

git

What is Git?

(1) An unpleasant or contemptible person. Often incompetent, annoying, senile, elderly or childish in character.



(2) A modern distributed version control system with an emphasis on speed and data integrity.



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(1) An unpleasant or contemptible person. Often incompetent, annoying, senile, elderly or childish in character.



(2) A modern distributed version control system with an emphasis on speed and data integrity.



Version Control

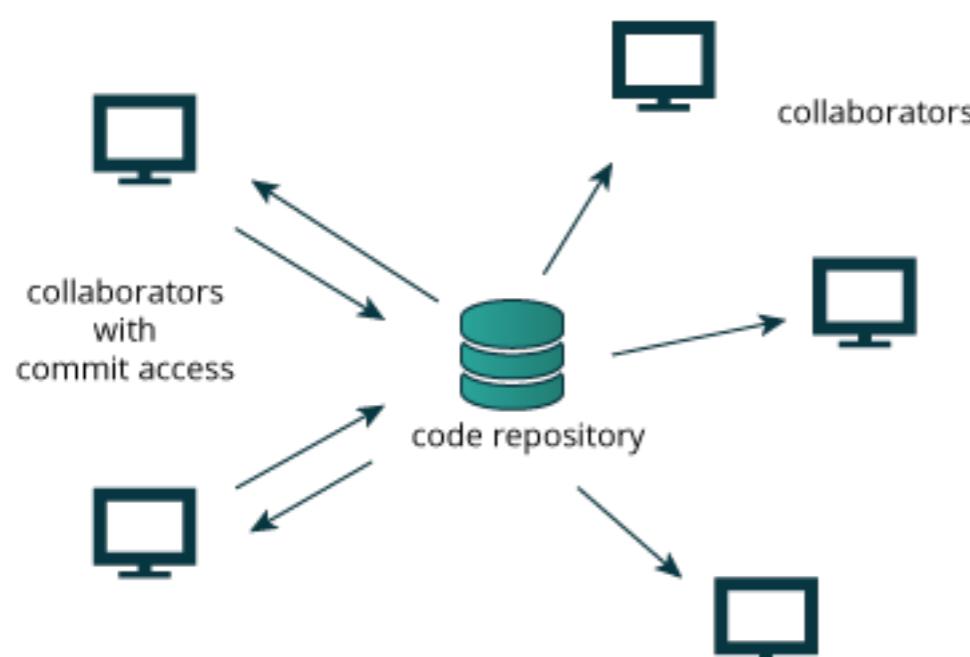
Version control systems (VCS) record changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.

Client-server	Free/open-source	CVS (1986, 1990 in C) · CVSNT (1998) · QVCS Enterprise (1998) · Subversion (2000)
	Proprietary	Software Change Manager (1970s) · Panvalet (1970s) · Endevor (1980s) · Dimensions CM (1980s) · DSEE (1984) · Synergy (1990) · ClearCase (1992) · CMVC (1994) · Visual SourceSafe (1994) · Perforce (1995) · StarTeam (1995) · Integrity (2001) · Surround SCM (2002) · AccuRev SCM (2002) · SourceAnywhere (2003) · Vault (2003) · Team Foundation Server (2005) · Team Concert (2008)
Distributed	Free/open-source	GNU arch (2001) · Darcs (2002) · DCVS (2002) · ArX (2003) · Monotone (2003) · SVK (2003) · Codeville (2005) · Bazaar (2005) · Git (2005) · Mercurial (2005) · Fossil (2007) · Veracity (2010)
	Proprietary	TeamWare (1990s?) · Code Co-op (1997) · BitKeeper (1998) · Plastic SCM (2006)

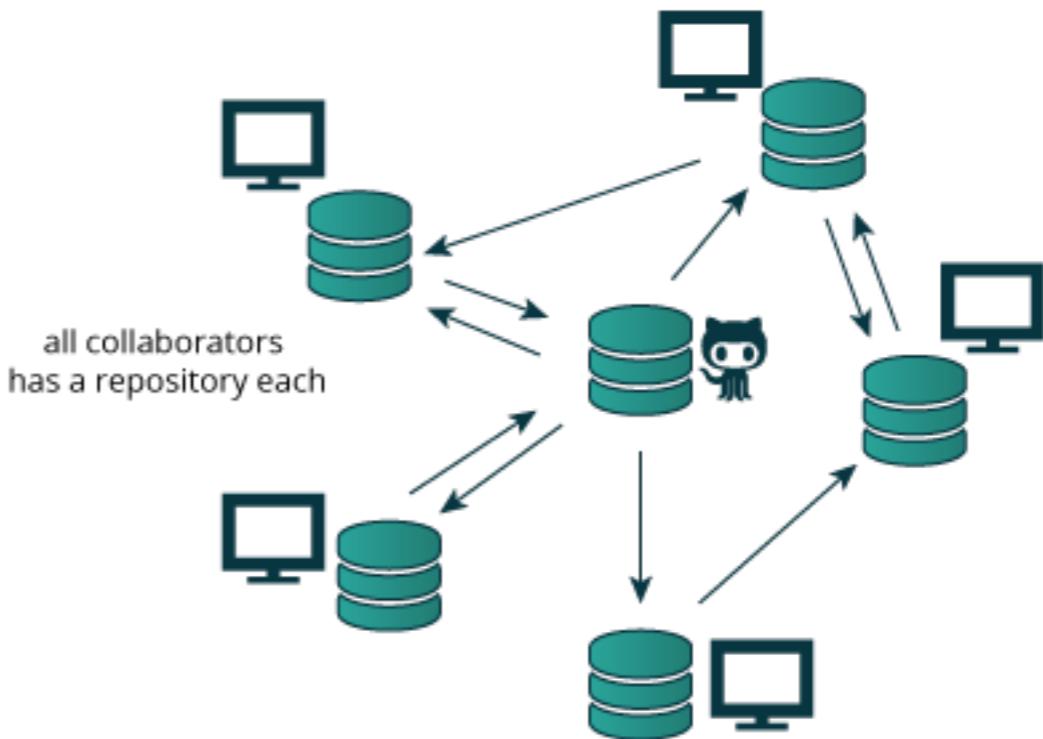
There are many VCS available, see:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revision_control

Client-Server vs Distributed VCS



Client-server approach



Distributed approach

Distributed version control systems (DCVS) allows multiple people to work on a given project without requiring them to share a common network.

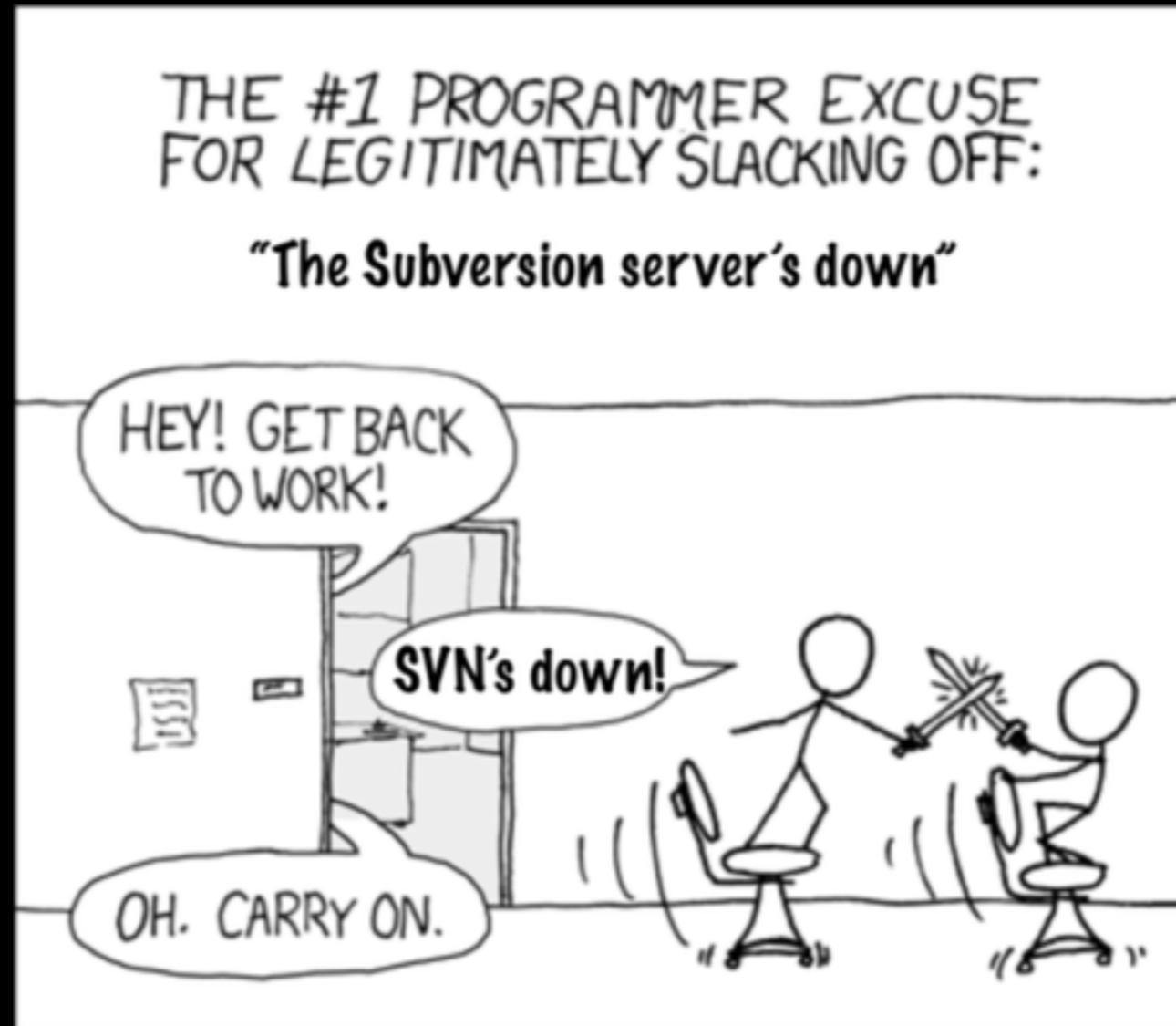
THE #1 PROGRAMMER EXCUSE
FOR LEGITIMATELY SLACKING OFF:

"The Subversion server's down"



<http://tinyurl.com/distributed-advantages>

Git is now the most popular free VCS!



- Speed
- Backups
- Off-line access
- Small footprint
- Simplicity*
- Social coding

<http://tinyurl.com/distributed-advantages>

Where did Git come from?

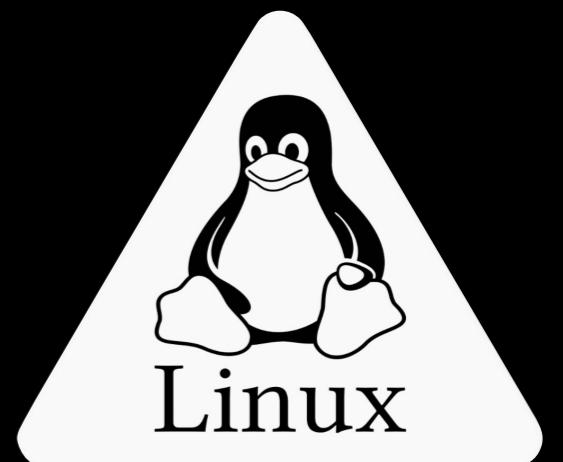
Written initially by Linus Torvalds to support Linux kernel and OS development.



Meant to be distributed, fast and more natural.

Capable of handling large projects.

Now the most popular free VCS!



Why use Git?

Q. Would you write your Lab book in pencil, then erase and overwrite it every day with new content?

Q. Would you write your lab book in pencil, then erase and overwrite it every day with new content?

Version control is the lab notebook of the digital world: it's what professionals use to keep track of what they've done and to collaborate with others.

