Git and GitHub

INFX: Intro to Programming

Joel Ross Spring 2017

Today's Objectives

- Feel comfortable with the command-line and markdown.
- Use **redirects** and write **shell scripts**
- Understand the purpose of version control systems
- Manage code using git
- Save code to the cloud using GitHub

RECALL Command-Line

Lets you type **commands** to control your machine.

```
# list all files in the current folder
ls −a ← Note the -a option!
# change to a folder
# make a directory
mkdir my-folder
# go back to the *parent* directory
cd ·· 

... means "parent folder"
# open a file (in current folder) for viewing
less README.md
              Use up/down arrows to scroll.
               Type q to quit.
```

less FILE

Command Reference		
Syntax		
Copy a file	cp OLD_FILE NEW_FILE	
Move a file	mv OLD_FILE NEW_FILE	
Delete a file (careful!)	rm FILE	

Open a file

View file contents on command-line

See previous commands executed

Action

Syntax

Make your computer speak [Mac]

Do the same thing again

Watch Star Wars

Output file contents cat FILE history

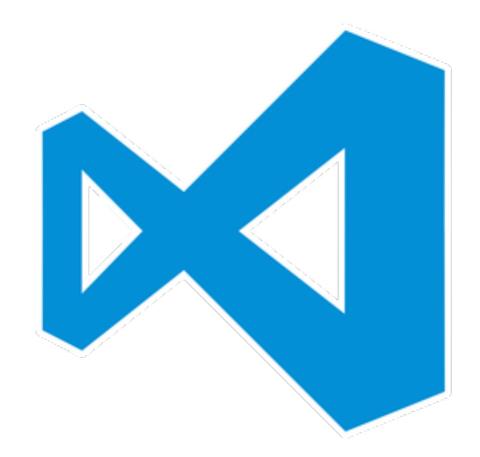
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say "Text to say"

telnet towel.blinkenlights.nl (use ctrl-) then quit to exit)

open FILE [Mac]; start FILE [Windows]

Visual Studio Code



(command + space, search for "Visual Studio")

Redirects

> Put output in file instead of display echo "Hello World" > hello.txt

Append to end of file

echo "Goodbye :)" >> hello.txt

Take input from file (less common)

cat < hello.txt

Take output and "pipe" (send) to next command

cat hello.txt | wc

Shell Script

A list of commands (in order) that we want to run as a bunch; the "script" that our program should follow.

Make a Shell Script

Markdown

Markdown is a simple **syntax** for specifying how plain text should be formatted.

```
This is a paragraph in which we'll add
**bold text**, _italicized text_, and `code`
into the middle of a sentence
# Top Level header
## Second Level Header
Here is a normal paragraph
- List item 1
- List item 2
- List item 3
block of code
across multiple lines
```

This is a paragraph in which we'll add **bold text**, italicized text, and code into the middle of a sentence

Top Level header

Second Level Header

Here is a normal paragraph

- · List item 1
- · List item 2
- List item 3

block of code across multiple lines

Here is a block quote

Module 3 exercise-1

Use Markdown in Slack!

