

A Git Tutorial

What it is, how you use it, and what it's good for

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<https://bitbucket.org/psanan/gittutorial>

Who is this for?

What is git?

How do I use it?

- Basic Usage

- Remote Repositories and Tools

- Demo: Joining a project

More selling points

Annoyances and Solutions

Section 1

Who is this for?

Assumed Audience

Assumptions about the audience:

- ▶ You use code
- ▶ You sometimes feel like you're wasting your time when you work with code, especially when it comes time to collaborate
- ▶ You know how to use a terminal, shell, terminal-based text editor, and login file on your computer ¹

¹If not, ask me afterwards

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(or you are Antoine)

¹If not, ask me afterwards

Purpose of this Presentation

- ▶ Give an idea of the fairly simple (beautiful) data structure which git manipulates
- ▶ Give an introduction to the (less beautiful) way you can interact with this from the command line
- ▶ Show some of the benefits of using services like Bitbucket or GitHub
- ▶ Give a few very simple demonstrations
- ▶ Hopefully, convince you that these tools are worth investing the time to learn more thoroughly

Section 2

What is git?

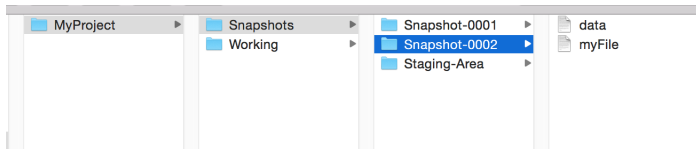
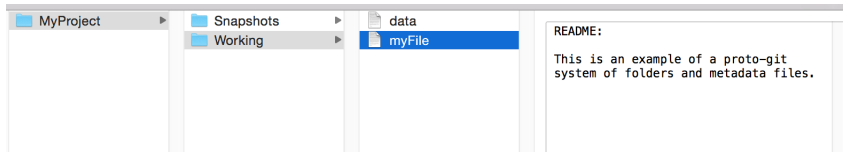
What is Version Control?

- ▶ git is a *Version Control System (VCS)*
- ▶ It's a system to help you keep track of the history and versions of a “project” (usually based on source code)
- ▶ We will show how one might invent such a thing.²

²based on “The Git Parable” by Tom Preston-Werner

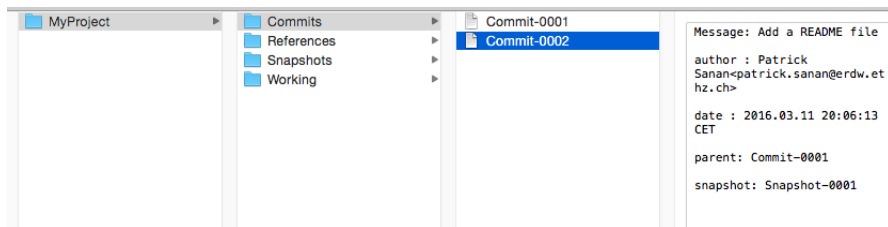
Tracking History - Snapshots

- ▶ When working on code, it's natural to want to save certain states.
- ▶ You might do this manually, creating folders with different *snapshots* of your data every once in a while.



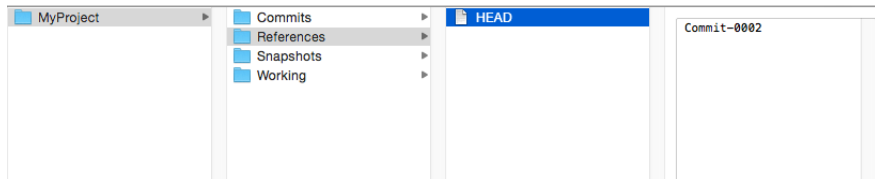
Adding Metadata - Commits

- ▶ I might decide that I want more information about each snapshot
- ▶ I introduce data in a new folder of *commits*
- ▶ I want to be able to “rewind”, so I record a *parent* commit for each commit (except the first)



