### Intermediate Git

Day 1: Understanding Git's Worldview

#### Raman A. Shah

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### 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"
```

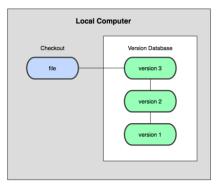
If you don't like vim firing up in the middle of doing Git stuff:

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

...a distributed version control system.

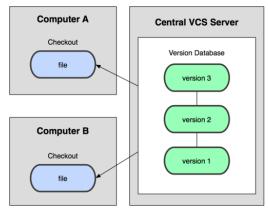
...a distributed version control system.

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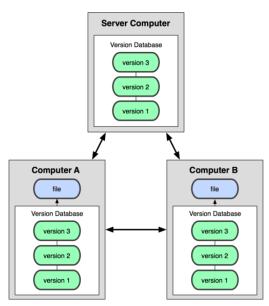
Local version control (e.g., rcs).

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



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

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

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

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

...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

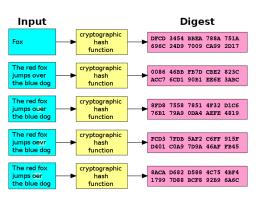
## Exploring repository internals

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

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

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

# Hashes (checksums)

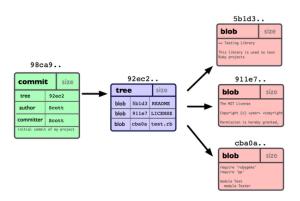


SHA-1 maps a file or text to a 160-bit value in a scrambly way.

echo 'a' | sha1sum

sha1sum standup\_snitch.py

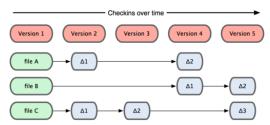
### Content addressability



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

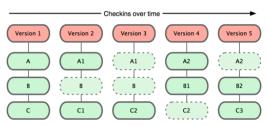
Scott Chacon, *Pro Git*, Fig. 3-1. CC-BY-NC-SA. https://progit.org/

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



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

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Git just stores all (unique) versions.

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...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:

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

A single line of output per commit:

And much, much more.

### 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

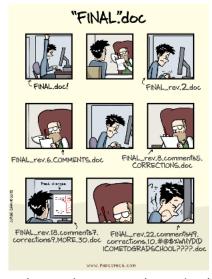
...GitHub.

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

...ideal for storing bulky data.\*

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

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



... better than many alternatives!

"Piled Higher and Deeper" by Jorge Cham www.phdcomics.com