Why use Git?

- Provides ‘**snapshots**’ of your project during development and provides a full record of project **history**.
- Allows you to easily **reproduce** and **rollback** to past versions of analysis and compare differences. (N.B. Helps fix software regression bugs!)
- Keeps **track of changes** to code you use from others such as fixed bugs & new features
- Provides a mechanism for sharing, updating and collaborating (like a social network)
- Helps keep your work and software organized and available

Obtaining Git

Note: You might already have git installed
To check open the “Terminal” tab in RStudio and type:

- 1 `which git`
- 2 `git --version`

Obtaining Git

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- 1 **which git**
- 2 **git --version**

Installing Git

Windows

Follow the GitBash instructions here:

https://bioboot.github.io/bimm143_S19/setup/

Mac & Linux

Download git directly from here:

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

Configuring Git

Configuring Git

(RStudio Terminal Tab)
(...or *RStudio > Tools > Shell*)

First tell Git who you are

```
> git config --global user.name "Barry Grant"  
> git config --global user.email "bjgrant@ucsd.edu"
```

Using Git

Using Git

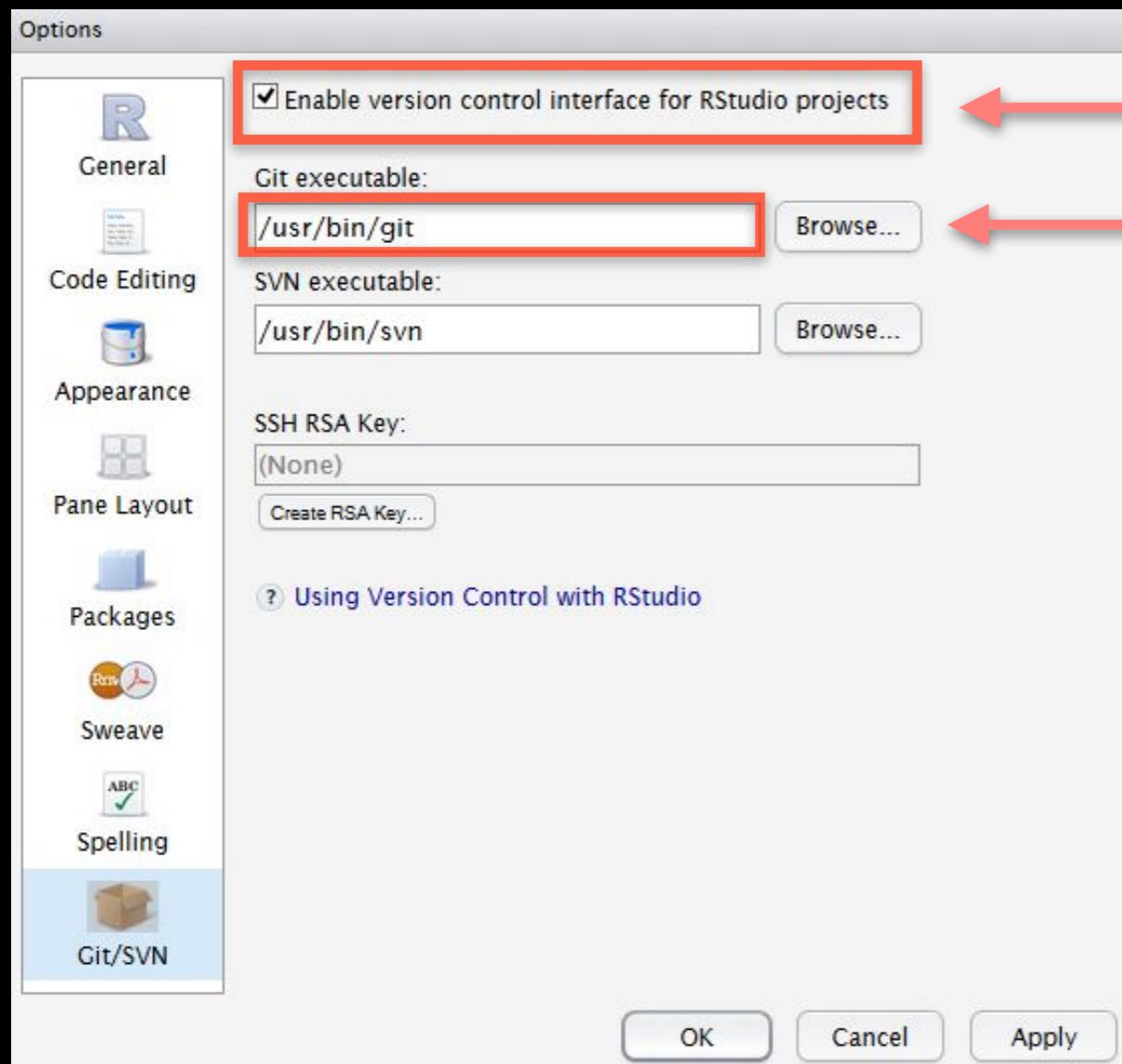
1. Initiate a Git repository.
2. Edit content (i.e. change some files).
3. Store a 'snapshot' of the current file state.*

Do it Yourself!

For Mac & Linux

(PC on next slide)

Go to: RStudio > Tools > Global Options > Git/SVN



- 1 *Make sure this is **ticked**!*
- 2 *Make sure this is **correct**!*

Check in your RStudio “Terminal” tab:

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a blue border around the terminal window. The terminal tab is active, displaying the following text:

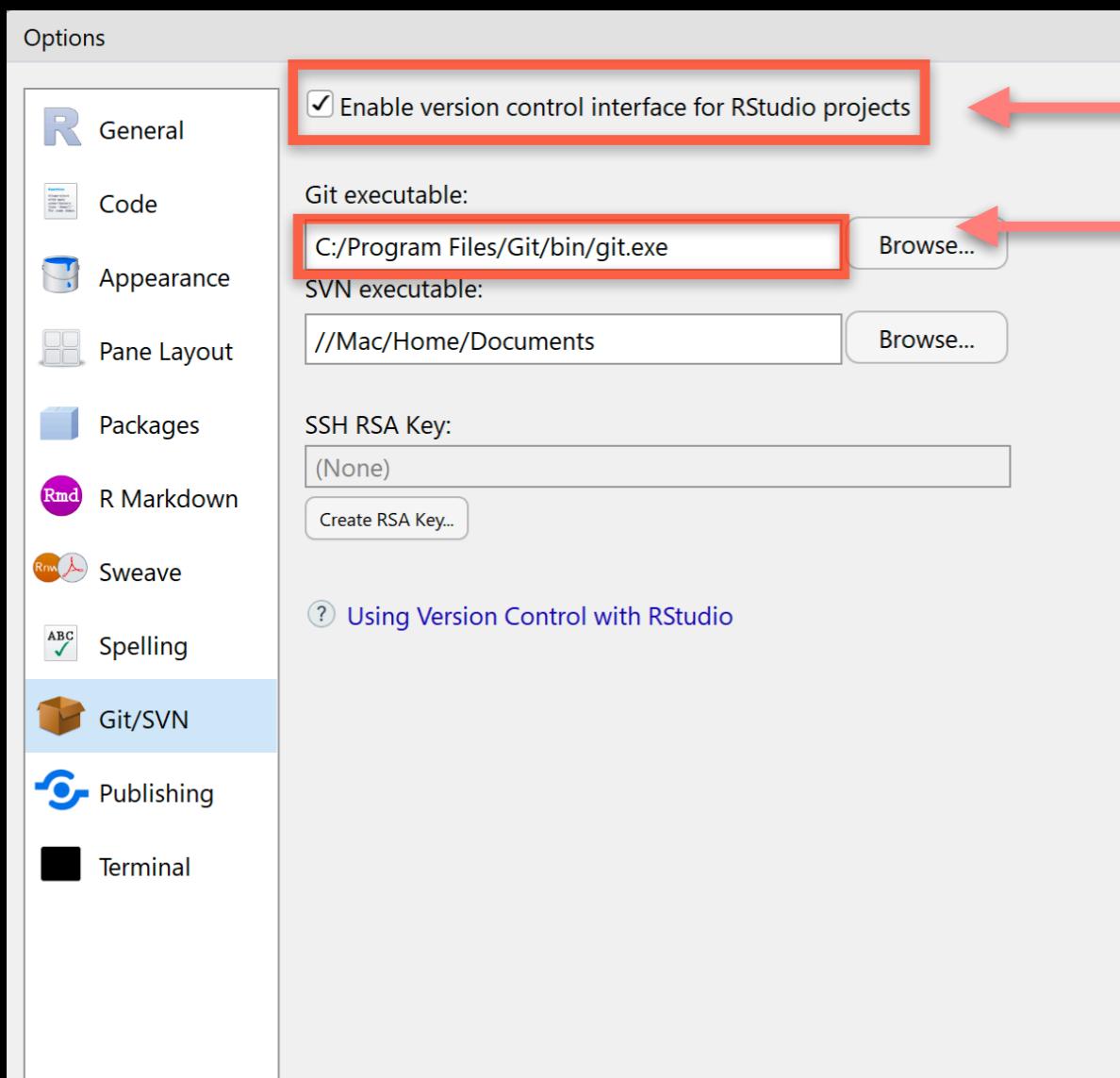
```
Console Terminal x R Markdown x
← → Terminal 1 another
blitz:another> which git
/usr/local/bin/git
blitz:another>
```

A red arrow points from the text 'git' in the terminal output towards the 'Git executable' field in the Global Options dialog above.

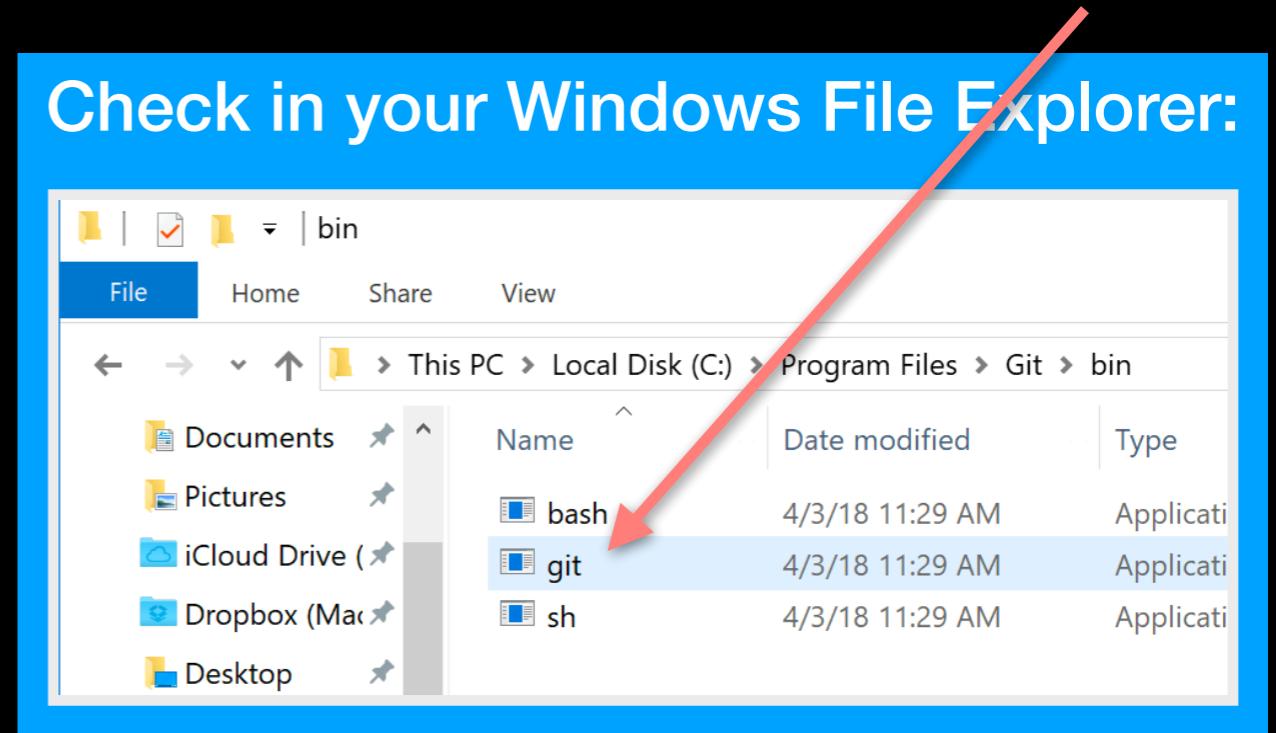
Do it Yourself!

