USING GIT ON OS-X

Munich Cocoaheads 2009-11-12 ©2009 Stephen Riehm

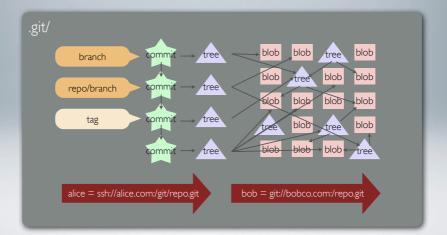
COMING UP

- Basic Concepts
- Daily Git
- Git with XCode
- Non-Obvious Git

WHAT IS GIT?



WHAT IS GIT?



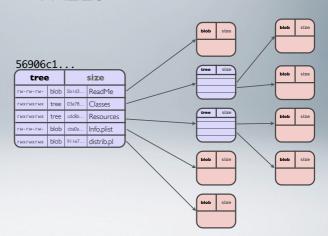
BLOBS

5B206c1725109d441fe846300fd4e57063cc6d6b

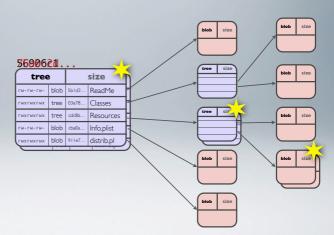
```
blob size

// Blah.m
// This class does
@implementation Bla
@synthesize a;
```

TREES



CHANGES

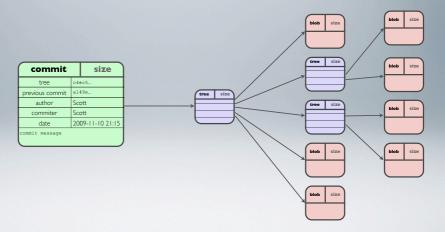


COMMITS

56906c1...

commit		size
tree	c4ec5	
previous commit	a149e	
author	Scott	
commiter	Scott	
date	2009-11-10 21:15	
commit message		

COMMITS

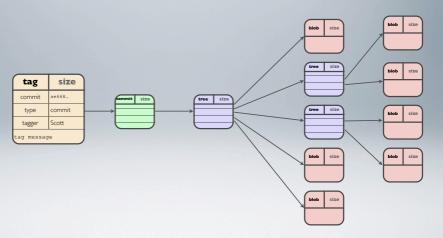


TAGS

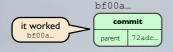
FCOOC -1

56906CI		
tag	size	
commit	ae668_	
type	commit	
tagger	Scott	
+30 monnago		

TAGS



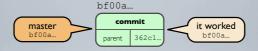
LIGHT-WEIGHT TAGS



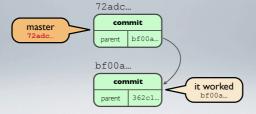
BRANCHES



BRANCHES 'V'TAGS

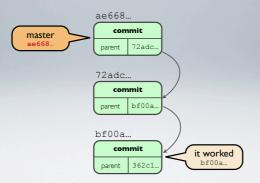


BRANCHES 'V'TAGS



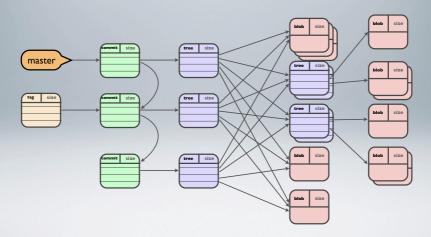
BRANCHES 'V'TAGS

HEAD and your current branch are automatically updated when you commit a change.

