

Version Control Systems

Student Workbook 1b – Git and GitHub

Version 7.0 Y

Table of Contents

Module 1 Version Control System and Git	3
Section 1-1 Git.....	4
What is Version Control?.....	5
Version Control Systems	6
Section 1-2 Git Basics and the Local Repository	9
Git.....	10
CLI vs IDE vs GUI	11
Managing our Projects using the IntelliJ IDE	14
Section 1-3 GitHub.....	15
GitHub - A Remote Repository Service.....	16
GitHub User Interface	17
Creating a Remote Repository	18
Exercise – My First Repo	19
Creating our First Local Repository	20
Exercise – Project Upload	24

Module 1

Version Control System and Git

Section 1–1

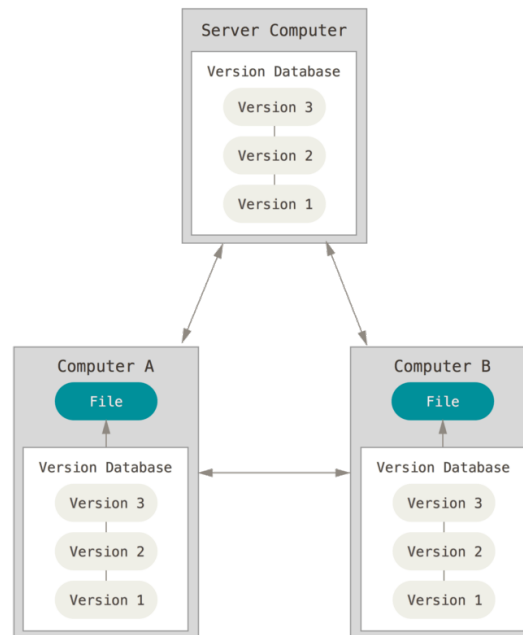
Git

What is Version Control?

- **Version control systems help developers keep track of changes to their source code over time**
 - Commonly referred to as SCM (*Source Code Management*)
 - Or VCS (*Version Control Systems*)
- **The idea is to keep track of every modification made to the code base**
- **You "commit" your changes and store them in a repository**
 - Each time you add "something that works" you generally do a commit
 - This might be a several times per hour if you are productive
- **VCS features allow you to roll back to a previous commit if needed**
 - You can also "roll forward" if you've already rolled back
- **Tools also let you compare code in different commits**
 - It can help you figure out what changes might have caused a bug
- **VCS allows teams of developers to collaborate on one code base**
- **Version control systems can be:**
 - centralized
 - distributed

Version Control Systems

- **Distributed Version Control systems like Git do *not* rely on a central server to store all the versions of a project's files**
 - Each developer has a copy of the repository and with all versions
- **Cloud based services like GitHub, GitLab and BitBucket can provide a centralized (additional) copy of a repository**
 - To work on a project, each developer could create a repository on their local machine or "clone" an existing repository from the cloud service
- **The developer's local repository would contain the full history of the project**
 - A developer can make changes to the code and commit those changes to their local repository
 - When they are ready to share changes with other developers, they "push" their changes and all the attached history to the remote repository
 - Once pushed, other developers can now update their local copies with those changes.



- **Typical Workflow for Git**
 - Developer checks out code from version control or pulls down the latest changes to code already checked out
 - Developer makes some changes and tests their work
 - Developer makes a local "commit" that represents the changes made
 - Developer repeats this cycle locally until they are ready to share their changes with other developers
 - Developer commits changes back to the central repository for others to "pull" into their local copies or provide a patch file to another developer if they choose not to use a service like GitHub