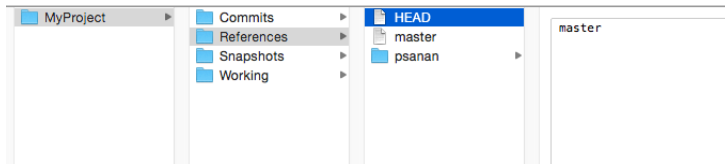
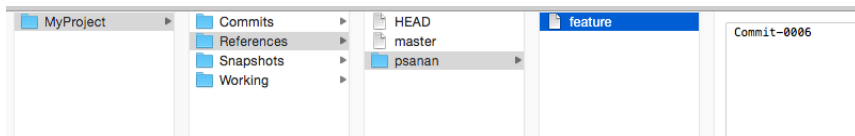
Adding Metadata - Commits

- ▶ I also introduce a new file called `HEAD` which points to the latest commit
- ▶ To save my state,
 1. Copy the state indicated by `HEAD` to a *staging area* and pick some or all of the changes from my *working directory* to add there
 2. Copy the staging area directory to a new snapshot
 3. Create a new commit, using `HEAD` as the parent and pointing to my new snapshot
 4. Update `HEAD` to the new commit



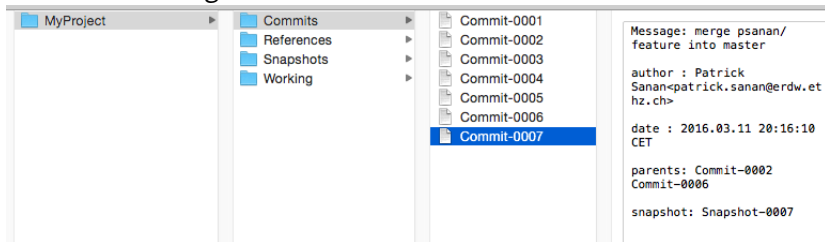
Different Versions

- ▶ We can keep track of multiple versions of our project by adding more *references* and updating them.
- ▶ We change `HEAD` to now point to one of these *branches*
- ▶ As I add new commits, I update the branch pointed to by `HEAD` to point to the new commit

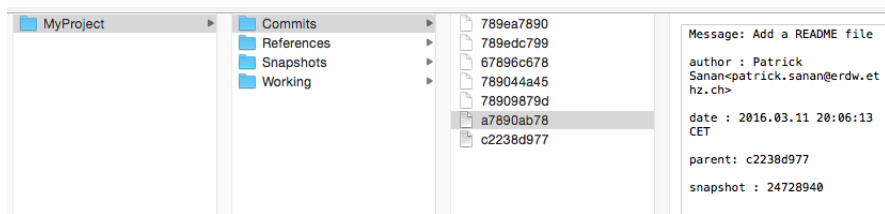


Different Versions

- We realize that we can have multiple parents in a commit, which allows us to *merge* branches.



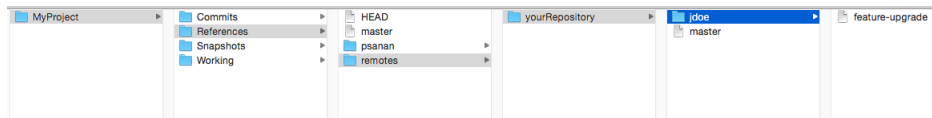
- ▶ Now, suppose you and I both have a copy of this *repository* (MyProject) and we want to collaborate.
- ▶ We have the clever idea that we can name the files by applying a function³ to their contents. Now, if we have files with the same names, we have the same data.



³a *cryptographic hash function*

Other People

- ▶ I keep a special set of *remote references* to branches which correspond to your repository
- ▶ When I want your changes from a branch
 - ▶ You send me the reference to your version of the branch.
 - ▶ I look at the reference and ask for any files (commits and snapshots) that I am missing.
 - ▶ I can make a merge commit as before.
 - ▶ I can then send you my reference and you can repeat the steps so that we are synchronized.



That's it!

Git is simply software that, at its core, does all the things we just mentioned, properly implemented:

- ▶ Defines data in a *repository*
- ▶ Records *snapshots* of a set of files
- ▶ Gives you a way to obtain a copy of the files, edit them, and add your changes as a new snapshot.
- ▶ Keeps track of *commits* for each snapshot: a summary, who made the changes, when, and from what previous snapshot.
- ▶ Keeps track *branches*, which are pointers to commits. It provides a way to increment them, as new commits are added, and a way to merge them.
- ▶ Keeps track of references to *remote repositories* and provides a way to send and receive repository data.

