

Git and GitHub

TAs Lucas and Jo

Today's goals

- By the end of today, you should be able to...
 - describe what version control systems are and their purposes
 - push and pull remote repositories in local computers
 - version control files using git clients

A Quick Notice

- This is a discussion session - we are here to help guide you through the course materials
- Please feel free to interrupt us with questions or comments!

Agenda

- VCS (Version Control Systems)
- What is Git and GitHub
- Features
- Git Client
- Basic use
- Branches and GitFlow (if time permits)

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Why Version Control?



Source:

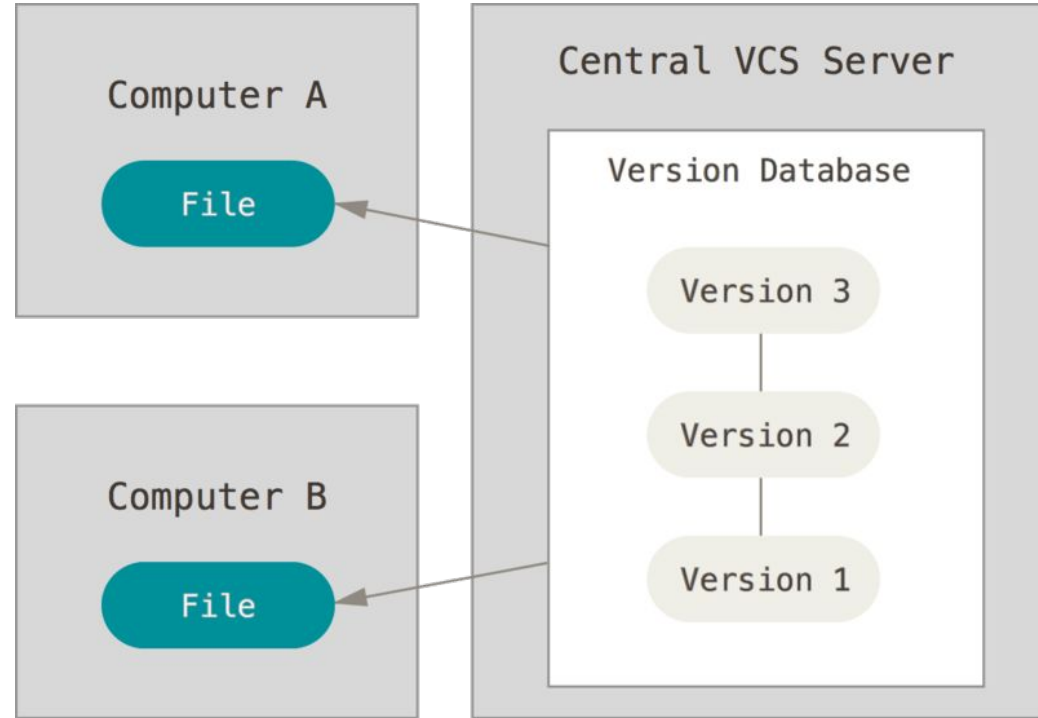
<https://twitter.com/aksharpathak>

VCS (Version Control Systems)

- Enable collaboration between many developers
- Recover files or revert to previous state
- Identify who made modifications/issues
- Two main types
 - Centralized VCS
 - Decentralized VCS

VCS (Version Control Systems)

- Centralized VCS
 - Central Repository
 - Limited and high cost branching
 - Ex: SVN

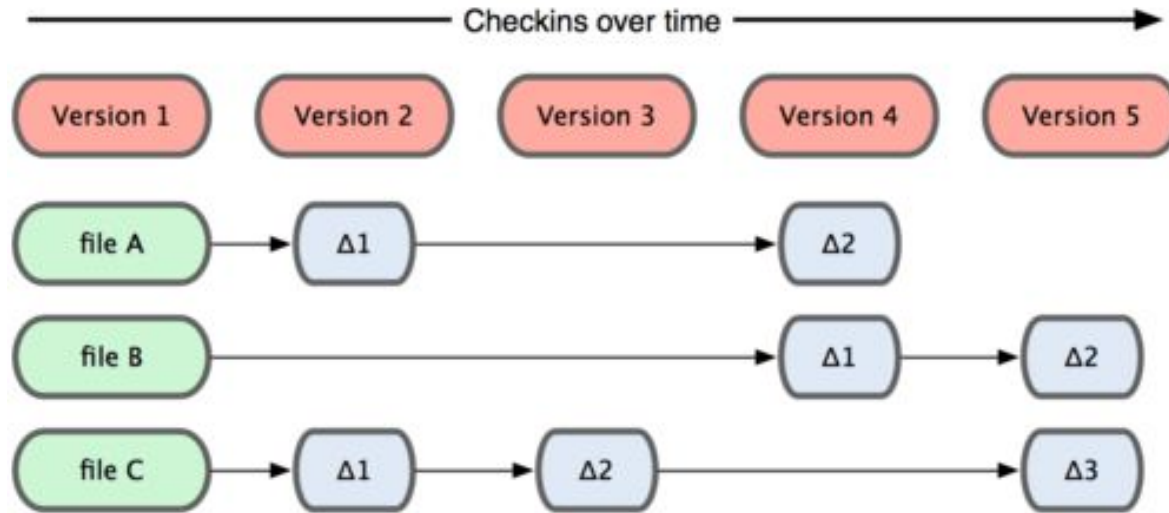


Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>

VCS (Version Control Systems)

- Centralized VCS
 - SVN: Stores list of changes to files

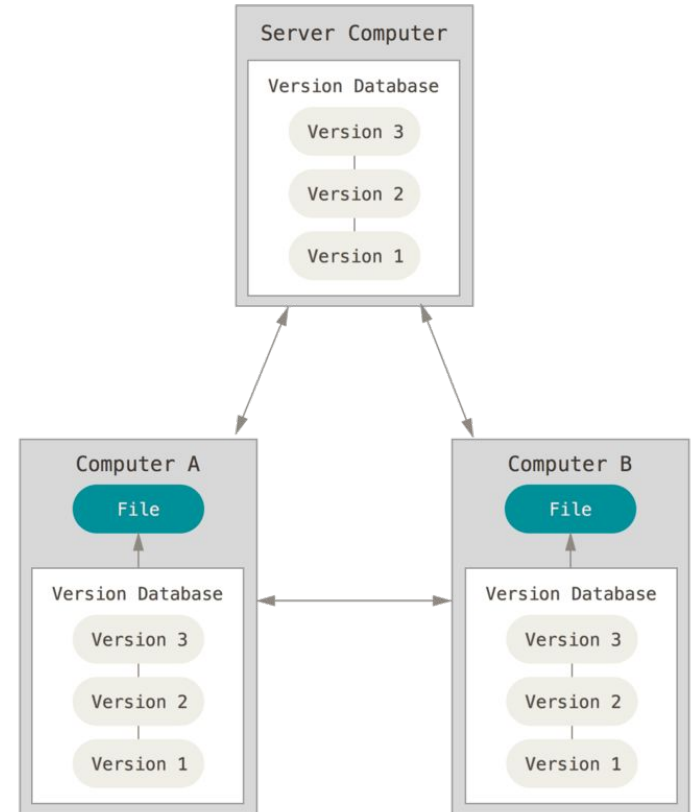


Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v1/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>