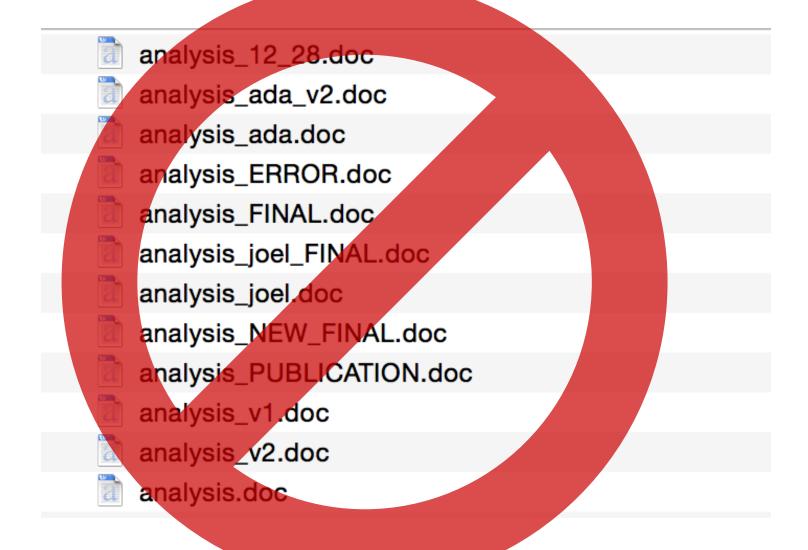


We expect questions to be clearly formatted with

```
code blocks

or even `inline code` when appropriate!
```

Version Control





Version Control

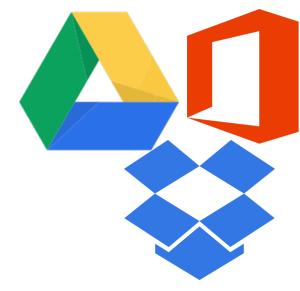


**A version control system (VCS) is a tool for managing a collection of program code that provides you with three important capabilities: reversibility, concurrency, and annotation.

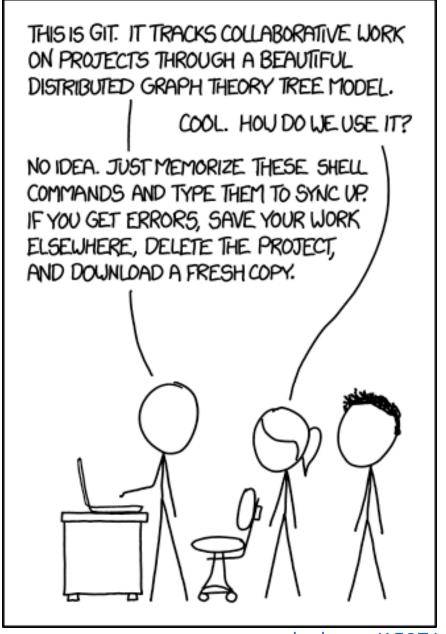
— Eric Raymond



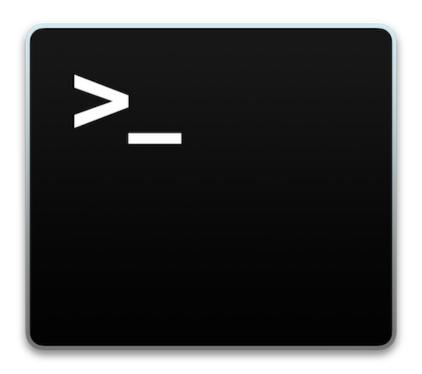
VS.



- Line-by-line change tracking
- Simultaneous, off-line editing
- Detailed history and "undo" capabilities



xkcd.com/1597/



Install git

```
http://git-scm.com/downloads
(see module 1)
```

Configure git

```
#do this just once per machine! email you signed up for GitHub with git config --global user.email "your-email-address" git config --global user.name "your-full-name"
```

```
git_practice — bash — 70×20
                                  bash
Last login: Tue Mar 29 20:23:27 on ttys003
is-joelrossm13x:∼ joelross$ cd Desktop/
is-joelrossm13x:Desktop joelross$ mkdir git_practice
is-joelrossm13x:Desktop joelross$ cd git_practice/
is-joelrossm13x:git_practice joelross$
```

Repository

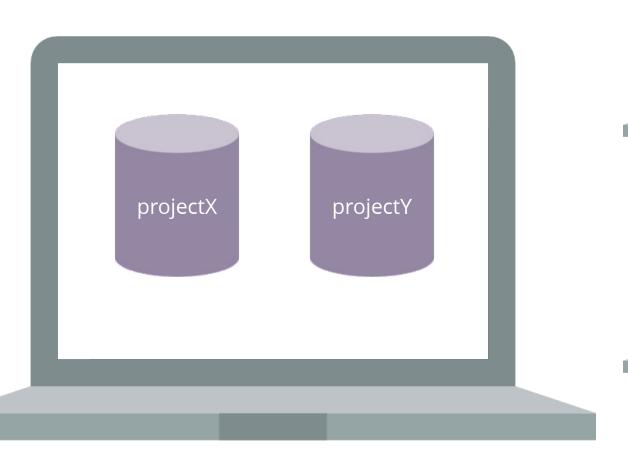
(or "repo")

