### Introduction to Git

Database Systems
DataLab, CS, NTHU
Spring, 2025

### Outline

- Version control system
- Git basics
- Git branch
- Remote repository

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### Why Version Control?

## Version Control System

- Store the projects, keep your revision history
- Synchronization between modifications made by different developers

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#### Git

- Git is a version control system which is
  - Fast
  - Easy to use
  - Distributed
  - Able to handle large project (ex. Linux Kernel 27.8 million lines)
- A git repository is a mini database that tracks your files

#### Installation

- Please check this link
  - http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-Installing-Git

# Configuration

- Modify ~/.gitconfig
- Or, type in following commands

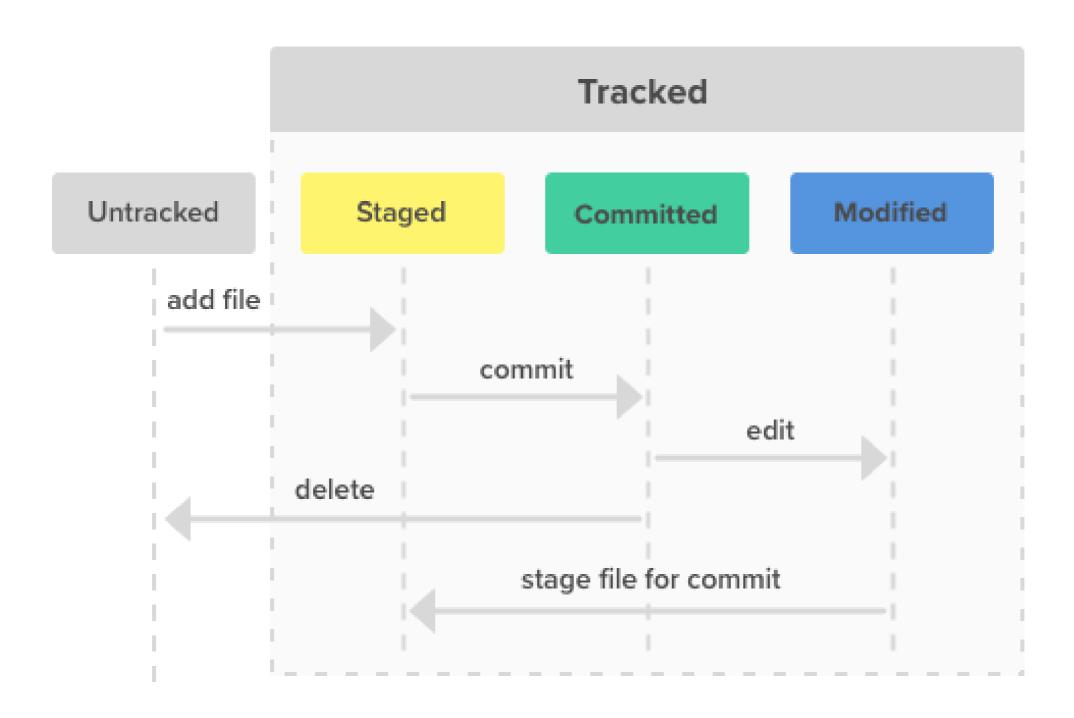
```
git config --global user.name "your name"
git config --global user.email "your@email.com"
```

\* For more information, please refer this link.

### Creating a new Repository

- Two ways to create a repository
  - Initializing a Repository in an Existing Directory
     git init
  - Cloning an Existing Repository
    - We will talk about it later
- The repository information will be stored in the .git directory

## Committing A Version



## Committing A Version

- Staging (adding) a file
   git add [file name]
- Staging all files in the current directory
   git add -A
- Committing

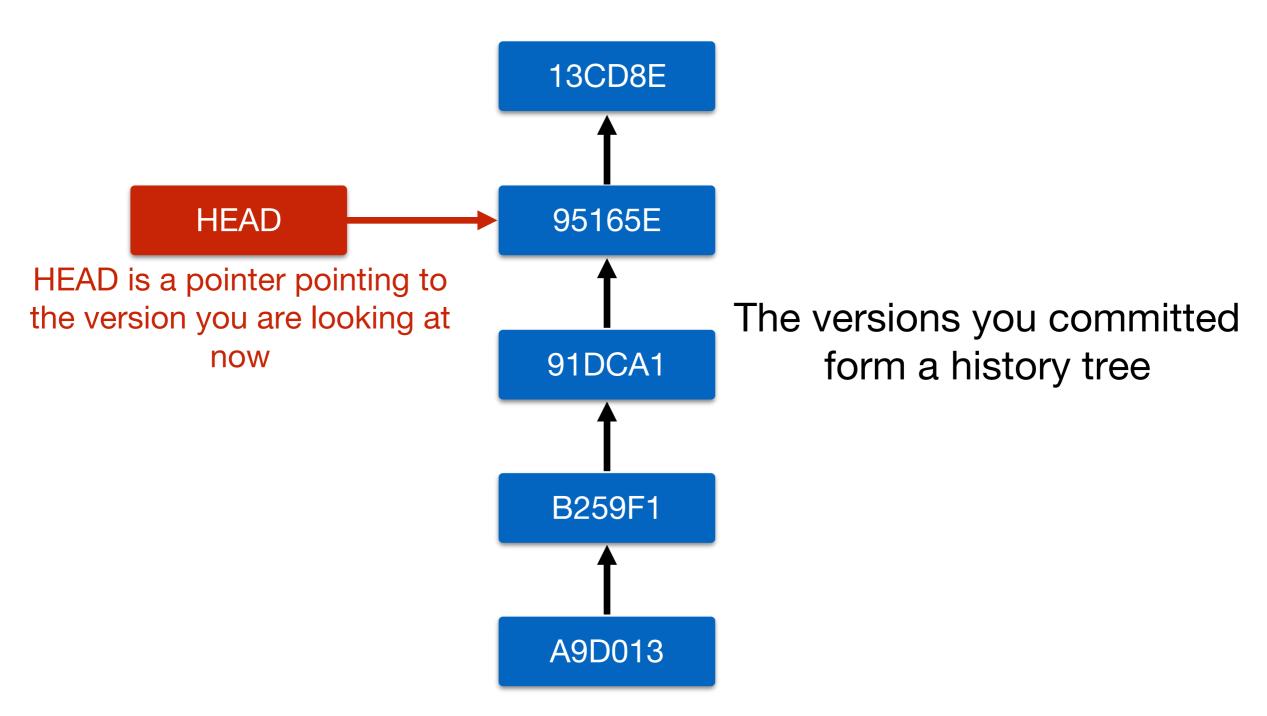
```
git commit -m "[message]"
```

### Status

Checking the current status and the current branch

```
git status
```

## A History Tree



## Logs

• Listing the log git log

\$ git log

Listing each log in one line

user@DESKTOP-UUF072K MINGW64 ~/Desktop/test/practice-submission (master)

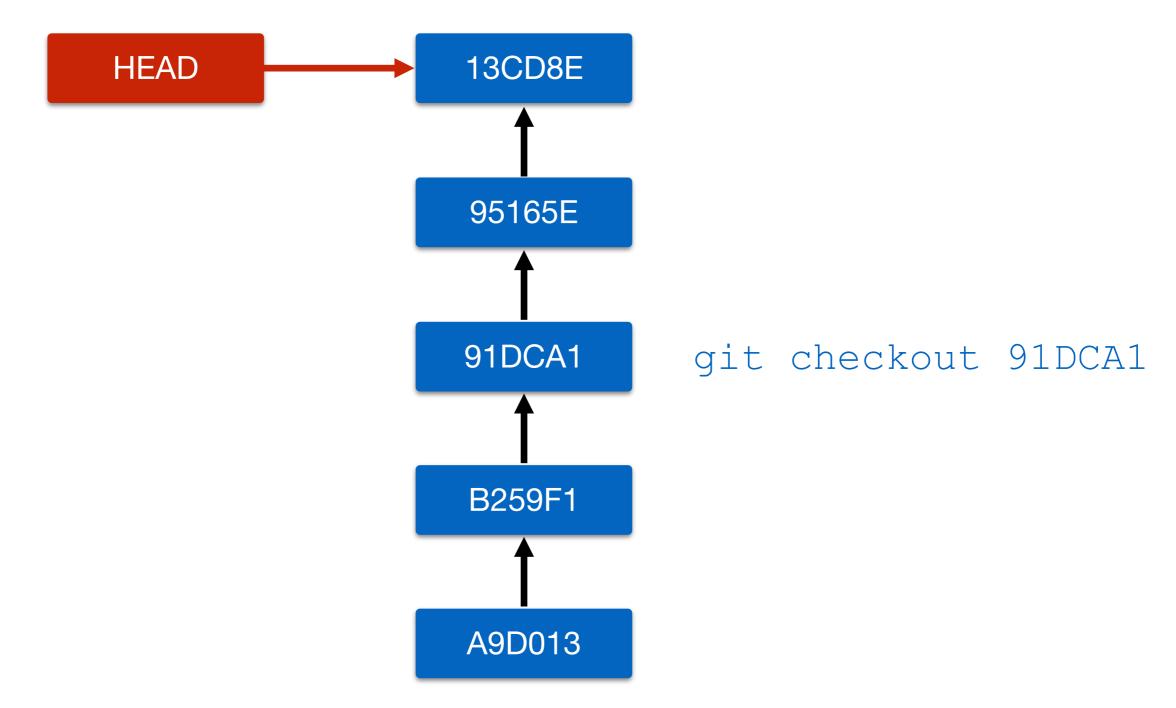
git log --oneline

```
commit 25f75ca42a96a900a6f87994a6b4fd70583d5561 (HEAD -> master, origin/master, origin/HEAD)
Author: kkeevin123456 <kkeevin123456@gmail.com>
Date: Sat Mar 6 11:02:23 2021 +0800

add branch

commit d7533bf6016e3faf834e9e38f8dfd552960728d1 (origin/p123786579, origin/109065541, origin/109062608, origin/, origin/107062301, origin/107062261, origin/107062233, origin/107062231, origin/107062230, origin/107062228, origin/107062115, origin/107060023, origin/107060015, origin/107060008, origin/107060007, origin/107000115, origin/107000105, origin/106072108, origin/106070034, origin/106070033, origin/106070007, origin/, origin/106062133, origin/106062110, origin/106062109, origin/106033233, origin/106021225, origin/106012042, origin/106062163, 107062140, 107062134, 107062123, 107062115, 107060023, 107060015, 107060008, 107062007, 107034054, 106070033, 106070007, 106062315, 106062306, 106062214, 106062205, 106062142, 106062137, 106062133, 106062110, 104061701, 101000030)
Author: chanchishen <csch@datalab.cs.nthu.edu.tw>
```