VCS (Version Control Systems)

- Decentralized VCS
 - Each collaborator has a copy
 - E.g.: Git



Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>

Git and GitHub

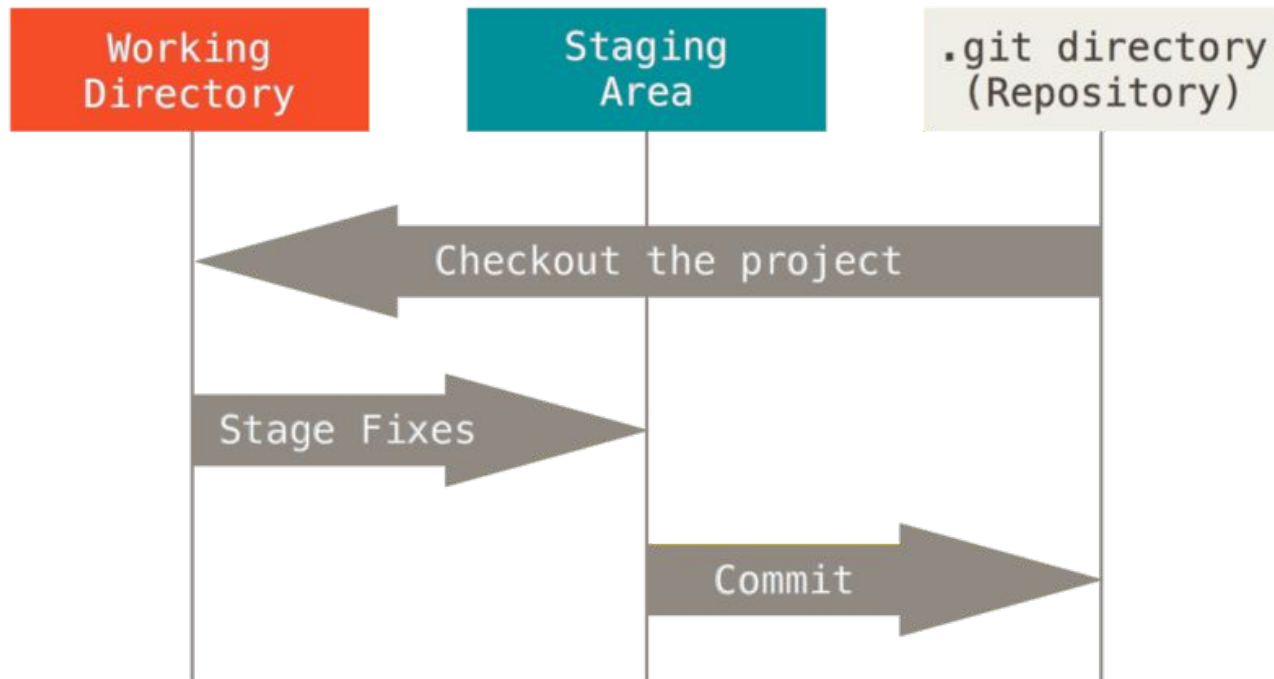
Git:

- Free and open source system
- Focused on integrity, speed and high collaboration
- Nearly every operation is local
- Decentralized VCS

Git and GitHub

Git local file states:

- Modified
- Staged
- Committed

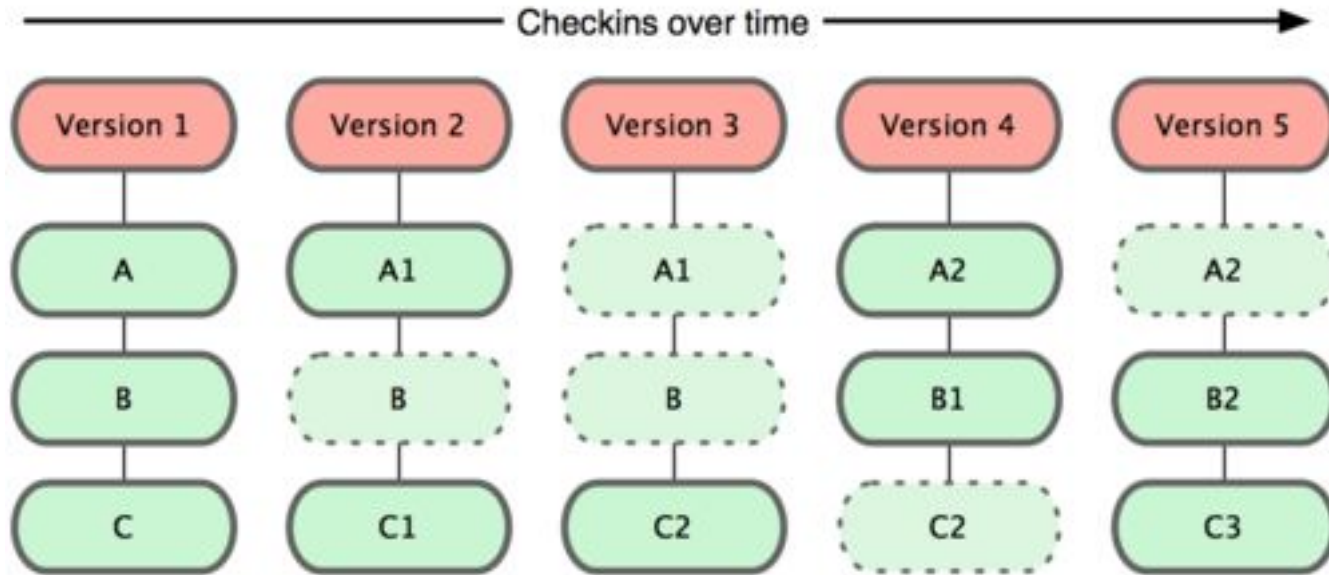


Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-What-is-Git%3F>

Git and GitHub

Git stores data as snapshots



Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v1/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>

Git and GitHub

GitHub: service for hosting Git repository.

