## UNIVERSITY OF THE EAST COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



#### **ERROL JOHN M. ANTONIO**

Educator. Engineer. Enthusiast

BE STRONG AND COURAGEOUS - Joshua 1:9



#### MGA RASON NG ESTUDYANTE:

- "Na-corrupt po yung files namen"
- "Naiwan po yung laptop / flashdrive"
- "Hindi po kasi ginawa ni Juan ung kanya"
- "Nasira po yung laptop"
- "Ako lang po gumawa"
- "Moral (financial) support lang po'yung mga ka-grupo ko"



#### PRE-REQUISITES





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## WHAT IS GIT?



### GIT A distributed versioning control system.



## Version Control System (VCS)

A software that helps software developers to work together and maintain a complete history of their work.



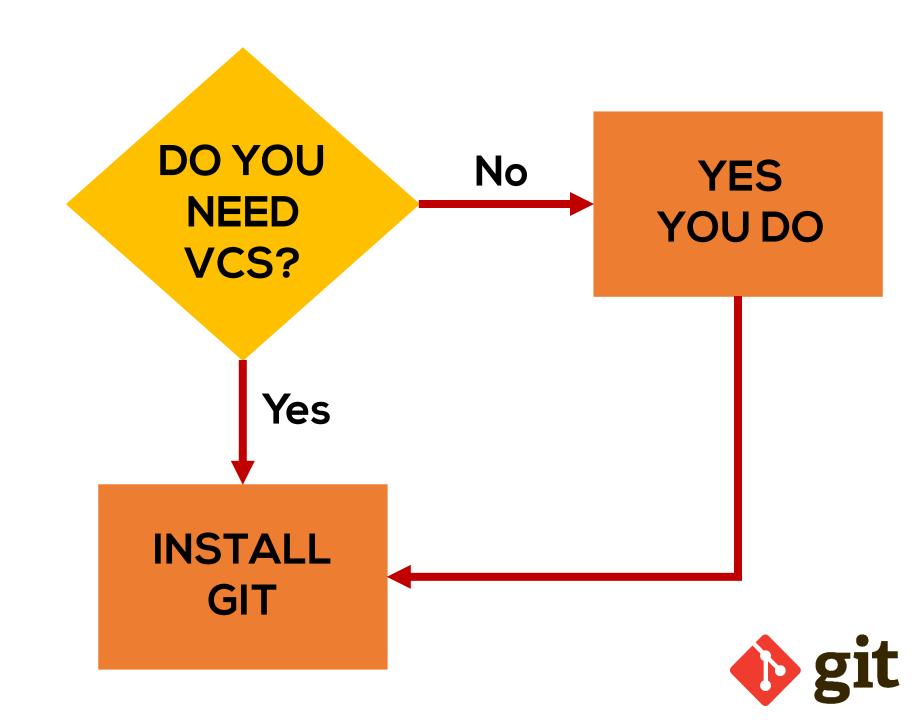
## Version Control System (VCS)

All about managing multiple versions of documents, programs, web sites, etc.



#### WHY VCS?

For working by yourself Free and open source **Fast and Small** Implicit Back-Up Secured No Need of Powerful Hardware **Easier Branching** 



