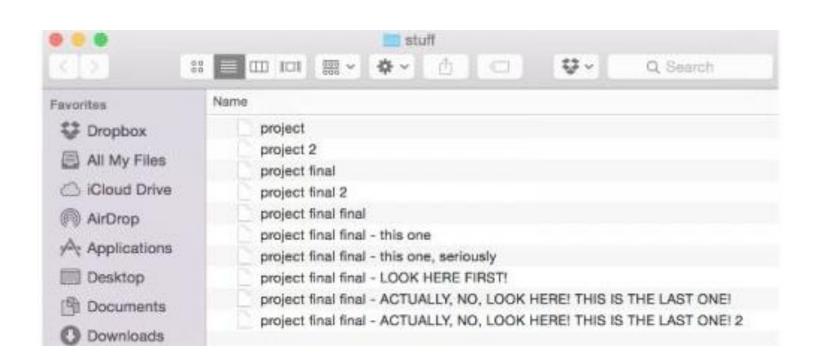
# Git

Boston University CS 506 - Lance Galletti



#### **Motivation**

For each codebase (repository) I own, I want to write code where:

- 1. Iterating on different versions of the code is easy
- 2. Work is backed up to and hosted on the cloud
- 3. Collaboration is productive

#### GitHub vs Git

GitHub --> [browser] a website to backup and host your files

**Git** --> [terminal] a **version control system** 

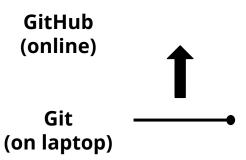
Create save points (called **commits**)

**Push** the updates to GitHub (from your laptop) to back up your work

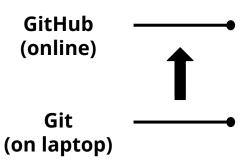
GitHub
(online)

Git
(on laptop)

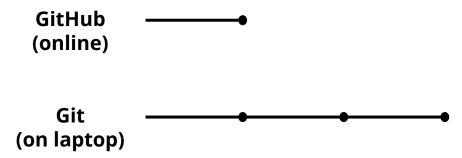
Create save points (called **commits**)



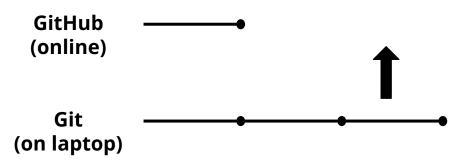
Create save points (called **commits**)



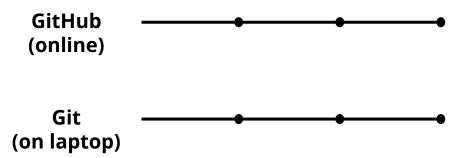
Create save points (called **commits**)



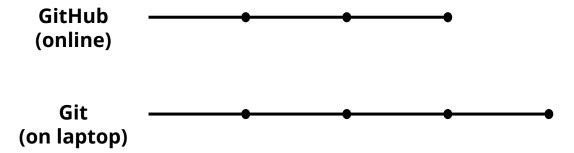
Create save points (called **commits**)



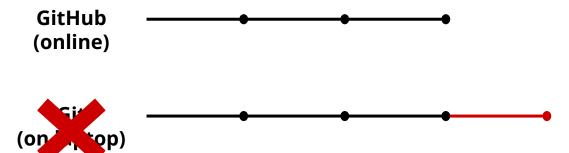
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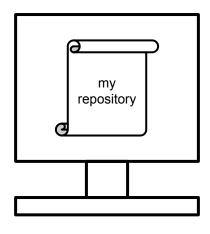


Create save points (called **commits**)



## **Initialize a repository**

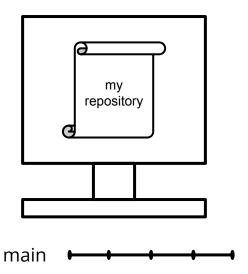
git init



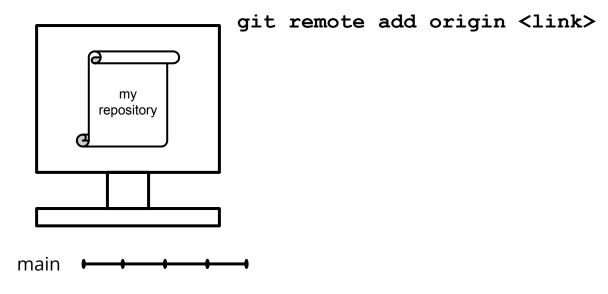
main

## **Add and Commit changes**

git add <files>
git commit -m "some message"

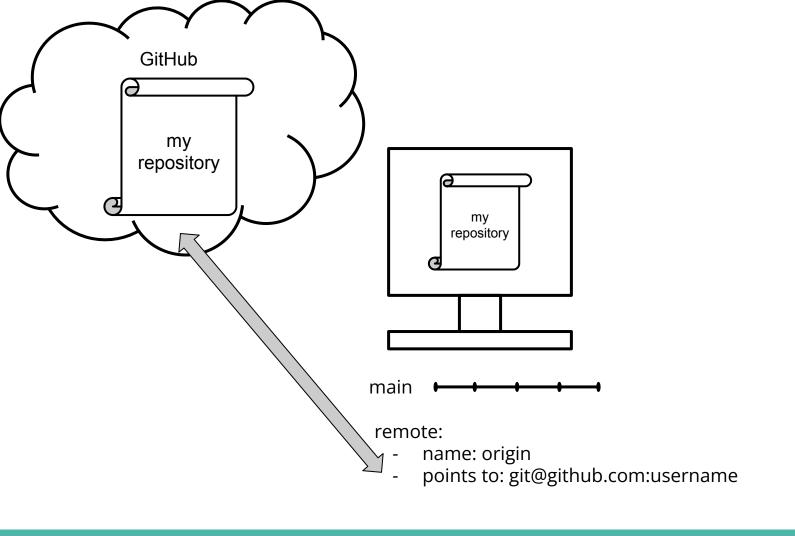


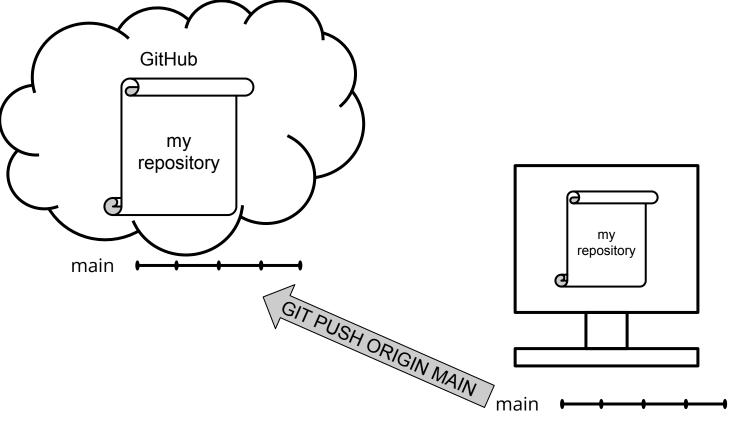
## Add a remote that points to GitHub



#### remote:

- name: origin
- points to: git@github.com:username





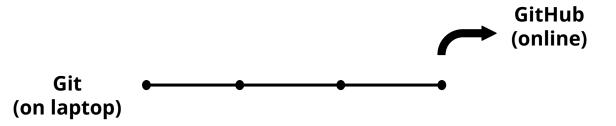
#### remote:

- name: origin
- points to: git@github.com:username

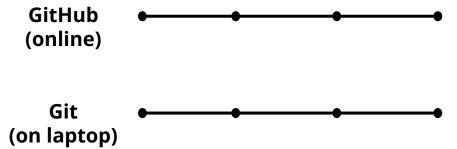
#### **Demo**

The ease or difficulty of adding a new feature to the code base may depend on the state / version of the codebase.

