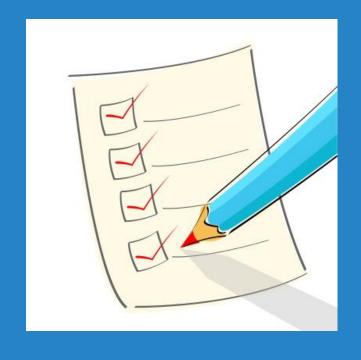


Version Control Systems

ALGORITHMICS



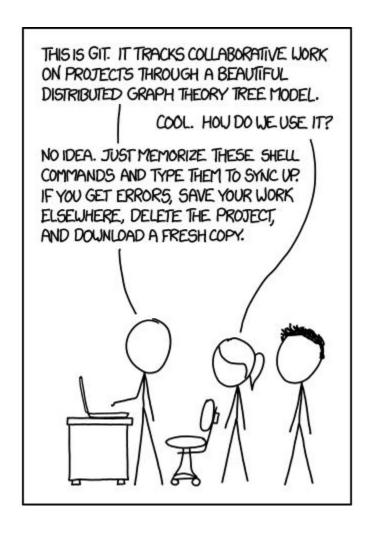
Basic concepts

Git

Github

VERSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

Basic concepts



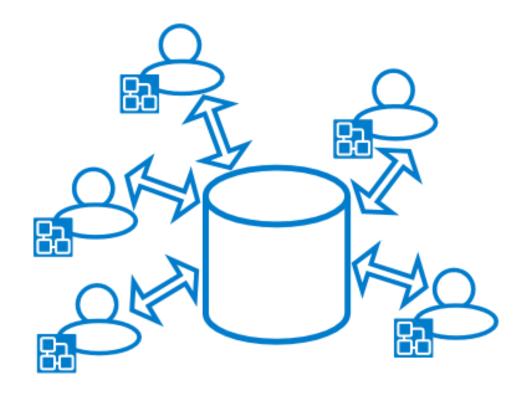
What is a VCS?

Multiple revisions of the same unit of information



What is the idea?

People collaborating and sharing files



29-Jan-24

Why we need a VCS?

Enable collaboration



Store versions of a document



29-Jan-24

Why we need a VCS? (II)

Maintain historical information

Author: Janusz Białobrzewski < jbialobr@o2.pl>
Date: 23 hours ago (13-Apr-18 3:57:05 PM)
Committer: GitHub < noreply@github.com>

Committer: GitHub <noreply@github.com>
Commit hash: 1cfd6820ad2306baf67330a6ae0cf30be99c7d5b

Children: f988cbc1be

Parent(s): 08a69150e3 2d740b9fee

Merge pull request #4823 from jbialobr/jb/fix/4818

Cancel background tasks on disposing.

Related links: Issue 4823, View on GitHub

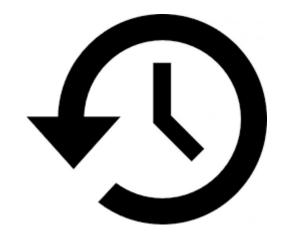
Contained in branches: upstream/master, upstream/HEAD,

 $\underline{\mathsf{add}\mathsf{GitDescribeToCommitHeader}}$

Contained in no tag

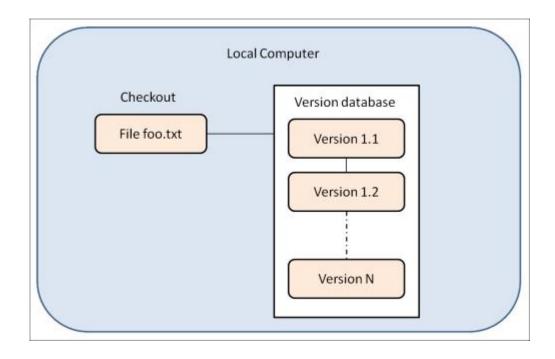
Derives from tag: v2.51 + 211 commits





29-Jan-24

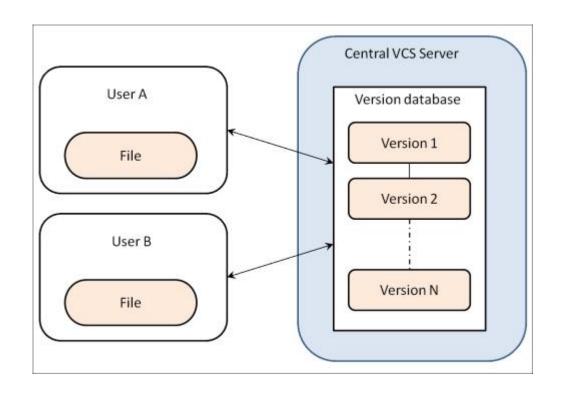
Local version control system



RCS

https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/application_development/9781849517522/1/ch01lvl1sec12/types-of-version-control-systems

