## Introduction to Version Control using Git



#### What is Version Control?

- Version Control A system for managing changes made to documents and other computer files
- What kinds of files can we use it with?
  - Computer Source code
  - Documentation
  - Short stories
  - Binary files (music and pictures)
- What should we use it for?
  - Text files
  - Projects that have lots of revisions (changes)
  - Computer Source code

### Many of us have our own version control systems:

Resume\_8292014\_22.docx

MyMemoirs\_RainbowEditV3\_112.doc

Program\_v1

### Many of us have our own version control systems:

Resume\_8292014\_22.docx

MyMemoirs\_RainbowEditV3\_112.doc

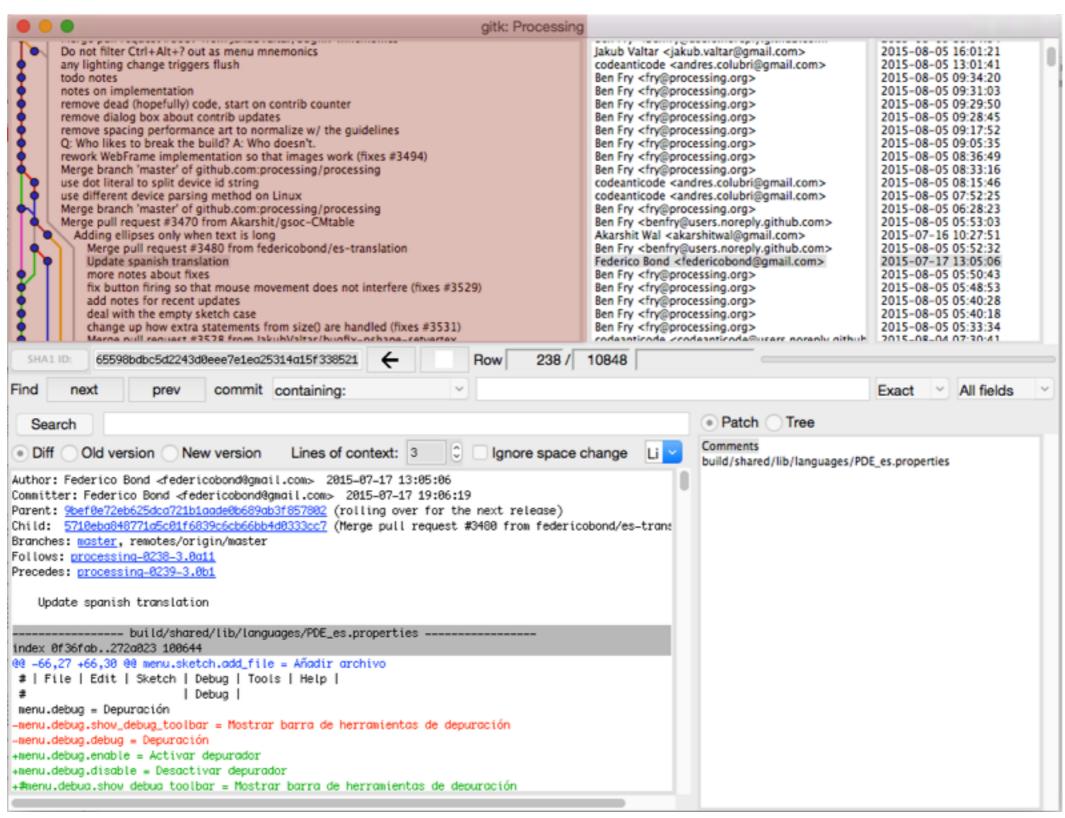
Program\_v1

When we're trying to do this with many files it becomes difficult to manage and error prone.

