

# Intermediate Git

Day 1: Understanding Git's Worldview

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[https://github.com/ramanshah/intermediate\\_git](https://github.com/ramanshah/intermediate_git)

# Some initial configuration

```
git config --list
```

If your user name and email are not set:

```
git config --global user.name \  
"Raman A. Shah"  
git config --global user.email \  
"raman@uchicago.edu"
```

If you don't like vim firing up in the middle of doing Git stuff:

```
git config --global core.editor "nano"
```

# Git is...

... a distributed  
version control  
system.

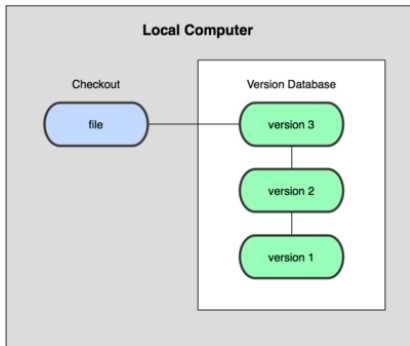
# Git is...

... a distributed  
version control  
system.

# Git is...

... a **distributed**  
version control  
system.

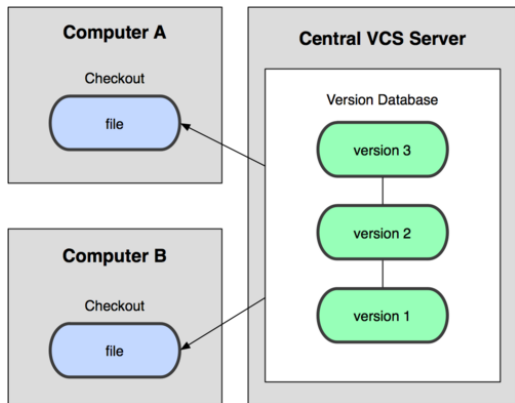
# Git is...



Local version control (e.g., rcs).

Scott Chacon, *Pro Git*, Fig. 1-1. CC-BY-NC-SA.  
<https://progit.org/>

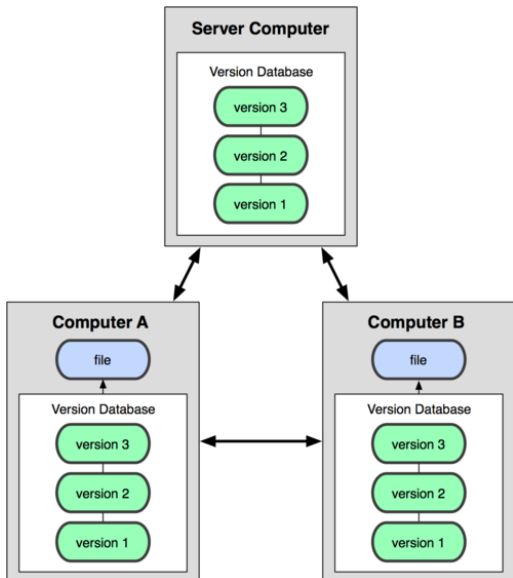
# Git is...



Centralized version control (e.g., CVS, Subversion (SVN), Perforce).

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<https://progit.org/>

# Git is...



Distributed version control (e.g., Git, Mercurial).



# Git is...

... a great way to collaborate on projects consisting of many code or text files.

# Git is...

... meant for perfecting  
(software) *products*.

# Git is...

... a content  
addressable  
filesystem.

# Exploring repository internals

From a place where you wouldn't mind a new subdirectory:

```
git clone [URL]
```

```
cd [repo name]
```

```
git status
```

# Exploring repository internals

Explore the contents of `.git` and `.gitignore`. To list a directory's contents including hidden “dotfiles”:

```
ls -al
```

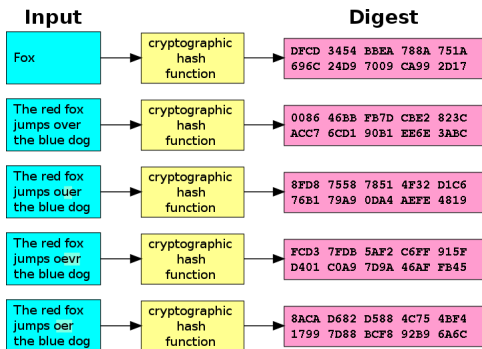
To write out the contents of a file to the terminal:

```
cat [filename]
```

# Git is...

... safe because it  
tracks every single  
bit in your files and  
commits with hash  
functions.

