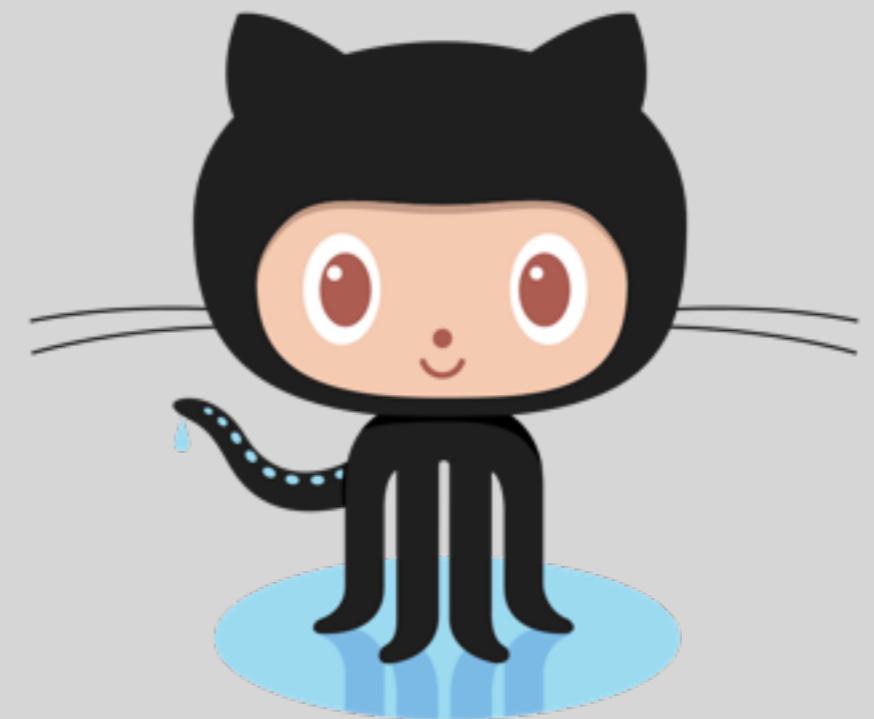
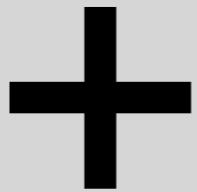


# Git and GitHub in the Enterprise

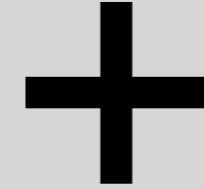


**The Container Store®**

The Container Store®



The Container Store®





# Git Overview

# Why Git?

# Why Git?

- Distributed

# Why Git?

- Distributed
- Fast

# Why Git?

- Distributed
- Fast
- Small

# Why Git?

- Distributed
- Fast
- Small
- Cheap branching

# Why Git?

- Distributed
- Fast
- Small
- Cheap branching
- Flexible

# Why Git?

- Distributed
- Fast
- Small
- Cheap branching
- Flexible

In a nutshell  
**Git is better**

Repository

Repository

checkout  
update



Working  
Directory

Repository

commit  
delete

checkout  
update

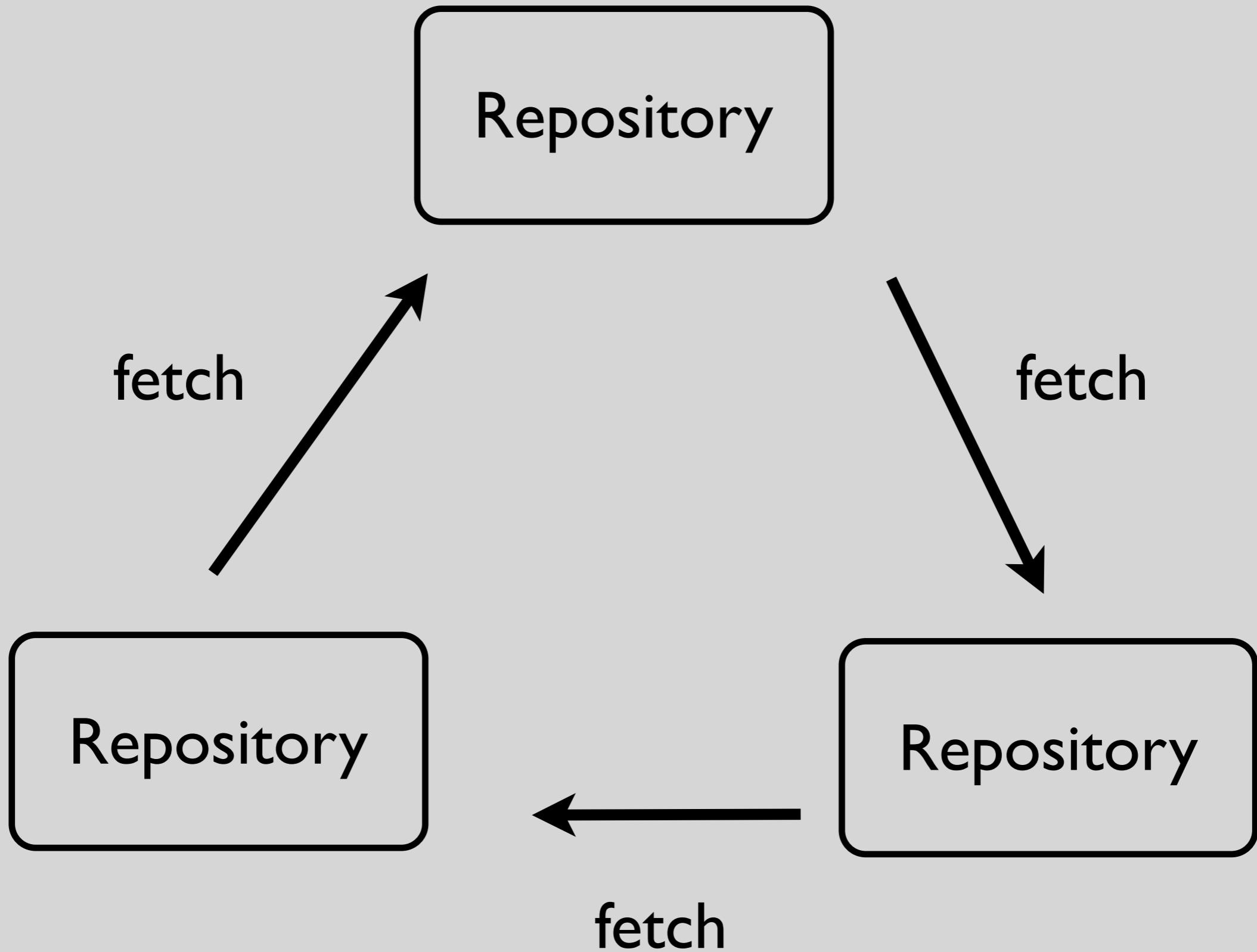
Working  
Directory

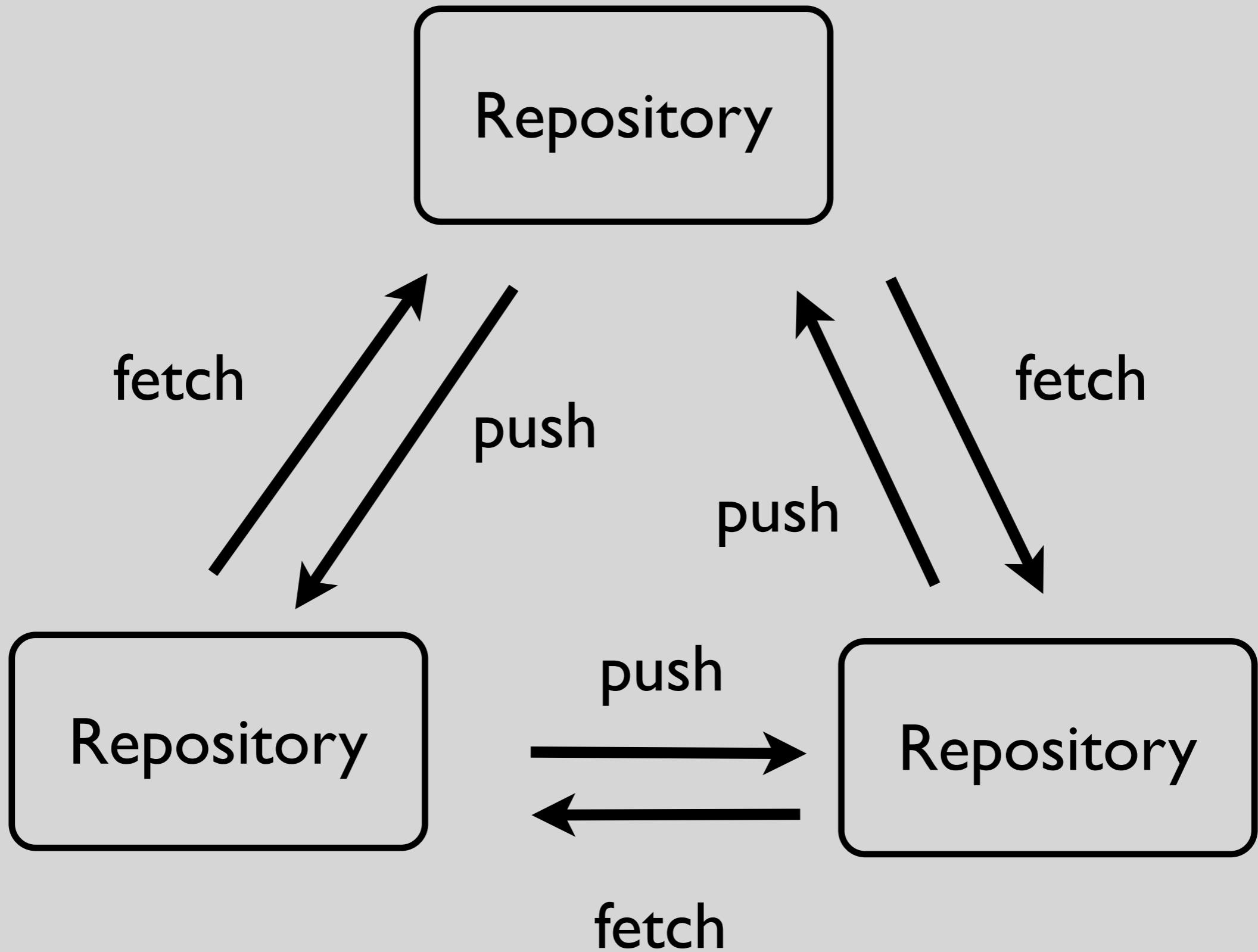
**Repository**

Repository

Repository

Repository





**Repository**

**Repository**

The diagram illustrates the relationship between a central **Repository** and various local Git commands. A rounded rectangle labeled **Repository** is positioned in the center. Surrounding it are seven local commands: **add**, **branch**, **commit**, **diff**, **log**, **merge** on the left; and **mv**, **rebase**, **reset**, **stash**, **status**, **tag** on the right. Two arrows point away from the central **Repository**: one arrow points upwards towards the top-left command **add**, and another arrow points downwards towards the bottom-right command **tag**.