Section 1–2

Git Basics and the Local Repository

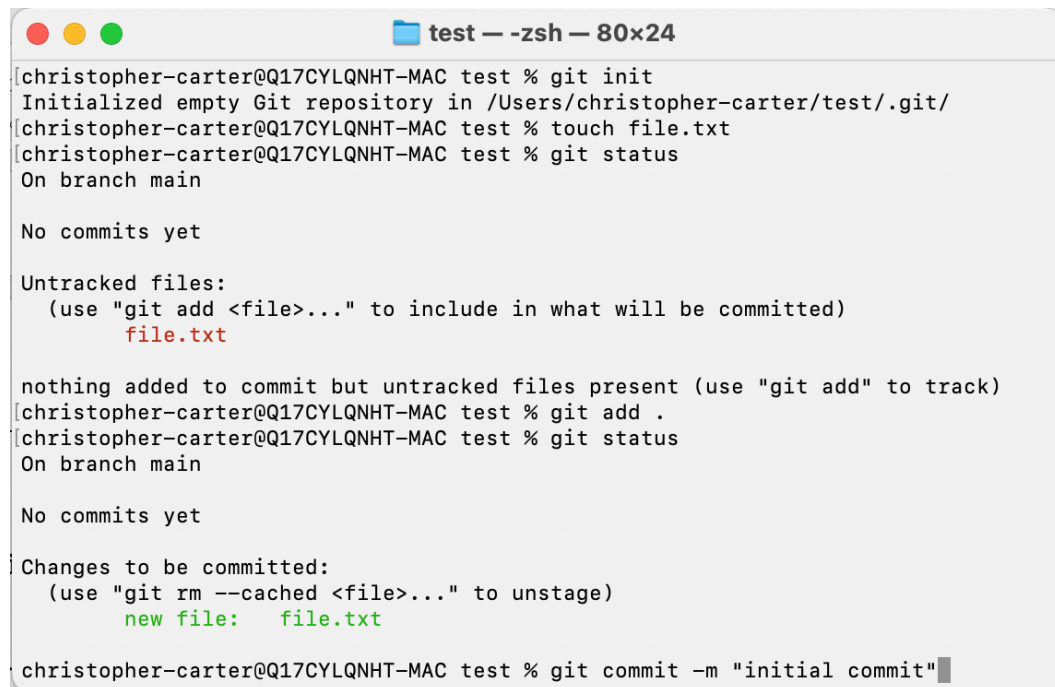
Git

- **Git is a free, open source distributed version control system**
 - It can handle both small and very large projects
- **It is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint**
 - Most importantly, it is very fast
- **Before you start using Git, install it on your developer machine from <https://git-scm.com/downloads>**
 - Note: Your machine should have been configured before the class started and Git will already be on it
- **To run Git commands, you can use:**
 - Git Bash shell, terminal, a bash shell,
 - or the Windows command prompt window
- **NOTE: We will use IntelliJ's git tooling**
 - Afterwards, you can use Git Bash or the Command Prompt window. Choose whichever you prefer or your company recommends

CLI vs IDE vs GUI

- **Command Line Interface (CLI)**

- Direct interaction with git through terminal commands like `git add`, `git commit`, `git push`
- Provides complete access to all git features and advanced functionality
- Requires memorizing commands but offers precise control and is consistent across all operating systems
- Essential for automation, scripting, and troubleshooting complex git issues

