# WITH PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

# git the basics

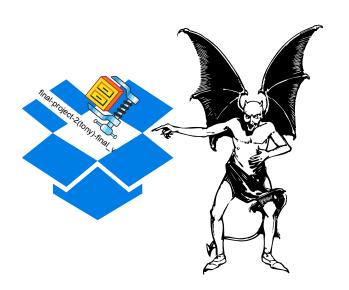
12 Feb. 2016

# Séverin Lemaignan

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







Account \*

See All



Get Started

Wall

Hidden Posts

Info Listings

Photos

O Dan's Welcome Page Discussions

Edit

About

**Æ** Edit

people like this

Add to My Page's Favorites

Tony King B.

Real Estate · Toronto, Ontario 🥒 Edit Info

Wall Share: 🗐 Status 📵 Photo 🖣 Link 🦃 Video

Write something...

Tony King B. Paul, you can take my change below:

using namespace std; using namespace cv:

HeadPoseEstimation::HeadPoseEstimation(const string& face detection model, float focalLength): focalLength(focalLength), opticalCenterX(-1), opticalCenterY(-1)

// Load face detection and pose estimation models. detector = get frontal face detector(); deserialize(face detection model) >> pose model: 51 Impressions · 0% Feedback

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

Tony King B.

SVN is really cool, but I like Facebook better!

51 Impressions · 0% Feedback Tuesday at 2:25pm via re2social · Like · Comment

Tony King B. · Most Recent ▼ Admins (4) [?]

Use Facebook

Promote with an Ad

Wiew Insights

& Suggest to Friends

You

At Tony King B. likes this.

**Ouick 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.

Like · JP Zeni likes this.





# WHY CODE VERSIONING?

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

# 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.

# ATOMIC COMMITS

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

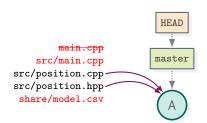
#### Atomic commit

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

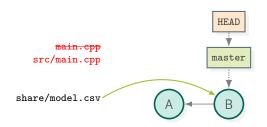
main.cpp
src/main.cpp
src/position.cpp
src/position.hpp
share/model.csv

Code versioning





git add src/position.\* git commit -m"Fix computation of position (float->double)"



git add share/model.csv 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>

Date: Wed Feb 10 16:48:22 2016 +0000

Move main.cpp to src/

 $\verb|commit|| aff 81119459 d9193 c09 eff ef1 c150 c4 f7 eac 08 dc$ 

Author: Severin Lemaignan <severin.lemaignan@plymouth.ac.uk>

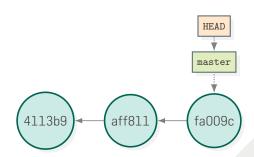
Date: Wed Feb 10 16:48:02 2016 +0000

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

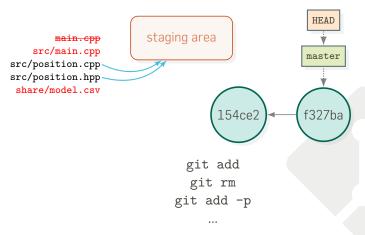


But why do we have to manually tell Git what files to add or remove?

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

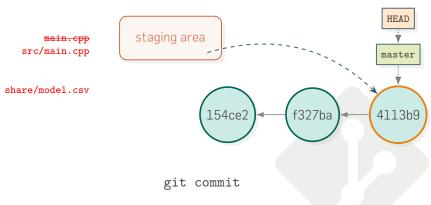
Help thinking in terms of atomic commits!

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



Code versioning

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



# TO SUMMARIZE...

The first time...

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

Then...

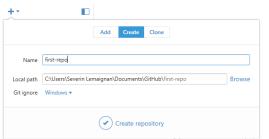
```
# make some changes...
$ git add <files>
$ git commit -m"<commit message>"
# make some changes...
$ git add <files>
$ git commit -m"<other commit message>"
# That's it!
```

# Viewed from a GUI **GitHub for Windows** (GHfW) Walkthrough

https://desktop.github.com/



Log in to your GitHub account

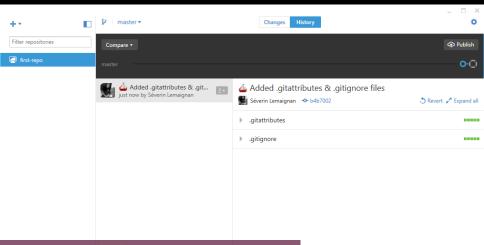




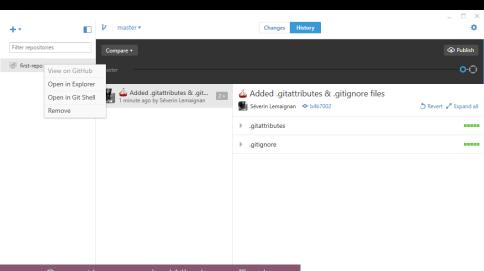
Ø

Get started by adding a repository.