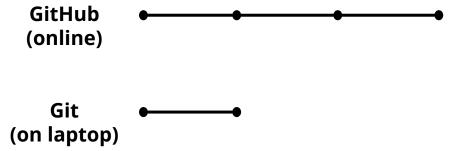
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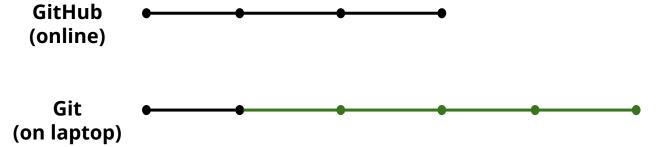
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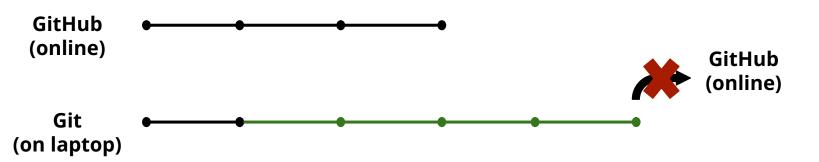
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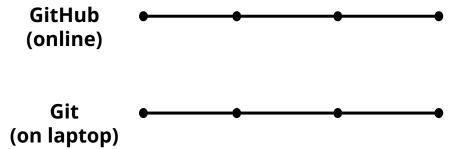
What happens now?



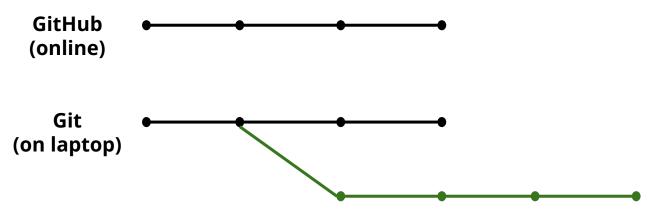
#### Looks like we need:

- 1. A way to preserve both versions of history
- 2. A way to overwrite history if we choose (this is dangerous as we will lose that history)

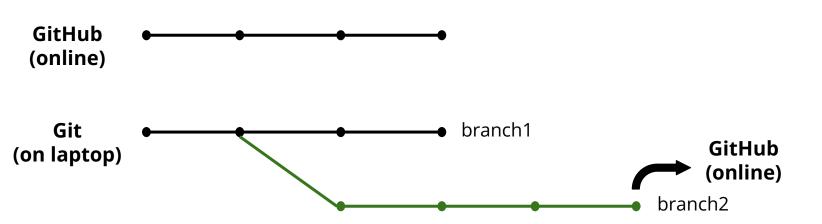
Let's try that again!



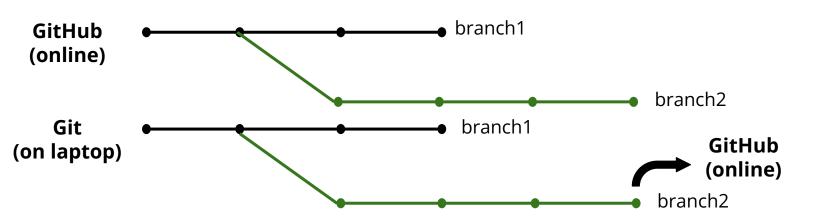
We will **branch** off of that particular commit



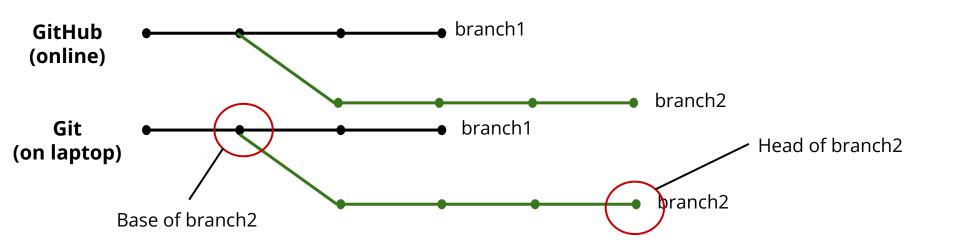
We can push **commits** per **branch** 



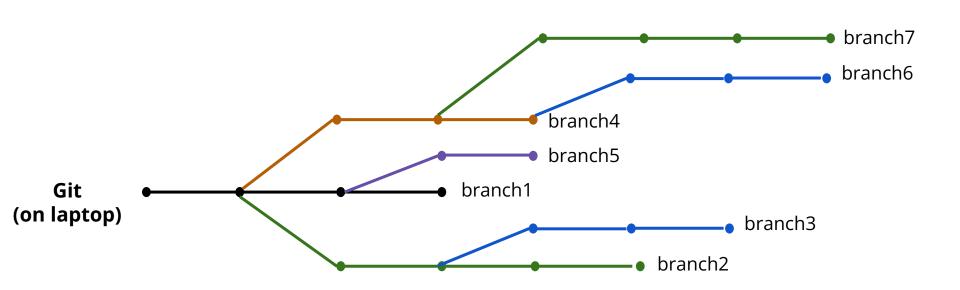
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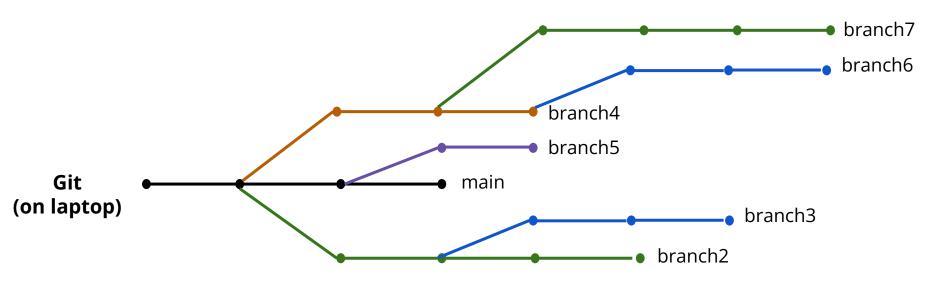


We can create lots of **branches** 

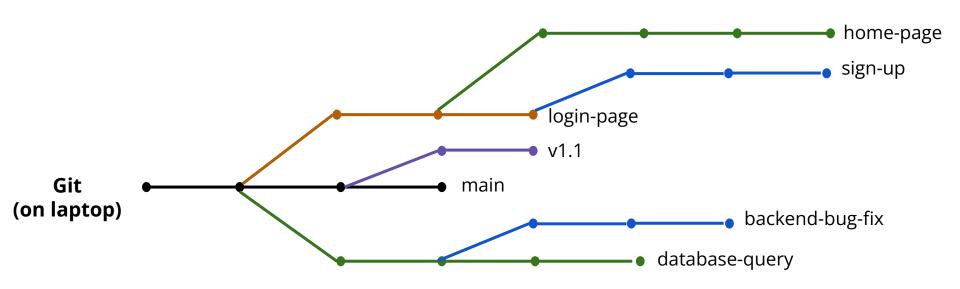


But one branch needs to chosen as the primary, stable branch

This branch is typically called the "main" branch

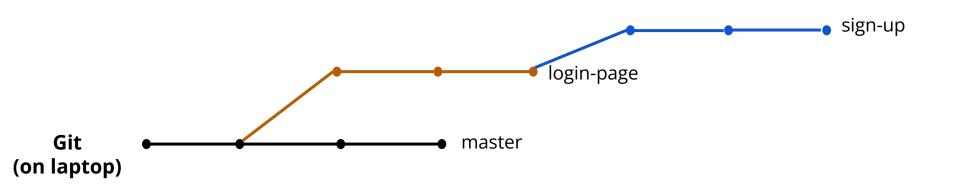


Other branches are usually named after either the feature that is being developed on or the major or minor version of the software / product

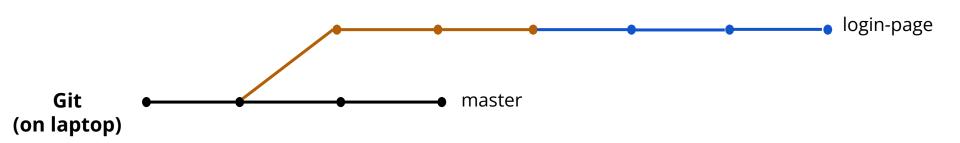


At some point we will want to clean up certain branches by **merging** them with the master / main branch or with each other.

