



浙江大学爱丁堡大学联合学院

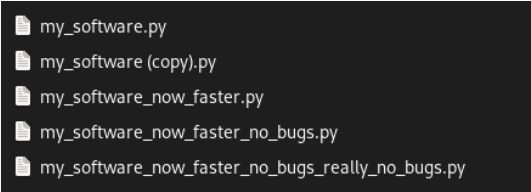
ZJU-UoE Institute

Introduction to Version Control

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Importance of Code Versioning

- When writing code you often change files multiple times.
- It's tempting to keep multiple copies of the same file with different names, for example to keep track of different versions before and after a change.
- This can lead to confusion and errors.



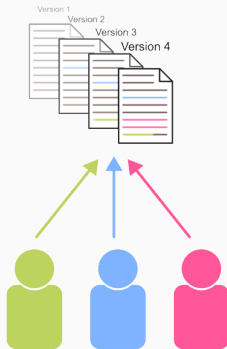
```
my_software.py  
my_software (copy).py  
my_software_now_faster.py  
my_software_now_faster_no_bugs.py  
my_software_now_faster_no_bugs_really_no_bugs.py
```

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- A version control system keeps track of changes and allows you to go back to previous versions.
- It also enables collaboration and sharing of code with others.



Today we are going to talk about two tools for version control:

- GitHub is a platform for hosting code repositories and collaborating on projects.
- It uses Git, a version control system, to track changes to code over time.
- Enables collaboration by allowing multiple people to contribute to the same project.



What is Git?

- Git is a version control system that lets you track changes in your project.
- It creates snapshots of your project over time.
- You can use Git locally to manage versions, and then use GitHub to share and collaborate.

Setting Up your system

Installing Git and registering on GitHub

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



<https://www.github.com/>



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Check GIT installation



```
$> git --version  
git 2.46.2
```

Configure GIT



```
$> git config --global user.name "Your name"  
$> git config --global user.email "email@domain.com"
```


Some Git nomenclature

When using Git, you will encounter some terms that are important to understand:

- **Repository:** a directory that contains your project, including the files/directories in your project, as well as the history of changes to those files.

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- **Staging:** the process of preparing files to be committed. This is done before you commit changes to your repository.
- **Commit:** a snapshot of your project at a specific point in time.
- **Push:** sending your changes from the local computer to a remote repository.
- **Pull:** getting changes from a remote repository to your local computer.

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- **Push:** sending your changes from the local computer to a remote repository.
- **Pull:** getting changes from a remote repository to your local computer.
- **Branch:** a parallel version of your repository that allows you to work on a feature or bugfix without affecting the main project.
- **Pull request:** a request to merge changes from one branch to another.

Summary of git commands