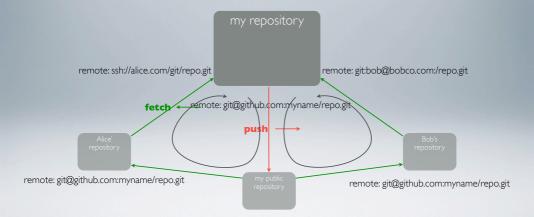


tags are immutable and reliably point to a known state of the entire repository

THE WHOLE LOT



SHARING



NAMESPACES







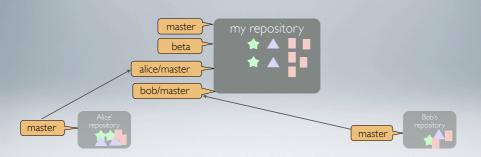
NAMESPACES





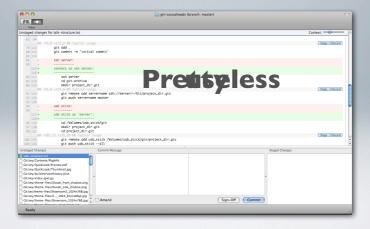


NAMESPACES



GIT ON OS-X

GITX



XCODE



XCODE



GIT YOUR HANDS DIRTY

```
~/ > echo "you're going to need the command line :-)"
```

FIRST STEPS

GLOBAL CONFIGURATION

```
~/ > $EDITOR ~/.gitconfig

[core]
    pager = more
    excludesfile = /Users/me/.gitignore
[user]
    name = My Full Public Identity
    email = h4x0r@example.com
[format]
    pretty = format:%h %ci [%aN] %s
```

Moreinfo; git log --help

pager stops long lists from flying past your

GLOBAL CONFIGURATION

```
~/ > $EDITOR ~/.gitignore
# apple typical files
.DS Store
.Spotlight-V100
.com.apple.timemachine.supported
.fseventsdbuild
# XCode user state files
*.modelv3
*.pbxuser
*.objc sync
# other SCM systems
. svn
# editor temporary files
*.swp
# files you generate while building
build/
version txt
CHANGELOG
```

WHERE TO LOOK FOR HELP

make sure you install git's man-pages.

Use the man branch of the git repository

~/ > git help <cmd>

~/ > git <cmd> --help

WHERE TO LOOK FOR HELP

http://git-scm.com

http://github.com

http://gitready.com

http://google.com

A NEW PROJECT



NEW PROJECT IN GIT

```
~/>
              cd project
~/project/ > git init
Initialized empty Git repository in project dir/.git/
~/project/ > git add .
~/project/ > git commit -m 'initial commit'
[master (root-commit) 64fb3231 initial commit
1 files changed, 1 insertions (+), 0 deletions (-)
```

create mode 100644 hello txt

create your project in XCode create a new git repository add your files & directories to git commit your changes

GIT CONFIGURATION FOR XCODE

```
*.pbxproi -crlf -diff -merge
*.nib -crlf -diff -merge
*.xib -crlf -diff -merge
*.graffle -crlf -diff -merge
~/project/ > git add .gitattributes
~/project/ > git commit -m 'add .gitattributes - prevent accidental merging of special XCode files'
[master (root-commit) 64fb3231 initial commit
1 files changed, 1 insertions (+), 0 deletions (-)
```

~/project/ > \$EDITOR .gitattributes

create mode 100644 .gitattributes

Tell git to treat these files as if they were binaries.

XML files are notorious for being text, but "unmergable".

.gitattributes is project-specific must be checked into each project seperately will automatically be used by all project members

JOINING AN EXISTING PROJECT

cloning a repository automatically sets up a remote repository called origin.

You can specify a different name for the remote repository with -o name

```
~/ > git clone -o cloned_repo URL/project.git
```

~/ > cd project

~/project/ > git checkout -b my_stuff cloned_repo/master

CLONE A LOCAL REPOSITORY

cloning a repository automatically sets up a remote repository called origin.

You can specify a different name for the remote repository with -o name

~/ > git clone ~/old_project_dir ~/new_project_dir

DAILY WORK

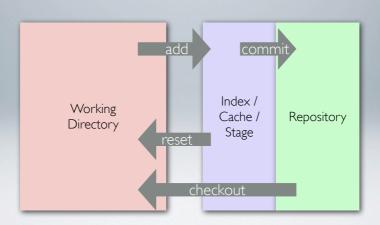
ADD & COMMIT

work work work ~/project/ > git status ~/project/ > git add file file file directory... or git add -A or git add -u ~/project/ > git status ~/project/ > git commit -m 'what I just did'

git add -A new files changed files removed files git add -u

changed files removed files

WHY ADD & COMMIT?