On a PC!

Go to: RStudio > Tools > Global Options > Git/SVN



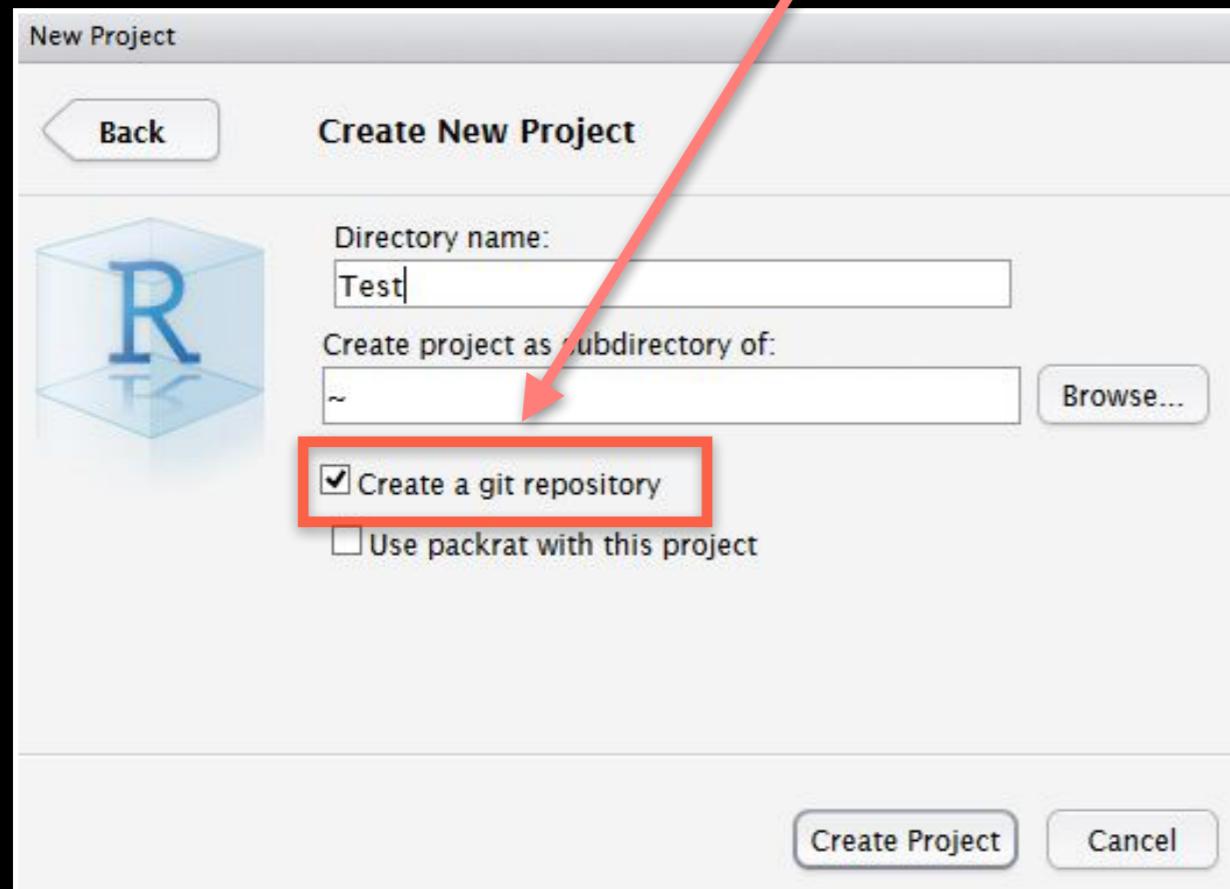
- 1 *Make sure this is **ticked**!*
- 2 This is the PATH for **PC**!



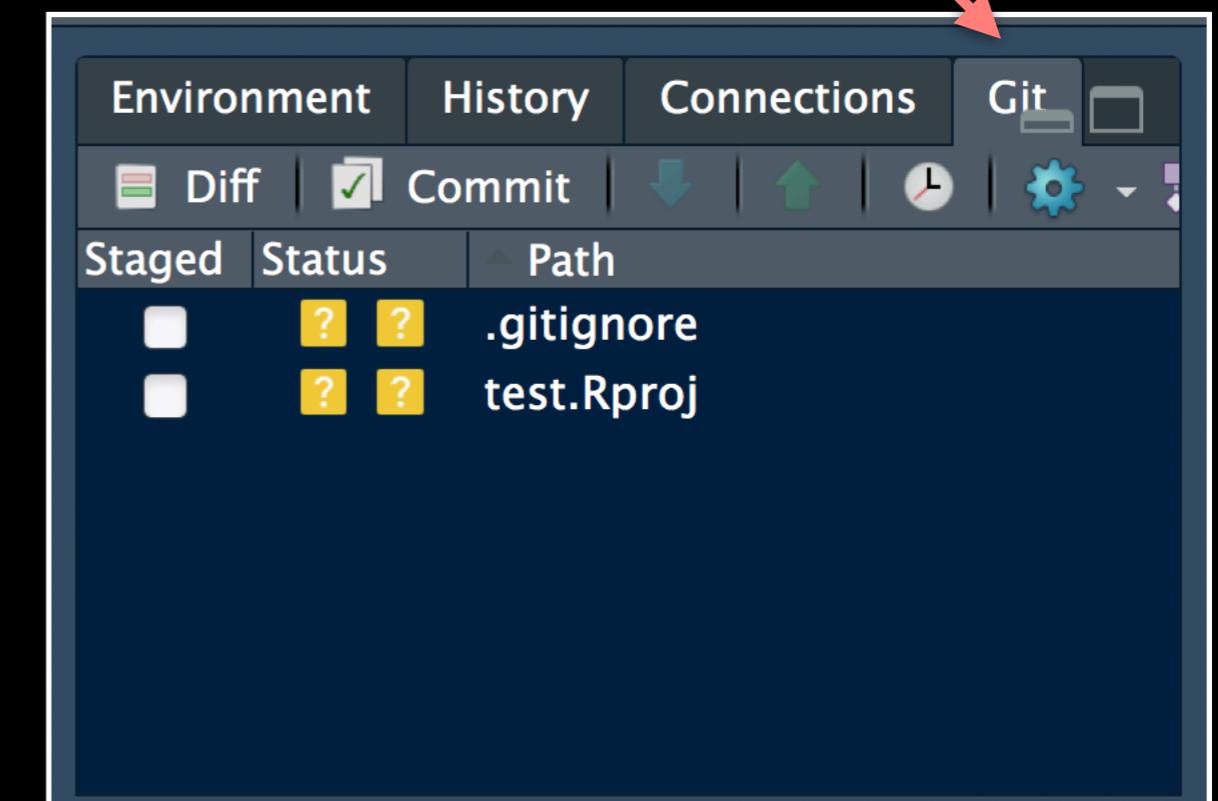
Do it Yourself!

Create a new RStudio project

1 New option to create a Git repository...



2 New Git tab...



Check if new Git options appear in RStudio?

GitHub & Bitbucket

GitHub and **Bitbucket** are two popular hosting services for Git repositories. These services allow you to share your projects and collaborate with others using both '**public**' and '**private**' repositories*.

The screenshot shows the GitHub homepage. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', and 'Gist'. Below the search bar is the 'GitHub Bootcamp' tutorial, which consists of four cards: 'Set up Git', 'Create repositories', 'Fork repositories', and 'Work together'. Underneath the tutorial, there's a section for 'bioboot' with a recent broadcast from 'remills' pushed to 'gh-pages' at 'bioboot/web-2015'. The broadcast details include a merge commit 'a0b72d1' and an update message. At the bottom of the page, there's a 'Welcome to GitHub! What's next?' section with links to 'Create a repository', 'Tell us about yourself', 'Browse interesting repositories', and 'Follow @github on Twitter'. A note at the very bottom encourages users to 'Edit your feed by updating the users you follow and repositories you watch'.

<https://github.com>

The screenshot shows the Bitbucket dashboard. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Dashboard', 'Teams', 'Repositories', 'Snippets', and 'Create'. Below the navigation is a 'Find a repository...' search bar. The main area is titled 'Dashboard' and includes tabs for 'Overview', 'Pull requests', 'Issues 2', and 'Snippets'. There are filters for 'All', 'Watching', 'Mine', and 'Teams'. A 'Find repositories' search bar is also present. The dashboard lists several repositories: 'Grantlab / bio3d' (updated an hour ago), 'larsss / cheminf' (updated 2015-05-20), 'Grantlab / bio3d' (updated 2012-11-14), and 'bjgrant / test'. On the right side, there's a 'New to Git?' section with a link to 'Learn more'. At the bottom, there's a list of recent commits: 'Memory problem while performing anal...' by 'Issue #276' commented on in 'Grantlab/bio3d' by 'Barry Grant' an hour ago, and '3 commits' by 'Pushed to Grantlab/bio3d' with three detailed commit messages: 'Merge branch 'master' into feature...', 'Merge branch 'feature_aanma' of ...', and 'Merge branch 'master' into feature...'. A note at the bottom right says 'Xin-Qiu Yao · 2 hours ago'.