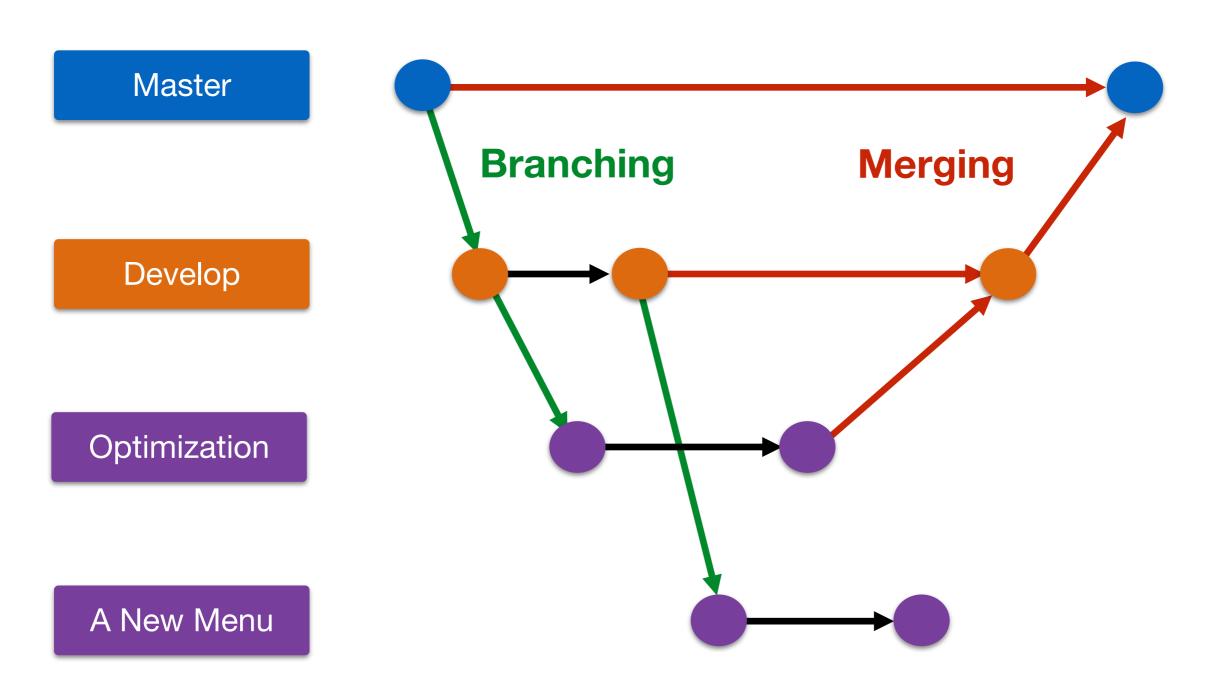
## Checking Out A Version



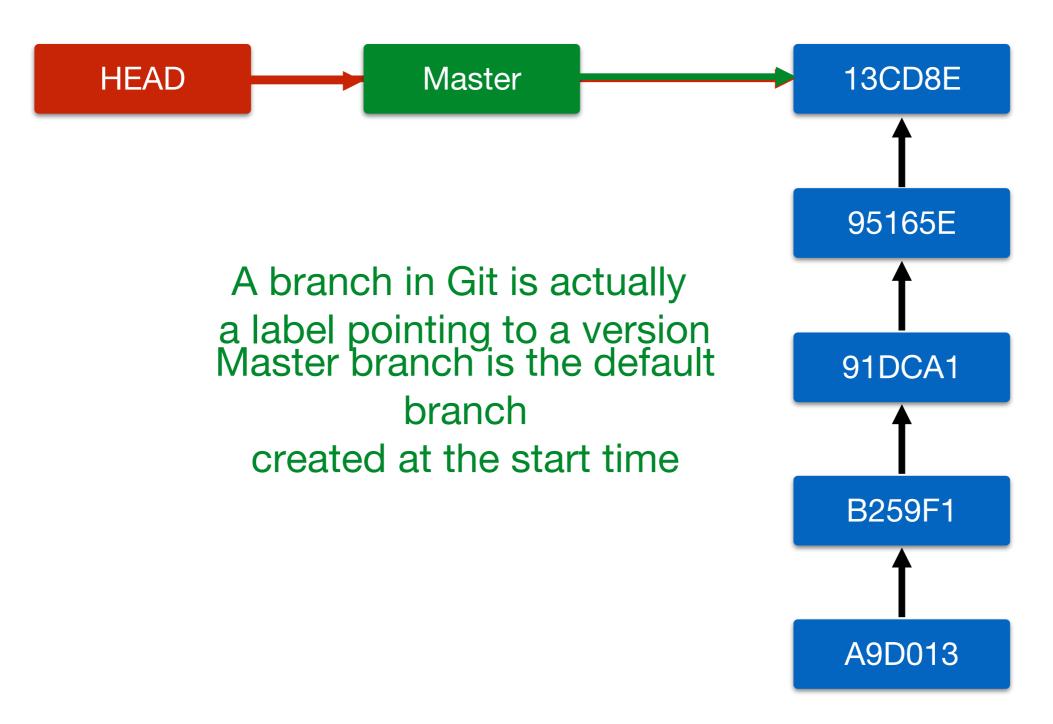
### Outline

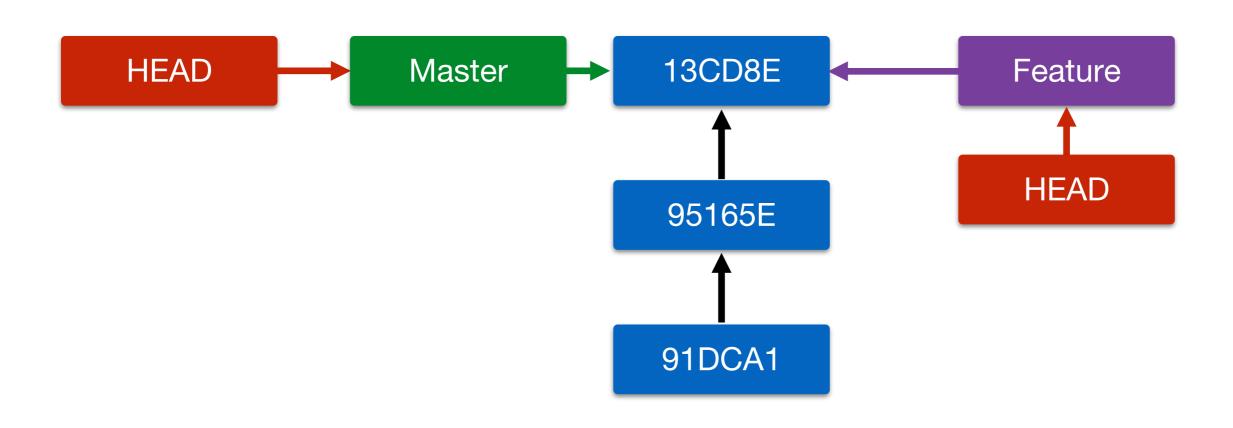
- Version control system
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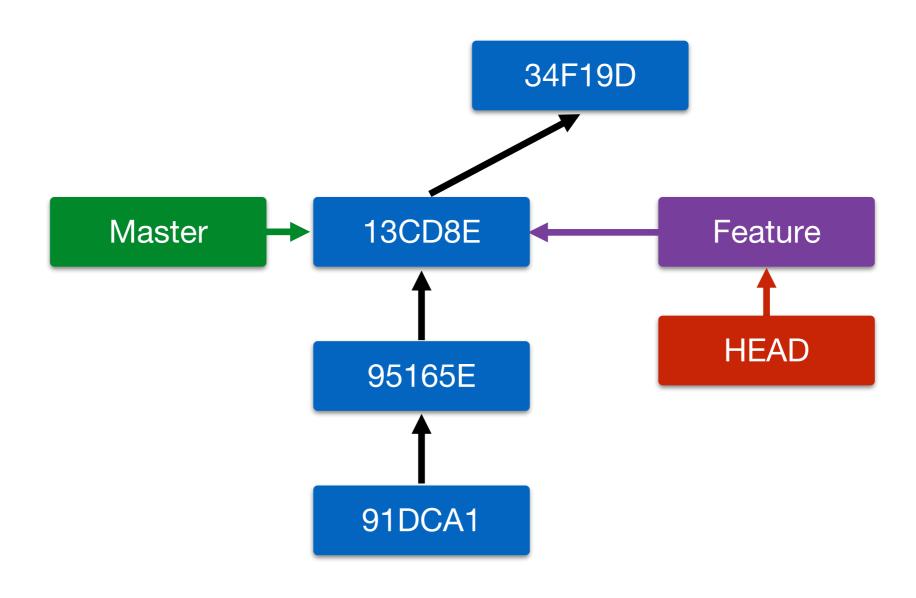
### Branches

