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You can download the sources of this presentation here: https://github.com/severin-lemaignan/git-presentation/

WITH PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

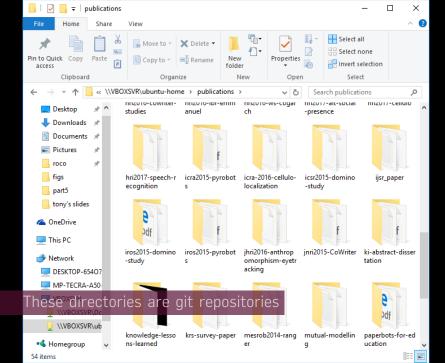
git the basics

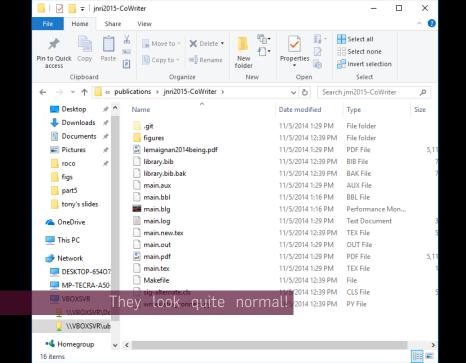
25 Jan. 2017

Séverin Lemaignan

Centre for Robotics & Neural Systems **Plymouth University**





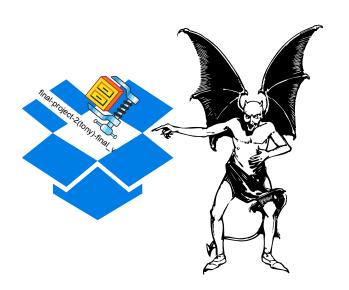


git is essentially about recording the history of files

git is essentially about recording the history of files
(and who did what)

git is essentially about recording the history of files (and who did what)(and sharing as well)







Get Started

Wall
Hidden Posts

Info

Listings

Photos
 On's Welcome Page
 One
 One

Discussions

About / Edit

7 neon

people like this

Tony King B.

Write something...

Real Estate · Toronto, Ontario / Edit Info

Wall Tony King B. · Most Recent ▼

Share: Status Photo Link Video

6

Tony King B.

using namespace std:

Paul, you can take my change below:

using namepace cv:

Inea@PoseEstimation:HeadPoseEstimation(const string® face_detection_model, float focalLength):

focalLength/focalLength):
opiciaCenter(Y-1)

opiciaCenter(Y-1)

{
// Loaf face detection and pose estimation models.
ddetector = get_foroial_face_detector():
ddeservial(sface_ddetection_model) >> pose_model:
5.1 Impressions = 09s_Feedback



Tony King B. SVN is really cool, but I like Facebook better!

51 Impressions • 0% Feedback

Tuesday at 2:25pm via re2social · Like · Comment





Home



Use Facebook

Promote with an Ad

View Insights

Suggest to Friends

You

Tony King B. likes this.

Quick Tips

Get more people to like your Page with Facebook Ads today!

Get More Connections

Sample Ad



The text of your ad will go here.











Versioning Collaborating The dreadful conflicts Social coding: GitHub workflow The one slide to remember Working with branches

WHY VERSIONING?

- The history of your development/document
- Compare the current code with an older version
- Roll-back to previous versions
- Experiment without losing anything
- Trace who did what (at the level of the line of code)
- Annotate your workflow (important milestones, etc)
- Avoid catastrophes!

ATOMIC COMMITS

The single most important concept (because it requires to think about development in terms of **functional units**):

Atomic commit

A (typically small) commit that represent a **single, coherent & complete** functional change.

Versioning Collaborating The dreadful conflicts Social coding: GitHub workflow The one slide to remember Working with branches

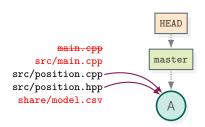
ATOMIC COMMITS

The single most important concept (because it requires to think about development in terms of **functional units**):

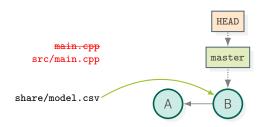
Atomic commit

- Easy to understand the change
- Debugging made easy (git bisect)
- Collaboration made easy (less, smaller conflict)
- Easy to write a useful commit message

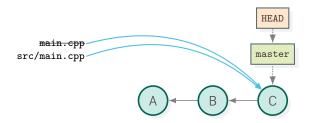
main.cpp
src/main.cpp
src/position.cpp
src/position.hpp
share/model.csv



 $\label{lem:git_add} \mbox{git add src/position.*}$ git commit -m"Fix computation of position (float->double)"



 $\mbox{git add share/model.csv} \\ \mbox{git commit -m"Re-trained model with 52 more participants"}$



git add src/main.*
git commit -m"Move main.cpp to src/"

```
$ git log
```

commit fa009cd7fca05b0b61170b20cf76a5f72b8843c2

Author: Severin Lemaignan <severin.lemaignan@plymouth.ac.uk> Wed Feb 10 16:48:22 2016 +0000

Date:

Move main.cpp to src/

commit aff81119459d9193c09effef1c150c4f7eac08dc

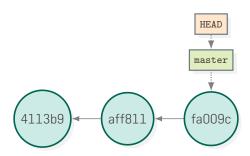
Author: Severin Lemaignan <severin.lemaignan@plymouth.ac.uk> Wed Feb 10 16:48:02 2016 +0000 Date:

Re-trained model with 52 more participants

commit 4113b9b6e6bbc8de532ad90153e0059cb5819de7

Author: Severin Lemaignan <severin.lemaignan@plymouth.ac.uk> Date: Wed Feb 10 16:47:46 2016 +0000

Fix computation of position (float->double)

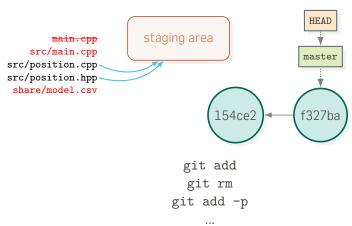


But why do we have to manually tell Git what files to add or remove?

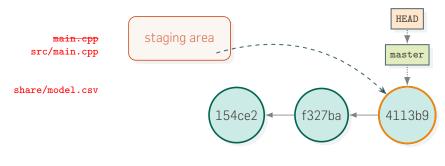
No "commit all changes" by default (well, you can, actually...)

Help thinking in terms of atomic commits!

Preparing a commit consists in filling the **staging area** (or **index**) with the list of changes:



Preparing a commit consists in filling the **staging area** (or **index**) with the list of changes:



git commit

TO SUMMARIZE...

The first time...

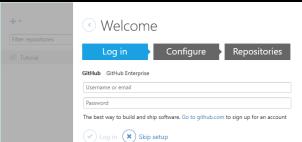
```
$ mkdir my_repo && cd my_repo
$ git init
```

Then...

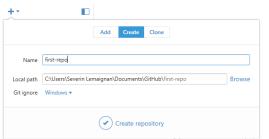
```
# make some changes...
$ git add <files>
$ git commit -m"<commit message>"
# make some changes...
$ git add <files>
$ git commit -m"<other commit message>"
# That's it!
```

Viewed from a GUI (macOS & Windows) **GitHub Desktop** Walkthrough

https://desktop.github.com/



Log in to your GitHub account

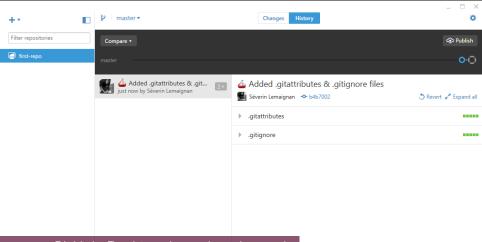




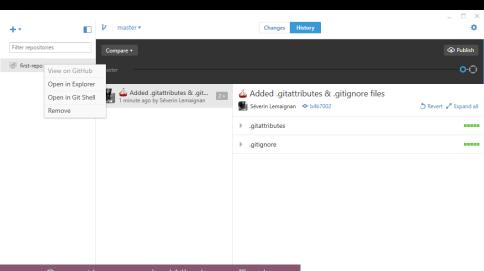
Ø

Get started by adding a repository.

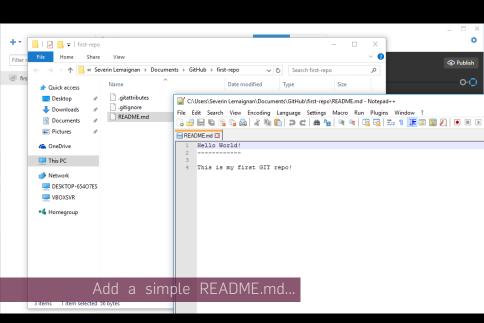
Create a (local) repository

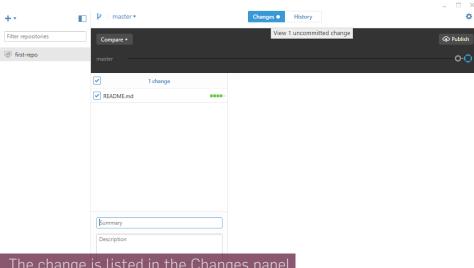


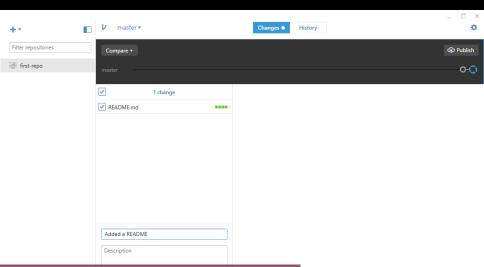
GitHub Desktop has already made a first commit on your behalf



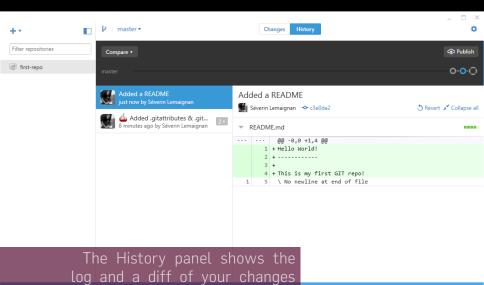
Open the repo in Windows Explorer







Write a commit message & commit!