A terminal window titled "test — -zsh — 80x24" showing a series of git commands and their outputs. The commands are: `git init`, `touch file.txt`, `git status`, `git add .`, `git status`, and `git commit -m "initial commit"`. The output shows the repository being initialized, the file being tracked, and the initial commit being created.

```
[christopher-carter@Q17CYLQNHT-MAC test % git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/christopher-carter/test/.git/
[christopher-carter@Q17CYLQNHT-MAC test % touch file.txt
[christopher-carter@Q17CYLQNHT-MAC test % git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
       file.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
[christopher-carter@Q17CYLQNHT-MAC test % git add .
[christopher-carter@Q17CYLQNHT-MAC test % git status
On branch main

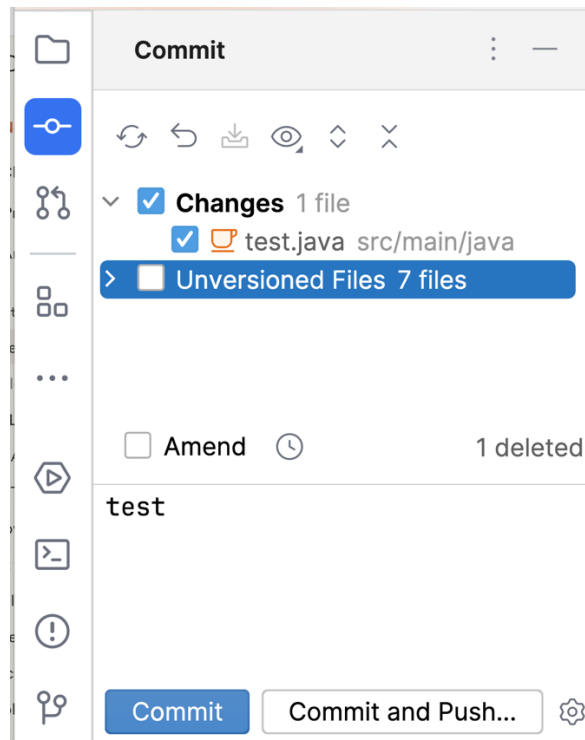
No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
       new file:   file.txt

christopher-carter@Q17CYLQNHT-MAC test % git commit -m "initial commit"
```

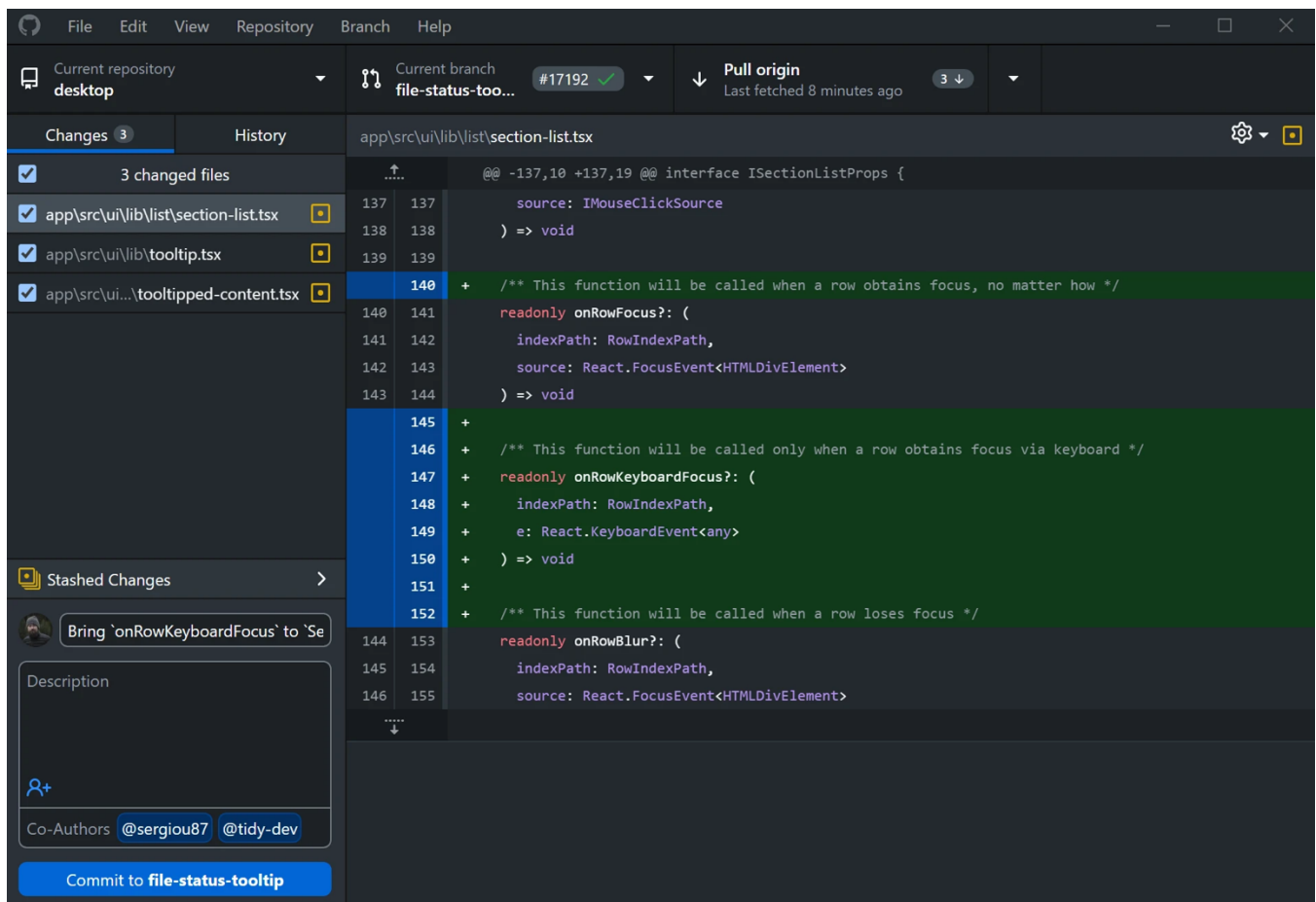
- **Integrated Development Environment (IDE)**