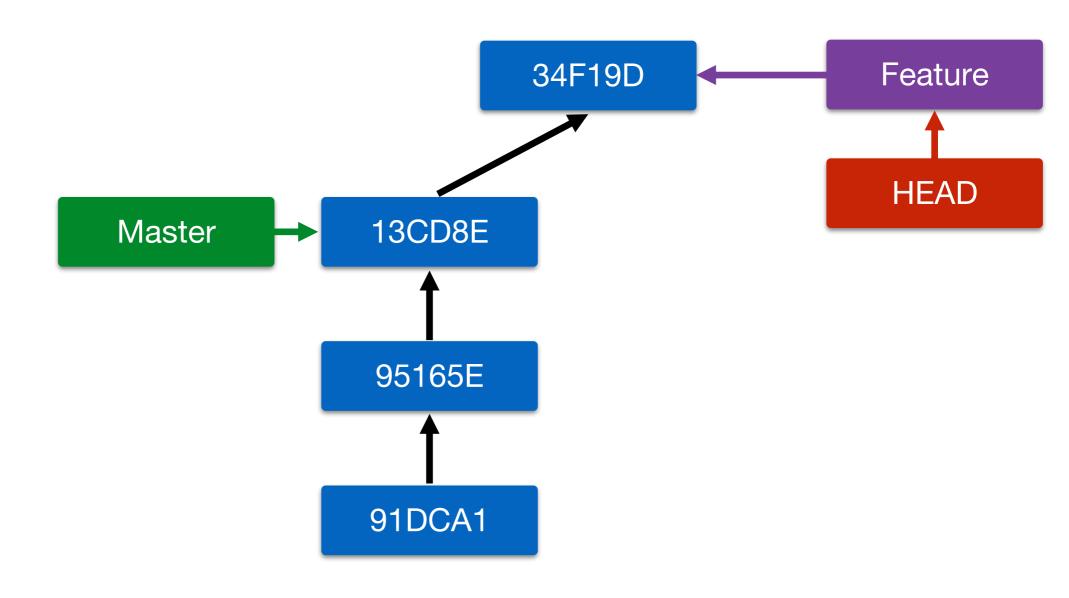


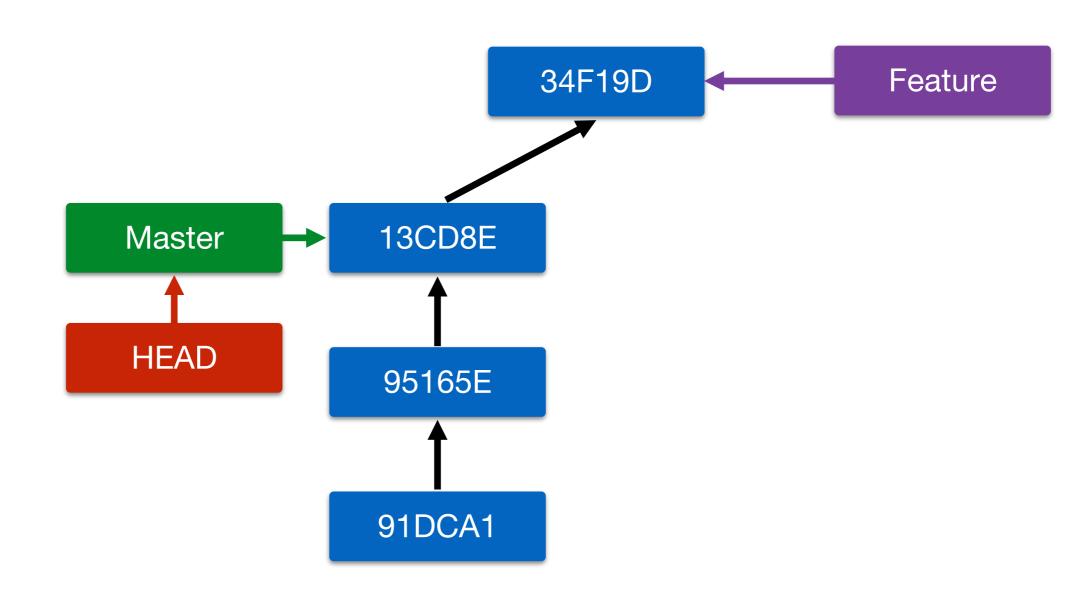
### The Master Branch

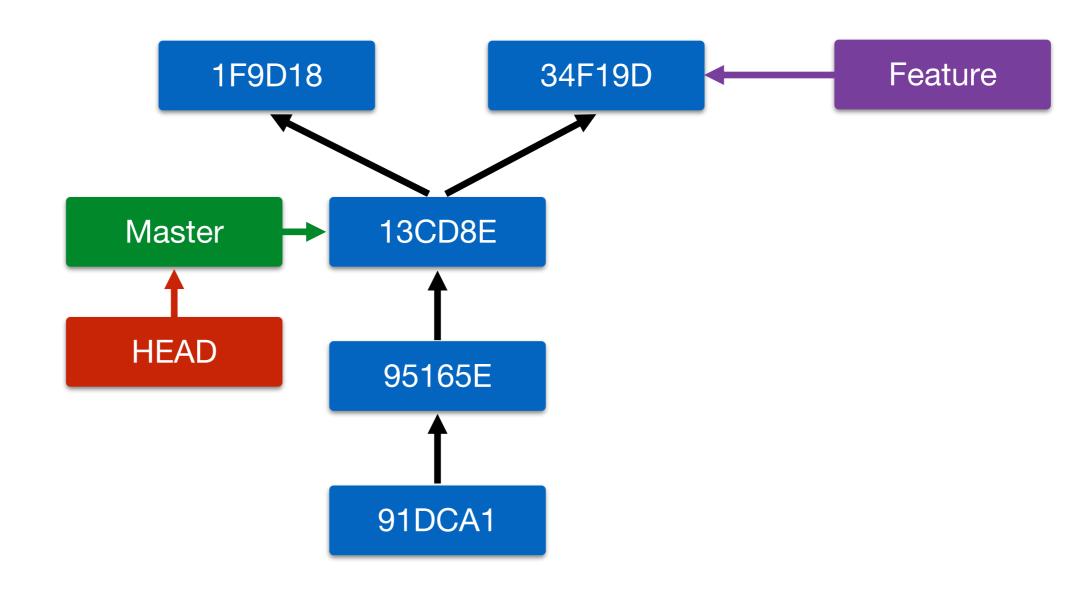












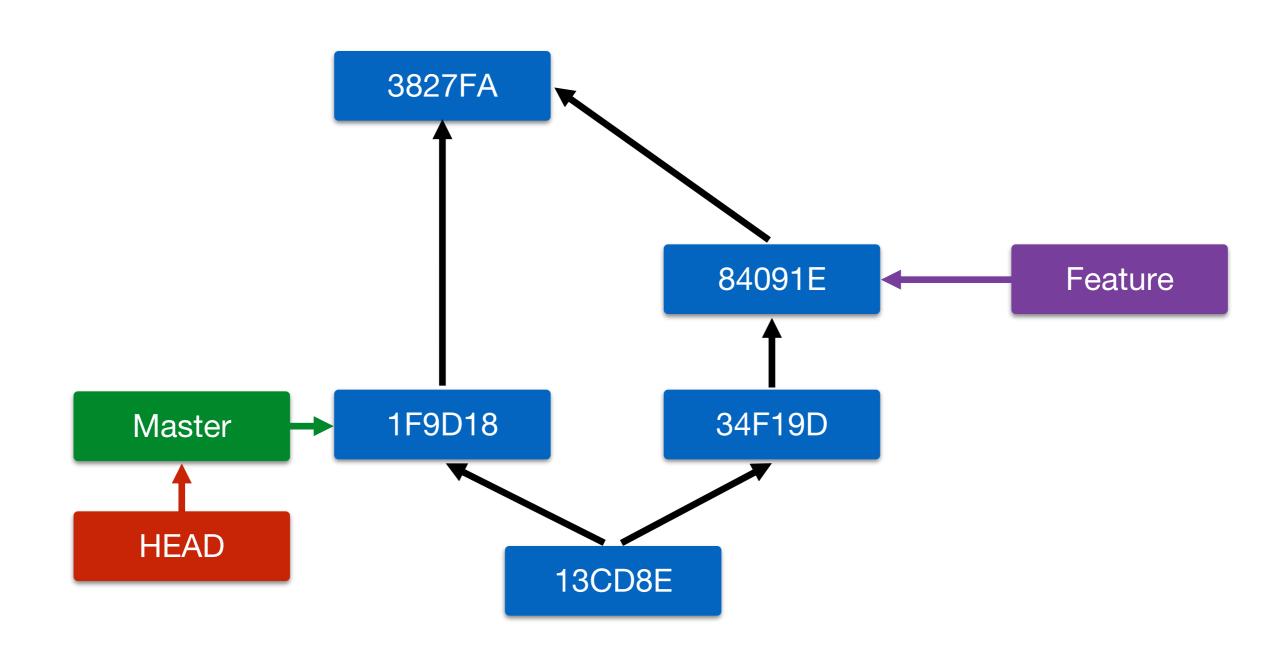
## Git Branching

Creating a new branch (label)
 git branch [branch name]

- Checking out the branch (move the HEAD) git checkout [branch name]
- Combining the above commands (create & checkout)

```
git checkout -b [branch name]
```

# Merging



# Git Merging

- Merging Steps
  - Checking out a branch to merge git checkout [branch 1 name]
  - Merging another branch
     git merge [branch 2 name]

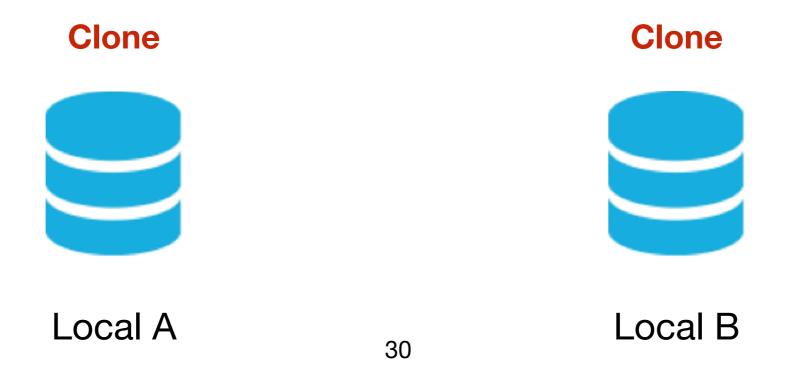
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### Collaboration with Git

- To work with others using git, you'll need a server that store the repository.
- Git is distributed, which means