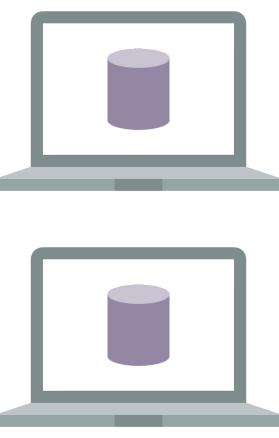


run IN directory of project
git init

Repository

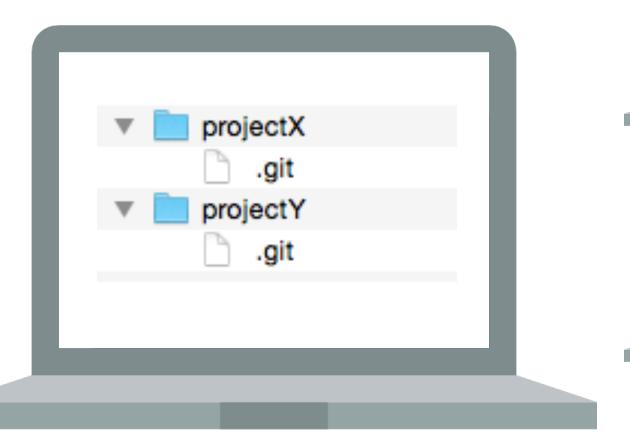
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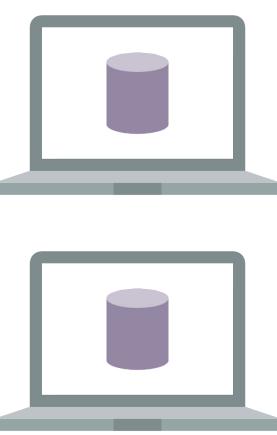




Repository

(or "repo")







DO NOT PUT ONE REPOINSIDE OF ANOTHER!

Git Commands

git init

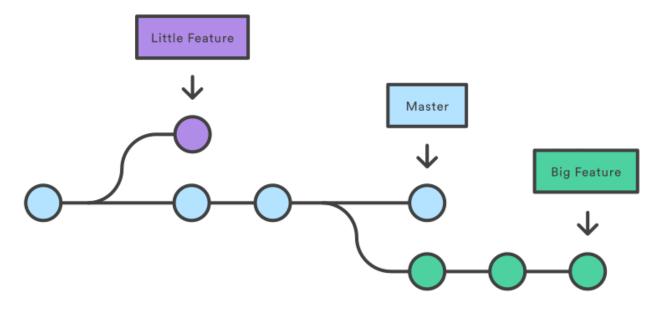
Create new repo in folder

git status

Check status of repo

Branches

Branches allow for **non-linear development** and for naming different versions of code in the same repo.



more on this later in the quarter!

Make Some Changes!

Create a new file places.md inside the repo directory.

This document should include a Markdown-formatted list of 3 places you would like to visit.

How do we "save" our changes?

The Staging Area

Put changes in temporary storage before committing.

git add file

Add file to staging area

git add .

Add everything in directory



Git Commands

git init

Create new repo in folder

git status

Check status of repo

git add file

Add file to staging area

Committing Changes

Store current snapshot of files in repository!

```
git commit -m "message"
```

Commit changes

If you forget the -m option, use :q (colon then q) to quit *vi*

Commit Message

Etiquettechange the commit is making

- Use **imperative** mood ("Add feature", not "added feature")
 - "If applied, this commit will {your subject line}"
- 50 character limit for first line
 - Can add more details after a blank line

Be Informative!