♣ Undo

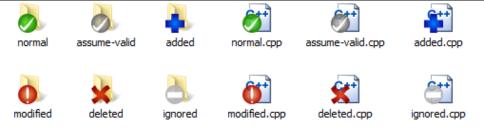
Created commit: 'Added a README

Viewed from a GUI **Tortoise GIT**

https://tortoisegit.org/



Direct interaction in the Windows explorer



conflicted.cpp

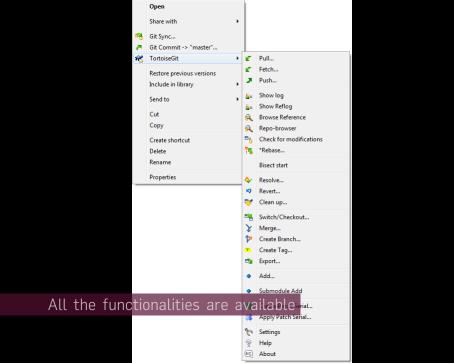
skip-worktree.cpp non-versioned.cpp

Files' status appear as icons

non-versioned

conflicted

skip-worktree



mmmito: masternewbranch Message: Prepare new release Signed-off-by: Sven Strickroth <email@cs-ware.de></email@cs-ware.de>	
Prepare new release	
Menend <u>Last</u> Commit Set author <u>date</u>	
Set author Add §	igned-off-by
Check: All Hone Unversioned Versioned Added Deleted Modified Files Subi Path Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Deleted Modified Files Subi	Extens
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□ Languages/Tortoise_jld.po □ Languages/Tortoise_jld.po □ Languages/Tortoise_jlo.po □ Languages/Tortoise_jlo.po □ Languages/Tortoise_jlo.po □ Languages/Tortoise_jlo.po □ Languages/Tortoise_jlo.po	.po .po .po
	.po .po .po
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	ted, 56 files to View Patch>>

Short answer: everything you care about in your project

Short answer: **everything you care about in your project** (you can left out temporary files, automatically generated files, etc)

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(you can left out temporary files, automatically generated files, etc)

However, versioning is **less useful for binary files**:

- o no line-by-line tracking of changes
- every single change creates a whole copy: repo size might grow quickly!

Binary files include images, archives (zip files), **PDF**, **most office document** (**docx/xlsx/pptx**)

Short answer: everything you care about in your project

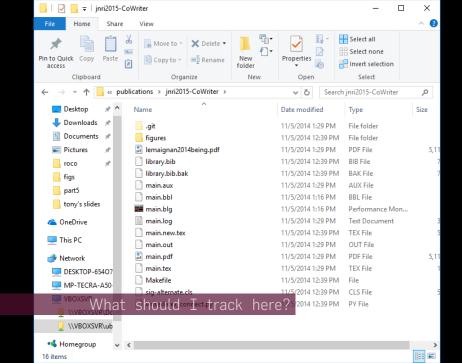
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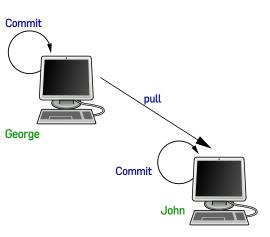
Binary files include images, archives (zip files), PDF, most office document (docx/xlsx/pptx)

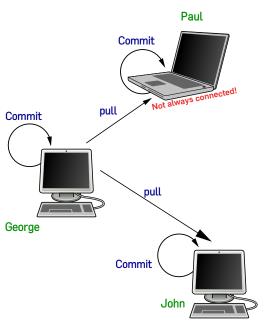
For documents, you might want to consider alternative like markdown.