  - Everyone can store a copy of the repository downloaded from the server
  - They can do their jobs independently







**Commit** 



Local A



Local B



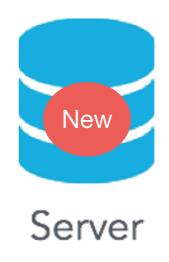
**Push** 



Local A



Local B





# Cloning & Pushing

 Cloning the remote repositories git clone [Remote URL]

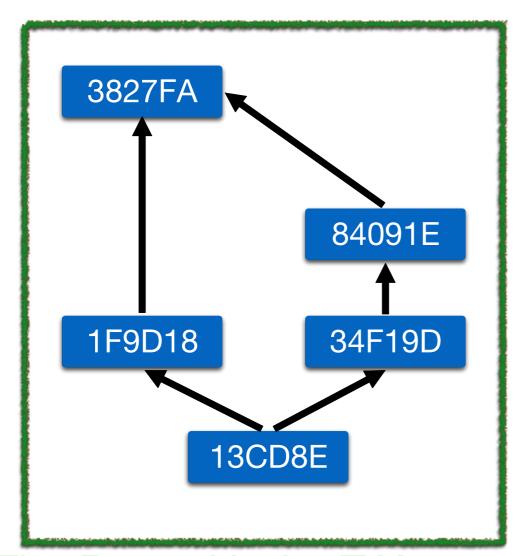
- The [Remote URL] is saved as Origin
  - After committing a few versions, you can push the branch back to **Origin**

```
git push -u origin [Branch Name]
```

#### Fetch & Pull

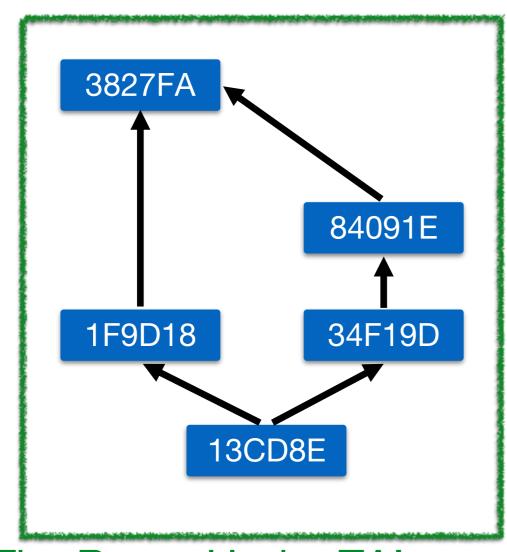
- Updating a branch from the remote repository
  - Fetching the remote repository to local git fetch origin
  - Merging the remote branch git merge origin/[Branch Name]
- Doing above commands in one command git pull [Branch Name]