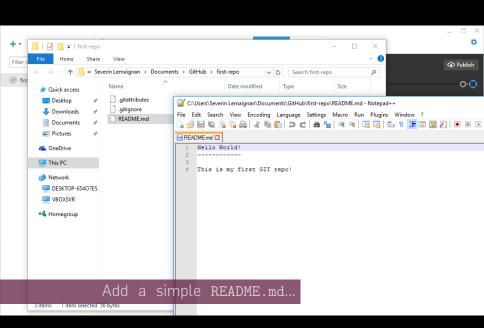
Create a (local) repository

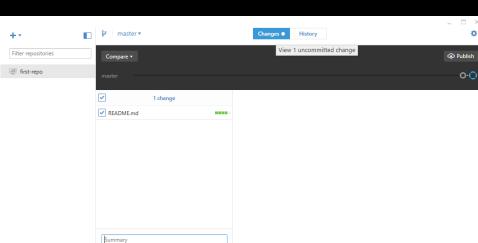


GHfW has already made a irst commit on your behalf

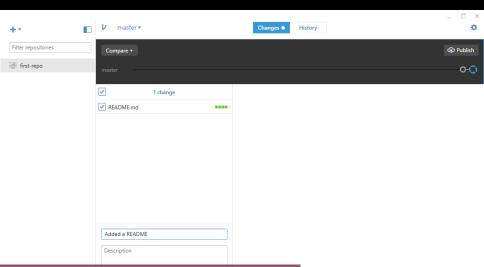


Open the repo in Windows Explorer

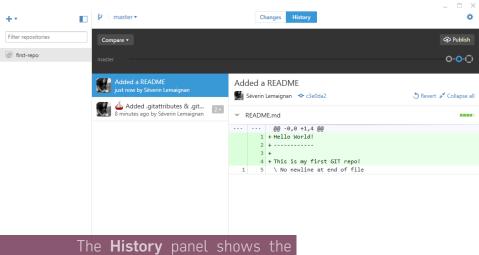




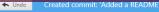
listed in the **Changes** panel

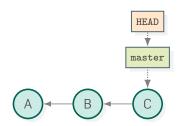


Write a commit message & commit!

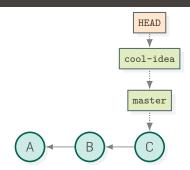


log and a diff of your changes

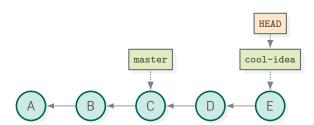




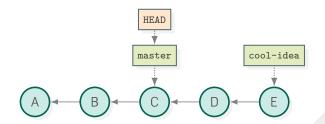




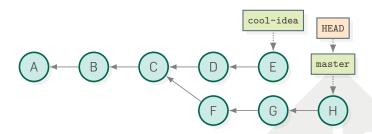
git checkout -b cool-idea



Code versioning

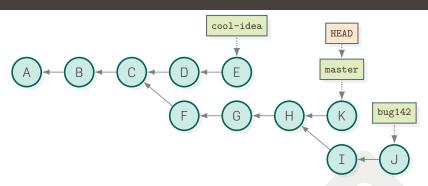


Let go back to serious stuff!
git checkout master



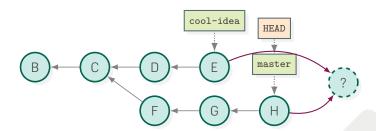
The branch name is an alias for the tip of the current branch

