

# การบริหารจัดการ Source Code ด้วย

A large, stylized orange "git" logo is positioned on the right side of the slide. The letters are bold and have a white outline. The background features a blurred illustration of computer monitors displaying code and a red diamond shape containing a white branching icon.

สถาบัน ไอเเอนซี

วันพุธที่ 26 - วันพฤหัสบดีที่ 27 กันยายน พ.ศ. 2561

# รวัชชัย จงสุวรรณไพศาล (บอย)

Developer + Agile Coach + Technical Coach

Agile Practitioner

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email: [thawatchai@scrum123.com](mailto:thawatchai@scrum123.com)

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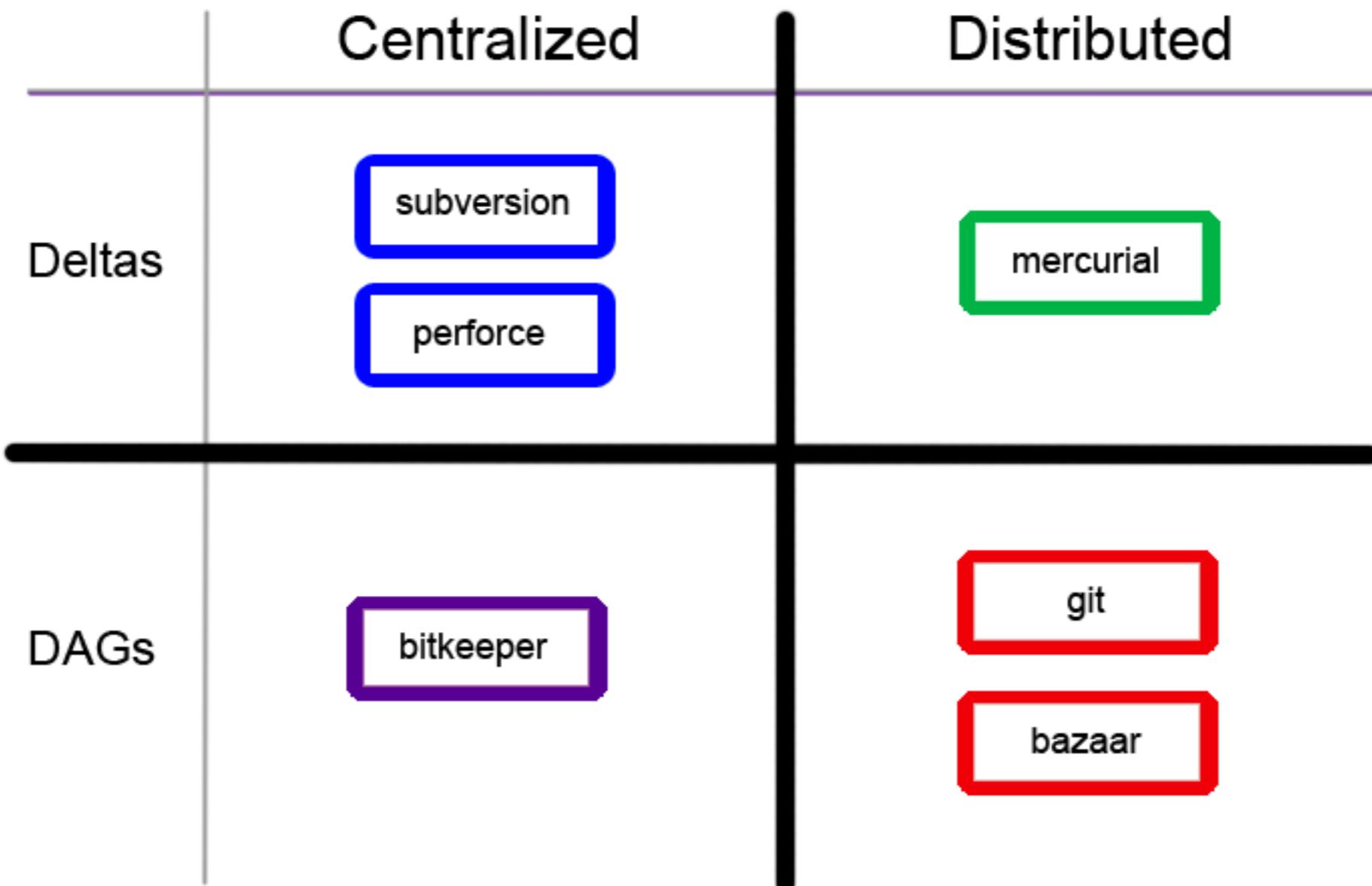
facebook: [facebook.com/boyone](https://facebook.com/boyone)



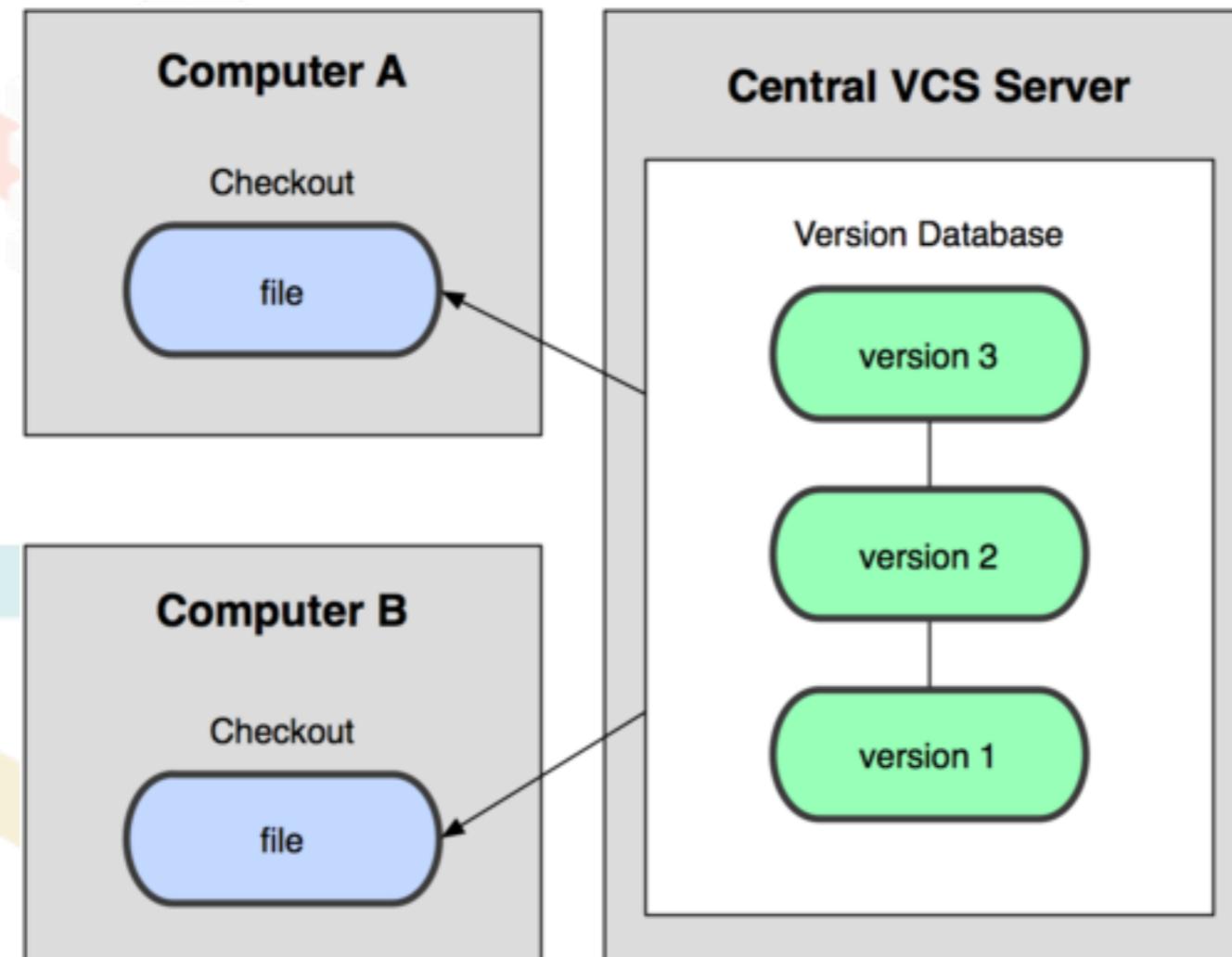


KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
GIT PUSH  
ORIGIN MASTER

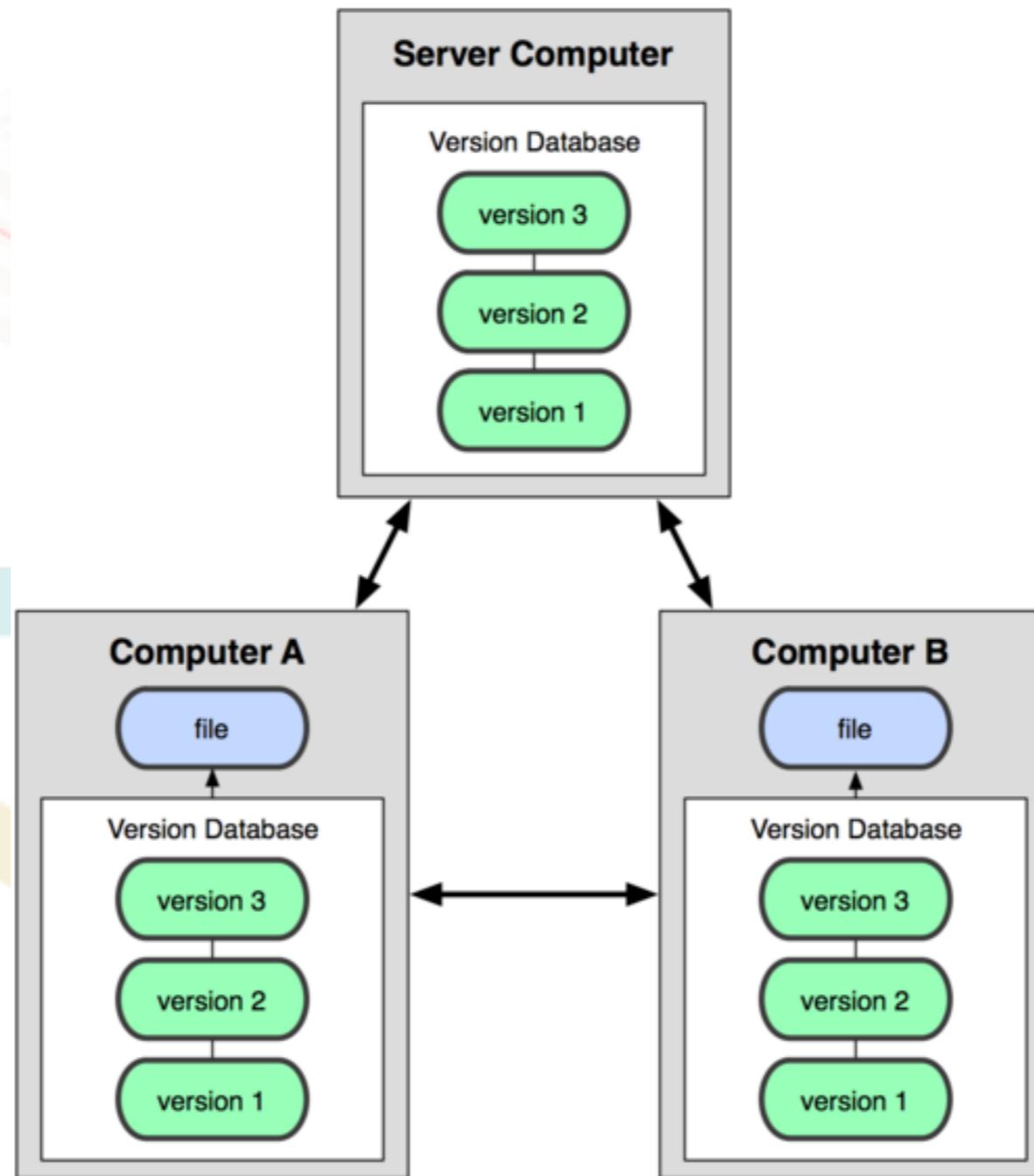
# Version Control



# Centralized Version Control

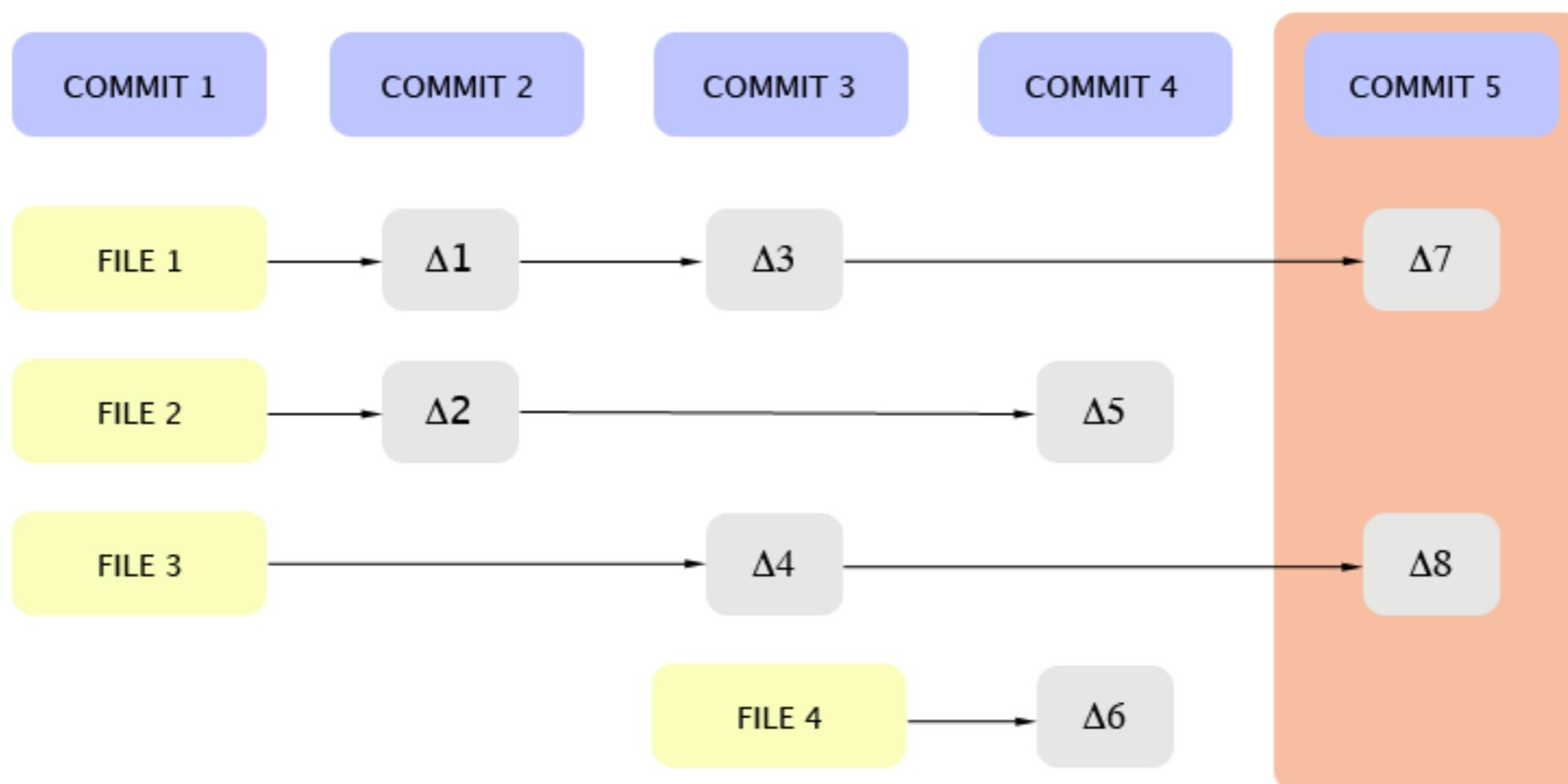


# Distributed Version Control



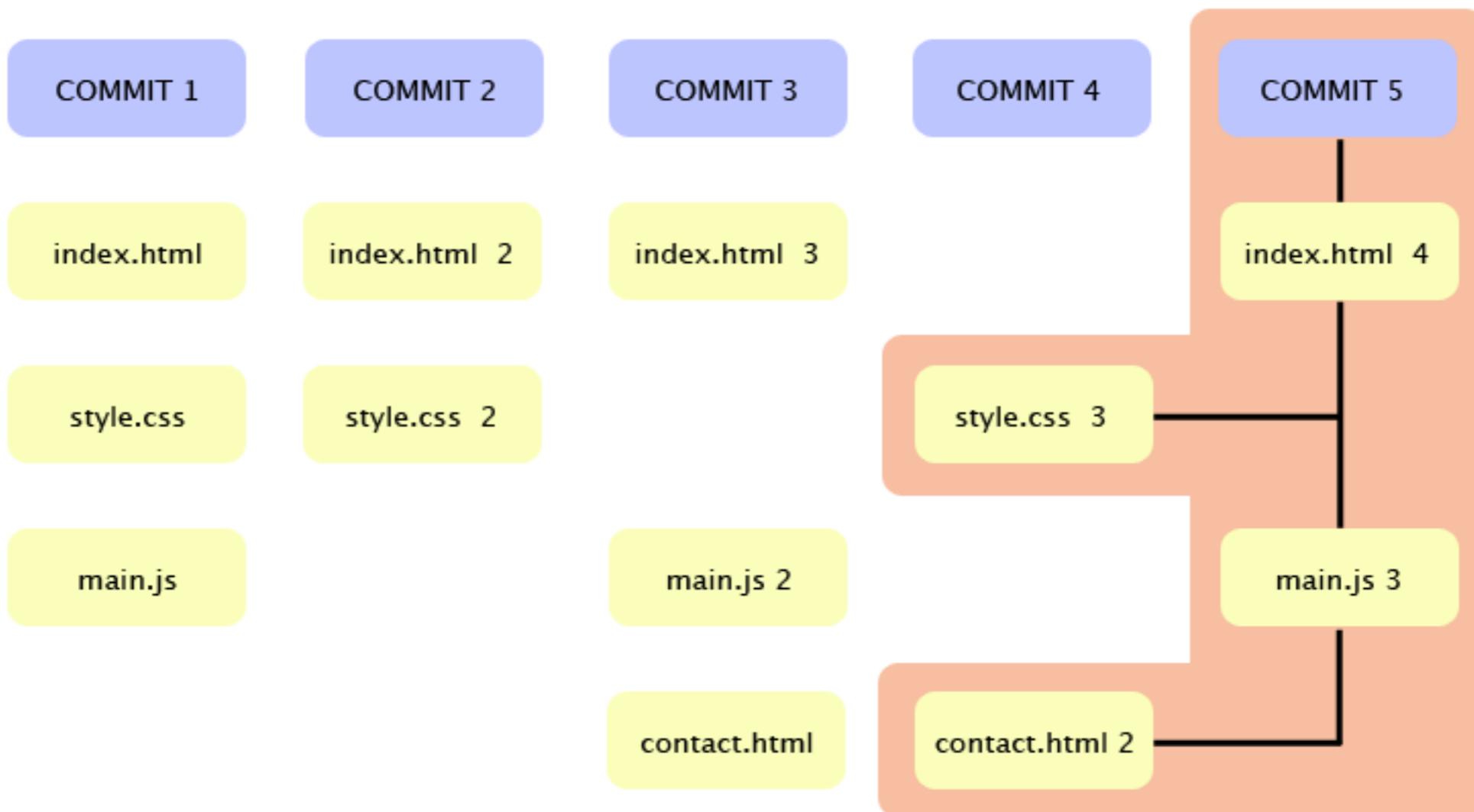
# Delta Repository

## DELTA-BASED REPOSITORY



# DAG Repository

## DAG-BASED REPOSITORY



# เป้าหมายของการออกแบบ Git

**Speed**

**Simple design**

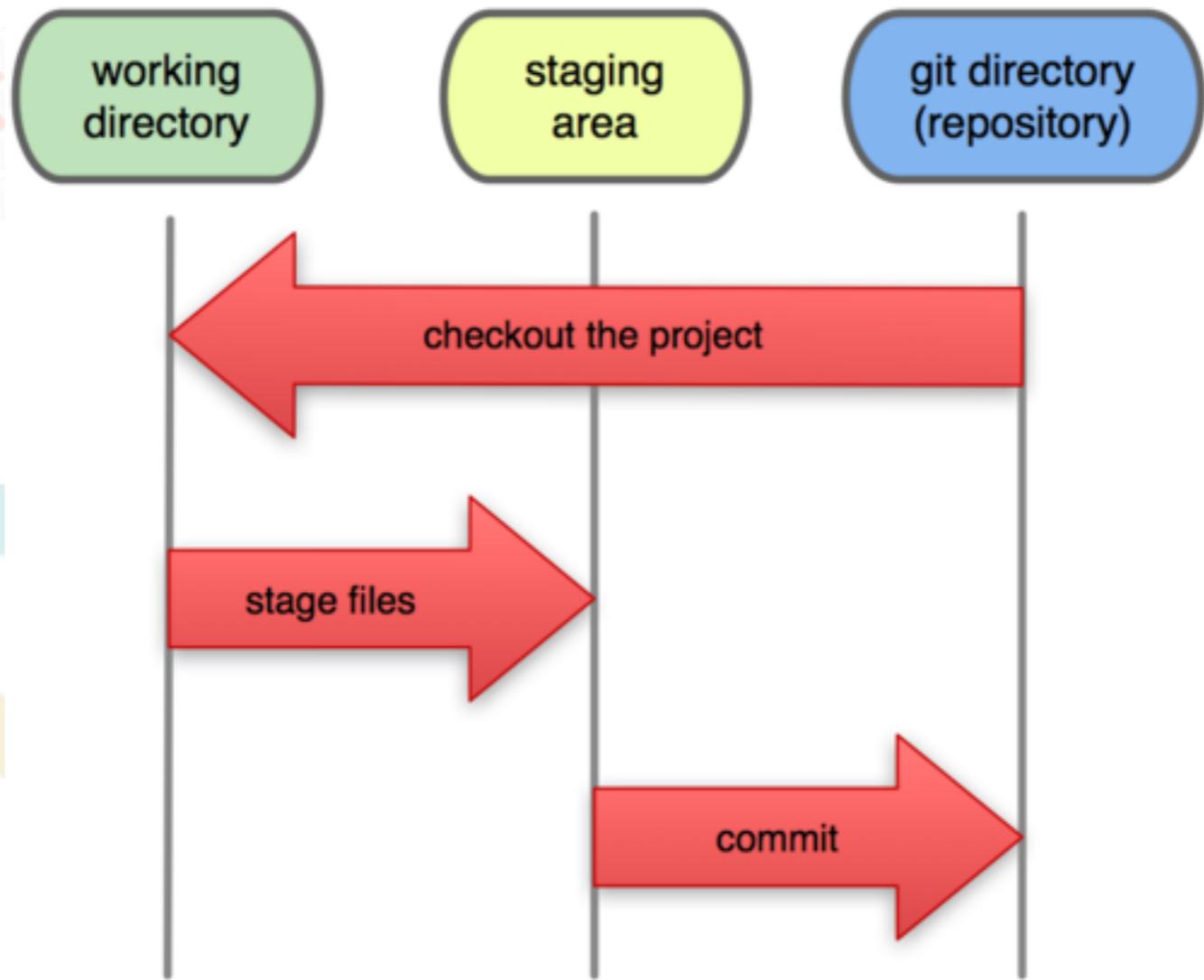
**Support for many parallel branches**

**Fully distributed**

**To handle large project like Linux kernel**

# Git Workflow

## Local Operations



# Who use Git

## Companies & Projects Using Git

Google

facebook.