	COMMENT	DATE
Q	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
φ	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
φ	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
φ	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
Q_	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
ÌÒ	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
Ιþ	ARAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
4	ADKFJ5LKDFJ5DKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
φ	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
þ	HAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

xkcd.com/1296/

Git Commands

git initGreate new repo in foldergit statusGheck status of repo

git add file

Add file to staging area

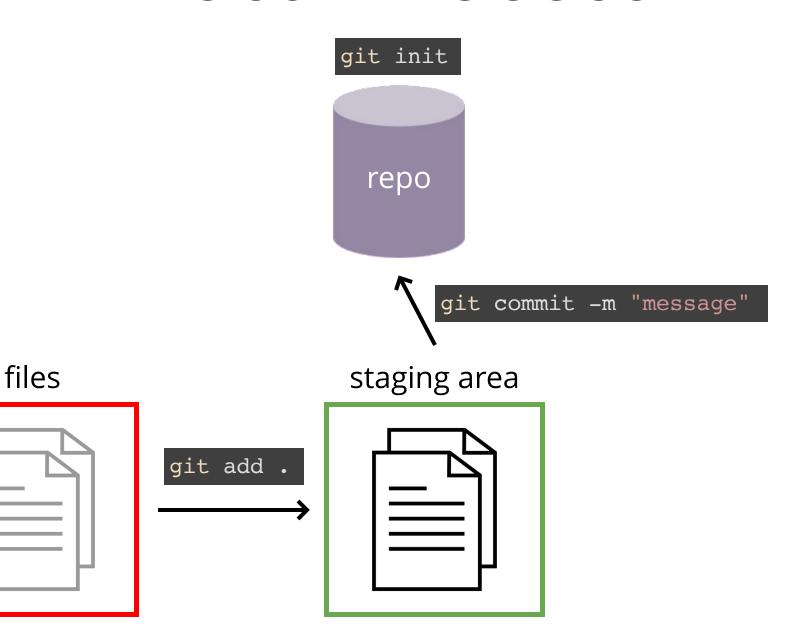
git commit -m "message"

Commit changes

git log [--oneline]

View commit history

Local Process



Practice!

1. **Edit** your document to include a second list with 2 places you've already visited.

2. Add the changes to the staging area.

3. Commit the changes to the repository.









as



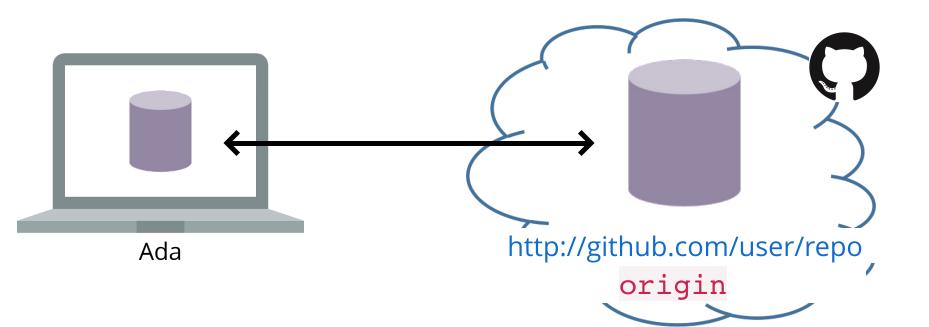
is to



Remotes

A **remote** is a repository *on another machine* that a repository can upload and download code from.

Git gives each remote a name (an "alias") to easily refer to it. By convention, the "primary" remote (where you cloned from) is named origin



Forking

Forking creates a **copy** of a repo **on GitHub's computers**.

Forking

https://github.com/joelwross/github_practice



Git Commands II

git clone url

Copy repo to local machine

Only need to do this once per machine!

Ch-ch-changes

1. Edit the README to include your name

2. Add the changes to the staging area.

3. Commit the changes to the repository.

Push to GitHub

Upload commits to the GitHub cloud repo.