<https://bitbucket.org>

Nikkei
17893.73 0.49% Hang Seng
21404.96 0.72% U.S. 10 Yr
-0/32 Yield 2.074% Crude Oil
39.17 -0.36% Yen
119.16 0.26%

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TECH

GitHub Raises \$250 Million at \$2 Billion Valuation

Capital raise puts company's total funding at \$350 million




Analytics
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Read the MIT Sloan report

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Microsoft buys Github code-sharing site for \$7.5bn

 **Dave Lee**
North America technology reporter

4 June 2018 | 

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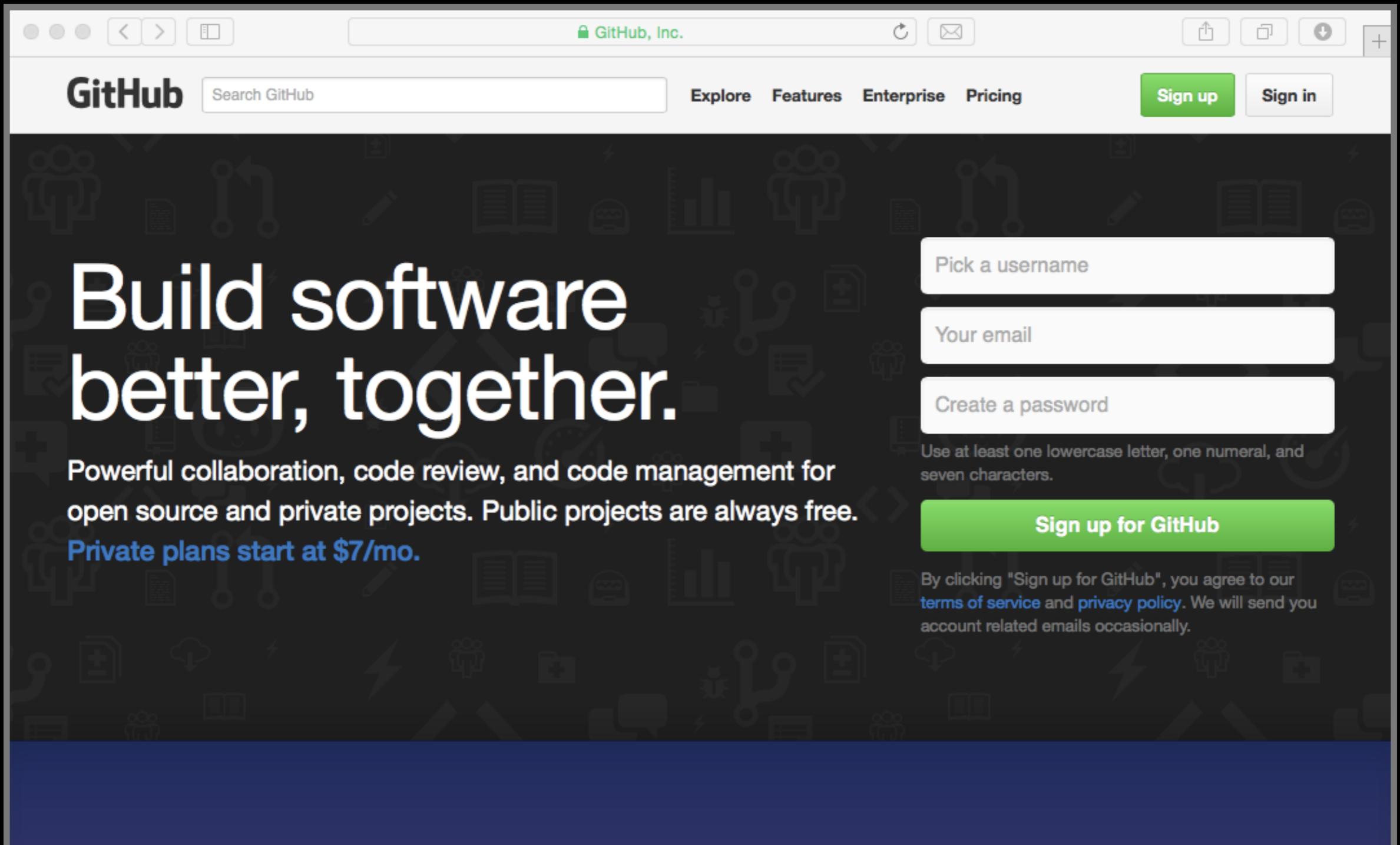
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What is the big deal?

- At the simplest level GitHub and Bitbucket offer **backup** of your projects history and a centralized mechanism for **sharing** with others by putting **your Git repo online**.
 - GitHub in particular is often referred to as the “nerds FaceBook and LinkedIn combined”.
- At their core both services **offer a new paradigm for open collaborative project development**, particularly for software.
 - In essence they allow anybody to contribute to any public project and get acknowledgment.

First sign up for a GitHub account

<https://github.com>



The screenshot shows the GitHub sign-up page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Explore, Features, Enterprise, Pricing, Sign up (which is highlighted in green), and Sign in. Below the navigation, a large banner features the text "Build software better, together." in white. To the right of the banner, there are three input fields: "Pick a username", "Your email", and "Create a password". Below these fields, a note says "Use at least one lowercase letter, one numeral, and seven characters." A large green "Sign up for GitHub" button is positioned below the password field. At the bottom of the page, a small note states: "By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [terms of service](#) and [privacy policy](#). We will send you account related emails occasionally."

GitHub Search GitHub

Explore Features Enterprise Pricing

Sign up **Sign in**

Build software better, together.

Powerful collaboration, code review, and code management for open source and private projects. Public projects are always free.

Private plans start at \$7/mo.

Pick a username

Your email

Create a password

Use at least one lowercase letter, one numeral, and seven characters.

Sign up for GitHub

By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [terms of service](#) and [privacy policy](#). We will send you account related emails occasionally.

Pick the FREE plan!

The screenshot shows the GitHub setup process. At the top, there are three steps: 'Completed' (Set up a personal account), 'Step 2: Choose your plan' (highlighted in blue), and 'Step 3: Go to your dashboard'. The 'Choose your personal plan' section lists five plans: Large (\$50/month, 50 repos), Medium (\$22/month, 20 repos), Small (\$12/month, 10 repos), Micro (\$7/month, 5 repos), and Free (\$0/month, 0 repos). The 'Free' plan has a red circle around its 'Chosen' button. To the right, a box titled 'Each plan includes:' lists: Unlimited collaborators, Unlimited public repositories, Free setup, HTTPS Protection, Email support, and Wikis, Issues, Pages, & more. A note at the bottom states: 'Charges to your account will be made in US Dollars. Converted prices are provided as a convenience and are only an estimate based on current exchange rates. Local prices will change as the exchange rate fluctuates.' It also says: 'Don't worry, you can cancel or upgrade at any time.'

GitHub, Inc.

Search GitHub

Pull requests Issues Gist

Welcome to GitHub

You've taken your first step into a larger world, @biobootStudent.

Completed
Set up a personal account

Step 2:
Choose your plan

Step 3:
Go to your dashboard

Choose your personal plan

Plan	Cost	Private repositories	Action
Large	\$50/month	50	Choose
Medium	\$22/month	20	Choose
Small	\$12/month	10	Choose
Micro	\$7/month	5	Choose
Free	\$0/month	0	Chosen

Each plan includes:

- Unlimited collaborators
- Unlimited public repositories
- ✓ Free setup
- ✓ HTTPS Protection
- ✓ Email support
- ✓ Wikis, Issues, Pages, & more

Charges to your account will be made in **US Dollars**. Converted prices are provided as a convenience and are only an *estimate* based on *current* exchange rates. Local prices will change as the exchange rate fluctuates.

Don't worry, you can cancel or upgrade at any time.

Your GitHub homepage

Check your email for verification request

The screenshot shows a GitHub user profile for the account 'biobootStudent'. The profile features a green pixelated 'H' as the profile picture. The user joined on August 26, 2015, and has 0 followers, 0 starred repositories, and 0 repositories they are following. A 'Pro tip' box suggests updating the profile with name, location, and a picture. Below the profile picture is a 'Contributions' chart showing activity from September to August. The chart uses a grayscale gradient where darker shades represent more contributions. A legend indicates 'Less' (light gray) and 'More' (dark green). Text below the chart explains the contribution graph and encourages creating a first repository. A 'Read the Hello World guide' button is at the bottom.

GitHub, Inc.

Search GitHub

Pull requests Issues Gist

Edit profile

Contributions Repositories Public activity

Contributions

Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug

M W F

Summary of pull requests, issues opened, and commits. [Learn how we count contributions.](#)

Less More

This is your **contribution graph**. When you make a commit to a repository, you'll get a ■ for that day. Make more contributions and you'll get a darker green square. Over time, your chart might start looking [something like this](#).

We have a quick guide that will show you how to create your first repository. You'll also make a commit and [earn your first green square!](#)

Read the Hello World guide

Followers: 0 Starred: 0 Following: 0

Joined on Aug 26, 2015

biobootStudent

Skip the hello-world tutorial

<https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>

The screenshot shows the GitHub homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Home, GMail, GCal, WolverineAccess, 2delicious, 2CiteULike, 2Papers, UMPProxy, Gscholar, Plex It!, ToRead, SCALI, Bioinf525_Video, Bio3D, and a plus sign. Below the navigation is a search bar with the GitHub logo and the text "Search GitHub". The main header says "GitHub, Inc." with a lock icon. The top right has icons for creating a repository, creating a pull request, and a user profile. A red circle highlights the "New repository" button.

A message box says "Your email was verified." with a close button "x".

A central callout box has a dashed border and contains the text "Learn Git and GitHub without any code!" in large bold letters, followed by "Using the Hello World guide, you'll create a repository, start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request." Below this is a green button labeled "Let's get started!" with a white "X" icon.

On the left, there's a user profile for "blobootStudent" with a dropdown arrow. Below it are links: "Welcome to GitHub! What's next? (3 hours ago)", "Create a repository", "Tell us about yourself", "Browse interesting repositories", and "Follow @github on Twitter".

On the right, there's a section titled "Your repositories" with a count of 0 and a green "+ New repository" button. It says "You don't have any repositories yet! Create your first repository or learn more about Git and GitHub." Below this is a "ProTip!" box: "Feline cephalopod adhesives are great for decorating portable computation devices." At the bottom, there's a link to "Subscribe to your news feed".

Name your repo

bimm143

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new repository. At the top, there's a navigation bar with various links like Home, Gmail, Oscar, Bitbucket, GitHub, News, and several user profiles. Below the navigation is a dark header bar with the GitHub logo, a search bar containing 'Search GitHub', and navigation links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. A notification bell icon is also present.

The main content area is titled 'Create a new repository'. It includes a sub-instruction: 'A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.' Below this, there are fields for 'Owner' (set to 'bioboot') and 'Repository name' (set to 'bimm143'). The 'bimm143' field is circled in red. There's a green checkmark icon to the right of the repository name input field.

Below the repository name, there's a note: 'Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [cuddly-invention](#).'

The 'Description (optional)' field is empty and has a placeholder line.

There are two radio button options for visibility: 'Public' (selected) and 'Private'. The 'Public' option is described as 'Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.' The 'Private' option is described as 'You choose who can see and commit to this repository.'

A large red circle highlights the 'Add a README' section. It contains a checked checkbox for 'Initialize this repository with a README' and a note: 'This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.'

At the bottom, there are two dropdown menus: 'Add .gitignore: None' and 'Add a license: None'. To the right of these is a blue information icon. The bottom-most buttons are 'Create repository' (highlighted with a red oval) and 'Create'.

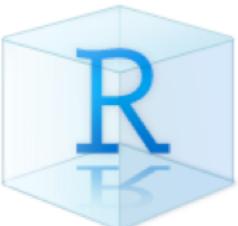
Copy the “Clone” HTTPS link

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for the user 'bioboot' with the repository name 'bimm143'. The page includes a navigation bar with links for 'This repository', 'Search', 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. Below the navigation bar, there are buttons for 'Unwatch' (with 1 watch), 'Star' (0 stars), and 'Fork' (0 forks). The main content area displays the repository details: 'Code' (1 commit), 'Issues' (0), 'Pull requests' (0), 'Projects' (0), 'Wiki', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. A note says 'No description, website, or topics provided.' with an 'Edit' button. An 'Add topics' link is also present. Below these, there are summary statistics: '1 commit', '1 branch', '0 releases', and '1 contributor'. A dropdown menu shows 'Branch: master' and a 'New pull request' button. To the right, there are buttons for 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and a green 'Clone or download' button, which is circled in red. A tooltip for 'Clone with HTTPS' provides the URL: <https://github.com/bioboot/bimm143.git>. At the bottom, there are 'Open in Desktop' and 'Download ZIP' buttons.