Microsoft

twitter

LinkedIn

NETFLIX



PostgreSQL



# Practice Git on Browser

<https://try.github.io>

## 1.1 · Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?

Git allows groups of people to work on the same documents (often code) at the same time, and without stepping on each other's toes. It's a distributed version control system.

Our terminal prompt below is currently in a directory we decided to name "octobox". To initialize a Git repository here, type the following command:

git init

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "TryGit—1155x310". The window has a dark gray background and a light gray header bar. In the header bar, there are three circular icons on the left and a house icon followed by the title on the right. Below the header, the text "Press enter to submit commands" is displayed in white. A single character ">" is visible at the bottom of the terminal window, indicating where input should be typed.

# Install Git

<http://git-scm.com/>

The screenshot shows the official website for Git (<http://git-scm.com/>). At the top left is the Git logo (a red diamond with a white 'g' and a yellow 'it'). Next to it is the slogan "git --distributed-even-if-your-workflow-isnt". A search bar is located at the top right. Below the header, there's a large diagram illustrating a distributed version control system with multiple repositories connected by various colored lines (red, blue, green) on a grid background. To the left of the diagram, text describes Git as a free and open source distributed version control system designed for efficiency. Another section highlights its ease of learning and performance, mentioning Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase. A "Try Git" button with a GitHub icon is present. The main content area is divided into several sections: "About" (with a gear icon), "Documentation" (with a book icon), "Downloads" (with a download arrow icon), and "Community" (with a speech bubble icon). On the right side, a large callout box displays the "Latest source Release" (2.7.3), the "Release Notes (2016-03-10)", and a "Downloads for Mac" button.

git --distributed-even-if-your-workflow-isnt

Search entire site...

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**.

 Learn Git in your browser for free with [Try Git](#).

**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

Latest source Release  
**2.7.3**  
Release Notes (2016-03-10)  
Downloads for Mac

# Configuration Git on Local Machine

```
$git config --global user.name "your name"
```

```
$git config --global user.email "your email"
```

```
$git config -l
```

# Create a repository

Windows

Select git bash

Mac or Linux

Open Terminal

\$mkdir workspace

\$git init



# Repository structure

\$git **init**

```
.git
├── HEAD
├── branches
├── config
├── description
└── hooks
    ├── applypatch-msg.sample
    ├── commit-msg.sample
    ├── post-update.sample
    ├── pre-applypatch.sample
    ├── pre-commit.sample
    ├── pre-push.sample
    ├── pre-rebase.sample
    └── prepare-commit-msg.sample
        └── update.sample
    └── info
        └── exclude
    └── objects
        └── info
            └── pack
    └── refs
        └── heads
            └── tags
```



# Checking the status

```
$touch README
```

```
$git status
```

```
On branch master
```

```
Initial commit
```

```
Untracked files:
```

```
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
```

```
 README
```

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

# Lift Cycle of File Status

```
$touch README
```

Untracked

Unmodified

Modified

Staged

Add the file

Remove the file

Edit the file

Stage the file

Commit

# Checking the status

```
$git add README
```

```
$git status
```

```
On branch master
```

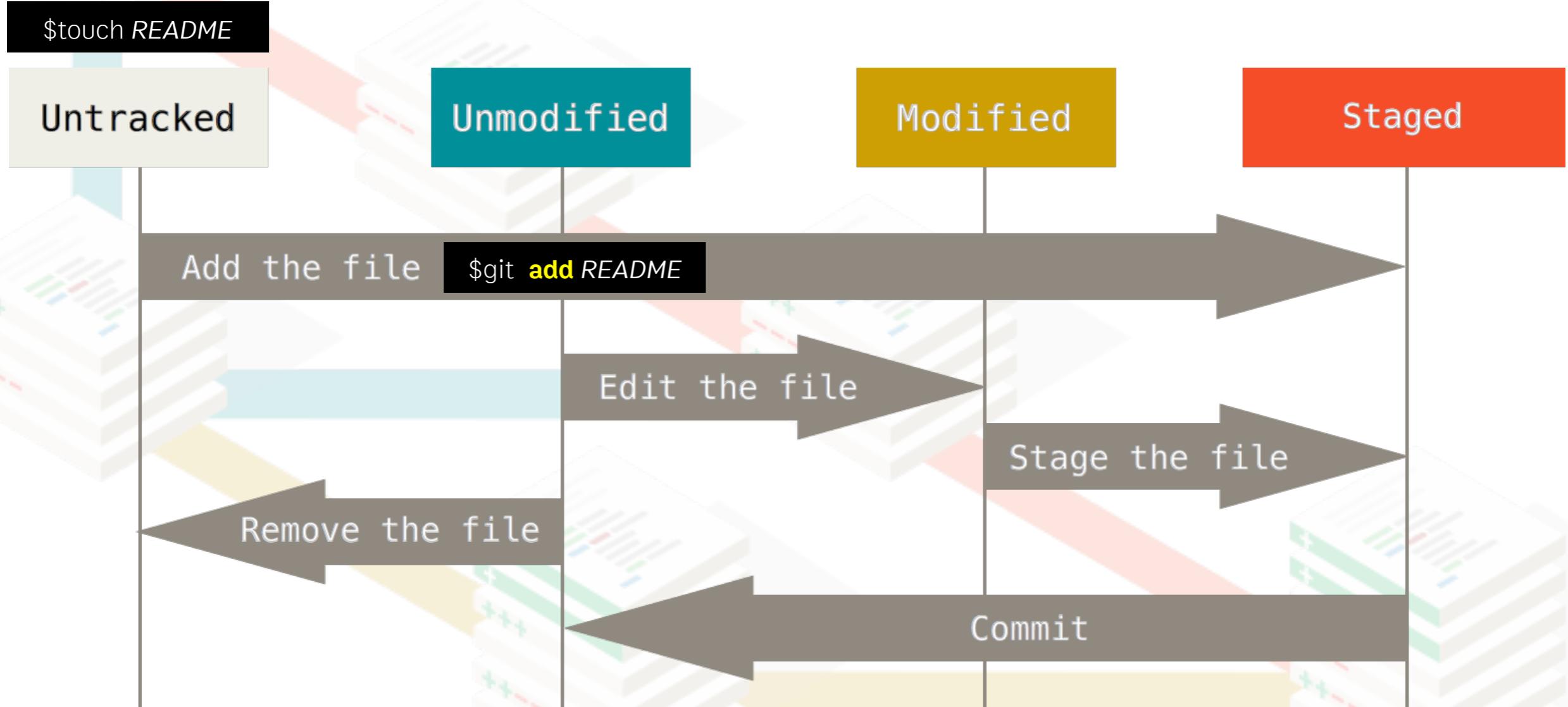
```
Initial commit
```

```
Changes to be committed:
```

```
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
```

```
new file: README
```

# Lift Cycle of File Status



# Ignore files and folders

\$touch *.gitignore*

\$vi *.gitignore*

\$git **add** *.gitignore*

\$git **status**

# View staged and unstaged change

```
$echo "test" > README
```

```
$git status
```

```
On branch master
Initial commit

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

    new file:  .gitignore
    new file:  README

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

    modified:   README
```

# See difference of file

\$git **diff**

```
diff --git a/README b/README
index e69de29..9daeafb 100644
--- a/README
+++ b/README
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+test
```

# See difference of file with history

\$git **diff** --cached

\$git **diff** --staged

```
diff --git a/.gitignore b/.gitignore
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..e69de29
diff --git a/README b/README
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..e69de29
```

# Commit your changes

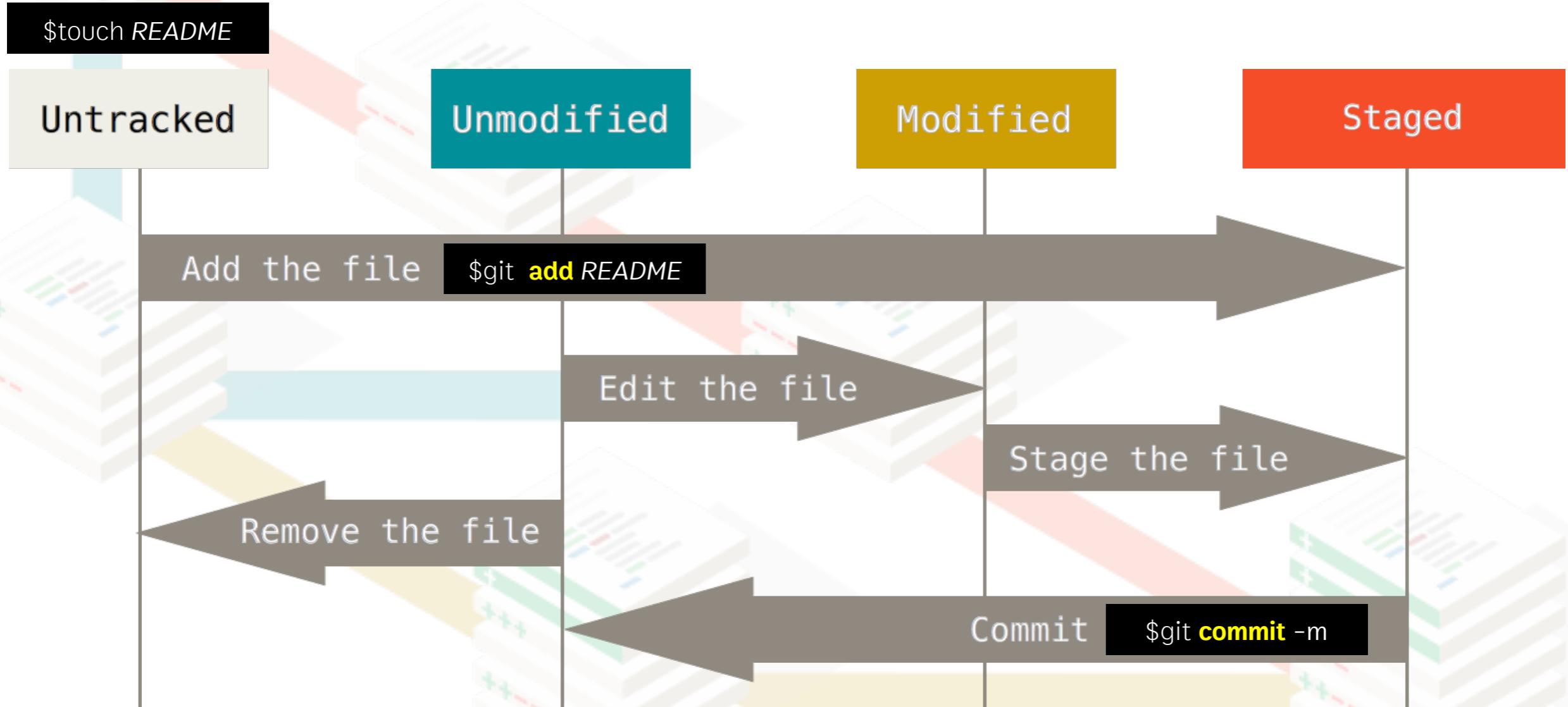
```
$git commit -m “Message for this change”
```

```
[master (root-commit) aed0048] Your message  
2 files changed, 1 insertion(+)  
create mode 100644 .gitignore  
create mode 100644 README
```

Tips

```
$git commit -a -m “Message for this change”
```

# Lift Cycle of File Status



# Remove your files

\$rm *README*

\$git **status**

```
On branch master
```

```
Changes not staged for commit:
```

```
  (use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
```

```
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
```

```
    deleted:    README
```

```
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

# Remove your files

```
$git rm README
```

```
$git status
```

```
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    deleted:    README
```

# Lift Cycle of File Status

\$touch README

Untracked

Unmodified

Modified

Staged

Add the file

\$git add README

\$git rm --cached README

Remove the file

Edit the file

\$git rm README

Stage the file

Commit

\$git commit -m

# Try to reset README file

\$git **WHAT COMMAND?**

\$git **help**

\$git

\$git **status**

On branch master  
nothing to commit, working directory clean

# Move your files