Code versioning



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

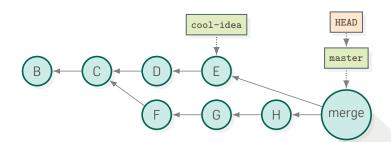
# MERGING BRANCHES



Two options: merging and rebasing

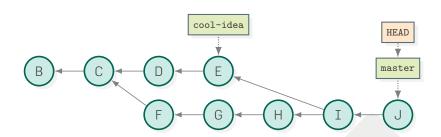
### MERGING BRANCHES

Code versioning



Merging
git merge cool-idea

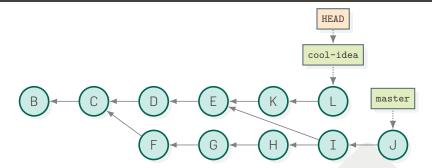
# MERGING BRANCHES



git commit

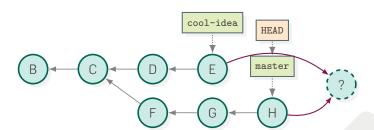
## MERGING BRANCHES

Code versioning



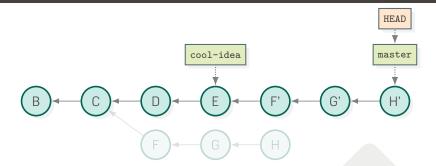
git checkout cool-idea git commit ...etc.

# **REBASING BRANCHES**



# **REBASING BRANCHES**

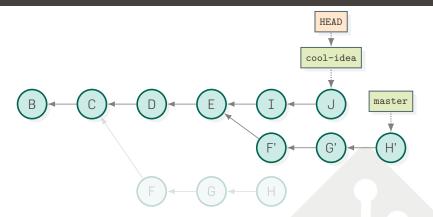
Code versioning



Rebasing git rebase cool-idea

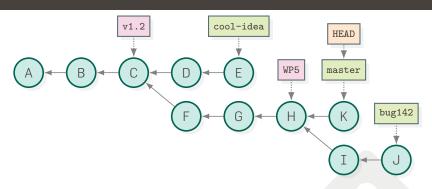
## **REBASING BRANCHES**

Code versioning



git checkout cool-idea git commit

### MORE COMMIT ALIASES: TAGS



Label important commits/milestones

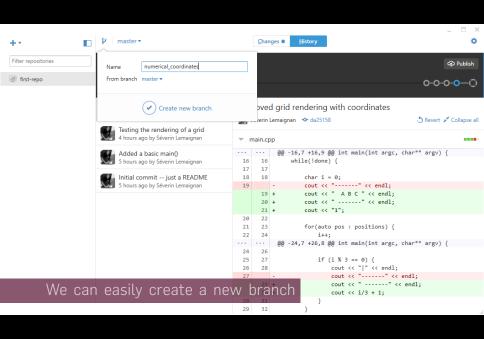
git tag v1.2 git tag WP5

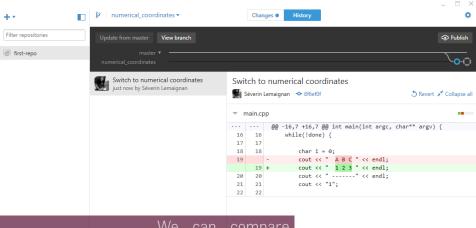
### TO SUMMARIZE...

```
# 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
```

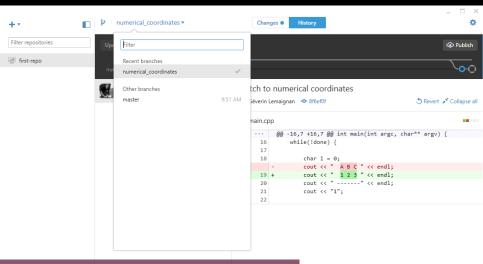
Viewed from a GUI...