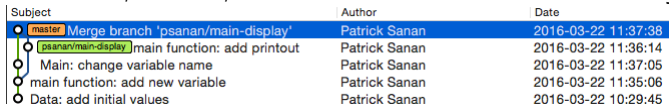
Aside: Differences from other Version Control Systems

Some of you may be scarred by previous version control systems.

- ▶ It's very easy to set up a repository and share it with git.
- ▶ Git (and Mercurial/Hg) are *Distributed Version Control Systems*.
 - ▶ There is no need to be in constant contact with a central server
 - ▶ You have a copy of everything on your machine
 - ▶ Branching is cheap (just pointers)
- ▶ It's hard to lose data with git.
 - ▶ You have a complete copy of the history locally.
 - ▶ The files in the `.git` folder are all named with cryptographic hashes, so if they are corrupted, you will find out.
 - ▶ “Get out what you put in”.

A Git Repository in Graphical Form

- ▶ Git repositories are commonly drawn as Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs) (or, imprecisely, “trees”)
- ▶ A commit is a node and edges from its parent(s).
- ▶ A branch is a box which labels a commit
- ▶ HEAD is a label for a branch
- ▶ Merges are commits with exactly two parents
- ▶ Bitbucket, Github, and GUI tools can draw these nicely for you



Subject	Author	Date
merge branch 'psanan/main-display'	Patrick Sanan	2016-03-22 11:37:38
psanan/main-display main function: add printout	Patrick Sanan	2016-03-22 11:36:14
Main: change variable name	Patrick Sanan	2016-03-22 11:37:05
main function: add new variable	Patrick Sanan	2016-03-22 11:35:06
Data: add initial values	Patrick Sanan	2016-03-22 10:29:45

(Here, HEAD is marked by coloring the `master` branch)

Let's draw one on the board, and see what happens when we add new commits, including one which merges two branches.

Section 3

How do I use it?

Subsection 1

Basic Usage

Obtaining Git

There are many ways to obtain git.

- ▶ You can download a binary from `git-scm.com`
- ▶ If you are using Linux, you likely already have it (if not, try `sudo apt-get install git`).
- ▶ You can install git from Macports or Homebrew on OS X.

```
sudo port install git  
brew install git
```

Setting Git Up

- ▶ To be able to keep track of who made which changes, git needs to know who you are.
- ▶ A way to do this is to tell git these things each time you log into a terminal, by calling the `git config` command. For instance, add commands to your `~/.bashrc` file.
- ▶ In addition to specifying your name and email address, I recommend you turn on colors and set your favorite text editor to edit commit messages.

```
git config --global user.name "Patrick Sanan"
git config --global user.email "patrick.sanan@erdw.ethz.ch"
git config --global color.status auto
git config --global color.branch auto
git config --global core.editor vim
```

Creating a Repository

- ▶ From now, we'll start working on a real example.
- ▶ I assume that I have a working `git` executable and that I have set up my login file to establish my identity.
- ▶ I create a new directory and create a new git repository there:

```
mkdir myDemoProject  
cd myDemoProject  
git init
```

- ▶ Data is created in the `.git` directory. Never change anything in this directory.
- ▶ (I'll be doing everything from the terminal here, but you can also use **various GUI tools** to work with git)

Adding and Tracking Changes to Files

- ▶ `git add` adds files to the staging area.
- ▶ `git commit` creates a new snapshot from staging area, creates a new commit, and updates the branch reference.
- ▶ `git status` lets you know the current state.
- ▶ Try the following (use your favorite editor instead of vim)

```
vim data.txt  
git status  
git add data.txt  
git status  
git commit  
git log
```

- ▶ (If you only want a short commit message, you can use `git commit -m"Component: summary"`)

Writing Good Commit Messages

Component: summary

After a blank line, describe what you did. This will be something read later on by you, and by other people trying to figure out what broke their code. If you did something that could cause problems for someone, note it here. It's also a good idea to wrap the lines yourself.