```
$git mv README README.MD
```

```
$git status
```

```
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    renamed:    README -> README.md
```

# Move your files

\$git **mv** *README README.MD*

**\$mv README README.MD**

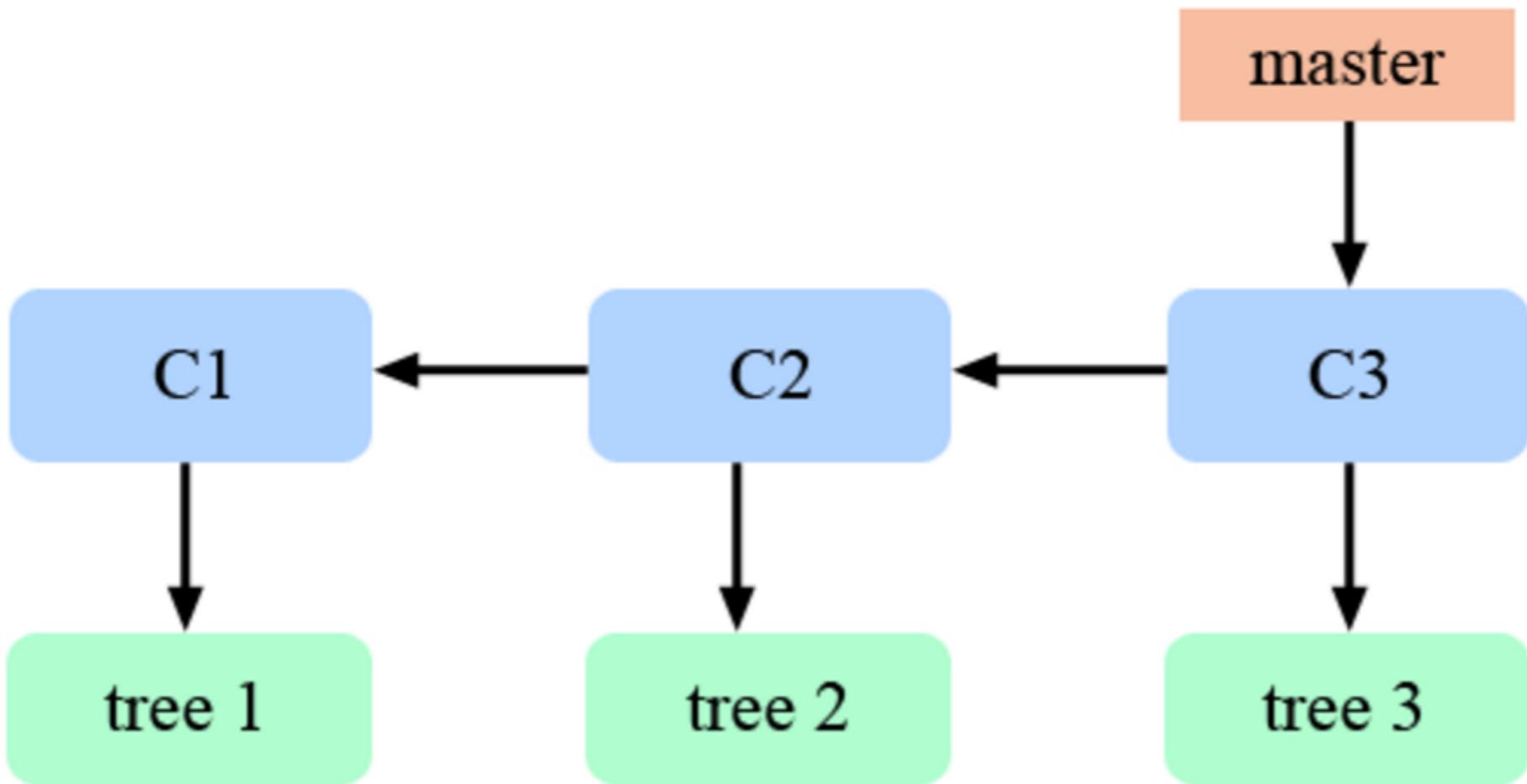
**\$git rm README**

**\$git add README.md**



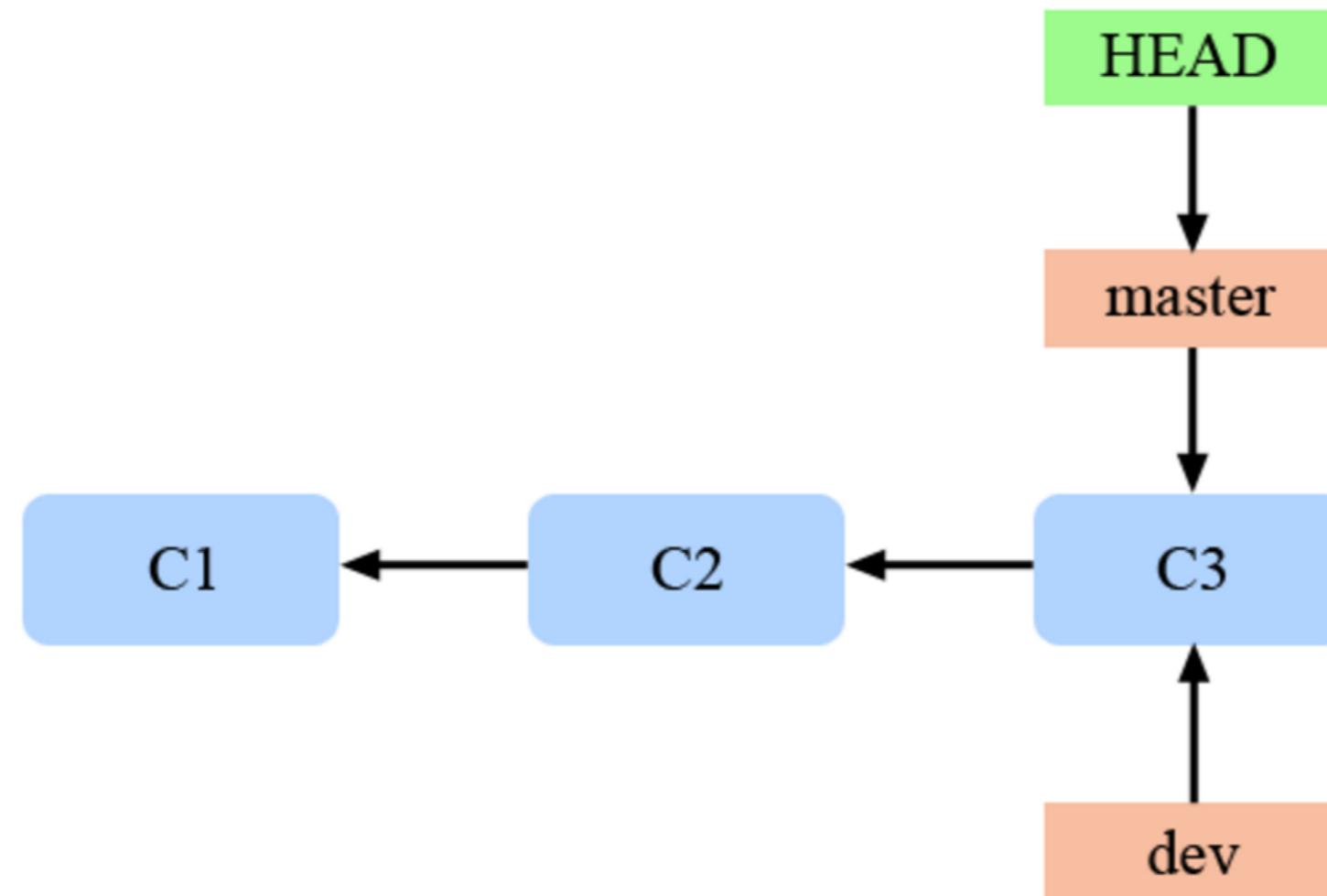
# Working with Branch

# Each branch points to a commit



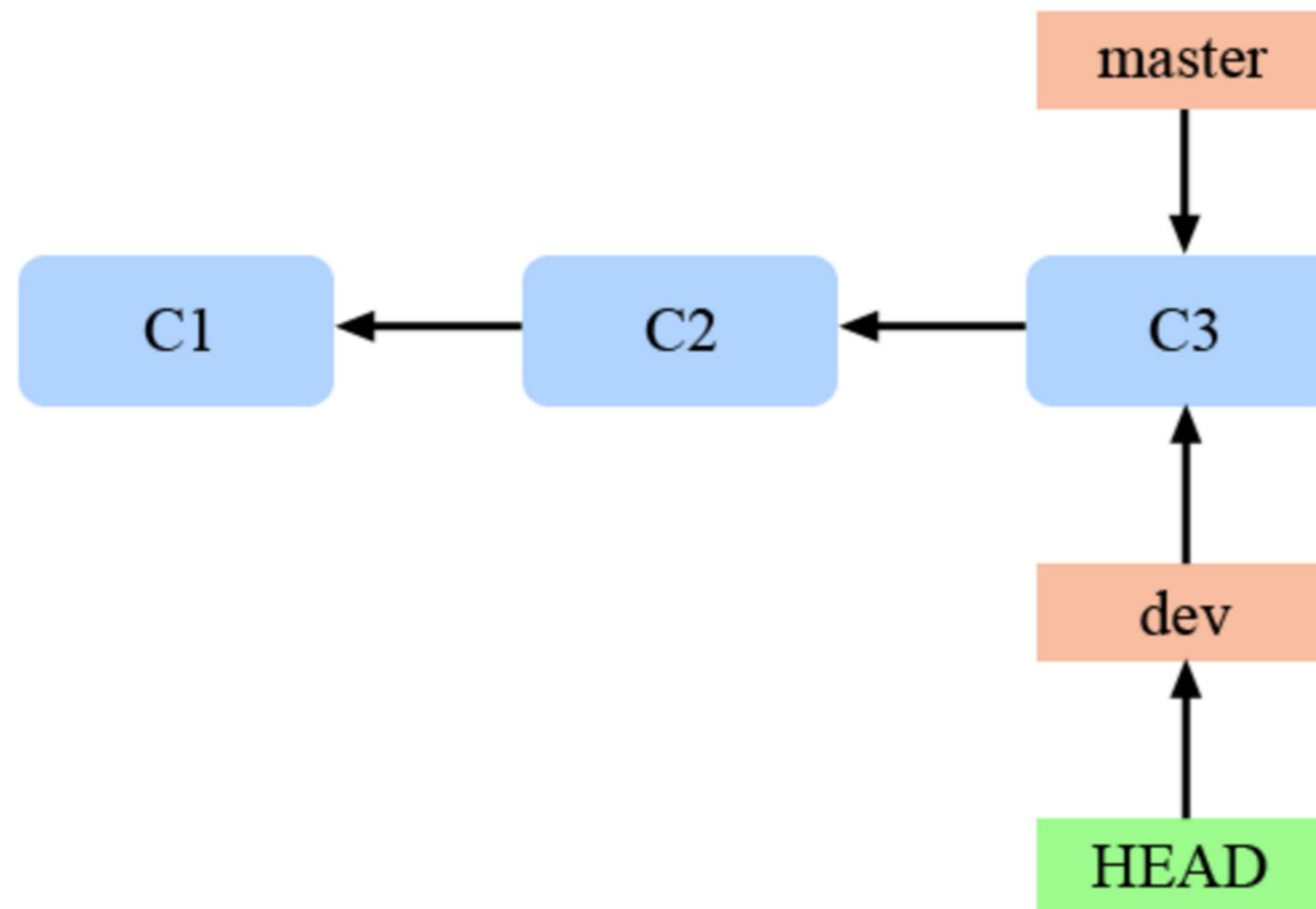
# Create new branch

\$git **branch** *BRANCH NAME*



# Switch branch

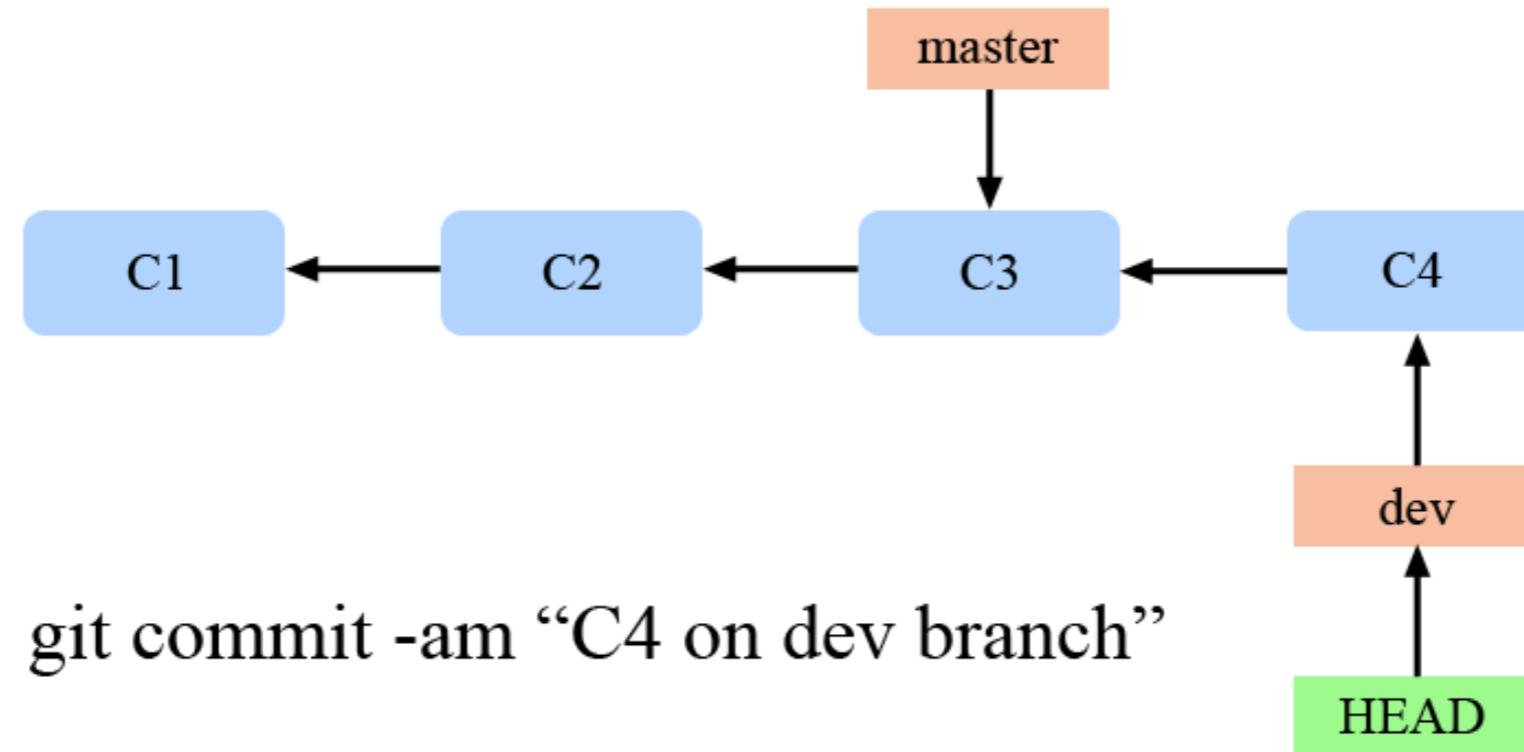
\$git **checkout** BRANCH NAME



# Modified and commit on branch

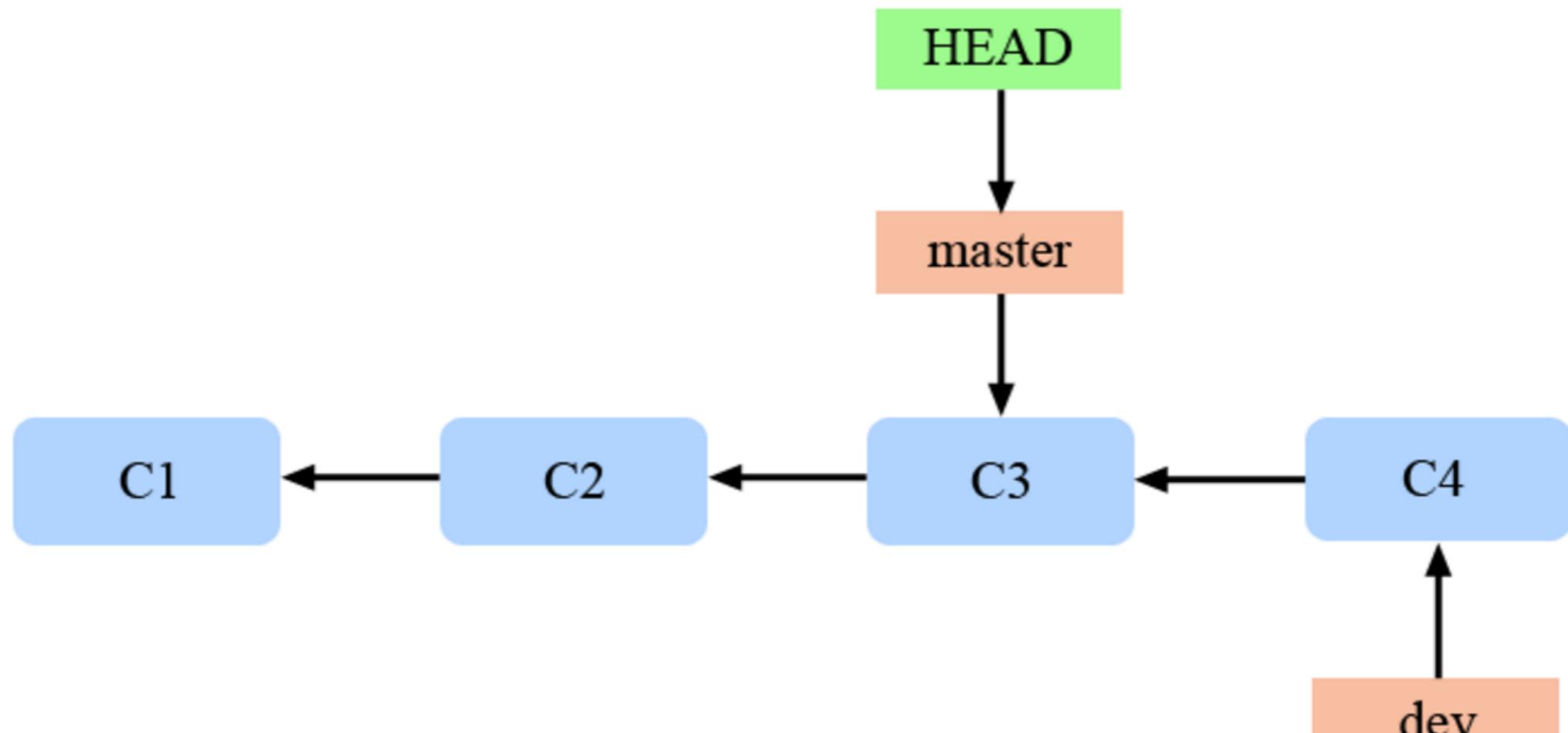
\$echo “On Branch” > *README*

\$git **commit** -am “C4 on dev”



# Switch to master branch

\$git **checkout** master



# Create and Switch branch

\$git **checkout** -b *BRANCH NAME*

**\$git branch *BRANCH NAME***

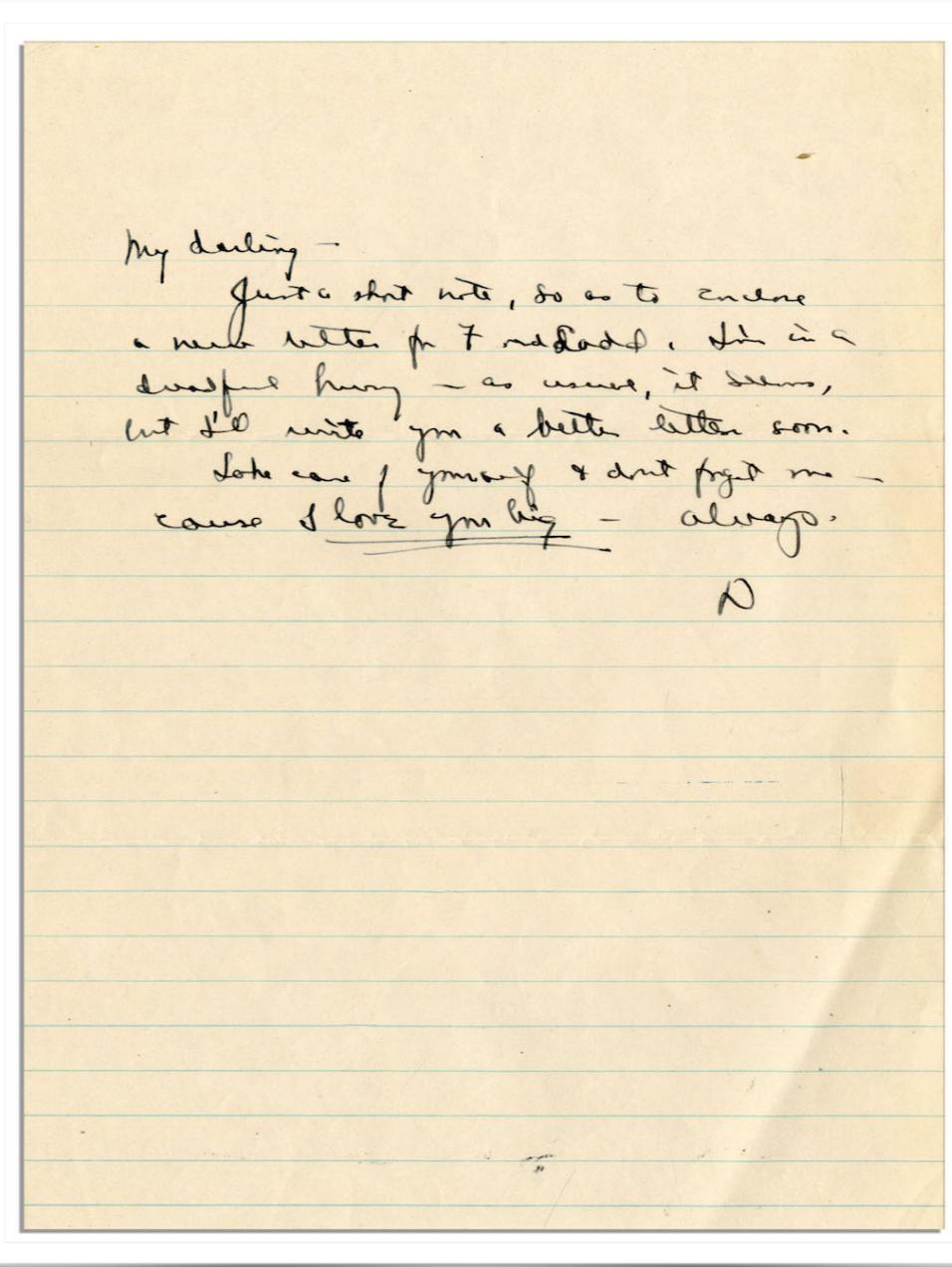
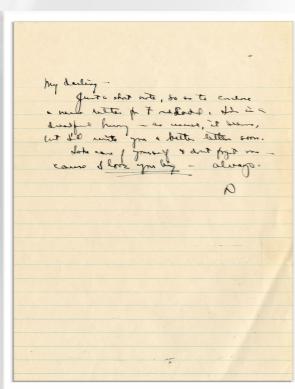
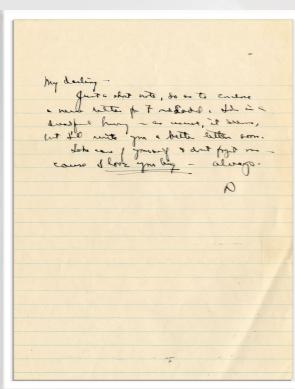
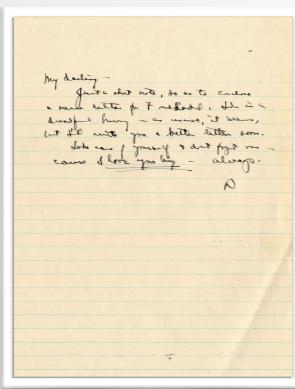
**\$git checkout *BRANCH NAME***

# Delete and Show all branch

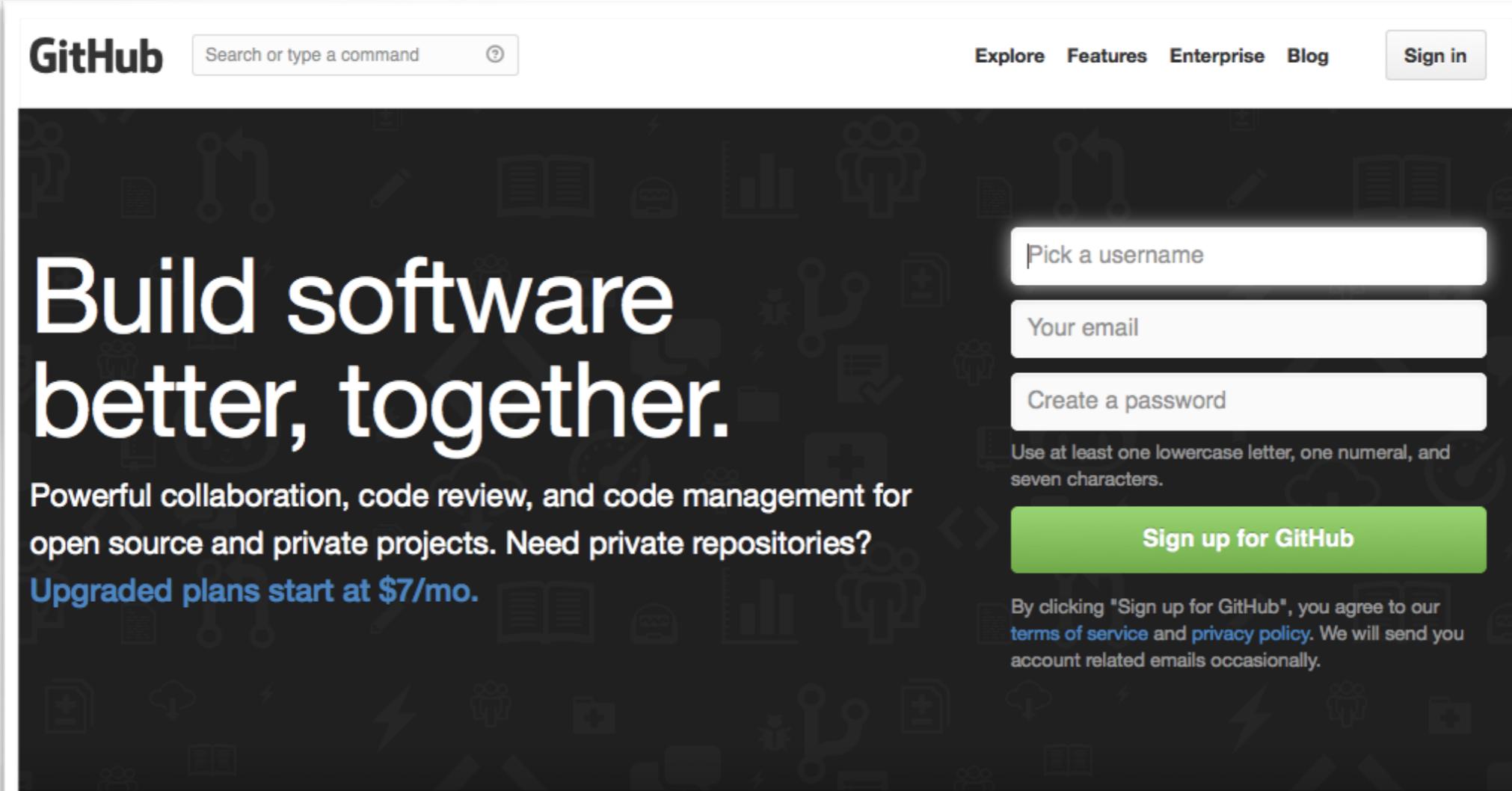
```
$git branch -d BRANCH NAME
```

```
$git branch
```

# All become One



# Working on GitHub



The screenshot shows the GitHub sign-up page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for Explore, Features, Enterprise, Blog, and Sign in. Below the navigation bar, a large banner features the text "Build software better, together." in white. Below this, there is descriptive text about collaboration and code management, followed by a note about upgraded plans starting at \$7/mo. To the right of the banner, there is a form for creating a new account, consisting of three input fields: "Pick a username", "Your email", and "Create a password". A note below the password field specifies that it should use at least one lowercase letter, one numeral, and seven characters. A green "Sign up for GitHub" button is located below the password field. A small disclaimer at the bottom of the form states that by clicking the button, the user agrees to the terms of service and privacy policy and will receive occasional account-related emails.

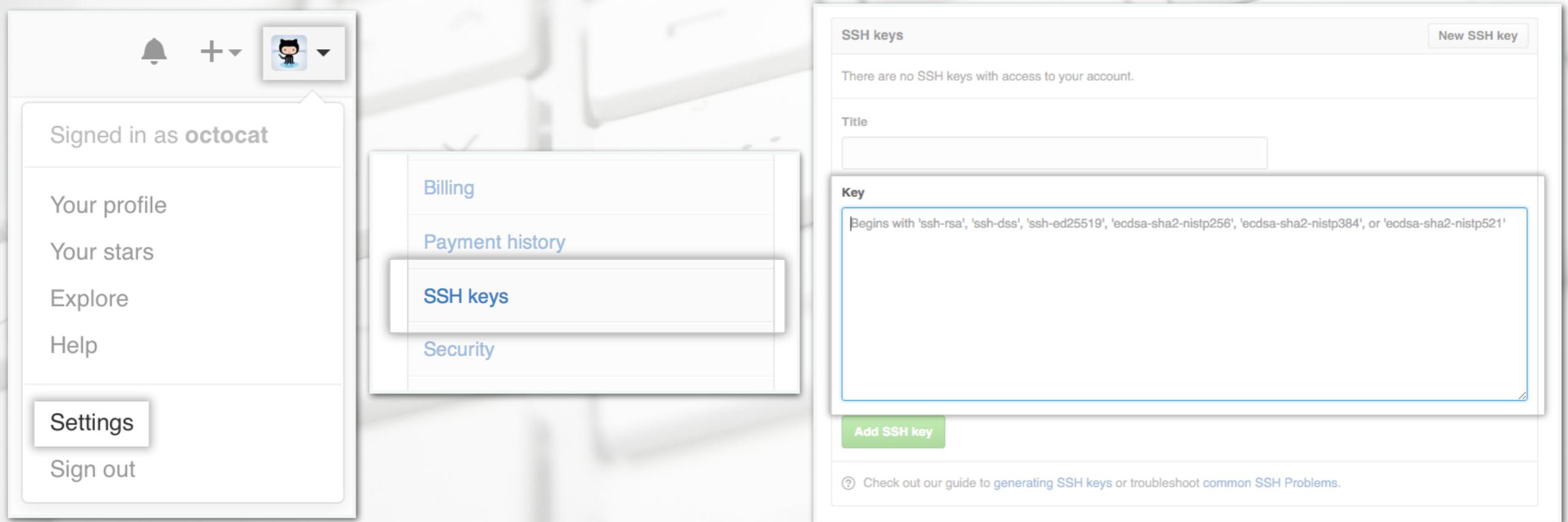
**Why you'll love GitHub.**

Powerful features to make software development more collaborative.

# Generate ssh key and add to Github

\$ssh-keygen

\$pbcopy < ~/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub



# Testing your SSH connection