Centralized version control system

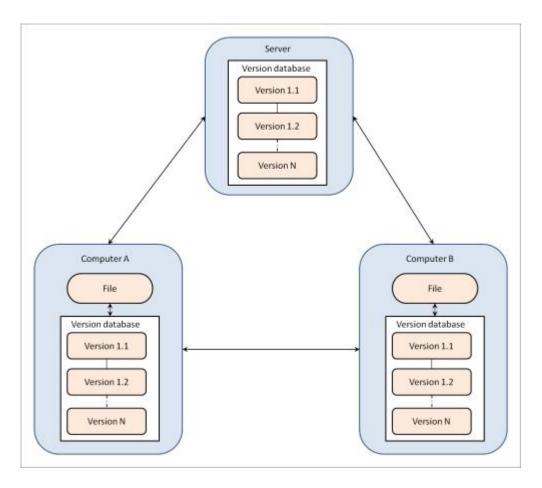






https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/application_development/9781849517522/1/ch01lvl1sec12/types-of-version-control-systems

Distributed version control system





https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/application_development/9781849517522/1/ch01lvl1sec12/types-of-version-control-systems

VERSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

Git

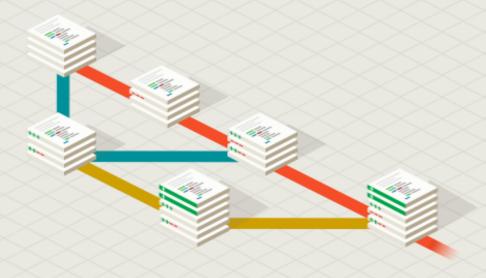




Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows.







About

The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.



Documentation

Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material.



Downloads

GUI clients and binary releases for all major platforms.



Community

Get involved! Bug reporting, mailing list, chat, development and more.



Get help

- > git help
- A 'must' command

```
icen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
 git help
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
           [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
           [-p | --paginate | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
          [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
          <command> [<args>]
These are common Git commands used in various situations:
start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
            Clone a repository into a new directory
             Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
             Add file contents to the index
             Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
             Reset current HEAD to the specified state
  reset
             Remove files from the working tree and from the index
xamine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
            Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
  grep
             Print lines matching a pattern
             Show commit logs
  log
  show
             Show various types of objects
             Show the working tree status
grow, mark and tweak your common history
             List, create, or delete branches
  checkout Switch branches or restore working tree files
  commit
             Record changes to the repository
  diff
             Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
             Join two or more development histories together
  rebase
             Reapply commits on top of another base tip
             Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG
collaborate (see also: git help workflows)
             Download objects and refs from another repository
  pull
             Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch
             Update remote refs along with associated objects
'git help -a' and 'git help -g' list available subcommands and some
concept guides. See 'git help <command>' or 'git help <concept>'
to read about a specific subcommand or concept.
```

To set your Git information

- p git config --global user.name
 [GITHUB USER NAME]
- > Save the name of the user for Git

- p git config --global user.email
 [GITHUB_USER_EMAIL]
- Save the email for Git

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

$ git config --global user.name "Vicente García Díaz"

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

$ git config --global user.name

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

$ git config --global user.email vicegd@gmail.com

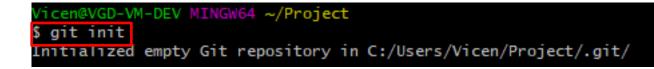
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

$ git config --global user.email

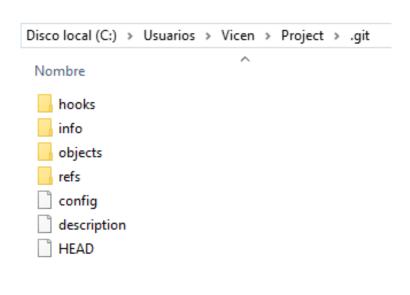
vicegd@gmail.com
```

Create a new repository

- git init
- > It is the first step to work with Git



Repository Repository Repository Working copy Workstation/PC #1 Workstation/PC #2 Workstation/PC #3



Check the status of the repo

- git status
- It is a key command to see what is happening

- There are no commits
- > The main **branch** is called **master**

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

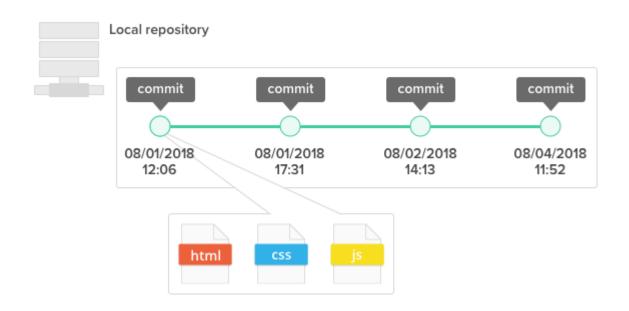
§ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

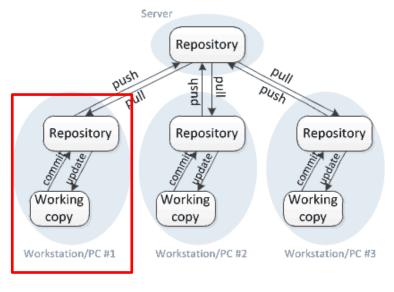
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
```