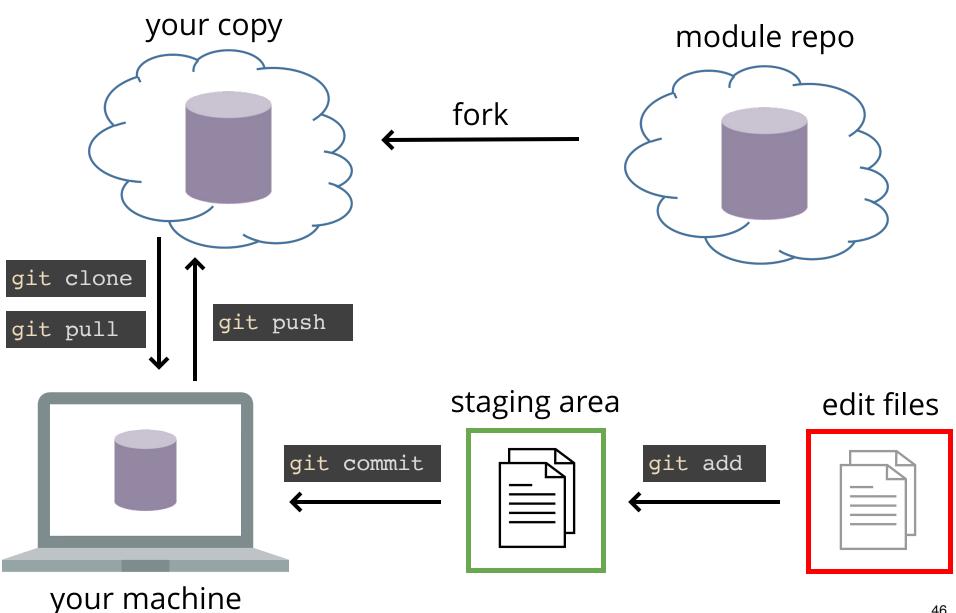
git push origin master

Upload to the origin remote, master branch

Git Commands II

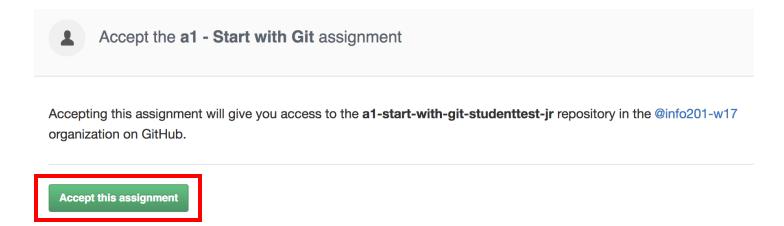
git clone url Copy repo to local machine git push [origin master] Upload commits git pull Downloads and merges commits

