

Version Control Systems *(and an introduction to git)*

Steven Fernandez <steve@lonetwin.net>
Jun 2009

What is a Version Control System ?

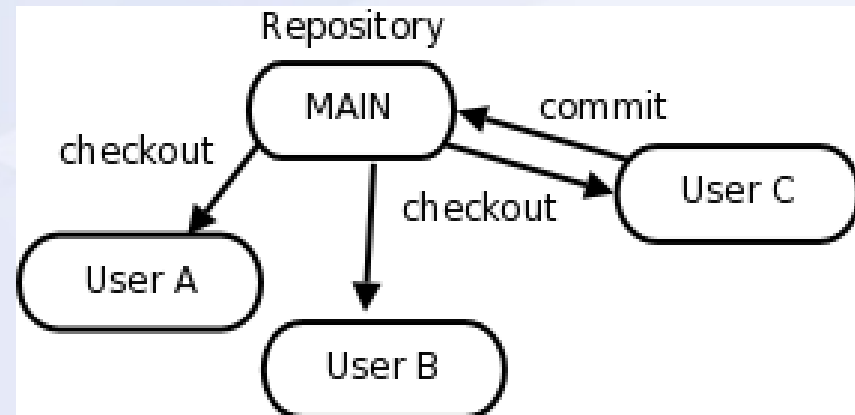
- Editing documents is an iterative activity
- Editing source code is an iterative, team activity
- A Version Control System (VCS) is a tool which helps us control these activities by keeping track of changes using some manner of data versioning

Why do you need a VCS ?

- Helps keep track of changes
 - Multiple people typically work on the same code base, simultaneously
 - Even with a single coder, the ability to track changes is very useful (for instance, to trace changes that introduced bugs)
- Makes it easier to share changes, try out different ideas, revert to an earlier state
...etc

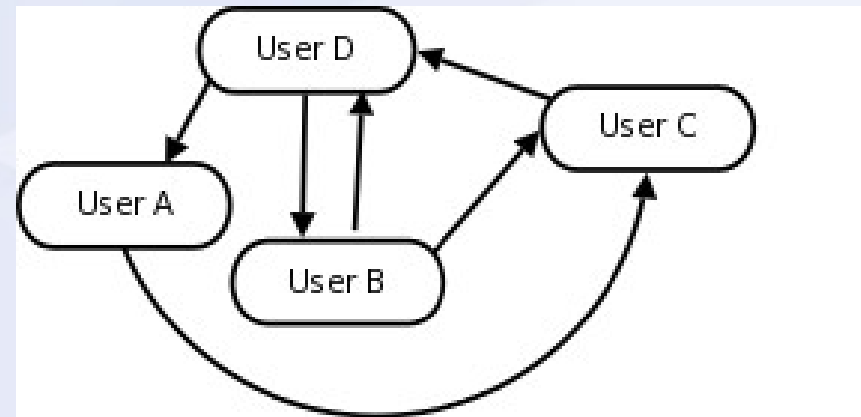
Types of VCS - Simple

- Single *central* repository
- All changes tracked in one place, everyone syncs with this main repository
- Different branches of development tracked centrally and users work on the copy of a branch
- Committing changes or changing the branch involves an update/sync with the server
- Examples: cvs, svn



Types of VCS - Distributed

- De-centralized repository
- Changes tracked in individual repositories. Anyone can sync with any repository
- Different branches of development tracked locally
- Committing changes or changing branches an *inexpensive and fast* process
- Examples: git, mercurial, bazaar



Introduction to GIT

- Designed for distributed development
 - Every repository is server as well as client
 - Every repository has ability to track history of changes, create branches and sync with any other repository
- Tracks content rather than files
- Is especially suitable for large projects due to it's speed and it's *cheap branching*

Getting started with git

- **Installation:**

Fedora: `$ yum install git-core`

Debian: `$ apt-get install git-core`

OpenSuse: `$ yast install git-core`

Mac: `$ port install git-core`

Windows: <http://code.google.com/p/msysgit/>

Source Code: <http://kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/>

- **Git command line structure**

`$ git [action] <arguments>`

OR

`$ git-action <arguments>`

Using git – A new project

- Getting help

\$ git help <command>

- Create a repository

\$ mkdir myproject

\$ cd myproject

\$ git init

- Add files to the repository

...<create coolapp.c and coolapp.h>...