Commits

- Commits are used to save changes to the local repo
 - Core building block units of a Git project timeline
 - Snapshots or milestones along the timeline
 - Capture the state of a project at that point in time

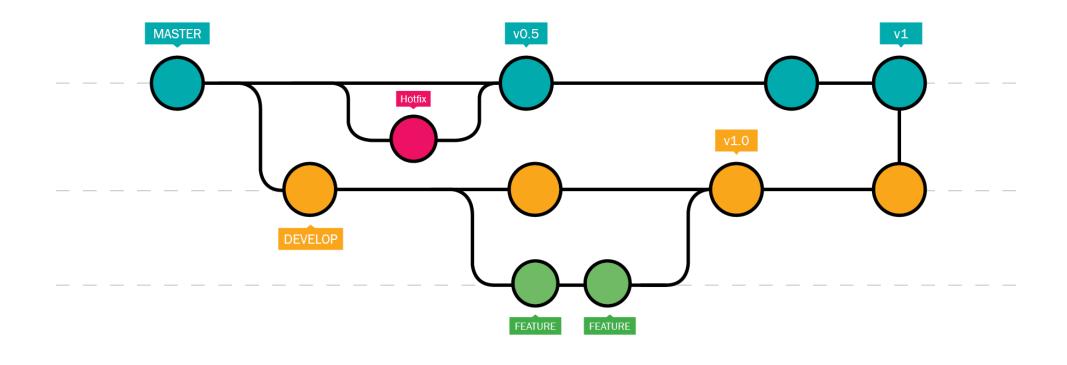


Distributed version control



Branches

Independent paths that can come together again



Add a file to the repo

- p git add [FILE] |.
- It is not enough to copy/add files to the folder

> The file is still untracked

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ echo "hello everybody" > file.txt

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ ls
file.txt

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master

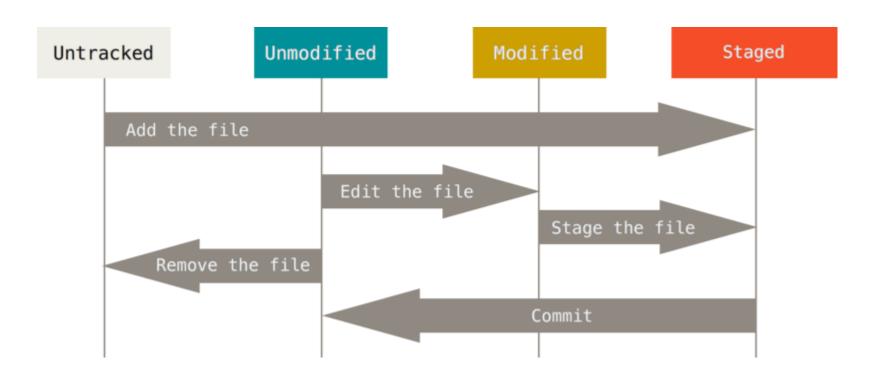
No commits yet

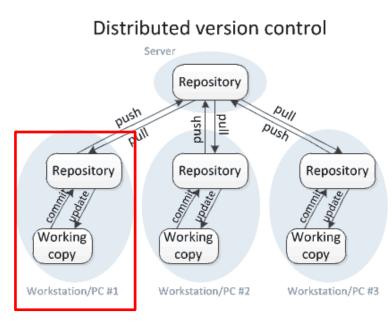
Untracked files:
   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        file.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

Lifecycle of the status of the files

Tracked files are the files being managed in the repo



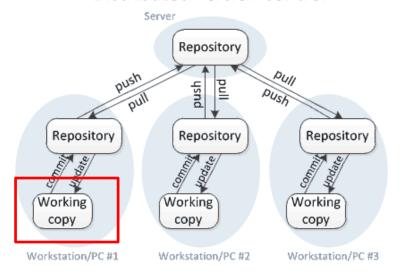


https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Recording-Changes-to-the-Repository

Correctly...add a file to the staged area

- p git add [FILE] | .
- Don't confuse working directory with local repo

Distributed version control

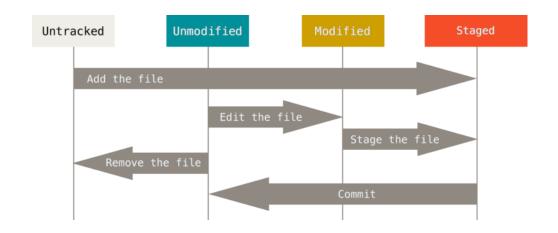


```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ git add file.txt
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in file.txt.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

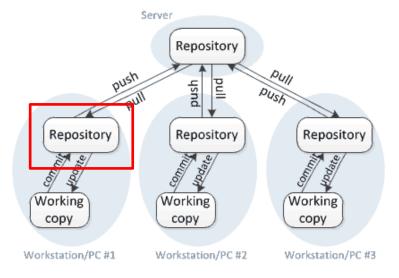
Changes to be committed:
   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file: file.txt
```