```
$ ssh -T git@github.com
```

```
The authenticity of host 'github.com (192.30.252.1)' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is 16:27:ac:a5:76:28:2d:36:63:1b:56:4d:eb:df:a6:48.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
```

```
The authenticity of host 'github.com (192.30.252.1)' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is nThbg6kXUpJWGl7E1IGOCspRomTxoCARLviKw6E5SY8.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
```

```
Hi username! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not  
provide shell access.
```

# Add and Rename remote

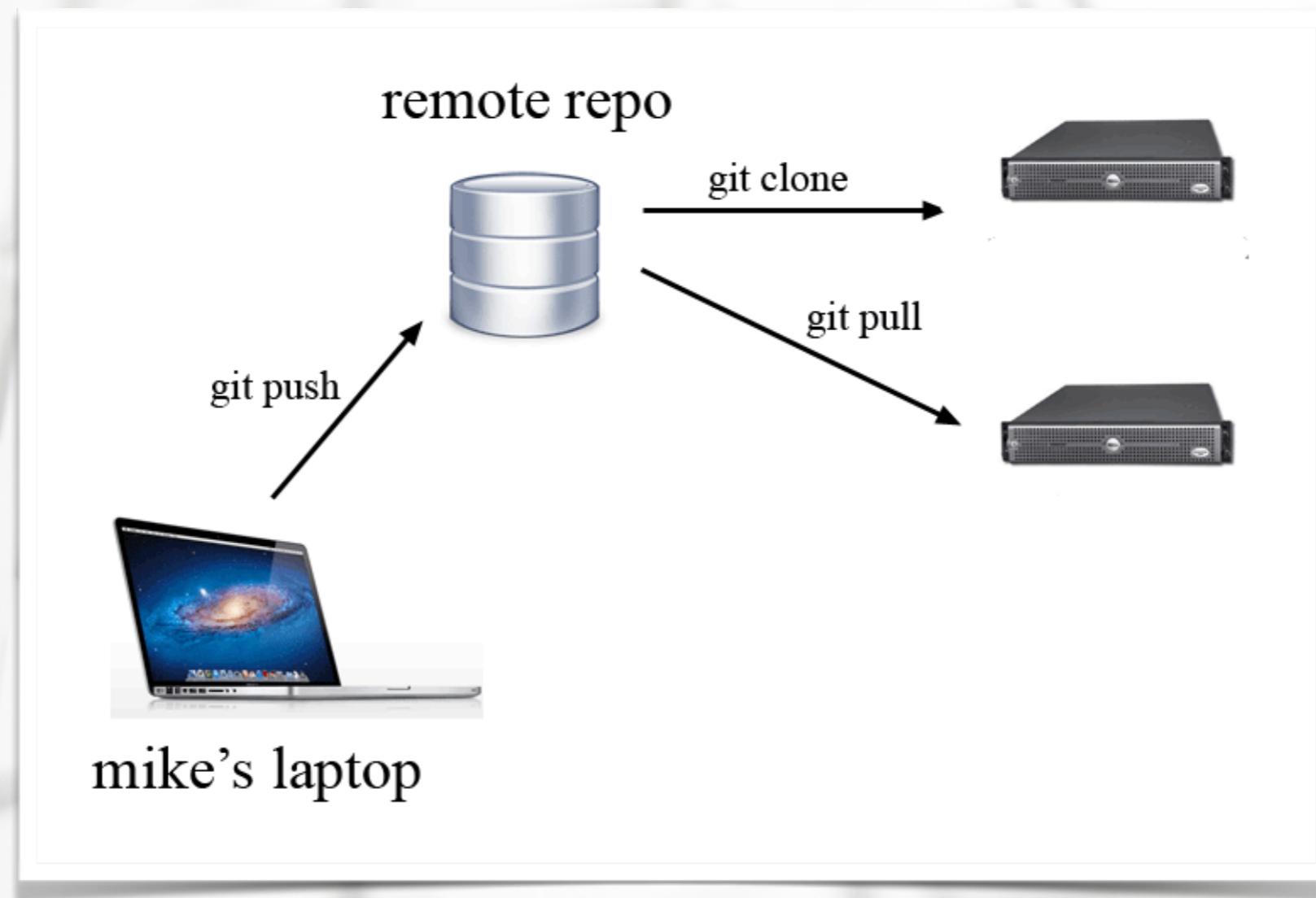
\$git **remote add** [NICKNAME] [REMOTE URL]

\$git **remote rm** [NICKNAME]

\$git **remote rm** [OLD NICKNAME] [NEW NICKNAME]

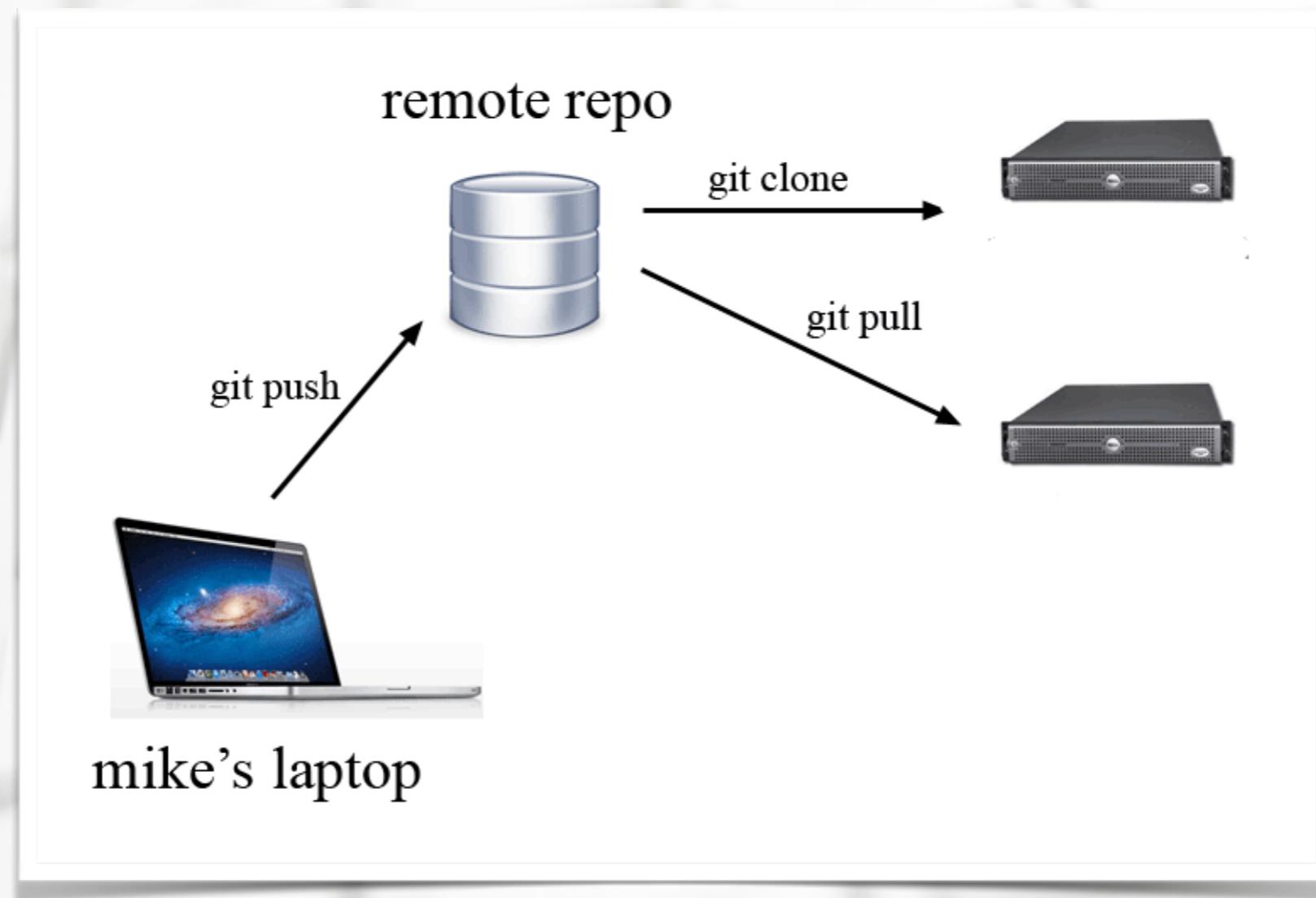
# Push to remote

\$git **push** [NICKNAME] [BRANCH]



# Fetch and Merge

\$git **pull** [NICKNAME] [BRANCH]



# Fetch and Merge

\$git **pull** [NICKNAME] [BRANCH]

**\$git fetch [NICKNAME]**

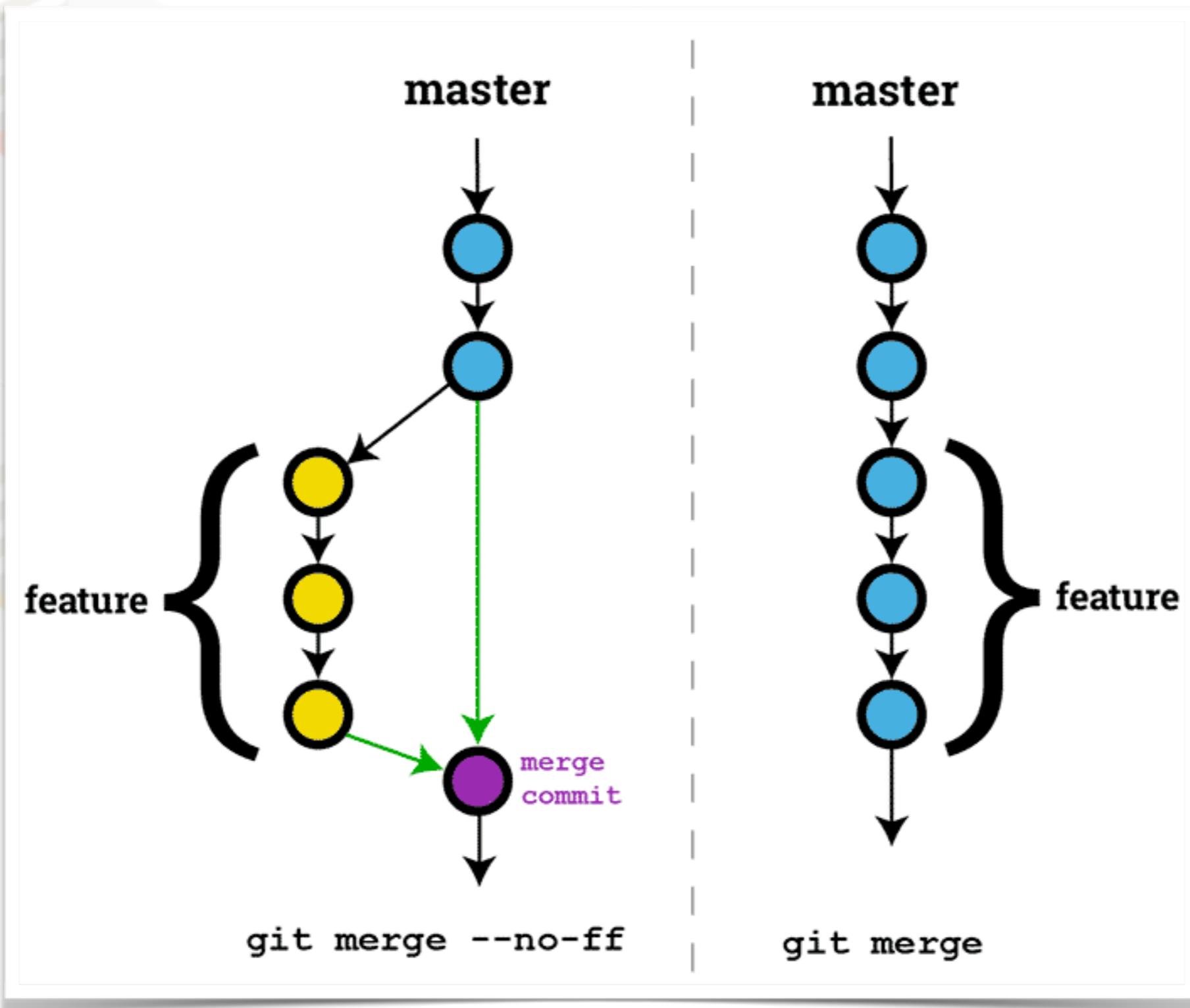
**\$git merge [BRANCH]**

**BRANCHED FROM MASTER 3  
WEEKS AGO**

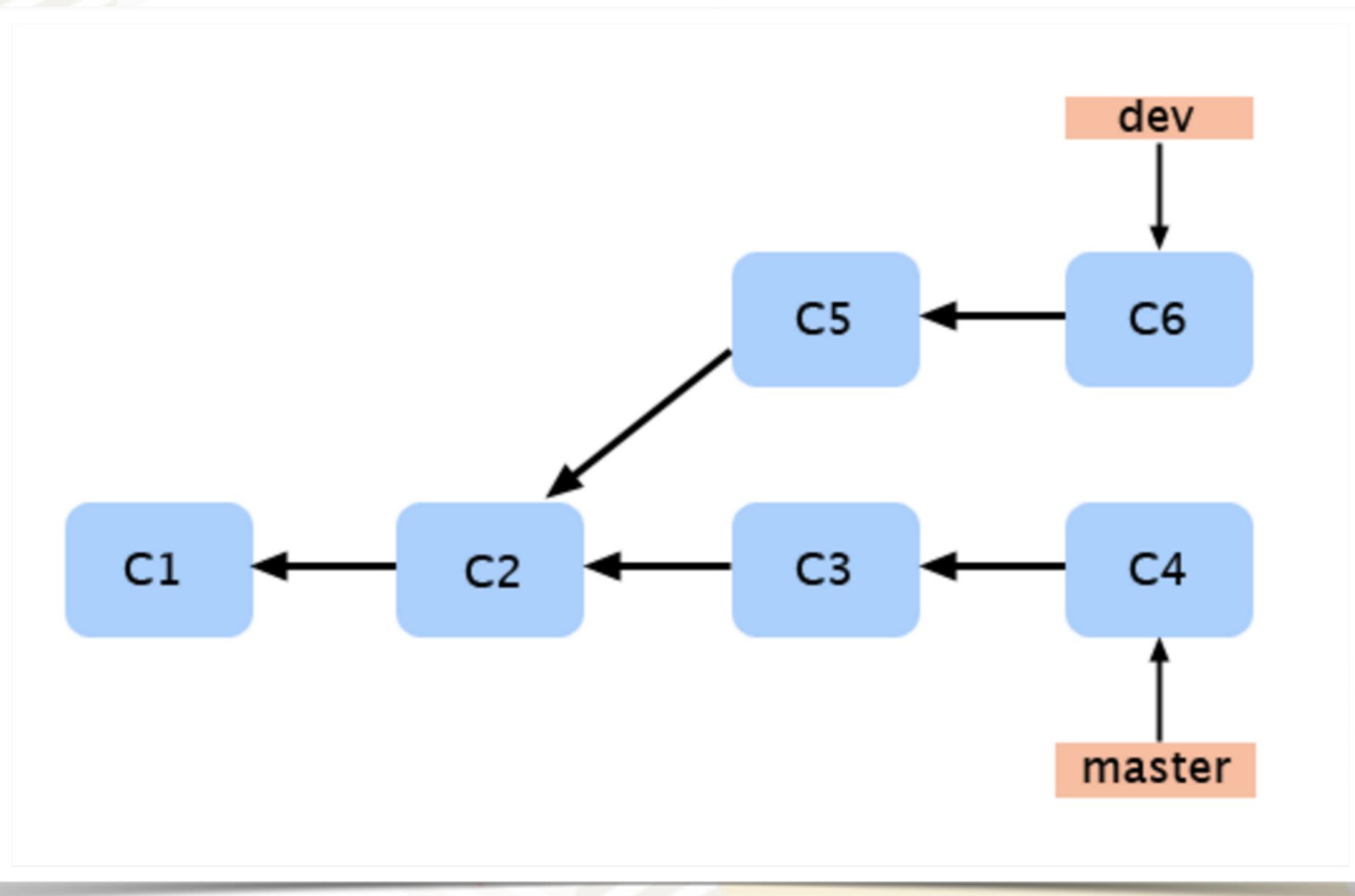


**MERGED BACK WITHOUT  
ANY CONFLICTS**

# Merge and Rebase

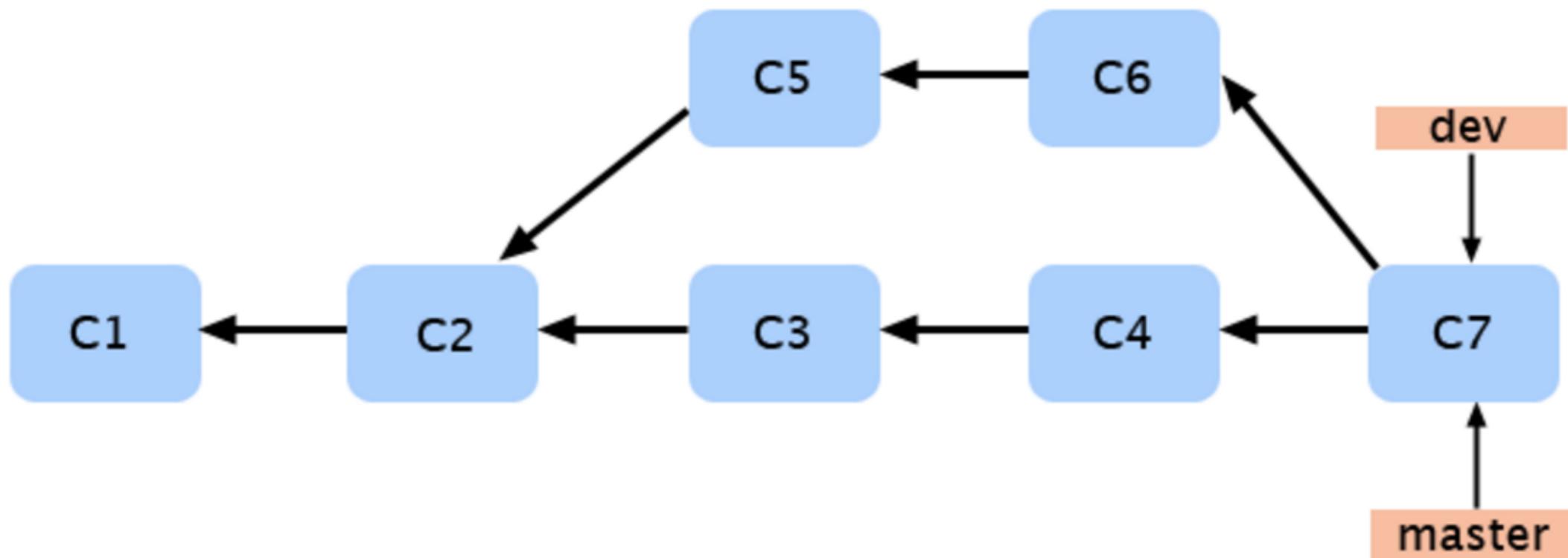


# Start before Merge



# After Merge

\$git **merge**



# Avoid Merge Conflict

**Small change and commit**

**Early merge**

**Single Responsibility Principle**

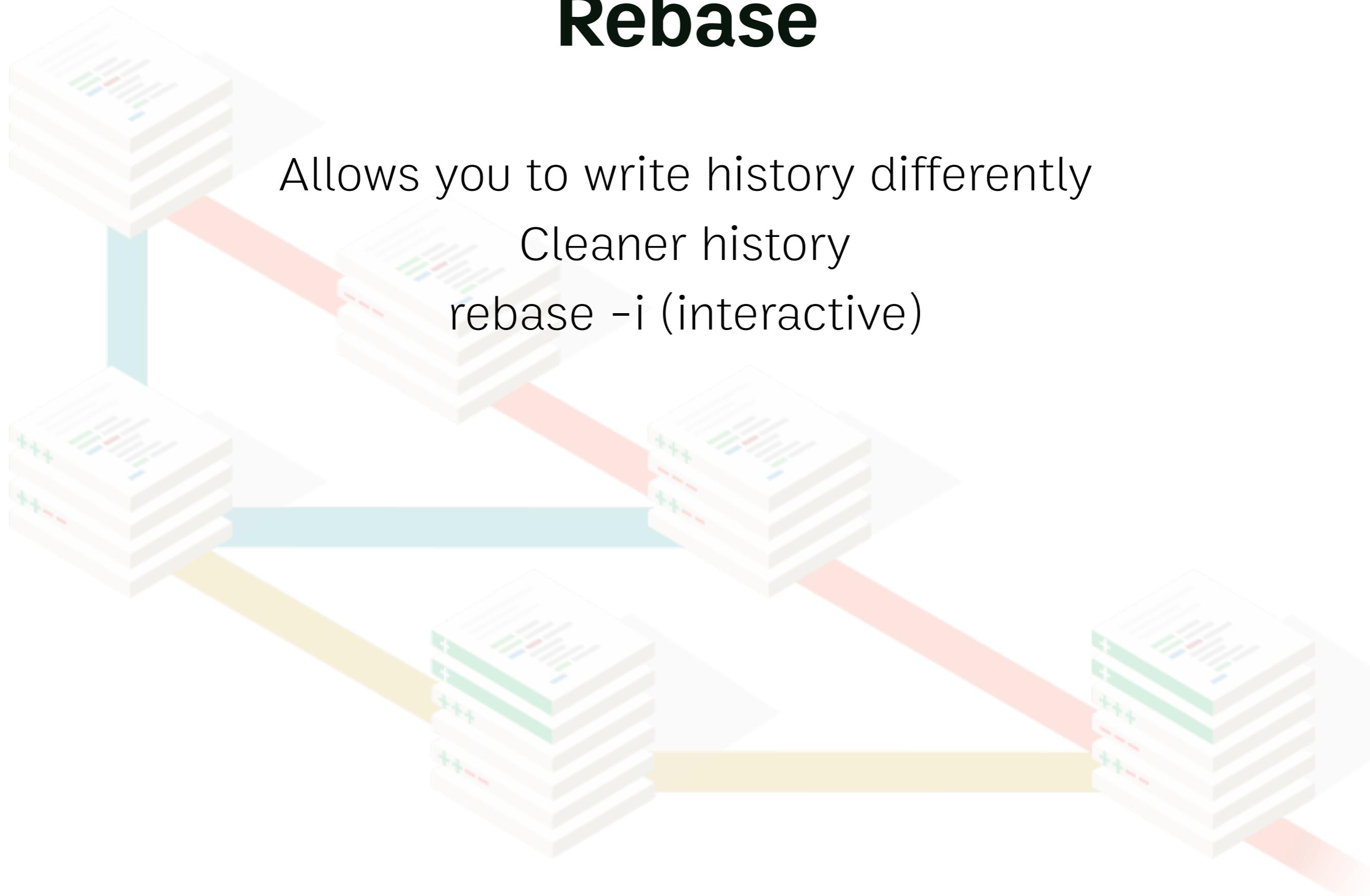
**Communication is a Key**

**Mob programming**

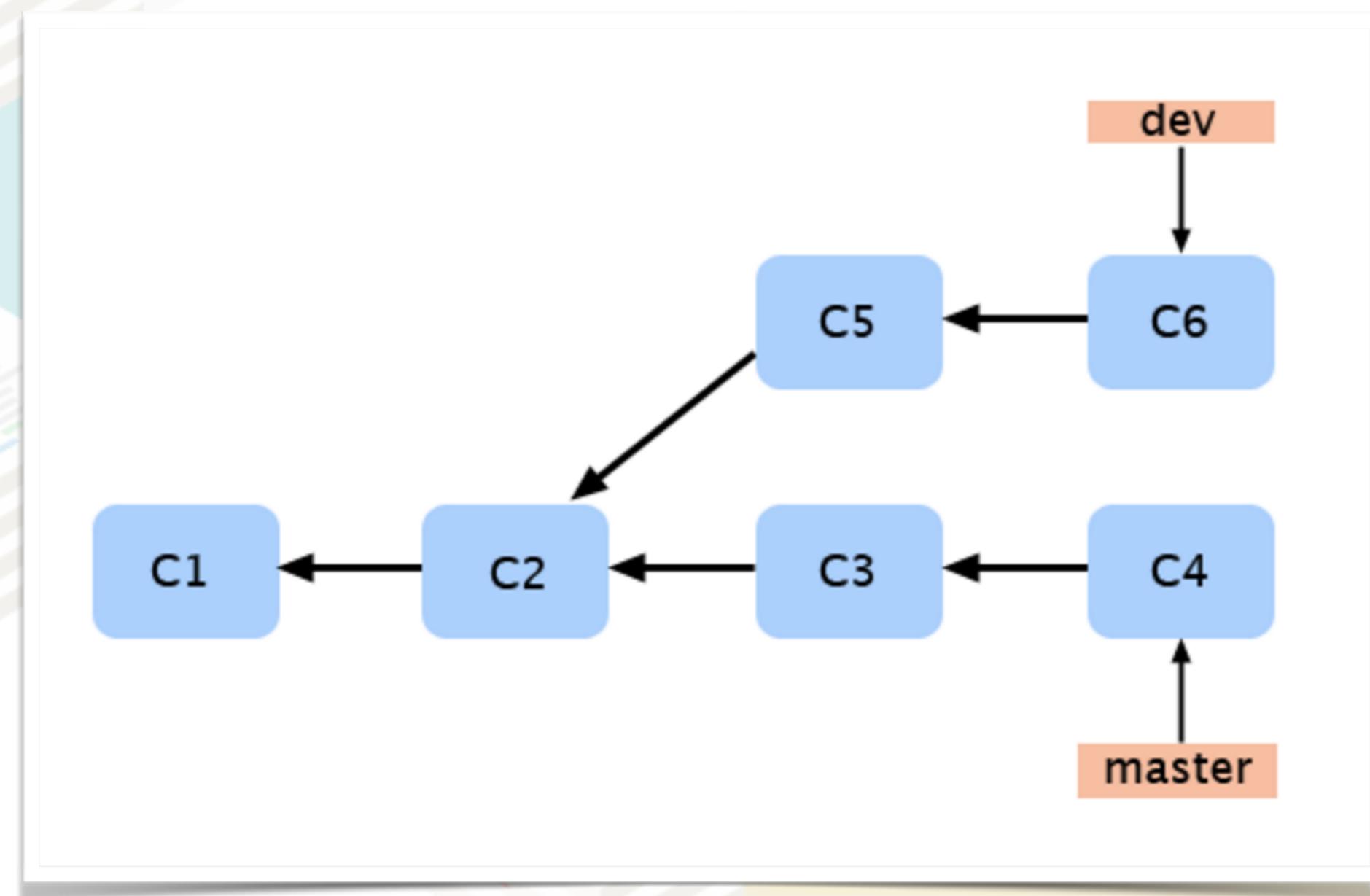


# Rebase

Allows you to write history differently  
Cleaner history  
`rebase -i (interactive)`

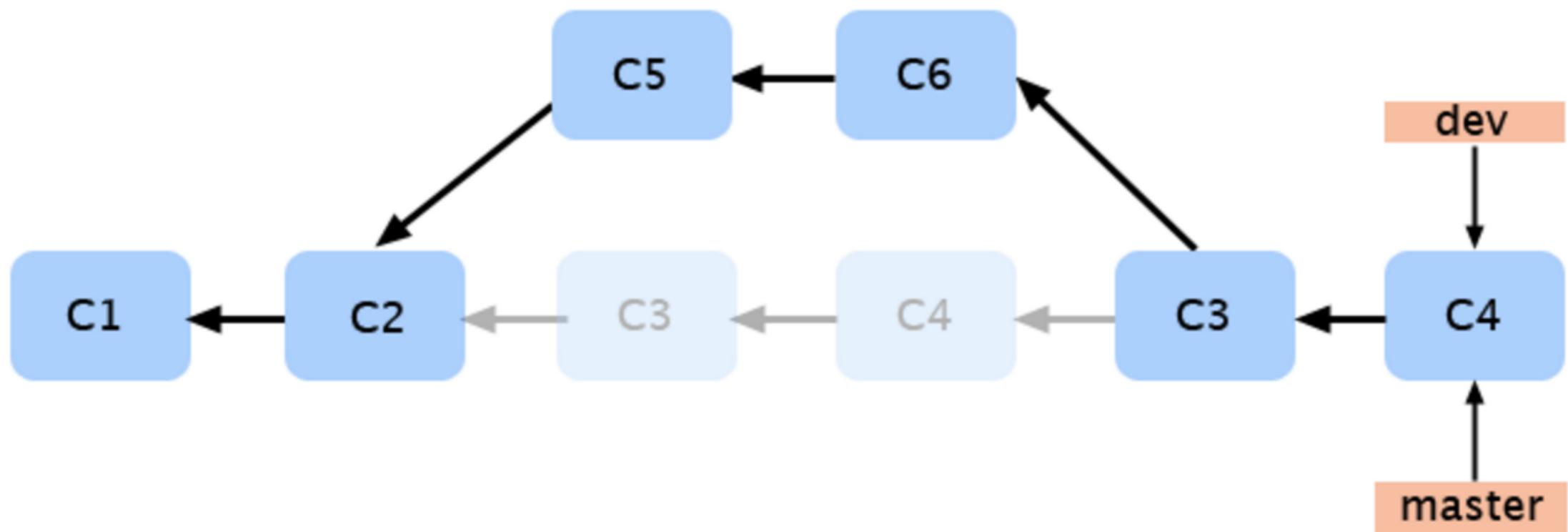


# Start before Rebase



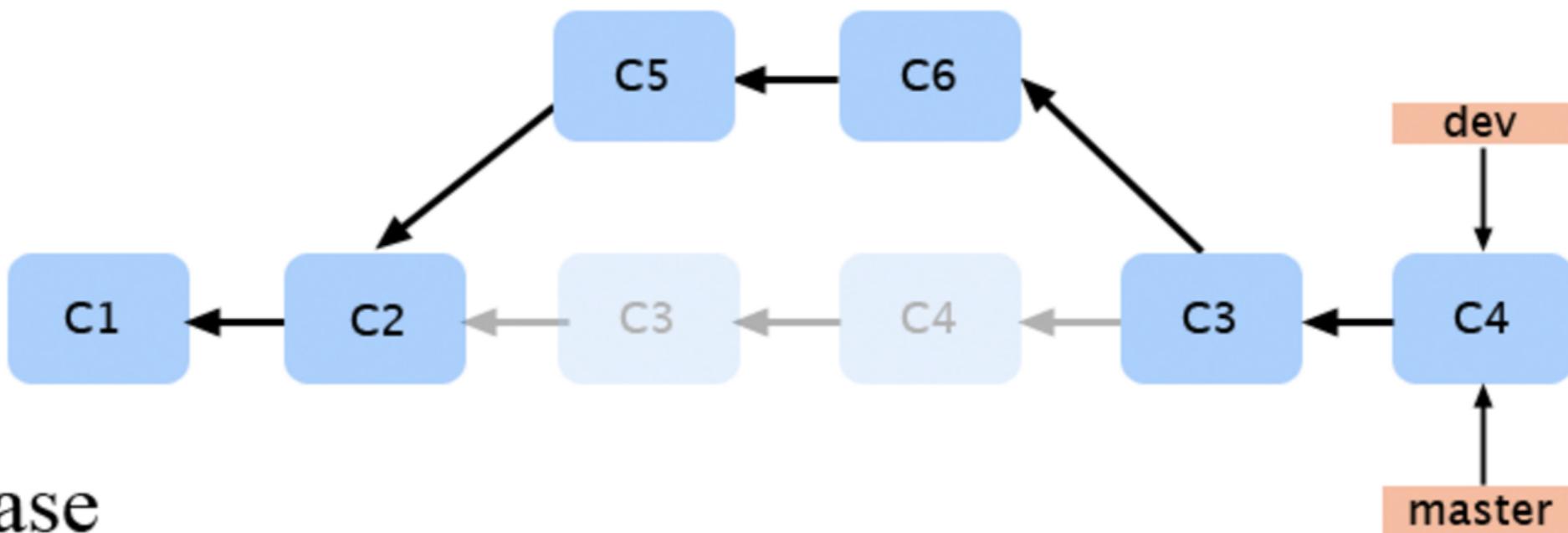
# After Rebase

\$git **rebase** [BRANCH NAME]

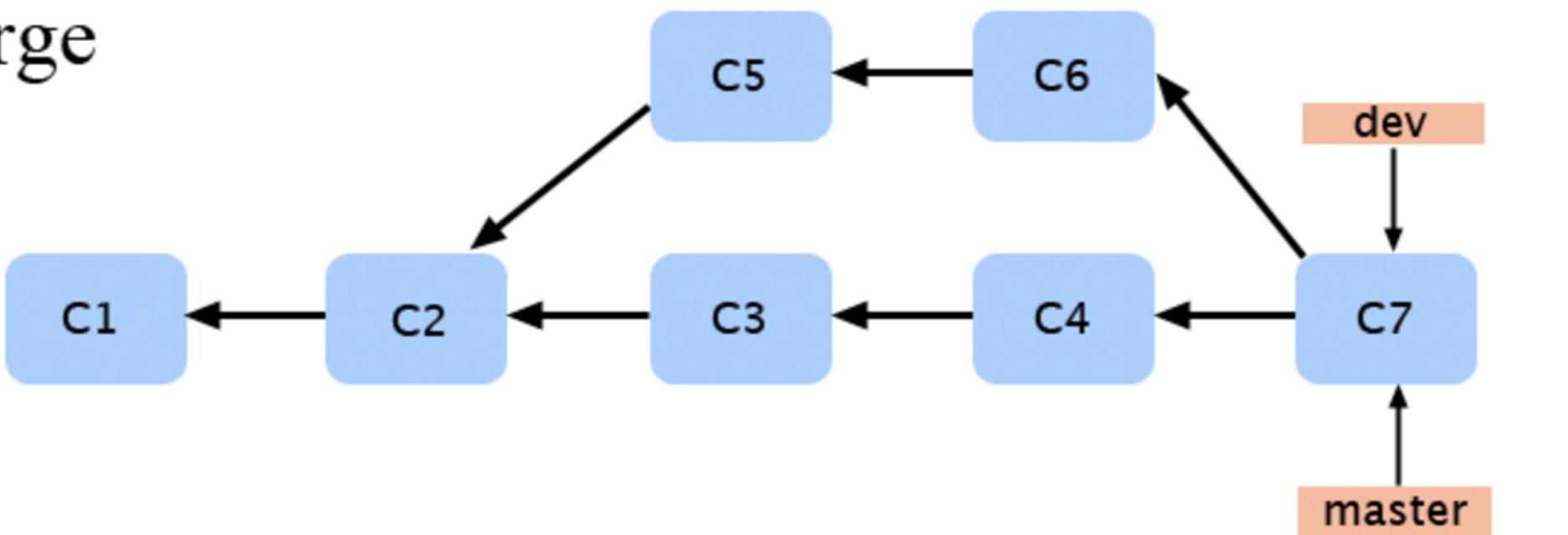


# Merge vs Rebase

rebase



merge





# Tips Working on Branch

1. Create your branch
2. Checkout branch
2. Make changes and save file
3. Use diff to see all changes
4. Add and commit on your branch
5. Merge and rebase or discard !!

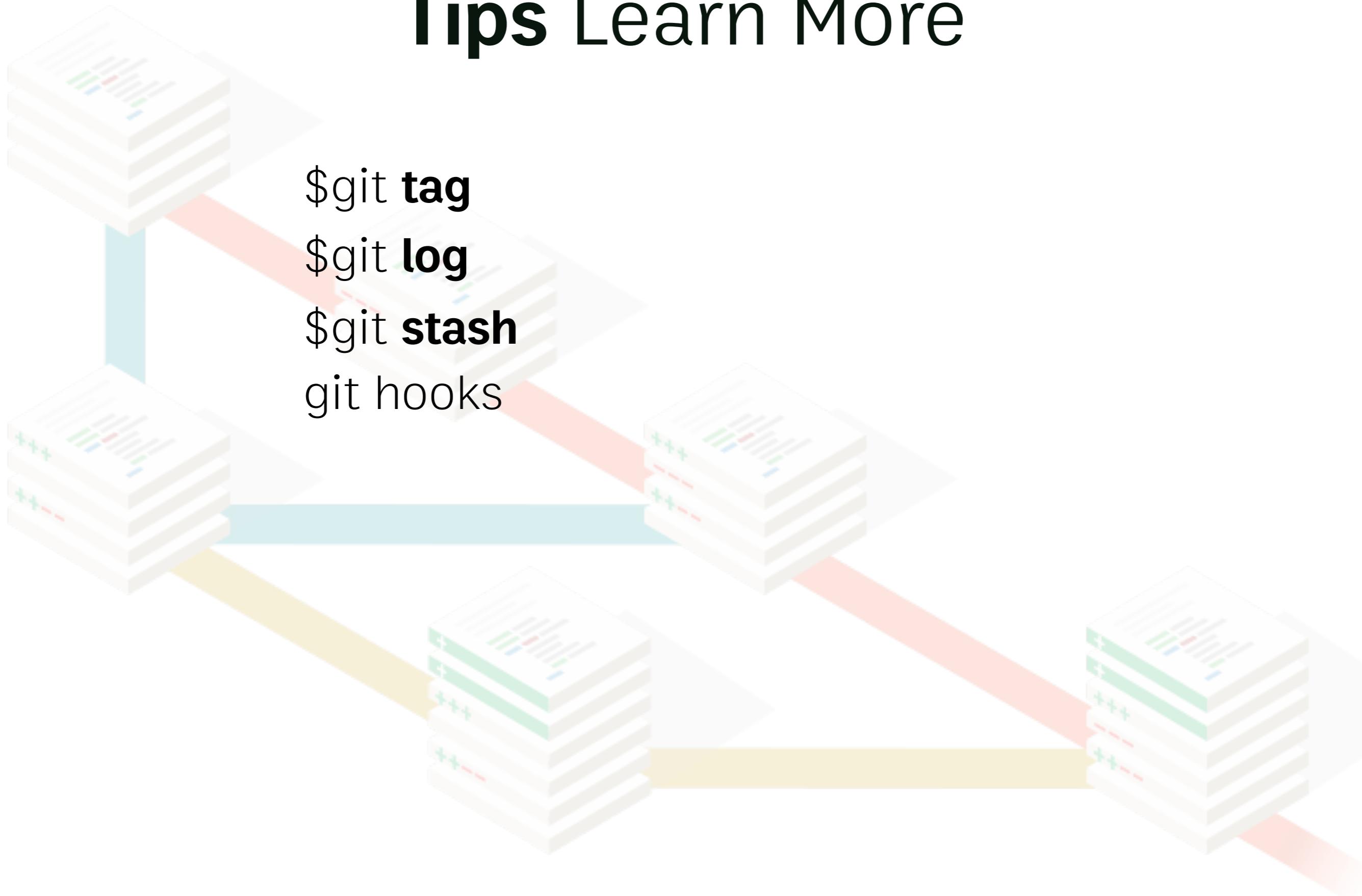
# Tips Learn More

\$git **tag**

\$git **log**

\$git **stash**

git hooks



# Tips Workflow

1. initial repository
2. Pull (fetch and merge)
3. Branching in your local repository (optional)
4. Modify and improve your code
5. Commit to local repository
6. push to your branch on remote repository
- 7. Diff file => Review code**

# Tips Learn More

**Professional** review code to find out **ERRORS**

## List of tools for code review

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a list of [software](#) that helps [software developers](#) conduct and manage [code reviews](#).

Software	Maintainer	Development status	License	VCS supported	Platforms supported	Workflow
<a href="#">Swascan</a>	<a href="#">Swascan</a>	actively developed	Proprietary	Any	<a href="#">Java</a> , <a href="#">PHP</a> , csharp, css, erlang, flex, groovy, javascript, python, scmgit, scmsvn, web, xml	pre- and post-commit
<a href="#">Crucible</a>	<a href="#">Atlassian</a>	actively developed	Proprietary	CVS, Subversion, Git, Mercurial, Perforce	<a href="#">Java</a>	pre- and post-commit
<a href="#">Gerrit</a>	Shawn Pearce	actively developed	Apache v2	Git	<a href="#">Java EE</a>	pre-commit
<a href="#">Upsource</a>	<a href="#">JetBrains</a>	actively developed	Proprietary	Git, Subversion, Mercurial, Perforce	<a href="#">Java</a>	post-commit
<a href="#">GitLab</a>	GitLab Inc.	actively developed	MIT	Git	Ruby on Rails	pre- and post-commit