# Hashes (checksums)

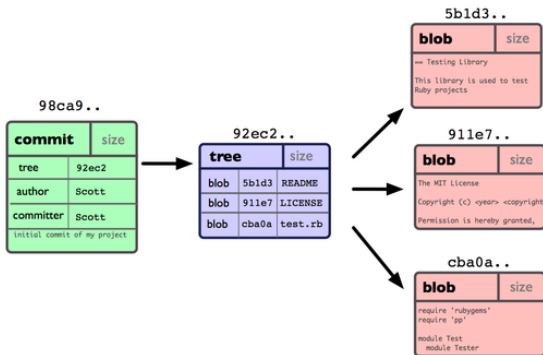


SHA-1 maps a file or text to a 160-bit value in a scramble way.

```
echo 'a' | sha1sum
```

```
sha1sum standup_snitch.py
```

# Content addressability



Content is snapshotted at the blob, tree, and commit levels.

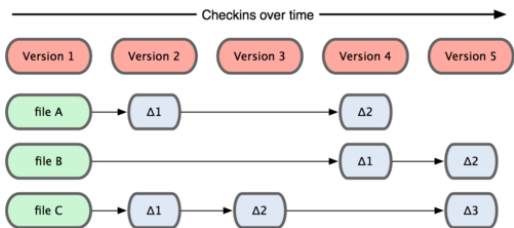
Scott Chacon, *Pro Git*, Fig. 3-1. CC-BY-NC-SA.  
<https://progit.org/>



# Git is...

... fast because it stores  
a (compressed) copy  
of every version of  
every file locally.

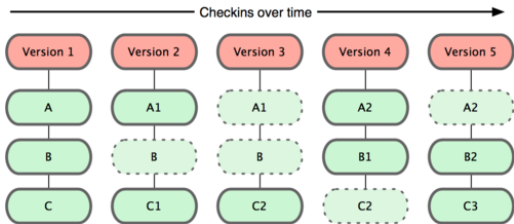
# Git is...



Other version control systems require calculating versions of a file with diffs.

Scott Chacon, *Pro Git*, Fig. 1-4. CC-BY-NC-SA.  
<https://progit.org/>

# Git is...



Git just stores all (unique) versions.

Scott Chacon, *Pro Git*, Fig. 1-5. CC-BY-NC-SA.  
<https://progit.org/>

# Git is...

... hard because  
efficiently managing  
version control and  
collaboration is  
hard.\*

# Playing with the Past

`git log`

`git diff`

`git blame`

`git show`

`git checkout`

# Reviewing history: git log

Default log; type q to quit:

```
git log
```

Limit the output to just the two most recent commits, and show some extra statistics:

```
git log --stat -2
```

A single line of output per commit:

```
git log --oneline
```

And much, much more.

```
git help log
```

# Finding changes: git diff

HEAD is a “You Are Here” pointer. Tilde notation lets us walk back in history.

```
git diff HEAD~
```

Equivalently:

```
git diff HEAD~1
```

From three commits ago to one commit ago:

```
git diff HEAD~3 HEAD~1
```

You can specify with hashes, and single out specific files:

```
git diff [older hash] [newer hash] \  
[path]
```

# Finding authors: git blame

```
git blame [path]
```

Good for:

- Blaming people for mistakes (as advertised)
- Figuring out whom to ask for guidance or code review



# Seeing old versions: git show

To see the contents of an old version of a single file on the screen:

```
git show [commit]:[path]
```

You can redirect it to a file outside of the repo to recover an old version.

# Time travel: git checkout

Rewrite the contents of the directory to reflect the repository one commit ago:

```
git checkout HEAD~1
```

Rewrite them back:

```
git checkout master
```

# Git is not...

... GitHub.

# Git is not...

... a great system for  
documenting  
(experimental)  
*projects.*

# Git is not...

... ideal for storing  
bulky data.\*

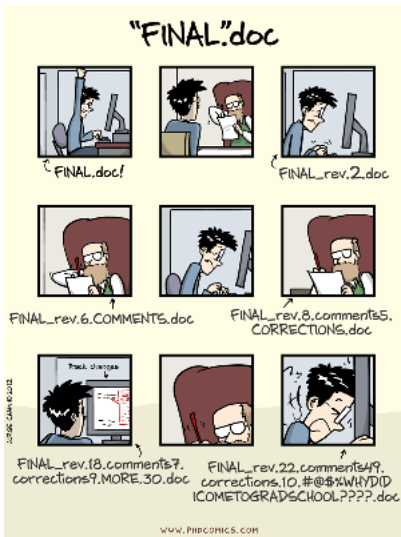
# Git is not...

... quite as helpful for  
binary files as for  
text files.

# Git is not...

... a silver bullet for  
collaborating on  
written works.

# Git is...



... better than many alternatives!

"Piled Higher and Deeper" by Jorge Cham  
[www.phdcomics.com](http://www.phdcomics.com)