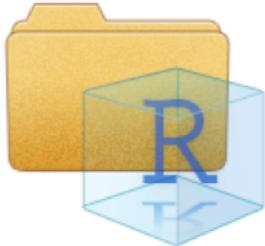
RStudio > New Project > Version Control

New Project

Create Project



New Directory
Start a project in a brand new working directory >



Existing Directory
Associate a project with an existing working directory >



Version Control
Checkout a project from a version control repository >

Cancel

RStudio > New Project > Version Control

New Project

Back

Clone Git Repository



Repository URL:
`https://github.com/bioboot/bimm143.git`

Project directory name:
`bimm143_github`

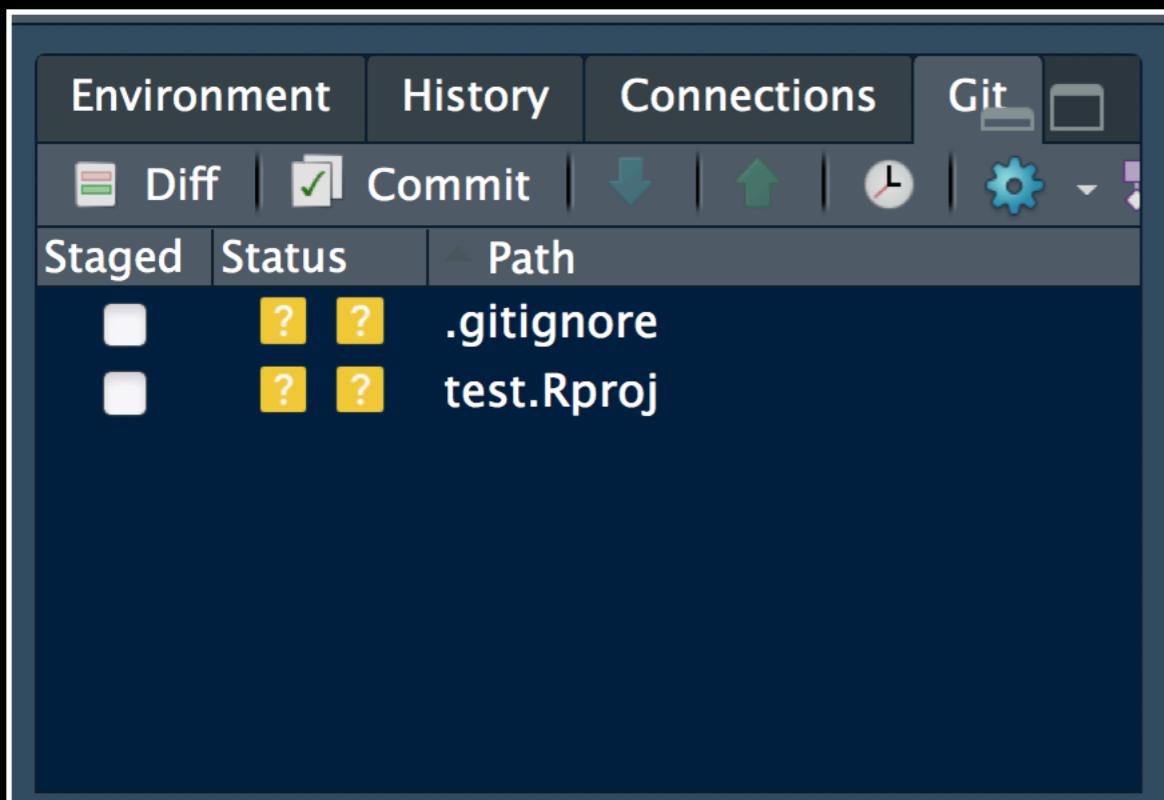
Create project as subdirectory of:
`~/Desktop/courses/bimm143_S18`

Open in new session

GitHub Paste

Demo of *editing, adding committing and pushing*

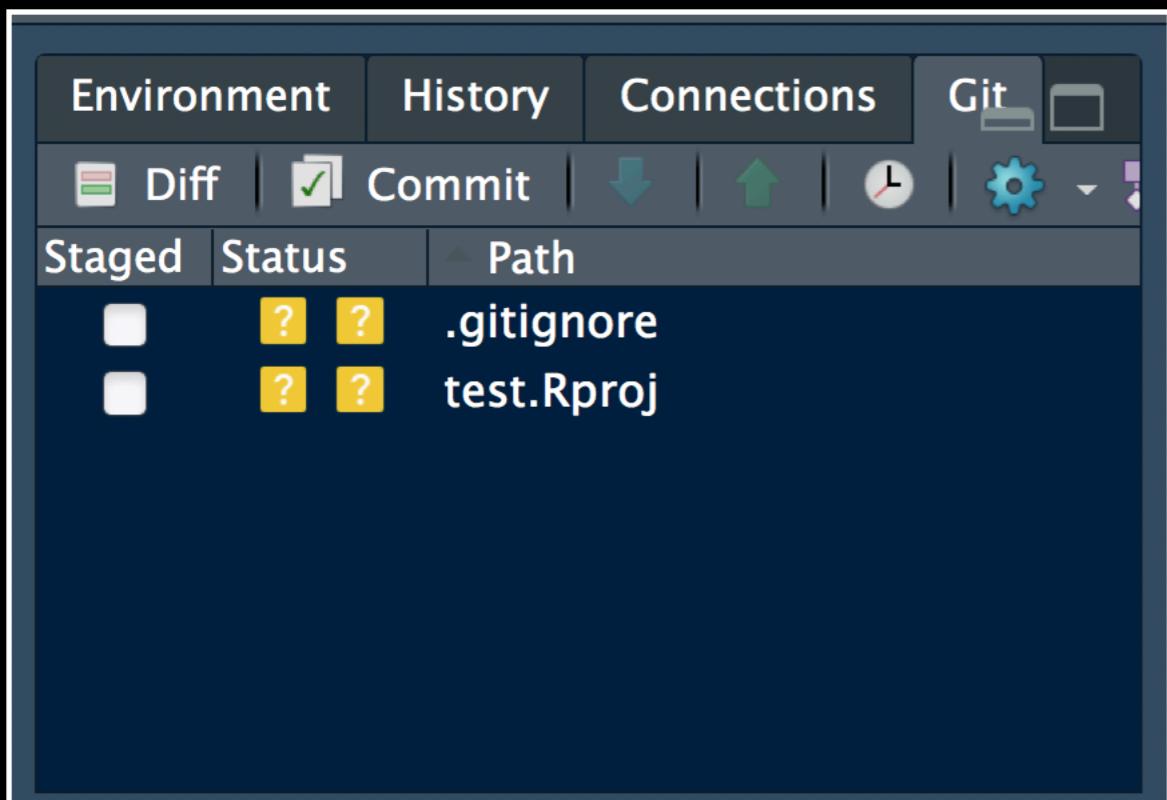
**Check if new Git tab
Appears in RStudio?**



Now experiment editing the README.md file in RStudio and adding, committing and pushing changes to GitHub via this tab

Demo of *editing, adding committing and pushing*

**Check if new Git tab
Appears in RStudio?**



Now experiment editing the README.md file in RStudio and adding, committing and pushing changes to GitHub via this tab

When you are ready copy your different class directories/projects to this new GitHub tracked folder

Side-note: How to edit online

Specifically lets add some Markdown content

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'biobootStudent / demo1_github'. The 'README' file is open, showing the following content:

```
1 # My first Git repo is now online
2 This is a first line of text.
3 This is a 2nd line of text.
4
5 I am going to use **markdown** syntax from now on because it is _cool_!
6 I am a student in [bioboot camp](http://bioboot.github.io/web-2015/)
```

A red circle highlights the edit icon (pencil) in the top right corner of the code editor area.

GitHub navigation bar: Home, GMail, GCal, WolverineAccess, 2delicious, 2CiteULike, 2Papers, UMPProxy, +, Gscholar, Plex It!, ToRead, SCALI, Bioinf525_Video, Bio3D PCA App, Index of /

Repository details: biobootStudent / demo1_github, Unwatch 2, Star 0, Fork 0

Code editor toolbar: Raw, Blame, History, edit icon (circled in red), copy icon, delete icon

Bottom footer: © 2015 GitHub, Inc. Terms Privacy Security Contact Help, Status API Training Shop Blog About Pricing

Summary

- Git is a popular ‘distributed’ version control system that is lightweight and free
- GitHub and BitBucket are popular hosting services for git repositories that have changed the way people contribute to open source projects
- Introduced basic git and GitHub usage within RStudio and encouraged you to adopt these ‘best practices’ for your future projects.

Learning Resources

- **Set up Git.** If you will be using Git mostly or entirely via **GitHub**, look at these how-tos.
< <https://help.github.com/categories/bootcamp/> >
- **Getting Git Right.** Excellent **Bitbucket** git tutorials
< <https://www.atlassian.com/git/> >
- **Pro Git.** A complete, book-length guide and reference to Git, by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub.
< <http://git-scm.com/book/en/v2> >
- **StackOverflow.** Excellent programming and developer Q&A.
< <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/git> >

Learning git can be painful!

However in practice it is not nearly as crazy-making as the alternatives:

- Documents as email attachments
- Hair-raising ZIP archives containing file salad
- Am I working with the most recent data?
- Archaeological “digs” on old email threads and uncertainty about how/if certain changes have been made or issues solved

Finally Please remember that **GitHub** and **BitBucket** are **PUBLIC** and that you should cultivate your professional and scholarly profile with intention!

[Muddy Point Assessment]

Reference Slides

Side-Note: Changing your default git text editor

- You can configure the default text editor that will be used when Git needs you to type in a message.

 > `git config --global core.editor nano`
- If not configured, Git uses your system's default editor, which is generally Vim.

Using Command Line Git

1. Initiate a Git repository.
2. Edit content (i.e. change some files).
3. Store a 'snapshot' of the current file state.*

Initiate a Git repository

Initiate a Git repository

```
> cd ~/Desktop  
> mkdir git_class # Make a new directory  
> cd git_class    # Change to this directory  
> git init       # Our first Git command!  
> ls -a           # what happened?
```

Side-Note: The .git/ directory

- Git created a ‘hidden’ **.git/** directory inside your current working directory.
- You can use the ‘**ls -a**’ command to list (*i.e.* see) this directory and its contents.
- This is where Git stores all its goodies - **this is Git!**
- You should not need to edit the contents of the **.git** directory for now but do feel free to poke around.

Important Git commands

```
> git status      # report on content changes
```

```
> git add <filename>    # stage/track a file  
> git commit -m "message"  # snapshot
```

Important Git commands

```
> git status      # report on content changes
```

```
> git add <filename>    # stage/track a file
```

```
> git commit -m "message"  # snapshot
```

You will use these three commands again and again in your Git workflow!

Git TRACKS your directory content

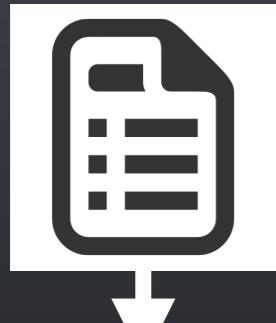
- To get a report of changes (since last commit) use:
> git status

- You tell Git which files to track with:
> git add <filename>

This adds files to a so called **STAGING AREA** (akin to a “shopping cart” before purchasing).

- You tell Git when to take an historical **SNAPSHOT** of your staged files (*i.e.* record their current state) with:
> git commit -m ‘Your message about changes’

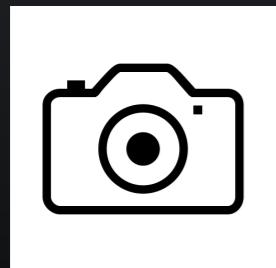
Example Git workflow



Eva creates a README text file
(this starts as untracked)



Adds file to STAGING AREA*
(tracked and ready to take a snapshot)



Commit changes*
(records snapshot of staged files!)