# Software developers realized this and created version control systems for computer source code.

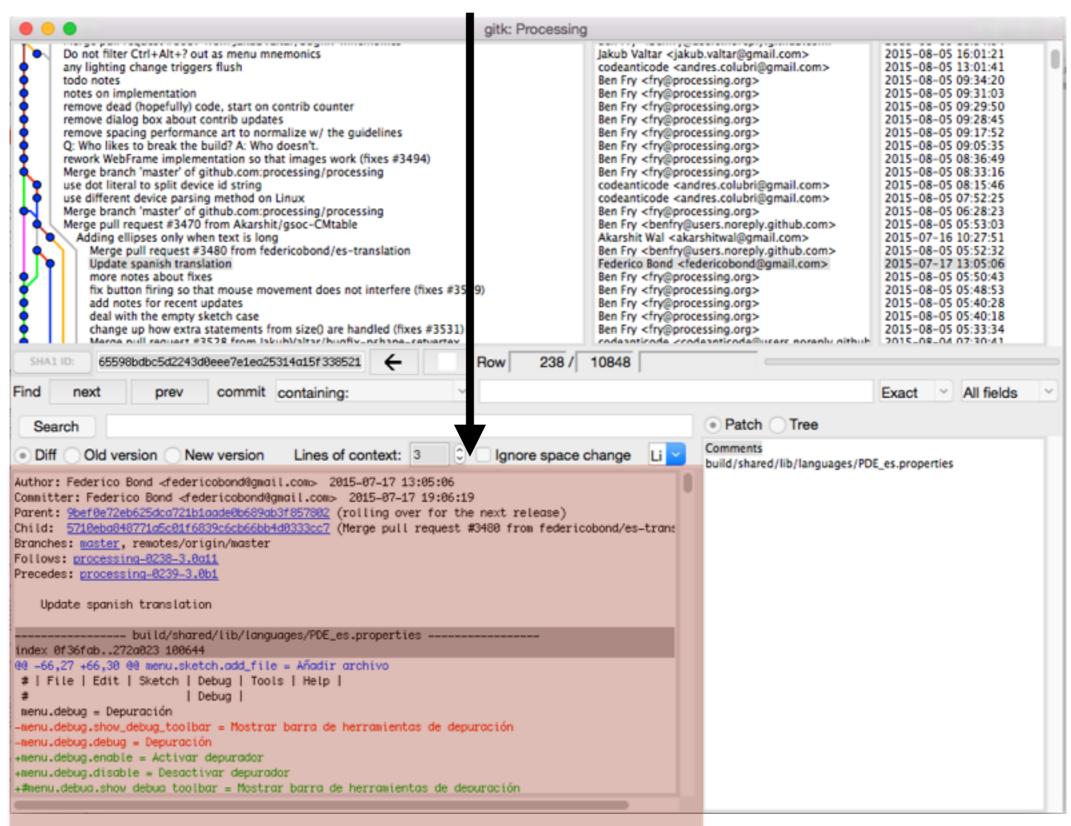
### List of changes



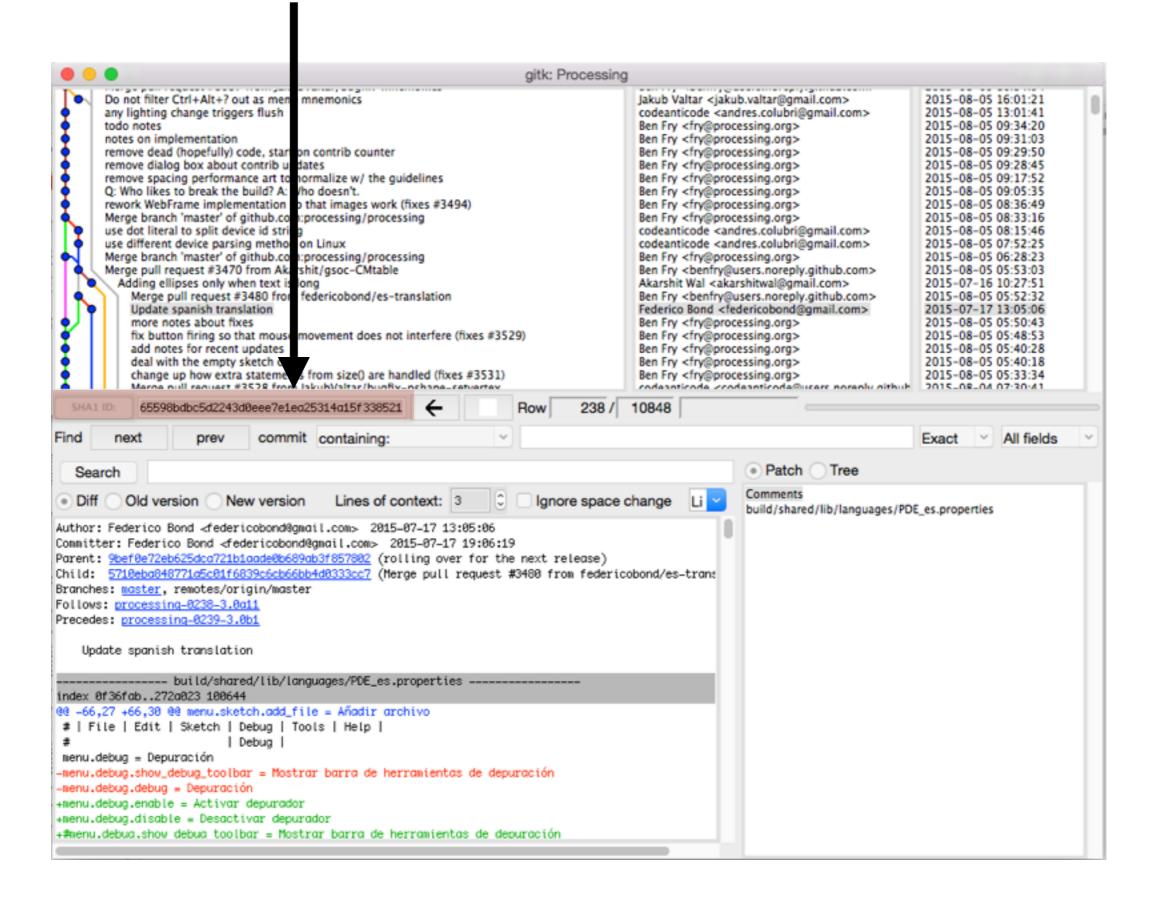


#### Details for each change including:

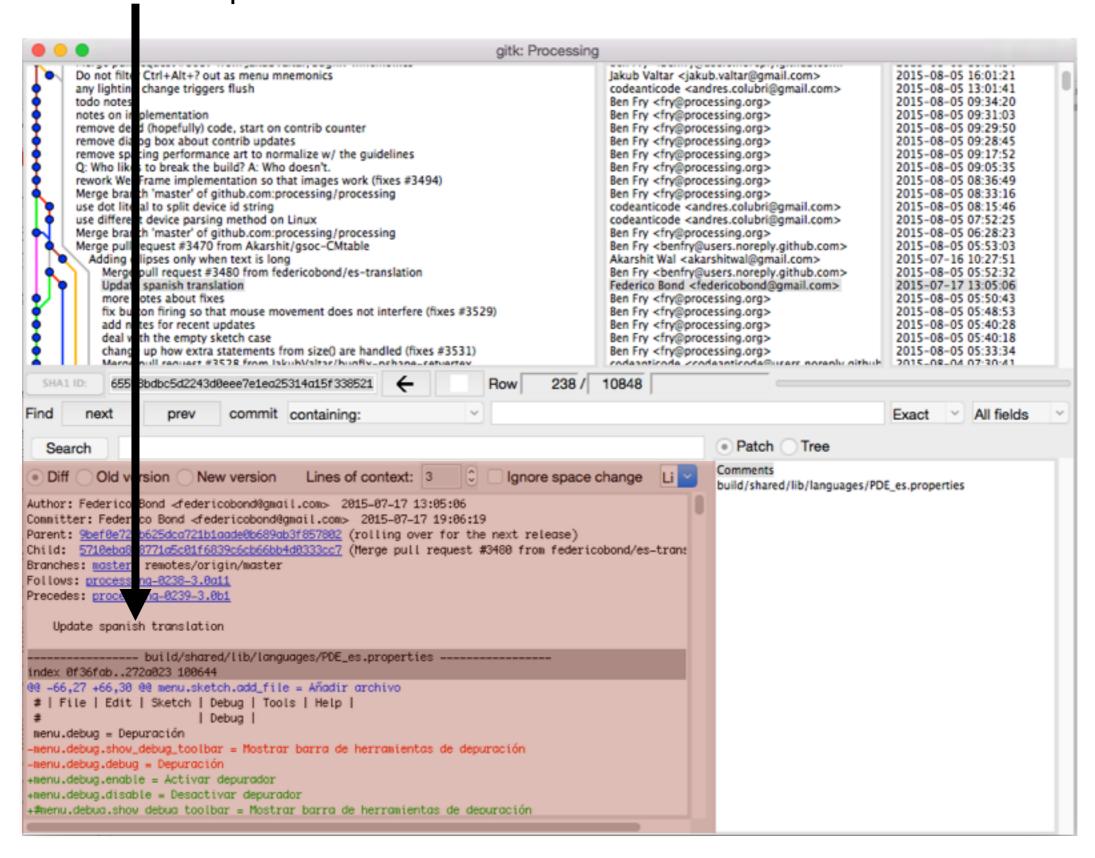
### what who when



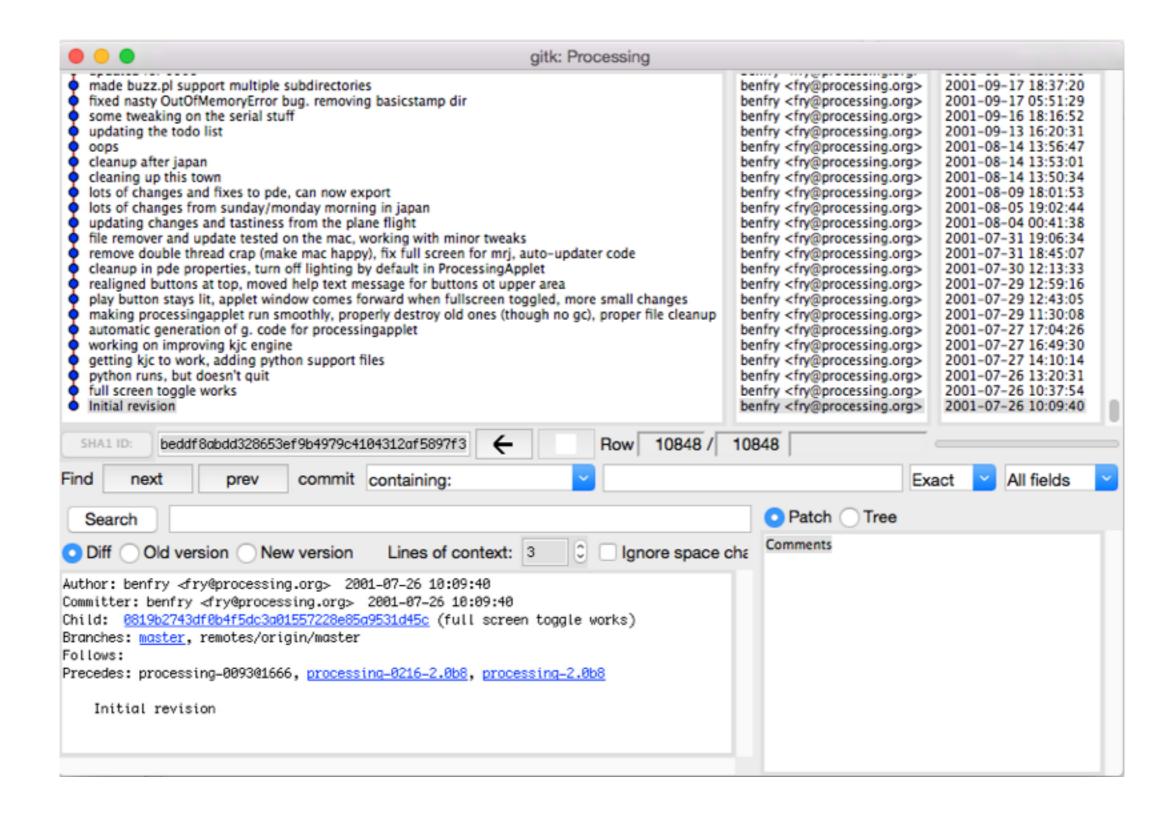
### SHA-1 Checksum for each change



### Each change is also marked with a descriptive comment



### The Processing project has tracked 10848 changes since it's inception(2001)



### Use cases for version control of software based art?

- Languages change, source code needs to be updated to run on current machines and operating systems.
- Maybe we want to comment the source code and and track the progress of that documentation.
- Perhaps the artist used version control, the history would give us insight into the creation of the work.

For example..

#### What is Git

- An open source Version Control System(VCS) designed for speed and efficiency
- Better than competing tools