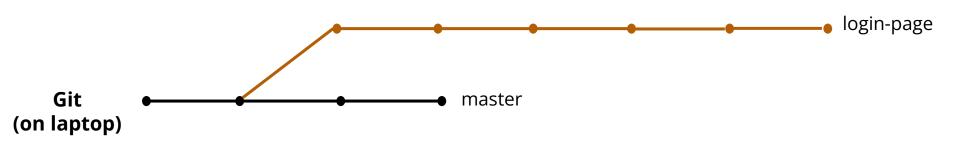
At some point we will want to clean up certain branches by **merging** them with the master / main branch or with each other.



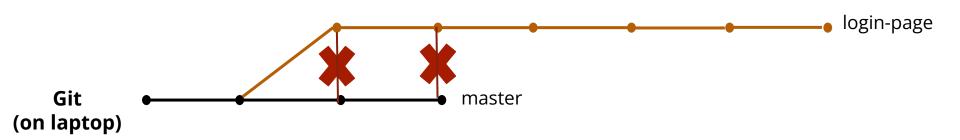
Merging is trivial if the **base** of one branch is the **head** of the other - the changes are "simply" appended.



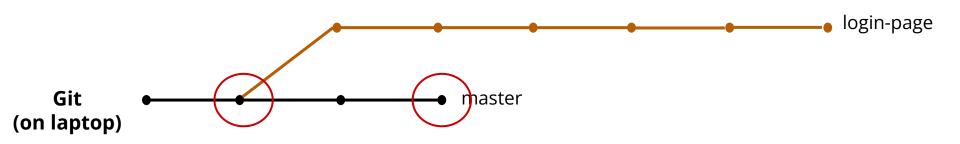
When this is not the case, commits can conflict with each other



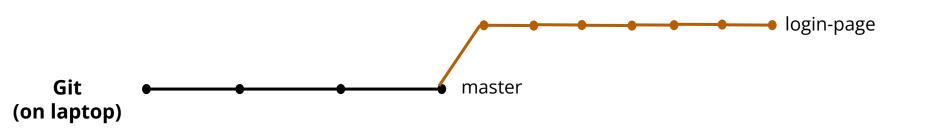
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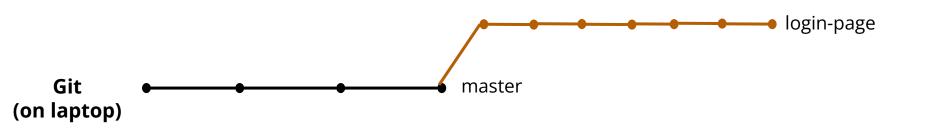
We need to change the **base** of the login-page branch (**rebase**) to be at the **head** of the master branch



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This is not a simple operation! It will often require **manual intervention** to resolve the conflicts.



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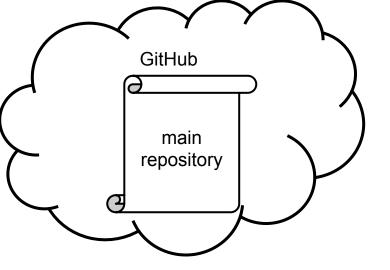
## **Collaboration**

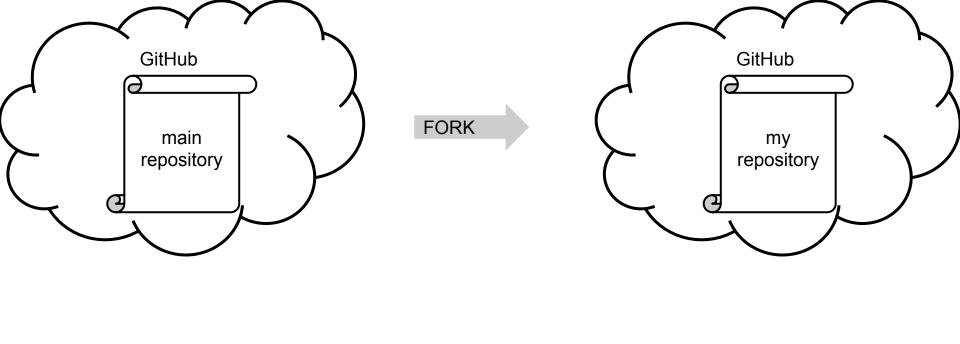
#### **Collaboration**

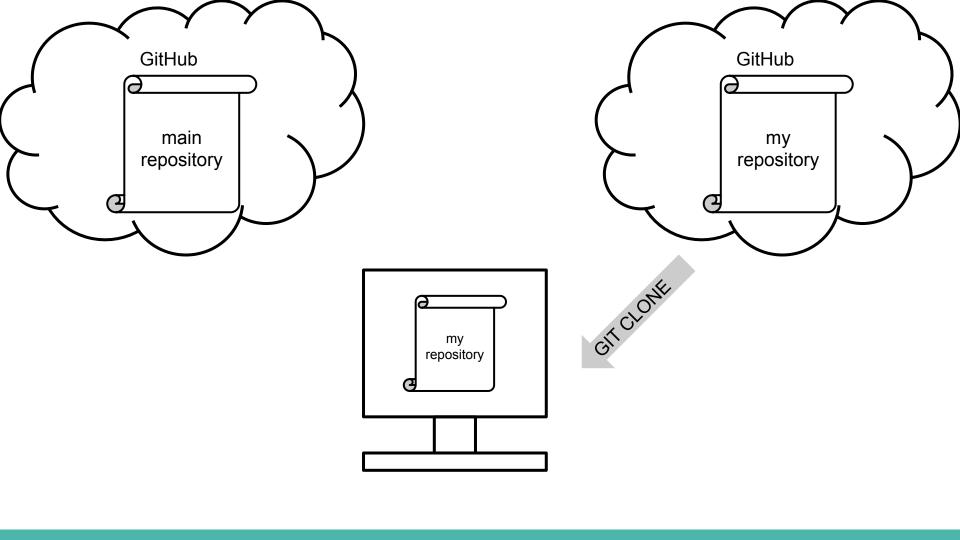
Other repos can be thought of as other branches.