- Git functionality built directly into code editors like VS Code, IntelliJ, or Visual Studio
- Seamlessly integrates version control with your coding workflow
- Offers visual indicators for file changes, inline blame annotations, and commit history within your editor
- Combines the convenience of GUI tools with the context of your actual code



- **Graphical User Interface (GUI)**

- Standalone visual applications like GitHub Desktop, GitKraken, or Sourcetree
- Uses buttons, menus, and visual representations instead of text commands
- Makes complex operations like merge conflict resolution and branch visualization more intuitive
- Great for beginners or visual learners who prefer point-and-click interactions over command memorization



Managing our Projects using the IntelliJ IDE

- IntelliJ provides built-in git support with visual indicators showing file status changes (by default it's green for new, blue for modified, red for conflicts)
- We can access git operations through the VCS menu, right-click context menus, or the Git tool window at the left of the screen



- We can view commit history, create branches, and merge changes directly within our development environment

Section 1–3

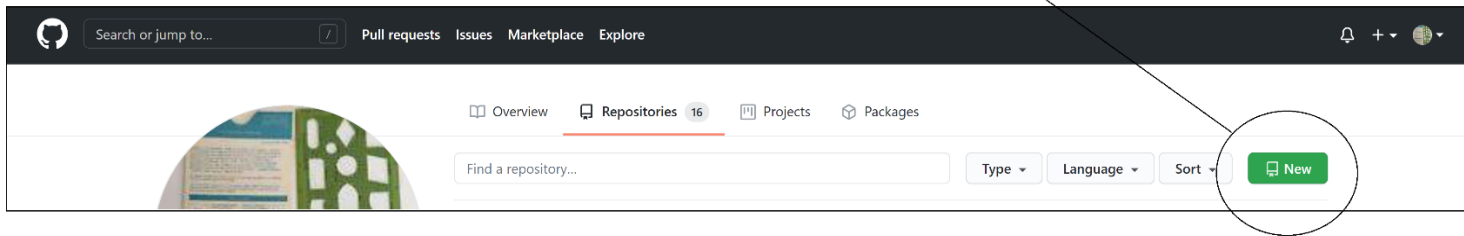
GitHub

GitHub - A Remote Repository Service

- **GitHub is a cloud-based service that can be used to store and manage remote git repositories**
 - Think of it as a backup for your local repo (!)
- **In addition to providing cloud storage for your repositories, it lets you to make your Git repositories available to other developers**
- **Anyone can sign up at GitHub and host public code repositories for free**
 - This makes GitHub very popular as a hosting site for open-source projects
 - Sign up for an account at: `https://github.com`
- **GitHub is a for-profit company and makes money by selling hosted private code repositories and other team-based development services**
- **Many organizations host their own internal GitHub cloud service so that they have complete control over its visibility**
- **However, we will use the public GitHub in this class**

GitHub User Interface

- **GitHub has a web-based graphical interface**
 - It allows you to create new repositories easily



- **It has opinions on how to grant access to your code as well as how people can contribute to your code**
- **It provides several collaboration features for your project, such as:**
 - basic repo management
 - wikis

Creating a Remote Repository

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Owner *

gdzierzon

Repository name *

intro-to-java-demo

intro-to-java-demo is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [vigilant-computing-machine](#) ?