What's in a commit?

- ▶ For basic usage, anything you changed since the last time your code worked.
- ▶ For work in teams or on larger projects,
 - ▶ Changes related to a particular task on a particular component
 - ▶ Something that is reasonably atomic (can't obviously be broken down)
 - ▶ Something which won't interfere with other people's work without cause

Branching

- ▶ By default you are on a branch called `master`
- ▶ Create branches with `git branch new-branch-name`
- ▶ A good way to name branches is `yourname/component-description`.
- ▶ *checkout* a branch with `git checkout`. This means update `HEAD` to point to the branch, and update the working directory to the snapshot indicated by the branch.
- ▶ Try:

```
git branch psanan/data-reorganize
git checkout psanan/data-reorganize
vim data.txt
git add data.txt
git commit
git log
git checkout master
vim data.txt
git log
```

- ▶ Common mistake: committing onto the wrong branch. Check with `git branch` (or better yet use the git prompt mentioned later)

Merging and Resolving Merge Conflicts

- ▶ To merge another branch into your current branch (HEAD), use `git merge <branch-to-merge>`
- ▶ Recall that a merge commit is like a normal commit, but with two parents.
- ▶ When you merge two branches and git cannot figure out how to merge the changes, you will have to do some work. This can be frustrating.
- ▶ Files will be specially flagged and annotated with special markers:

```
<<<<<< HEAD
numIterations = 3;
=====
numIterations = 4;
>>>>>> psanan/data-reorganize
```

- ▶ You must remove the special annotations and stage the file
- ▶ Once all flagged files are staged, commit as usual

Resolving Merge Conflicts

Let's perform an example with our simple repository.

```
git checkout master
git merge psanan/data-reorganize
git status
vim data.txt
git add data.txt
git status
git commit
git log
```

It's worth reiterating the different states that files in your working directory can be in.

- ▶ They can be unmodified from the current snapshot (determined by HEAD)
- ▶ They can have unstaged changes
- ▶ They can have staged changes (it is possible to stage parts of files)
- ▶ They can be untracked
- ▶ (They can be also be ignored if you create a special `.gitignore` file)
- ▶ `git status` will tell you about the states of files

The Most Important Commands

We have seen most of the most important commands

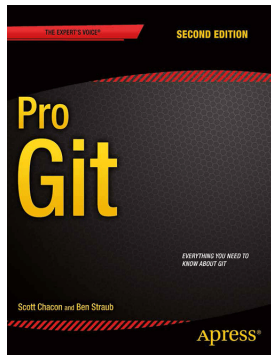
- ▶ `git add`
- ▶ `git commit`
- ▶ `git branch`
- ▶ `git checkout`
- ▶ `git merge`

Some more handy ones

- ▶ `git help [command]`
- ▶ `git diff [filename]` (what's changed?)
- ▶ `git log -10` (see last 10 commits)

For (Much) More

The Git Book : free at git-scm.com/book



Subsection 2

Remote Repositories and Tools

Getting a Copy of an Existing Project

- ▶ The most common way to start working on a git project
- ▶ Make a copy of a project on GitHub or bitbucket (or somewhere else) with `git clone`
- ▶ You only need to know the address of the repository. You can copy it from a GitHub or bitbucket page.

```
git clone git@bitbucket.org:psanan/gittutorial.git
```

- ▶ You may have to enter your username and password
- ▶ This creates a new local repository as a copy of the remote repository.
- ▶ To simply obtain code with git, this is all you need to know!

Remote Basics (1/2)

- ▶ You can define remote repositories (*remotes*) with `git remote add <name> <address>`.
- ▶ There are two types of addresses you can use, HTTPS and SSH. The latter will let you use an SSH key for password-free usage.
- ▶ When you use `git clone`, a remote is automatically created for you with the name `origin`.
- ▶ You can have references to copies of branches on remote repositories
- ▶ you can tell your local branches to *track* remote branches. The remote branch is referred to as the *upstream* branch.
- ▶ This is set up for you for the `master` branch when you use `git clone` to obtain a remote repository.