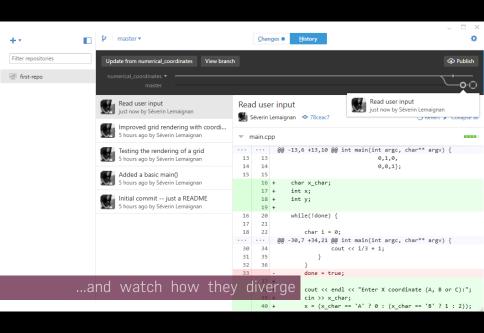


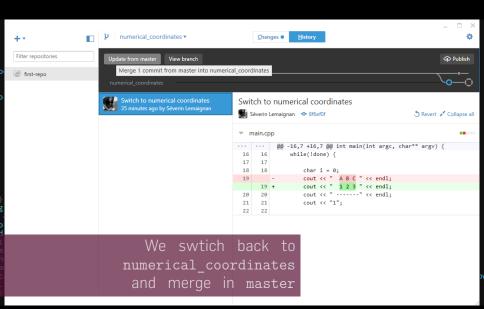


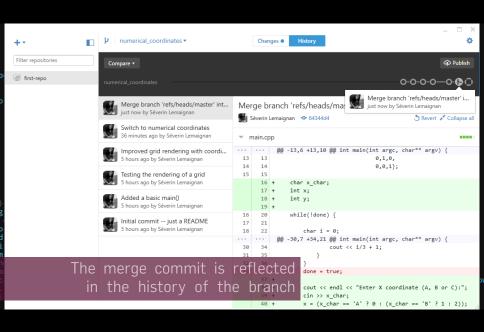
numerical\_coordinates with master (click on **View branch** for the full history)



We can jump between branches..

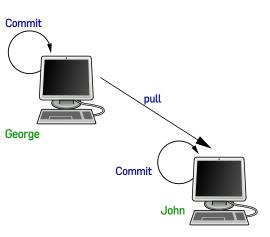


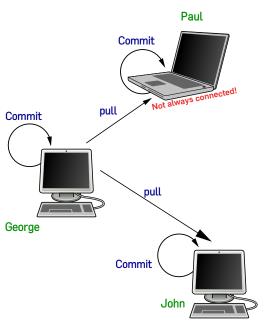


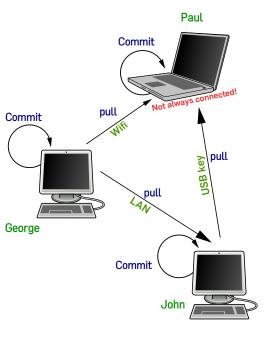


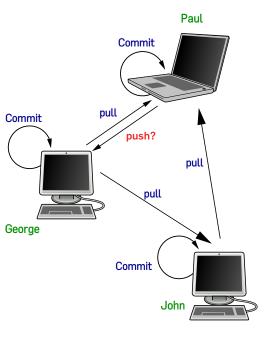


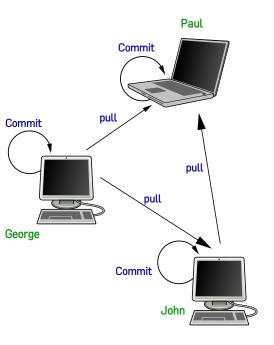
# Commit



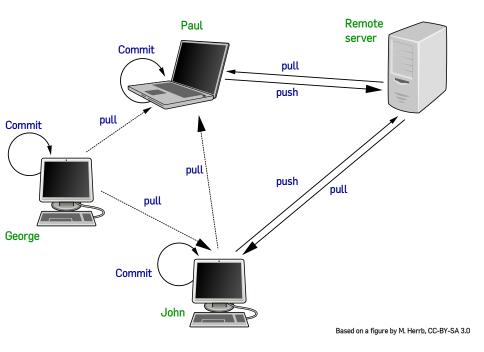


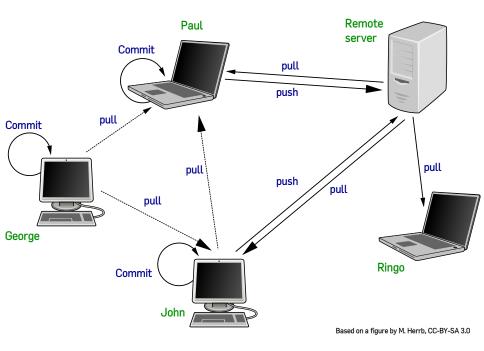


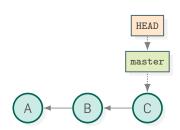


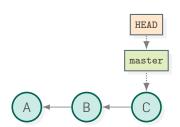




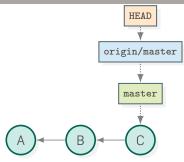






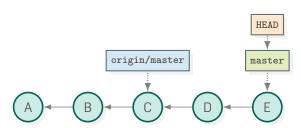


git remote add origin git@github.com:user/repo.git
git remote add john-usb E:\john\_repo
git remote add ftp-origin ftp://host.xz/path/to/repo.git/