add  
branch  
commit  
diff  
log  
merge

mv  
rebase  
reset  
stash  
status  
tag

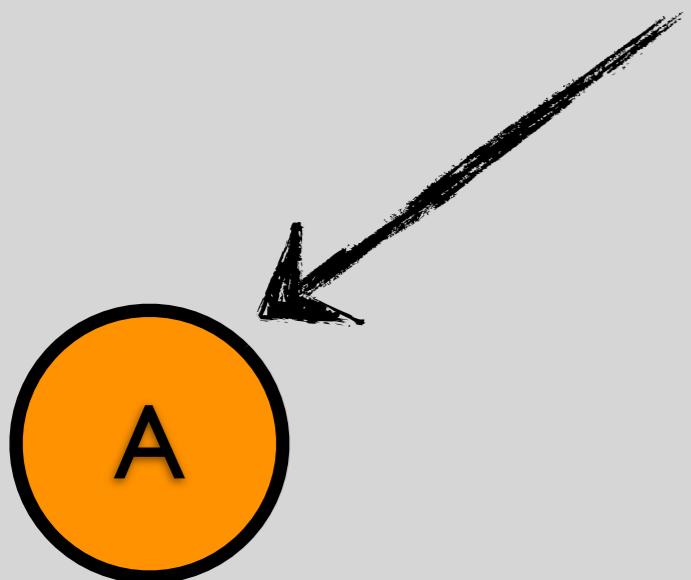
These are all  
**Local commands**



Think in terms of  
commits, not files

A commit is a snapshot

This is a snapshot of  
the repository at the time  
the commit was made

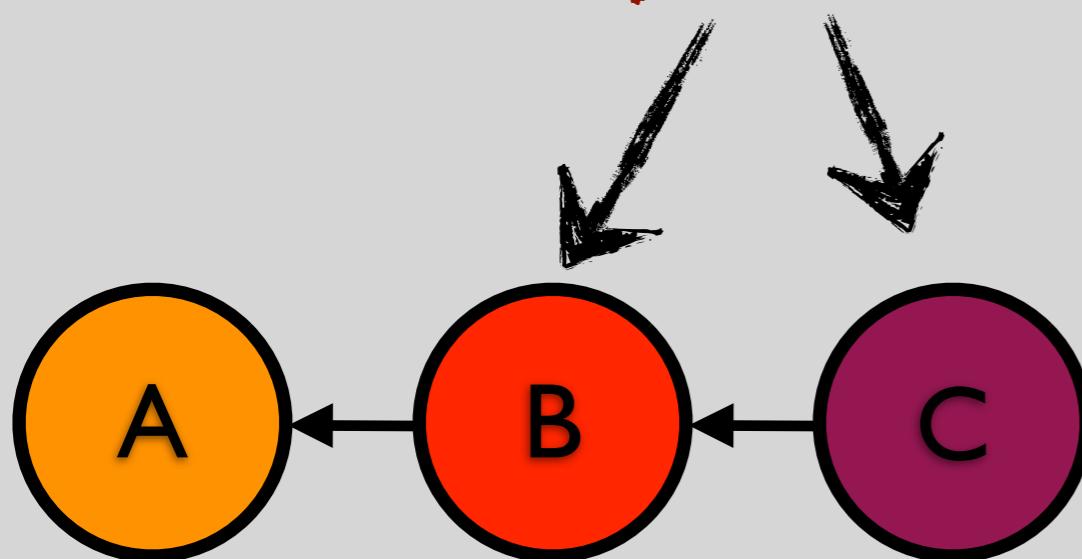




A

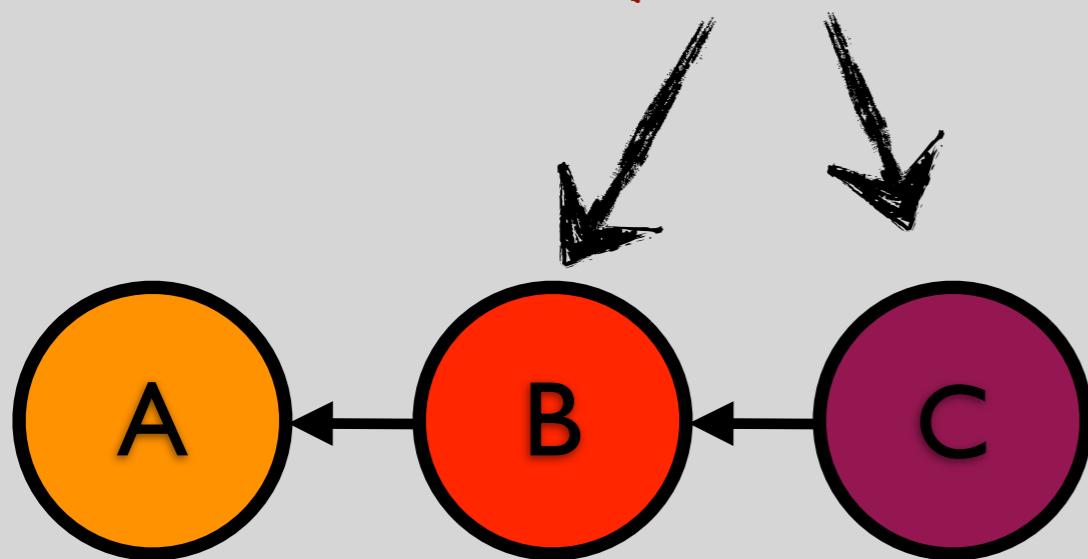
These are more commits.

Each one references the  
**previous commit.**



These are more commits.

Each one references the  
**previous commit.**



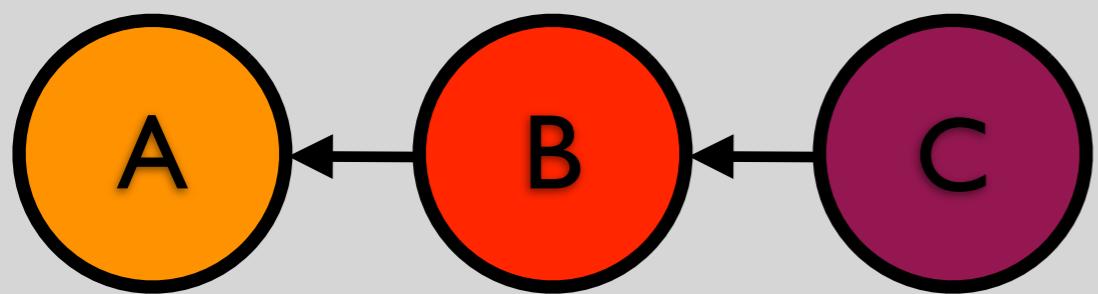
A commit contains:

date/time

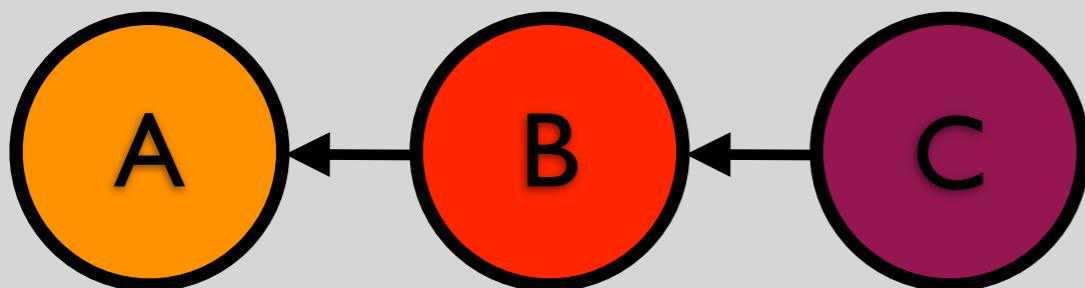
author

committer

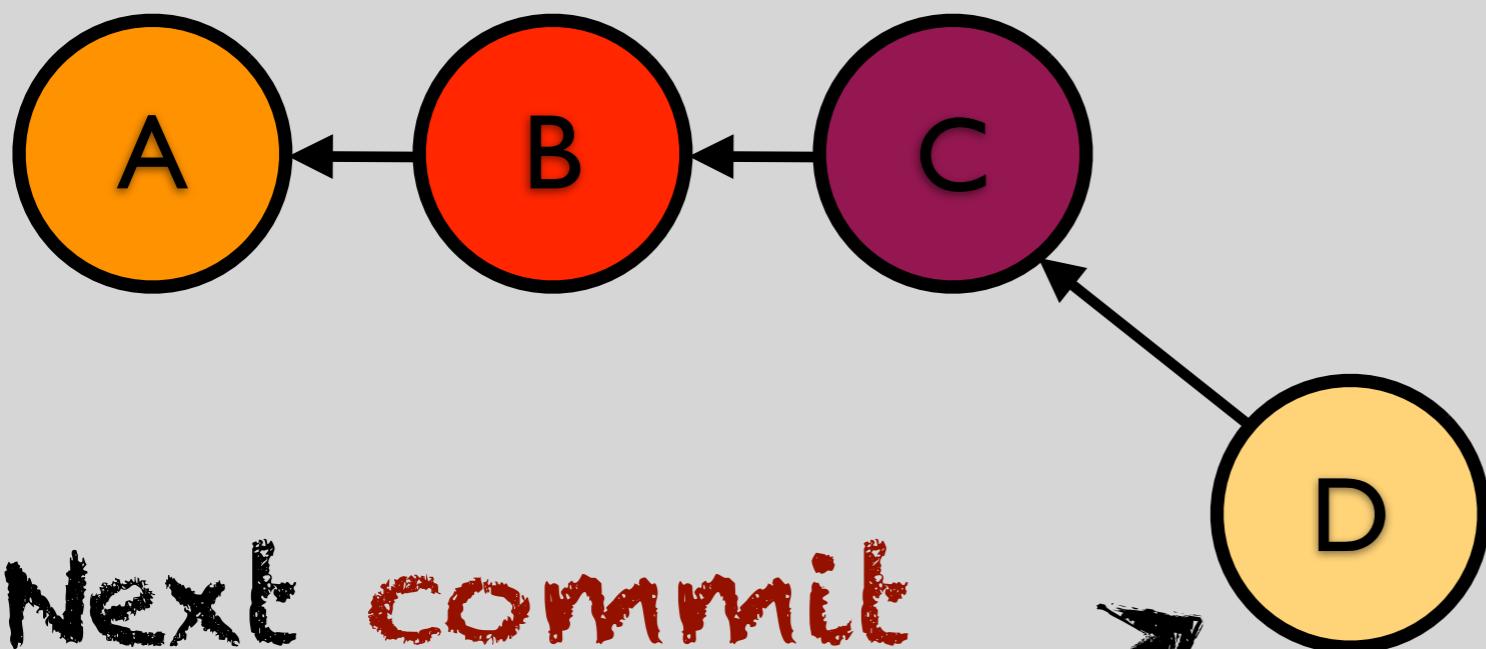
comment



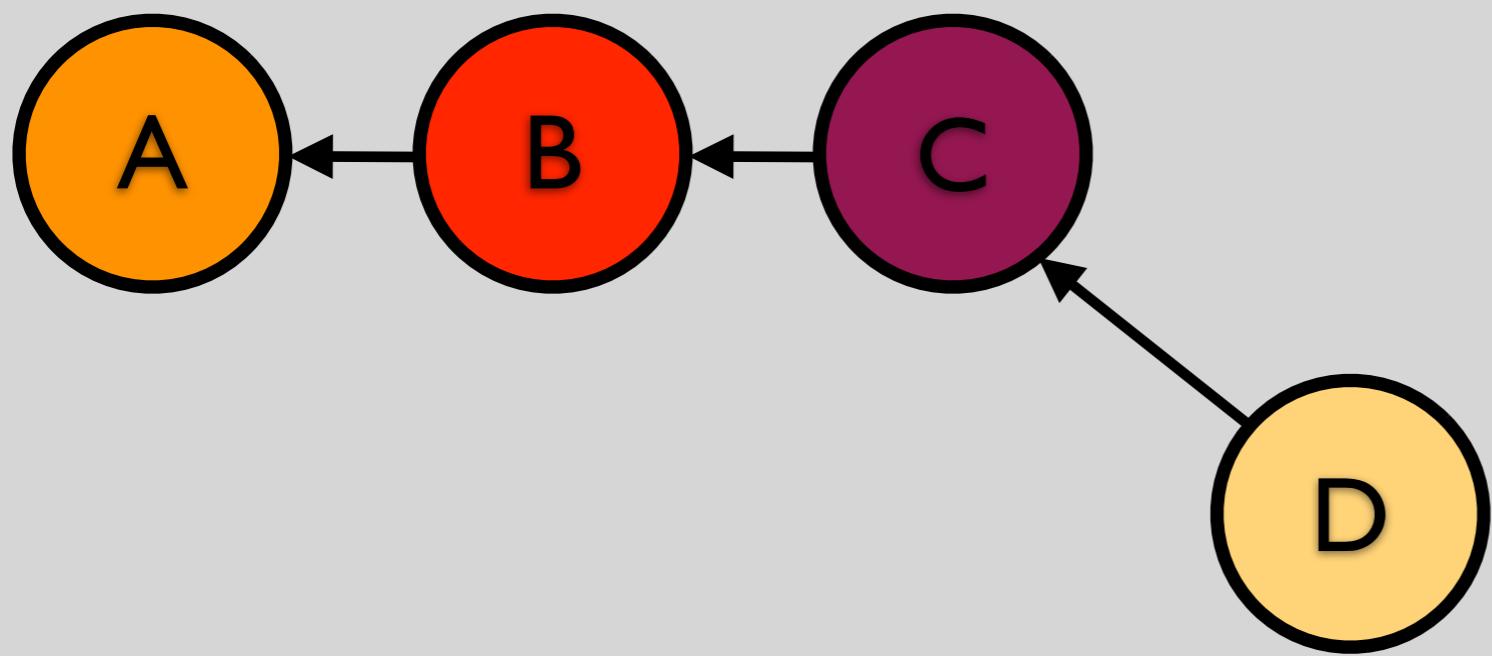
To create a **branch**, pick  
which **commit** to start  
it from.



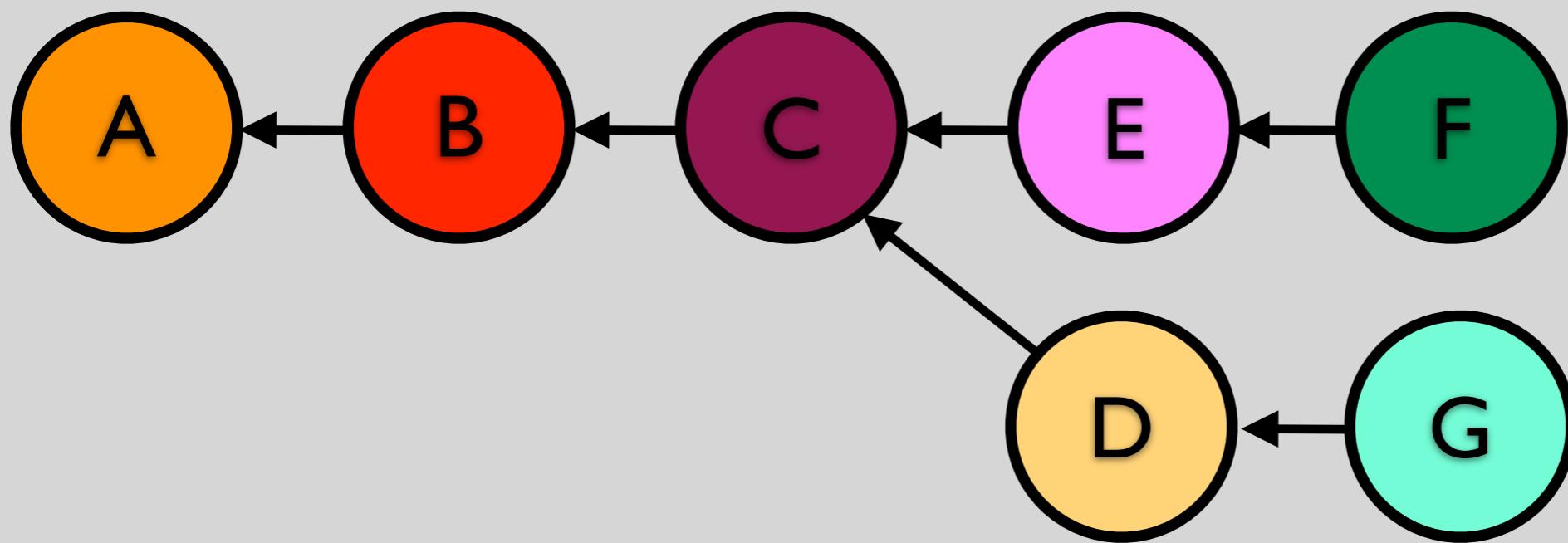
To create a branch, pick which commit to start it from.