<a href="#">Kallithea</a>	kallithea-scm.org	actively developed	GPL v3	Git, Mercurial	<a href="#">Python</a>	post-commit
<a href="#">Phabricator</a>	Phacility	actively developed	Apache	Git, Subversion, Mercurial	<a href="#">PHP</a>	pre- and post-commit
<a href="#">Review Board</a>	reviewboard.org	actively developed	MIT	CVS, Subversion, Git, Mercurial, Bazaar, Perforce, ClearCase, Plastic SCM	<a href="#">Python</a> , <a href="#">Java</a>	mainly pre-commit
<a href="#">Rietveld</a>	Guido van Rossum	actively developed	Apache v2	Git, Subversion, Mercurial, Perforce, CVS	<a href="#">Python</a>	pre-commit
<a href="#">Understand</a>	SciTools	actively developed	Proprietary	Any	Windows, Mac OSX, Linux	pre- and post-commit

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_tools\\_for\\_code\\_review](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tools_for_code_review)



# Tips Learn More

**Professional** review code to find out **ERRORS**

The screenshot shows the Review Board 2.5.3 alpha 0 (dev) interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'All Review Requests', 'Users', 'Groups', and 'Reports'. A yellow banner at the top states: 'The demo server is reset every night at midnight PST.' Below this, a table lists various review requests:

Summary	Submitter	Posted	Last Updated
Diff viewer demo	chipx86	March 31st, 2015, 4:28 a.m.	12 hours, 21 minutes ago
Change history demo	chipx86	March 31st, 2015, 4:28 a.m.	18 hours, 16 minutes ago
Test review	guest576	March 11th, 2016, 7:42 a.m.	1 day, 20 hours ago
Fix URL to web hook docs	guest4899	March 9th, 2016, 5:25 a.m.	3 days, 23 hours ago
Tesing	guest9247	March 8th, 2016, 7:18 a.m.	4 days, 21 hours ago
test1	guest8359	August 11th, 2015, 6:50 a.m.	5 days, 8 hours ago
Merge branch 'release-2.6.x'	guest8989	January 31st, 2016, 2:49 p.m.	5 days, 8 hours ago
Add a site setting for the static URL	guest6129	March 4th, 2016, 12:22 p.m.	6 days, 11 hours ago
Initial Review	guest7880	March 4th, 2016, 12:50 p.m.	1 week, 1 day ago
Merge branch 'release-2.6.x'	guest6129	March 4th, 2016, 10:54 a.m.	1 week, 1 day ago
PDF document review demo	chipx86	March 31st, 2015, 4:28 a.m.	1 week, 2 days ago
1111	guest4539	January 26th, 2016, 1:25 a.m.	1 week, 2 days ago
Submitted Merge branch 'release-2.5.x' into release-2.6.x	guest5371	March 3rd, 2016, 3:31 a.m.	1 week, 3 days ago
Test PDF review?	guest3369	March 3rd, 2016, 12:04 a.m.	1 week, 3 days ago

At the bottom, there are page navigation links: 1, 2, 3, 4, >, >>, 5 pages.

<https://www.reviewboard.org/>





# Git Good

# Git Status

# Commit Message

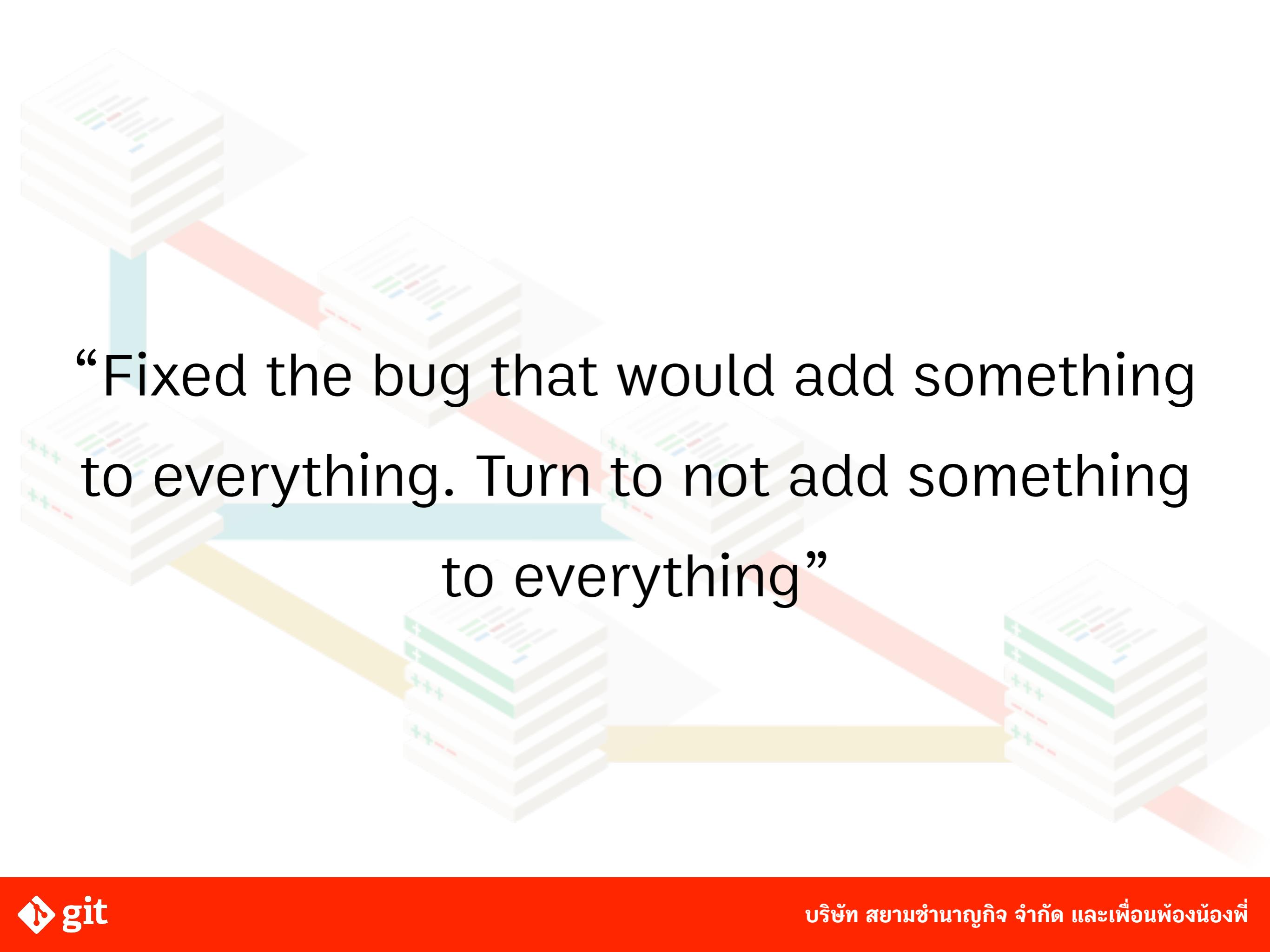


...

TODO  
asdasfdgafg  
stuff  
fixed bug  
add feature



“Added a user object to the database.  
currently only has a name and email.  
no authentication yet ”



“Fixed the bug that would add something  
to everything. Turn to not add something  
to everything”

# GitHub issue tracker integration

<https://guides.github.com/features/issues/>

# bug 01 #1



**Closed** up1 opened this issue 5 minutes ago · 0 comments



up1 commented 5 minutes ago

Owner



*No description provided.*



up1 closed this issue from a commit 4 minutes ago

– up1 Fixed #1 to remove aomething

90db52f



up1 closed this in 90db52f 4 minutes ago

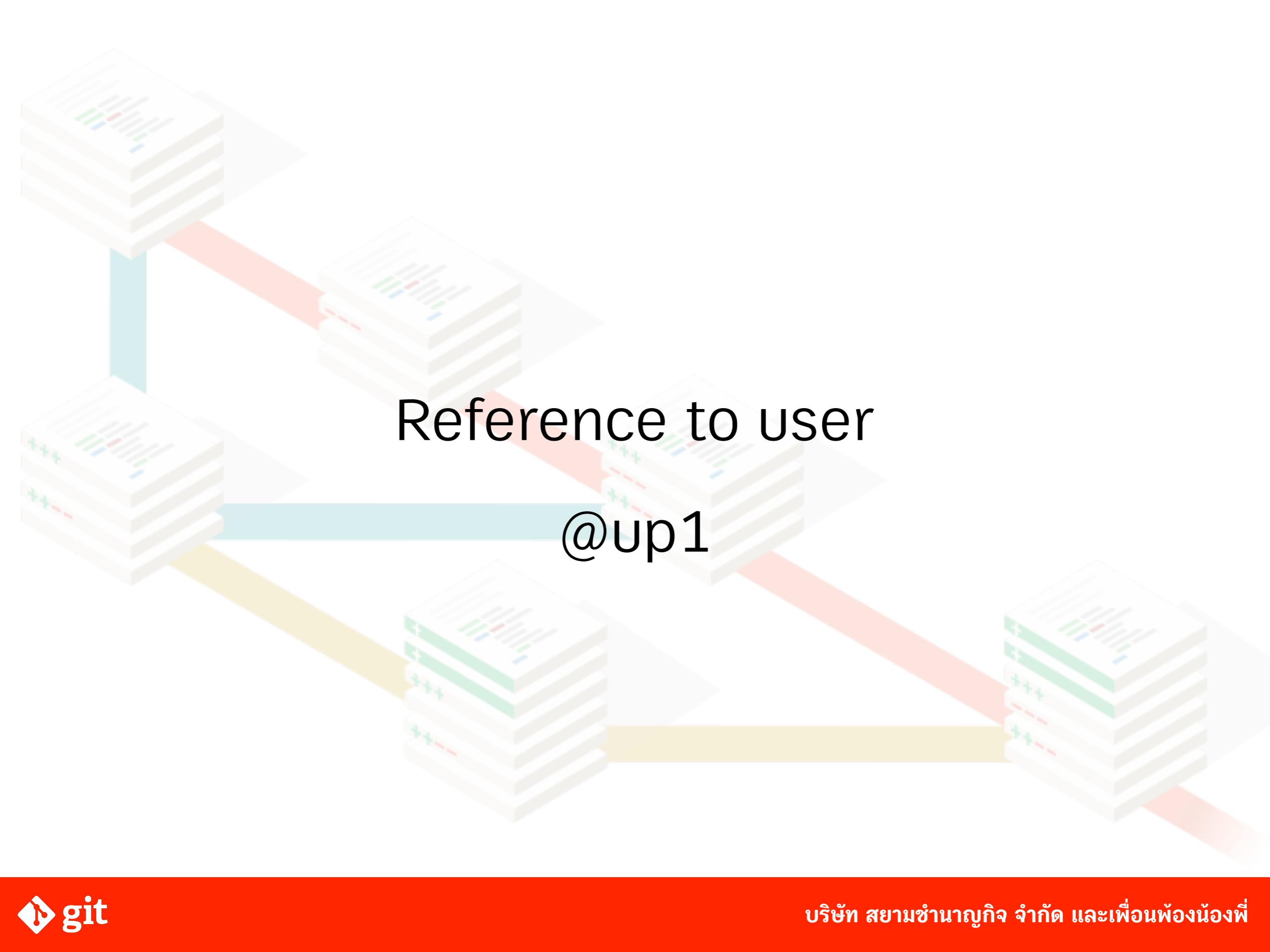
**“fixed #1234”**



**close issue 1234**



fixed, fix, fixes  
closed, close, closes



Reference to user  
@up1

# Git Log





# Log in one line

\$git log --oneline

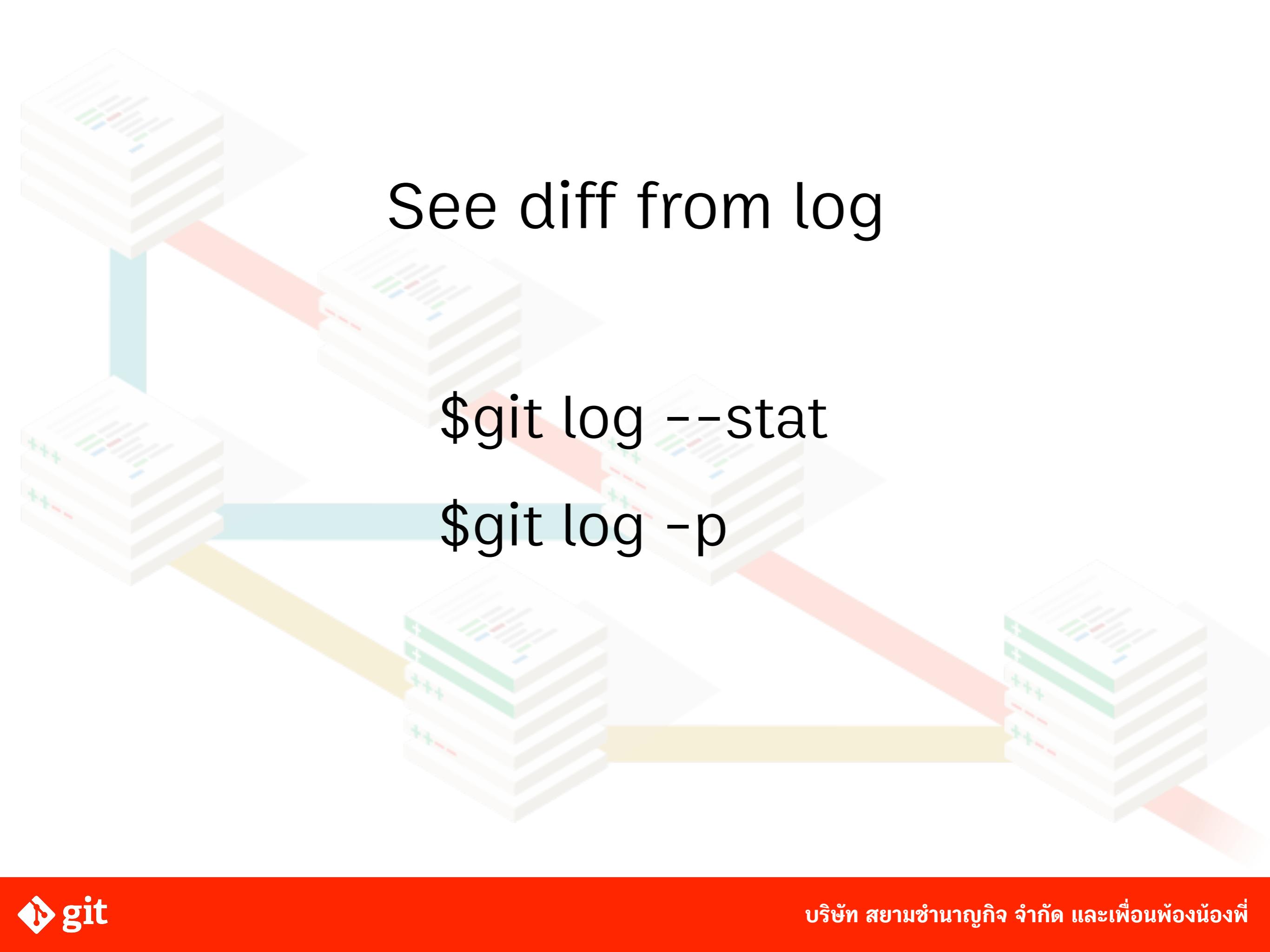


# Log in pretty mode