### Fork

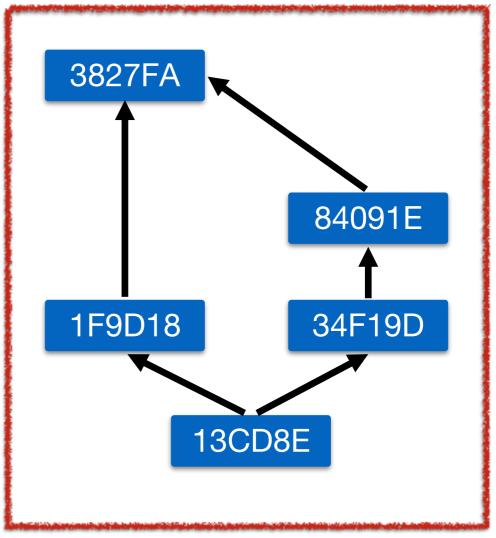


The Repo. Under TA's Account

# Fork

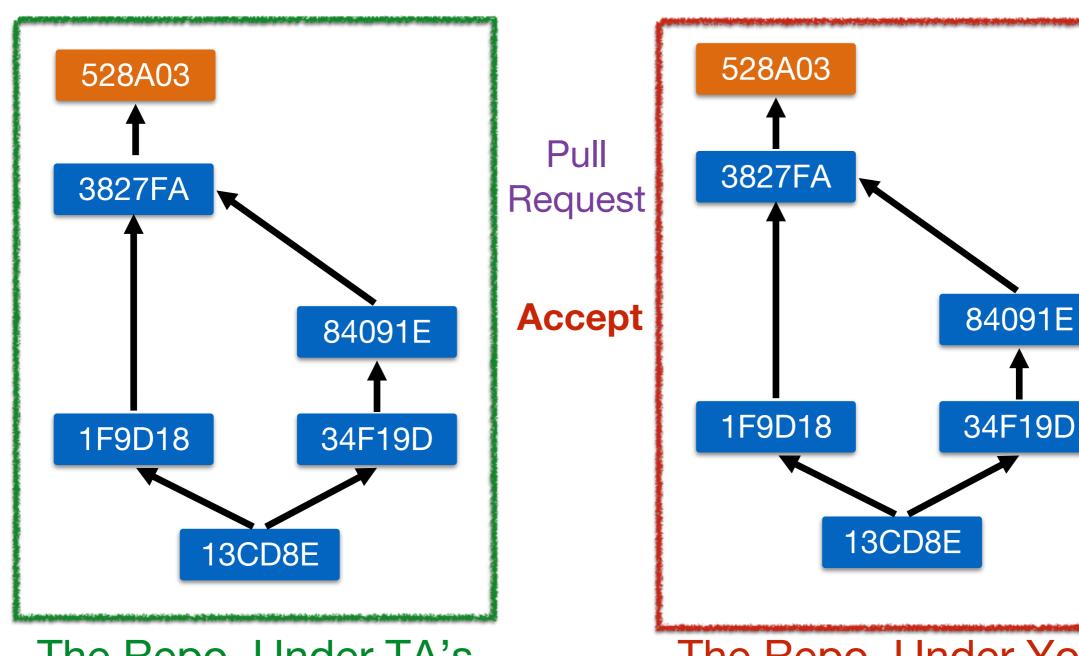


The Repo. Under TA's Account



The Repo. Under Your Account

# Pull (Merge) Request



The Repo. Under TA's Account

The Repo. Under Your Account

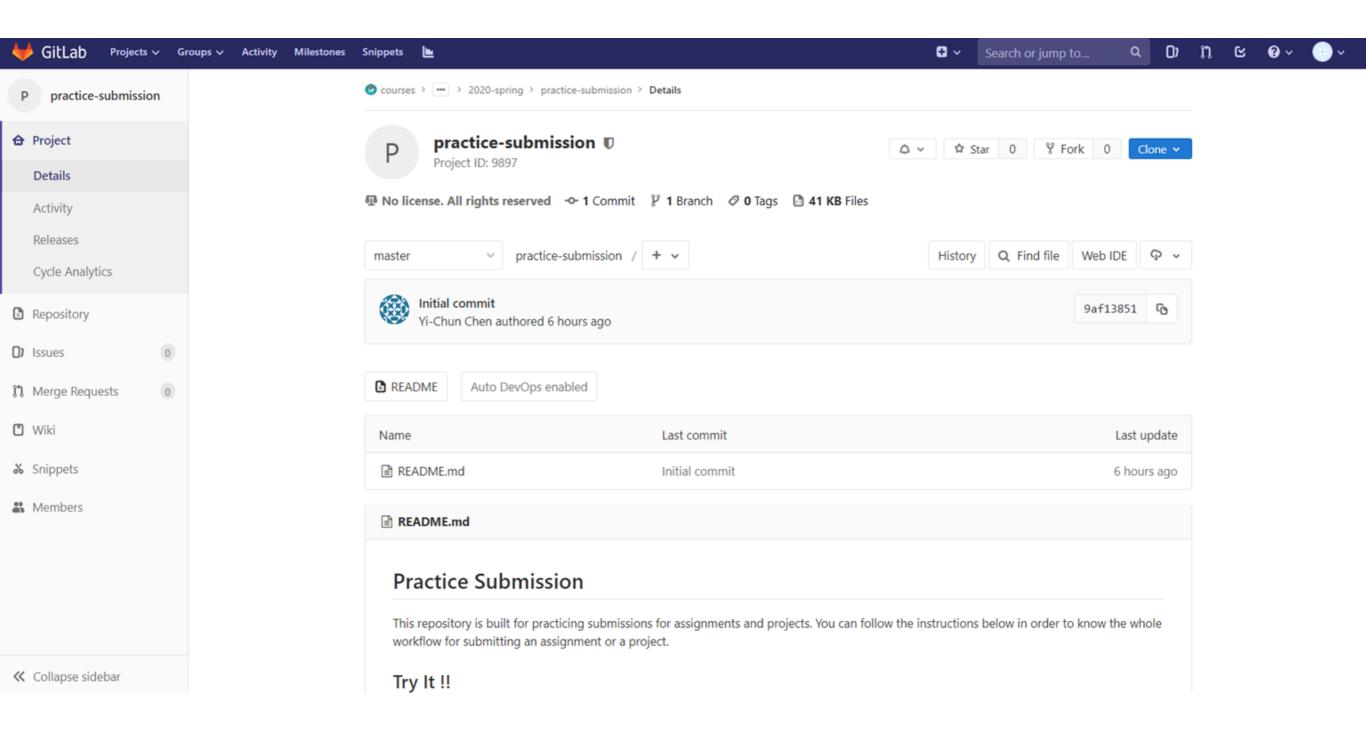
# .gitignore File

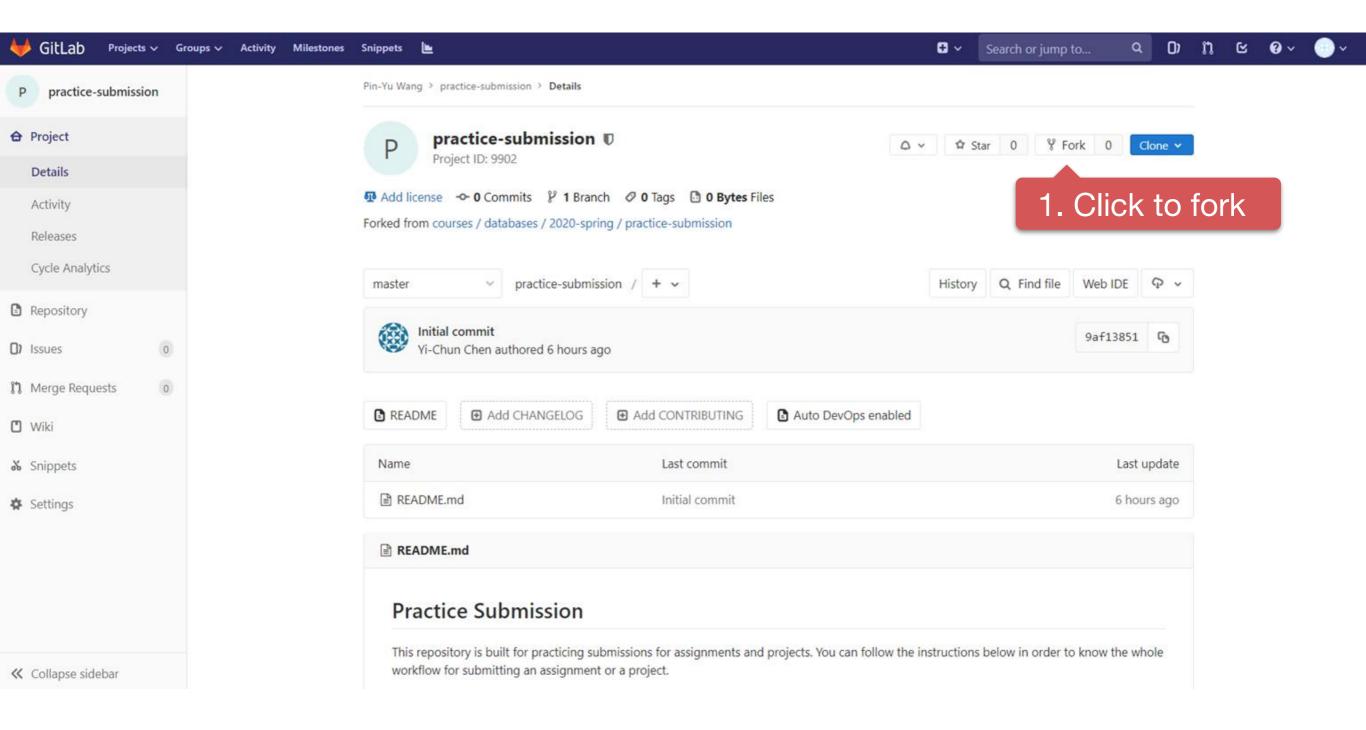
- You can ignore some files that you don't want them to be tracked by editing the .gitignore file
- Remember to track and commit your .gitignore file
- Don't know what should be in .gitignore ?
  - https://github.com/github/gitignore
  - https://www.gitignore.io/

