

---

# Git Revision Control

Raymond E. Marcil  
<marcilr@gmail.com>

Revision 62 (November 13, 2015)

## Abstract

Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It out-classes SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Git - <https://git-scm.com/>

# Contents

<b>Contents</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>List of Definitions and Abbreviations</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Command Reference</b>	<b>6</b>
Clone . . . . .	6
Examples . . . . .	6
Remotes . . . . .	7
<b>The SSH Protocol</b>	<b>8</b>
The Pros . . . . .	8
The Cons . . . . .	8
<b>Branching &amp; Tagging</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Project Host</b>	<b>10</b>
Bitbucket vs. GitHub . . . . .	10
<b>Repo</b>	<b>11</b>
Manifest . . . . .	11
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>12</b>

List of Figures

List of Tables

1    Commands . . . . . 6

## List of Definitions and Abbreviations

- **Branch** - [FIXME: Need data]
- **Git** - Quoting Linus: “I’m an egotistical bastard, and I name all my projects after myself. First ‘Linux’, now ‘Git’”.  
(‘git’ is British slang for “pig headed, think they are always correct, argumentative”).<sup>2</sup>
- **Tag** - [FIXME: Need data]

---

<sup>2</sup>Git FAQ

[https://git.wiki.kernel.org/index.php/GitFaq#Why\\_the\\_.27Git.27\\_name.3F](https://git.wiki.kernel.org/index.php/GitFaq#Why_the_.27Git.27_name.3F)

# Introduction

Git is a distributed revision control system with an emphasis on speed,<sup>3</sup> data integrity,<sup>4</sup> and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.<sup>5</sup> Git was initially designed and developed by Linus Torvalds for Linux kernel development in 2005, and has since become one of the most widely adopted version control systems for software development.<sup>6</sup>

As with most other distributed revision control systems, and unlike most clientserver systems, every Git working directory is a full-fledged repository with complete history and full version-tracking capabilities, independent of network access or a central server.<sup>7</sup> Like the Linux kernel, Git is free software distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> Torvalds, Linus (2005-04-07). “Re: Kernel SCM saga...” linux-kernel (Mailing list). “So I’m writing some scripts to try to track things a whole lot faster.”

<sup>4</sup> Torvalds, Linus (2007-06-10). “Re: fatal: serious inflate inconsistency”. git (Mailing list). A brief description of Git’s data integrity design goals.

<sup>5</sup>Linus Torvalds (2007-05-03). [Google tech talk: Linus Torvalds on git](#). Event occurs at 02:30. Retrieved 2007-05-16.

<sup>6</sup> “[Eclipse Community Survey 2014 results — Ian Skerrett](#)”. ianskerrett.wordpress.com. 2014-06-23. Retrieved 2014-06-23.

<sup>7</sup>Chacon, Scott (24 December 2014). [Pro Git](#) (2nd ed.). New York, NY: Apress. pp. 2930. ISBN 978-1484200773.

<sup>8</sup>Git (software), From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git\\_\(software\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git_(software))

# Command Reference

Command	Description
Clone	Get a complete copy of a repository.

Table 1: Commands

## Clone

To grab a complete copy of another user’s repository, use `git clone` like this:

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

When you run `git clone`, the following actions occur:

- > A new folder called `repo` is made
- > It is initialized as a Git repository
- > A remote named `origin` is created, pointing to the URL you cloned from
- > All of the repository’s files and commits are downloaded there
- > The default branch (usually called `master`) is checked out

For every branch `foo` in the remote repository, a corresponding remote-tracking branch `refs/remotes/origin/foo` is created in your local repository. You can usually abbreviate such remote-tracking branch names to `origin/foo`.<sup>9</sup>

## Examples

To clone repository named `git` from GitHub to local `covellite` workstation:

```
covellite:~$ git clone https://github.com/marcilr/git.git
Cloning into 'git'...
warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository.
Checking connectivity... done.
covellite:~$
```

---

<sup>9</sup>Fetching a remote, `git clone`, `git fetch`, `git merge`, `git pull`, <https://help.github.com/articles/fetching-a-remote/>

To clone a Git repository over SSH, you can specify `ssh://` URL like this:

```
$ git clone ssh://user@server/project.git
```

Or you can use the shorter scp-like syntax for the SSH protocol:

```
$ git clone user@server:project.git
```

You can also not specify a user, and Git assumes the user you're currently logged in as.<sup>[10](#)</sup>

[FIXME: Need more commands here.]

## Remotes

---

<sup>10</sup> Git on the Server - The Protocols, The SSH Protocol,  
<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-on-the-Server-The-Protocols>

# The SSH Protocol

A common transport protocol for Git when self-hosting is over SSH. This is because SSH access to servers is already set up in most places and if it isn't, it's easy to do. SSH is also an authenticated network protocol; and because it's ubiquitous, it's generally easy to set up and use.

To clone a Git repository over SSH, you can specify `ssh://` URL like this:

```
$ git clone ssh://user@server/project.git
```

Or you can use the shorter scp-like syntax for the SSH protocol:

```
$ git clone user@server:project.git
```

You can also not specify a user, and Git assumes the user you're currently logged in as.