Create a commit

- p git commit -m [MESSAGE]
- We already have a snapshoot of the project

Distributed version control



```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

§ git commit -m "This is my first commit"

[master (root-commit) 9222e19] This is my first commit

1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

create mode 100644 file.txt

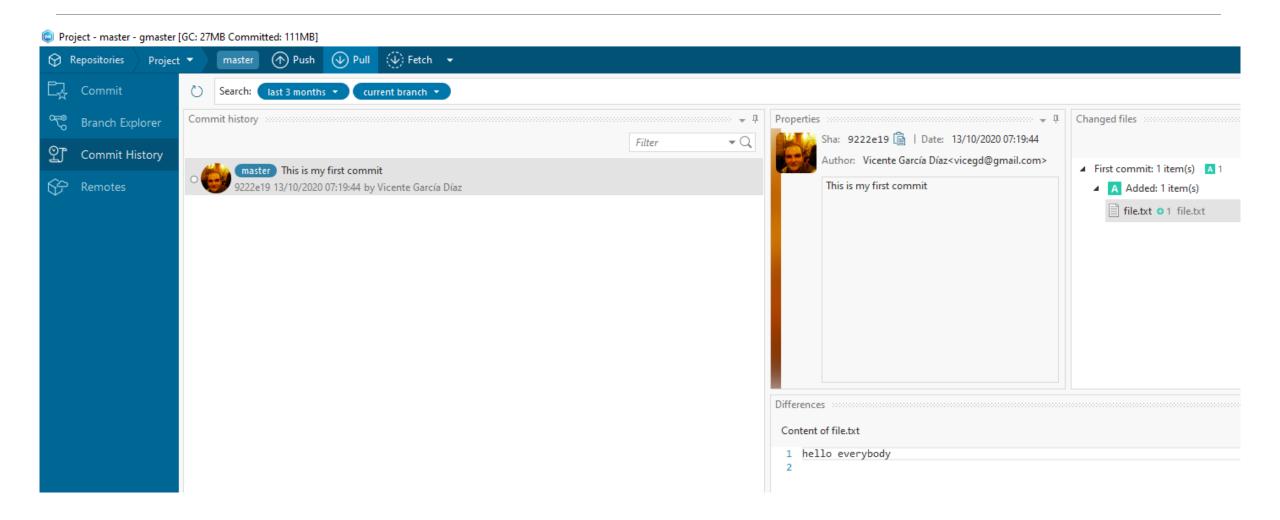
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

§ git status

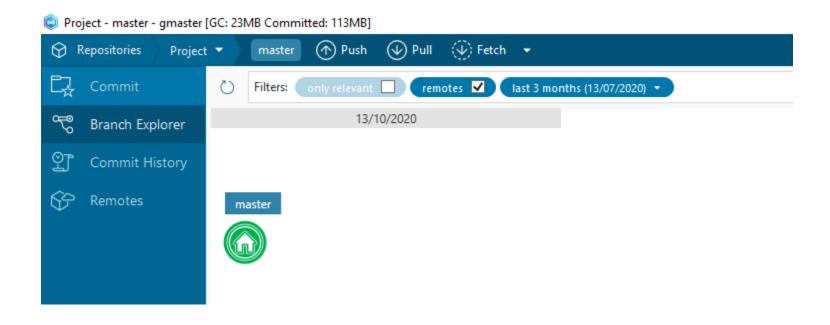
On branch master

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

How are things going?



How are things going? (II)



Create a branch

- > To see the current branch
- > git branch

- > To create a branch
- p git checkout -b [NEW_BRANCH]
- > To switch branch
- p git checkout [BRANCH]

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ git branch
* master

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ git checkout -b test_branch
Switched to a new branch 'test_branch'

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (test_branch)
$ git branch
    master
* test_branch

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (test_branch)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

test branch
```

Let's add a file to the new branch

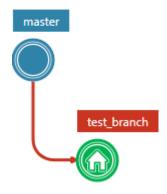
The **master** branch is not affected at all

When we work on a branch, the other branches did not notice it until we merge

```
cen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
 git checkout test_branch
 vitched to branch 'test_branch'
 icen@VGD-VM-DEV_MINGW64 ~/Project (test_branch)
 echo "My file in the new branch" > file2.txt
 cen@VGD-VM-DEV_MINGW64 ~/Project (test_branch)
 git add file2.txt
arning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in file2.txt.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.
 cen@VGD-VM-DEV_MINGW64 ~/Project (test branch)
 git commit -m "Adding my second feature"
[test_branch da9fb07] Adding my second feature
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 file2.txt
 cen@/GD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (test_branch)
ile.txt file2.txt
```

What is the content of the master branch?