- Created by Linus Torvalds in 2005 (for source code for the Linux operating system)
- Your best insurance policy against:
  - Accidental mistakes like deleting work
  - Remembering what was changed, when, why and by whom
  - Your hard drive blowing up, \*if you sync with a external server

### Where do you get it:

https://git-scm.com/

(The official site)

-Has installers for OSX, Windows and Linux

-It's free and open source

-Awesome free book online for going further. <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2</a>

#### **The Command Line**

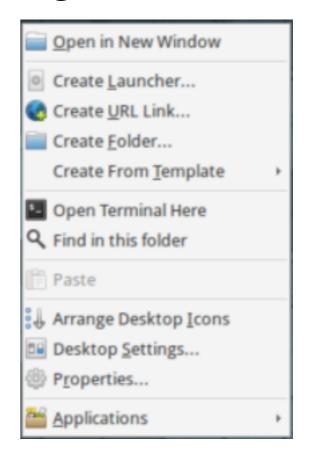
There are a lot of different ways to use Git.

For this workshop, we will be using Git on the command line.

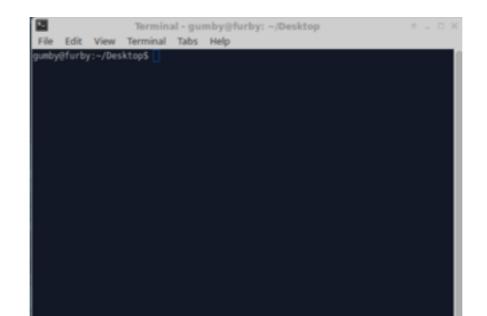
The command line is the only place you can run all Git commands – most of the GUIs only implement some subset of Git functionality for simplicity.

### Let's open the terminal now to get started:

- 1. On the desktop right click, or for Mac users CTRL+Click
  - 2. Click on the option 'Open Terminal Here'



You should now have a black terminal window.