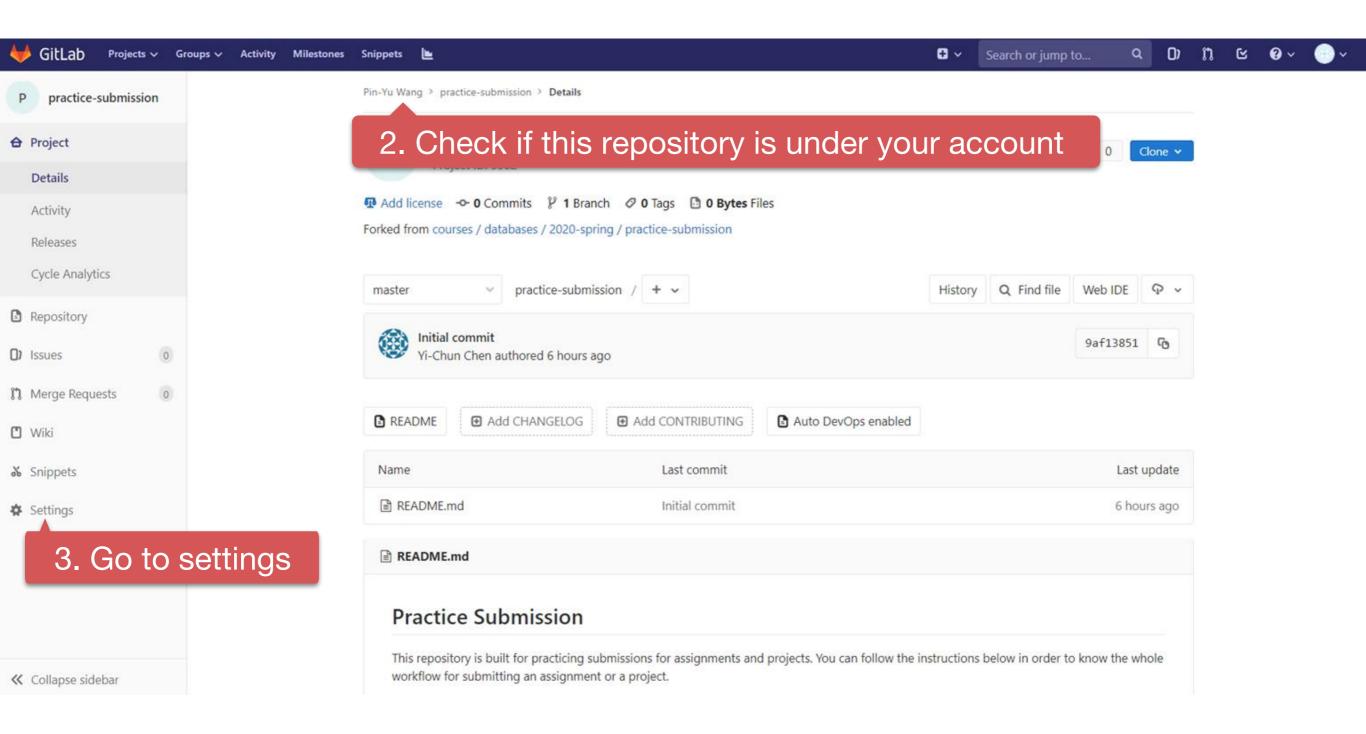
# How to Submit Your Code to Gitlab

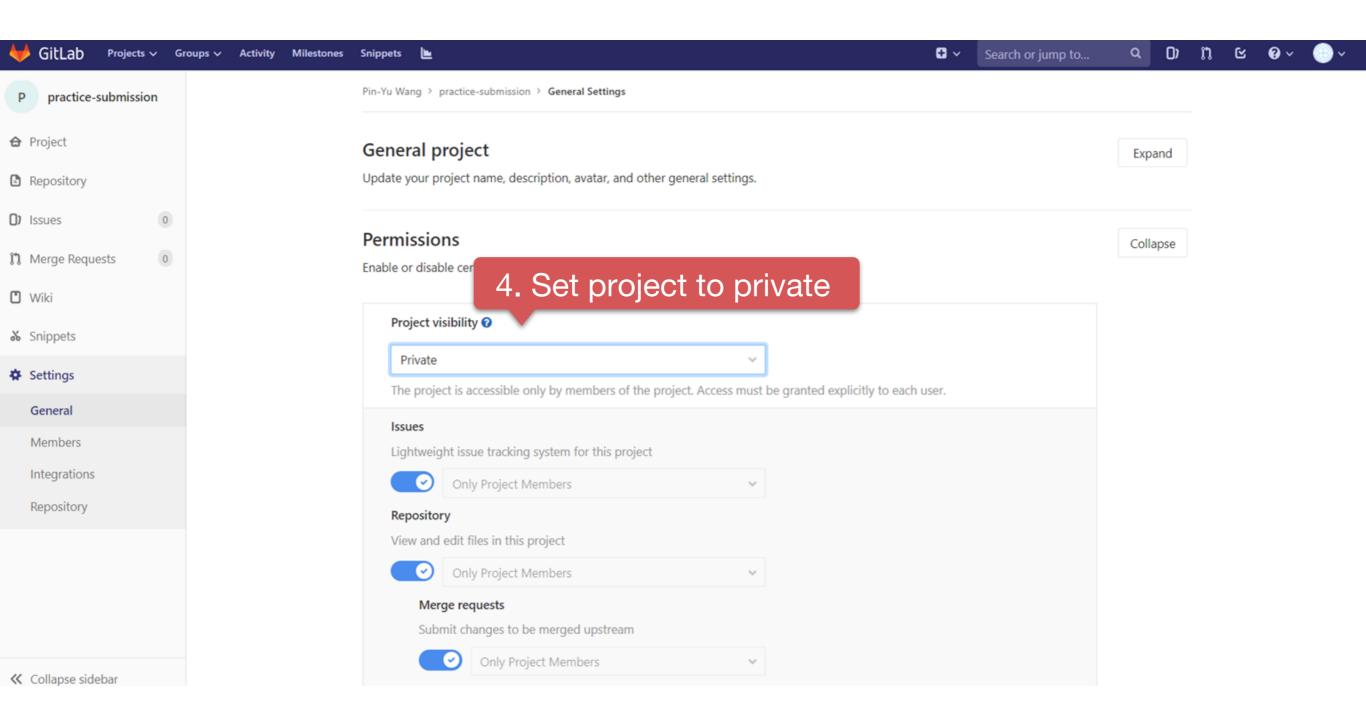
- For each lab, you should follow the workflow below
  - 1. Fork our template repository on Gitlab
  - 2. Clone the forked repository to your computer
  - 3. Finish your lab
  - 4. Commit in your computer
  - 5. Push to Gitlab
  - Send merge request of your branch to our template repository

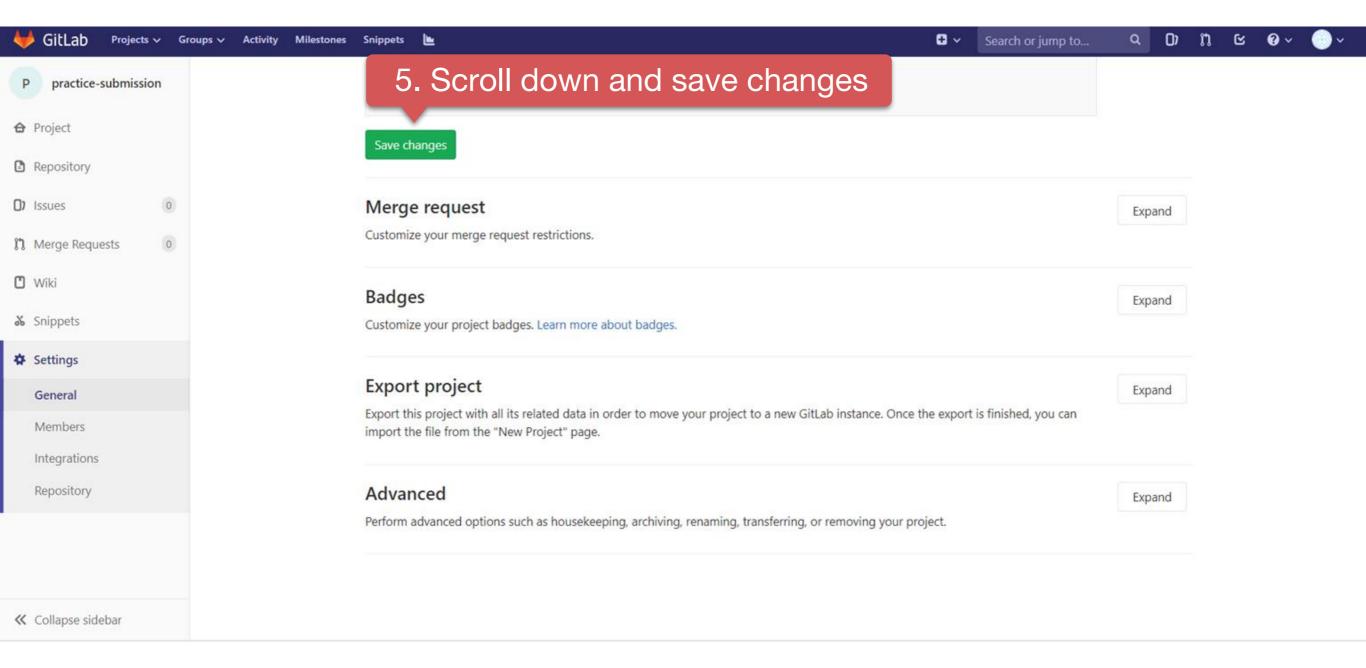
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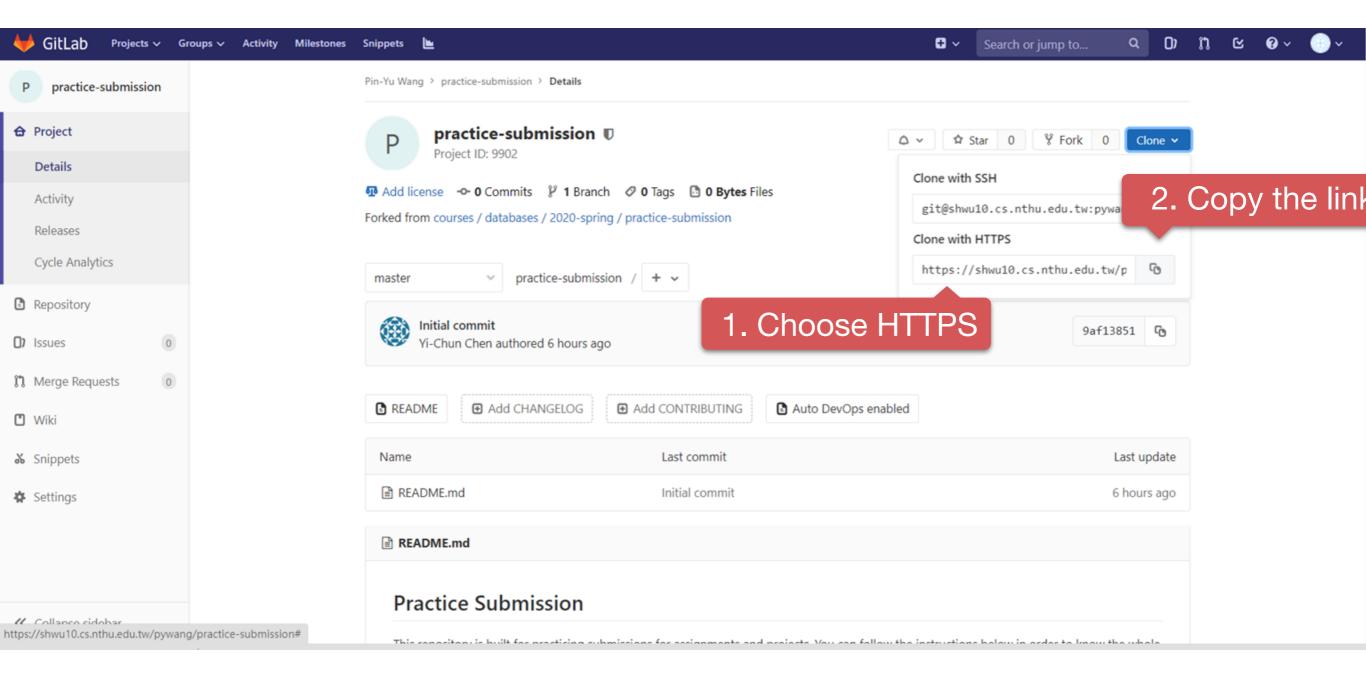