- The **master** branch did not change at all
- The test_branch can evolve by itself independently



```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (test_branch)

$ git checkout master

Switched to branch 'master'

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

$ Is

file.txt
```

Merge the two branches

- git merge [BRANCH]
- We mix the contents of the two branches

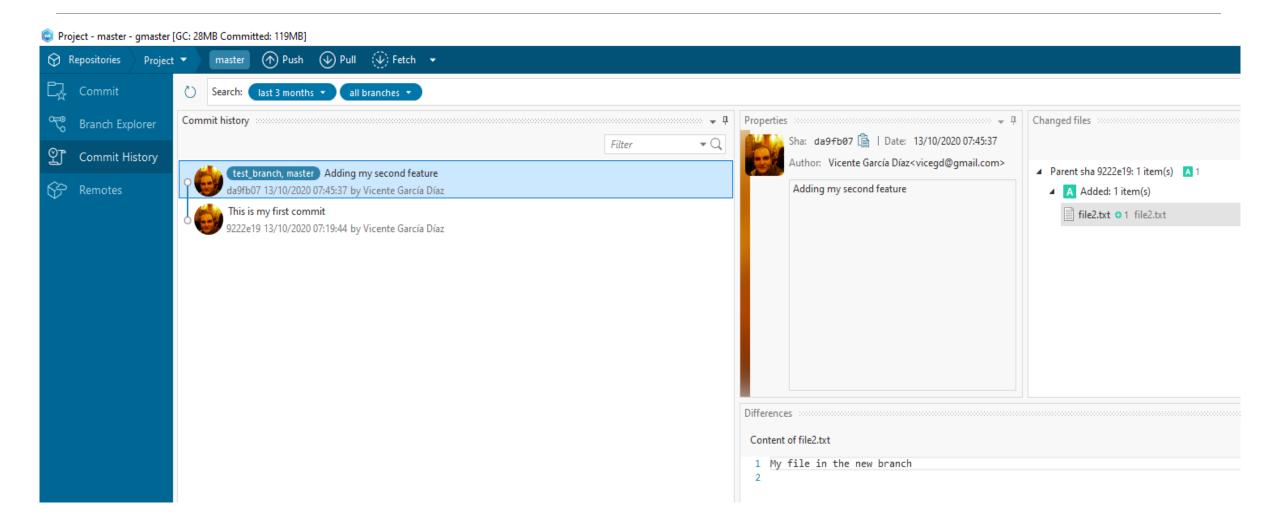


test branch

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ git merge test_branch
Updating 9222e19..da9fb07
Fast-forward
file2.txt | 1 +
  1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
  create mode 100644 file2.txt

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ ls
file.txt file2.txt
```

How are things going?



See what happened in the repo

- > git log
- It shows main information of all the commits in the repo
- It shows the last commit of the branches

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

§ git log

commit da9fb076172406b8d1ddb804b76d545d1983e9da (HEAD -> master, test_branch)

Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@gmail.com>

Date: Tue Oct 13 07:45:37 2020 +0200

Adding my second feature

commit 9222e1971989e850537c8a584d36a066647acbcd

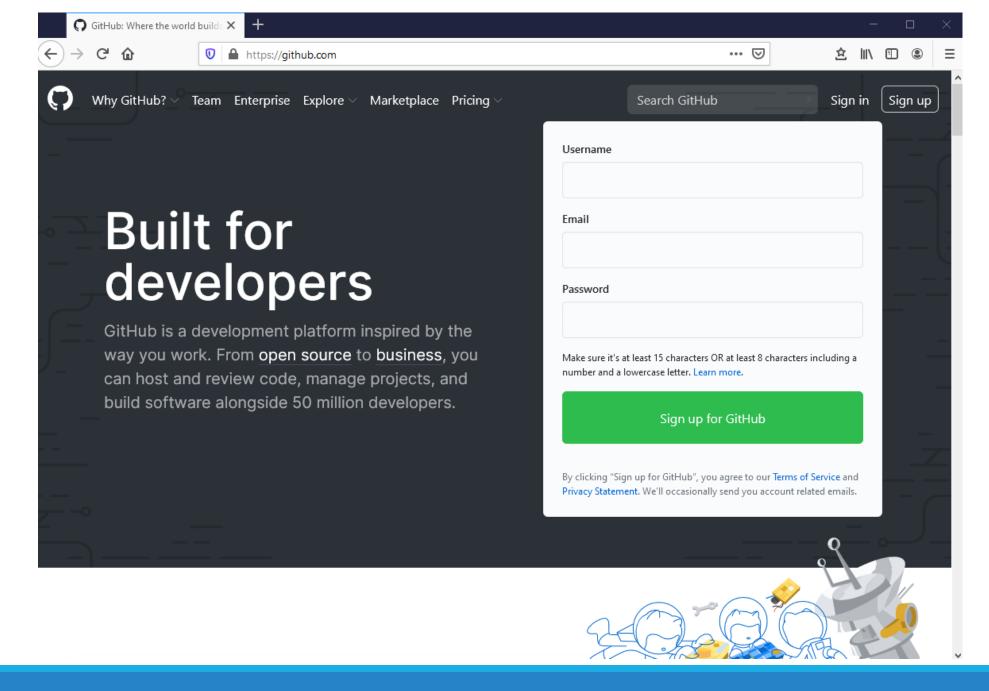
Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@gmail.com>

Date: Tue Oct 13 07:19:44 2020 +0200

This is my first commit
```

VERSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

Github





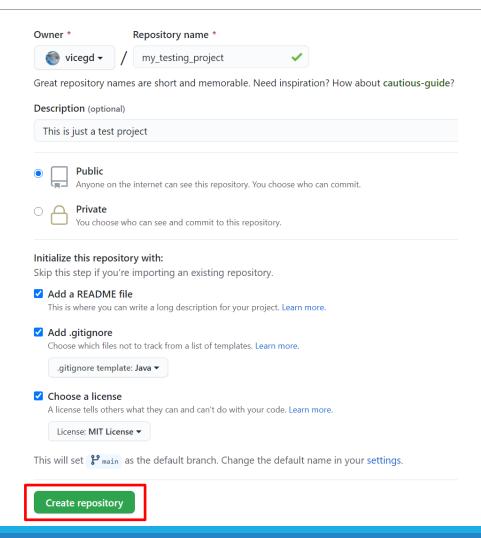
Find a Campus Advisor

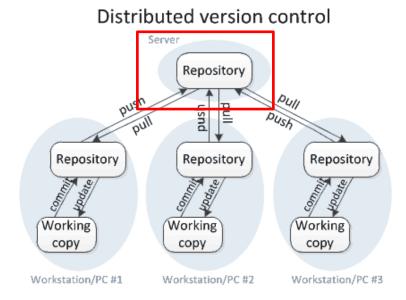
Advisors support their fellow faculty members with all things GitHub. Find out if your school has a Campus Advisor who can help.



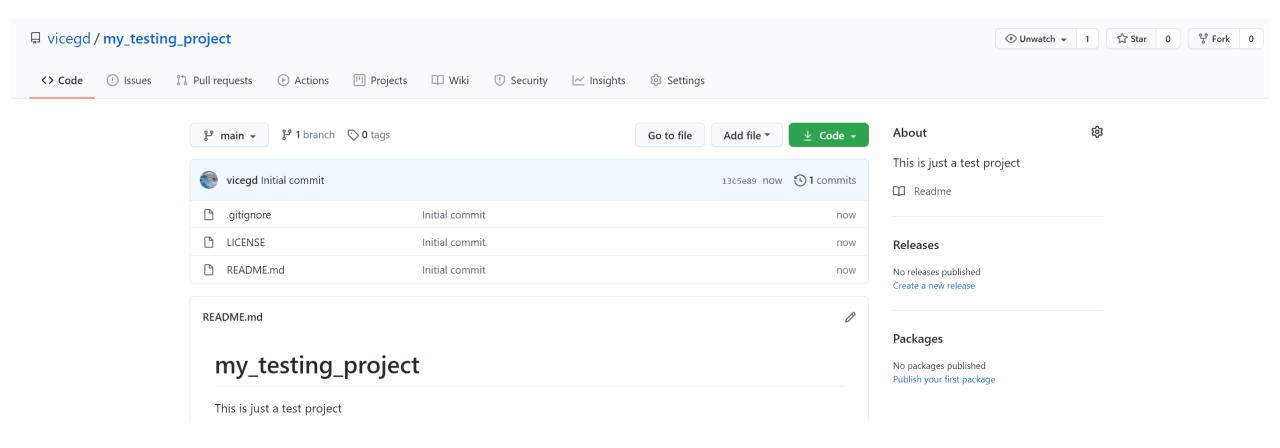
Create a new repository







New repository created



Set your Github credentials

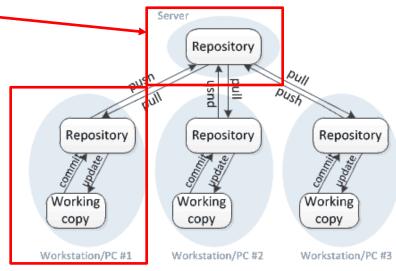
> git config --global credential.helper store

To save the remote credentials when used

- > It is needed when:
 - You work with a private repo
 - You try to send things to a public repo

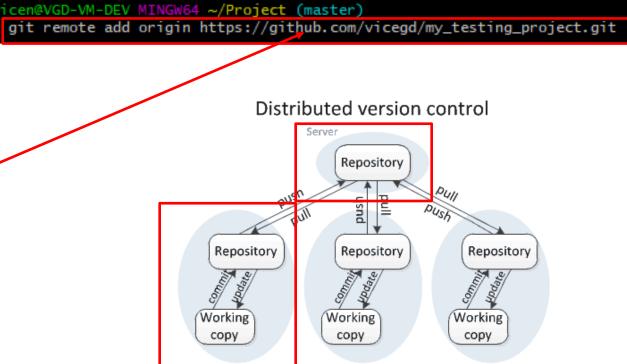
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master) \$ git config --global credential.helper store

Distributed version control



Link repositories

- p git remote add [NAME] [URI]
- The idea is to have the complete path



Workstation/PC #2

Workstation/PC #3

38

Workstation/PC #1

Clone

HTTPS SSH GitHub CLI

https://github.com/vicegd/my_testing_p

Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.