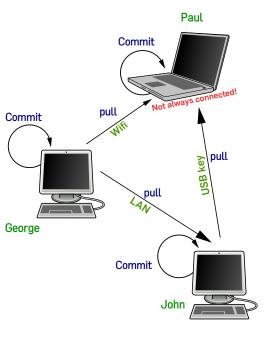


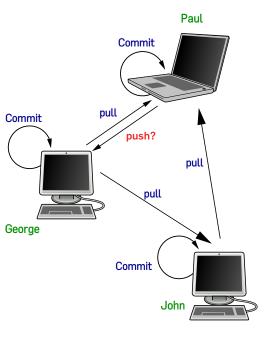


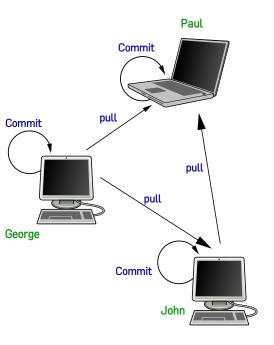
Commit



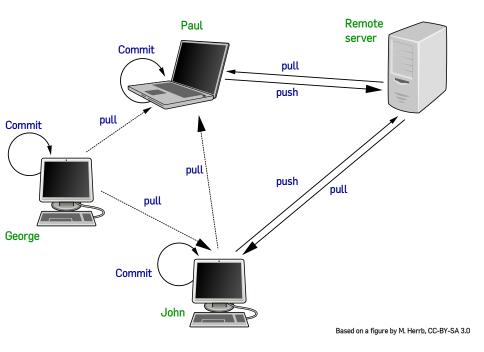


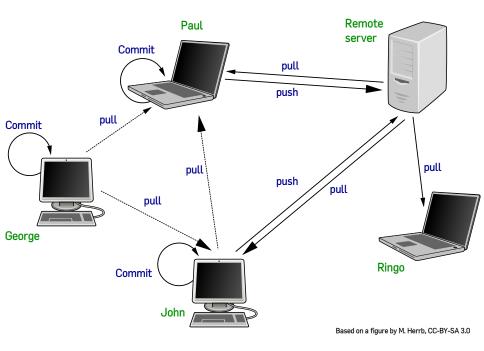


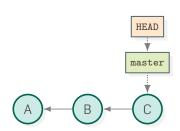


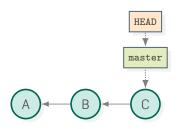




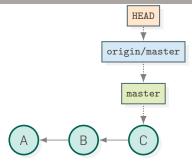




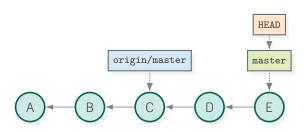


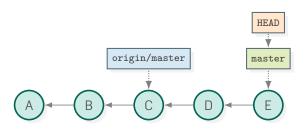


git remote add origin git@github.com:user/repo.git
git remote add john-usb E:\john_repo
git remote add ftp-origin ftp://host.xz/path/to/repo.git/

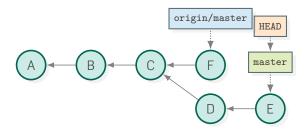


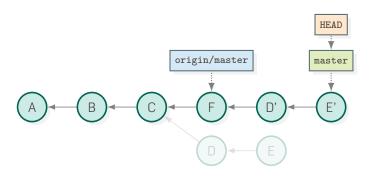
git push origin master
(or simply git push)



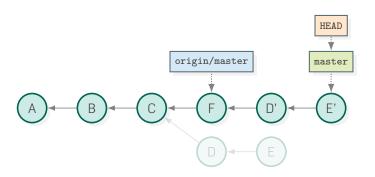


What happened on our remote? Let's have a look... git fetch origin

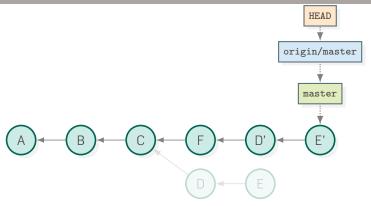




git rebase origin/master (but you don't need it, because...)



git pull --rebase



git push

Versioning Collaborating The dreadful conflicts Social coding: GitHub workflow The one slide to remember Working with branches

TO SUMMARIZE...

The first time...

```
$ git clone <url>
# for instance,
# git clone https://github.com/user/repo.git
```

Then...

```
$ cd <repo>
# make some changes...
$ git add <files>
$ git commit -m"<commit message>"
# ...
# when you want to share:
$ git pull --rebase # any changes on the remote?
$ git push
```



Versioning Collaborating The dreadful conflicts Social coding: GitHub workflow The one slide to remember Working with branches

THE DREADFUL CONFLICT

While peacefully editing your last (great) paper...

```
$ git pull --rebase john master
First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...
Applying: Better terminology
Using index info to reconstruct a base tree...
        main.tex
Falling back to patching base and 3-way merge...
Auto-merging main.tex
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in main.tex
error: Failed to merge in the changes.
Patch failed at 0001 Better terminology
The copy of the patch that failed is found in: .git/rebase-a
When you have resolved this problem, run "git rebase --conti
```

If you prefer to skip this patch, run "git rebase --skip" in To check out the original branch and stop rebasing, run "git

```
$ git pull --rebase john master
# conflict!
$ git mergetool
```

File Edit Changes View Tabs

main_LOCAL_26141.tex

main_LOCA..._26141.tex ×

This article discusses, however, the less postitive side of this Building on failed attempts to replicate well-accepted experimer facilitation, we discuss our possible over-reliance and somewhal acceptance of classic results in psychology. Firstly, we suggest Numan-Robot Interaction community should transform the love aff research fitted does not need to shy wawy from developing its own

reference tasks.
% JK: what does transforming into a regular business relationshi

\end{abstract}

%\category{H.1.2}{Models and Principles}{User/Machine Systems}
%category now generated from: http://dl.acm.org/ccs.cfm (paste c
%\printccsdesc
%\keywords{Human-Robot Interaction; Social Facilitation: Mere Pr

\section(introduction: Our Love Affair with Psychology) \label(s

\section(Introduction: Our Love Affair with Psychology) \label(s

The field of Human-Robot Interaction, and in particular, the fie

That said, the demographics of the academics working in HRI are towards engineering background textcolor/red/(TMD: any data to could try to go over last year HRI: a suthor list, and quickly to backgroundz): one often becomes a researcher in HRI by first but here included a result howars. All the towards with the mosting at which the reaching the country at the home. All the country is the property of the country of the cou

tasks, protocols, results. This is actually how science is supported think however that a 'second order' effect might be underestimeny of us are 'consumers' of the psychology literature rather to and active contributor to the psychology community, we might not and active contributor to the psychology community, we might not and active contributor to

the same common-grounds with these neighbouring academic fields.