Description (optional)

☒ Public



Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ Private



You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

☒ Add a README file

This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore

.gitignore template: Java

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

Choose a license

License: None

A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

This will set `main` as the default branch. Change the default name in your [settings](#).

You are creating a public repository in your personal account.

Create repository

- After clicking the **New** button, you can:
 - Name the repo
 - Set the visibility of the repo (public / private)
 - Accept the default main branch name as 'main' or change it to something else
 - Until recently, it defaulted to 'master'
- There may be small differences on your internal GitHub

Exercise – My First Repo

In this exercise, you will create a GitHub repository

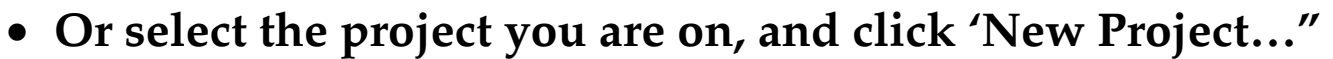
EXERCISE 2

Step 1: In your browser navigate to <https://github.com> and create a new repository with the following settings:

- Name: My-First-Repo
- Add a description
- Have no other selections made

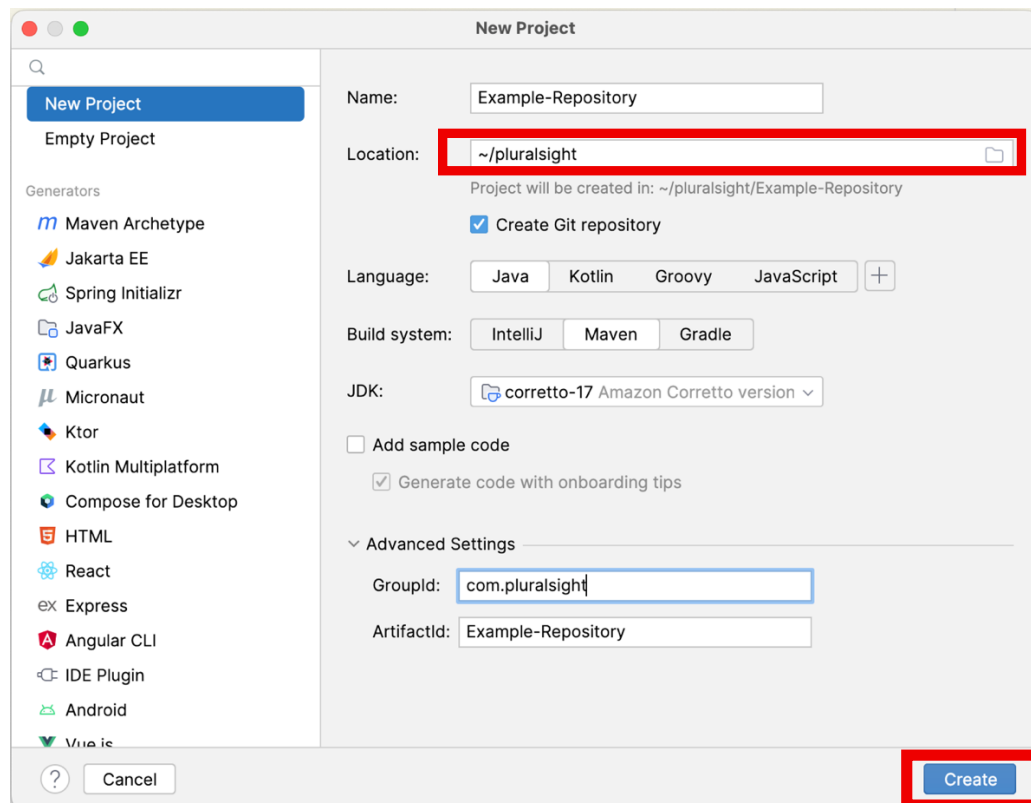
Step 2: Send a link to your GitHub repo to your instructor