Open with GitHub Desktop

Open with Visual Studio

Download ZIP

29-Jan-24

Get contents from the remote

- pgit pull [REMOTE_NAME]
 [REMOTE_BRANCH] --rebase
- Pull gets contents from the remote to the local repository

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

§ git pull origin main --rebase

From https://github.com/vicegd/my_testing_project

* branch main -> FETCH_HEAD

First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...

Applying: This is my first commit

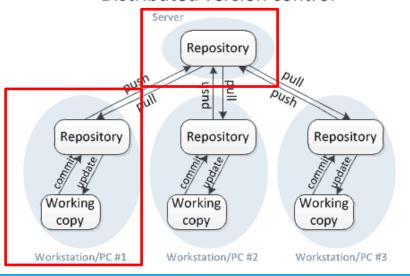
Applying: Adding my second feature

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

§ 1s

file.txt file2.txt LICENSE README.md
```

Distributed version control



See what happened in the repo

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ git log
commit 88dc97a1357a690d72f3b9e8fbd9fe1de76fa96e (HEAD -> master)
Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@gmail.com>
Date: Tue Oct 13 07:45:37 2020 +0200

Adding my second feature

commit 66aa404c0066c313b51c6ccc913271c1f02cf826
Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@gmail.com>
Date: Tue Oct 13 07:19:44 2020 +0200

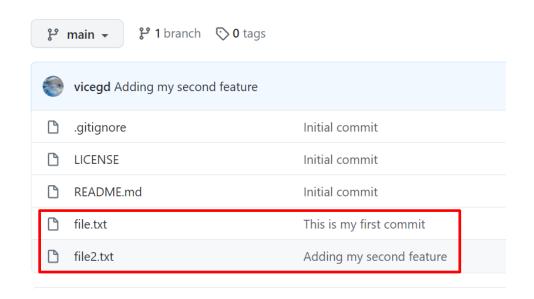
This is my first commit

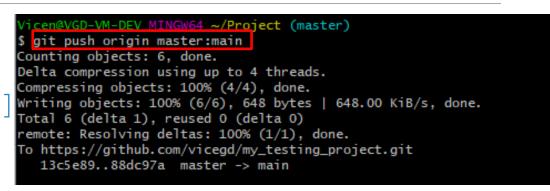
commit 13c5e89dfb4c1d3d321223e08754b4472841cadd (origin/main)
Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@users.noreply.github.com>
Date: Wed Oct 14 12:56:05 2020 +0200

Initial commit
```

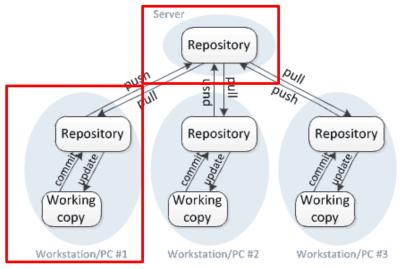
Send contents to the remote

- pgit push [REMOTE_NAME]
 [LOCAL_BRANCH]:[REMOTE_BRANCH]
- Push sends contents from the local to the remote repository





Distributed version control



Compare what happened in the repo

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

§ git log

commit 88dc97a1357a690d72f3b9e8fbd9fe1de76fa96e (HEAD -> master)

Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@gmail.com>

Date: Tue Oct 13 07:45:37 2020 +0200

Adding my second feature

commit 66aa404c0066c313b51c6ccc913271c1f02cf826

Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@gmail.com>

Date: Tue Oct 13 07:19:44 2020 +0200

This is my first commit

commit 13c5e89dfb4c1d3d321223e08754b4472841cadd (origin/main)

Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@users.noreply.github.com>

Date: Wed Oct 14 12:56:05 2020 +0200

Initial commit
```

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ git log
commit 88dc97a1357a690d72f3b9e8fbd9fe1de76fa96e (HEAD -> master, origin/main)
Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@gmail.com>
Date: Tue Oct 13 07:45:37 2020 +0200

Adding my second feature

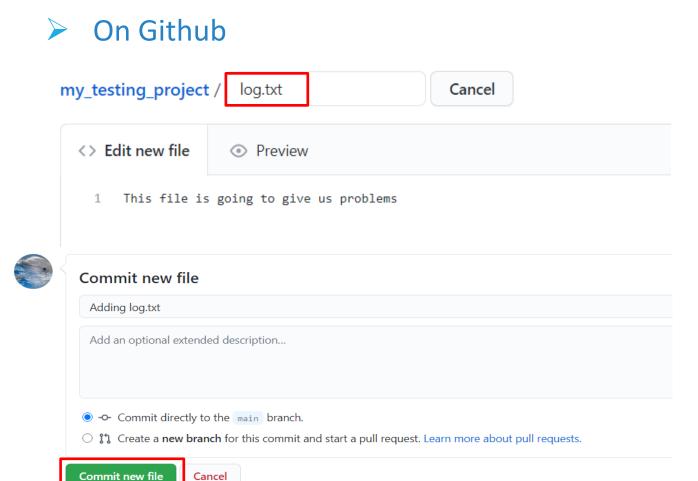
commit 66aa404c0066c313b51c6ccc913271c1f02cf826
Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@gmail.com>
Date: Tue Oct 13 07:19:44 2020 +0200

This is my first commit

commit 13c5e89dfb4c1d3d321223e08754b4472841cadd
Author: Vicente García Díaz <vicegd@users.noreply.github.com>
Date: Wed Oct 14 12:56:05 2020 +0200

Initial commit
```

Let's create a conflict



On the local repository

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

$ echo "Hello" > log.txt

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

$ git add .

