add" button. At the bottom of the modal, there are links for "Manage this repository", "Share", and "Cancel".

Bitbucket Teams Projects Repositories Snippets Find a repository...

Kaylea Nelson / my\_latest\_work Overview

Last updated 58 minutes ago 1 0

Language —

Access level Admin

Share

SSH git@bitbucket.org:kayleanelson/my\_latest\_work

Share

Invite users to this repo

Existing users are granted access to this repository immediately. New users will be sent an invitation.

Username or email address Add

Manage this repository Share Cancel

Create one and tell people where to start and how to contribute.

Create a README

activity

commit

Pushed to kayleanelson/my\_latest\_work

7232b52 increased frequency

Kaylea Nelson · 58 minutes ago

commits

Pushed to kayleanelson/my\_latest\_work

21e2dd2 increased frequency

0c7aa71 added gitignore

Kaylea Nelson · an hour ago

kayleanelson/my\_latest\_work

Repository created

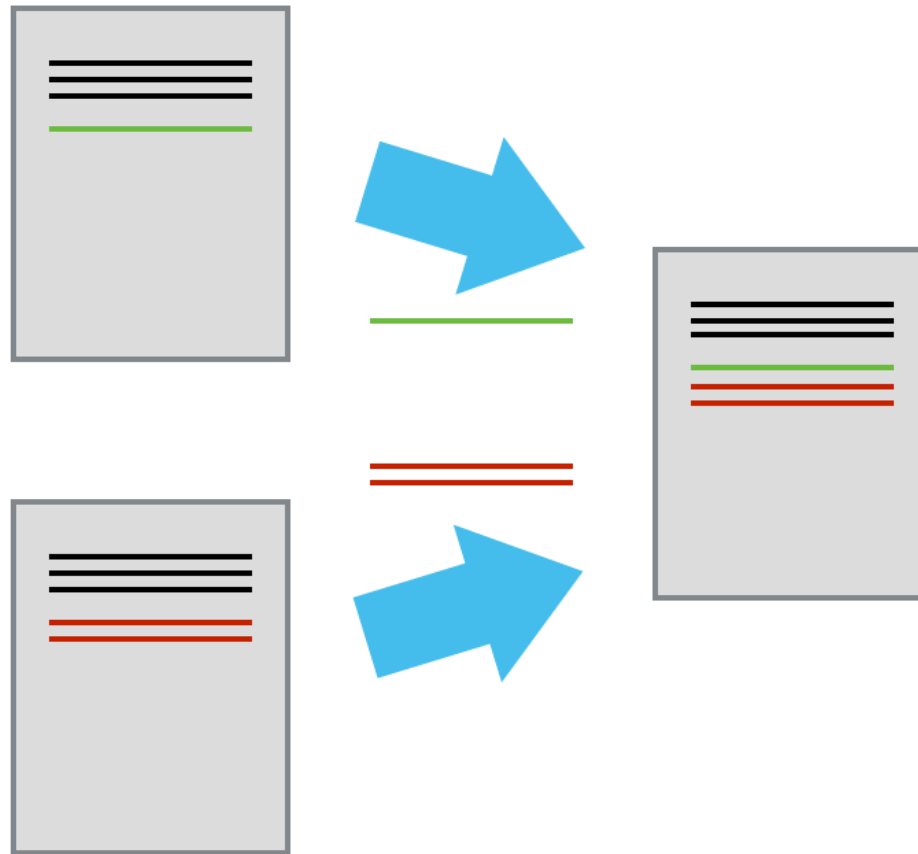
Kaylea Nelson · 3 hours ago

# Basic Collaborative Workflow

- Pull down new commits
- Make your edits
- Add your modified files and commit
- Push commits to remote

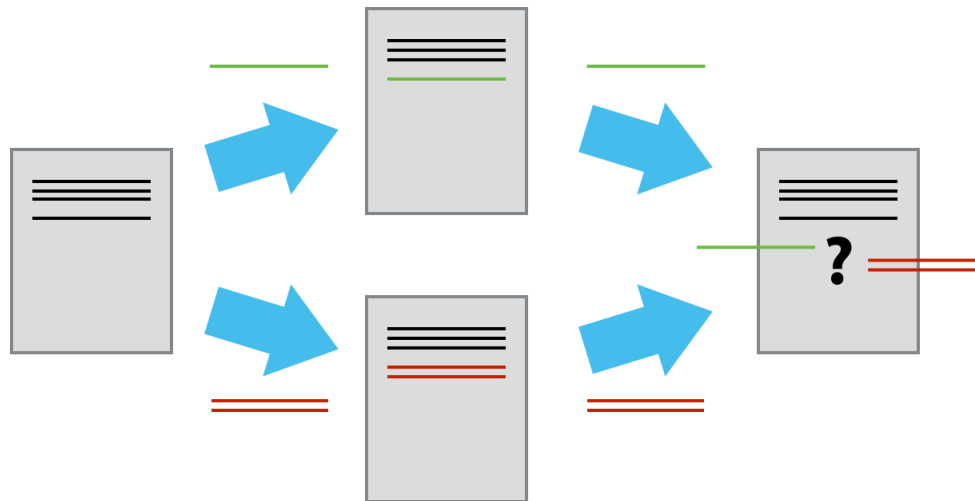
```
$ git pull  
...  
$ git add <files>  
$ git commit -m <message>  
$ git push
```

# Merging



# Conflicts

- Inevitably, you and your collaborator will commit overlapping changes to a file. This will create a “merge conflict”.