Remote Basics (2/2)



- ▶ `git fetch` updates all references from the upstream repository for the current branch.
- ▶ `git pull` calls `git fetch` and also merges the remote branch into yours.
- ▶ `git push` sends your local branch to be merged with the remote branch.
- ▶ `git push -u <remotename> <branchname>` is a shortcut to push a new branch to the remote and track it.

An Extremely Common Mistake

You keep local copies of remote branches in your local repository. For instance, with `git branch -a` you might see some branches like this

```
$ git branch -a
* master
  remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/master
  remotes/origin/master
```

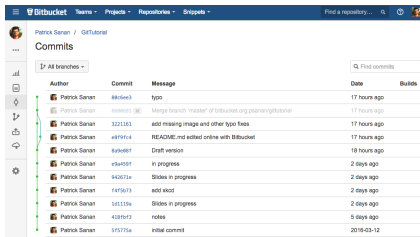
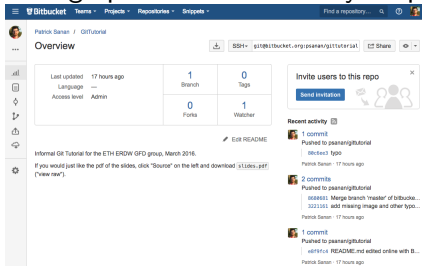
When you check out a branch that is tracking a remote branch, you will see something like this:

```
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
```

This does **NOT** mean that your branch is up to date with the branch on the remote repository! It means that your branch is up to date with the **local** copy of that branch, named `origin/master` here. If you want to make sure you are really up to date, you must call `git fetch` to update your local references.

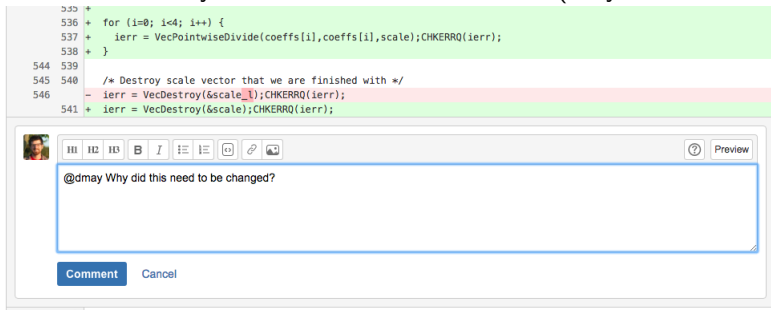
Bitbucket and GitHub

- ▶ These (freemium) services host remote git repositories for you.
- ▶ For both open and closed source code.
- ▶ These repositories are essentially the same as your local ones.
- ▶ Nice graphical overviews of your project and interactive web tools.




- ▶ Lots of documentation, very stable, many many users.


- Comment directly on commits and code lines (easy code review)



- ▶ You can receive and respond to these messages in your email program.

 **Dave May** Mar 17 (6 days ago) ☆ ↩ ▼

to me ▾

 **Dave May** commented on [commit 365d5f7](#):
[exSaddle2d: Added slightly smarter memory allocation in serial and parallel](#)

Its an overestimate, but it's not a factor of 2 wrt to the total number of non-zeros allocated. If you have a tiny sub-domain, its a factor of 2. If the sub-domain is not like 12x12, then its much closer to 1. e.g:

This run


```
mpiexec -n 2 ./exSaddle2d -mx 256 -my 256 -
stokes_ksp_monitor -stokes_pc_type asm -
stokes_ksp_view -view_fields -nlevels 1 -
model 1 -stokes_ksp_max_it 1
```


shows the following


```
total: nonzeros=23948809, allocated
nonzeros=24966895
```


Bitbucket and GitHub


- ▶ Sign up for email notification when commits are pushed, fantastic for remote collaborations.
- ▶ This is currently easier on Bitbucket than GitHub.

 **Satish Balay** <notifications-noreply@bitbucket.> 5:06 AM (5 hours ago) ☆ ↶ ▾
to me ▾

 **Satish Balay** pushed a commit to the repository:
[petsc/petsc](#)

Author	Commit	Message	Date
 Satish Balay	53980de	metis: update with fix for Xcode 7.3 thread issue	23 Mar 2016

[View all commits](#)

[Unsubscribe from commit emails](#) for this repository. 