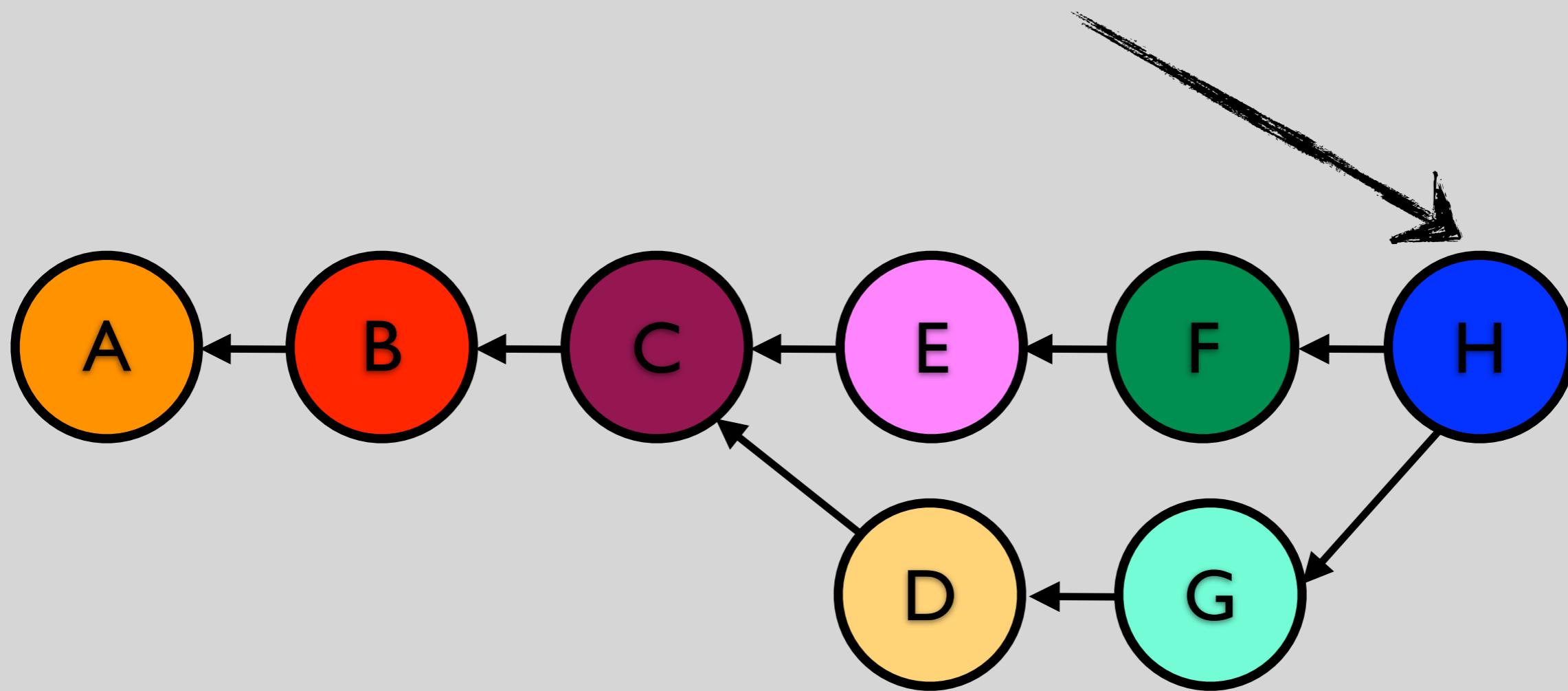
Next commit goes on new branch.



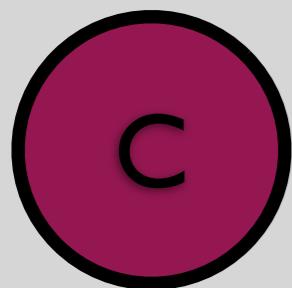
Once we have **commits** on  
both **branches**, we need  
to merge



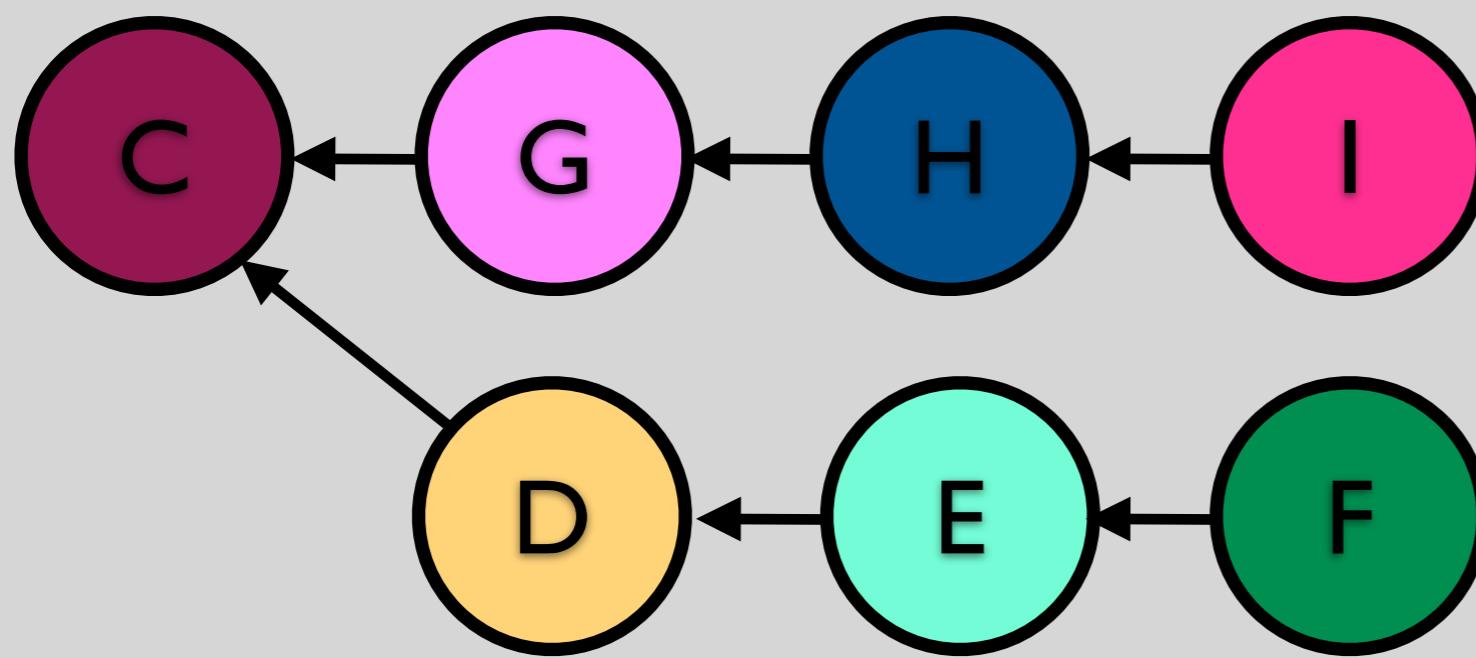
The merge commit points back to both of its parent commits



What about Long  
lived branches?

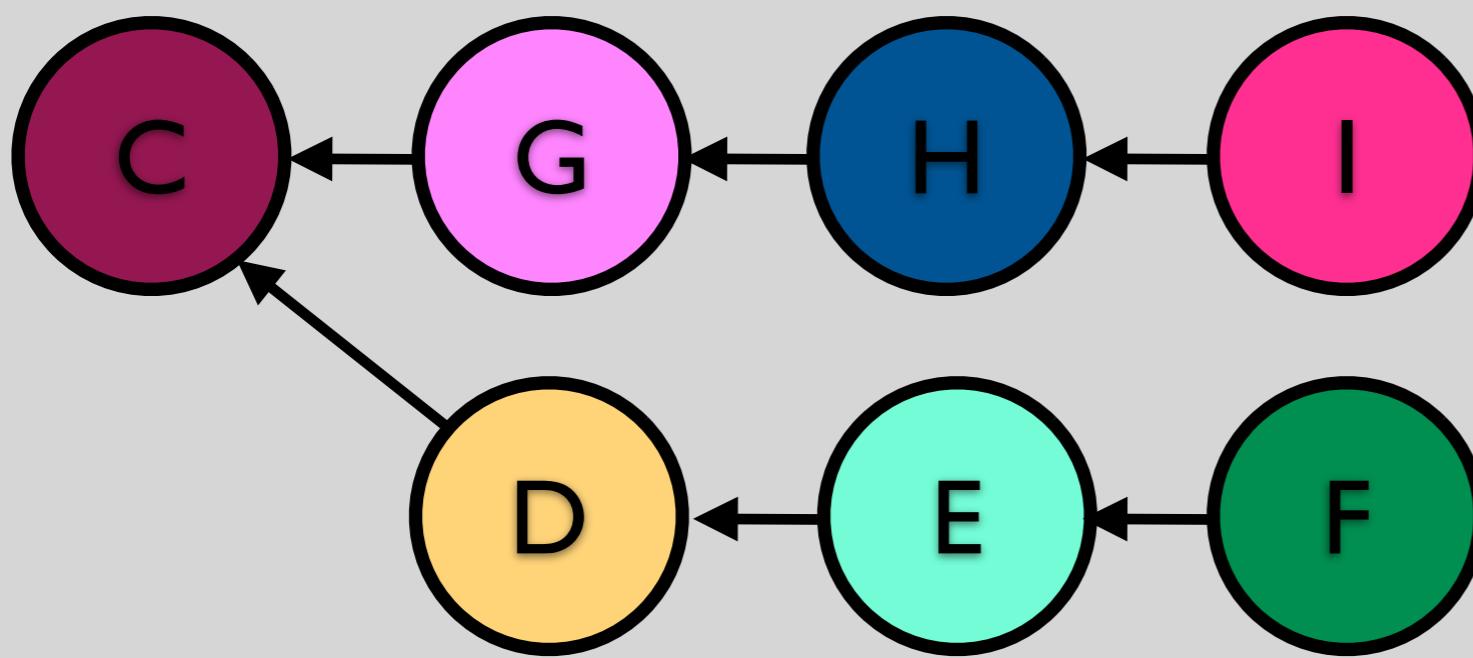


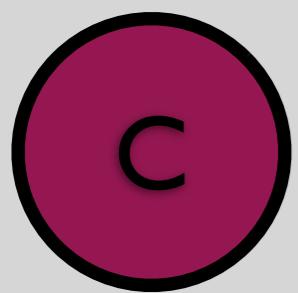
What about Long  
lived branches?

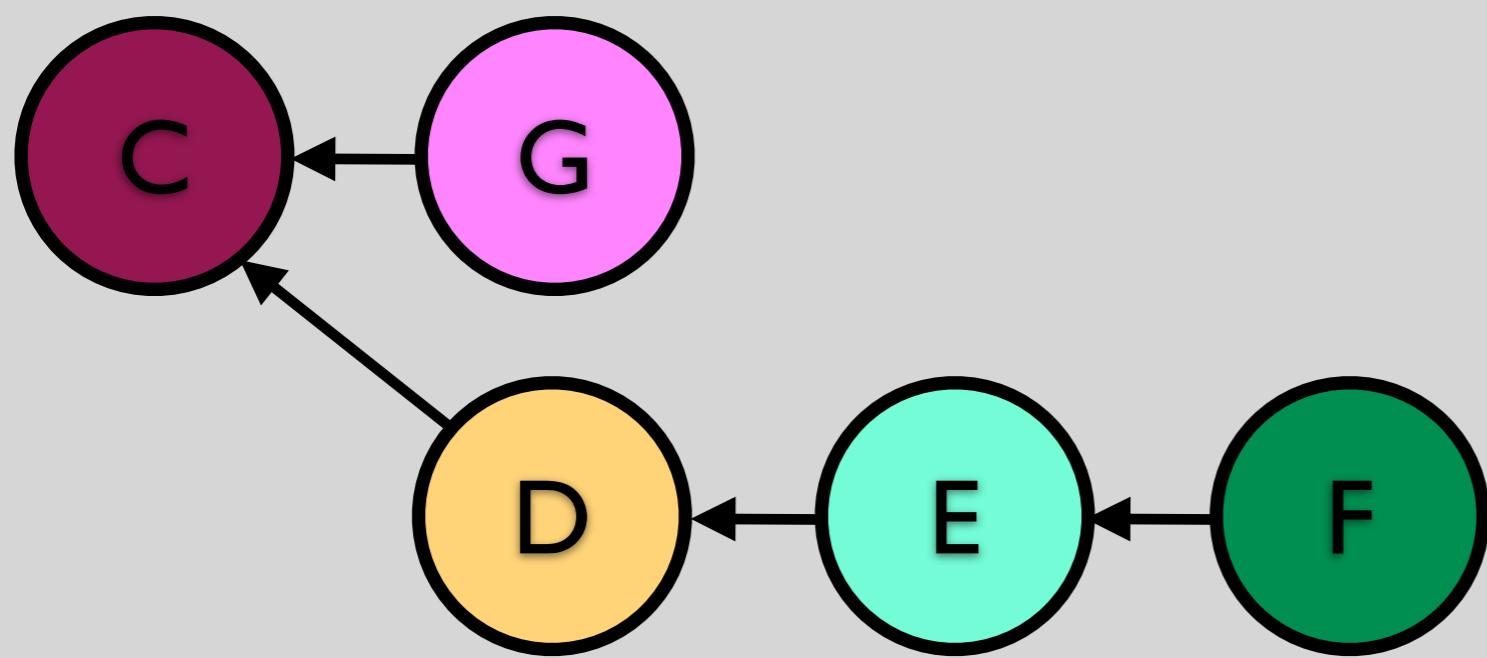


What about Long  
lived branches?