- Git is the tool, GitHub is the service to host projects that use Git.
- Other options: Bitbucket, GitLab, and many others.
- Mostly free with other premium plans
- Large community collaboration on open source projects
 - (Good for your CV/Portfolio)

Features

- Reliable storage of your data
- Public or private repositories (based on your plans)
- Collaboration between different people
- Version control
- Repository search (programming language, framework, etc)
- Repository ranking (stars)
- Addons/Plugins

Agenda

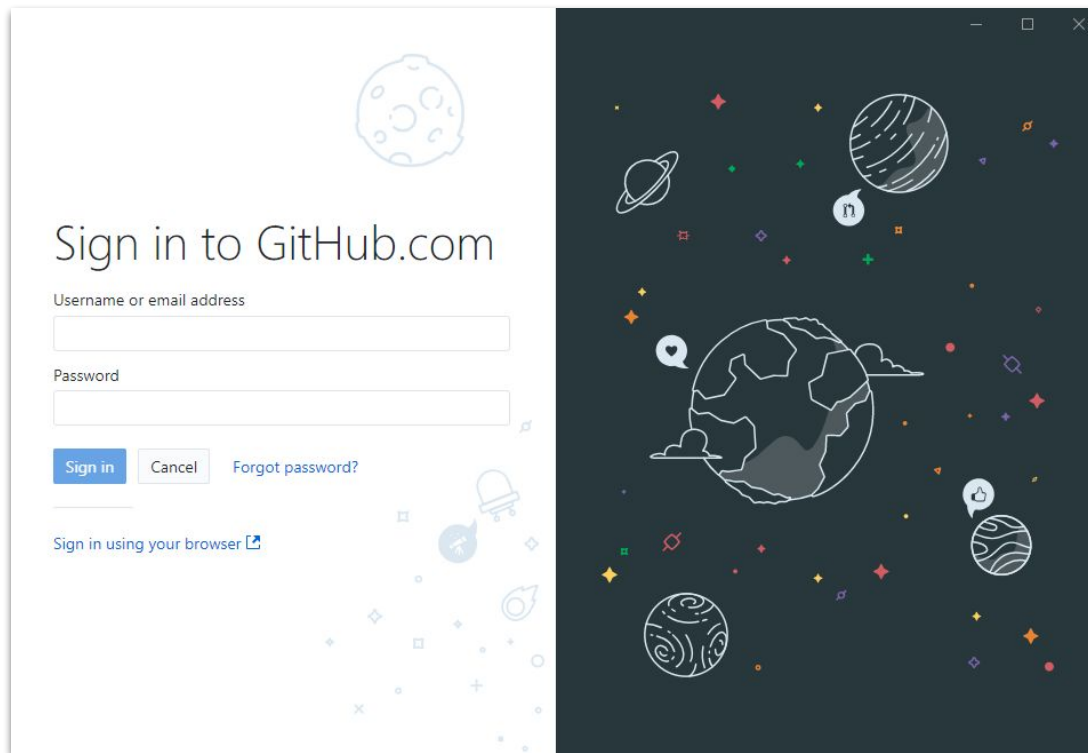
- VCS (Version Control Systems)
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- Features
- **Git Client**
- Basic use
- Branches and GitFlow (if time permits)

Git Clients

- There are many GUI tools
 - SourceTree
 - GitKraken
 - Github Desktop
- For this discussion, we will mainly focus on Github Desktop
 - Installation
 - Basic Usage
- For those using Linux computers, we included a brief introduction to using the git command line in the end of the slides

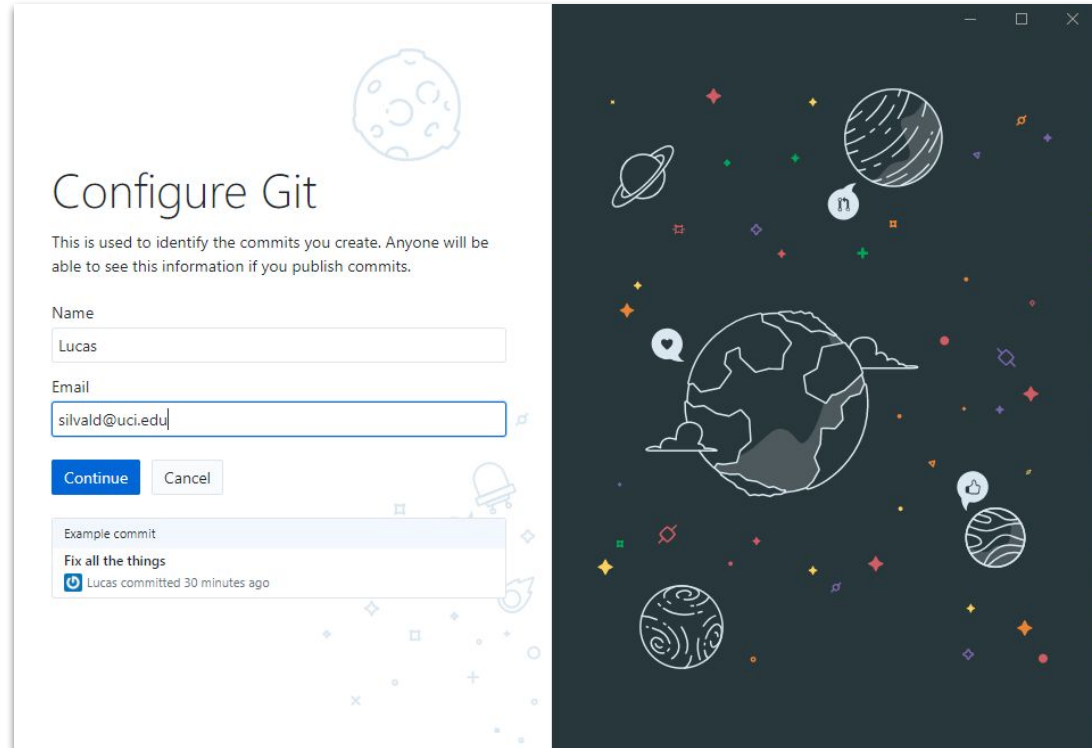
Installing Desktop Client

1. Sign up on github.com
2. Download client at <https://desktop.github.com>
(Mac OS and Windows)



Installing Desktop Client

Configure Git



The image shows a 'Configure Git' window on the left and a space-themed background on the right. The window has a light blue header with a moon icon. Below the title, there is a text box for 'Name' containing 'Lucas' and a text box for 'Email' containing 'silvald@uci.edu'. There are 'Continue' and 'Cancel' buttons. At the bottom, there is an 'Example commit' section showing a commit message 'Fix all the things' and a commit hash '0e' with the text 'Lucas committed 30 minutes ago'. The background on the right is dark blue with white line art of planets, stars, and a rocket ship.

Configure Git

This is used to identify the commits you create. Anyone will be able to see this information if you publish commits.