This has two consequences: first, as we are generally less famil automatically question their findings as we would in our own comeffect is reinforced by the perceived maturity of academic field

errect is reinforced by the percetivem maturity of academic Tiest developmental psychology, versus the youth of human-robot interascend, we build assumptions on how research is conducted in oth based on our own experience. As our background is often in exact we would intuitively expect evaluation methods to deliver as murchoust, exact, clear-cut results. Results that are always reprocuping the property of the p

→ main.tex

\end(abstract)

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\section{Introduction: Our Love Affair with Psychology} \label
The field of Hunan-Robot Interaction, and in particular, the f

That said, the demographics of the academics working in HRI are towards engineering background (textrolor/red)(TBO: any data to be academic towards and the state of the state

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severolymental psychology, we soo the youth of minamer yout the based on our own experience. As our background is often in exa we would intuitively expect evaluation methods to deliver as a robust, exact, clear-cut results. Results that are always repr certainly embarrassed whenever our results do not fraw such a \end(abstract)
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\section[Introduction: Our Love Affair with Psychology] \label{s}
The field of Human-Robot Interaction, and in particular, the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and in particular, the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and in particular, the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and in particular, the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the field of Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Robot Interaction) and the Human-Robot Interaction (Albert Human-Ro

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This has two consequences: first, as we are generally less famil automatically question their findings as we would in our own corefrect is reinforced by the perceived naturity of academic flet developmental psychology, versus the youth of human-robot interactions.

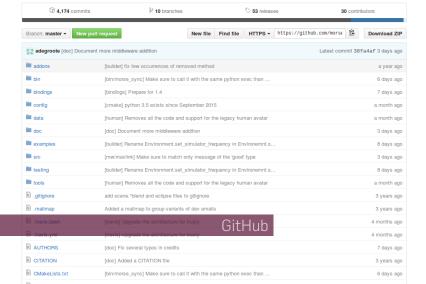
Second, we build assumptions on how research is conducted in off based on our own experience. As our background is often in exact we would intuitively expect evaluation methods to deliver as muc certainly embarrassed whenever our results do not draw such a cl picture.

Meld is one of the nice tools to fix conflicts





The Modular OpenRobots Simulation Engine http://morse-simulator.github.io/ — Edit





ACTIONS

Compare

-C Fork

NAVIGATION

JII Overview

Commits

Branches

Downloads

Pull requests

Source

Séverin Lemaignan / MakeHuman

Source

MakeHuman /

D default + ₺.+ la blendertools

buildscripts

m docs

makehuman

maketarget-standalone

23 B .hgeol

574 B 2014-03-18 .haianore merge with stable .hgtags 47 R 2014-03-15 Cleanup hgtags

2014-02-03

■ README 1.5 KB 2014-03-23 Add url to development tracker for dev status to readme

MakeHuman _____

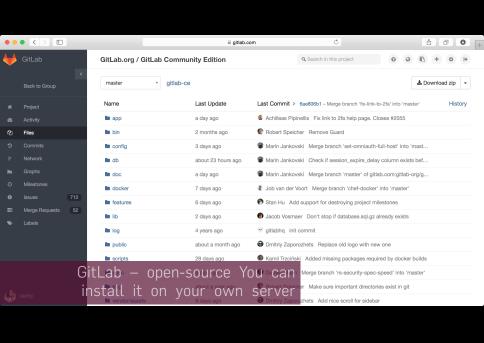
Makehuman is a completely free, innovative and professional software for the modelling of 3-Dimensional humanoid characters. This is the official source repository of the MakeHuman project.

Official website: http://www.makehuman.org Development status: http://bugtracker.makehuman.org

License

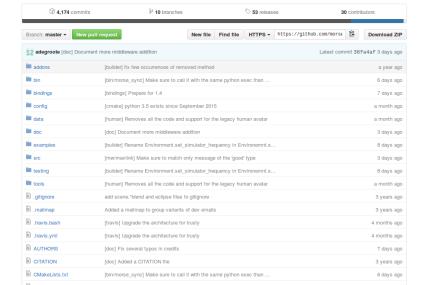
MakeHuman's source code and its mesh data is distributed freely under the AGPL3 license (see license.txt). Content created using the MakeHuman application is released under the liberal CCO license. For more details, refer to these pages:

Ensure use of LF native line endings for all text files, to avoid careless windows developers changing the line endings.