**Setting Up Git** 

### Let's tell git who we are

first lets type:
git config --global user.name "Your Name"

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

gumby@furby:~/Desktop$ git config --global user.name "Mark Hellar"

gumby@furby:~/Desktop$

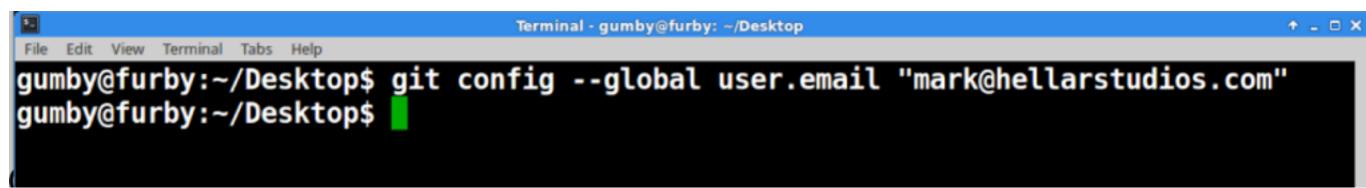
gumby@furby:~/Desktop$
```

You wont get any feedback, but we will check the setting in just a bit.

### Let's tell git our email

Now enter your email by typing:

### git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com



### Double check out settings

We can check our settings by typing:

git config --list

```
Terminal-gumby@furby:~/Desktop

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

gumby@furby:~/Desktop$ git config --list

user.name=Mark Hellar

user.email=mark@hellarstudios.com

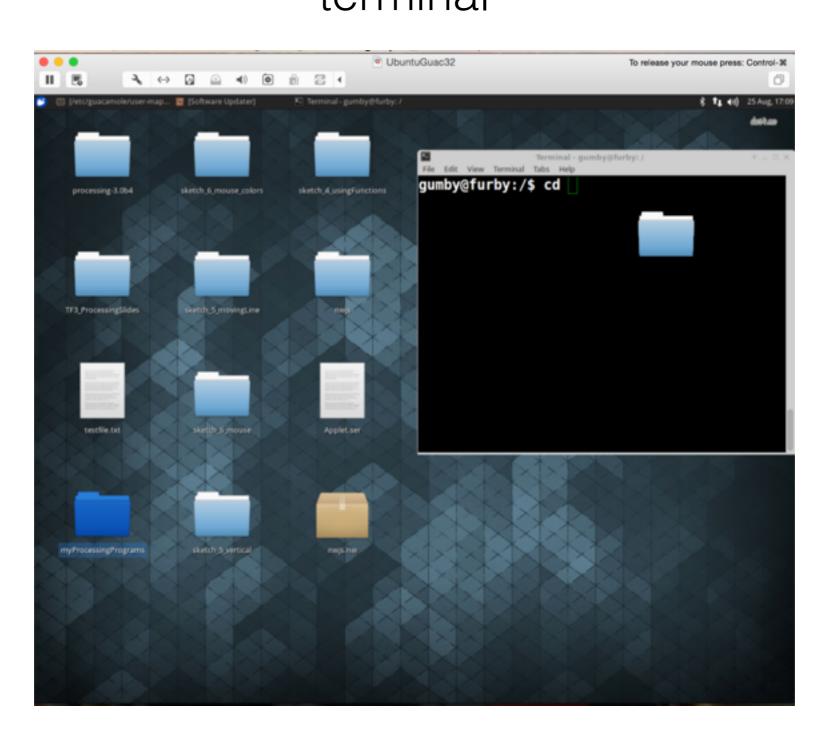
gumby@furby:~/Desktop$
```

If you see a mistake, you can correct it by re-entering any of the commands from the last 2 slides.

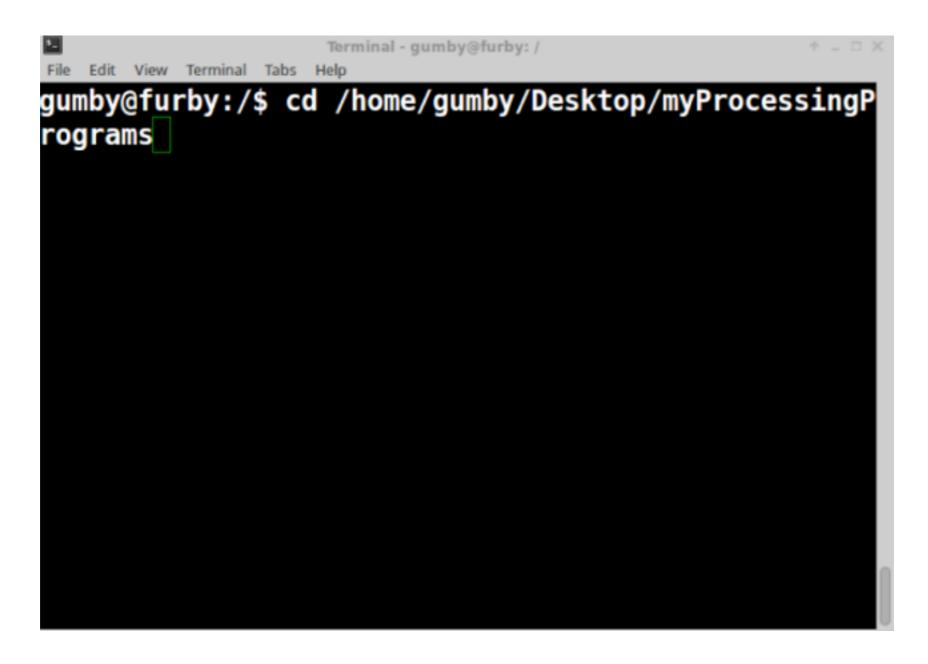
**Creating our first repository** 

# cd Hit space and drag myProcessingPrograms on the terminal

Type:



### Your terminal should now look like this: Hit Return



**cd** means Change Directory we moved into our processing folder

### Create an initial repository:

to do this type: **git init**and hit return

I get some feedback telling me that a empty repository has been created.

### Create an initial repository:

When we ran 'git init' in the last step, the Git program created a special folder called .git

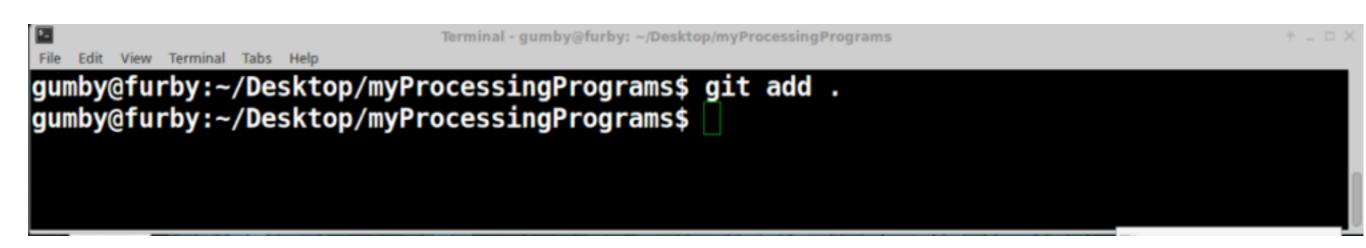
This is where Git will store a copy of the source code and track all cumulative changes.

The new repository needs to have dome files added to it

add all the files in the directory by typing

### git add.

and return



The 'git add' command places files in a staging area that we will be commit to the repository

The period in this statement is shorthand for all files and directories

### type:

### git status

Git tells me that a number of files are ready to be committed

