

# Git:

A Getting Started presentation

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## INTRODUCTION

# What is Git?

Git is a distributed version control system (DVCS).

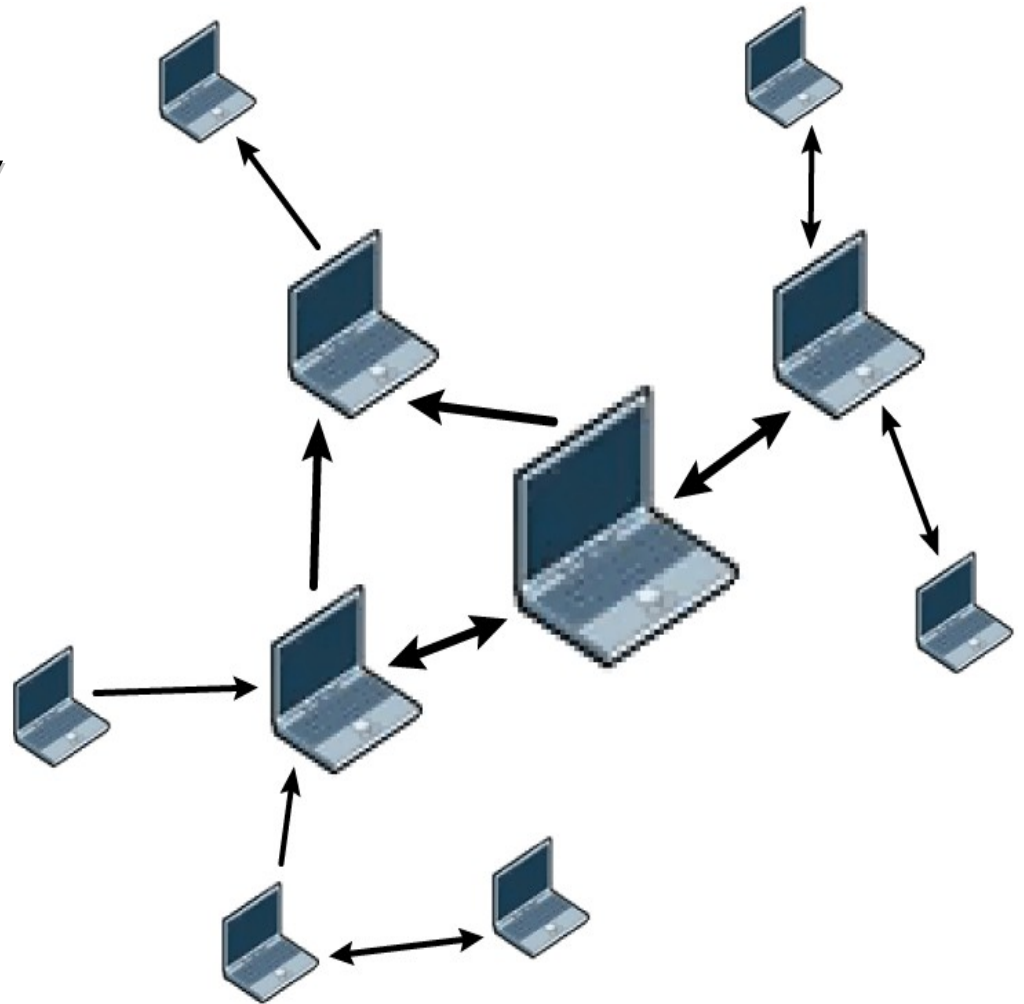
Version control systems keep track of the changes in files and directories over time.

- records the history of data
- acts like a time machine of data

## INTRODUCTION

# Architecture

Git is a distributed system, everyone has their own copy of the source codes.



GETTING USED TO...

# Terminology

## Repository

- a storage of the history of changes of the tracked files, hidden from the user

## Working Copy

- the set of tracked files

## Revision

- a specific state of data recorded in the history

GETTING USED TO...

# Terminology (continued)

## Branch

- a separate line of history of the tracked files deviating from the origin or another branch

## Tag

- a reference to a specific state of a branch

LEARNING...

# Basic Operations

## Clone Remote Repository (git clone)

- acquire a copy of a repository
- ``$ git clone git@git.mydomain.com:myproject.git``

## Pull Updates From Repository (git pull)

- get updates from another repository and apply those into your repository
- ``$ git pull origin master``

## Pushing Changes To Repository (git push)

- send changes in your repository to another repository
- ``$ git push remote master``

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# Basic Operations (continued)

## Create Branches (`git branch <name>`)

- creates a local branch based from the active branch
- ``$ git branch feature1``

## Switch Branch (`git checkout <name>`)

- switches active branch to any existing one
- ``$ git checkout -b feature1``

## Merging Branches (`git merge`)

- apply changes from specified branch
- ``$ git merge feature1``

## Perform/Apply Changes (`git commit`, `git add`)

- mark changes in history of active branch
- ``$ git commit -am "changed the button label" ``
- ``$ git add README.txt``

LEARNING...

