



CAT VEHICLE REU 2019

Introduction to project management with Git

Rahul Bhadani <rahulbhadani@email.arizona.edu>



What is version control?

- ❖ Records changes to file or set of files with timestamp and remembers what changes you made.
 - ❖ Helpful when you want to roll back your project to a certain time,
 - ❖ Or you did something wrong and everything stops working and you wish you had not made that changes
 - ❖ Or, your computer crashed !
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- ❖ Also helpful when you are working in team, so that you know who made what changes

Publicly available version control

- ❑ Based on Git:

- ❑ GitHub: <https://github.com>
- ❑ Gitlab: <http://gitlab.com>
- ❑ Bitbucket: <https://bitbucket.org/product/>

- ❑ Other version control:

- ❑ Subversion
- ❑ Mercurial

- ❑ U of A Engineering version control:

- ❑ Gitlab: <http://gitlab.engr.arizona.edu>
- ❑ We will use this, you login with your netid and password.

Engr Git

- ❑ CAT Vehicle REU group will create projects in their designated group:
<https://git.engr.arizona.edu/catvehicle2019>
- ❑ Create separate projects inside the group: probably one for each individual to log and record your daily research journals, papers that you will read, any summary, code, etc; and one group project that you will be working in collaboration with other team members.

Cloning a sample repo

- ❑ `git clone` <https://git.engr.arizona.edu/catvehicle2019/git-tutorial>
- ❑ This will clone [copy in the language of git] the repository in your local system
- ❑

Adding your git username

- ❑ `git config --global user.name <yournet id>`
- ❑ `git config --global user.email <yournetid>@email.arizona.edu`

Creating your own repository

- ❑ On Website:
 - ❑ Choose **new project** option in the gitlab website.
 - ❑ Enter the name you want to give.
 - ❑ Add description and enable readme that will tell any visitor what this project is about
- ❑ In your local system:
 - ❑ **git clone** <the name of your repository>

Adding a file to your git project

- ❑ Check if there is unversioned files in your git folder on your local system
 - ❑ Type **git status**
 - ❑ Untracked files means they are unversioned
 - ❑ Modified means, you have made some changes to it
 - ❑ To see the difference between current version you have locally and one in the git, type **git diff <name of the file>**
 - ❑ To add files: **git add <name of the file>**
 - ❑ To add all files: **git add --all**

Committing your changes

- ❑ At this point, you have told the git software that these files are ready to be added
- ❑ Now commit these changes to the local database with a descriptive message:
 - ❑ `git commit -m "This is my first git commit" <filenames>`
- ❑ You can do multiple commits to different files with different commit messages
- ❑ It is a good practice to commit with a meaningful message about changes you are going to commit: will save a lot of trouble in the future! Trust me!

Pushing changes to git server

- ❑ `git push -u origin master`
- ❑ Here, **master** is the name of the branch you are committing to.
- ❑ There can be multiple branches [more on this later].