Example Git workflow



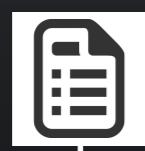
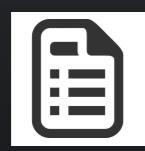
Eva creates a README text file



Adds file to STAGING AREA*



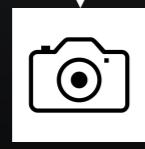
Commit changes*



Eva modifies README and adds a ToDo text file



Adds both to STAGING AREA*



Commit changes*

1. Eva creates a README file

```
> # cd ~/Desktop/git_class  
> # git init  
  
> echo "This is a first line of text." > README  
> git status      # Report on changes  
# On branch master  
#  
# Initial commit  
#  
# Untracked files:  
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)  
#  
#       README  
#  
# nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

2. Adds to ‘staging area’

```
> git add README      # Add README file to staging area  
> git status          # Report on changes  
  
# On branch master  
#  
# Initial commit  
#  
# Changes to be committed:  
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)  
#  
#       new file: README  
#
```

3. Commit changes

```
> git commit -m "Create a README file" # Take snapshot  
# [master (root-commit) 8676840] Create a README file  
# 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)  
# create mode 100644 README
```

```
> git status # Report on changes  
# On branch master  
# nothing to commit, working directory clean
```

4. Eva modifies README file and adds a ToDo file

```
> echo "This is a 2nd line of text." >> README
> echo "Learn git basics" >> ToDo

> git status      # Report on changes
# 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: README
#
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#       ToDo
#
# no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

5. Adds both files to ‘staging area’

```
> git add README ToDo      # Add both files to ‘staging area’  
> git status                 # Report on changes  
  
# On branch master  
# Changes to be committed:  
#   (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)  
#  
#       modified: README  
#       new file: ToDo  
#
```

6. Commits changes

```
> git commit -m "Add ToDo and modify README"
```

```
# [master 7b679fa] Add ToDo and modify README
# 2 files changed, 2 insertions(+)
# create mode 100644 ToDo
```

```
> git status
```

```
# On branch master
# nothing to commit, working directory clean
```

Example Git workflow

1.  Eva creates a README text file
2.  Adds file to STAGING AREA*
3.  Commit changes*

4.   Eva modifies README and adds a ToDo text file

5.  Adds both to STAGING AREA*
6.  Commit changes*

...But, how do we see the history of our project changes?

git log: Timeline history of snapshots (*i.e.* commits)

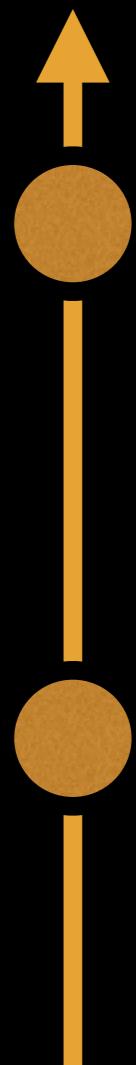
```
> git log
```

```
# commit 7b679fa747e8640918fcaad7e4c3f9c70c87b170
# Author: Barry Grant <bjgrant@umich.edu>
# Date: Thu Jul 30 11:43:40 2015 -0400
#
#   Add ToDo and finished README
#
# commit 86768401610770ae32e2fd4faee07d1d5c68619c
# Author: Barry Grant <bjgrant@umich.edu>
# Date: Thu Jul 30 11:26:40 2015 -0400
#
#   Create a README file
#
```

git log: Timeline history of snapshots (*i.e.* commits)

```
> git log
```

```
# commit 7b679fa747e8640918fcaad7e4c3f9c70c87b170 -----
```



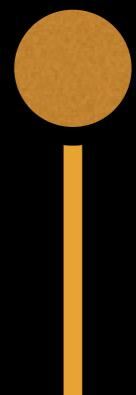
```
# Date: Thu Jul 30 11:43:40 2015 -0400
```

```
#
```

```
#   Add ToDo and finished README
```

```
#
```

```
# commit 86768401610770ae32e2fd4faee07d1d5c68619c -----
```



```
# Date: Thu Jul 30 11:26:40 2015 -0400
```

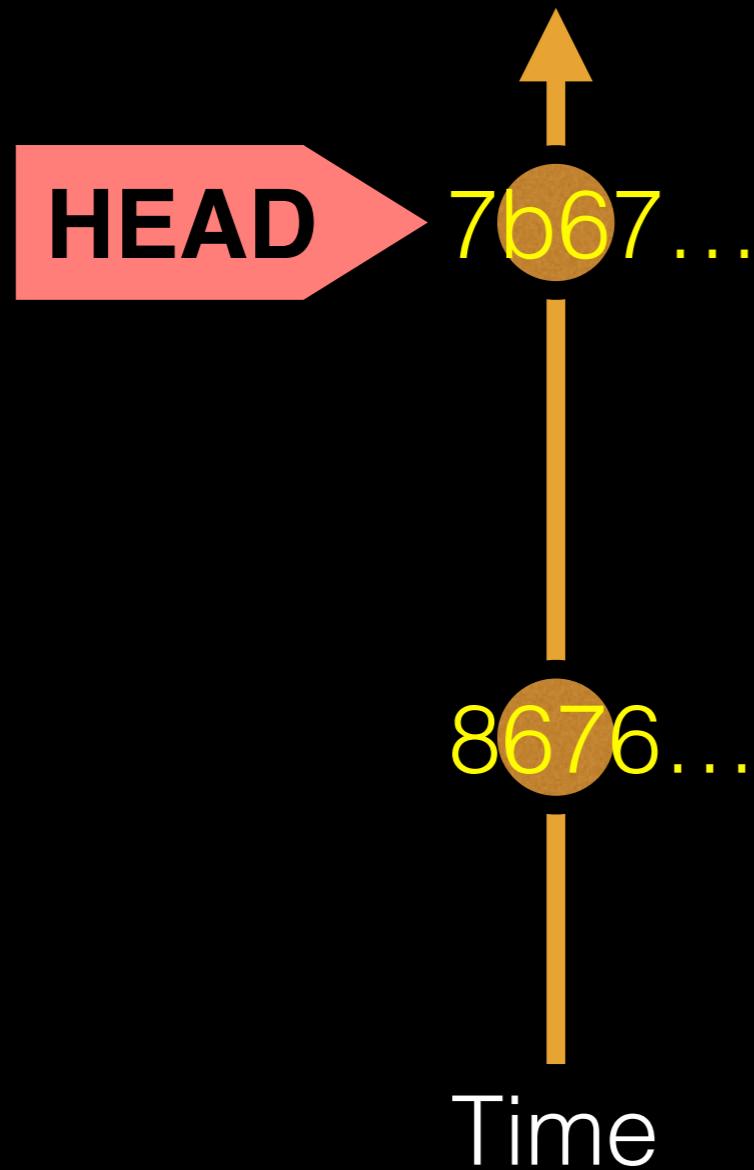
```
#
```

```
#   Create a README file
```

```
#
```

Past

Side-Note: Git history is akin to a graph

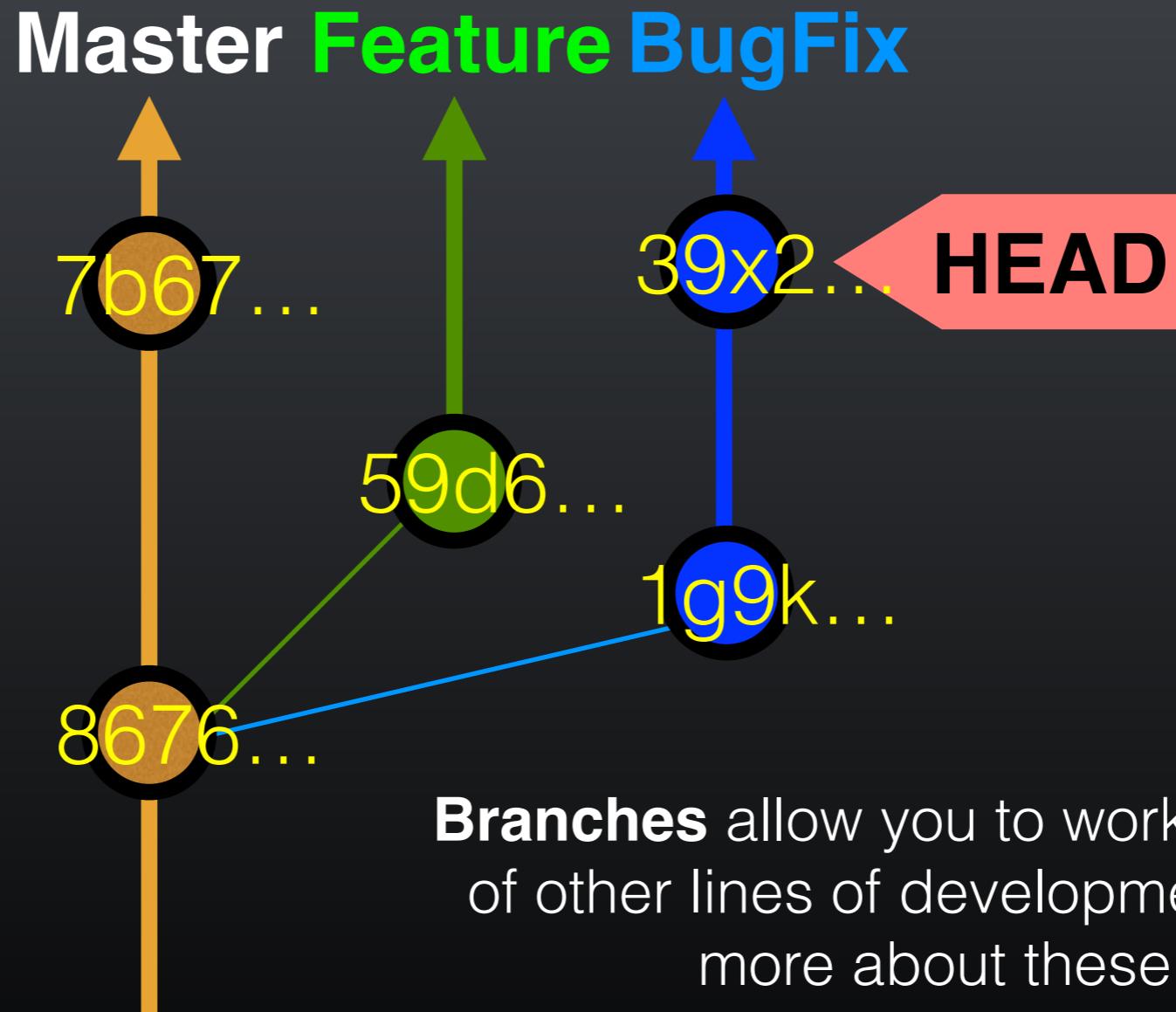


Nodes are **commits** labeled by their unique '**commit ID**'.

(This is a **CHECKSUM** of the commits author, time, commit msg, commit content and previous commit ID).

HEAD is a reference (or '**pointer**') to the currently checked out commit (typically the most recent commit).

Projects can have complicated graphs due to **branching**



Key Points:

You explicitly and iteratively tell git what files to track (“**git add**”) and snapshot (“**git commit**”).

Git keeps an historical log “(**git log**)” of the content changes (and your comments on these changes) at each past commit.