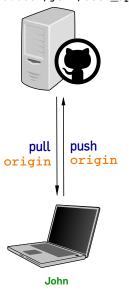


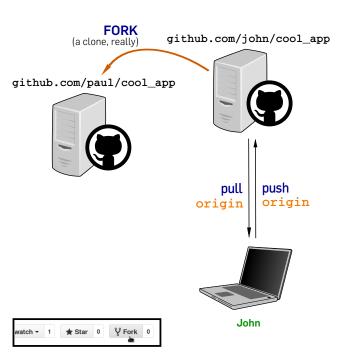


The Modular OpenRobots Simulation Engine http://morse-simulator.github.io/ — Edit

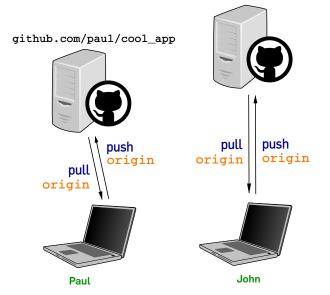


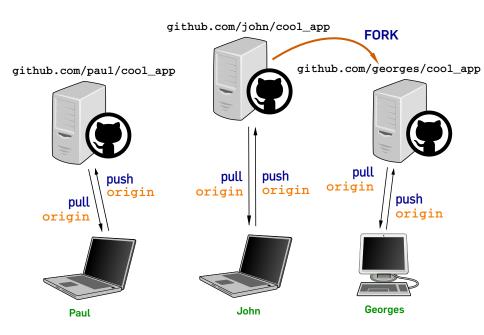
github.com/john/cool_app



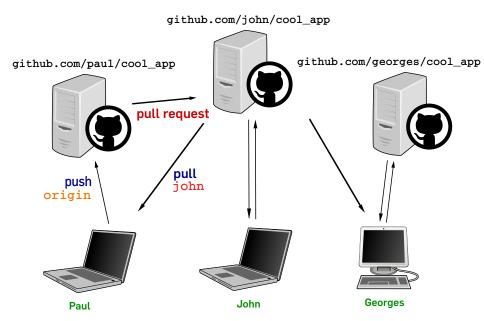


github.com/john/cool_app

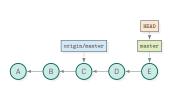


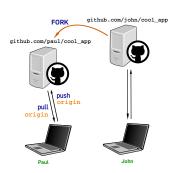


github.com/john/cool_app github.com/georges/cool_app github.com/paul/cool_app pull john pull john Georges John Paul



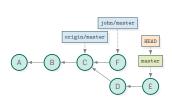
WHAT HAPPENED EXACTLY?

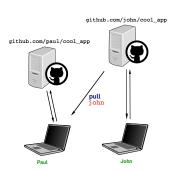




After forking on GitHub, Paul runs git clone https://github.com/paul/cool_app.git and he adds few local commits

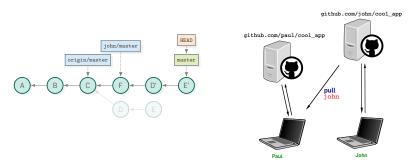
WHAT HAPPENED EXACTLY?





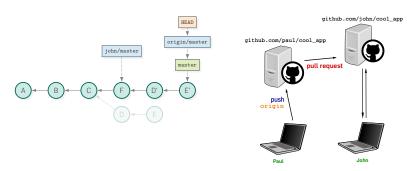
He would like to propose his changes to John
First, he needs to get the latest changes from John:
git add remote john https://github.com/john/cool_app.git
git fetch john

WHAT HAPPENED EXACTLY?

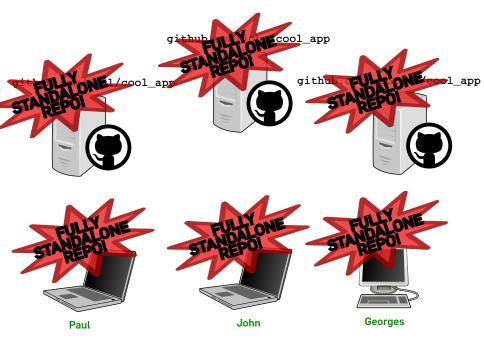


Paul rebases his master branch on John's one: git rebase john/master (actually, Paul would simply run git pull --rebase john master)

WHAT HAPPENED EXACTLY?



He pushes his commits to his own GitHub account: git push ...and finally press the "Create a pull request" button in GitHub. (what happens next on John's side is a story for another day :-) But to make it short, he can press "Merge pull request" on his GitHub account if he is happy with the pull-request!)





GIT CHEAT SHEET

To start...

...from scratch: git init
...from existing repo: git clone <url>

Prepare commits:

git add
git rm
git add -p (partial files)

Commit:

git commit

Create branch:

git checkout -b
branch>

Jump between branches:

git checkout <branch>

"Import" another branch:

git rebase <other_branch>

Add a remote source:

git remote add <name> <url>

What's new on a remote?

git pull <remote> <branch>
(git pull alone = git pull origin master)

Share stuff on a remote:

Repo state

git status

Repo history

Who did what? git blame

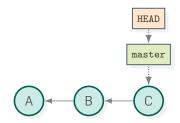
I've lost everythg!

git reflog



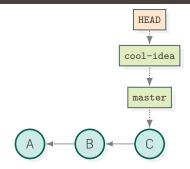


BRANCHES



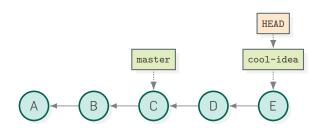
What if...?