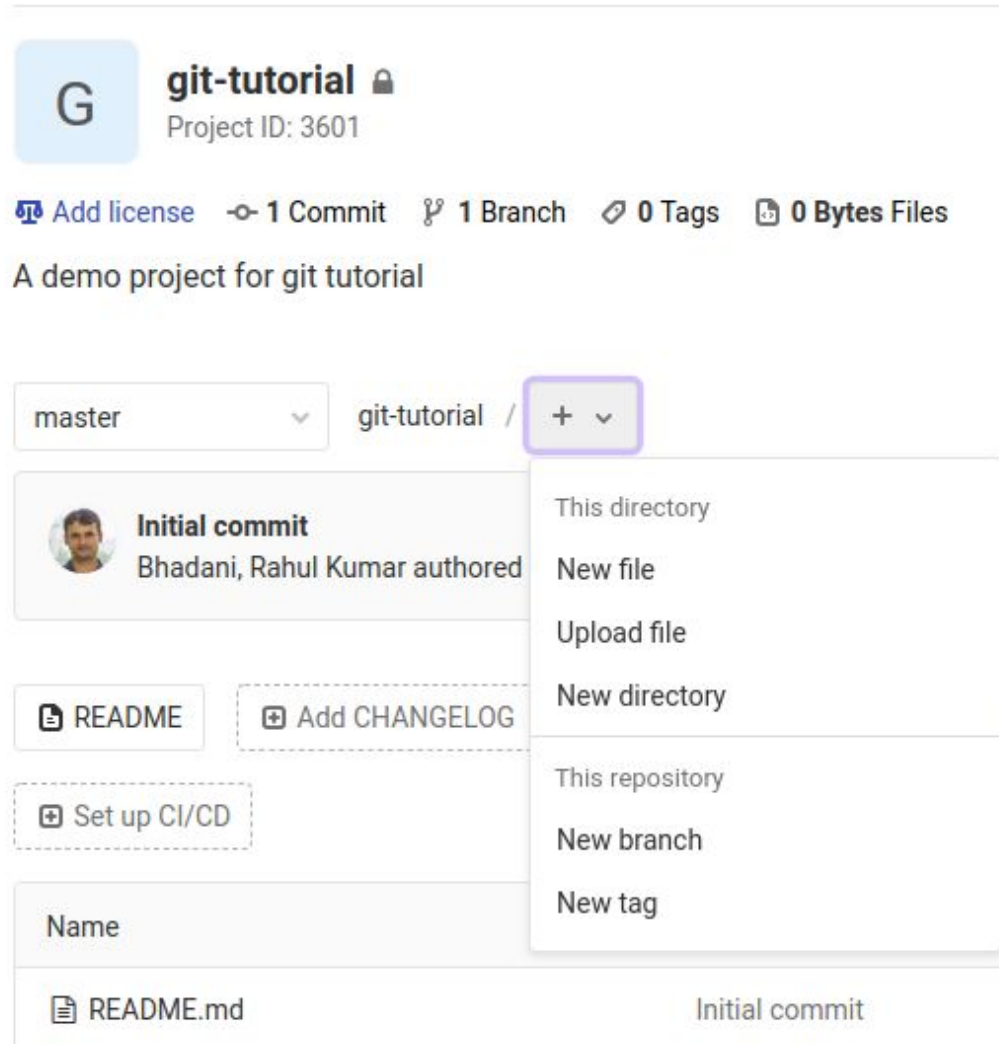
Retrieving changes from git

- ❑ You are working in a team and your teammates made some commit and pushed to git. You want to retrieve that changes before you commit.
- ❑ **git pull**
- ❑ Always pull to check to see if there is some update in the repo you before push.

Teach git exception rules

- ❑ There are certain files we don't need to commit to the git server
 - ❑ E.g. executables, log files, auto-generated files, intermediate files, etc. created during compile time
- ❑ You will specify those in `.gitignore`
 - ❑ In your project folder, create a new file `.gitignore` (if it doesn't exist)
 - ❑ `touch .gitignore`
 - ❑ `gedit .gitignore`
 - ❑ `*.log`
 - ❑ `save`
 - ❑ This will teach git not to add any file ending with `.log`.
 - ❑ You can do this for a lot of other type of files

Working with branches



- ❑ Branches are useful when we want to create different versions:
 - ❑ E.g version 1.01, beta version, etc.
- ❑ You can create a new branch from existing branch
- ❑ To clone a specific branch:
 - ❑ `git clone -b <name of branch> <repo address>`
- ❑ To switch a branch:
 - ❑ `git checkout <name of branch>`

Reverting changes

- ❑ There will be a point where you find out that you didn't like changes you made to a file for some reason and you want to revert back to what is there in git repo on server
 - ❑ **git checkout** <name of file>
- ❑ We careful with **git checkout** as once you execute this, you will lose any change you made to that file.

Deleting a file from a git

- ❑ **git rm** <name of the file>
- ❑ This will delete the file locally as well as from git.
- ❑ You are yet to commit and push this deletion request to the server
- ❑ If you change your mind before committing:
 - ❑ **git checkout** <name of the file>

Retrieve a particular version of a file

- ❑ `git checkout c27bod33 <fileName>`
- ❑ Here `c27bod33` is the history number [or revision number], it can be anything for you. Check history to know which version you want to checkout



That's it folks.

You will learn more as you move forward with the project