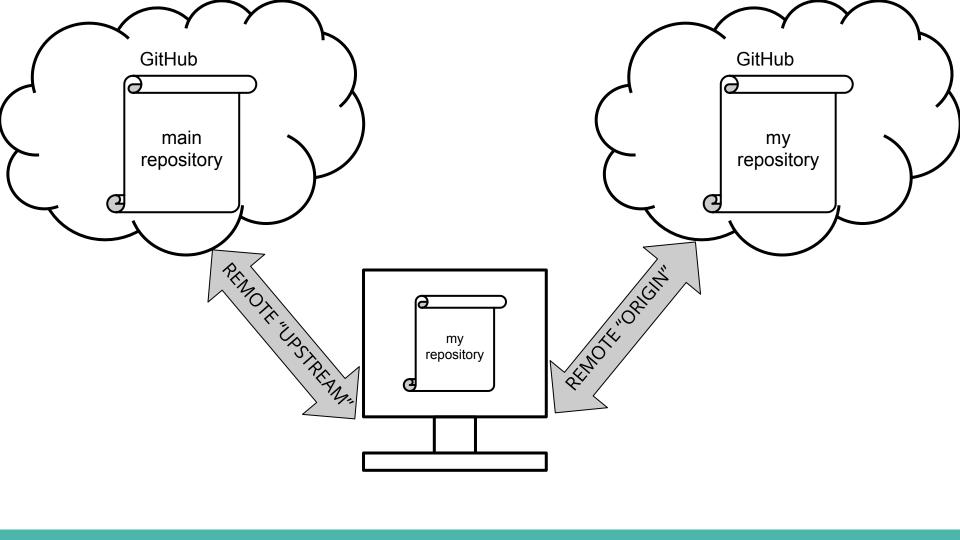
In order to contribute code, collaborators must:

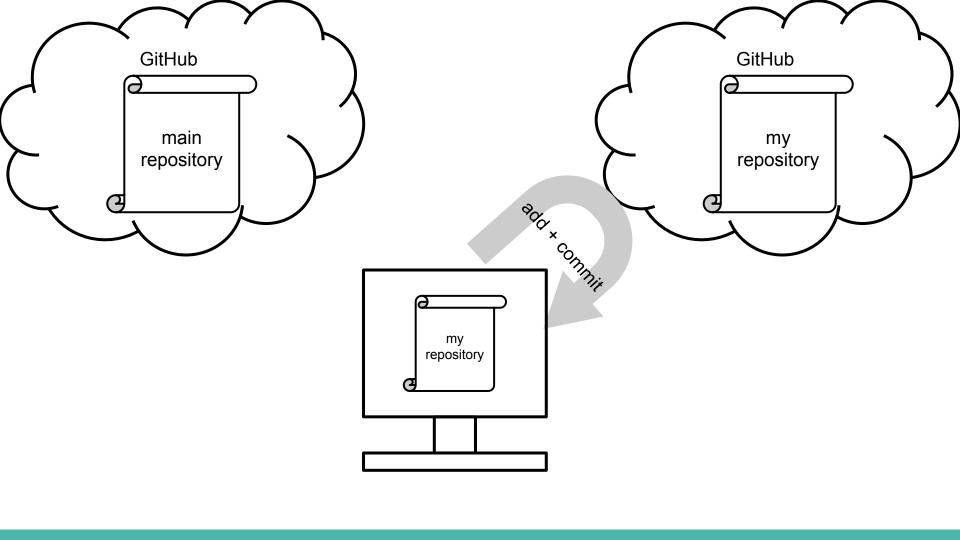
- 1. Make a copy (**fork**) of the main repository
- 2. Make all the changes they want to this copy
- 3. Request that part of their copy be merged into the main repository via a **Pull Request** (PR)