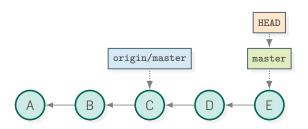


git push origin master
(or simply git push)

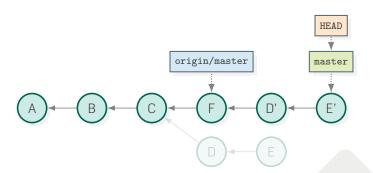
Code versioning



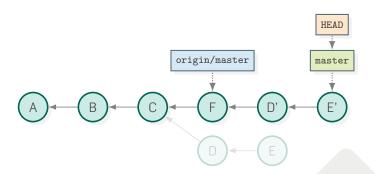
Etiquette of social coding 101



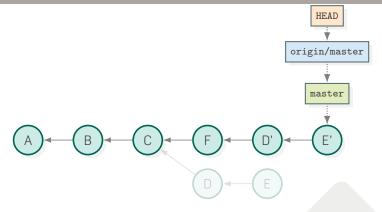
What happened on our remote? Let's have a look... git fetch origin



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



git pull --rebase



git push

### TO SUMMARIZE...

The first time...

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

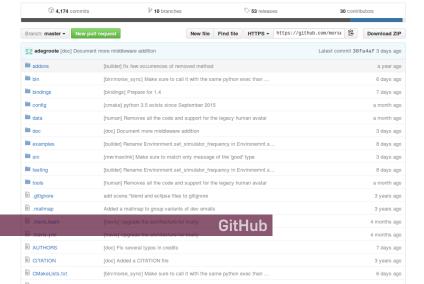
Then...

```
$ 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
```





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 MakeHuman

#### Source

MakeHuman /

D default + ₺.+ la blendertools

buildscripts

m docs

makehuman

.haianore

maketarget-standalone

23 B .hgeol

.hgtags

47 R 2014-03-15 ■ README 1.5 KB 2014-03-23

574 B

2014-02-03

2014-03-18

Cleanup hgtags Add url to development tracker for dev status to readme

merge with stable

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

#### MakeHuman \_\_\_\_\_

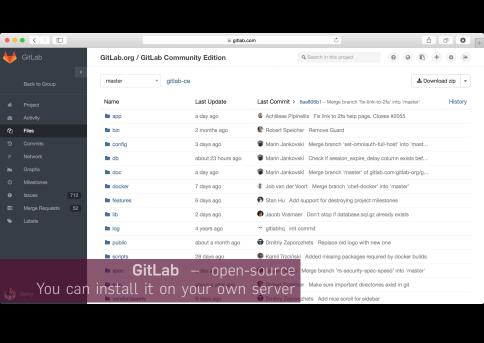
Makehuman is a completely free, innovative and professional software for the modelling of 3-Dimensional humanoid characters. This is the official source repository of the MakeHuman project.

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

License

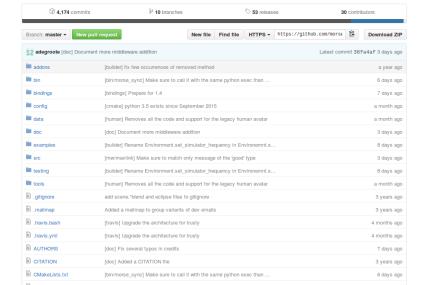
MakeHuman's source code and its mesh data is distributed freely under the AGPL3 license (see license.txt). Content created using the MakeHuman application is released under the liberal CCO license. For more details, refer to these pages:

### **BitBucket**

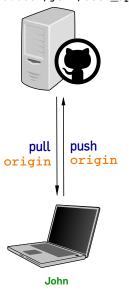


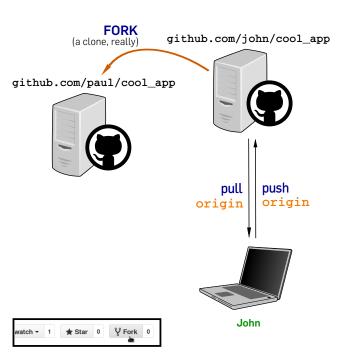


The Modular OpenRobots Simulation Engine http://morse-simulator.github.io/ — Edit