- **We will start by creating a new project using IntelliJ**
 - For this project, we won't create any files or write any code!
- **Either select the new Project, under the File dropdown menu**

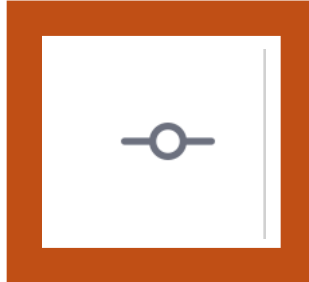


- **The Location should be:**

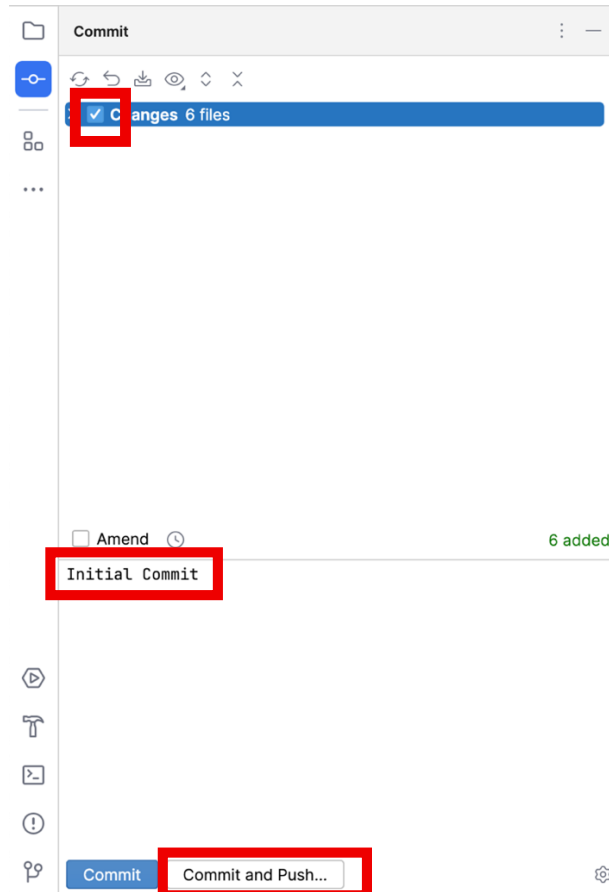
- Mac/Linux: `~/pluralsight`
- Windows: `C:/Users/[username]/pluralsight`
- The Language: Java
- Build System: Maven
- JDK: corretto-17 Amazon Corretto



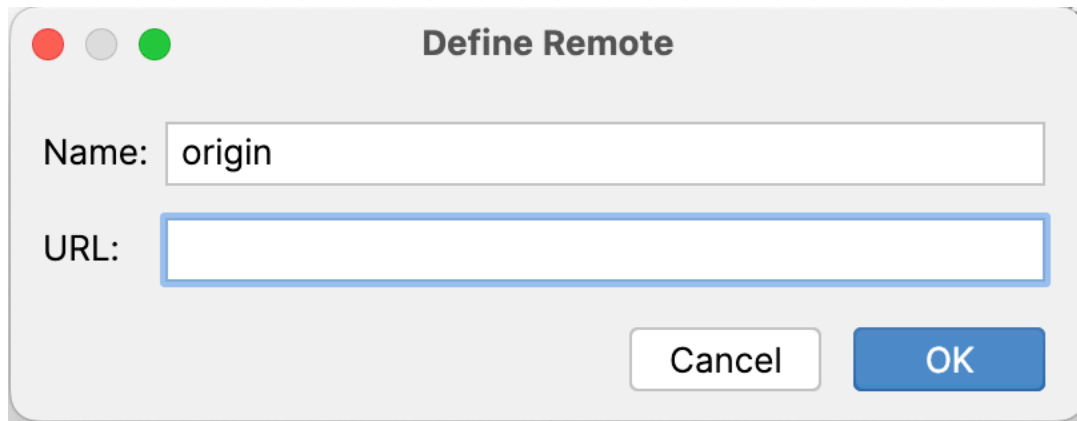
- On the right side menu, click the 'commit' button