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## GIT OPERATIONS



## DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL GIT

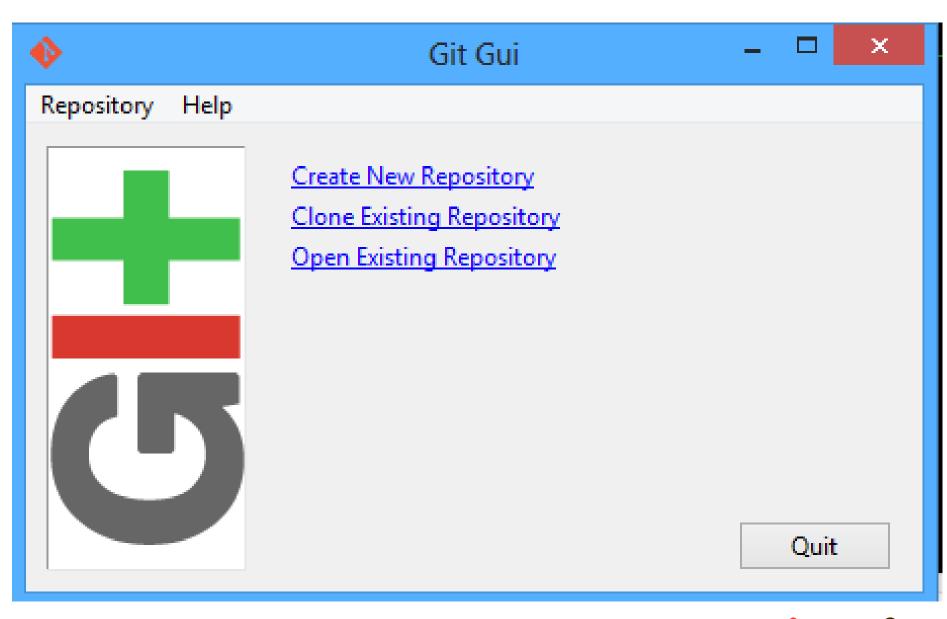
- There are online materials that are better than any that I could provide
- Here's the standard one:
   <a href="http://git-scm.com/downloads">http://git-scm.com/downloads</a>
- Here's one from StackExchange:
   http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3