Name
Lucas

Email
silvald@uci.edu

Continue Cancel

Example commit
Fix all the things
0e Lucas committed 30 minutes ago

Agenda

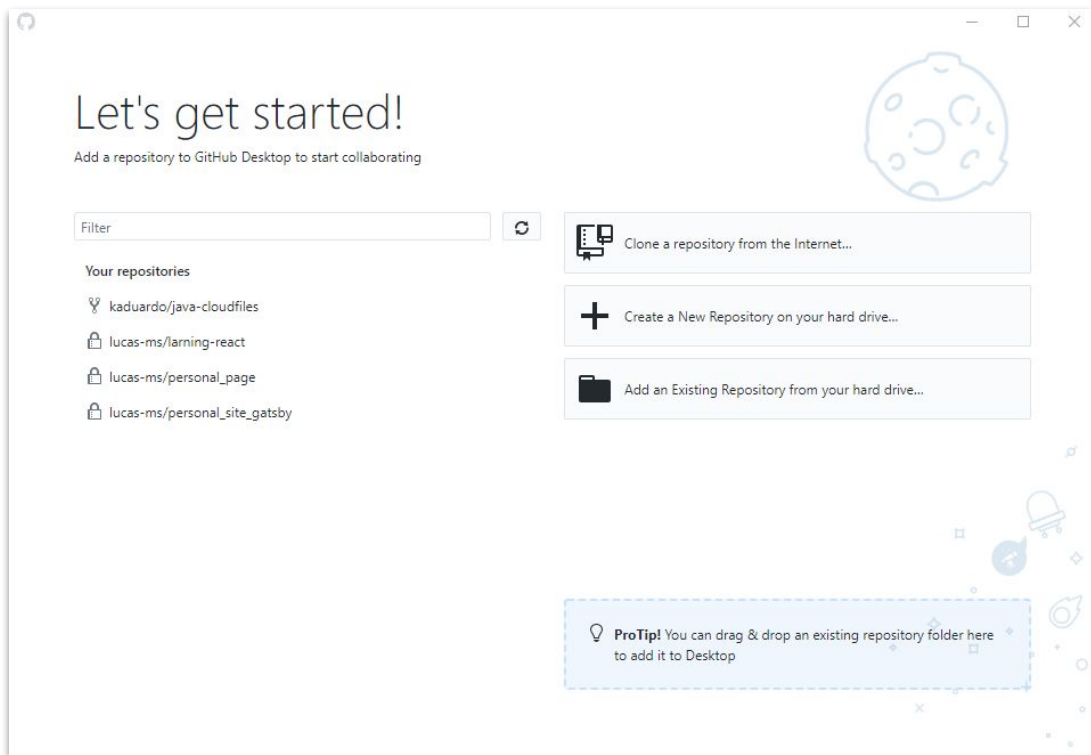
- VCS (Version Control Systems)
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Basic Use

- New repository
- Commit
- Push/Publish
- Fetch, merge / pull
- Clone repository