Bitbucket and GitHub

- Easily share your code, get it from anywhere, make it public when you want to.

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'psanan / gittutorial'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Unwatch', 'Star' (0), and 'Fork' (0). Below this is a navigation bar with links for 'Code', 'Issues' (0), 'Pull requests' (0), 'Wiki', 'Pulse', 'Graphs', and 'Settings'. The repository description is 'Informal Git Tutorial for the ETH ERDW GFD group, March 2016. — Edit'. Below the description, there are statistics: '11 commits', '1 branch', '0 releases', and '1 contributor'. A green bar highlights the 'master' branch. Below this, there are buttons for 'New pull request', 'New file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', 'SSH', 'git@github.com:psanan/git', and 'Download ZIP'. The file list shows various files with their status and the time since the last commit. The files are: .gitignore (Draft version, 18 hours ago), README.md (README.md edited online with Bitbucket, 18 hours ago), antoine.jpg (in progress, 2 days ago), bitbucket1.png (Draft version, 18 hours ago), branch1.png (in progress, 2 days ago), branch2.png (in progress, 2 days ago), branch3.png (in progress, 2 days ago), chimera.jpg (in progress, 2 days ago), commit1.png (in progress, 2 days ago), commit2.png (in progress, 2 days ago), and fetchcartoon.key (Draft version, 18 hours ago).

psanan / gittutorial

Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 0

<> Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Wiki Pulse Graphs Settings

Informal Git Tutorial for the ETH ERDW GFD group, March 2016. — Edit

11 commits 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request

New file Upload files Find file SSH git@github.com:psanan/git Download ZIP

psanan typo		Latest commit 80c6ee3 18 hours ago
.gitignore	Draft version	18 hours ago
README.md	README.md edited online with Bitbucket	18 hours ago
antoine.jpg	in progress	2 days ago
bitbucket1.png	Draft version	18 hours ago
branch1.png	in progress	2 days ago
branch2.png	in progress	2 days ago
branch3.png	in progress	2 days ago
chimera.jpg	in progress	2 days ago
commit1.png	in progress	2 days ago
commit2.png	in progress	2 days ago
fetchcartoon.key	Draft version	18 hours ago

Setting Up An Account

- ▶ Bitbucket vs. GitHub? Similar in most ways, but
 - ▶ GitHub
 - is usually considered the bigger dog, with more overall users and more of a sense of community.
 - is becoming the standard for large, open-source projects.
 - ▶ Bitbucket
 - will give you much more for free (unlimited private repositories) if you **sign up with an academic email address**.
 - is my personal choice for most of my work.
- ▶ Go to bitbucket.org or github.com and follow the instructions.
- ▶ If you hate typing passwords as much as I do, it's worthwhile to set up password-free access with SSH keys⁴ on [Bitbucket](https://bitbucket.org) and [GitHub](https://github.com).

⁴I won't cover this in detail, but ask me if you are having trouble with this

Putting your Project on GitHub or Bitbucket

Follow the instructions on the site.

- ▶ With the website interface, create a git repository on the remote server
- ▶ Tell your local repository about the address

```
git remote add origin git@bitbucket.org:psanan/myproject.git
```

- ▶ Tell some or all your local branches to track new remote branches on this remote server

```
git push -u origin master  
git push -u origin --all
```

Let's do this now for our demo project.

Subsection 3

Demo: Joining a project

Fortunately, the workflow for joining an existing project hosted on GitHub or bitbucket is very simple! Let's perform a typical example:

```
git clone git@github.com:psanan/gittutorial-demo.git
cd gittutorial-demo
git branch psanan/helloworld
git checkout psanan/helloworld
vim hello.c
git add hello.c
vim README.md
git add README.md
git status
git commit
git push -u origin psanan/helloworld
git checkout master
vim README.md
git add README.md
git commit
git merge psanan/helloworld
git push
```