BRANCHES

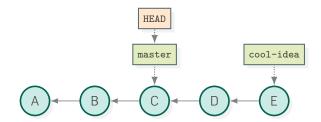


git checkout -b cool-idea

BRANCHES

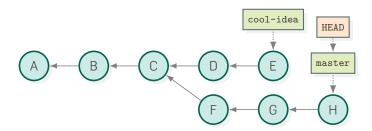


BRANCHES



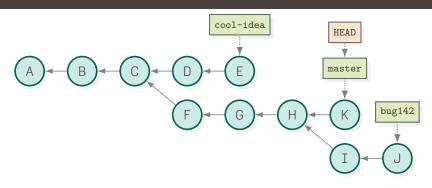
Let go back to serious stuff!
git checkout master

BRANCHES



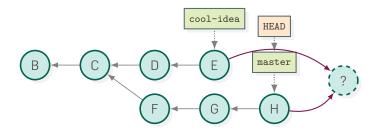
The branch name is an alias for the tip of the current branch

BRANCHES



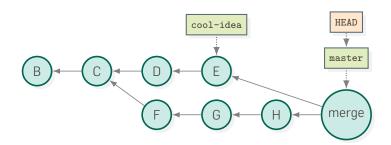
 \Rightarrow branches are very cheap +10 of them at a given time it not uncommon

MERGING BRANCHES



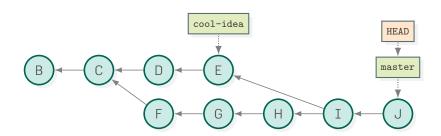
Two options: merging and rebasing

MERGING BRANCHES



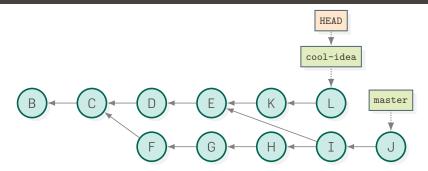
Merging git merge cool-idea

MERGING BRANCHES



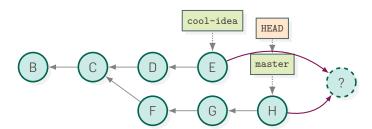
git commit

MERGING BRANCHES

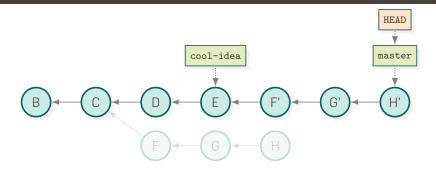


git checkout cool-idea git commit ...etc.

REBASING BRANCHES

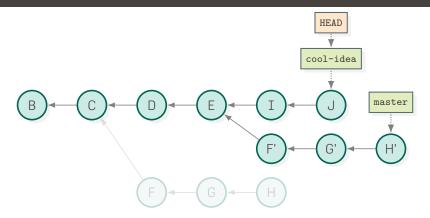


REBASING BRANCHES



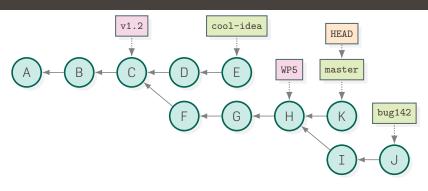
Rebasing git rebase cool-idea

REBASING BRANCHES



git checkout cool-idea git commit

MORE COMMIT ALIASES: TAGS

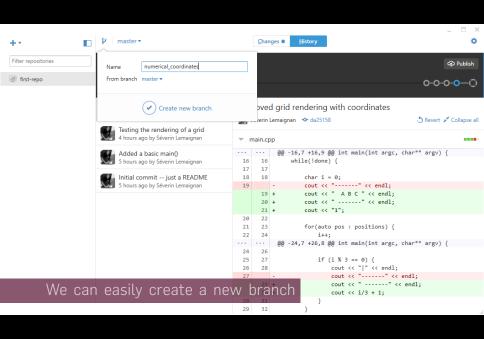


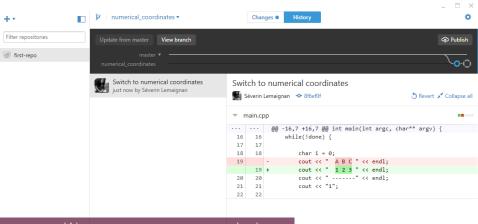
Label important commits/milestones

TO SUMMARIZE...

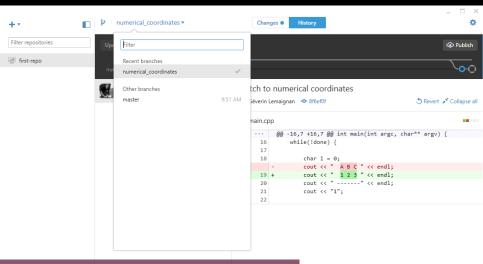
```
# where are we?
$ git branch
master
# make some changes...
$ git add <files> && git commit -m"<commit message>"
# start working on something new?
$ git checkout -b new-idea
$ git branch
new-idea
# work in that branch for a while
$ git add <files> && git commit -m"<commit message>"
# back to master
$ git checkout master
#...
# rebase master on new-idea: new-idea is now in master
$ git rebase new-idea
```

Viewed from a GUI...