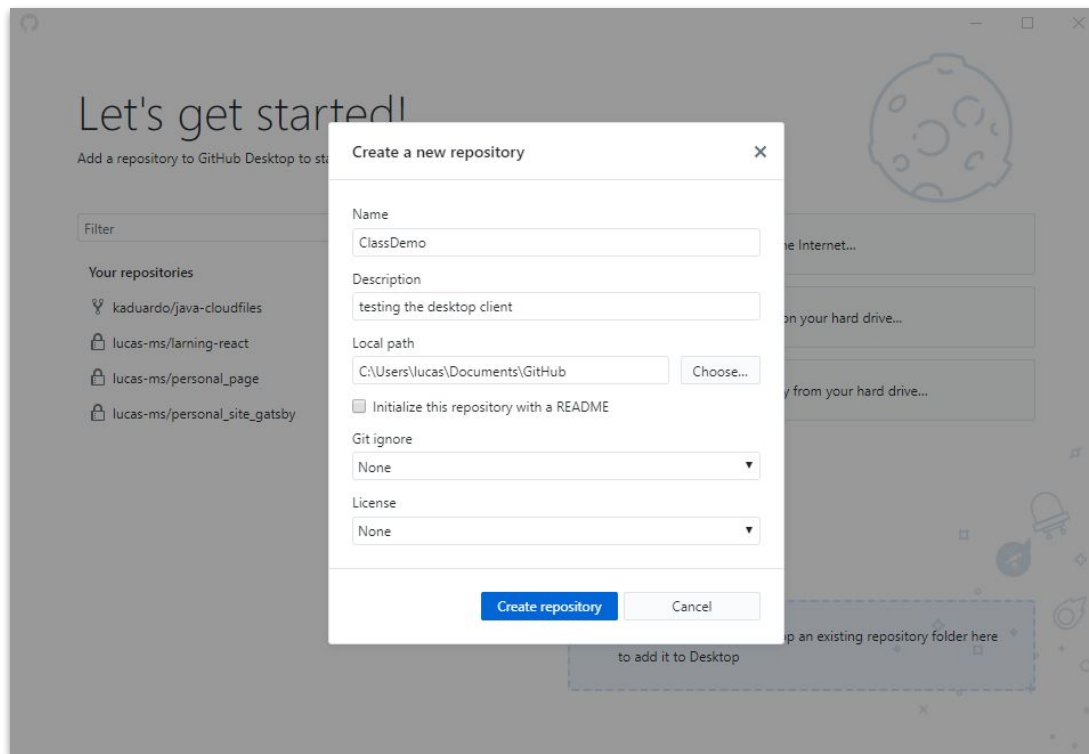
Using Desktop Client

New Repository



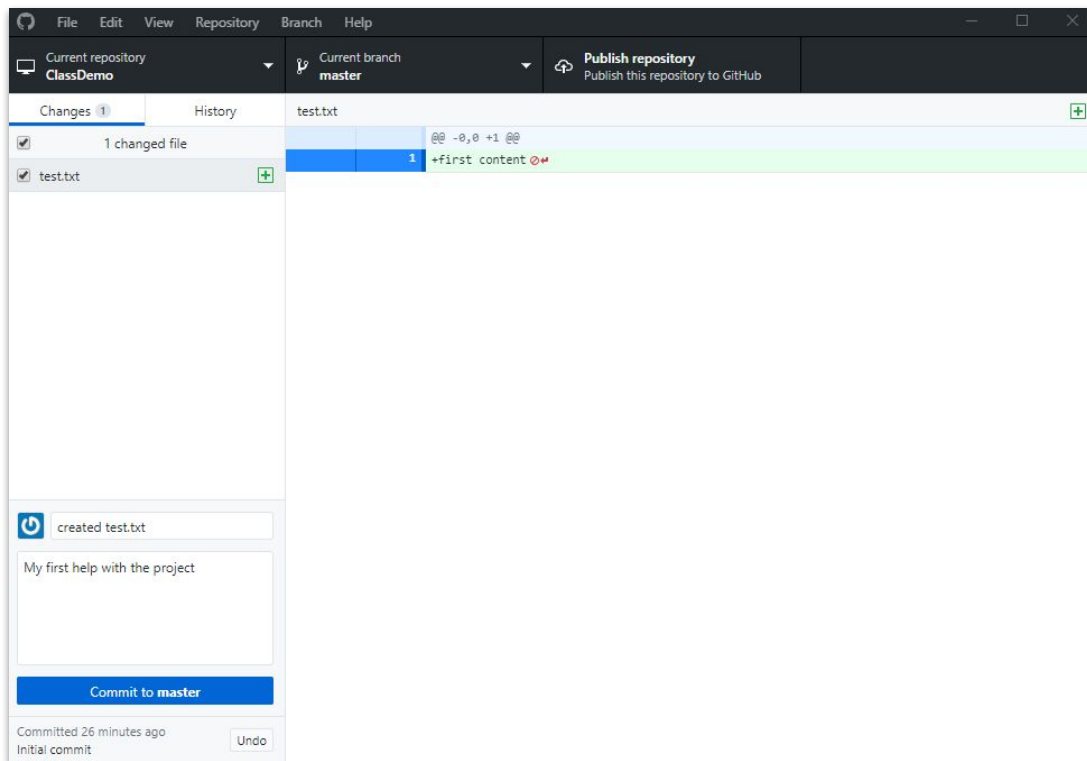
Using Desktop Client

New Repository



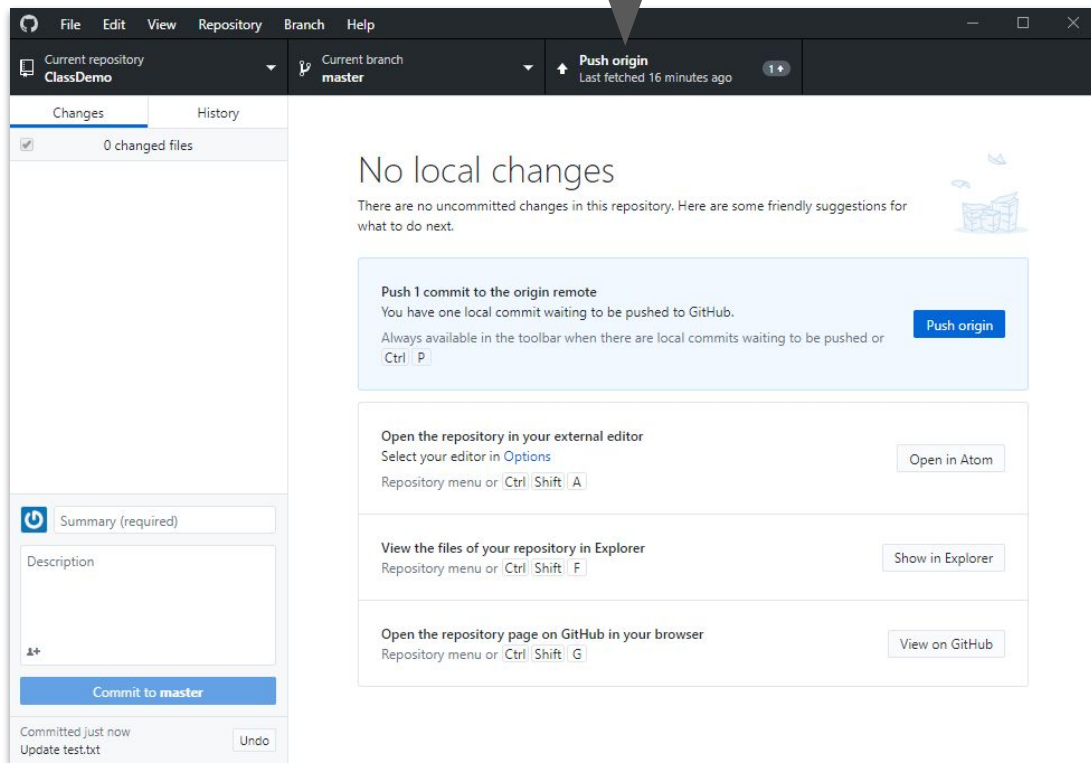
Using Desktop Client

- First commit
 - Still only local!
- Make as many commits as necessary



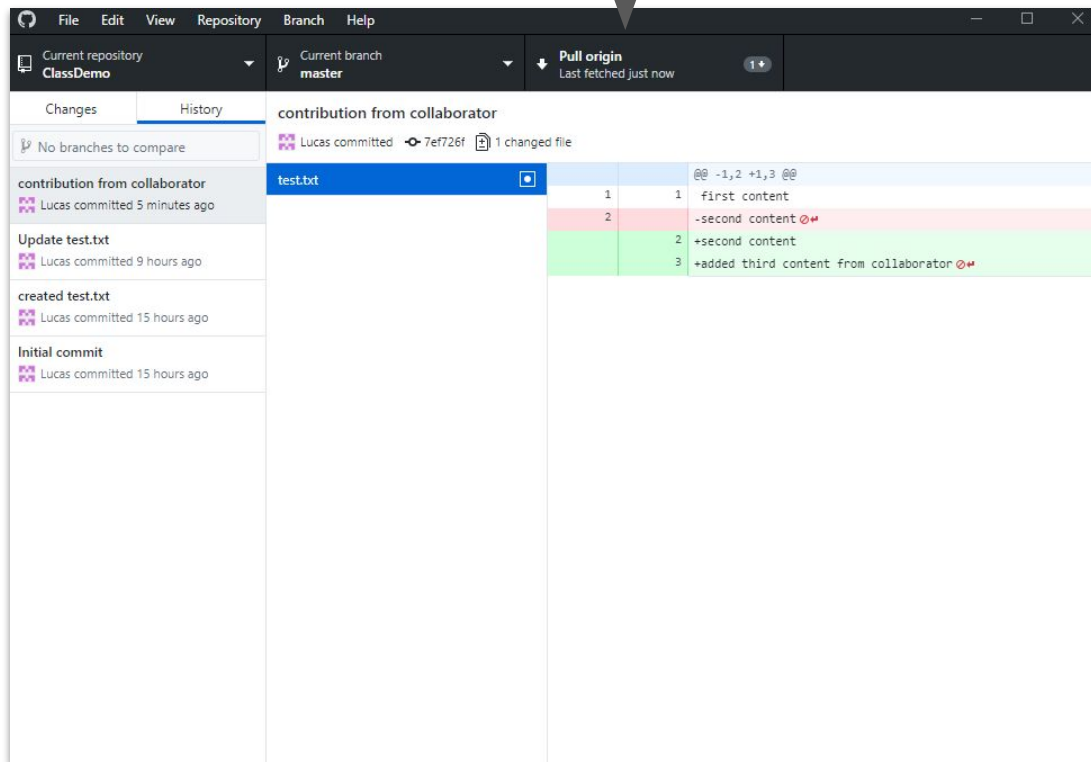
Using Desktop Client

- Push
 - Now sends all local commits to server



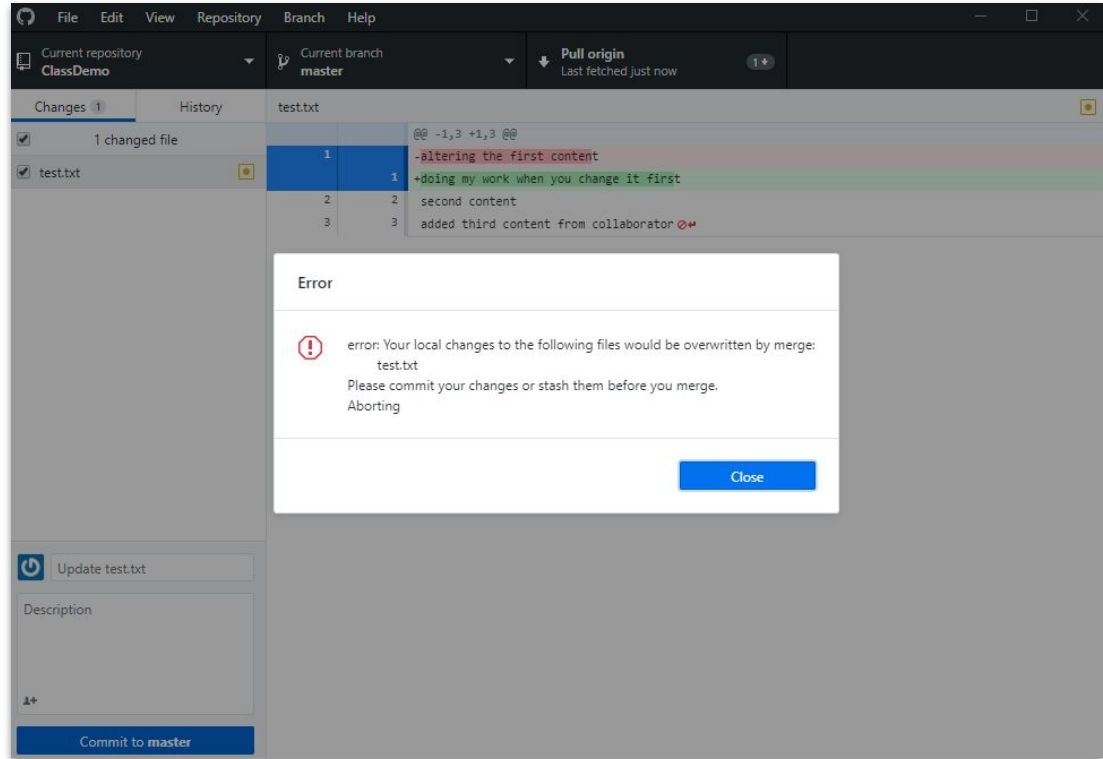
Using Desktop Client