   15911/git-for-beginners-the-definitive-practical-guide#323764

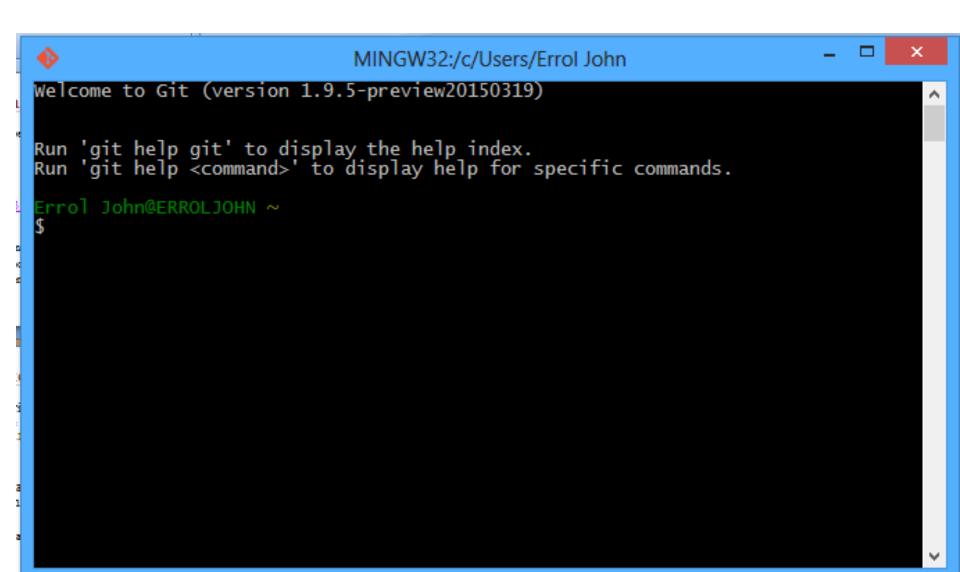


## GUI vs CLI

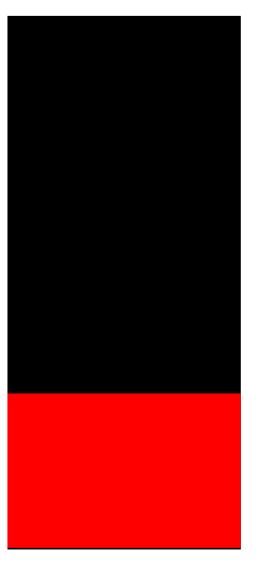




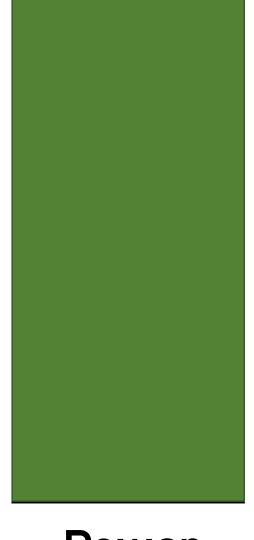








Power GUI



Power CLI



## GUI vs CLI



#### WHO YOU ARE?

Setting username & E-mail

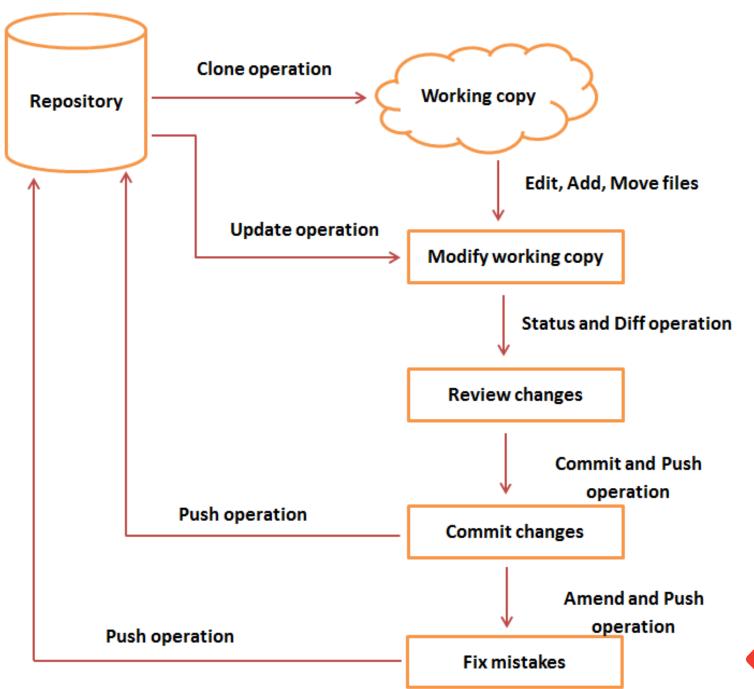
git config --global user.name "NameHere"

git config --global user.email "EmailHere"