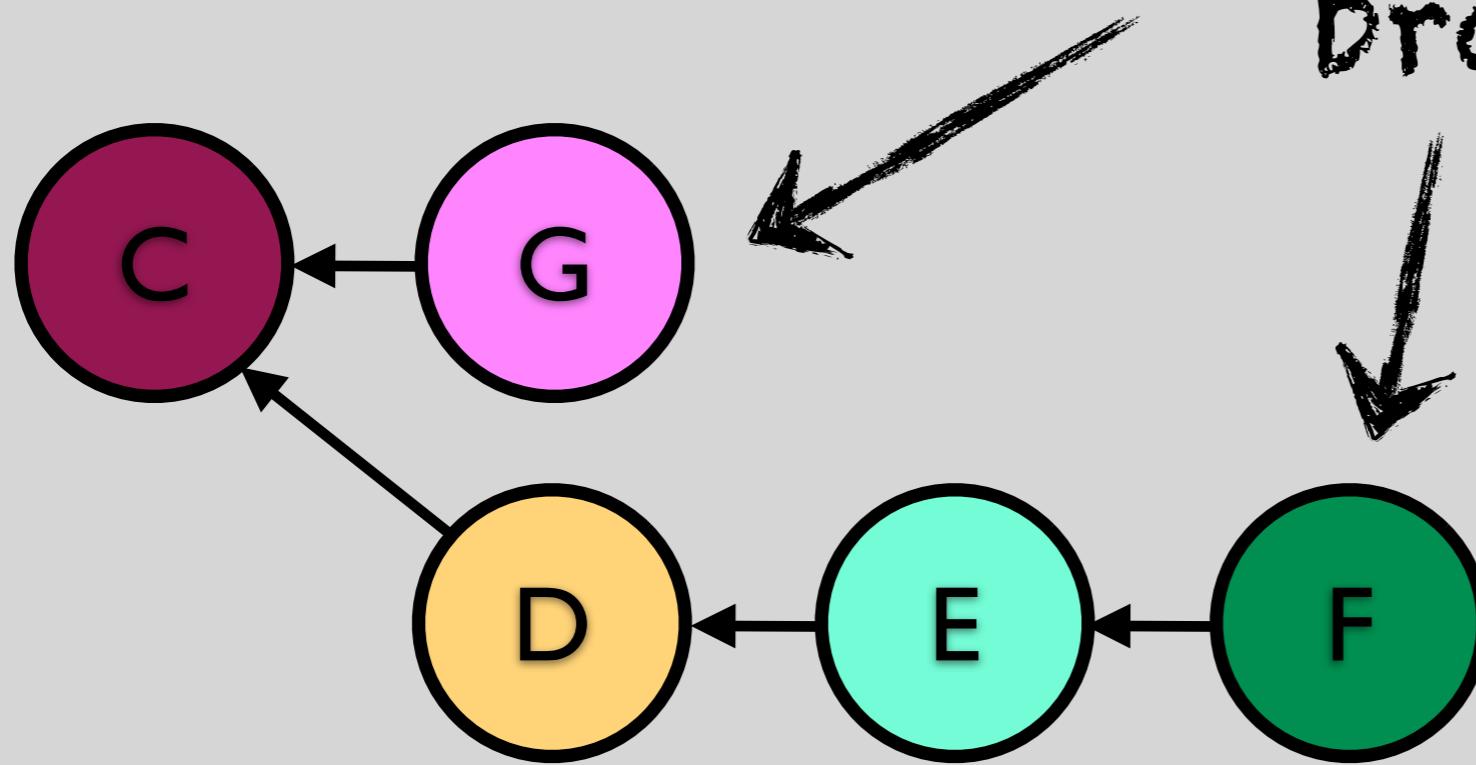
What if you could  
rewrite history?