```
$git log --oneline --decorate
```

# Log in graph mode

```
$git log --graph --oneline --decorate
```



# See diff from log

```
$git log --stat  
$git log -p
```

# Log by user

```
$git log --author=up1
```



# By message

```
$git log --grep="message"
```



# By content

\$git log -S“content”

# By content with regular expression

```
$git log -G“content”
```

# Log in date range

```
$git log --after="2015-9-1"  
--before="2015-9-12"
```

# Log in date range

```
$git log --since=2.months.ago  
      --until=1.day.ago
```

# Filter merge commit

\$git log --no-merges

\$git log --merges

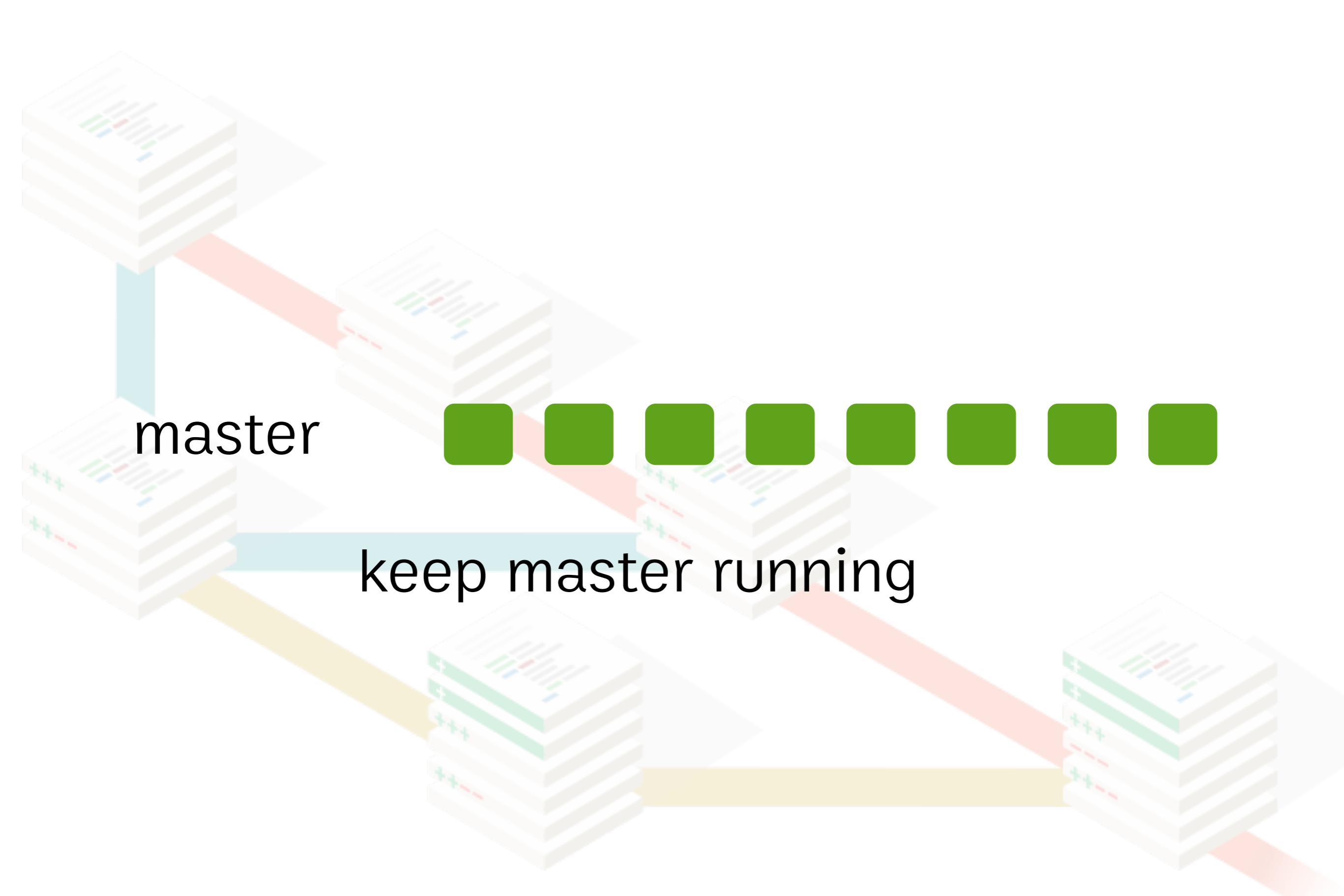
# Git shortlog

# Git help



# Git branch

<http://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/>

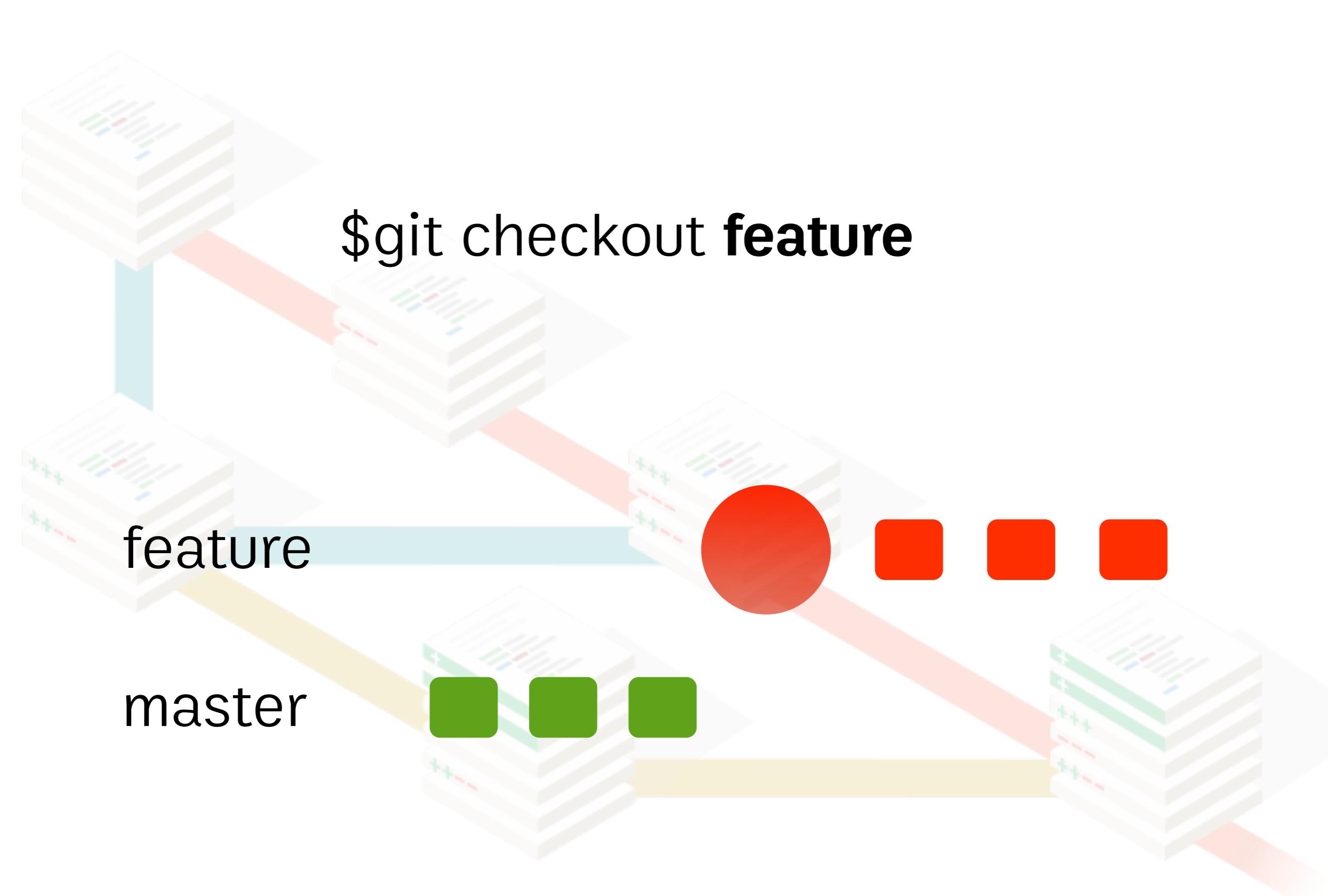


master

keep master running



Need to fix bug ?



feature

master

# \$git checkout **feature**

# Git checkout -b feature



When ready to merge into master

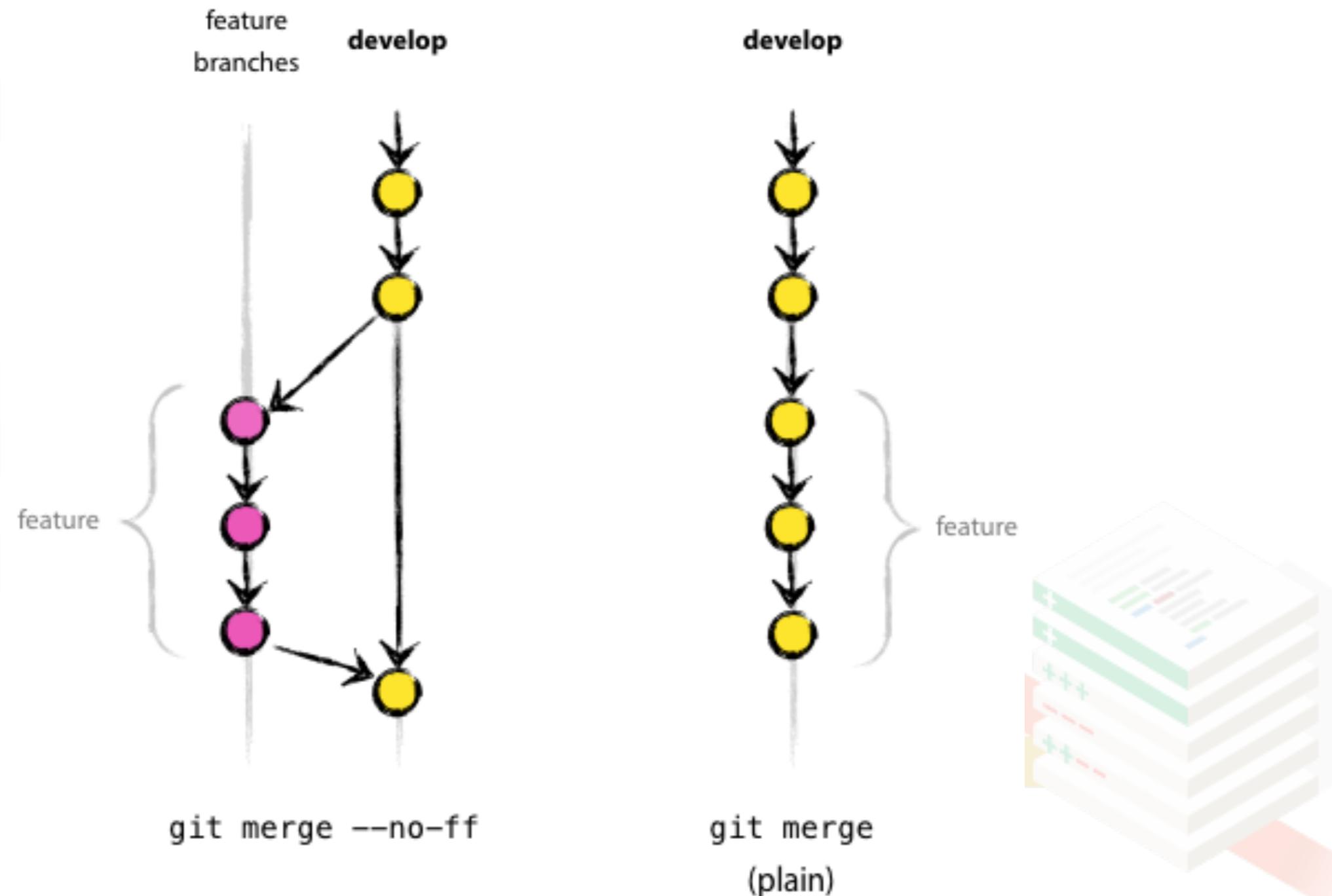
How ?

feature

master

# \$git merge **feature** master

# \$git merge --no-ff





branching is cheap  
painless development

**delete branch if it's not work**  
**delete branch if it's not use**





# Branching Strategy

# Maintainable Git



# Developer cost

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

# Branching cost (~40 bytes)

\$

# Developer cost

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