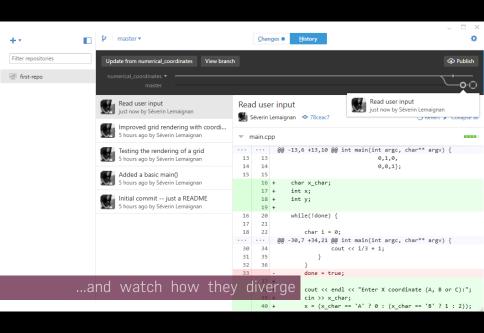


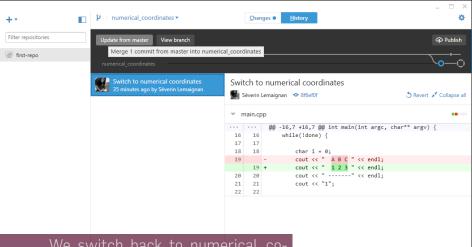


We can compare numerical_coordinates with master (click on View branch for the full history)

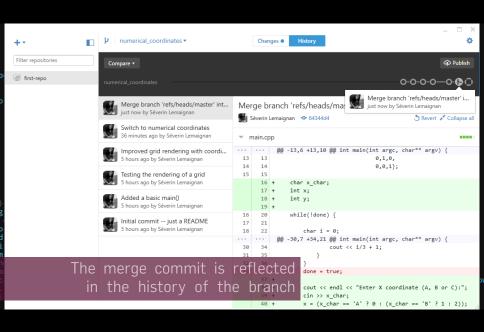


We can jump between branches..





ordinates and merge in master



ETIQUETTE OF SOCIAL CODING 101

principle of least surprise

Make people feel at home when they interact with your project!

one repo = one thing

make plenty of repos!

REPOSITORY LAYOUT

Try to follow as much as possible the **Filesystem Hierarchy Standard** (FHS). Mainly:

```
src/ # source
include/ # *public* headers
etc/ # configuration files
share/ # data
doc/ # documentation
README
LICENSE
```

NO build artifacts!! no binaries (except possibly in share/)

REPOSITORY LAYOUT

Try to follow as much as possible the **Filesystem Hierarchy Standard** (FHS). Mainly:

```
src/ # source
include/ # *public* headers
etc/ # configuration files
share/ # data
doc/ # documentation
README
LICENSE
```

README (or better, use markdown: README.md): what is the project about? who is the target audience? how to install? how to get started?

rsioning Collaborating The dreadful conflicts Social coding: GitHub workflow The one slide to remember Working with branches

LICENSE

- no license

 default copyright laws apply. You (or probably UoP) retain all rights to your source code; nobody else may reproduce, distribute, or create derivative works from your work.
- Permissive licenses: others do essentially whatever they want with your code, as long as they give your attribution. Examples: MIT, BSD
- Copyleft licenses: Derivative work must be made available under the same terms as the original work (viral licenses).
 Example: GPL

You always keep the author rights!

 \Rightarrow you can change the license at any time.

ersioning Collaborating The dreadful conflicts Social coding: GitHub workflow The one slide to remember Working with branches

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- Copyleft licenses: Derivative work must be made available under the same terms as the original work (viral licenses).
 Example: GPL

Check http://choosealicense.com/ and discuss that with your supervisor

BUILD SYSTEM

Use and provide a build system!

- \circ Windows-only \Rightarrow a Visual Studio solution is ok
- \circ MacOS-only \Rightarrow a XCode project is ok

In all other cases, go for a cross-platform build system like **CMake**.

COMMIT HYGIENE

"Show me the project history, I'll tell you what coder you are"

Commit often! Push when needed (or at the end of day)

Because commits are local (ie, private), **do commit often**: **mistakes are ok** as you can fix them before sharing with others.

COMMIT HYGIENE

"Show me the project history, I'll tell you what coder you are"

- Write useful messages (no "Fixed bug" or "New file")
- First line of commit messages < 72 characters

COMMIT HYGIENE

"Show me the project history, I'll tell you what coder you are"

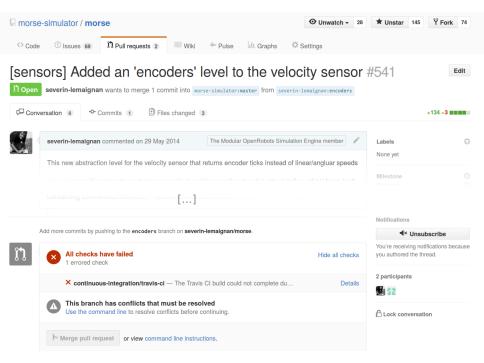
Tag important commits!

Notably, GitHub (amongst others) interpret tags as **releases** of your code.

A FEW COOL GITHUB STUFF TO FINISH

Besides bugtracking, project homepages and wikis, GitHub integrates with many third-party services & tools:

• Travis CI or AppVeyor for continuous integration



A FEW COOL STUFF TO FINISH

- + GitHub integrates with many external services & tools:
 - Travis CI or AppVeyor for continuous integration
 - zenodo: associate a DOI to your repository
 - **ReadTheDocs**: generate and publish on-line documentation