# Feature-based Workflow

1. Pull from remote master into local master (in master, `git pull`)
2. Rebase local branch to changes from master (in local branch, `git rebase master`)
3. Perform changes, then commit to local branch (in local branch, `git commit`)
4. Merge to local master (in local master, `git merge <local-branch-name>`)
5. Push changes (in local master, `git push`)



Let's put it to the test!

# Exercise

Practice the Feature-based Workflow.

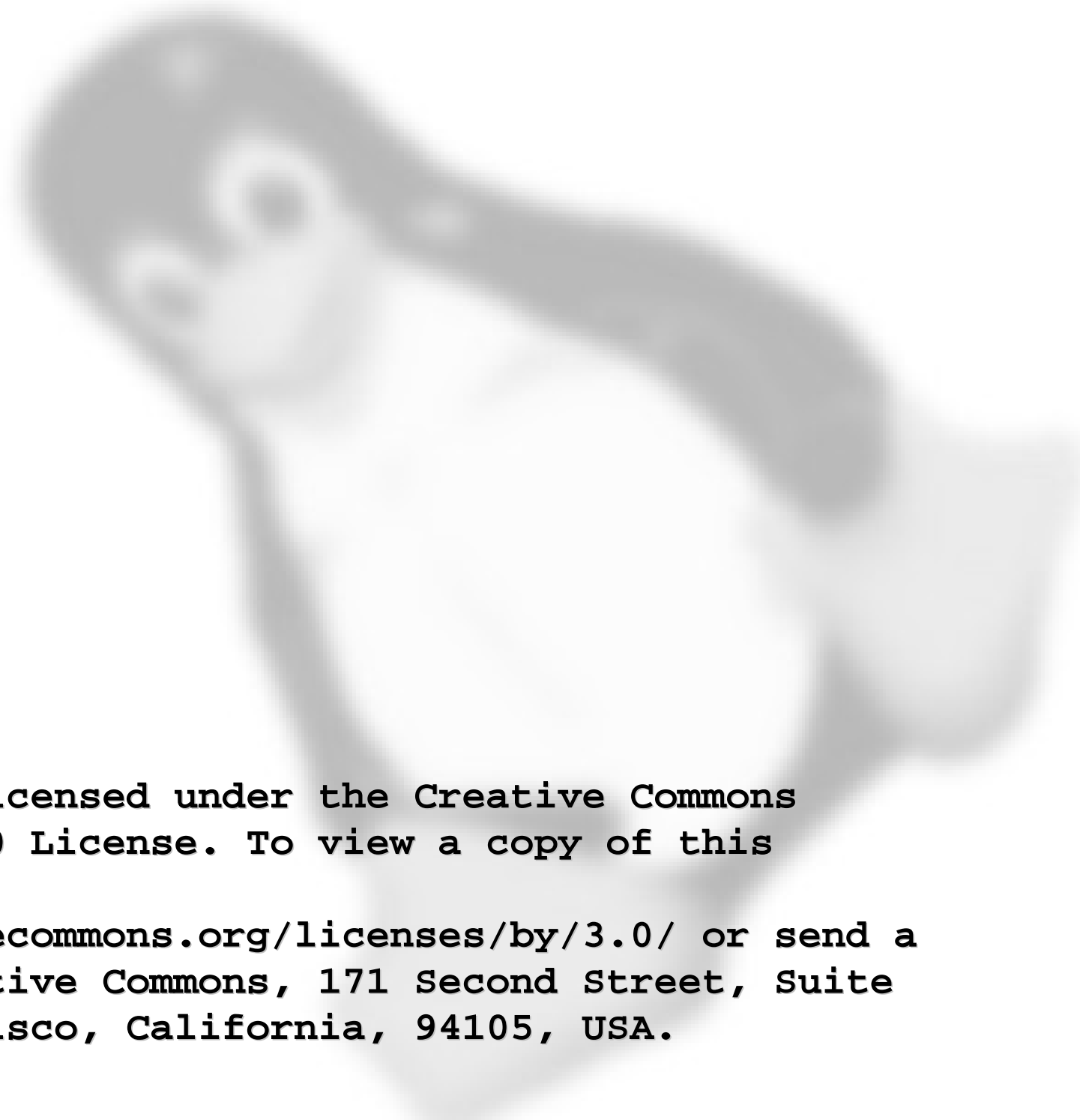
Create tags, use gitk and the stash.

THE END...

**Thanks !**

Please mail me your feedback!

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