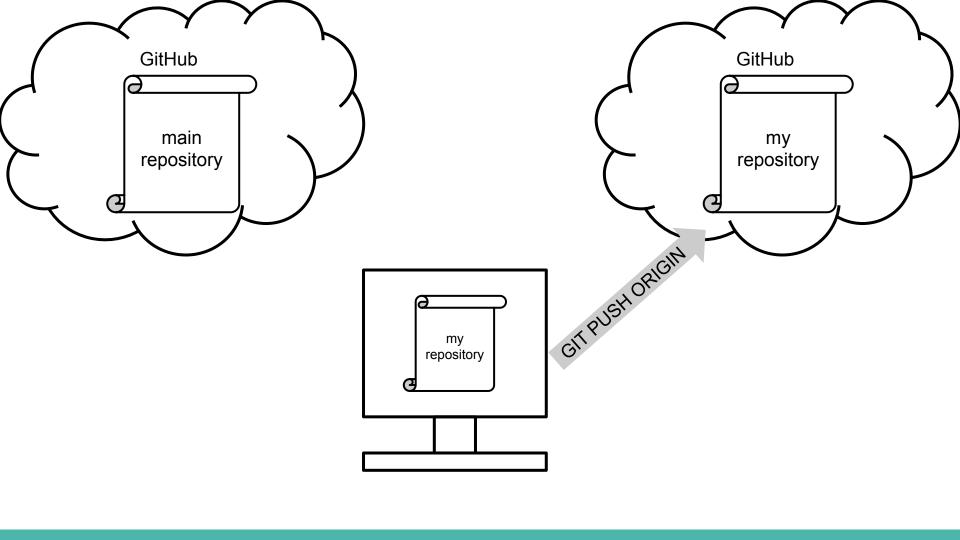


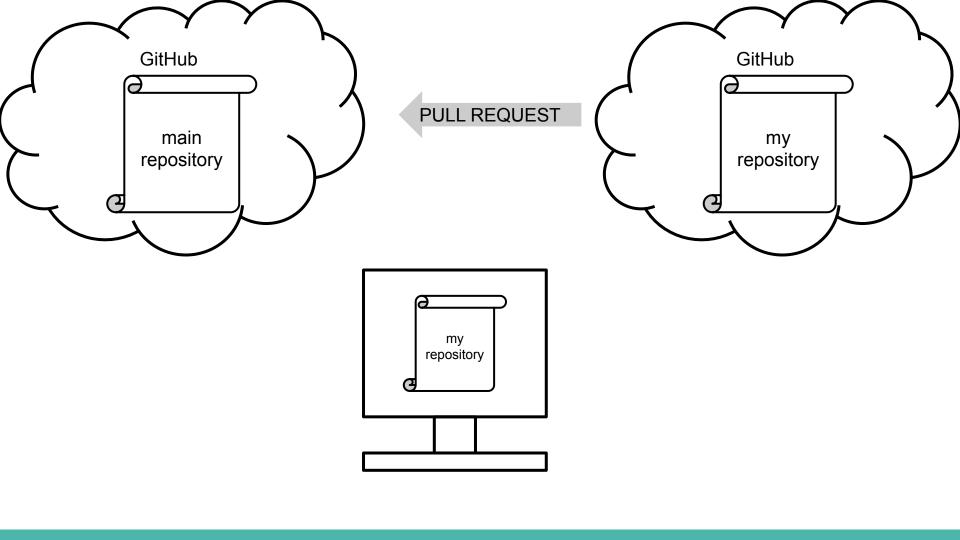






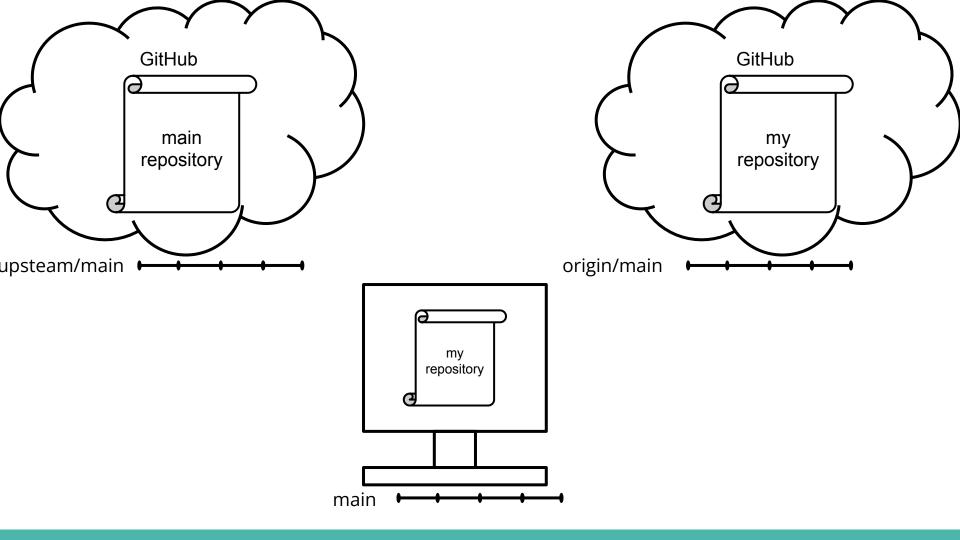


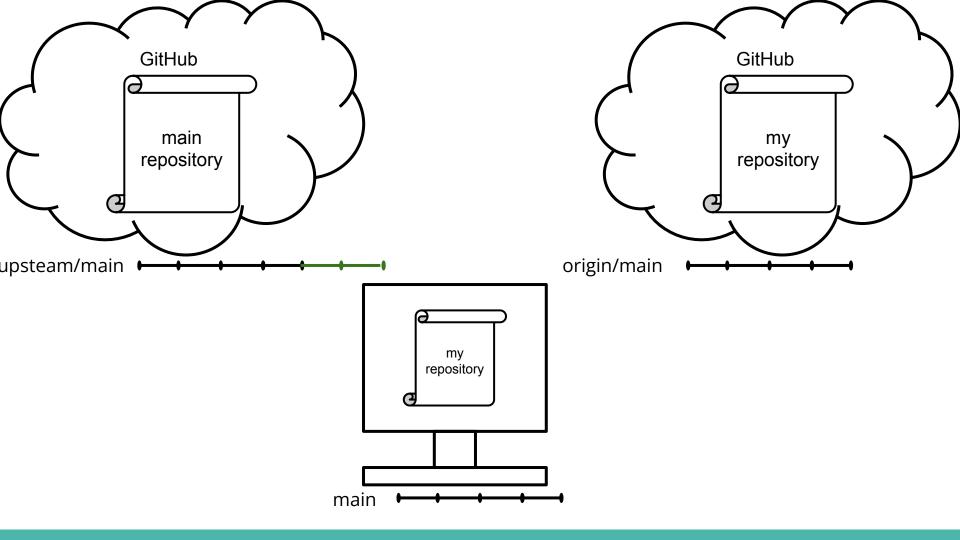


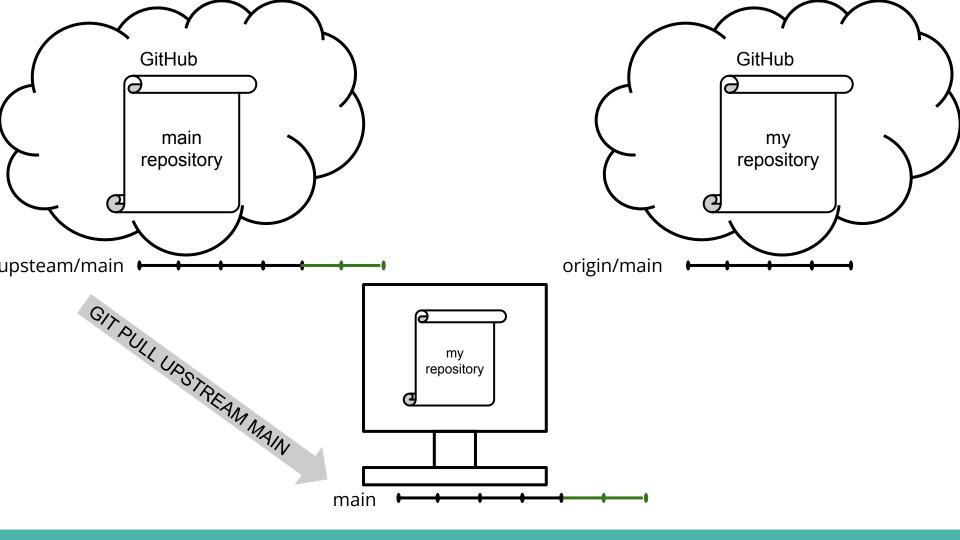


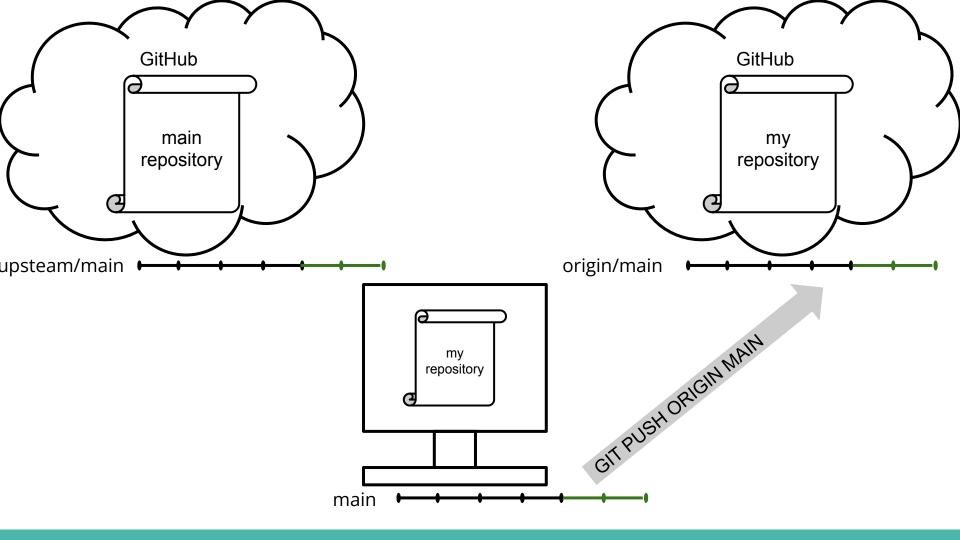
## **DEMO**

**Keeping your fork updated** 





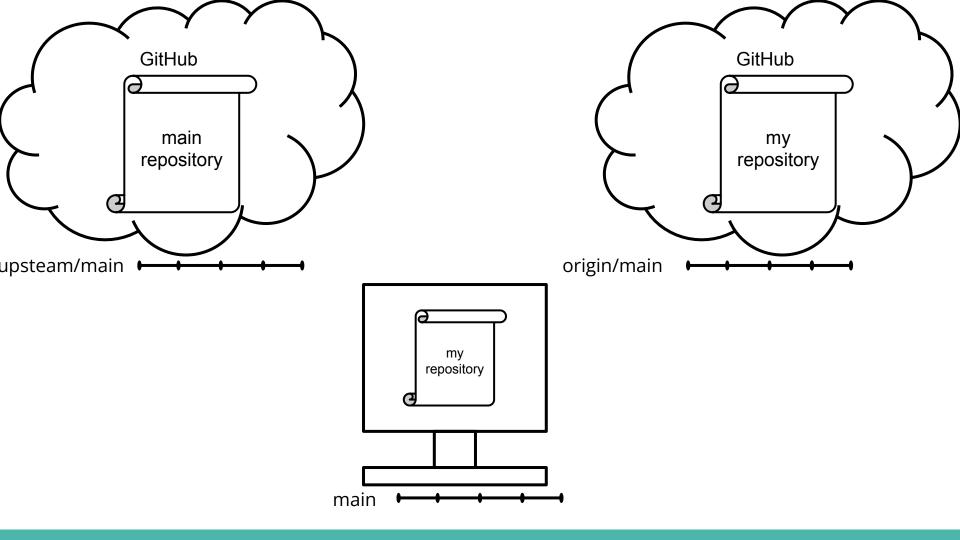


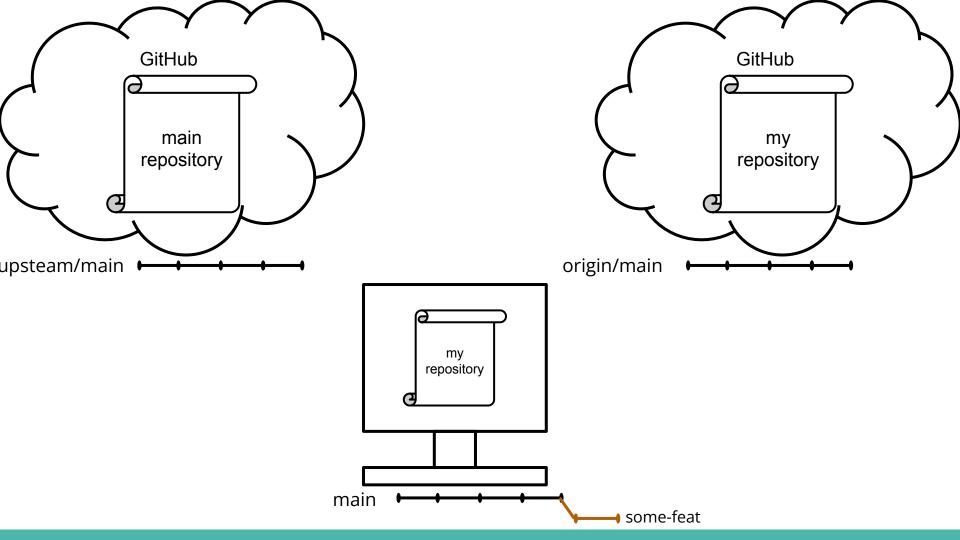