```
Terminal - gumby@furby: ~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms
                                                                        + - - X
gumby@furby:~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms$ git status
On branch master
Initial commit
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:
                     sketch 1 line/sketch 1 line.pde
                     sketch 2 line/sketch 2 line.pde
        new file:
                     sketch 3 circle/sketch 3 circle.pde
        new file:
                     sketch 4 repetition/sketch 4 repetition.pde
        new file:
gumby@furby:~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms$
```

I will explain Staging Vs. Committing in just a bit

### type:

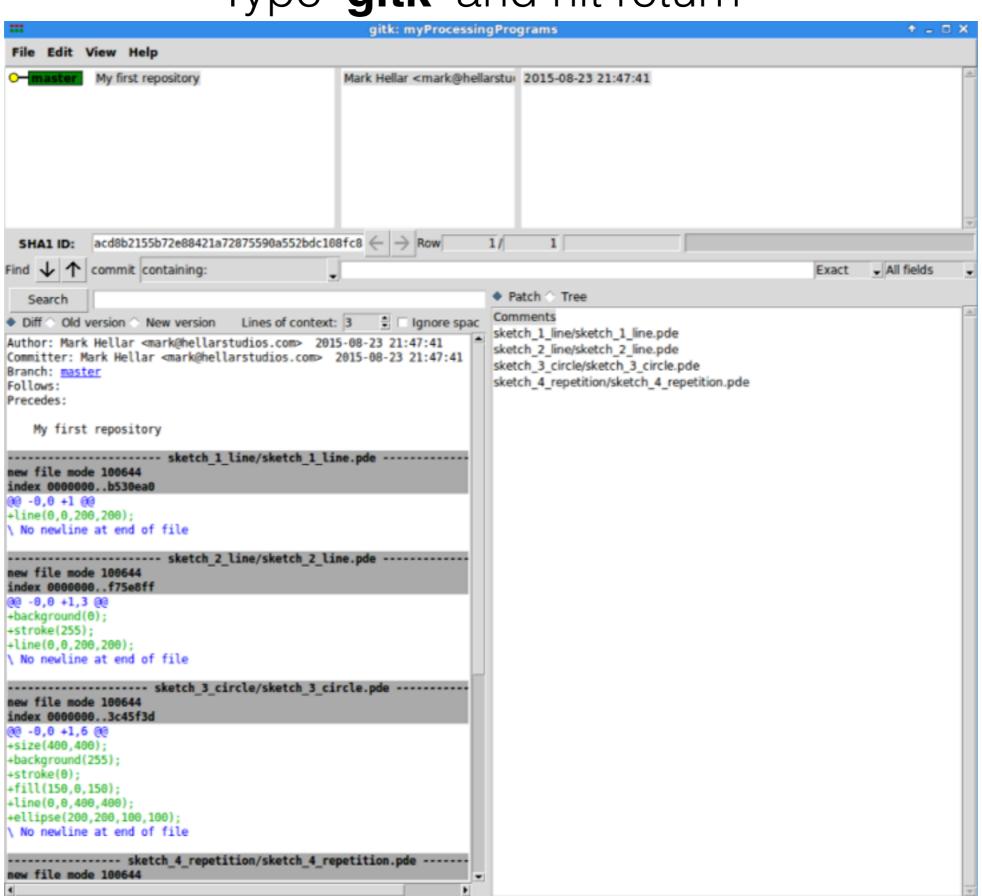
### git commit -m "My First Repository" and hit return

```
gumby@furby:~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms$ git commit -m "My first repository"
[master (root-commit) acd8b21] My first repository
4 files changed, 29 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 sketch_1_line/sketch_1_line.pde
create mode 100644 sketch_2_line/sketch_2_line.pde
create mode 100644 sketch_3_circle/sketch_3_circle.pde
create mode 100644 sketch_4_repetition/sketch_4_repetition.pde
gumby@furby:~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms$
```

We got a lot of feedback here, this is Git telling us that the files have been added to our repository.

-m is an option or flag that means message, the text in quotes is the commit message

### So what does the repository look like? Type 'gitk' and hit return



# Once the initial repository is created and the files have been added it becomes very easy to track your changes

I'm going to hand you back to Deena now so that you can write some more code.

After that we'll commit your new code into the repository

**Tracking Changes** 

#### Git workflow

Ok so now we have a repository let's define a workflow to track changes:

- 1. Edit, add or delete files
  - 2. Stage the changes
  - 3. Review your changes
  - 4. Commit the changes

### Edit, add or delete files

at the terminal Type:

### git status

```
Terminal - gumby@furby: -/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms git status

Qumby@furby: -/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms git status

On branch master

Changes not staged for commit:

(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)

(use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

modified: sketch_4_repetition/sketch_4_repetition.pde

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

gumby@furby: -/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms $
```

Git lets you know that there have been changes to your program

Git knows that a file has changed so now we need stage it

# Stage the changes at the terminal Type: git add. hit return git status hit return

```
Terminal - gumby@furby: ~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms git add .

gumby@furby: ~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms git status

On branch master

Changes to be committed:

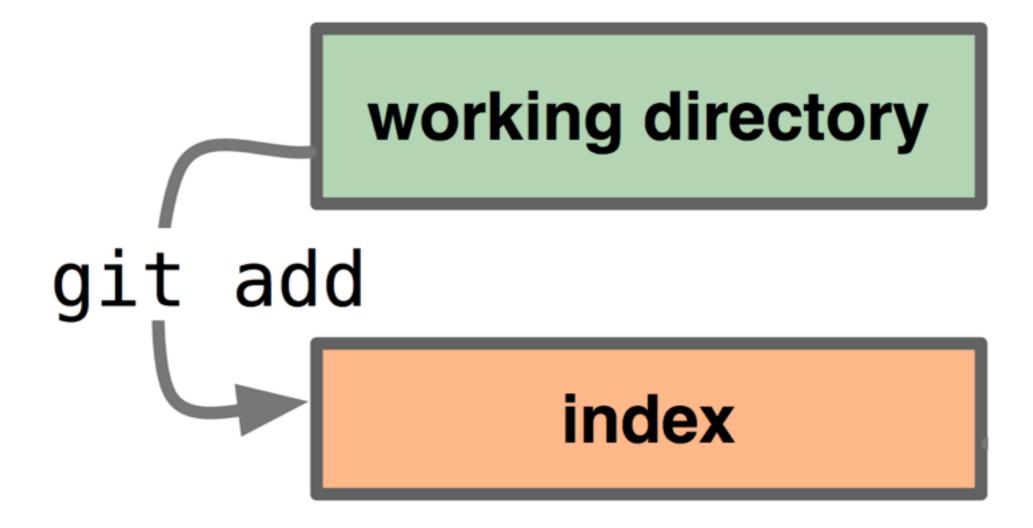
(use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

modified: sketch_4_repetition/sketch_4_repetition.pde

gumby@furby: ~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms $
```

git add. sends all files to the staging area git status confirms that

### Stage the changes



repository

### Review your changes

With our files in the staging area, we can compare differences with files in the repository before we commit them:

### git diff —staged

```
Terminal - gumby@furby: ~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms
gumby@furby:~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms$ git diff --staged
diff --git a/sketch_4_repetition/sketch_4_repetition.pde b/sketch_4_repetition/sketch_4
index ebf1143..0f746b4 100644
--- a/sketch 4 repetition/sketch 4 repetition.pde
+++ b/sketch_4_repetition/sketch_4_repetition.pde
@@ -2,8 +2,9 @@ size(400,400);
 background(255);
 stroke(θ);
 line(0,0,400,400);
 fill(150,255,150);
 ellipse(200,200,100,100);
 /* setting up the ellipse parameters as integer variables: */
 int x = 200;
 int y = 200;
 END)
```

(hit q to quit)

### **Commit the changes**

If we are happy with our changes we can now commit them into the repository:

### git commit -m "changed fill color"

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

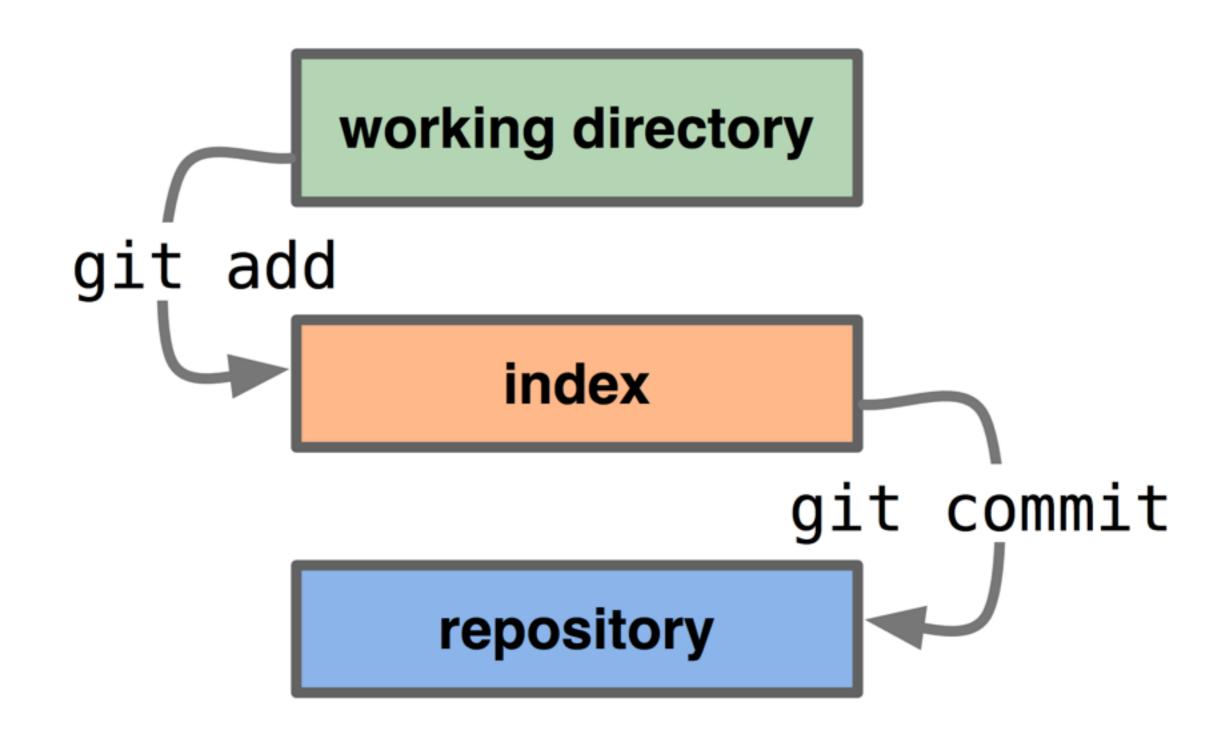
gumby@furby:~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms$ git commit -m "Changed fill color"

[master lea6ed7] Changed fill color

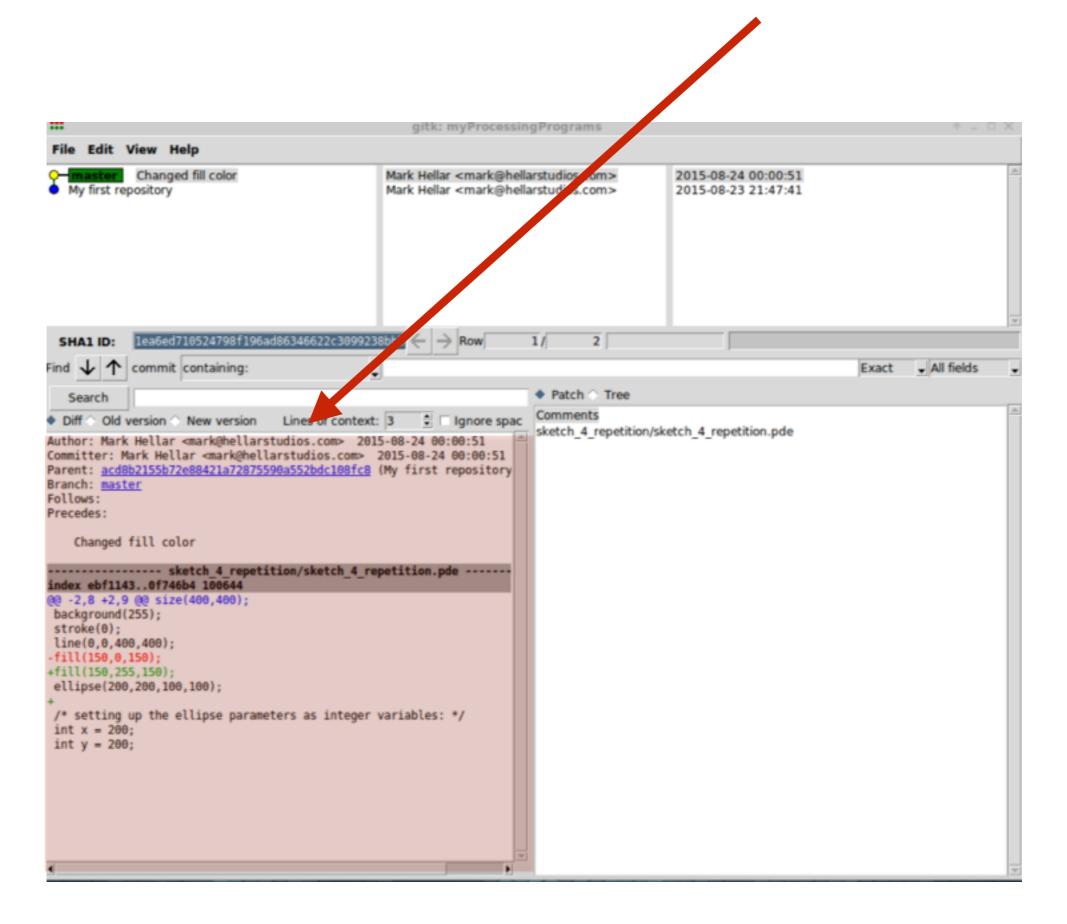
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

gumby@furby:~/Desktop/myProcessingPrograms$
```