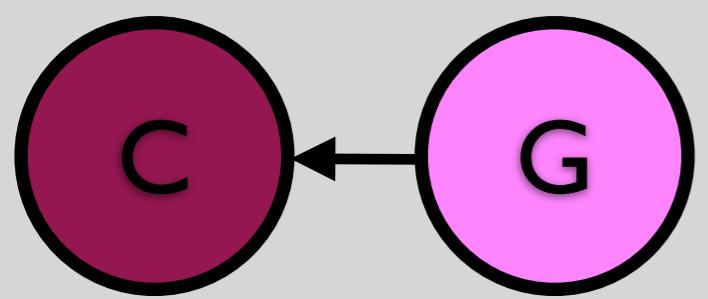


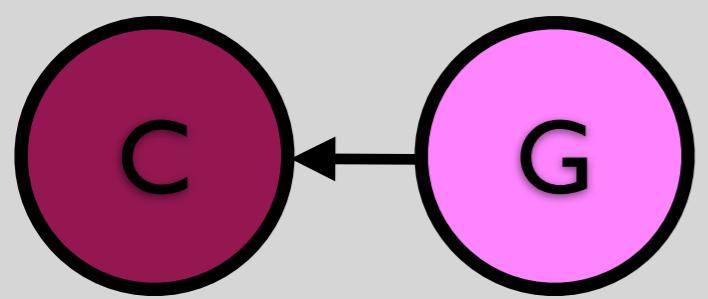


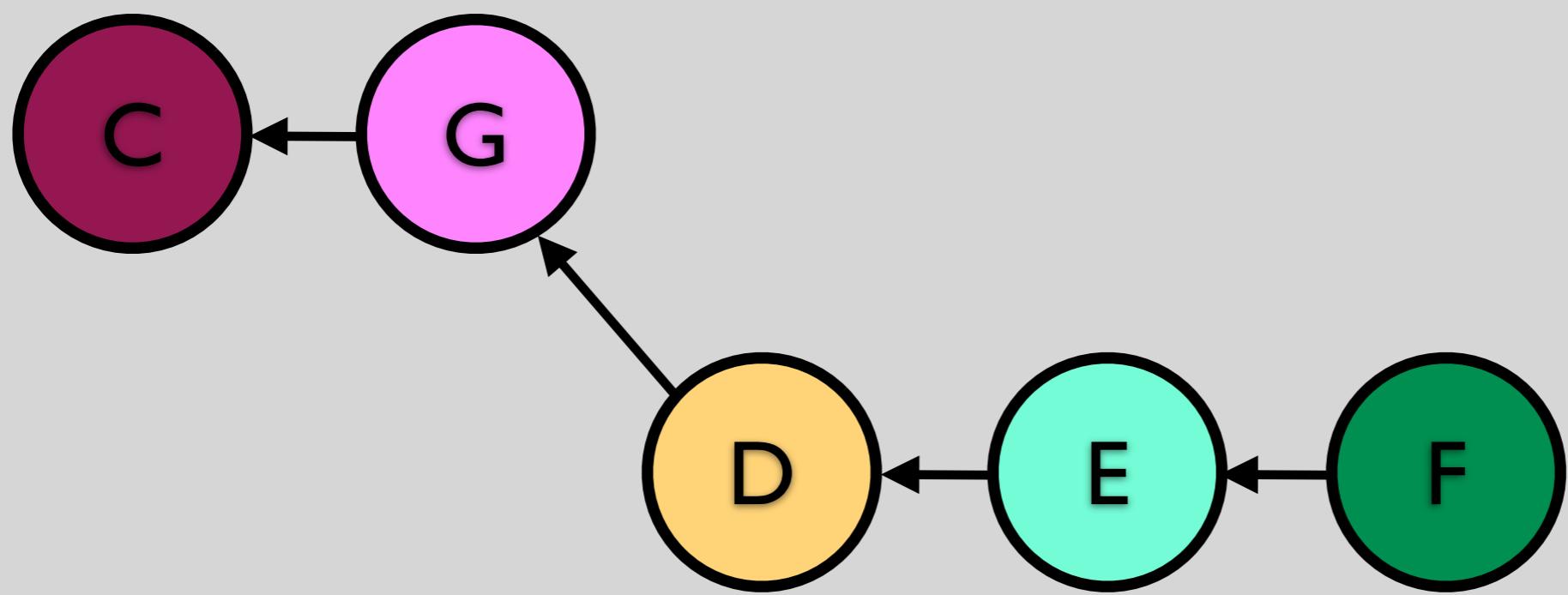


We now need to  
merge these two  
branches

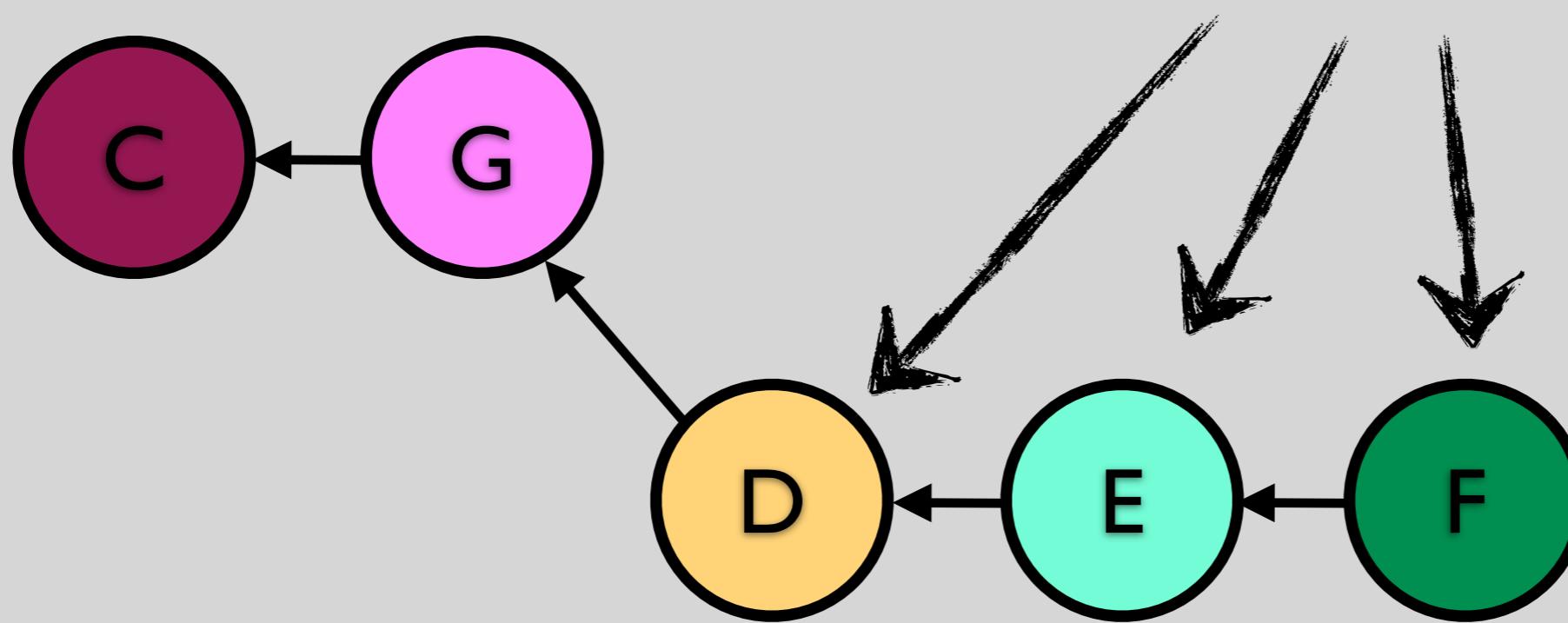


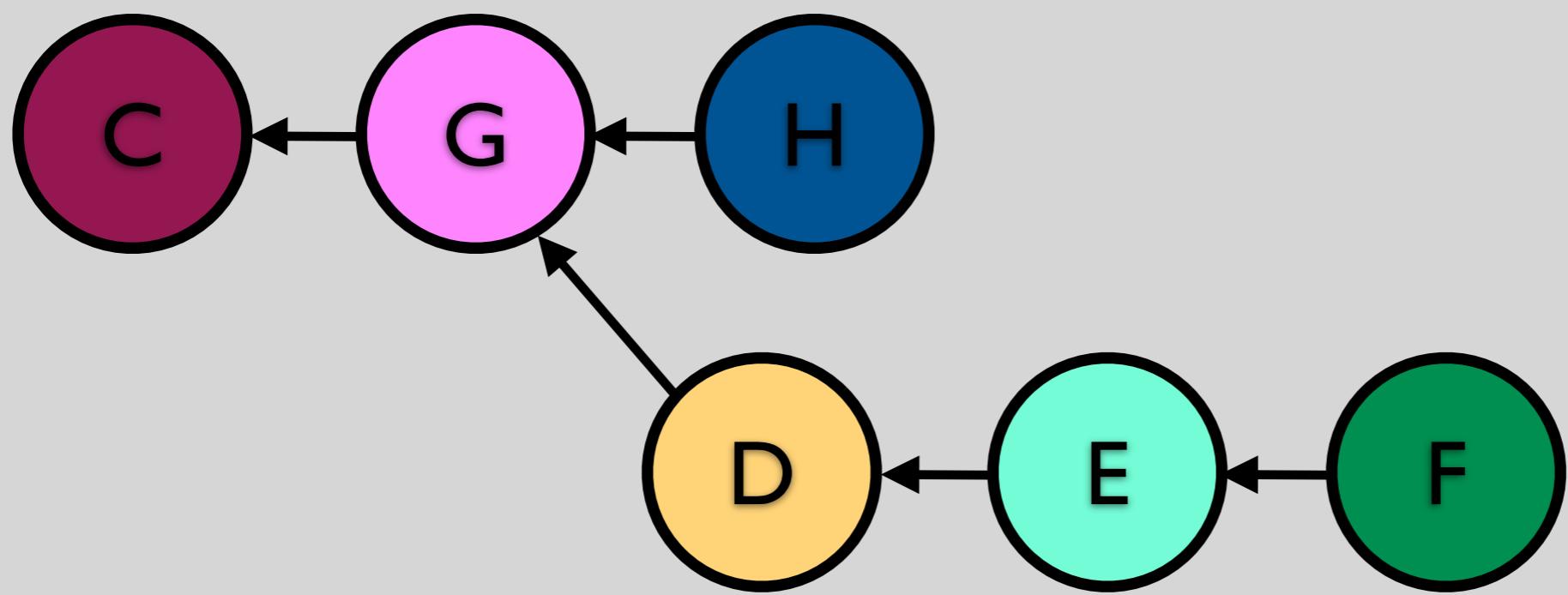


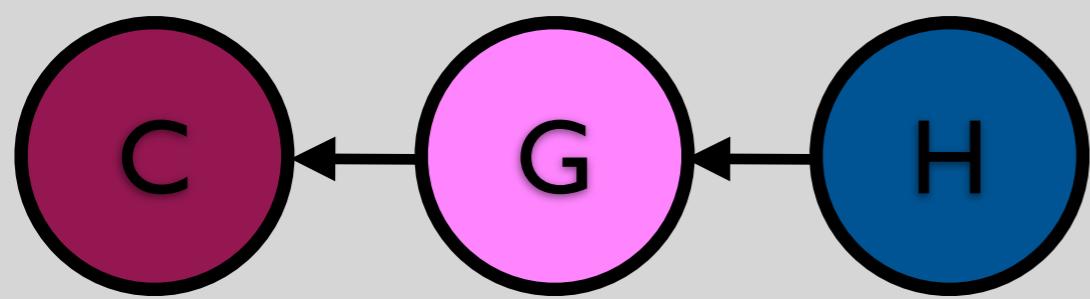


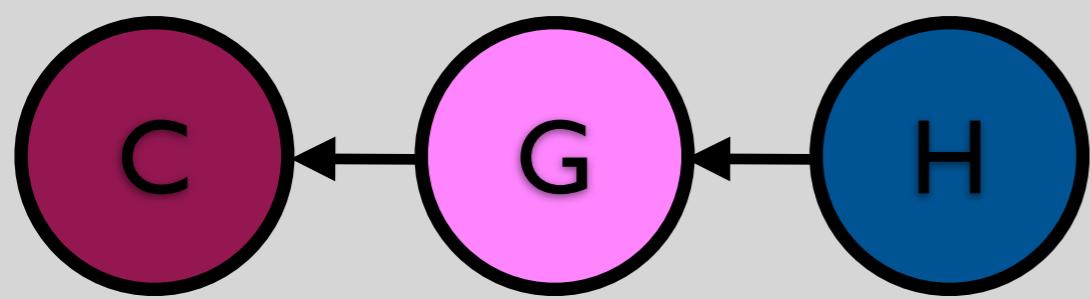


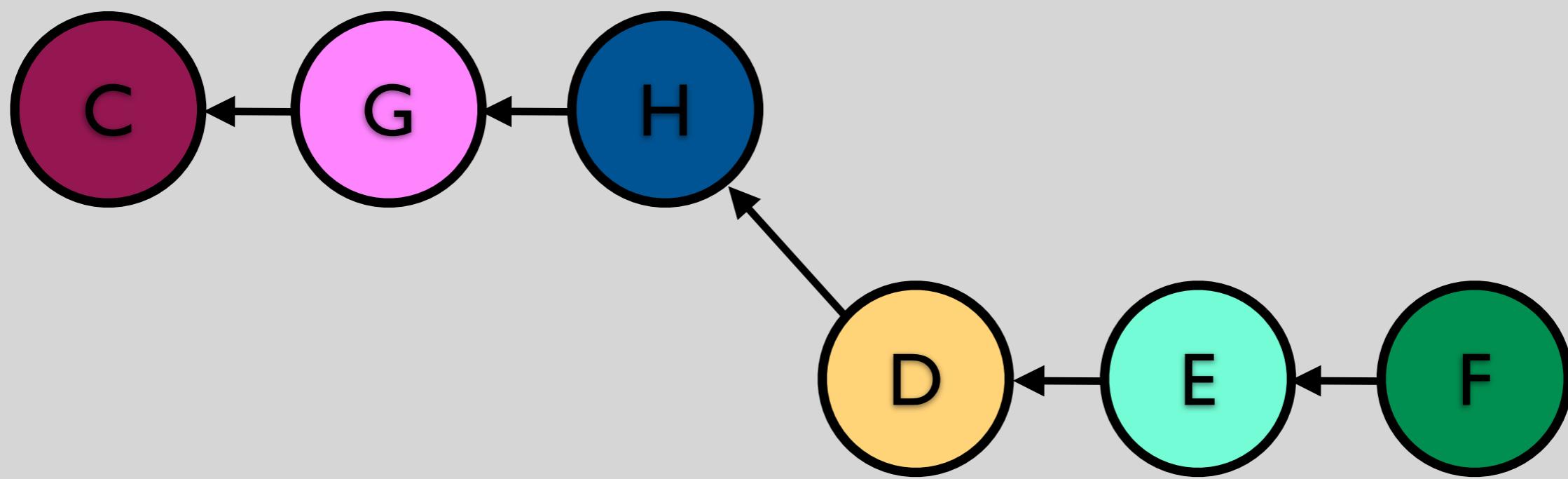
Same changes,  
but new commits



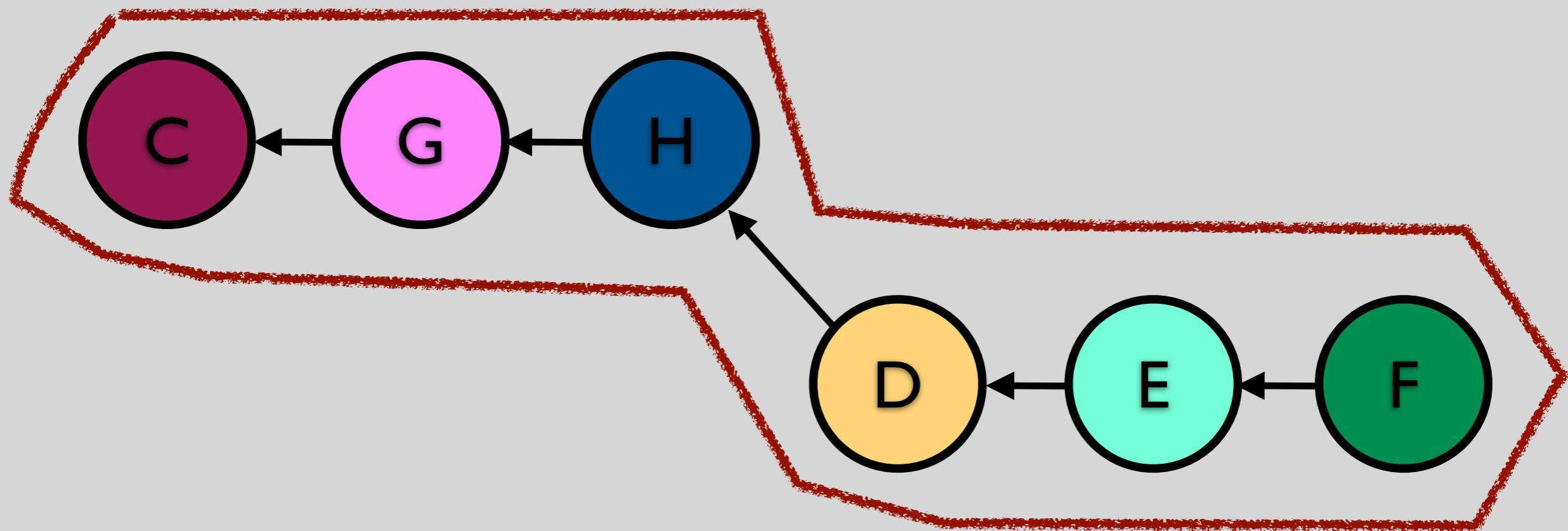








Effectively there  
is no branch



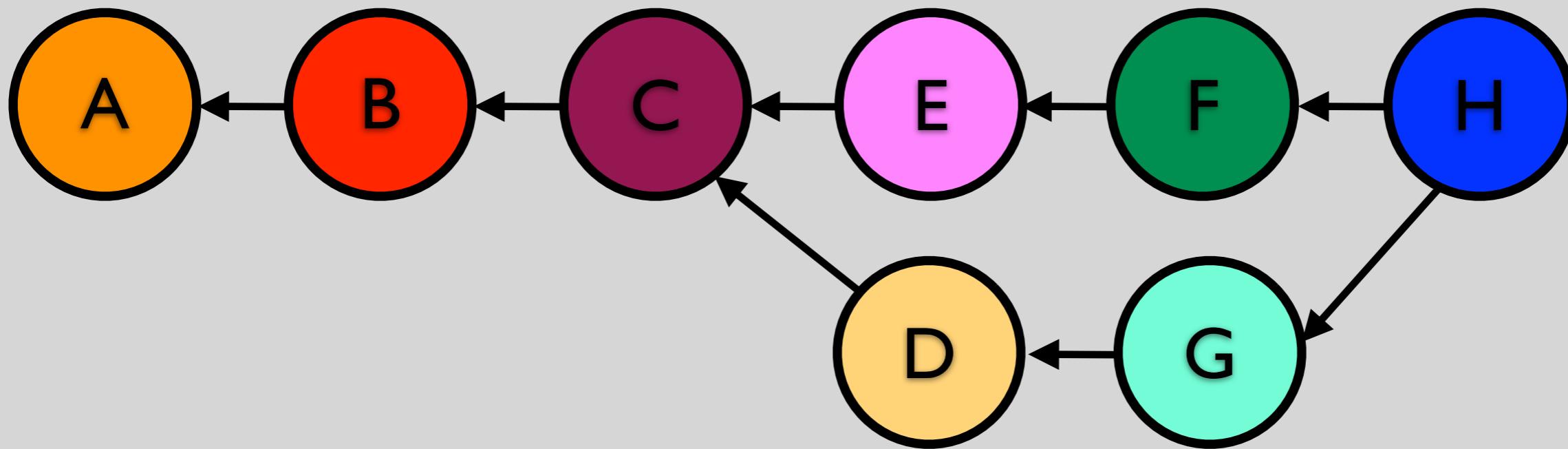


NO MORE

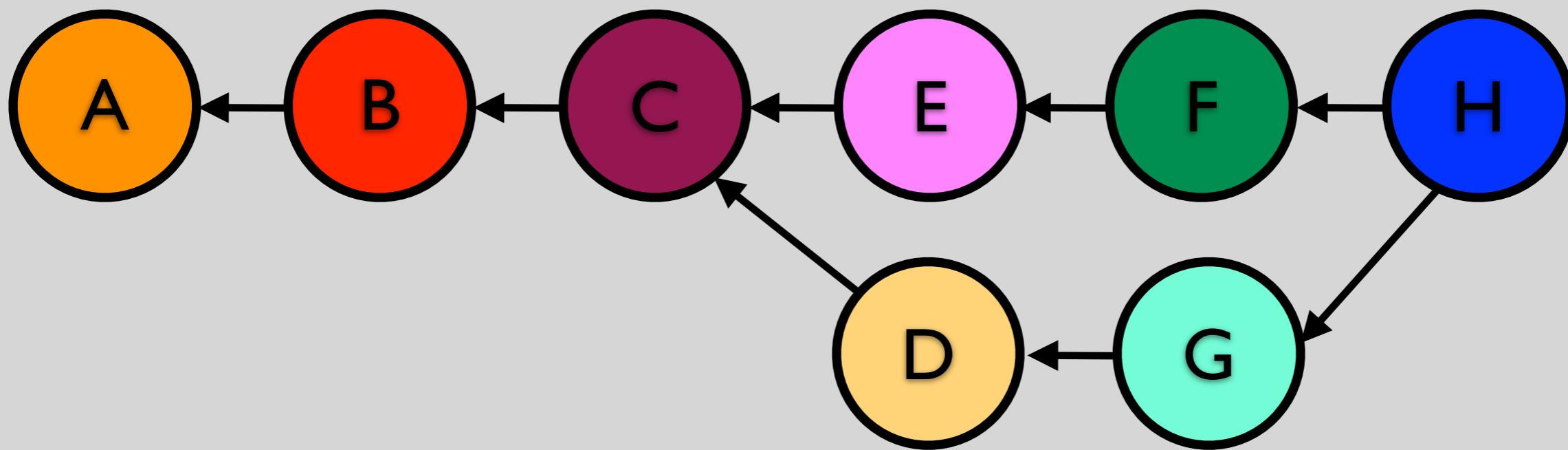
MERGE HELL

This is a key data structure in Git:

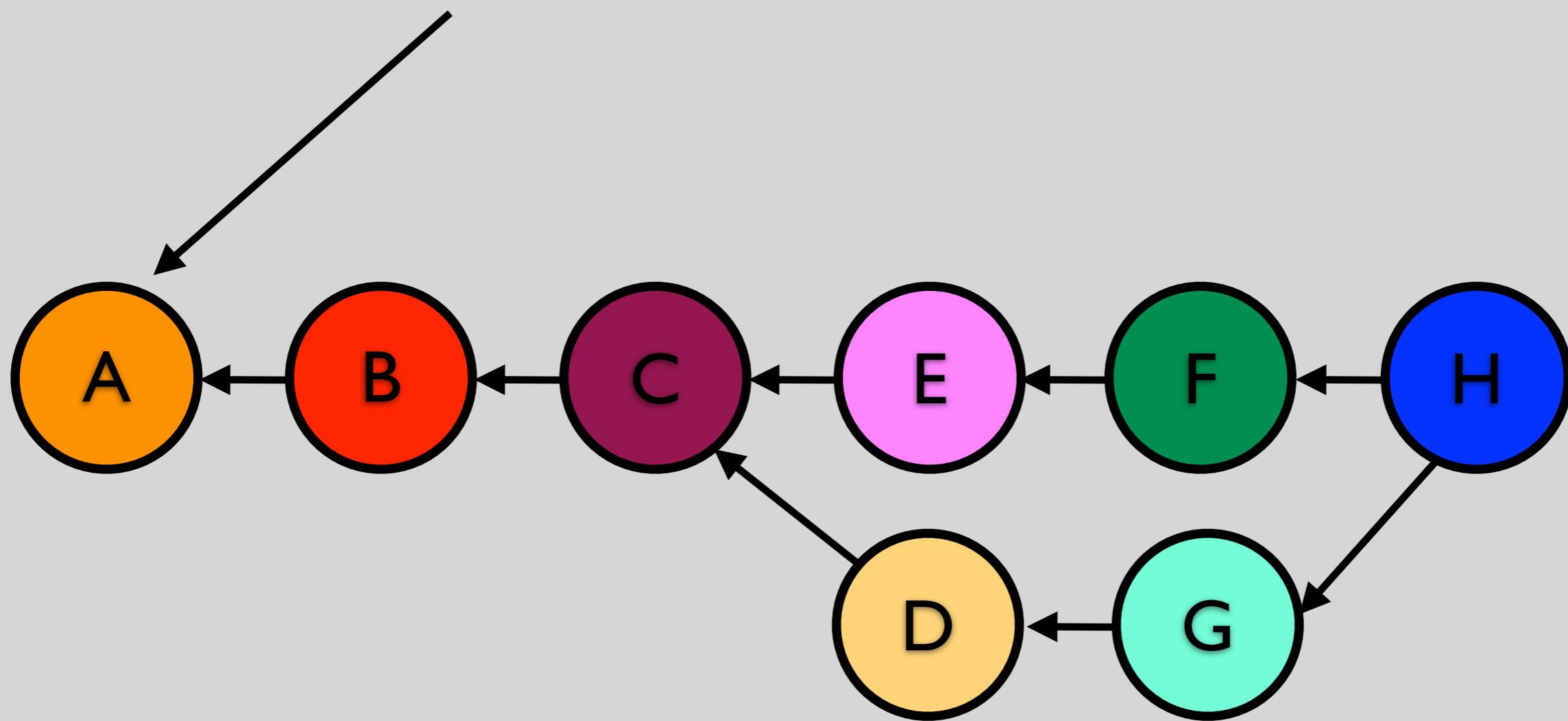
Directed Acyclic Graph,  
or DAG



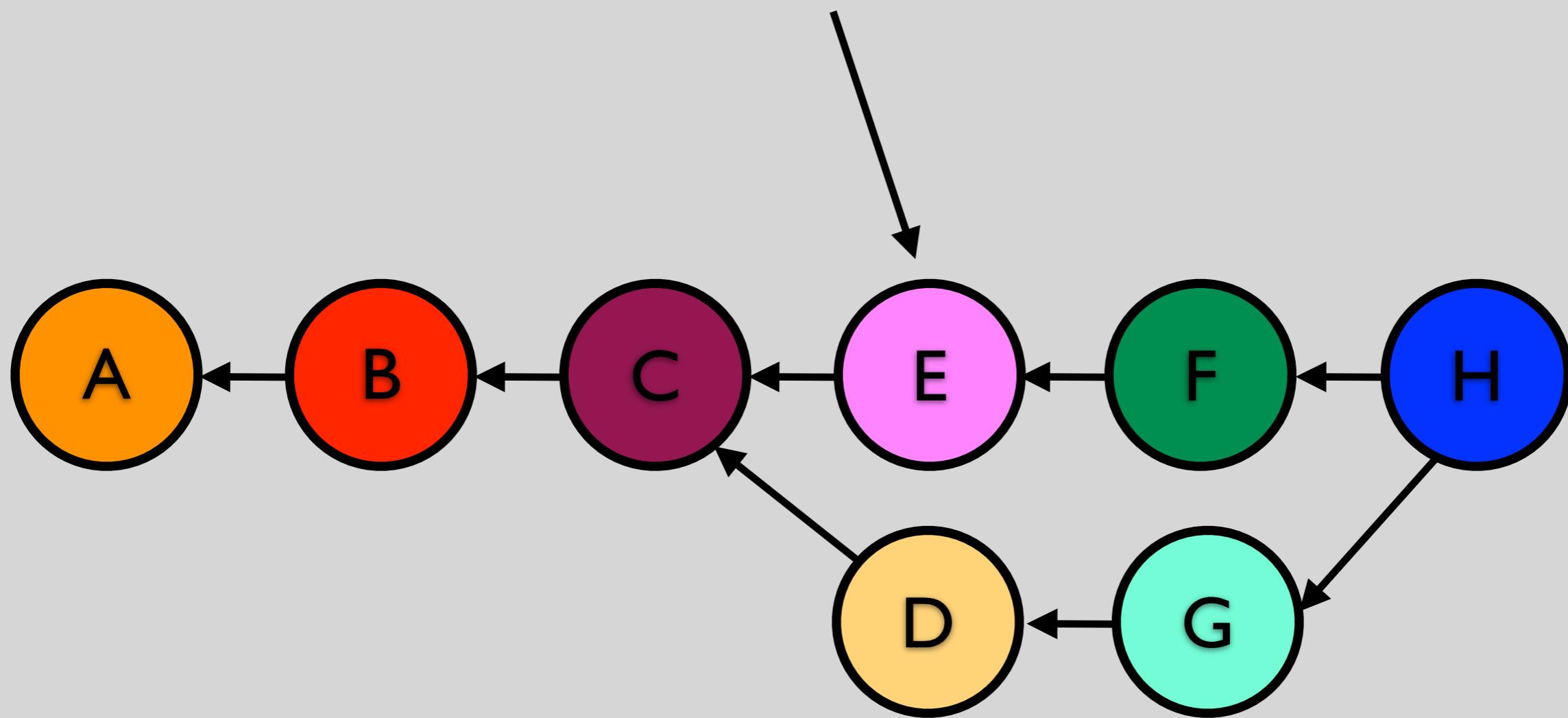
Each commit is  
addressable via a  
SHA-1 hash



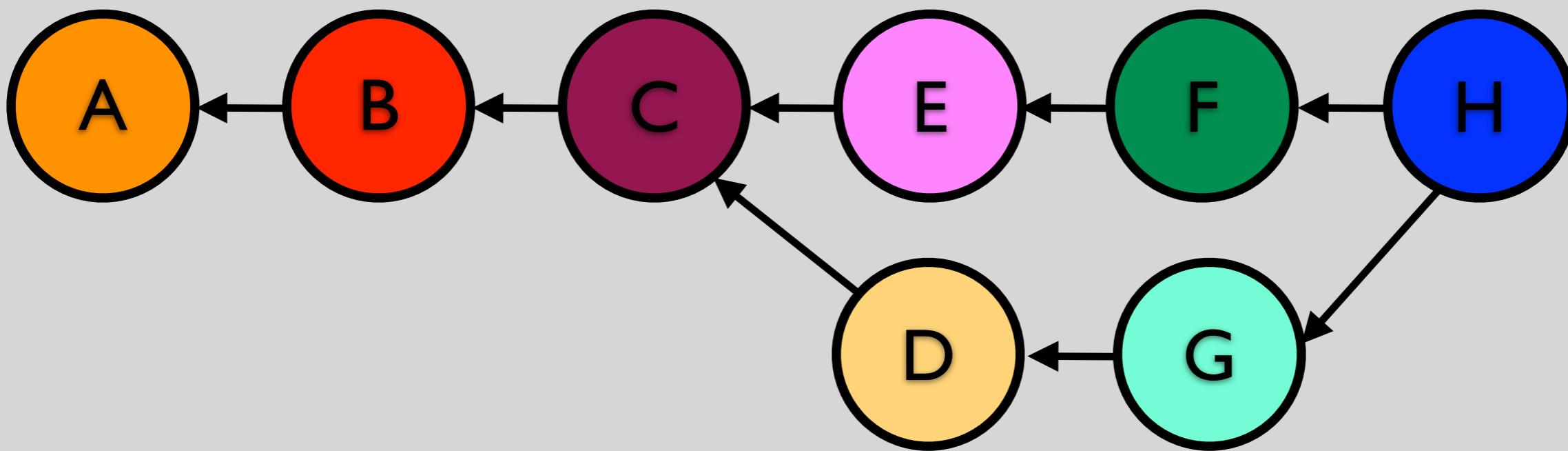
04c232610c981bd6a1cf222f967adde036034b6



9b37ee782b63acf30fdc6c4f9c43d6657817f104

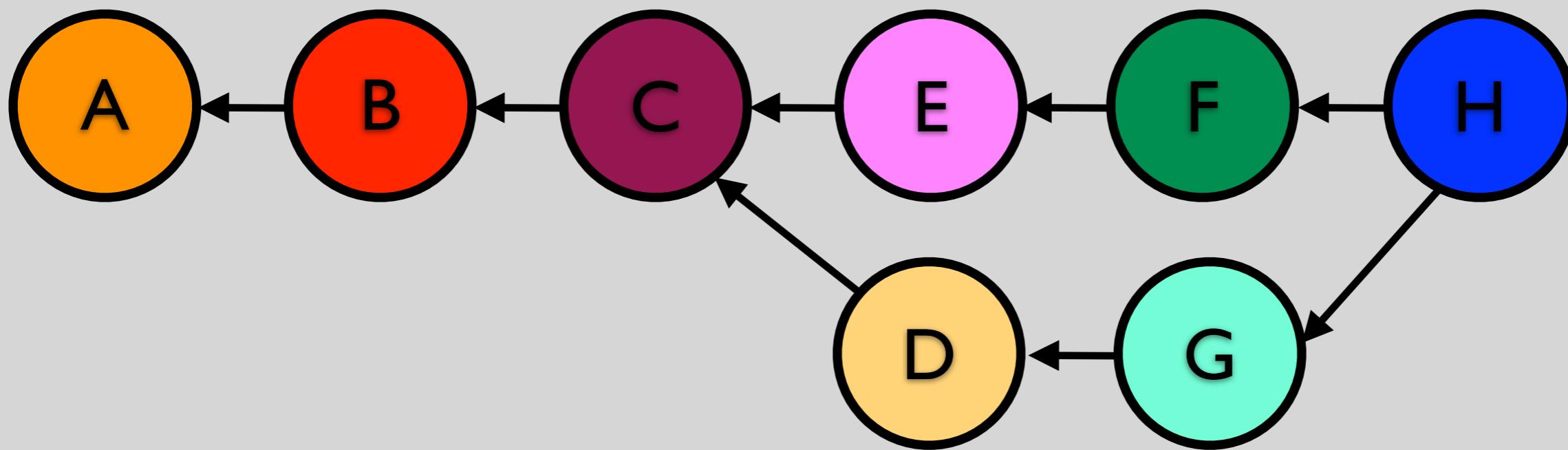


Using this, you can do some interesting things:



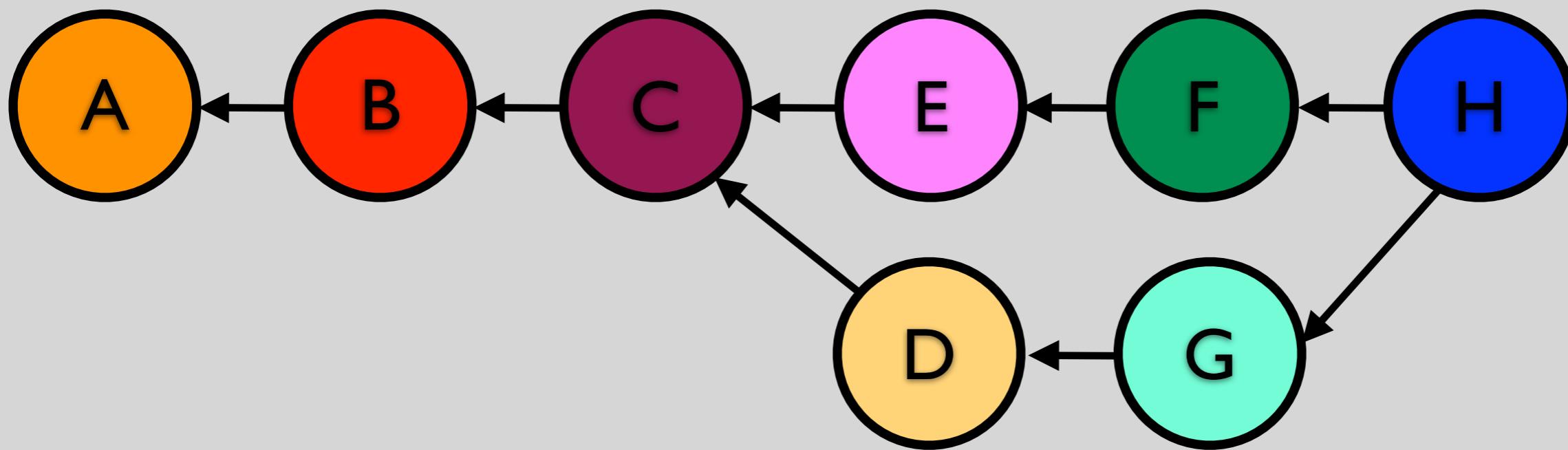
Using this, you can do some interesting things:

diff



Using this, you can do some interesting things:

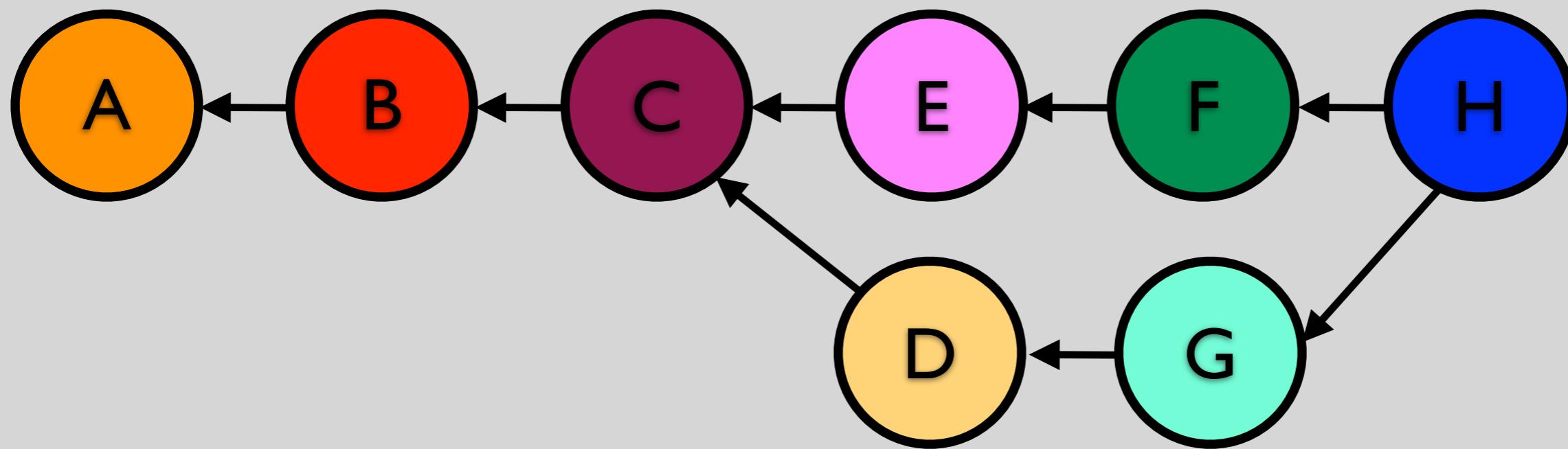
diff  
branch



Using this, you can do some interesting things:

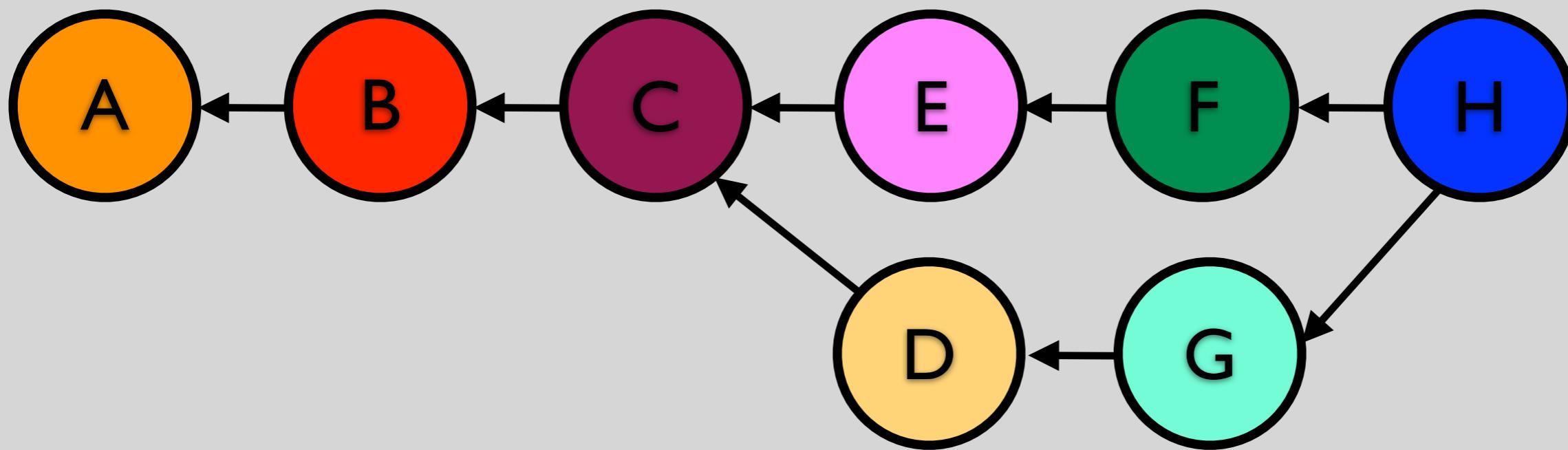
diff  
branch

tag



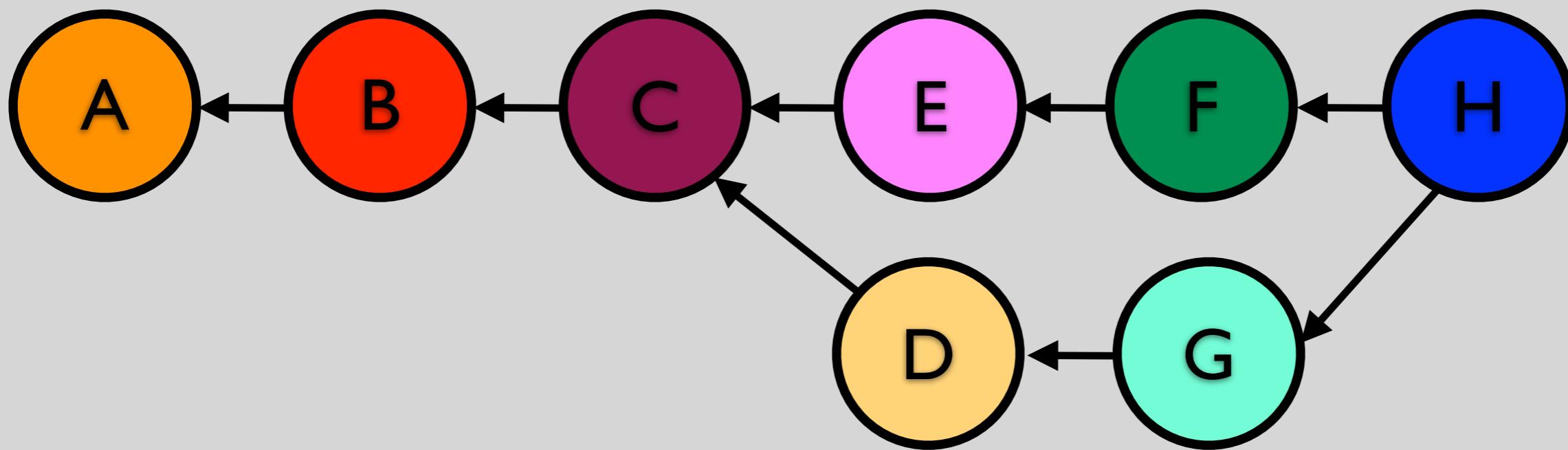
Using this, you can do some interesting things:

diff  
branch tag  
revert



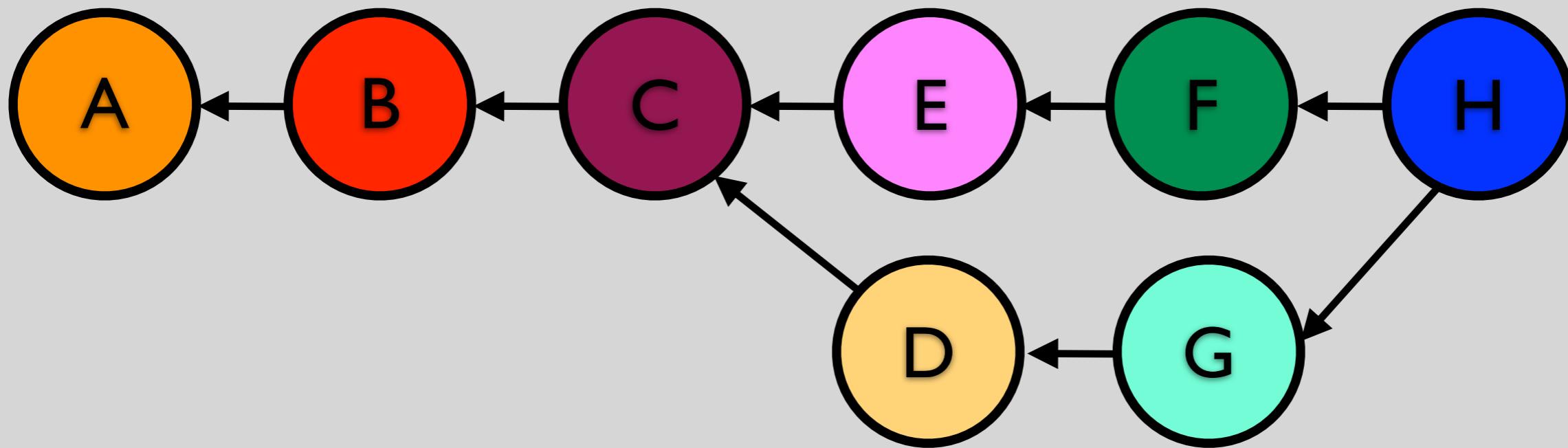
Using this, you can do some interesting things:

diff  
branch      tag  
                revert      checkout



Using this, you can do some interesting things:

diff  
branch      tag  
revert      checkout  
cherry-pick



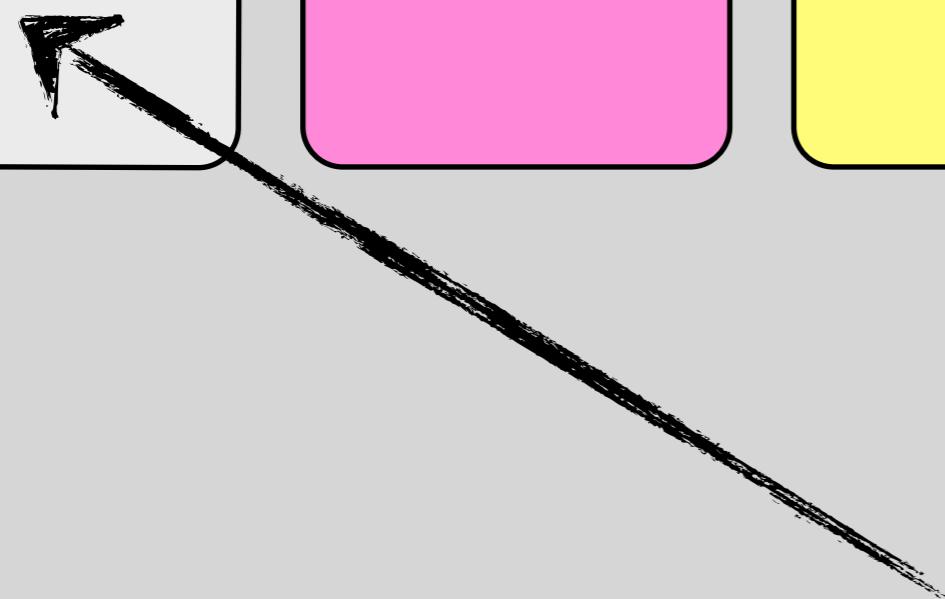
Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



Files that Git does not  
“know” about

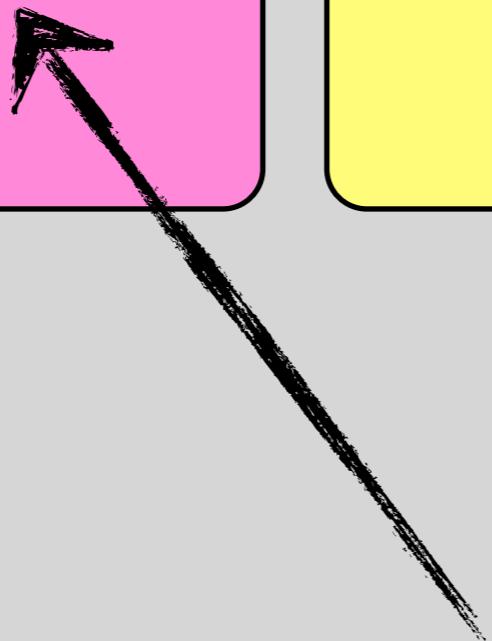
Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



Files that Git is tracking

Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



Change that are staged  
to be committed

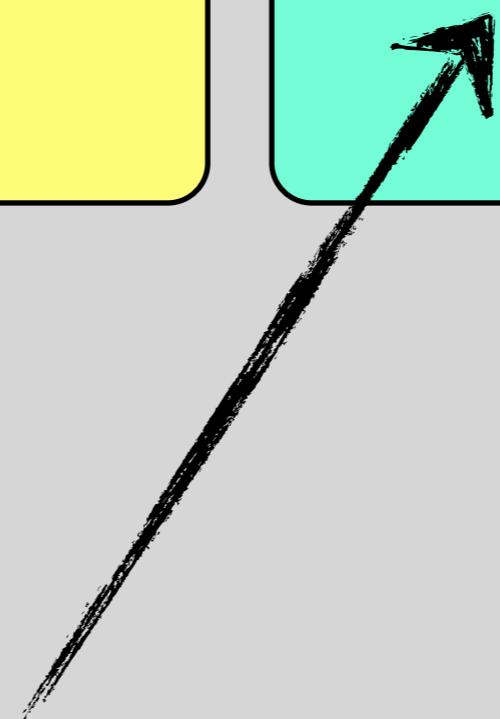
Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



Your local Git repository.