- Fetch
 - Downloads data from server
- Pull
 - Downloads + Merges



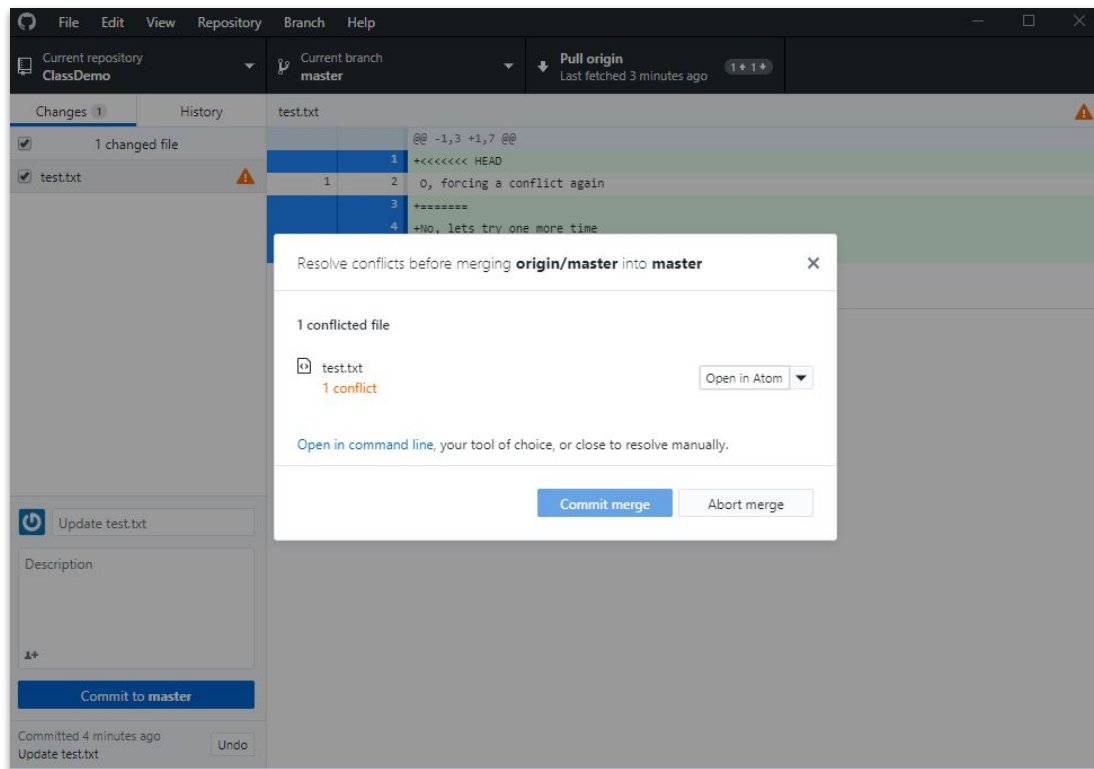
Using Desktop Client

- Conflict when pulling (merging)



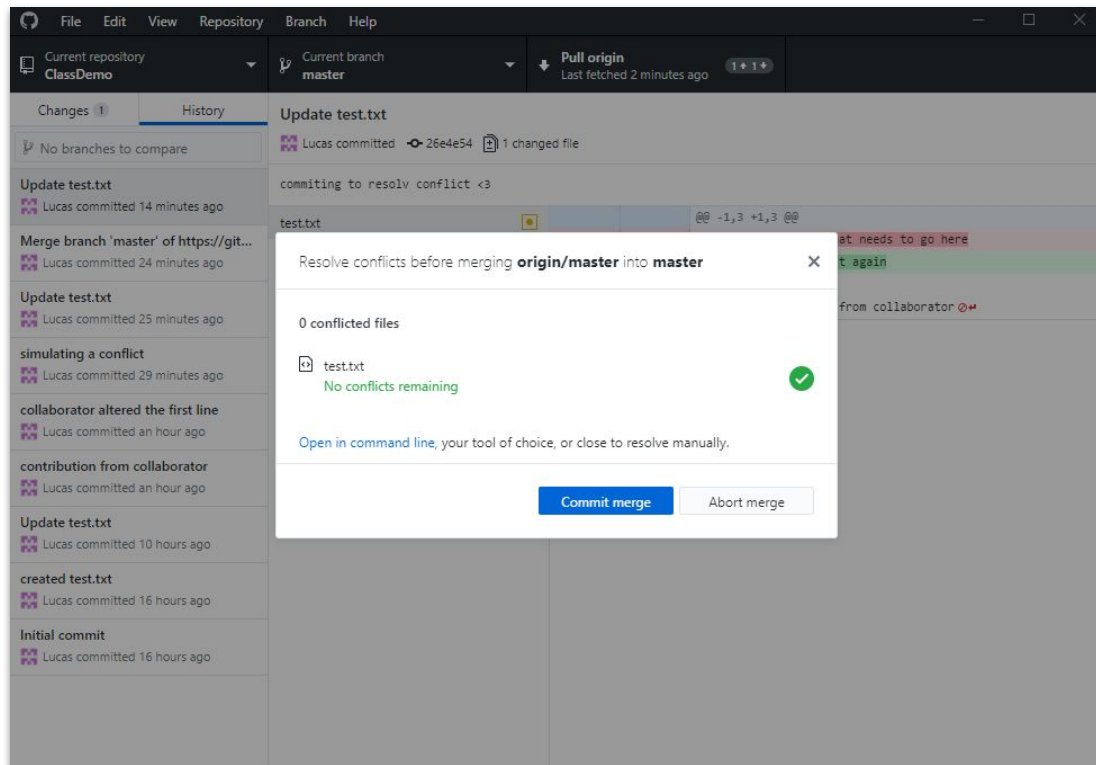
Using Desktop Client

- Conflict when pulling (merging)
 - Commit your changes to local repository



Using Desktop Client

- Conflict when pulling (merging)
 - Commit your changes to local repository
 - Resolve conflict
 - Commit merge
 - Push