Using GitHub



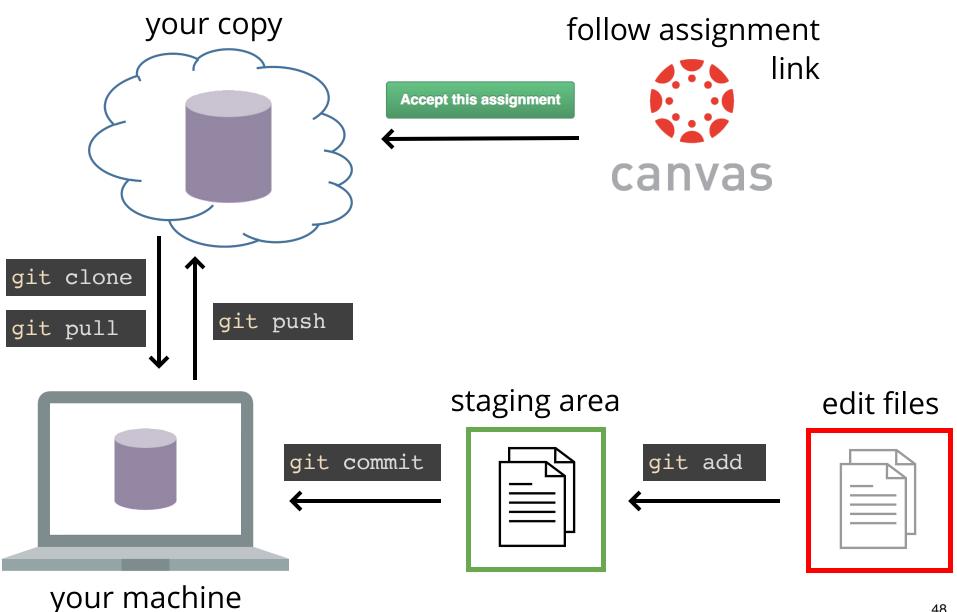
GitHub Classroom

Assignments use a tool called GitHub Classroom to automatically create *private* repos for your homework.



DO NOT FORK ASSIGNMENT REPOS

Using GitHub (Assignments)



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Questions on Git?

Version Control

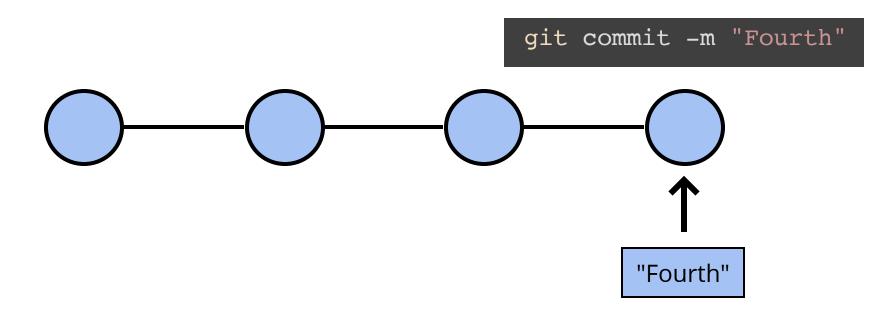


— Eric Raymond

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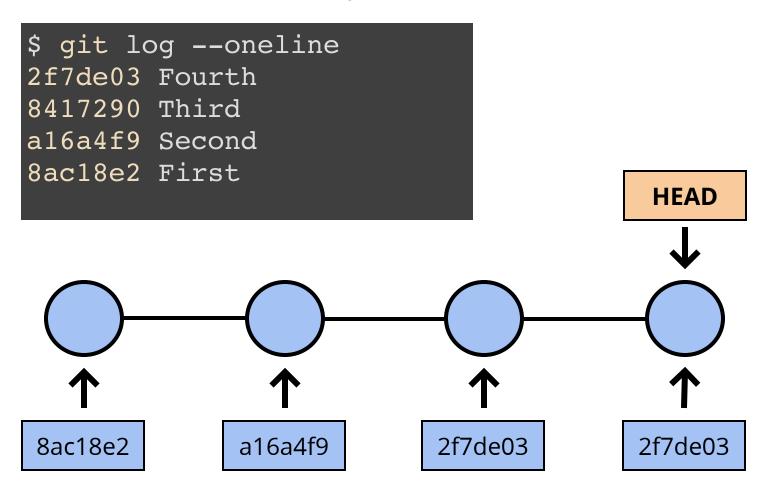
Commit History

Git stores the **sequence** of commits that have been made.



Commit IDs

Each commit has a unique **commit id** that refers to it



Undoing Things

```
git checkout [commit] [file]
```

Replace file with version from previous commit

```
git revert [commit]
```

Change files to undo commit and remove the changes it made (adding a new commit, preserving history)

What we did...

- Practiced with the command-line and markdown
- Saved file versions with git
- Push data to GitHub

Action Items!

- Be comfortable with module 4
- Assignment 1 due Tues night start it now!

Tuesday: starting with Python! (pre-read: **module 5 & 6**)