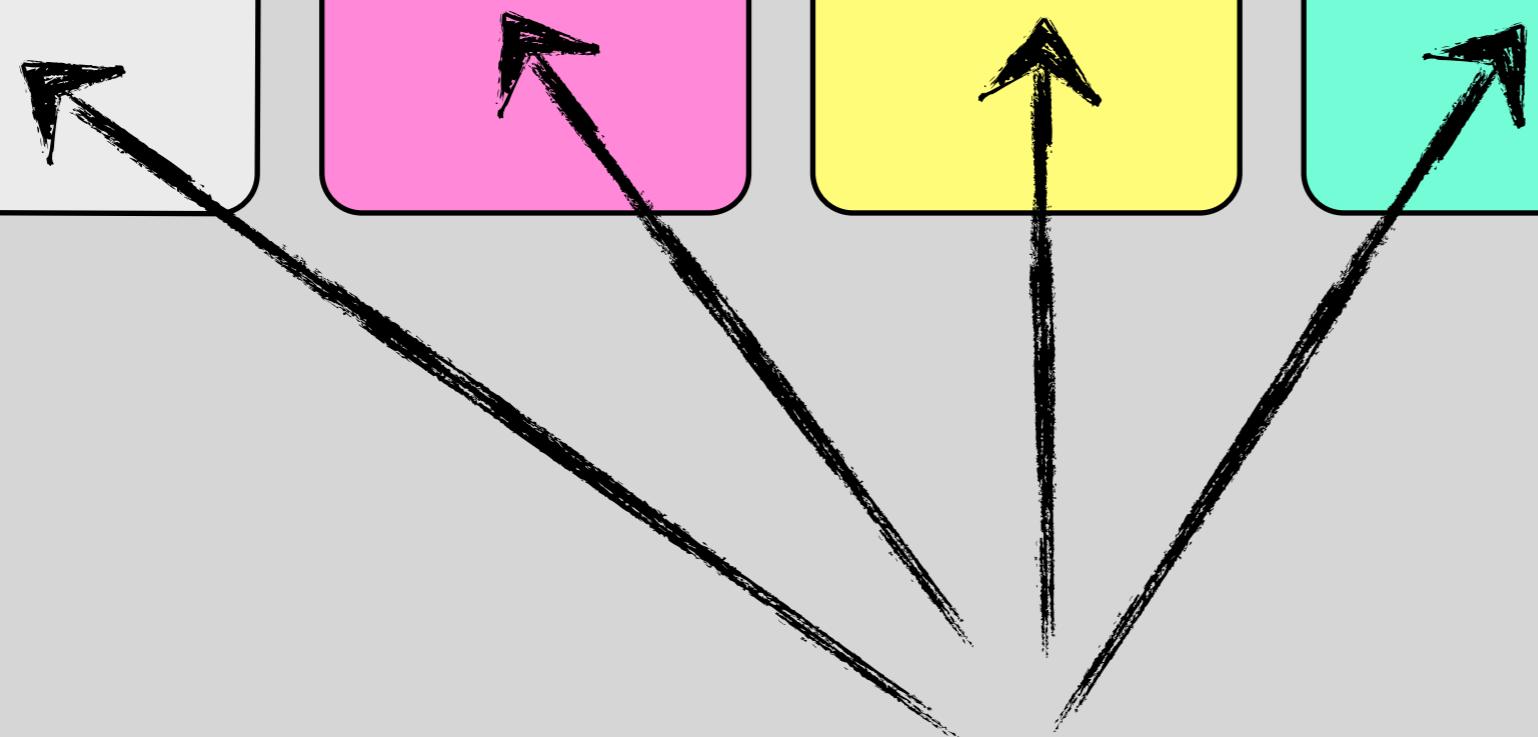
Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



These are all local.

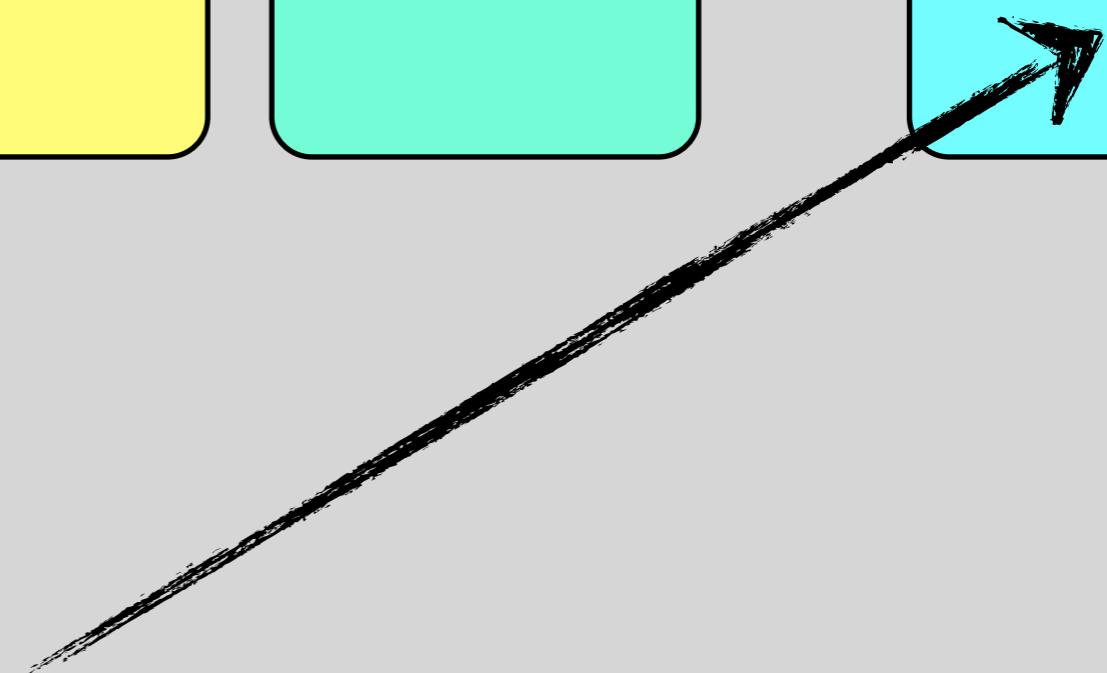
Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



Remote Git repository.

# Git Commands

add	fetch	rebase
blame	init	remote
branch	log	reset
checkout	merge	rm
clone	mv	stash
commit	pull	status
diff	push	tag

# Initializing Projects

add

blame

branch

checkout

**clone**

commit

diff

fetch

**init**

log

merge

mv

pull

push

rebase

remote

reset

rm

stash

status

tag

# Managing Local Commits

**add**

**blame**

**branch**

**checkout**

**clone**

**commit**

**diff**

**fetch**

**init**

**log**

**merge**

**mv**

**pull**

**push**

**rebase**

**remote**

**reset**

**rm**

**stash**

**status**

**tag**

# Branching and Merging

add

blame

branch

checkout

clone

commit

diff

fetch

init

log

merge

mv

pull

push

rebase

remote

reset

rm

stash

status

tag

# Sharing and Updating

add

blame

branch

checkout

clone

commit

diff

fetch

init

log

merge

mv

pull

push

rebase

remote

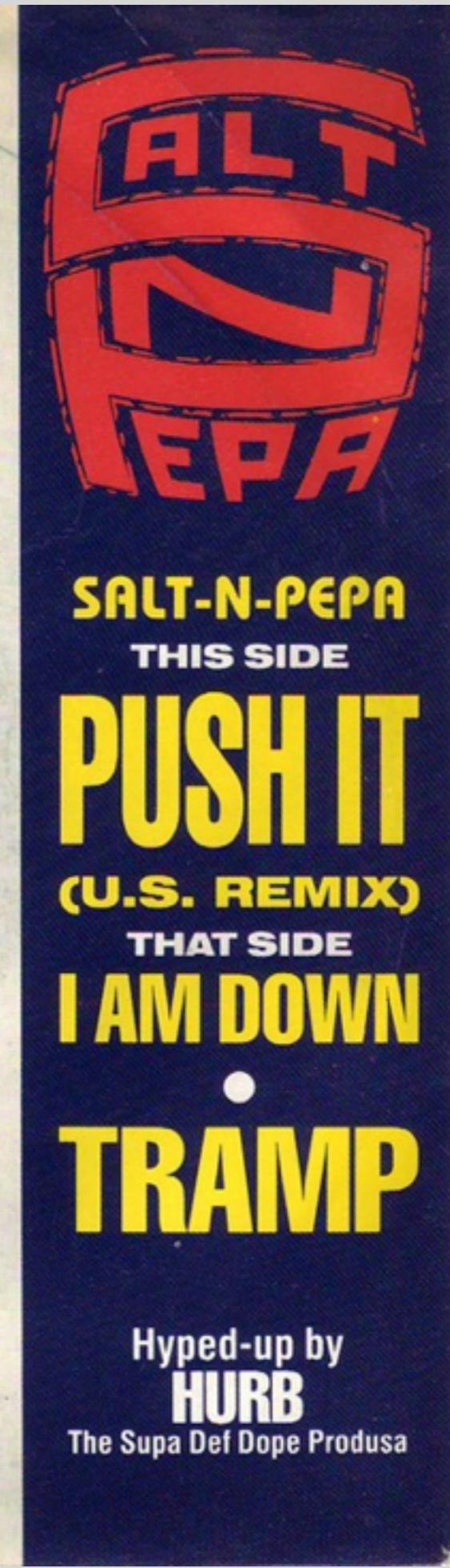
reset

rm

stash

status

tag



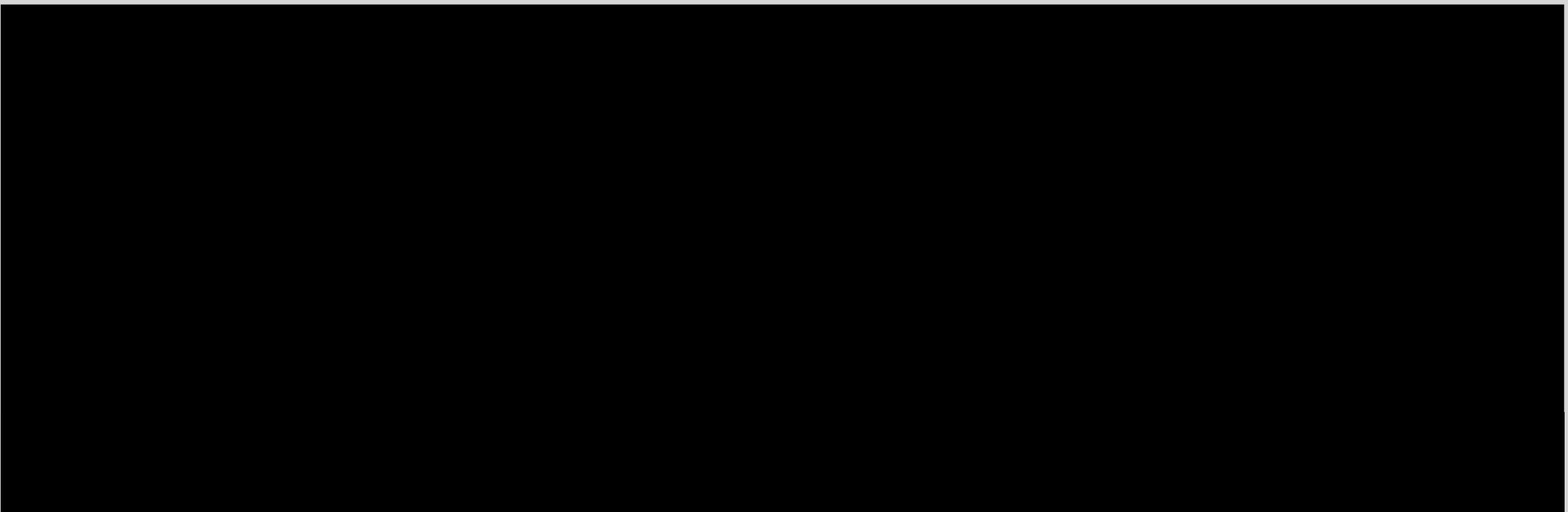
Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



Untracked  
Files

Foo.java

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository

vi Foo.java

Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository

\* Foo.java

Foo.java

```
vi Foo.java
git add Foo.java
```

Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Foo.java

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository

A

```
vi Foo.java
git add Foo.java
git commit -m "Added Foo.java"
```

Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Foo.java

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository

A

A

```
vi Foo.java
git add Foo.java
git commit -m "Added Foo.java"
git push origin master
```

Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Foo.java

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository

A

A

Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Foo.java

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository

A

A

vi Foo.java

Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository

\* Foo.java

A

A

vi Foo.java

Untracked  
Files

Working  
Directory

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository

\* Foo.java

A

A

```
vi Foo.java
vi Bar.java
```

## Untracked Files

Bar.java

## Working Directory

\* Foo.java

## Index

## Local Repository

A

## Remote Repository

A

```
vi Foo.java  
vi Bar.java
```

## Untracked Files

Bar.java

## Working Directory

\* Foo.java

## Index

## Local Repository

A

## Remote Repository

A

```
vi Foo.java  
vi Bar.java  
git add .
```

## Untracked Files

## Working Directory

```
* Foo.java  
* Bar.java
```

## Index

```
Foo.java  
Bar.java
```

## Local Repository

A

## Remote Repository

A

```
vi Foo.java  
vi Bar.java  
git add .
```

## Untracked Files

## Working Directory

\* Foo.java  
\* Bar.java

## Index

Foo.java  
Bar.java

## Local Repository

A

## Remote Repository

A

```
vi Foo.java
vi Bar.java
git add .
git commit -m "More changes"
```

Untracked  
Files

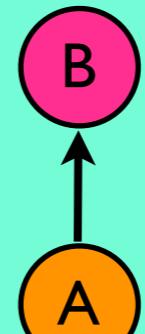
Working  
Directory

Foo.java  
Bar.java

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



```
vi Foo.java
vi Bar.java
git add .
git commit -m "More changes"
```

Untracked  
Files

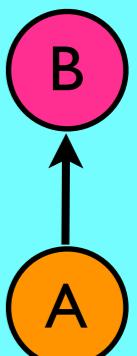
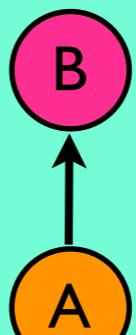
Working  
Directory

Foo.java  
Bar.java

Index

Local  
Repository

Remote  
Repository



```
vi Foo.java
vi Bar.java
git add .
git commit -m "More changes"
git push origin master
```

# Live Examples

To the command line...



# GitHub Overview

# Why GitHub?

# Why GitHub?

- In “the cloud”

# Why GitHub?

- In “the cloud”
- Inexpensive

# Why GitHub?

- In “the cloud”
- Inexpensive
- Secure

# Why GitHub?

- In “the cloud”
- Inexpensive
- Secure
- Feature rich

# Why GitHub?

- In “the cloud”
- Inexpensive
- Secure
- Feature rich
- Stable

# Live Examples

To GitHub...



# Git and GitHub Adoption

# Where to start

# Where to start

- Git advocates

# Where to start

- Git advocates
- Proof of concept

# Where to start

- Git advocates
- Proof of concept
- Incremental adoption

# Where to start

- Git advocates
- Proof of concept
- Incremental adoption
- Training

# Where to start

- Git advocates
- Proof of concept
- Incremental adoption
- Training
- Don't change workflow  
immediately

# Resources

- <http://sixrevisions.com/resources/git-tutorials-beginners/>
- <http://www.atlassian.com/git/resources>
- McCullough and Berglund - Mastering Git (O'Reilly video series)

# Thank you!

[ryan.breidenbach@gmail.com](mailto:ryan.breidenbach@gmail.com)

<http://twitter.com/twoqubed>

<http://github.com/twoqubed>