COMMIT (WITHOUT ADD)

git commit -a sameas git add -A; git commit

```
~/project/ > git commit -a -m 'what I just did'
```

BRANCHING

~/project/ > git checkout -b new_branch

~/project/ > git branch -a

~/project/ > git branch -d old branch

~/project/ > git branch -D old branch

TIP: you can create a new branch AFTER you have already made changes.

Just checout -b new_branch before you git add

DIFFERENCES?

```
~/project/ > git diff
~/project/ > git diff --cached
~/project/ > git diff HEAD
```

~/project/ > git diff branch

MERGING

~/project/ > git merge other branch

fix conflicts...

~/project/ > git add -A

~/project/ > git commit -m 'merge changes from other_branch'

git always merges into the working directory
merged files are added automatically
conflicts are not added - you need to resolve them first

THROWING THINGS AWAY

git reset --hard updates the cache and the working tree to match the named branch (by default HEAD)

```
~/project/ > git reset
```

```
~/project/ > git reset --hard HEAD
```

MULTIPLE REPOSITORIES

PUBLISHING YOUR REPOSITORY

local ~/project/ > ssh me@remote.com push only the branches your wish to publish remote ~/ > mkdir project.git remote ~/project.git/ > cd project.git remote ~/project.git/ > git init --bare remote ~/project.git/ > logout local ~/project/ > git remote add public repo ssh://me@remote.com/~/project.git local ~/project/ > git push public repo release branch

you should NOT publish your private directories (basic security) create a bare repository on a public server

USB-STICK

```
~/project/ > git clone --bare . /Volumes/usb stick/project.git
~/project/ > git remote add usb_stick /Volumes/usb_stick/project.git
~/project/ > git push usb stick
```

USB stick, external disk great for ad-hoc sharing great for backup treat like a public repository

REALLY QUICK SHARING

copying a repository works just fine - both copies can synchronise with each other!

```
~/project/ > cp -R . /Volumes/usb_stick/project
```

```
~/project/ > git remote add usb stick /Volumes/usb stick/project
```

```
~/project/ > git push usb stick
```

WHICH REPOS AM I CONNECTED TO?

~/project dir/ > git remote -v

public_repo
public_repo
ssh://me@remote.com/~/project.git (fetch)
ssh://me@remote.com/~/project.git (push)
usb_stick
//Volumes/usb_stick/project.git (fetch)
volumes/usb_stick/project.git (push)

UPDATES FROM MULTIPLE REPOS

```
~/project/ > $EDITOR .git/config
[remote "steve"]
       url = ssh://steveserve.com/~/Git/project.git
       fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/steve/*
[remote "mac"]
       url = git@github.com:mac/project.git
       fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/mac/*
[remotes]
       buddies = steve mac
~/project/ > git remote update buddies
Updating steve
Updating mac
```

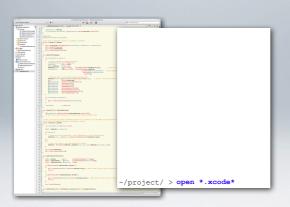
WORKING WITH OTHERS

Publish your changes via a bare repository

Never push to someone else's repository

Use git remote update to track multiple repositories

XCODE & GIT



XCODE & GIT

```
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                                                  A real transportation of the second s
```

```
~/project/ > git status
~/project/ > git diff
~/project/ > git checkout -b fix
~/project/ > git commit -am '...'
~/project/ > git checkout master
~/project/ > git merge fix
~/project/ > git push public
```

DON'T PANIC

git checkout



"Read/from DiskK, W.Codegi & Codesolt-trandate voish your gibrepository

HOWEVER...



If you get this message, your should:

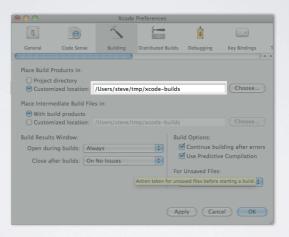
Save your work (possibly in a Temporary Directory)

Close XCode

Fix up your working directory

Open XCode again

XCODE-TIPS



THANKS

- Patrick Stein
- Matthias Carell