## The Pros

The pros of using SSH are many. First, SSH is relatively easy to set up. SSH daemons are commonplace, many network admins have experience with them, and many OS distributions are set up with them or have tools to manage them. Next, access over SSH is secure: all data transfer is encrypted and authenticated. Last, like the HTTP/S, Git and Local protocols, SSH is efficient, making the data as compact as possible before transferring it.

## The Cons

The negative aspect of SSH is that you can't serve anonymous access of your repository over it. People must have access to your machine over SSH to access it, even in a read-only capacity, which doesn't make SSH access conducive to open source projects. If you're using it only within your corporate network, SSH may be the only protocol you need to deal with. If you want to allow anonymous read-only access to your projects and also want to use SSH, you'll have to set up SSH for you to push over but something else for others to fetch over.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.



# Branching & Tagging

In short: Best practice is branch out, merge often and keep always in sync.

There are pretty clear conventions about keeping your code in a separate branches from master branch:

1. You are about to make an implementation of major or disruptive change
2. You are about to make some changes that might not be used
3. You want to experiment on something that you are not sure it will work
4. When you are told to branch out, others might have something they need to do in master

Rule of thumb is after branching out, you should keep in sync with the master branch. Because eventually you need to merge it back to master. In order to avoid a huge complicated mess of conflicts when merging back, you should commit often, merge often.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup>Git branching and tagging best practices  
<http://programmers.stackexchange.com/questions/165725/git-branching-and-tagging-best-practices>

## Project Host

Bitbucket vs. GitHub

## Repo

“Repo is a repository management tool that we built on top of Git. Repo unifies the many Git repositories when necessary, does the uploads to a revision control system, and automates parts of the development workflow. Repo is not meant to replace Git, only to make it easier to work with Git in the context of Android. The `repo` command is an executable Python script that you can put anywhere in your path. In working with source files, you will use Repo for across-network operations. For example, with a single Repo command you can download files from multiple repositories into your local working directory.”<sup>13</sup>

[FIXME: The above repo quote has been heavily modified. Need to rewrite with original verbage.]

## Manifest

The repo keeps a manifest, “within the hidden directory named ‘.repo’,” in “a git project named ‘manifests’ which usually contains a file named ‘default.xml’”. This file contains information about all the projects and where their associated git repositories are located. This file is also versioned thus when you use the ‘`repo init -b XYZ`’ command it will be reverted and you can back to older branches that may have added/removed git projects compared to the head.”<sup>14</sup>

The `default.xml` file is symlinked to `.repo/manifest.xml` and is created when the repo was initialized using:

```
repo init -u <manifest path>
```

---

<sup>13</sup>Developing – <http://source.android.com/source/developing.html>

<sup>14</sup>How does the Android repo manifest repository work?  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/6149725/how-does-the-android-repo-manifest-repository-work>

# Appendix

A successful Git branching model

by Vincent Driessen on Tuesday, January 05, 2010

Fine branching diagram here.

<http://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/>

Bitbucket vs. GitHub: Which project host has the most?

The right choice boils down to a number of factors – you might even consider using both

<http://www.infoworld.com/article/2611771/application-development/application-development-bitbucket-vs-github-which-project-host-has-the-most->

Developing

Has Repo and Gerrit details with syntax and examples.

<http://source.android.com/source/developing.html>

Fetching a remote

```
> git clone
```

```
> git fetch
```

```
> git merge
```

```
> git pull
```

<https://help.github.com/articles/fetching-a-remote/>

Git

<https://git-scm.com/>

Git (software)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git\\_\(software\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git_(software))

Git About

<https://git-scm.com/about>

Git branching and tagging best practices

Excellent details and semantics.

<http://programmers.stackexchange.com/questions/165725/git-branching-and-tagging-best-practices>

Git FAQ

<https://git.wiki.kernel.org/index.php/GitFaq>

Git on the Server - The Protocols, The SSH Protocol

The Git Book

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-on-the-Server-The-Protocols>

Git (software)  
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git\\_\(software\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git_(software))

Git repositories on Gerrit  
<https://gerrit.googlesource.com/>

GitHub  
Project host  
<https://github.com/>

How does the Android repo manifest repository work?  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/6149725/how-does-the-android-repo-manifest-repository-work>

Installing Repo  
<http://source.android.com/source/downloading.html#installing-repo>

Manifest Format for repo  
<https://gerrit.googlesource.com/git-repo/+/-/master/docs/manifest-format.txt>

Pro Git (the git book)  
Available as [pdf](#), [epub](#), [mobi](#), and [html](#).  
<http://git-scm.com/book/en/v2>

Re: repo + private repositories in github  
Details on manifest for google repo use.  
<https://groups.google.com/forum/embed/?#!topic/repo-discuss/kCXO-NdFvj4>

Repo Command Reference  
Using Repo and Git - very useful details here.  
<http://source.android.com/source/using-repo.html>

repo - The multiple repository tool  
<https://code.google.com/p/git-repo/>

Set Up Git  
>Creating a repository  
>Forking a repository  
>Being social  
<https://help.github.com/articles/set-up-git/>