It is good practice to regularly check the status of your working directory, staging arena repo (“**git status**”)

Break

Summary of key Git commands:

```
> git status          # Get a status report of changes since last commit
```

```
> git add <filename>      # Tell Git which files to track/stage
```

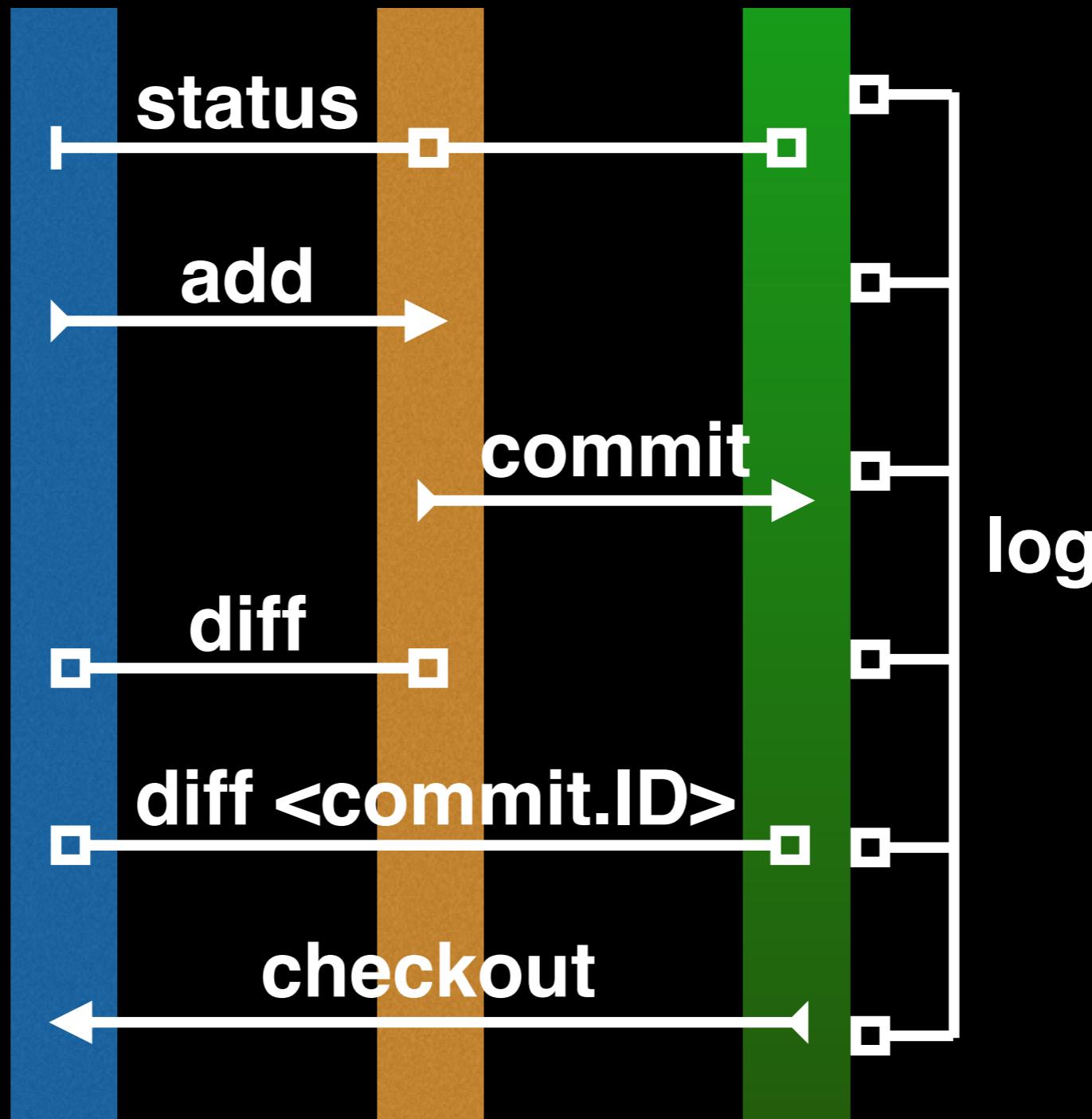
```
> git commit -m 'Your message'    # Take a content snapshot!
```

```
> git log            # Review your commit history
```

```
> git diff <commit.ID> <commit.ID> # Inspect content differences
```

```
> git checkout <commit.ID> # Navigate through the commit history
```

Your 'Staging Area' Local Repository

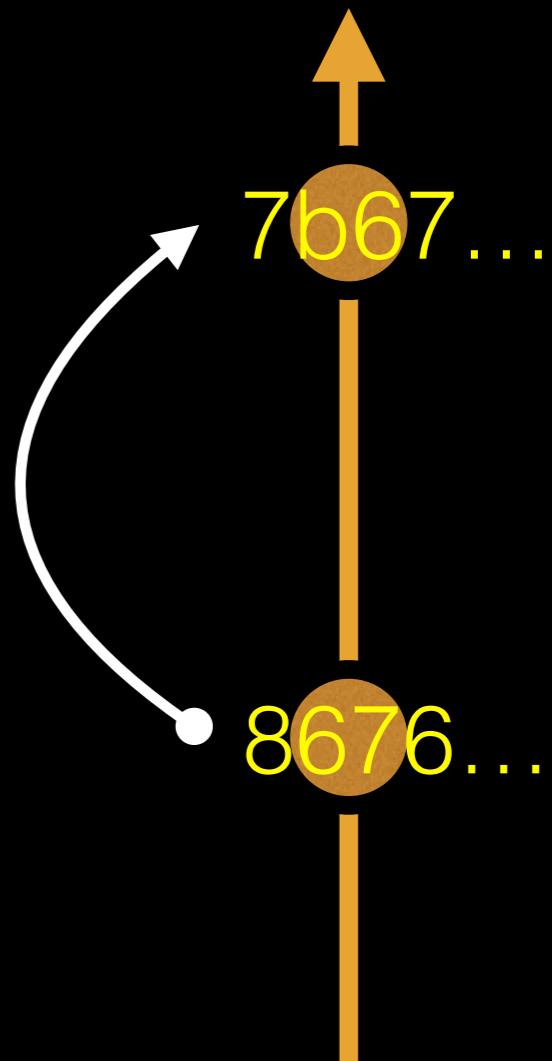


git diff: Show changes between commits

> **git diff 8676 7b67**

```
# diff --git a/README b/README
# index 73bc85a..67bd82c 100644
# --- a/README
# +++ b/README
# @@ -1 +1,2 @@
# This is a first line of text.
# +This is a 2nd line of text.

# diff --git a/ToDo b/ToDo
# new file mode 100644
# index 0000000..14fdbd56
# --- /dev/null
# +++ b/ToDo
# @@ -0,0 +1 @@
# +Learn git basics
```

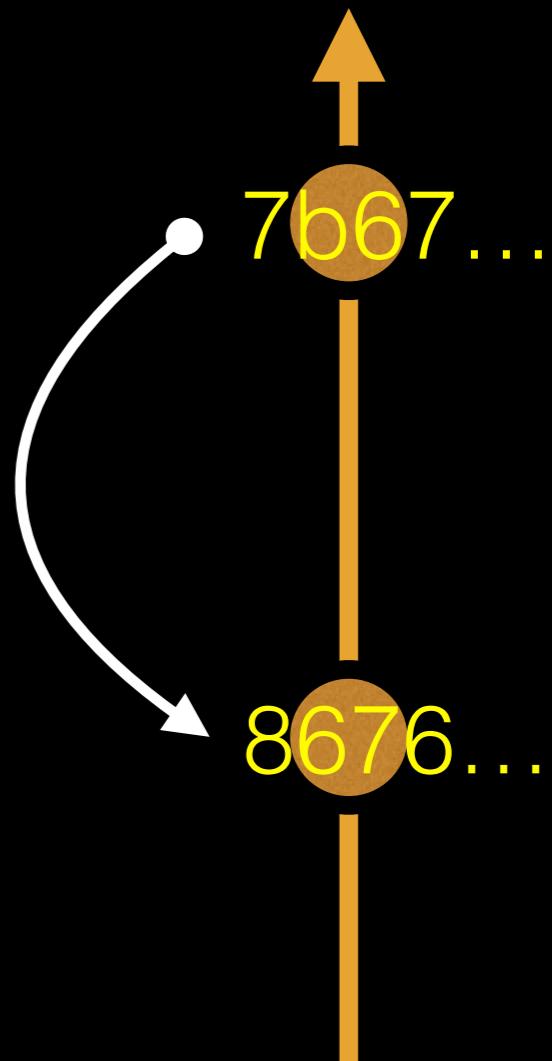


git diff: Show changes between commits

> **git diff 7b67 8676**

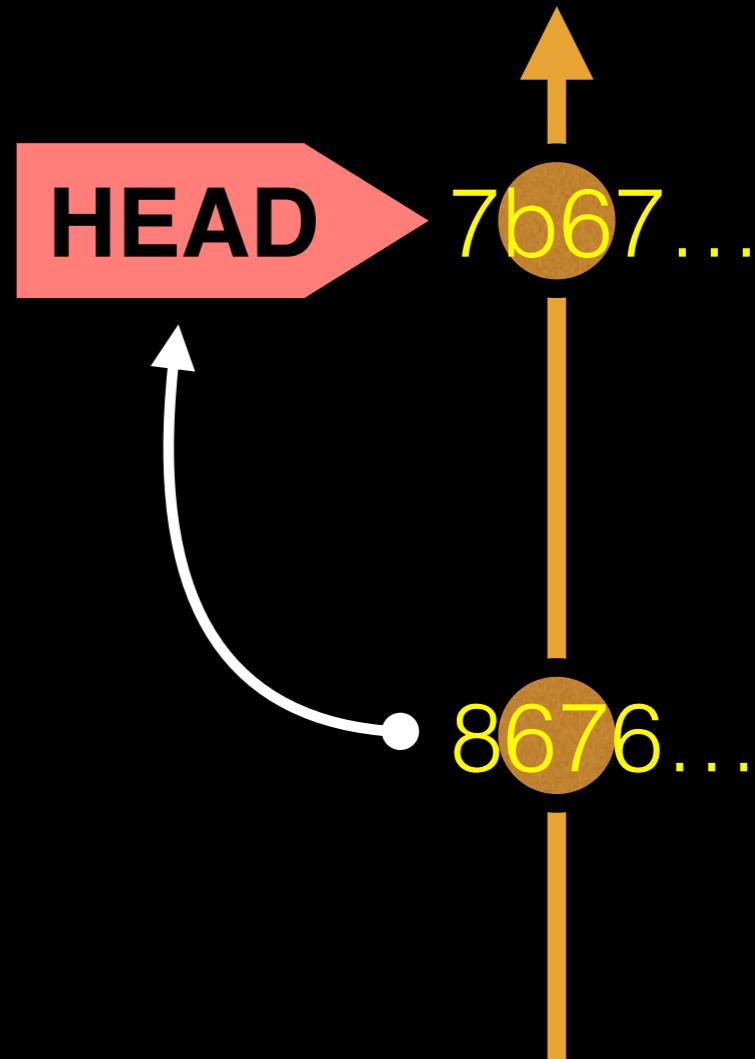
```
# diff --git a/README b/README
# index 67bd82c..73bc85a 100644
# --- a/README
# +++ b/README
# @@ -1,2 +1 @@
# This is a first line of text.
# -This is a 2nd line of text.

# diff --git a/ToDo b/ToDo
# deleted file mode 100644
# index 14fb56..0000000
# --- a/ToDo
# +++ /dev/null
# @@ 1 +0,0 @@
# -Learn git basics
```