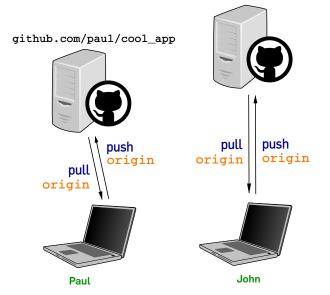


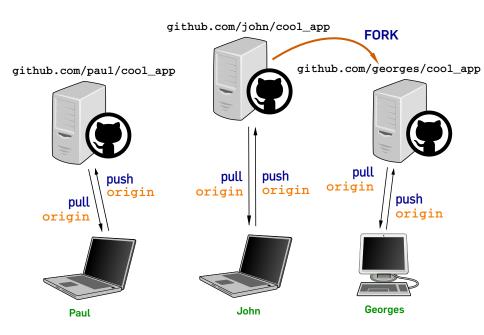
github.com/john/cool\_app



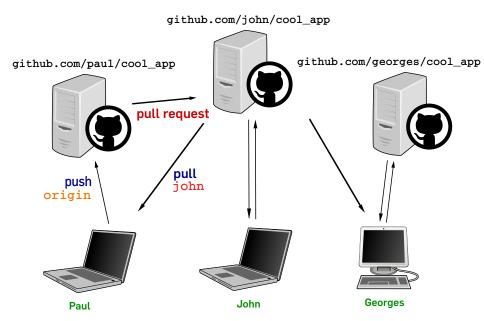


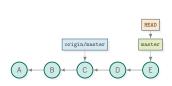
#### github.com/john/cool\_app

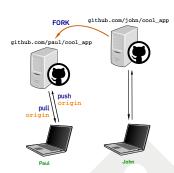




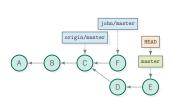
github.com/john/cool\_app github.com/georges/cool\_app github.com/paul/cool\_app pull john pull john Georges John Paul

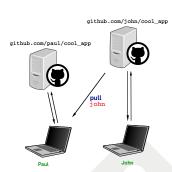




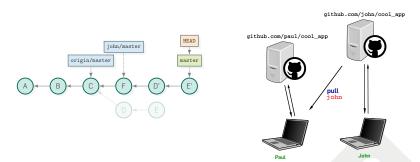


After forking on GitHub, Paul runs git clone https://github.com/paul/cool\_app.git and he adds few local commits

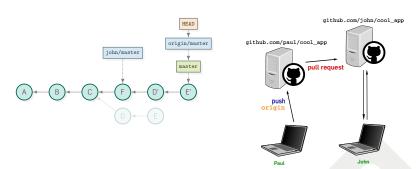




He would like to propose his changes to John
First, he needs to get the latest changes from John:
git add remote john https://github.com/john/cool\_app.git
git fetch john



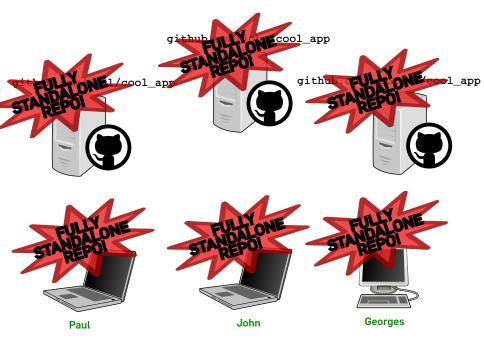
Paul rebases his master branch on John's one:
git rebase john/master
(actually, Paul would simply run git pull --rebase john master)



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

git log

#### Who did what?

git blame

I've lost everythg!

git reflog

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?

## 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.

## 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

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

# **BUILD SYSTEM**

Use and provide a build system!

- Windows-only ⇒ a Visual Studio solution is ok
- MacOS-only ⇒ 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"

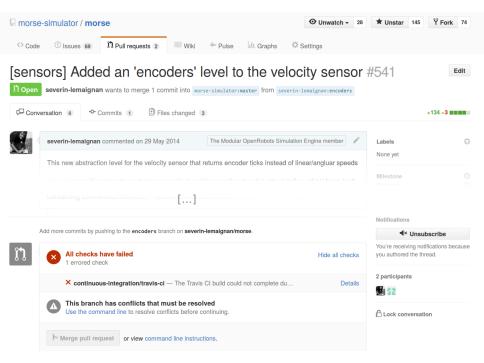
Tag important commits!

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
  - o **zenodo**: associate a DOI to your repository
  - ReadTheDocs: generate and publish on-line documentation