# Poor branching strategy

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

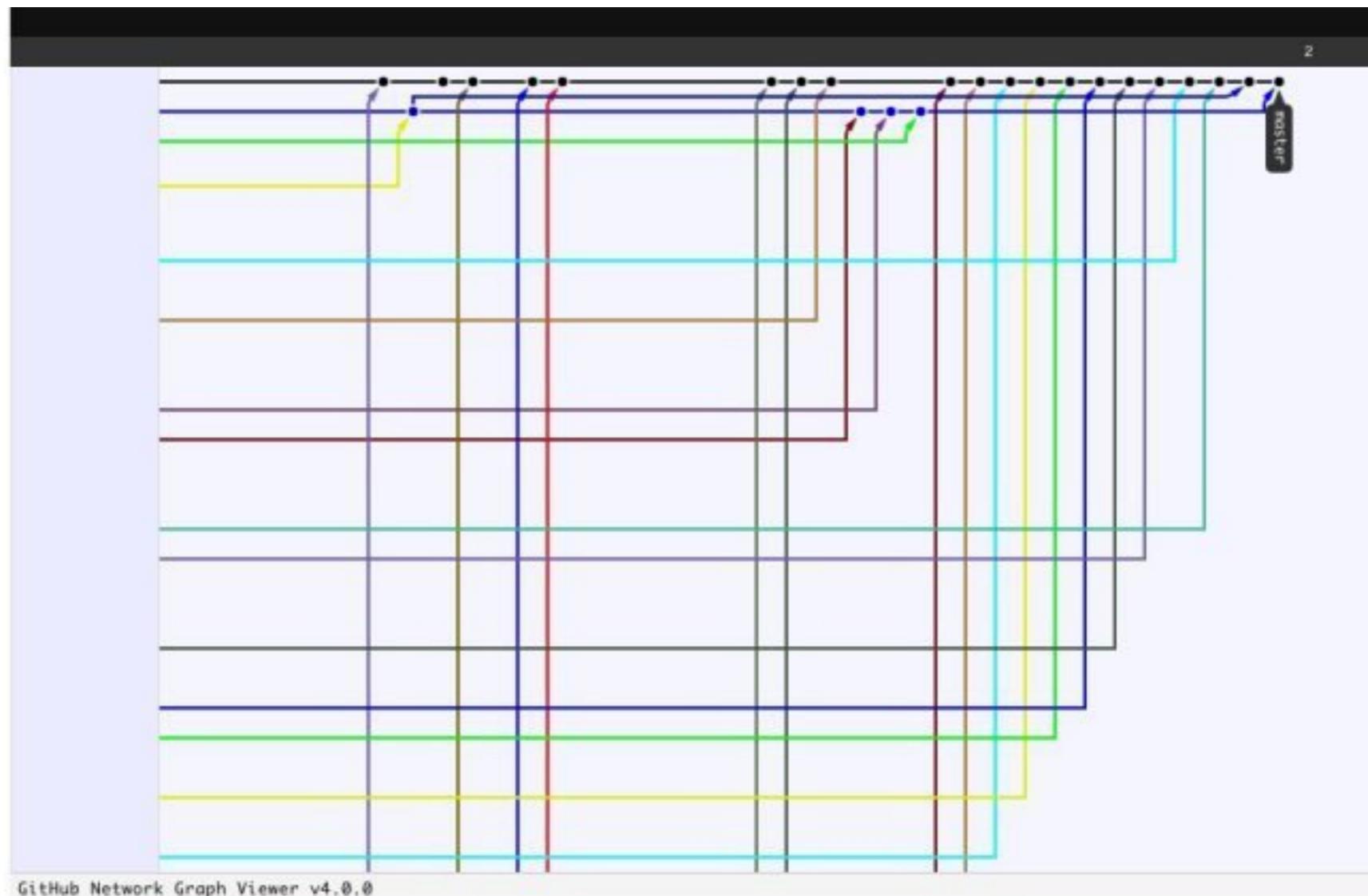
# Branching strategies

Last good state ?  
Mistake break everyone !!  
Lead to big commits !!

What is deployed ?  
Where do fixed ?



What is being worked on ?  
How do you switch tasks ?  
When do you integrated ?



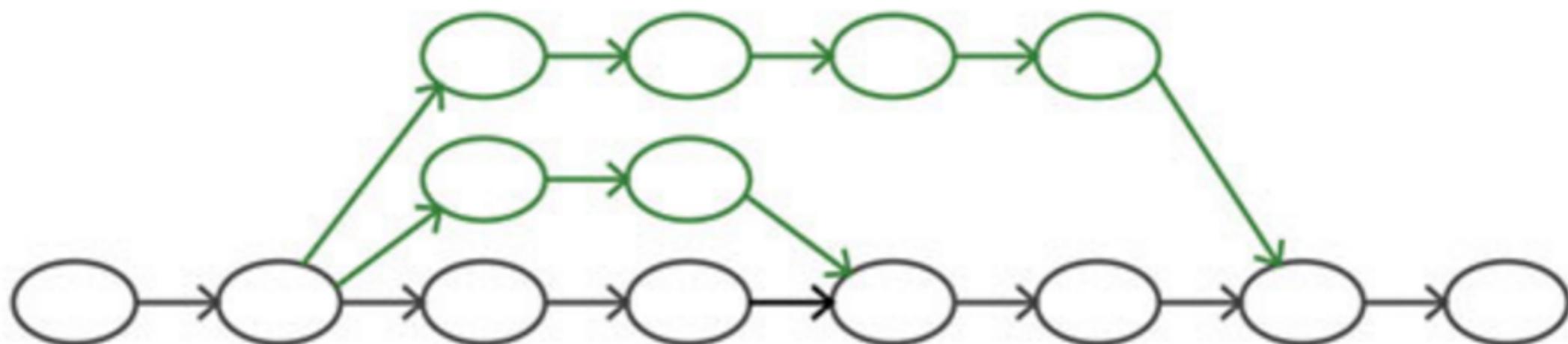
# ทำอย่างไรดี ?

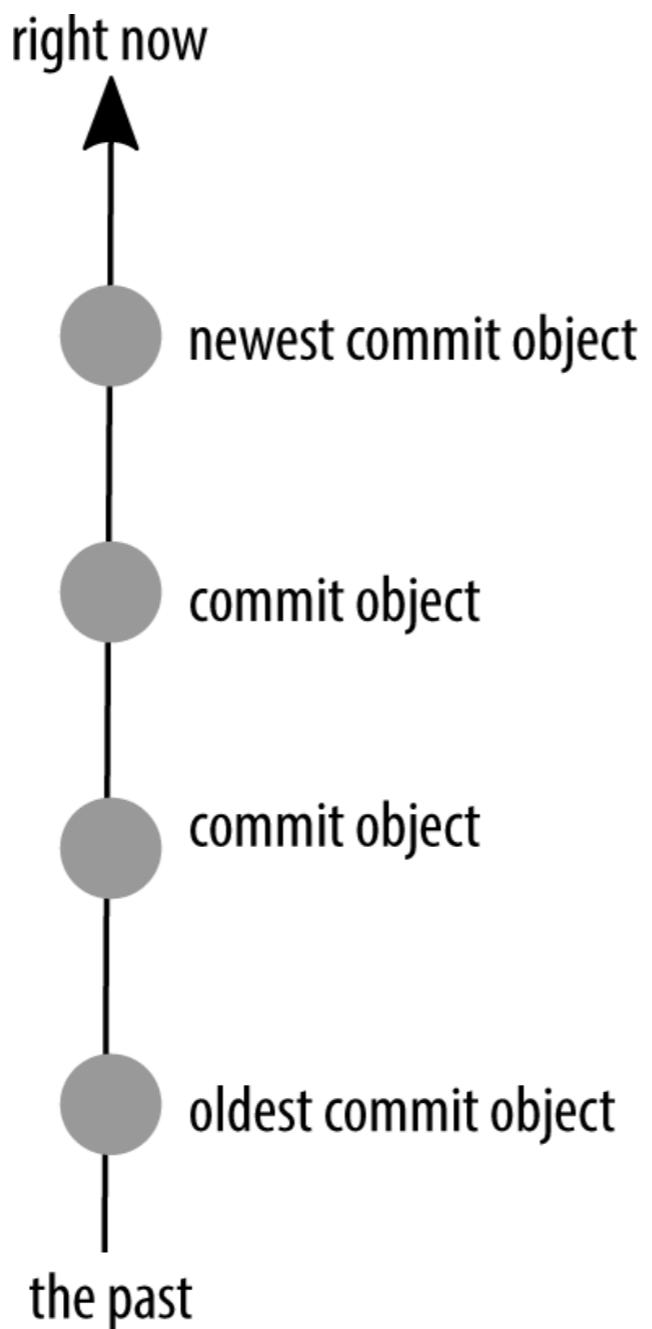
# Release Process ?

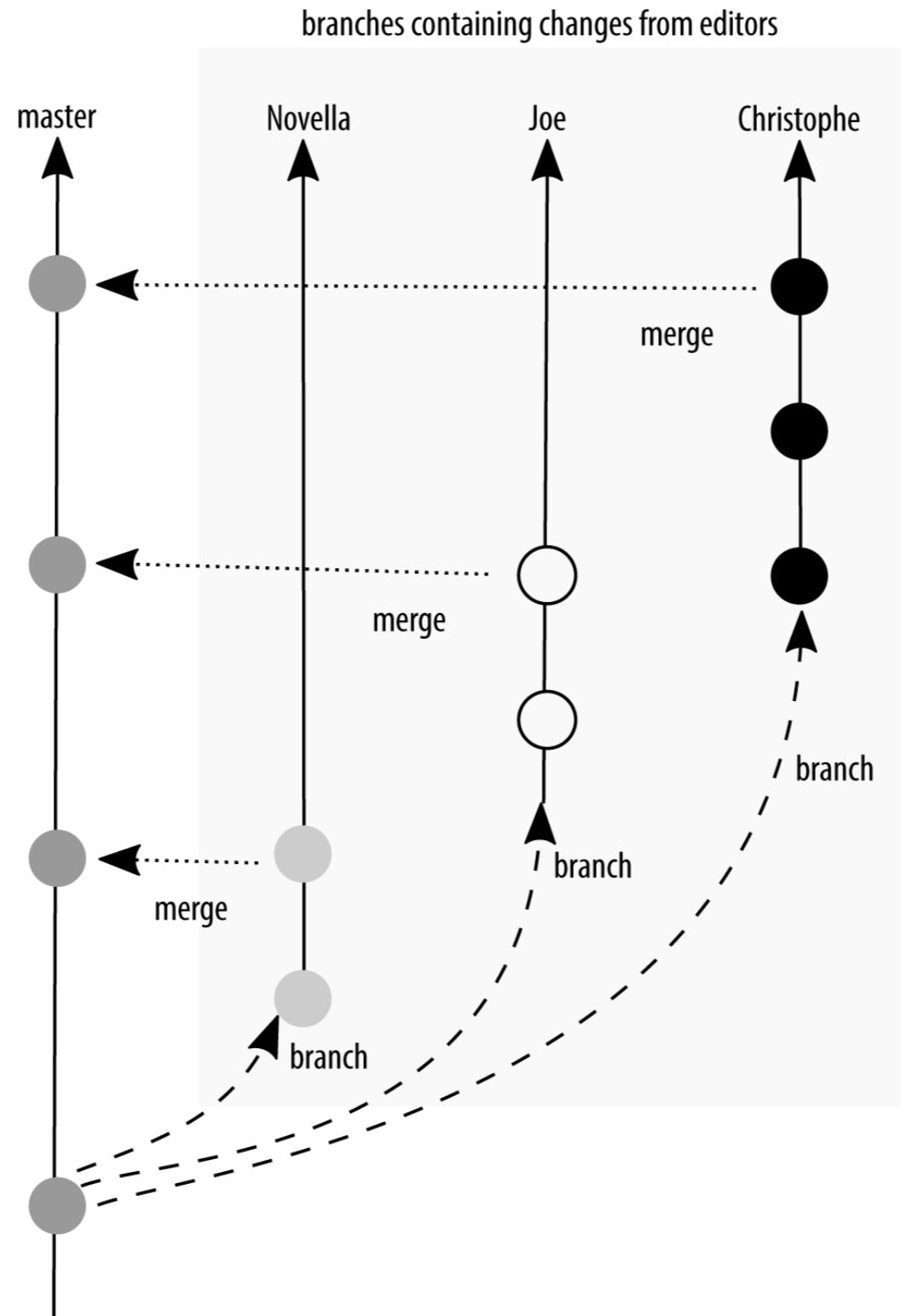
## Create a new branch

when working on any feature, issue or bug

# Merged back when it is finished

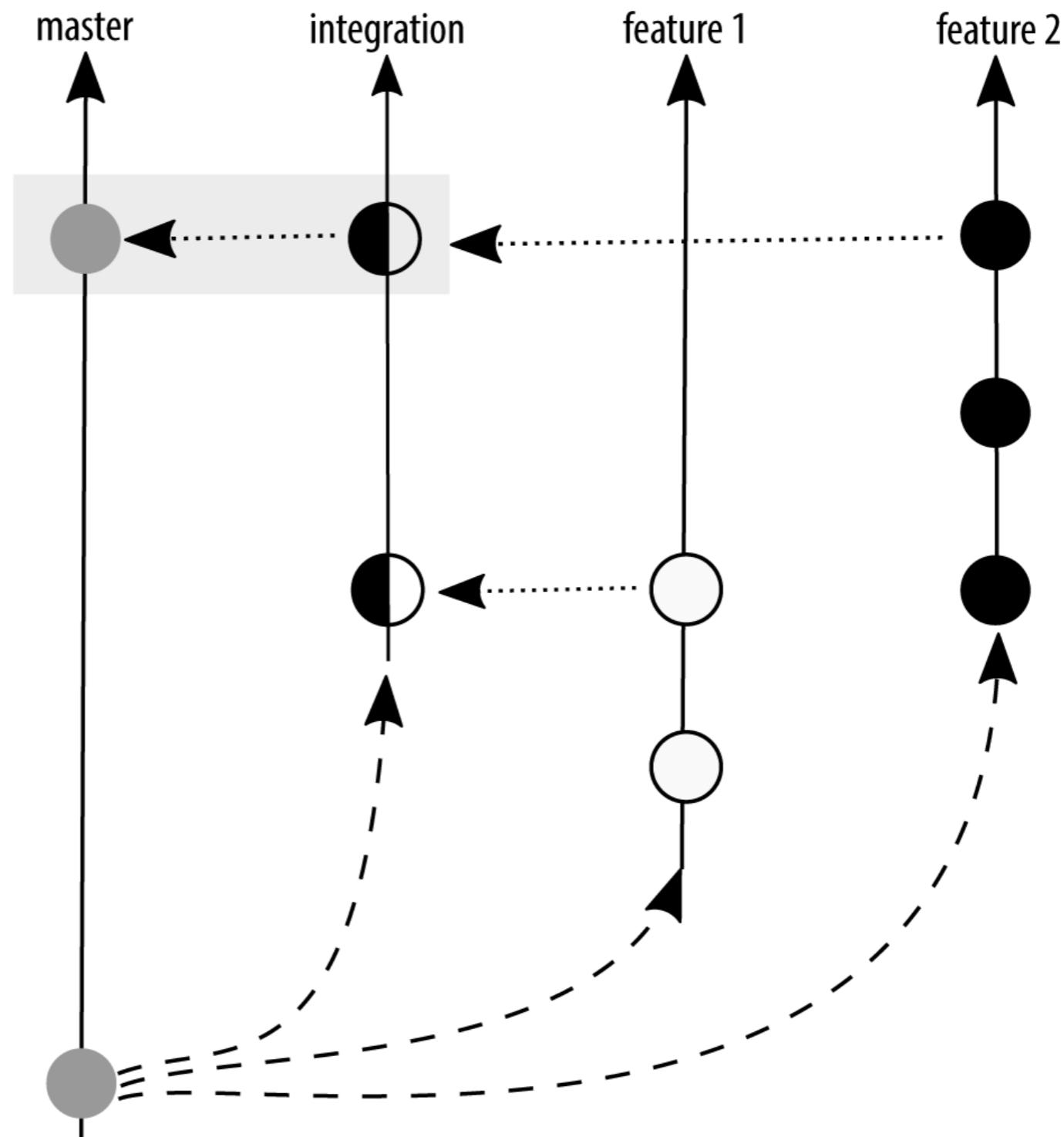


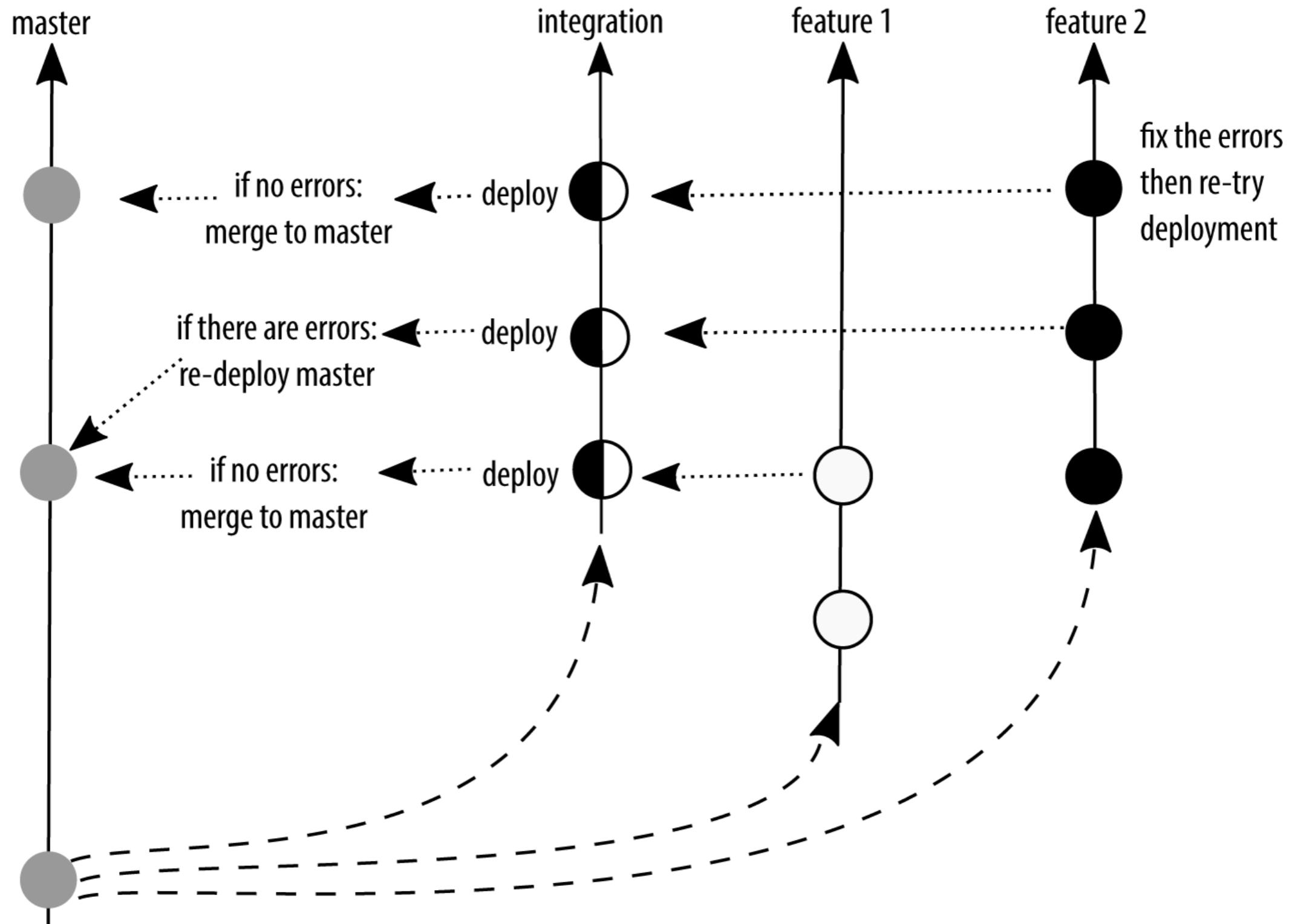




# Let's discuss with Your team

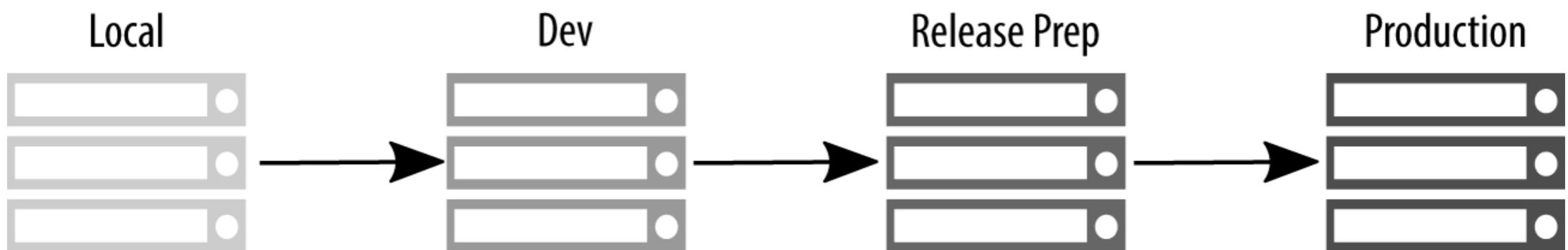
Assuming feature 1 and feature 2 integrate well: merge the combined changes in the integration branch into the master branch.

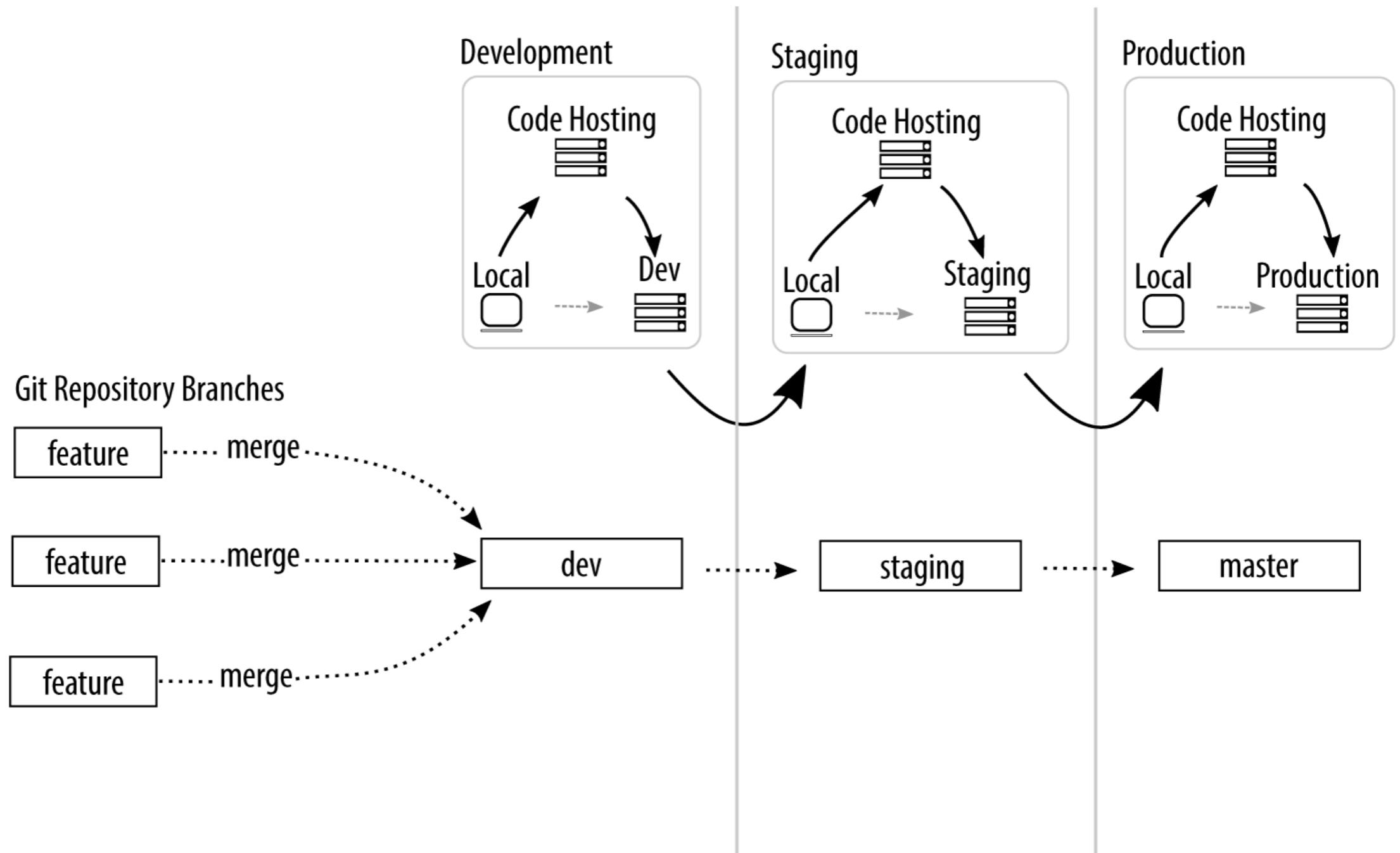




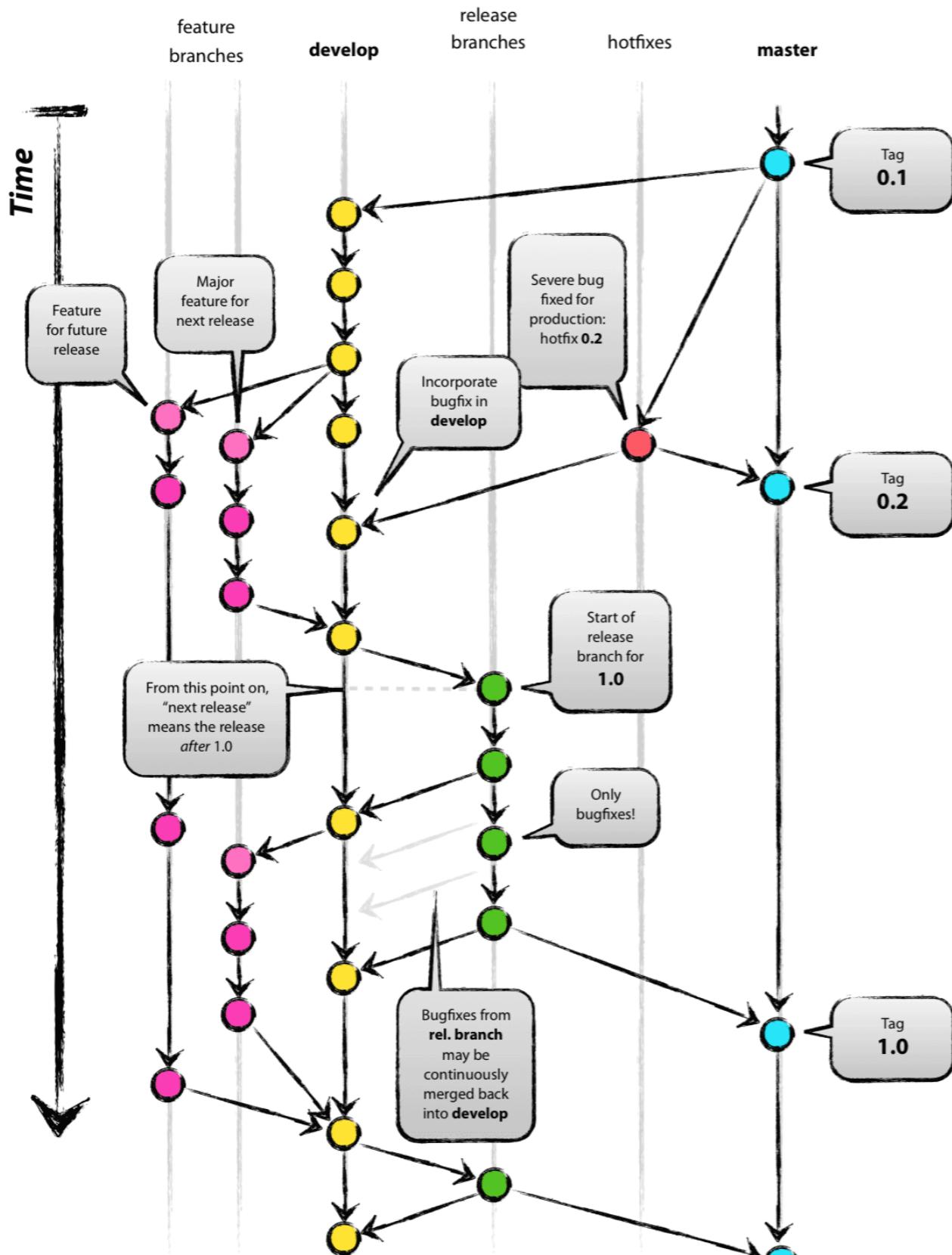
# Let's discuss with Your team

# One branch per platform

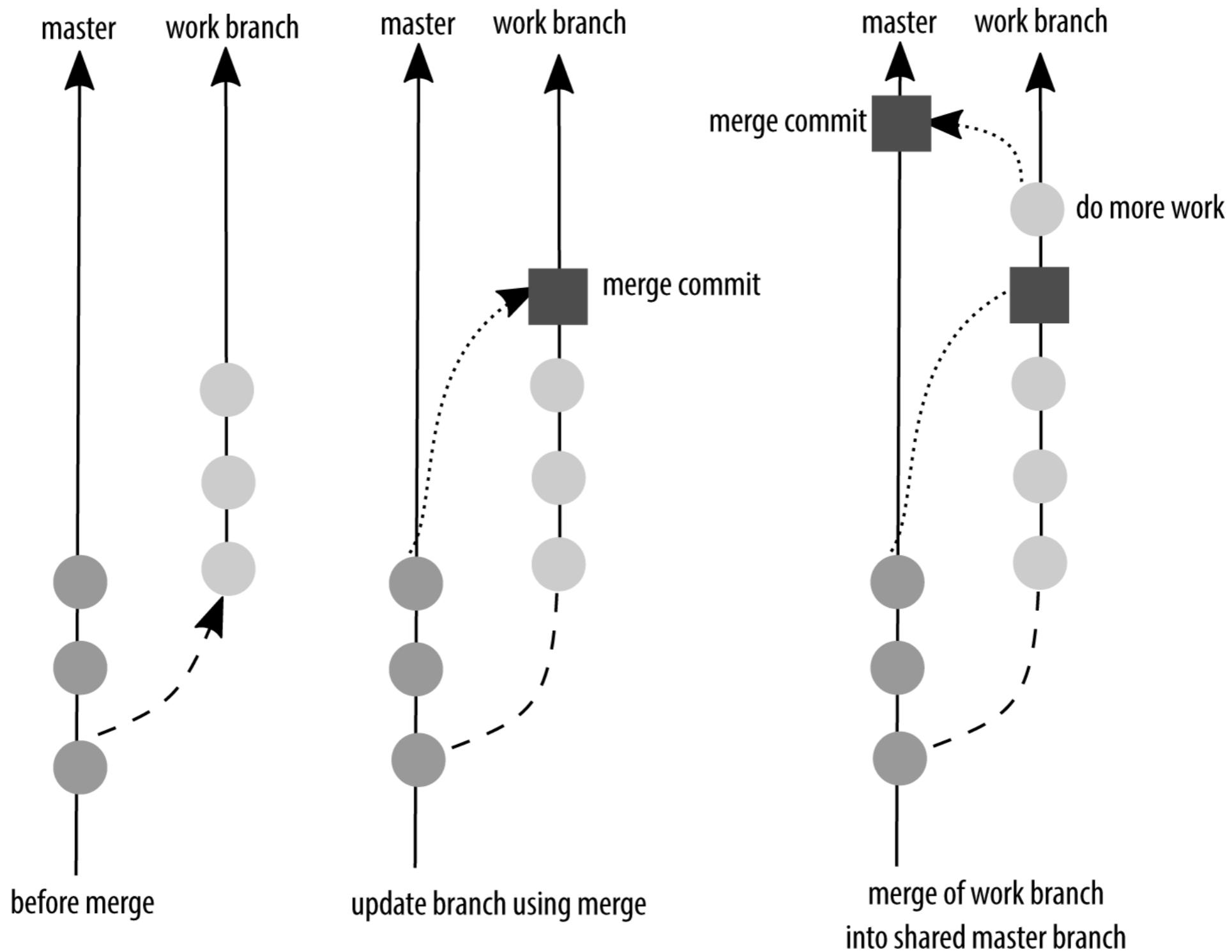




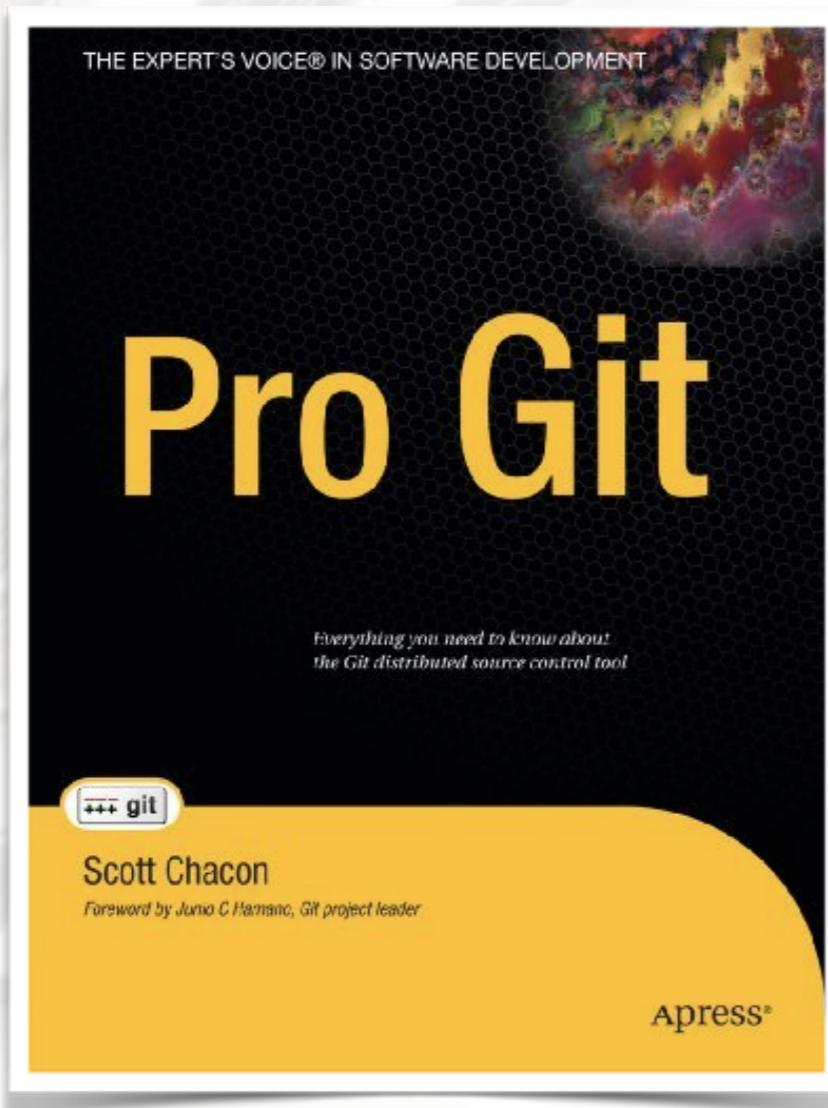
# Let's discuss with Your team



# Let's discuss with Your team



# Books to Read and Practice

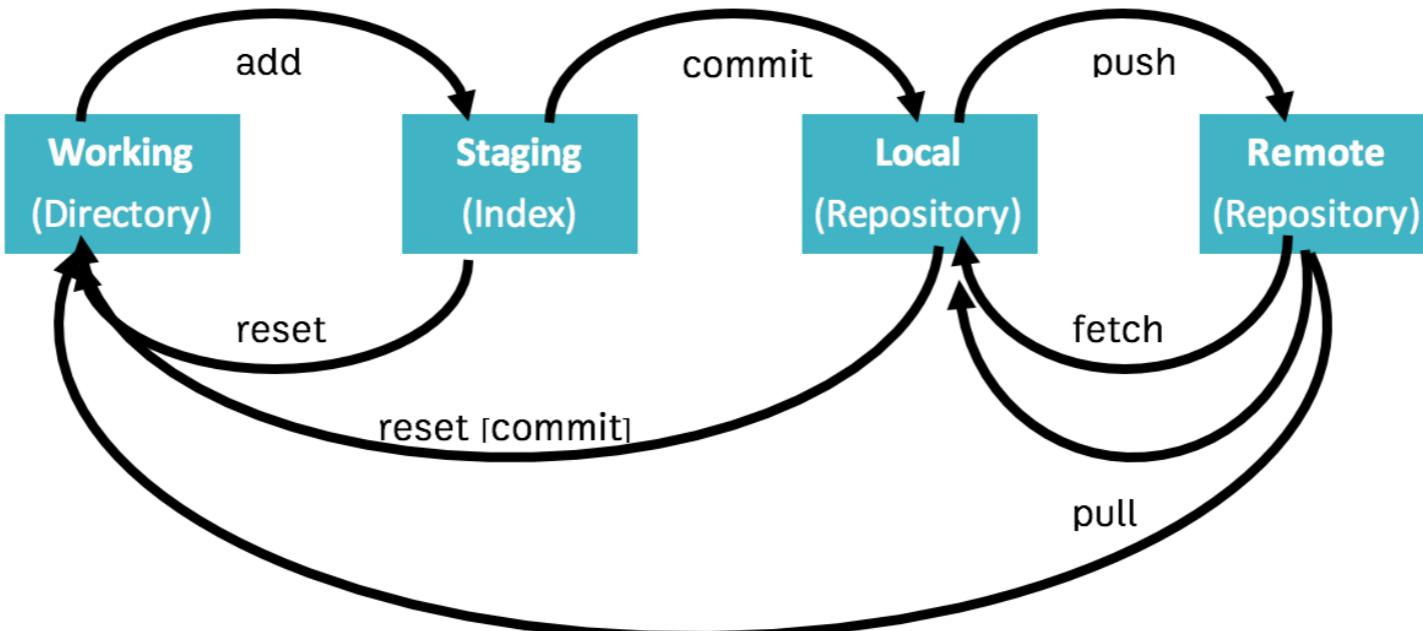


<http://www.git-scm.com/book/en/v2>



<http://shop.oreilly.com/product/0636920034520.do>

# cheatsheet



## CONFIGURE TOOLING

กำหนดข้อมูลสำหรับใช้ใน local repositories