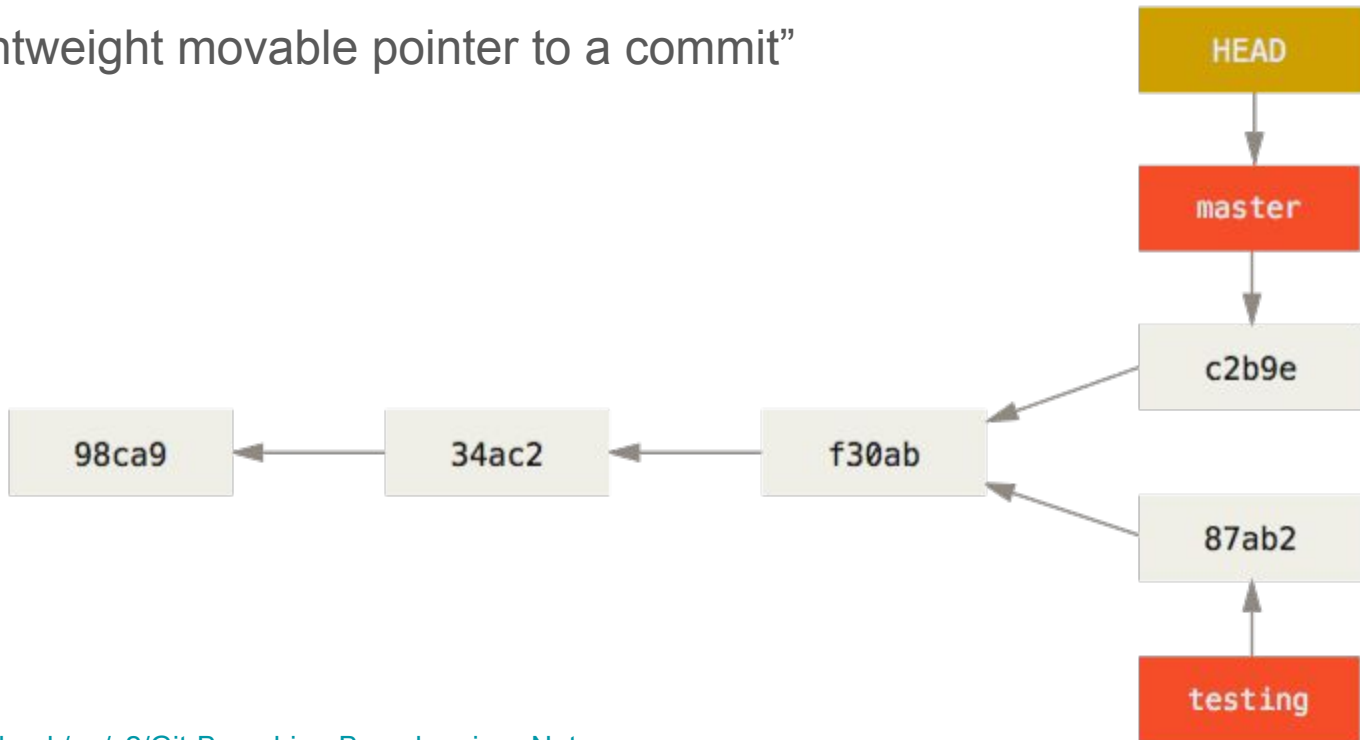
Lets try it out now!

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Branches

- “A lightweight movable pointer to a commit”



Source:

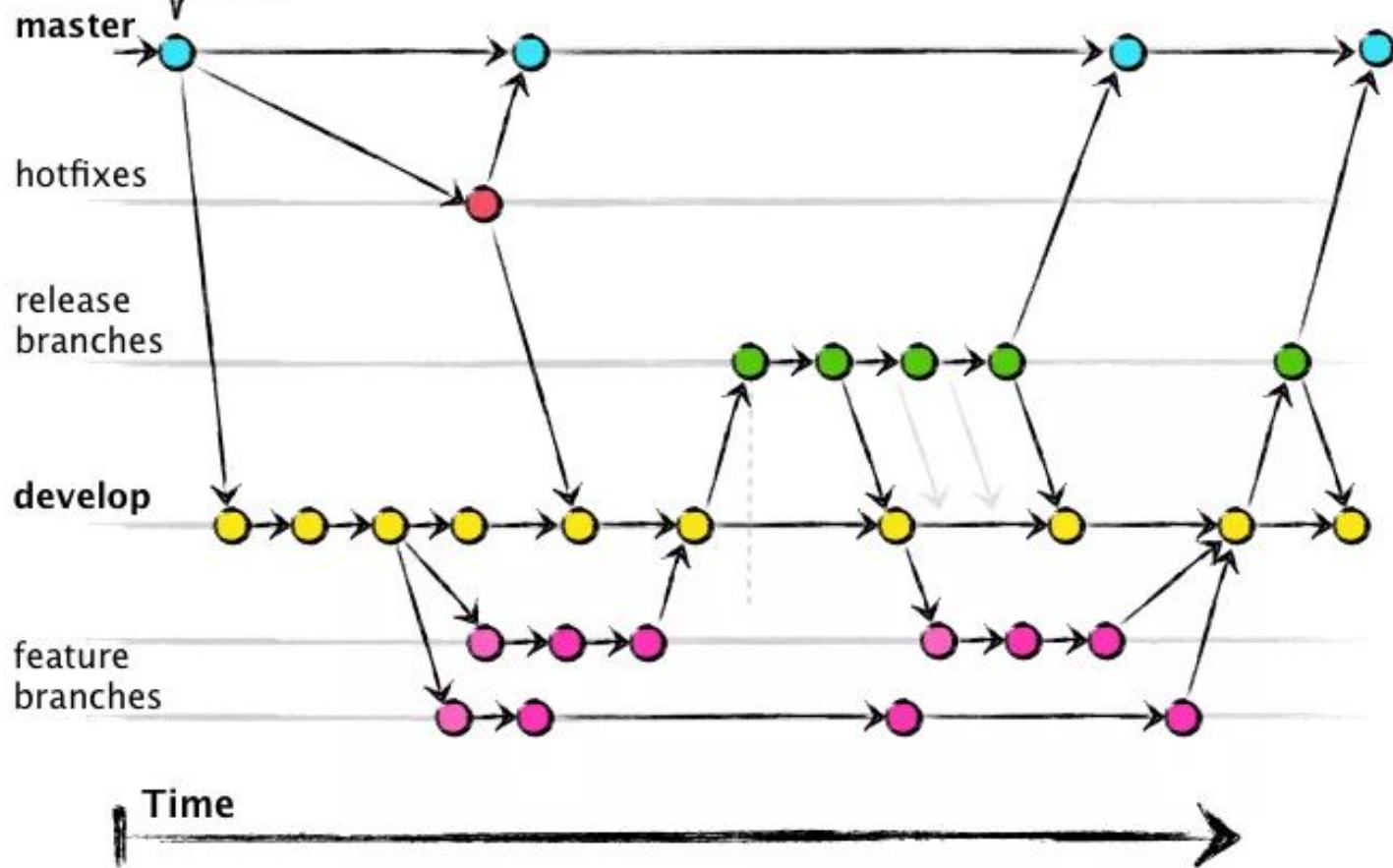
<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Branching-Branches-in-a-Nutshell>