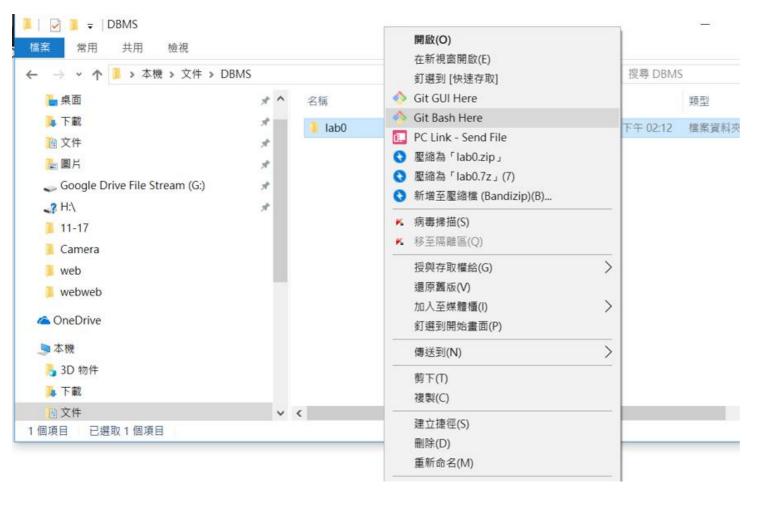




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  - 6. Send merge request of your branch to our template repository



# If You use Windows





```
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ git clone https://shwu10.cs.nthu.edu.tw/ycchen/practice-submission.git
Cloning into 'practice-submission'...
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0)
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.

yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ ls
practice-submission/
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ |
```

3. Create a folder to put your repos

- For each lab, you should follow the workflow below
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  - 6. Send merge request of your branch to our template repository

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```
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFFOV7_MTNGW64_~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git add -A
              1. -A means all files
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your br
        2. Check if your file is added to git
Changes to be committed:
 (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
                   practice.txt
       new file:
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git commit -m "Finish"
[master 93a03d5] Finish
1 file cha
             3. Commit your changes
create mode
```

```
## Please tell me who you are.

## Please tell me who you are.

## If you see these message, type git config --global user.name

## git config --global user.email "you@example.com"

## git config --global user.name "Your Name"

## o set your account's default identity.

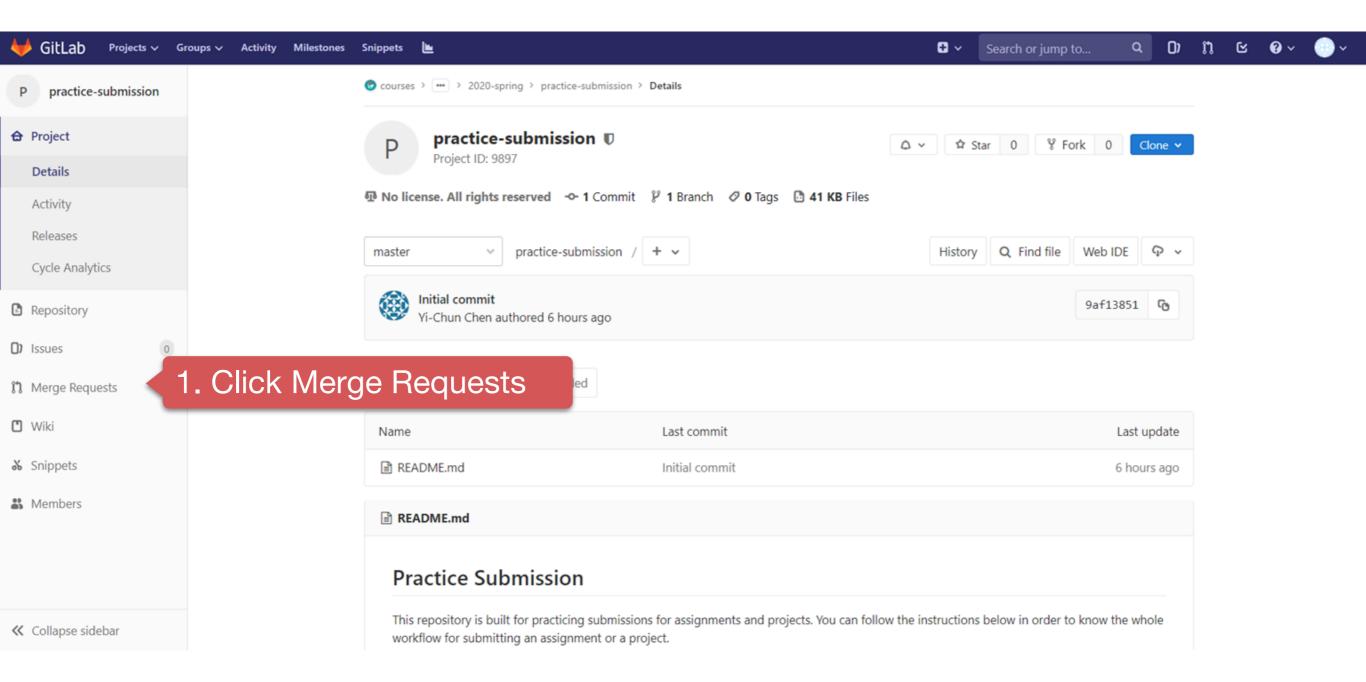
## mit --global to set the identity only in this repositor:

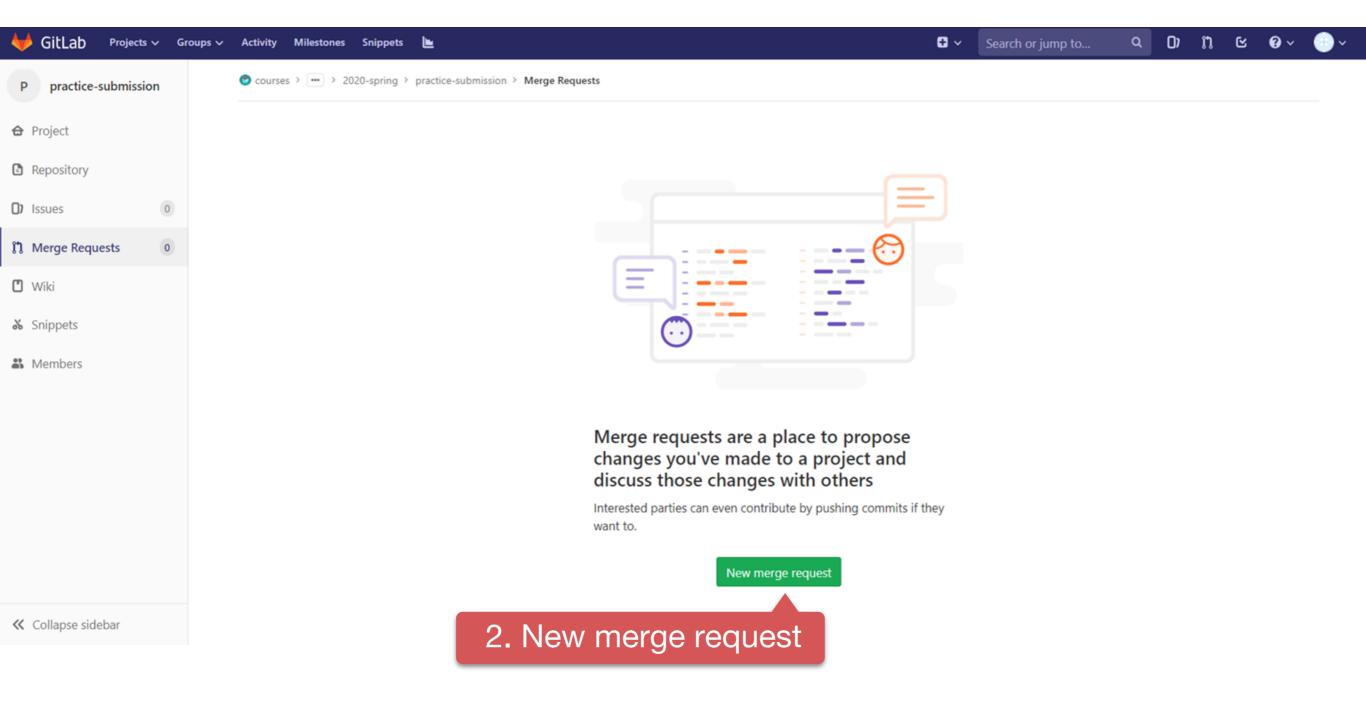
## atal: unable to auto-detect email address (got 'yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7.(none)')
```

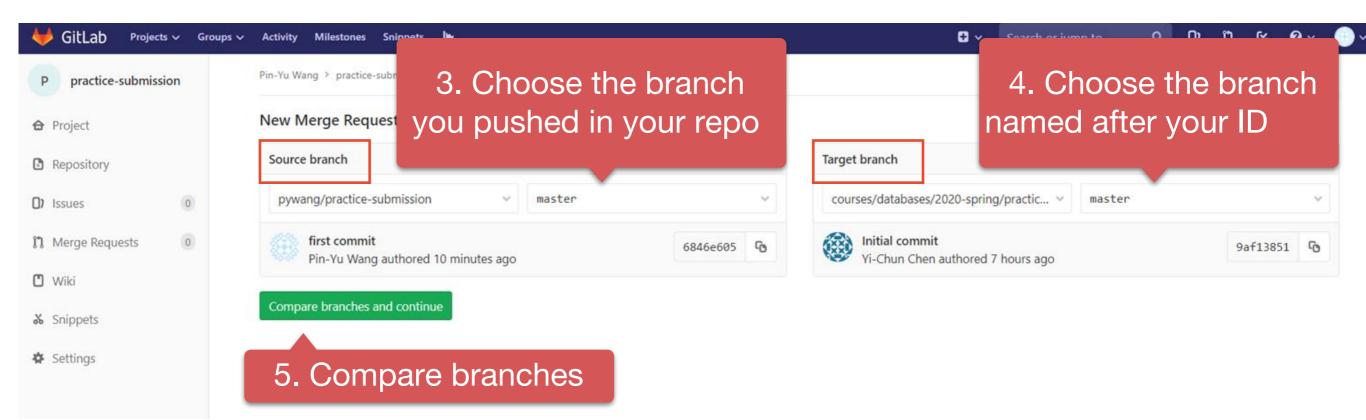
icchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)

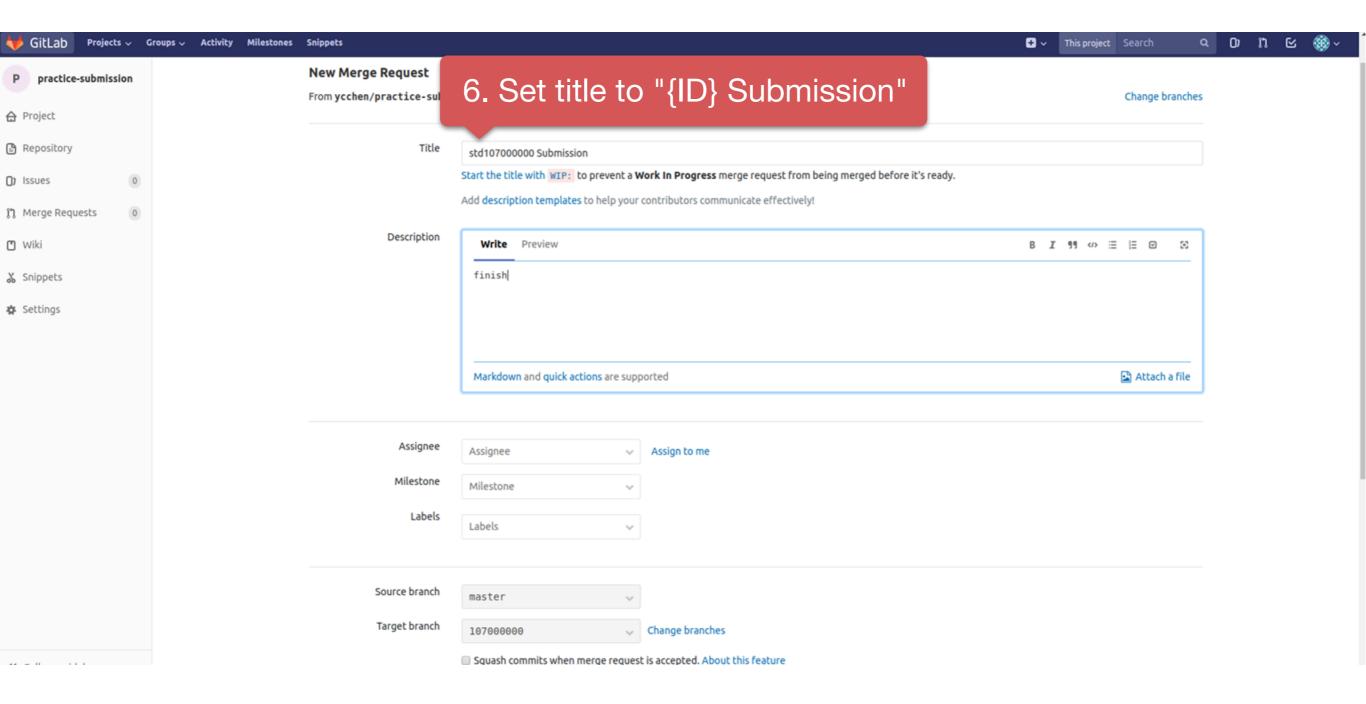
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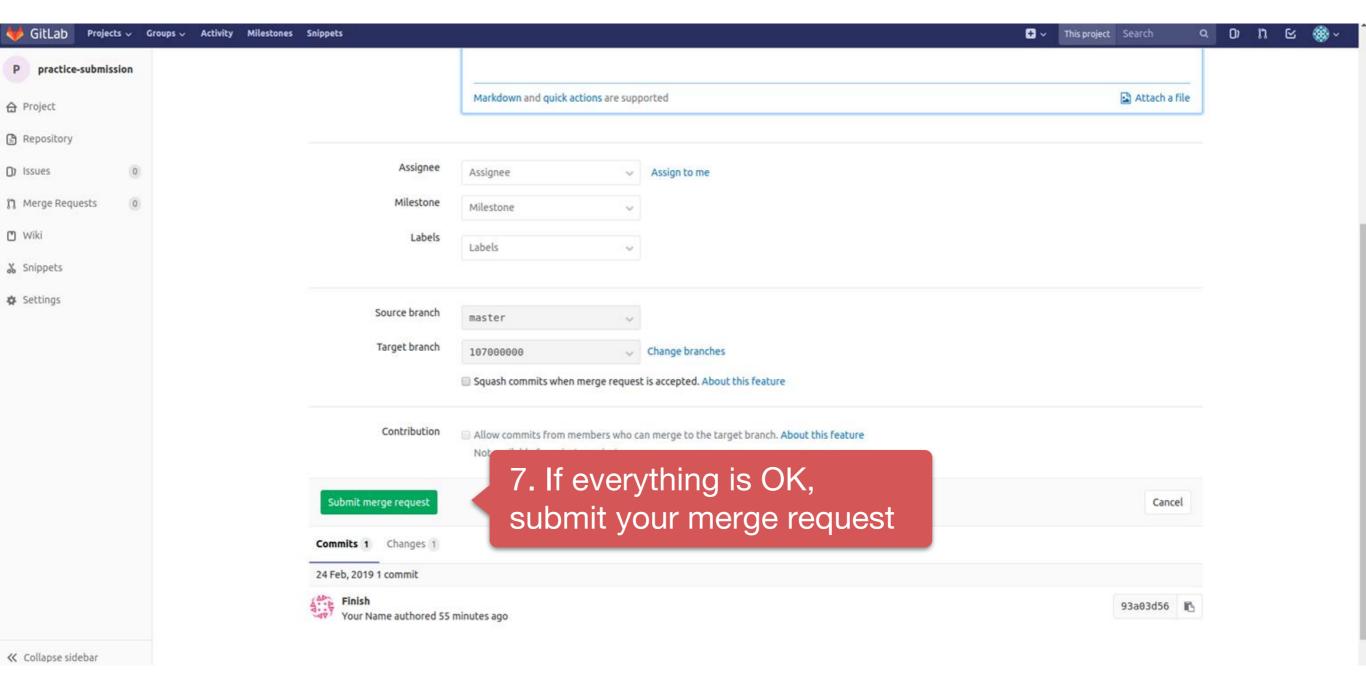
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# Reference

- Learn Git branching (interactive)
  - http://pcottle.github.io/learnGitBranching/
- Pro Git
  - http://git-scm.com/book/
- 寫給大家的 Git 教學
  - http://www.slideshare.net/littlebtc/git-5528339