```
$ git config --global user.name "[name]"
```

ตั้งค่าชื่อที่ใช้แสดงผลในการ commit

```
$ git config --global user.email "[email address]"
```

ตั้งค่าอีเมลที่ใช้แสดงผลในการ commit

```
$ git config --global color.ui auto
```

เปิดใช้งานตัวอักษรสีในชุดคำสั่งต่าง ๆ เพื่อง่ายต่อการ

## CREATE REPOSITORIES

เริ่มต้นสร้าง repository หรือนำเข้าข้อมูลจาก repository URL อื่นๆ

```
$ git init [project-name]
```

สร้างและกำหนดชื่อ local repository

```
$ git clone [url]
```

ดาวน์โหลดข้อมูลจาก repository URL และประวัติการควบคุมการเปลี่ยนแปลง (version history)

# cheatsheet

## SYNCHRONIZE CHANGES

การปรับ local repository ให้เท่ากับ remote repository

### \$ git fetch [nickname]

ดาวน์โหลดทุกรายการประวัติของเวอร์ชันจาก remote repository สู่ local repository

### \$ git merge [nickname]/[branch]

รวม remote repository จาก branch ที่กำหนดเข้าสู่ local repository

### \$ git push [nickname] [branch]

อัพโหลดข้อมูลจาก local branch เข้าสู่ remote branch

### \$ git pull

ดาวน์โหลดประวัติของ remote repository และการเปลี่ยนแปลงต่าง ๆ เข้าสู่ local repository

## MAKE CHANGES

ตรวจสอบการแก้ไขข้อมูลและ commit

### \$ git status

แสดงสถานะการเปลี่ยนแปลง ณ ปัจจุบัน

### \$ git add [file]

บันทึกไฟล์ข้อมูลเข้าสู่ index เพื่อเตรียมทำเวอร์ชัน

### \$ git reset [file]

ยกเลิกการเปลี่ยนแปลงไฟล์

### \$ git diff

แสดงความแตกต่างของไฟล์ที่ยังไม่ได้ทำ index

### \$ git diff --staged

แสดงความแตกต่างของไฟล์ที่ได้ทำ index แล้ว กับไฟล์ที่ได้แก้ไขครั้งล่าสุด

### \$ git commit -m "[descriptive message]"

บันทึกไฟล์ลงประวัติการแก้ไข

# cheatsheet

## REVIEW HISTORY

เรียกดูและตรวจสอบวิวัฒนาการของข้อมูล

### \$ git log

แสดงประวัติเวอร์ชันทั้งหมดของ branch ที่กำลังใช้งาน

### \$ git log --follow [file]

แสดงประวัติเวอร์ชันทั้งหมดของไฟล์และการเปลี่ยนแปลงชื่อไฟล์ด้วย

### \$ git diff [first-branch]...[second-branch]

แสดงความแตกต่างของข้อมูลระหว่าง 2 branches

### \$ git show [commit]

แสดง metadata และการเปลี่ยนข้อมูลของ

## REDO COMMITS

ลบข้อผิดพลาด และประวัติการบันทึก

### \$ git reset [commit]

ยกเลิกการ commit ทั้งหมดจนถึง commit ที่ระบุไว้, แต่ยังคงการเปลี่ยนแปลงของข้อมูลใน index

### \$ git reset --hard [commit]

ยกเลิกการ commit ทั้งหมดจนถึง commit ที่ระบุไว้

# cheatsheet

## GROUP CHANGES

ชุดของการ commits ข้อมูล และการรวมชุดต่าง ๆ เข้าด้วยกัน

### \$ git branch

แสดงรายการทั้งหมดของ local branches ใน repository ที่กำลังใช้งานอยู่

### \$ git branch [branch-name]

สร้าง branch ใหม่

### \$ git checkout [branch-name]

สลับการใช้งาน branch และปรับปรุงข้อมูลของ working directory

### \$ git merge [branch]

รวบรวม branch ที่กำหนด เข้ากับ branch ที่กำลังใช้งาน

## REFACTOR FILENAMES

เปลี่ยนแปลงไฟล์ในเวอร์ชันที่ใช้งาน

### \$ git rm [file]

ลบไฟล์จาก working directory และ index

### \$ git rm --cached [file]

ลบไฟล์ออกจาก Git แต่ไม่ลบออกจาก working directory

### \$ git mv [file-original] [file-renamed]

เปลี่ยนชื่อไฟล์