\$ git add coolapp.c coolapp.h

- Commit changes to the repository

\$ git commit -m "Created my cool new app"

Using git – Basic Operations

\$ vi coolapp.c	# Modify your code
\$ vi coolapp_client.c	# Create a new file
\$ git add coolapp_client.c	# Tell git about your new file
\$ git status	# Get a summary of changes since your # last commit
\$ git commit -a -m "Included coolapp client API and created client"	
\$ git log	# show commit logs

Using git – clone and pull

- git clone

```
$ git clone git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/.../linux-2.6 my2.6
```

```
$ cd my2.6
```

```
<make some changes>
```

```
$ git commit -m "Explain the changes" # commit to your repo.
```

```
$ git format-patch origin # Prepare a patch for submission
```

```
OR
```

```
$ <do nothing !>
```

```
# Anyone can git-pull or git-clone  
# from you
```

- git pull

```
$ git pull <repository>
```

```
# Pull changes from <repository> and  
# merge into local git repository
```

Using git – Branches

```
$ git branch new_feature          # create a branch
$ git branch                      # list all the existing branches
$ git checkout new_feature        # switch current branch
<make changes>
$ git commit -a -m "describe changes"

$ git log master..               # see log since branching
$ git checkout -b experimental    # create a branch and switch to it
<make changes>
$ git commit -a -m "describe changes"
$ git log master..experimental    # see log since branching from
                                  # master branch

$ git log new_feature..experimental # see log since branching from
                                  # new_feature branch
```

Using git – Tracking changes

```
$ gitk
```

```
$ git log --pretty=oneline foo
```

```
$ git diff 6e4291..f404d2e foo
```

```
$ git diff HEAD^..HEAD
```

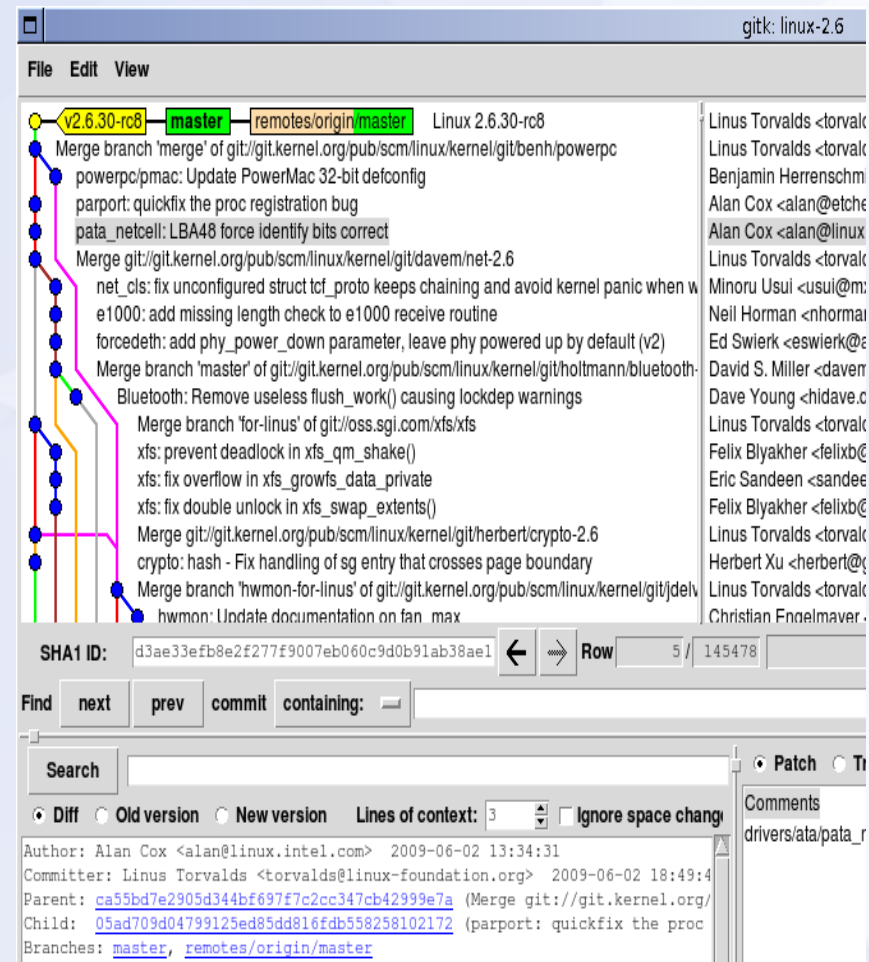
```
$ git blame -L 40,60 foo
```

```
$ git blame v2.6.18.. -- foo
```

```
$ git tag v1.1
```

```
$ git revert 6e4291
```

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



Resources

- Version Control: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Version_control
- Essay and comparisons of different version control systems:
<http://www.dwheeler.com/essays/scm.html>
- Introduction to git:
<http://kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/v1.2.6/tutorial.html>
- Linux Torvalds on git:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4XpnKHJAok8>
- Free hosting for projects using git:
 - <http://repo.or.cz>
 - <http://github.com>