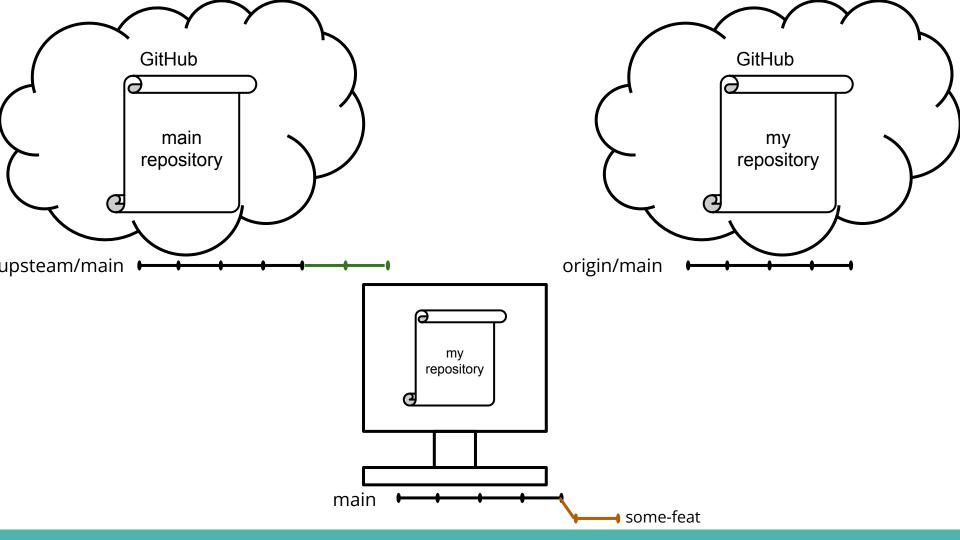
#### **Best Practices**

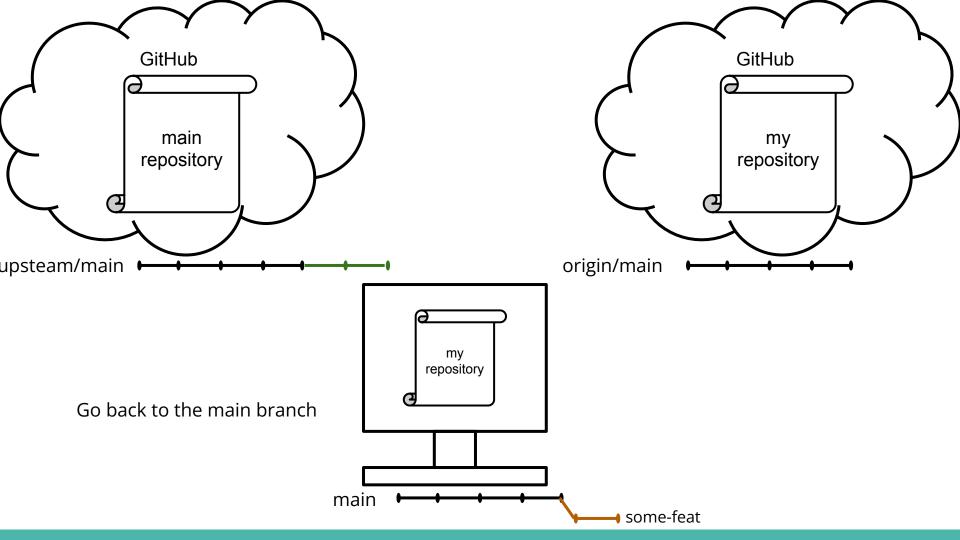
If you **never commit anything to your main branch**, keeping your main branch in sync with the main repository's is easy!

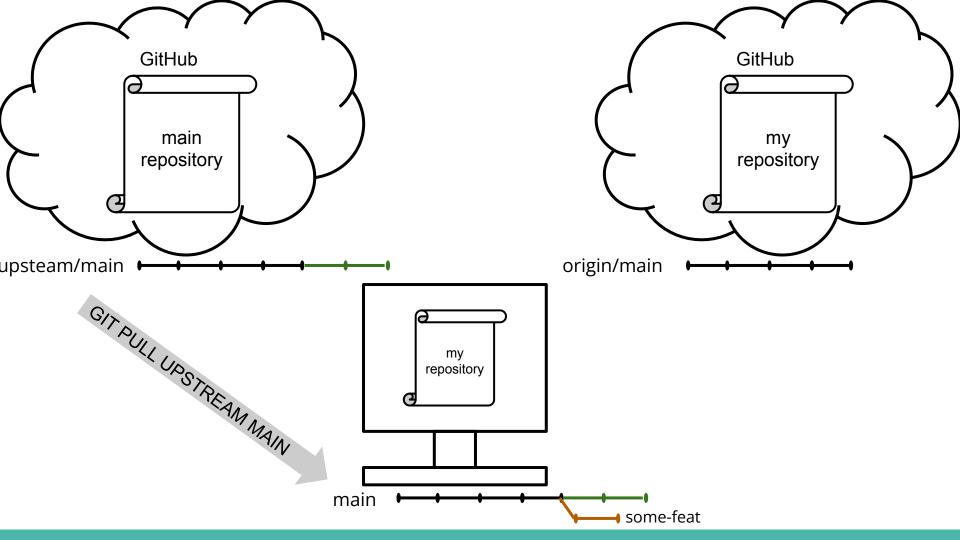
As a rule, always create a new branch when developing - **never commit directly to the main branch** 