#### **Commit the changes**



#### If I run gitk i can see my change



#### Git workflow

Edit, add or delete files

Stage the changes

Review your changes

Commit the changes

**Modify your files** 

git add

git status

git commit

#### **Easier Git workflow**

Edit, add or delete files

Commit and add the changes (with one command)

**Modify your files** 

git commit - a

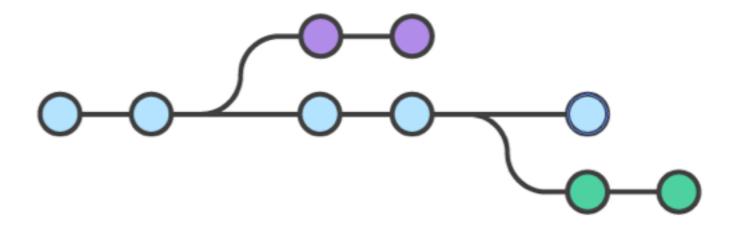
#### **Branching**

Right now our repository is storing everything in a master 'branch'. Branching allows you to make a derivative of that branch and work on it independently.

Some possible reasons to create a **branch**:

- -You want to make a research copy
- -An artist is going to make updates and you want to keep a copy of the original code.
- -The language the code was written in is no longer supported and you want to attempt a migration

#### **Branching**



git branch <br/>
dranch>

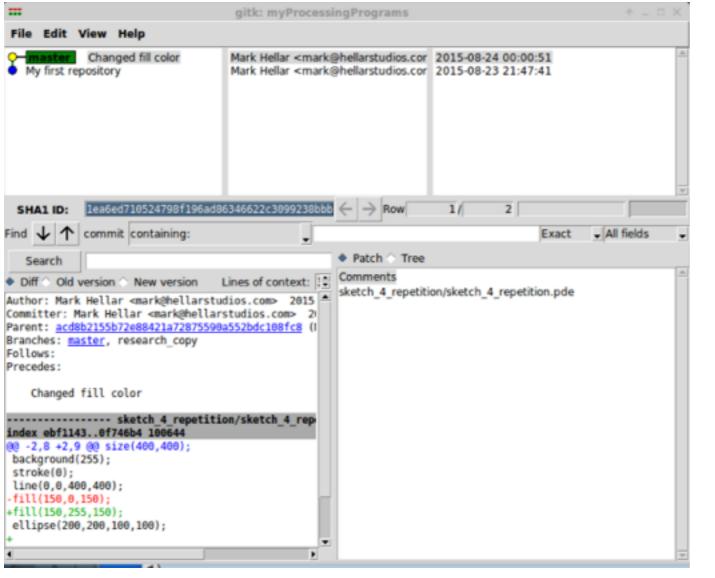
Git branch creates a new <branch>

git checkout **<br/>branch>** 

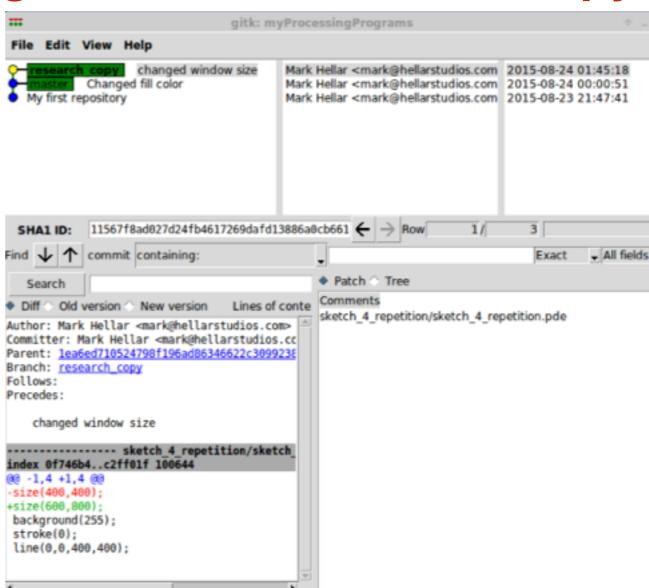
Git checkout switches the working folder to a new <br/>
a new <br/>
branch>

#### **Branching**

#### git checkout master



#### git checkout research\_copy



Today we covered:

-Creating a repository

-Workflow for tracking changes

-Introduction to branching

There's more to Git, but these cover the basic operations

### Git and GitHub

Git is a version control system; think of it as a series of snapshots (commits) of your code. You see a path of these snapshots, in which order they where created. You can make branches to experiment and come back to snapshots you took.