GitFlow

- A workflow methodology
 - Organizes bug fixes, releases, features, etc
 - Directs collaboration in large projects

Tag
0.1

Author: Vincent Driessen
Original blog post: <http://nvie.com/archives/323>
License: Creative Commons



Further Resources

- Atlassian git tutorial
 - <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials>
- Git documentation
 - <https://git-scm.com/docs>
- GitFlow
 - [GitFlow https://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/](https://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/)
- GitHub Flow
 - <https://guides.github.com/introduction/flow/>
- Us!
 - TA Office hours: Lucas (Fri 9:30-11:30) Jong (Wed 1:00-3:00)

Using Git Command Line

Installing Git Command Line

- Install using your favorite package manager
 - <https://git-scm.com/download/linux>
 - For example:

```
# apt-get install git           // Debian-based
# yum install git               // Fedora (up to 21)
# pacman -S git                 // Arch
```

Configuring Git

- Configure git with your email and name
 - These are NOT credentials for your server
 - Local records that show who made which commit

```
$ git config --global user.name "Peter the Anteater"  
$ git config --global user.email "peteranteater@uci.edu"
```

Using Git Command Line

- Initializing a new local repository
 - Navigate to a directory you want to start version controlling and initialize

```
you@local:~$ cd /your/local/project
you@local:/your/local/project$ git init
```

- Commit changes (local)
 - Modified files need to be staged (tracked) for commit by using git add

```
you@local:/your/local/project$ touch new_file.txt
you@local:/your/local/project$ git add new_file.txt
you@local:/your/local/project$ git commit -m "Added new_file.txt"
```

Using Git Command Line

- Push

- Set the remote url to your newly-created github repository

```
you@local:/project$ git remote add origin https://github.com/your-repo.git
```

- Push to your github repository

```
you@local:/project$ git push origin master
```

- You need to push in order to save the changes in your hosted repository (e.g., github)

Using Git Command Line

- Fetch, Merge

- Fetch - a “safe” way to download changes to your local repository
 - Does not merge changes with local

```
you@local:/project$ git fetch origin
```

- Merge - applies the remote's changes with local

```
you@local:/project$ git merge origin
```

- Pull

- Identical to fetch + merge

```
you@local:/project$ git pull origin
```

Using Git Command Line

- Conflict when pulling

- Merge conflict error



```
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From https://github.com/jonghl9/example
* branch      master      -> FETCH_HEAD
  739a077..c46bbee  master    -> origin/master
Auto-merging my-file.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in my-file.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

- Resolve conflict, add and commit file

```
1 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
2 This is a second line Bob wrote in his local computer.
3 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
```

Original



Conflict



```
1 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
2 This is a second line Bob wrote in his local computer.
3 <<<<<< HEAD
4 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
5 =====
6 This is a line Bob wrote in his remote.
7 >>>>>> c46bbee024fe3da6f9608df1020413bfafe054ce
```

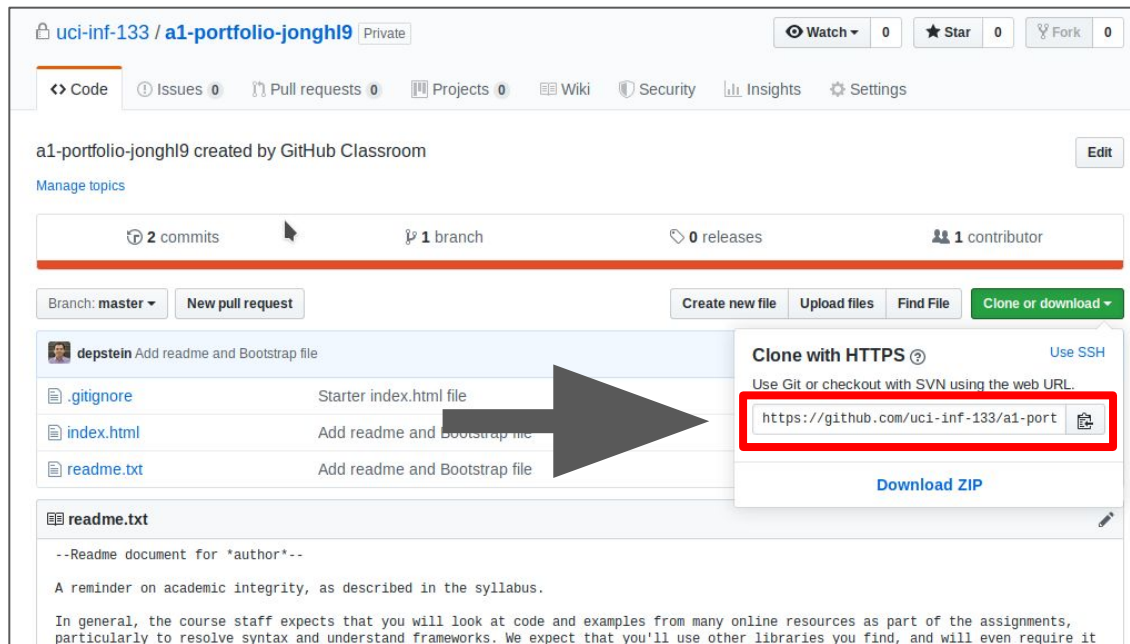
Resolved



```
1 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
2 This is a second line Bob wrote in his local computer.
3 This is a a line Bob wrote to resolve the conflict.
```

Using Git Command Line

- Downloading an existing repository from Github



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for a repository named 'a1-portfolio-jonghl9' created by GitHub Classroom. The repository has 2 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. A large grey arrow points from the file list to the 'Clone with HTTPS' modal. The modal displays the URL 'https://github.com/uci-inf-133/a1-port' which is highlighted with a red rectangle. Below the URL is a 'Download ZIP' button.

uci-inf-133 / a1-portfolio-jonghl9 Private

Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Security Insights Settings

a1-portfolio-jonghl9 created by GitHub Classroom Edit

Manage topics

2 commits 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find File Clone or download

depstein Add readme and Bootstrap file

- .gitignore Starter index.html file
- index.html Add readme and Bootstrap file
- readme.txt Add readme and Bootstrap file

readme.txt

--Readme document for *author*--

A reminder on academic integrity, as described in the syllabus.

In general, the course staff expects that you will look at code and examples from many online resources as part of the assignments, particularly to resolve syntax and understand frameworks. We expect that you'll use other libraries you find, and will even require it

Clone with HTTPS ⓘ Use SSH

Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.

https://github.com/uci-inf-133/a1-port

Download ZIP

Using Git Command Line

- Downloading an existing repository from Github

```
you@local:~$ git clone https://github.com/your/github/repo.git
```