And let's take a look on GitHub

Section 4

More selling points

Selling Points

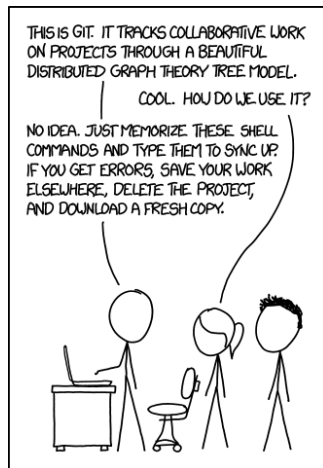
- ▶ A way to accidentally lose a lot less data
- ▶ A handy way of dealing with code which you commonly use on multiple machines (laptop, desktop, local cluster, supercomputer)
- ▶ A way to have a canonical version of code (on GitHub or Bitbucket)
- ▶ Some added peace of mind that your code is backed up
- ▶ An easy way to share your project
- ▶ An easy way to join or use other projects
- ▶ A nice way to organize your work
- ▶ A good way to efficiently work with remote collaborators on code (or a paper)

Section 5

Annoyances and Solutions

How do I remember all these stupid commands?!

- ▶ `git help`
- ▶ `git status` gives you hints
- ▶ `git help [command]` gives you the arbitrary sub-commands and flags
- ▶ A GUI tool can be helpful.
 - ▶ Built-in:
 - `git gui` (construct commits)
 - `gitk` (see the graph)
 - ▶ Many other options:
<http://git-scm.com/downloads/guis>



<http://xkcd.com/1597/>

Merging is terrible!!



- ▶ Yes. It's fundamentally difficult. Often it will “just work” with git.
- ▶ Git cannot make many assumptions about your data.
- ▶ Try to make contained commits so that conflicts are localized.
- ▶ Don't let branches diverge too much. If working on a branch based on master for a long time, periodically merge master in.

```
git branch psanan/my-complicated-feature
[ ... work work commit commit ...]
git checkout master
git pull
git checkout psanan/my-complicated-feature
git merge master
[ .. work work commit commit ...]
```

- ▶ `git status` will give you hints (like how to abort a merge).

Where am I?? What's going on??



???

- ▶ Turn on colors (see setup earlier)
- ▶ Remember useful git commands:
 - ▶ `git status`
 - ▶ `git diff [filename]`
 - ▶ `git fetch`
 - ▶ `git log -10`
 - ▶ `git branch -avv` (See `git help branch` for the options)
 - ▶ `git remote -vv`
- ▶ Use a **terminal prompt which shows git status**⁵.
- ▶ Visualize your project with a GUI tool or with Bitbucket/GitHub

⁵follow link or google “git prompt” which should bring up a commonly-used script called `git-prompt.sh`

Uncommitted changes, need to work on another branch

- ▶ Option 0: finish your current commit
- ▶ Option 1: clone a new copy of the code

```
cd ..  
git clone git@github.com:psanan/myproject.git myproject-  
copy  
cd myproject-copy  
git checkout some-other-branch
```

- ▶ Option 2: Stash the changes with `git stash`

```
git stash  
git checkout some-other-branch  
...  
git checkout my-working-branch  
git stash apply
```

dangerous because you need to remember where you were.

- ▶ Option 3: Throw away all your changes with `git reset --hard HEAD`
(**dangerous: this deletes data!**)

The End

For More Help:

- ▶ This presentation: <https://bitbucket.org/psanan/gittutorial>
- ▶ The Git Book: git-scm.com/book
- ▶ Tutorials on GitHub and Bitbucket
- ▶ Beware [StackOverflow](#): do not panic and start pasting mysterious commands, and note that a lot of the advice is specific to old versions of git.
- ▶ patrick.sanan@erdw.ethz.ch (or gchat, or skype, or come to my office [H23])

"... git actually has a simple design, with stable and reasonably well-documented data structures. In fact, I'm a huge proponent of designing your code around the data, rather than the other way around, and I think it's one of the reasons git has been fairly successful ... I will, in fact, claim that the difference between a bad programmer and a good one is whether [he or she] considers [his or her] code or [his or her] data structures more important. Bad programmers worry about the code. Good programmers worry about data structures and their relationships."

—Linus Torvalds, 2006