GitHub, is a web-page on which you can publish your Git repositories and collaborate with other people.

https://help.github.com/articles/set-up-git/

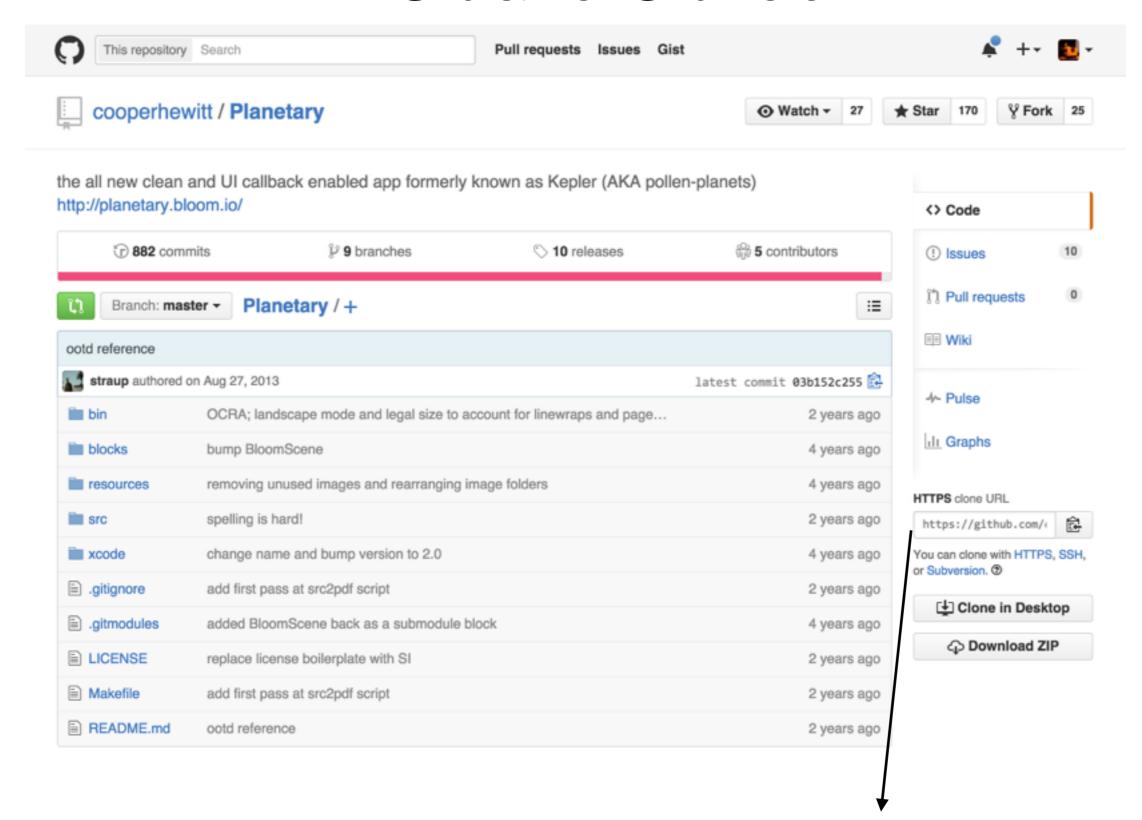
### Git and GitHub



# Further Learning

https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1

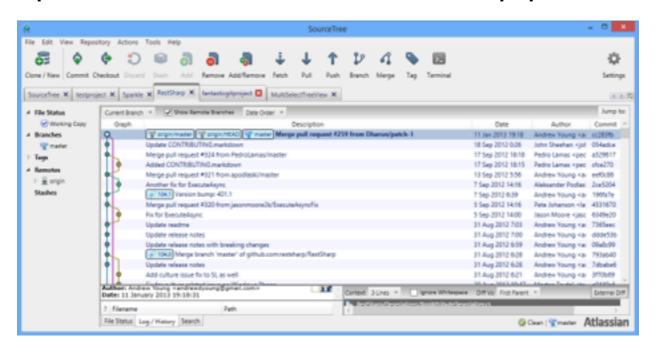
### Git and GitHub



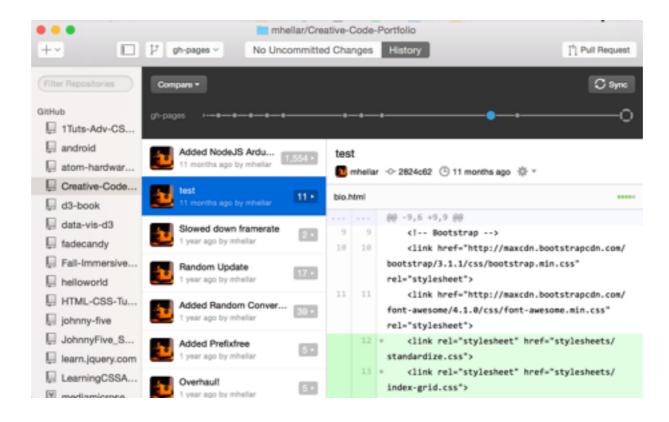
git clone https://github.com/cooperhewitt/Planetary.git

## **GUI Versions!**

https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/



#### https://desktop.github.com/



# Git Book <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2</a> (copy is on the thumb drive)

Getting Started <a href="https://git-scm.com/doc">https://git-scm.com/doc</a>

Online Tutorial <a href="https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1">https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1</a>

Thank You!

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