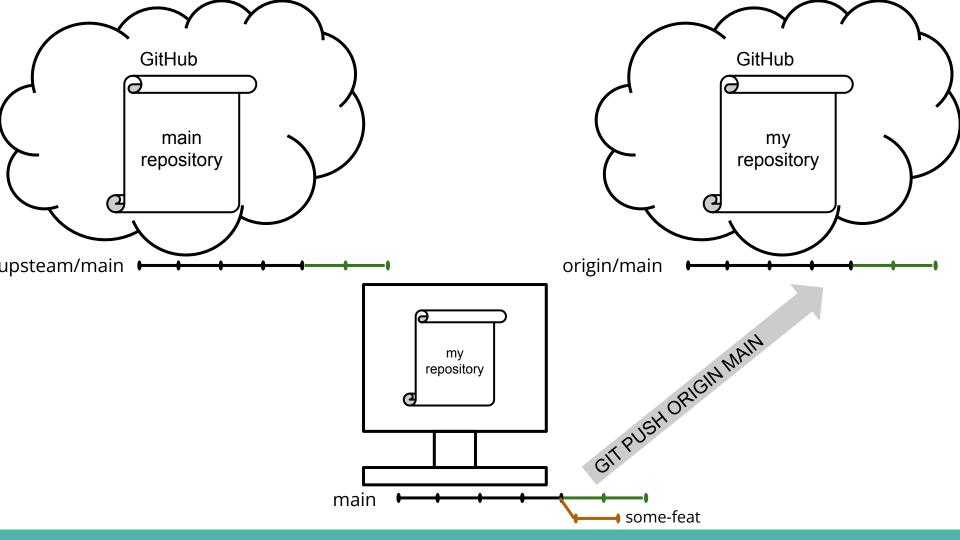


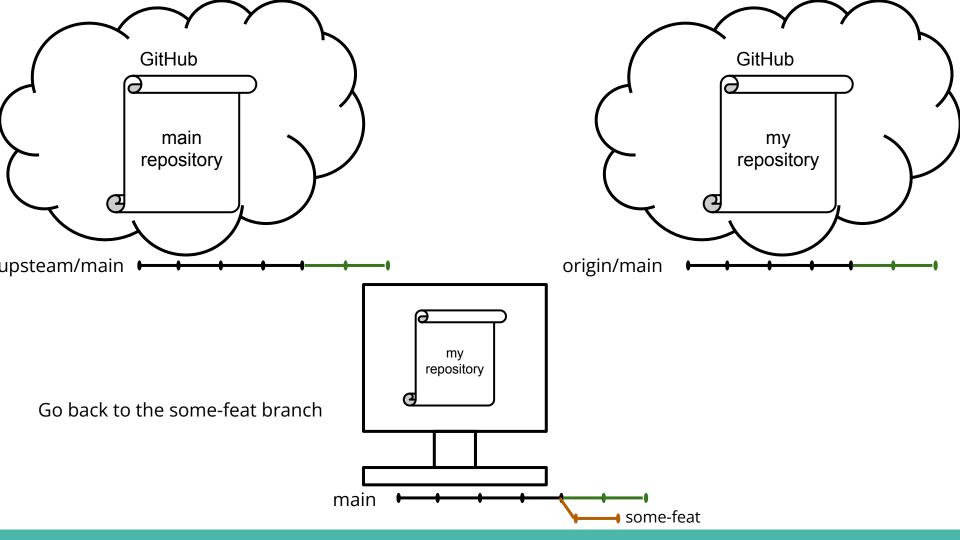


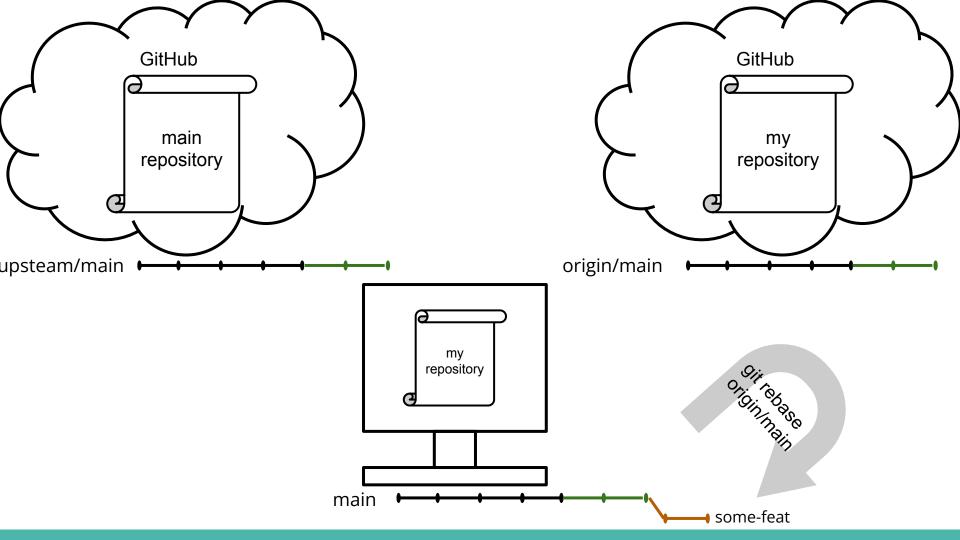








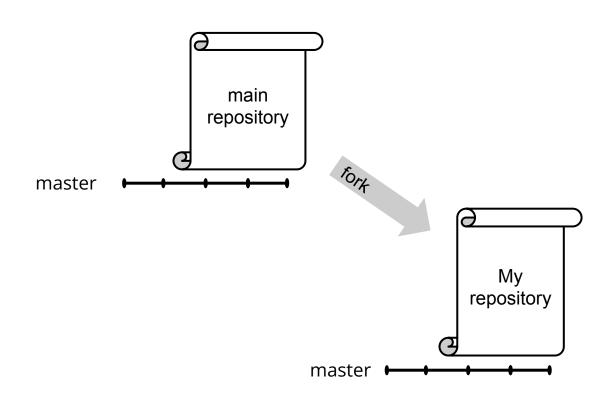


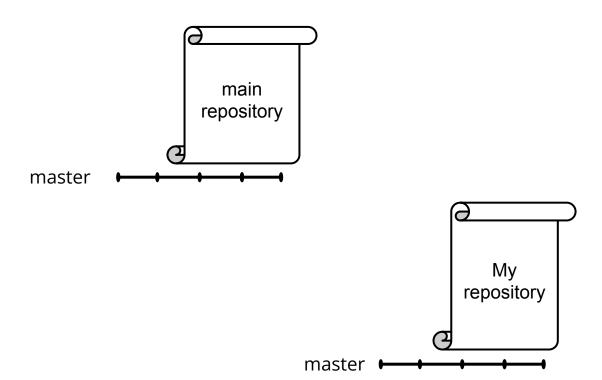


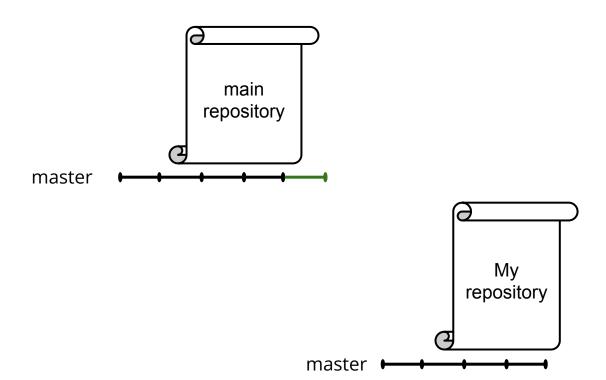
## **EXTRA**

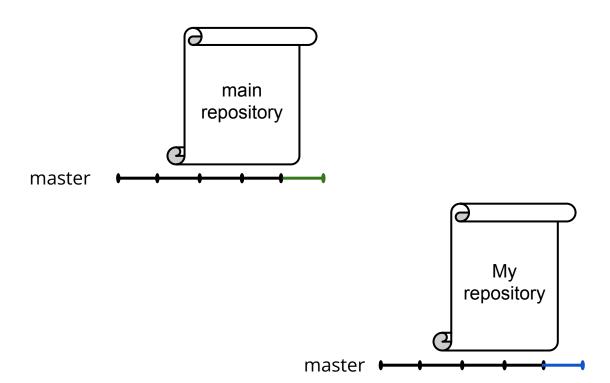
### **EXTRA**

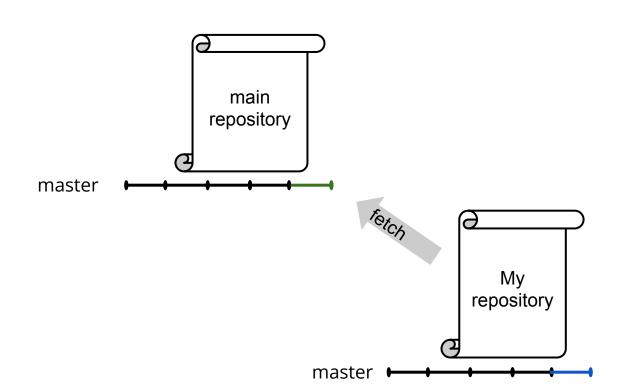
This is trivial when the **base** of one branch matches the **head** of the other.