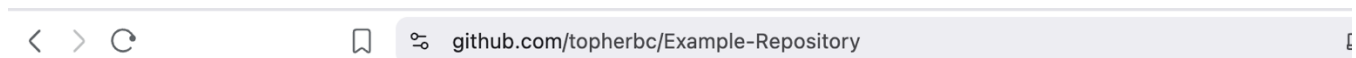
- Select the changes and click commit and push
- Write a commit message



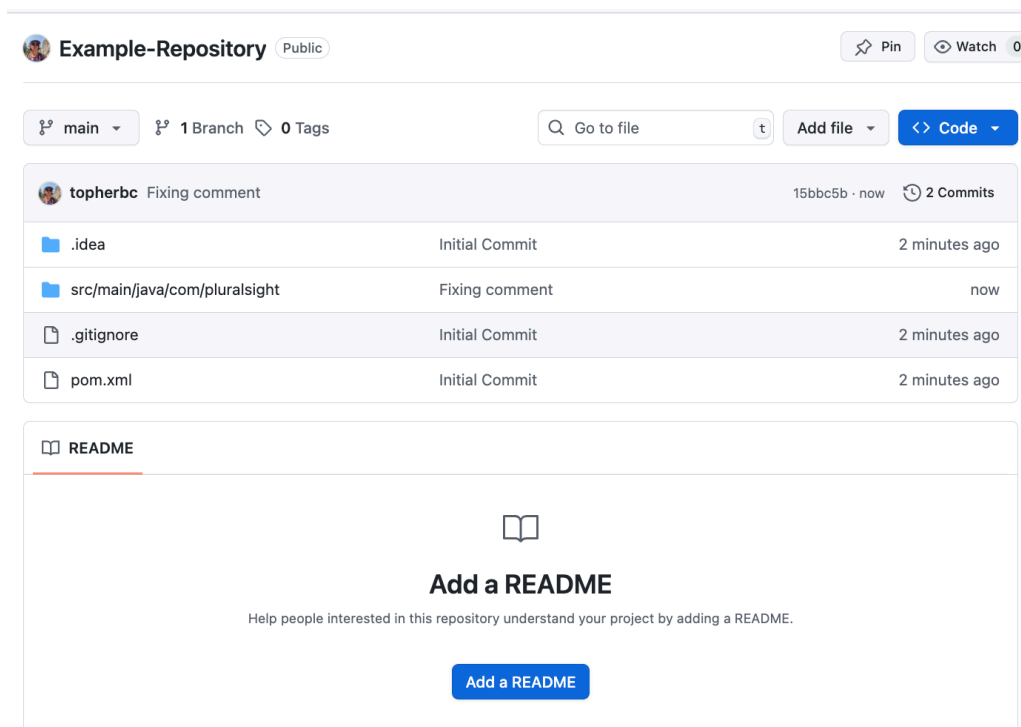
- This will ask you to connect your Github.com repository you setup earlier



- Grab the URL from your browsers address bar



- And paste this in the pop-up window in IntelliJ
- Now, just refresh and see your changes!



Exercise – Project Upload

In this exercise you will connect a local project to github.com

- **Step 1:** Start a new project in IntelliJ

Within the New Project Menu, ensure you have a name, location, and **'Create Git repository'** selected
The Location should be:

Mac/Linux: ~/pluralsight

Windows: C:/Users/[username]/pluralsight

The Language: **Java**

Build System: **Maven**

JDK: **corretto-17 Amazon Corretto**

Step 2: Make your initial commit and push

Step 3: Add the GitHub URL from the previous project, My-First-Repo

Step 4: Refresh the repository page on github.com

Step 5: Send your Instructor a message letting them know you've updated the repository with your first commit