# Resolving Conflicts

- Pull in commits and Oops!

```
$ git pull
Auto-merging myplot.py
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in myplot.py
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then
commit the result.
```

# Resolving Conflicts

- Git marks the conflicted line in the file

```
$ cat myplot.py
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)
<<<<<< HEAD
s = np.sin(3*np.pi*t)
=====
s = np.sin(4*np.pi*t)
>>>>>> 7232b521f34cf3deed50f4d8aac6260616683ddf
```

- Manually merge the code in a text editor and commit the changes

# Uncommitted Conflicts

- Git will also complain if you pull in changes to a file you have modified but not committed. You have two options.

- Undo the changes to the file back to last committed revision by checking it out from the HEAD

```
$ git checkout -- <filename>
```

- Commit your changes and then redo the pull (and potentially merge the changes, if applicable)

# Questions?

To summarize, add 3 commands to your daily workflow for unlimited undo and online backups of your code!

```
$ git add <files>  
$ git commit -m <message>  
$ git push
```

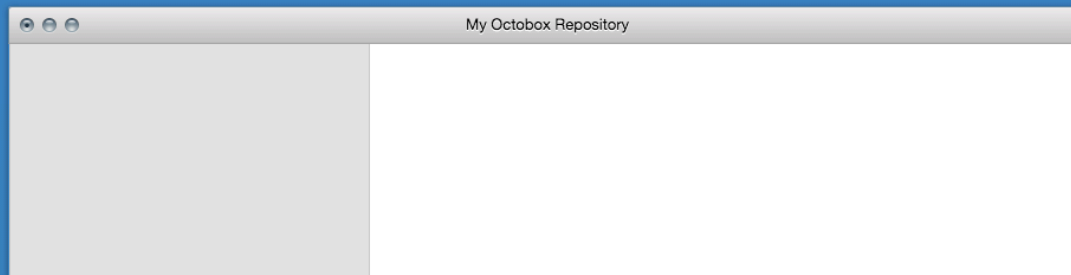
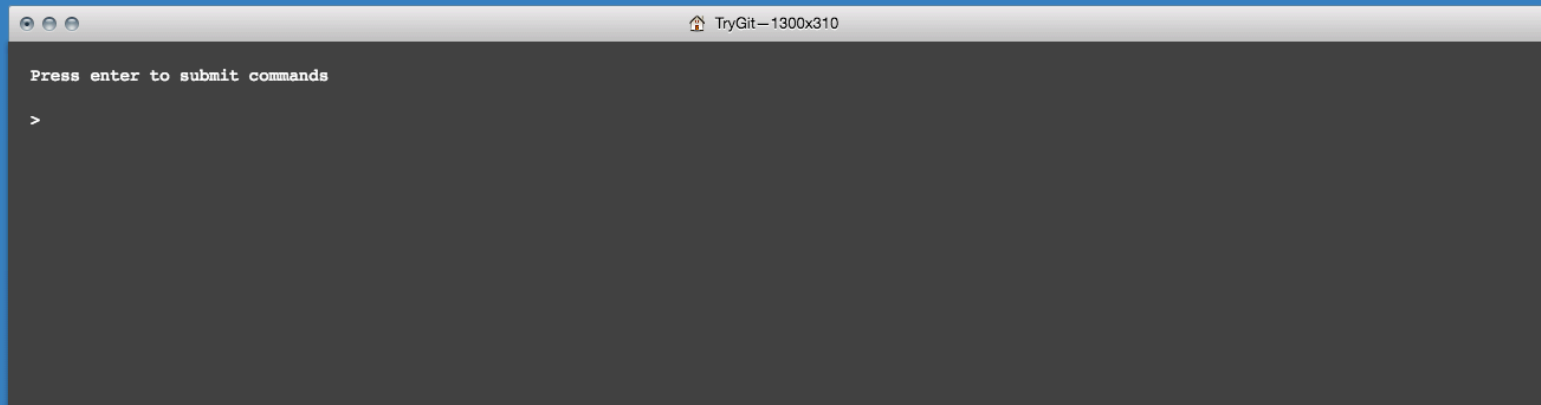
# try.github.io

## 1.1 · Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?

Git allows groups of people to work on the same documents (often code) at the same time, and without stepping on each other's toes. It's a distributed version control system.

Our terminal prompt below is currently in a directory we decided to name "octobox". To initialize a Git repository here, type the following command:

➔ `git init`



### Advice



**Directory:**  
A folder used for storing multiple files.

**Repository:**  
A directory where Git has been initialized to start version controlling your files.

**Clicky Click:**  
Click on the instructions preceded by an arrow. They will be copied into the terminal prompt.

# Even more information:

- Great in depth tutorial on all things git:
  - <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials>
- Software Carpentry (thanks for the images!)
  - <https://swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/01-basics/>