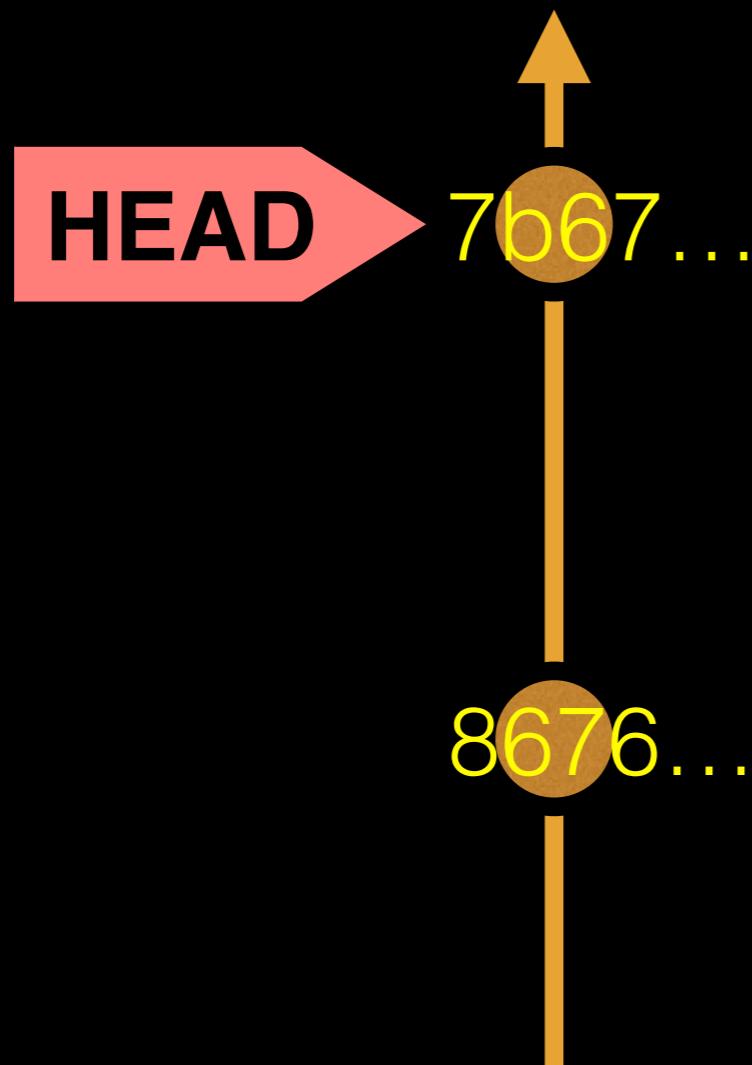


git diff: Show changes between commits

```
> git diff 8676          ## Difference to current HEAD position!  
  
# diff --git a/README b/README  
# index 73bc85a..67bd82c 100644  
# --- a/README  
# +++ b/README  
# @@ -1 +1,2 @@  
# This is a first line of text.  
# +This is a 2nd line of text.  
  
# diff --git a/ToDo b/ToDo  
# new file mode 100644  
# index 0000000..14fdbd56  
# --- /dev/null  
# +++ b/ToDo  
# @@ -0,0 +1 @@  
# +Learn git basics
```



HEAD advances automatically with each new commit



To move **HEAD** (back or forward) on the Git graph (and retrieve the associated snapshot content) we can use the command:

> `git checkout <commit.ID>`

git checkout: Moves HEAD

> **more README**

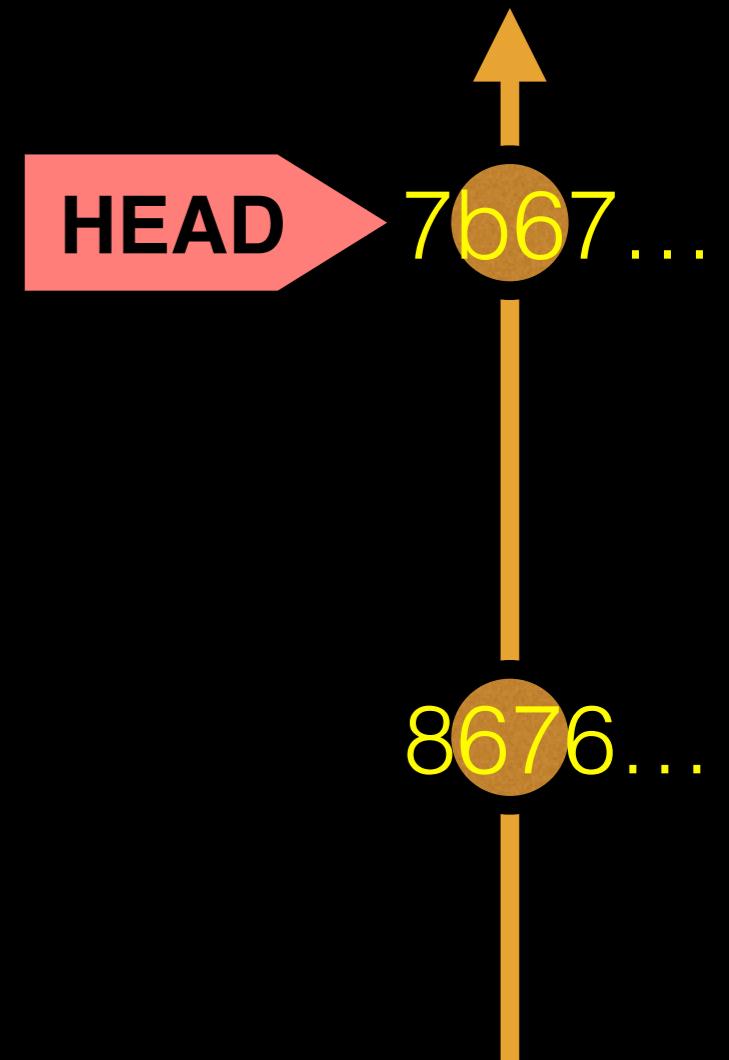
This is a first line of text.

This is a 2nd line of text.

> **git log --oneline**

7b679fa Add ToDo and finished README

8676840 Create a README file



git checkout: Moves HEAD (e.g. back in time)

> **more README**

This is a first line of text.

This is a 2nd line of text.

> **git log --oneline**

7b679fa Add ToDo and finished README

8676840 Create a README file

> **git checkout 8676840**

You are in 'detached HEAD' state...<cut>...

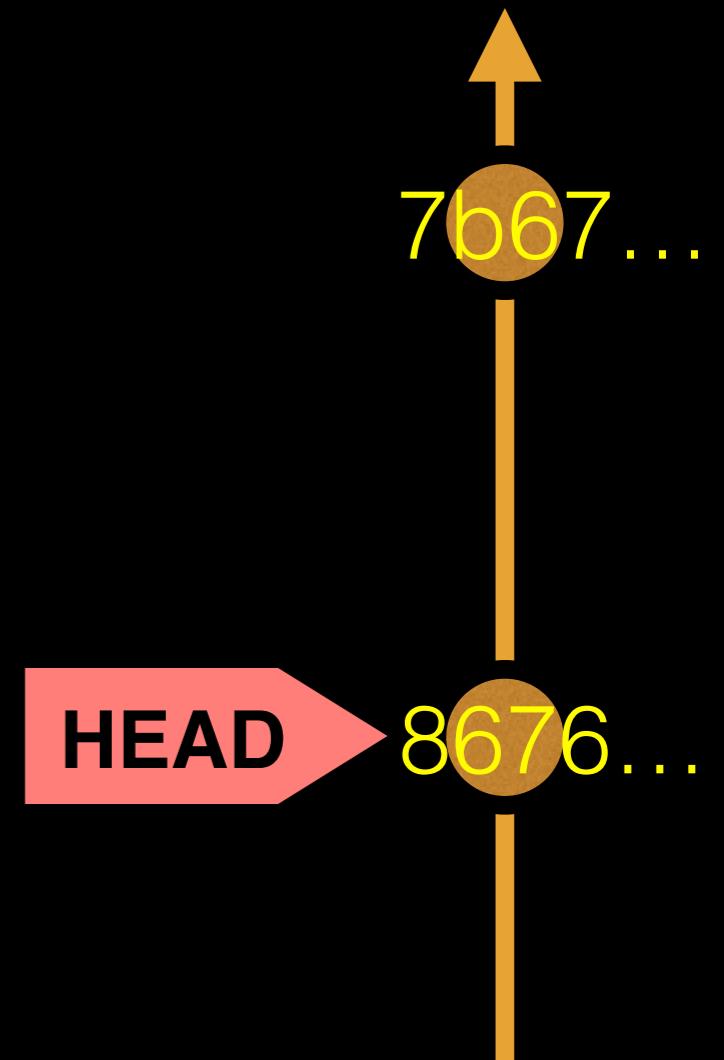
HEAD is now at 8676840... Create a README file

> **more README**

This is a first line of text.

> **git log --oneline**

8676840 Create a README file



git checkout: Moves HEAD (e.g. back to the future!)

> **git checkout master**

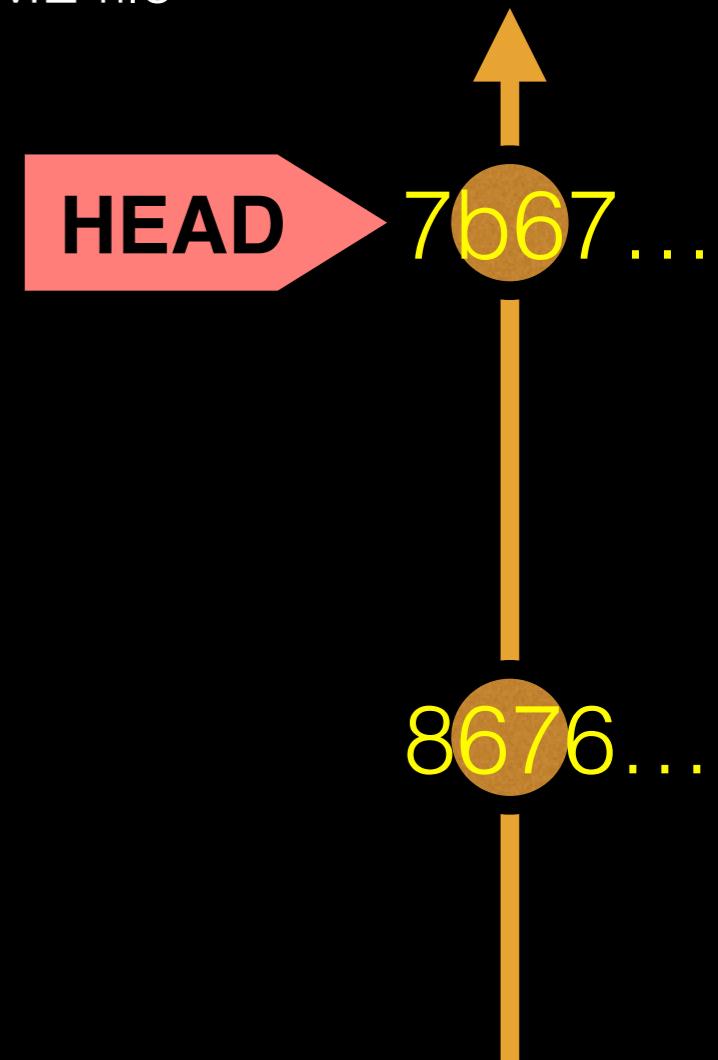
```
# Previous HEAD position was 8676840... Create a README file
# Switched to branch 'master'
```

> **git log --oneline**

```
# 7b679fa Add ToDo and finished README
# 8676840 Create a README file
```

> **more README**

```
This is a first line of text.
This is a 2nd line of text.
```



Side-Note: There are two* main ways to use **git checkout**

- Checking out a **commit** makes the entire working directory match that commit. This can be used to view an old state of your project.

> `git checkout <commit.ID>`

- Checking out a **specific file** lets you see an old version of that particular file, leaving the rest of your working directory untouched.

> `git checkout <commit.ID> <filename>`

You can discard revisions with **git revert**

- The **git revert** command undoes a committed snapshot.
- But, instead of removing the commit from the project history, it figures out how to **undo the changes** introduced by the commit and **appends a new commit** with the resulting content.

`> git revert <commit.ID>`
- This prevents Git from losing history!

Removing untracked files with **git clean**

- The **git clean** command removes untracked files from your working directory.
 - Like an ordinary **rm** command, **git clean** is not undoable, so make sure you really want to delete the untracked files before you run it.
- > `git clean -n` # dry run display of files to be ‘cleaned’
- > `git clean -f` # remove untracked files

GUIs

Tower (Mac only)

GitHub_Desktop (Mac, Windows)

SourceTree (Mac, Windows)

SmartGit (Linux)

RStudio

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