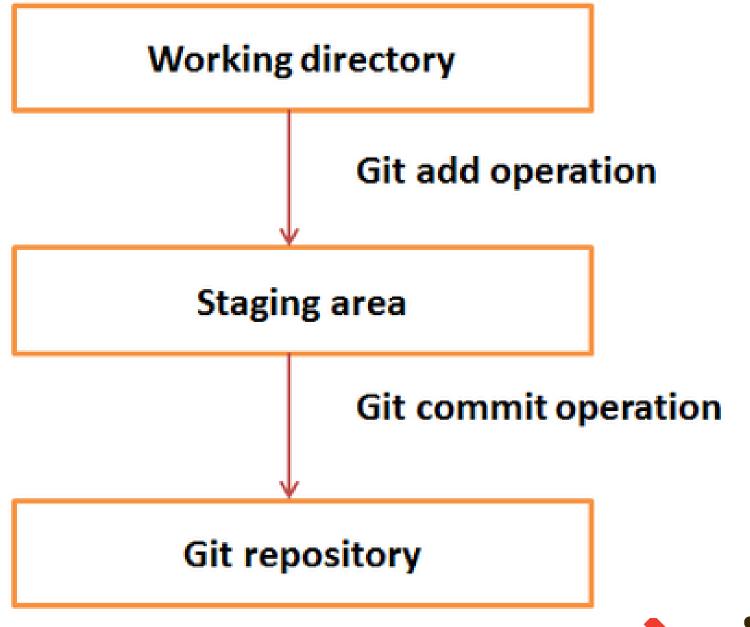


## GIT LIFECYCLE

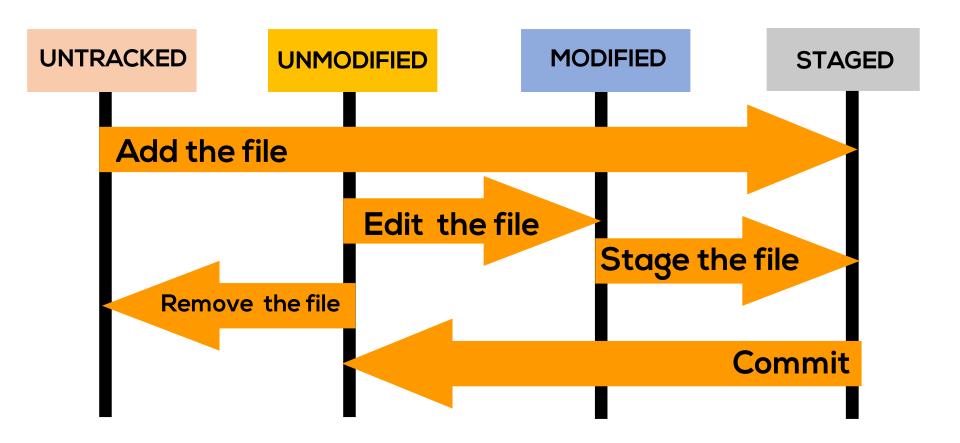














#### **CREATE REPOSITORY:**

The git init command creates a new Git repository. It can be used to convert an existing, unversioned project to a Git repository or initialize a new empty repository.

Go to the path of your project:





#### **REMOTE REPOSITORY:**

git remote add origin https://github.com/user/r epo.git



#### **CLONE:**

The git clone command copies an existing Git repository.

git clone <repository>



# HOW TO SAVE CHANGES?



#### ADD:

The git add command adds a change in the working directory to the staging area. It tells Git that you want to include updates to a particular file in the next commit.

However, git add doesn't really affect the repository in any significant way—changes are not actually recorded until you run git commit.

#### git add <filename>



#### COMMIT:

Changes are recorded at the repository.

git commit -m "<<Git Message Here>>"



	COMMENT	DATE
Q	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
¢	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
Ιφ	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
Ι¢	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
Q.	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
ò	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
	AAAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
4	ADKFJSLKDFJSDKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
¢	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
þ	HAAAAAAAAND5	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.



#### **STATUS:**

Displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git.

## git status



#### LOG:

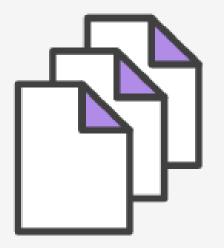
Status output does not show you any information regarding the committed project history. For this, you need to use:

git log

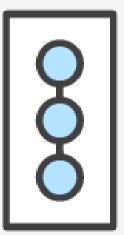


Git Status

Git Log







Working Directory Staged Snapshot Committed History



#### **PULL:**

Merging upstream changes into your local repository is a common task in Git-based collaboration workflows.

git pull <origin> <branch>







#### **PUSH:**

Pushing is how you transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repository. This has the potential to overwrite changes, so you need to be careful how you use it.

git push<origin> <branch>



### In case of fire





1. git commit



1 2. git push



3. leave building

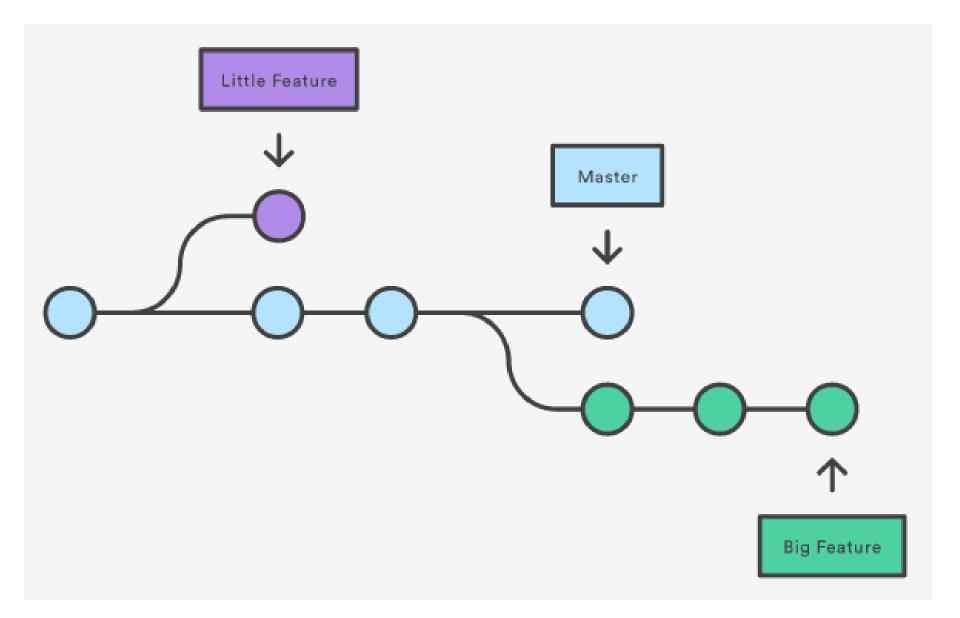


### **BRANCH:**

A branch represents an independent line of development

git branch <<br/>branchName>>







#### **CHECKOUT:**

The git checkout command serves three distinct functions: checking out files, checking out commits, and checking out

branches.

git checkout
<br/>
<br/>branch / commit>



### **BRANCH CHECKOUT:**

Navigates between the branches created by git branch.