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in log.txt.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

$ git commit -m "I added a log file now to the local repository"

[master 088c9e6] I added a log file now to the local repository

1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

create mode 100644 log.txt
```

Let's create a conflict (II)

Nothing will work

```
icen@VGD-VM-DEV_MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
 git pull origin main --rebase
emote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From https://github.com/vicegd/my_testing_project
 * branch
                               -> FETCH_HEAD
                    main
   88dc97a..dca366e main
                               -> origin/main
First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...
Applying: I added a log file now to the local repository
Using index info to reconstruct a base tree...
Falling back to patching base and 3-way merge...
Auto-merging log.txt
CONFLICT (add/add): Merge conflict in log.txt
error: Failed to merge in the changes.
Patch failed at 0001 I added a log file now to the local repository
Use 'git am --show-current-patch' to see the failed patch
Resolve all conflicts manually, mark them as resolved with
"git add/rm <conflicted_files>", then run "git rebase --continue".
You can instead skip this commit: run "git rebase --skip".
To abort and get back to the state before "git rebase", run "git rebase --abort".
```

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master|REBASE 1/1)

$ git push origin master:main
To https://github.com/vicegd/my_testing_project.git
! [rejected] master -> main (non-fast-forward)
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://github.com/vicegd/my_testing_project.git'
hint: Updates were rejected because a pushed branch tip is behind its remote
hint: counterpart. Check out this branch and integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g. 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
```

Let's fix the conflict



I added a log file now to the local repository >>>>>> I added a log file now to the local repository

We indicate that the conflict is solved

➤ We PUSH the changes to the server

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master|REBASE 1/1)

$ git add log.txt

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master|REBASE 1/1)

$ git rebase --continue |
Applying: 1 added a log file now to the local repository
```

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)

git push origin master:main

Counting objects: 3, done.

Delta compression using up to 4 threads.

Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.

Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 327 bytes | 327.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)

remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.

To https://github.com/vicegd/my_testing_project.git

24bbb6c..acde98b master -> main
```

Remove a file from the repos

- p git rm [FILE]
- Rm is used to stop a file from being processed

 | Significant | Signifi
- After executing the commands, both repositories will be synchronized

```
/icen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
file.log file.txt file2.txt LICENSE log.txt README.md
 icen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
 git rm log.txt
m 'log.txt'
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
[master Oee6e31] Removing logger
1 file changed, 1 deletion(-)
delete mode 100644 log.txt
 /icen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
 git push origin master:main
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (2/2), 238 bytes | 18.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 2 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/vicegd/my_testing_project.git
   82641a6..0ee6e31 master -> main
```

Ignore not important files

- The file .gitignore contais the files that should not be tracked by Git
- We should ignore:
 - Log files
 - Files with API keys/secrets, credentials
 - Any sensitive information
 - Useless system files
 - Generated/compiled files
 - Dependencies which can be downloaded from a package manager

```
icen@VGD-VM-DEV_MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
The following paths are ignored by one of your .gitignore files:
hint: Use -f if you really want to add them.
hint: Turn this message off by running
 nint: "git config advice.addIgnoredFile false"
 icen@VGD-VM-DEV_MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
                                               *.gitignore: Bloc de notas
  git status
                                               Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'
                                               # Compiled class file
                                               *.class
nothing to commit, working tree clean
                                               # Log file
                                               *.log
                                               # BlueJ files
                                               *.ctxt
                                               # Mobile Tools for Java (J2ME)
                                               .mtj.tmp/
                                               # Package Files #
                                               *.jar
                                               *.war
                                               *.nar
                                               *.ear
                                               *.zip
                                               *.tar.gz
```

*.rar

How to use .gitignore

Example

file.log

logs/

*.log

?.log

*.log

!file.log

logs/

!logs/file.log

**/logs/*.log

logs/**/*.log

Clone a project

> git clone [URI]

It is the easiest way to start working with a remote repository and be directly in sync with it

```
Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/Project (master)
$ cd ..

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~

$ git clone https://github.com/vicegd/my_testing_project.git
Cloning into 'my_testing_project'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 40, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (40/40), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (23/23), done.
remote: Total 40 (delta 13), reused 27 (delta 8), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (40/40), 5.83 KiB | 7.00 KiB/s, done.

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~

$ cd my_testing_project/

Vicen@VGD-VM-DEV MINGW64 ~/my_testing_project (main)
$ ls
file.txt file2.txt LICENSE README.md
```