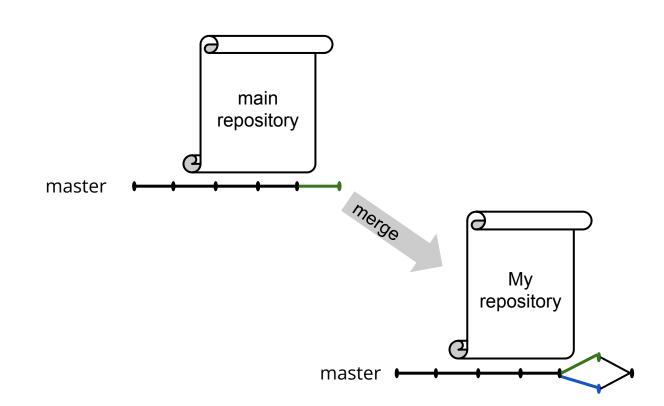


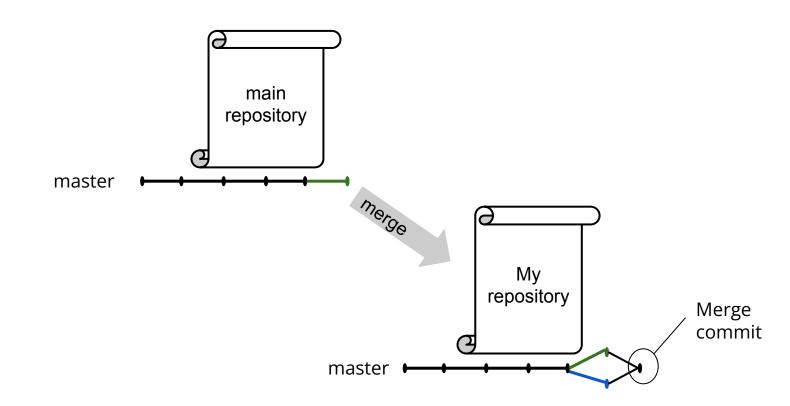






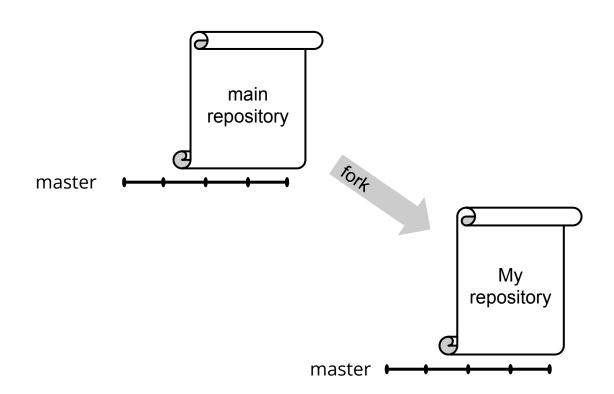


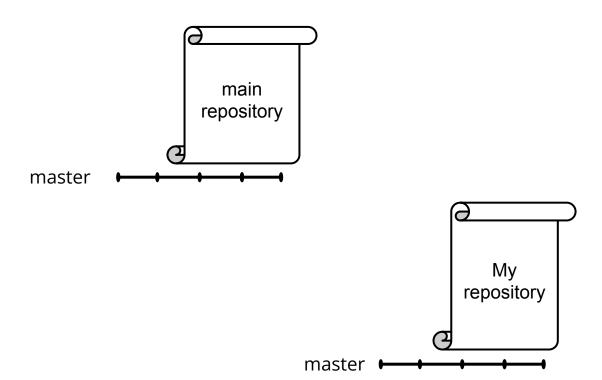


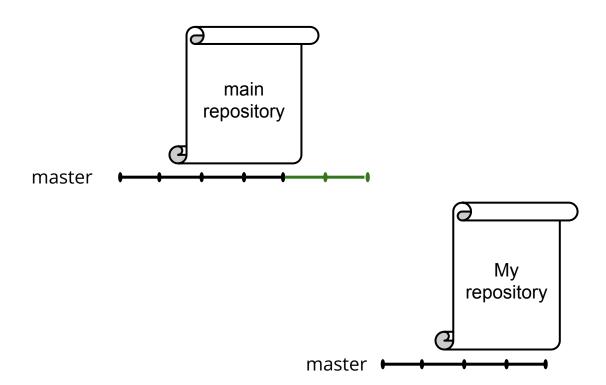


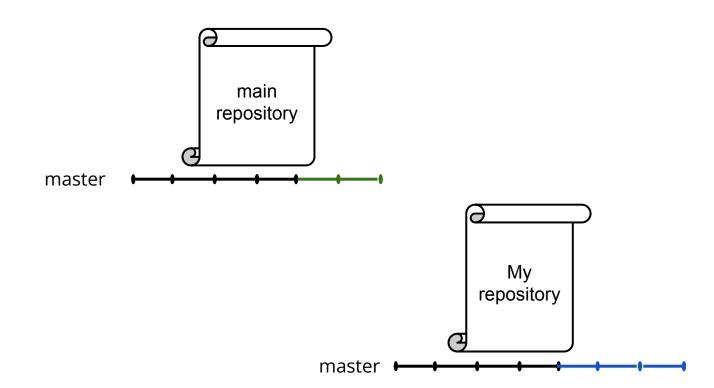
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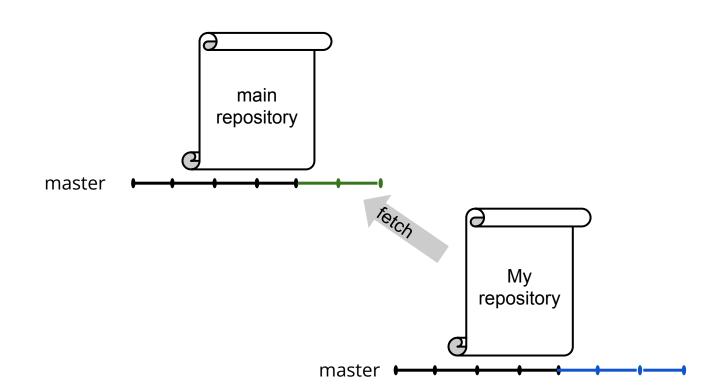
- Having merge commits and diamond shapes in the version history is confusing
- But it preserves both versions exactly as they are so it's handy for public branches that others depend on (they won't get conflicts)
- Commits should be logical steps in the creation of a code base. A merge commit on your local development branch for the time that you decided to keep it in sync does not align with that philosophy.
- Try rebasing instead

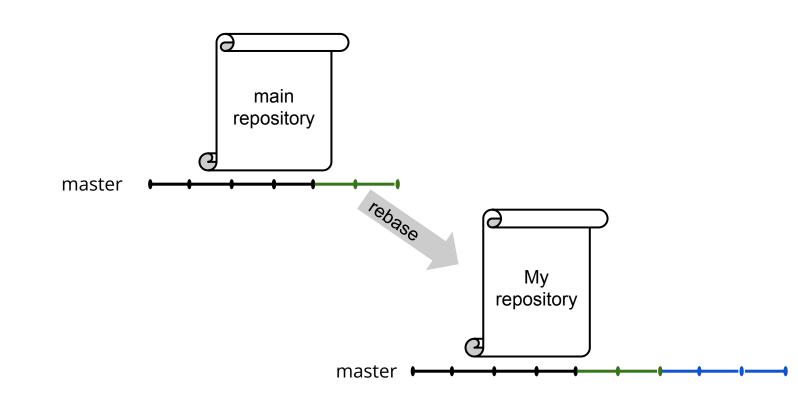












## **EXTRA**

What happens to other branches?