### **MERGE:**

Merging is Git's way of putting a forked history back together again. The git merge command lets you take the independent lines of development created by git branch and integrate them into a single branch.

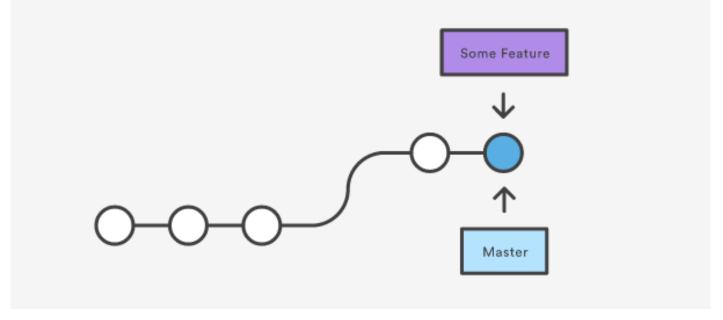
git merge <br/>
branch>



# Master Some Feature

### Before merging:



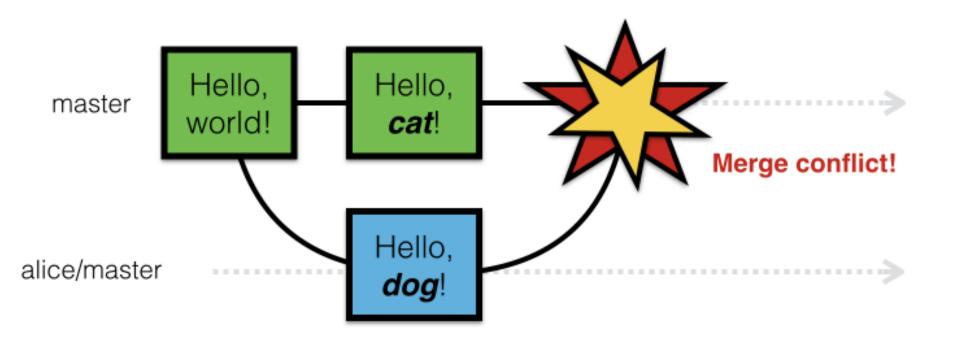


## BRACE YOURSELF MERGE CONFLICTS ARE egenerator.net



<<git merge GIF>>







```
Terminal — zsh — 80×24

mergeTest % git merge fr
Auto-merging Greetings.txt

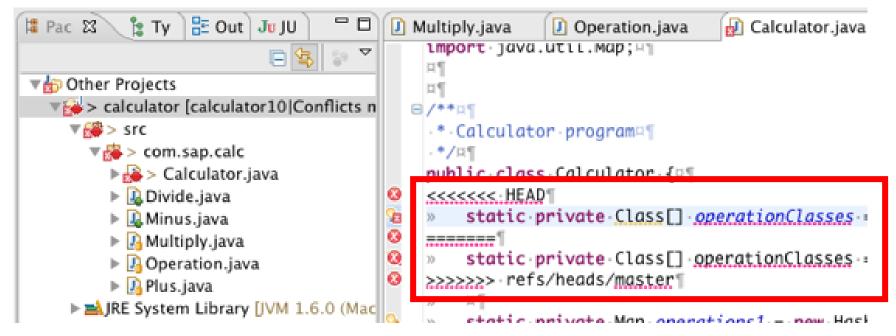
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in Greetings.txt

Auto-merging Partings.txt

CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in Partings.txt

Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

mergerest %
```







## QUESTIONS?



To learn more, visit:

https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/

Send me a message thru messenger:

**Errol John Melendez Antonio** 



## THANK YOU, UE WARRIORS!

