

Revision control

Introduction to **git**

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Presentation outline

Estimated duration presentation

Questions at end presentation

Topics discussed:

- Introduction to Git
- Git commandline
- Git GUIs
- Git on the server
- Basic commands
- How to manage sole-developer project
- Commit logs
- Tags
- One approach to learning Git

Revision control

What is it?

Also known as

- version control
- source control

Application to keep track of changes to file system

- your BlueJ projects
 - single developer
 - code on single machine
- managing app development
 - large developer team
 - same code base on multiple machines

Where's my file?



Revision control

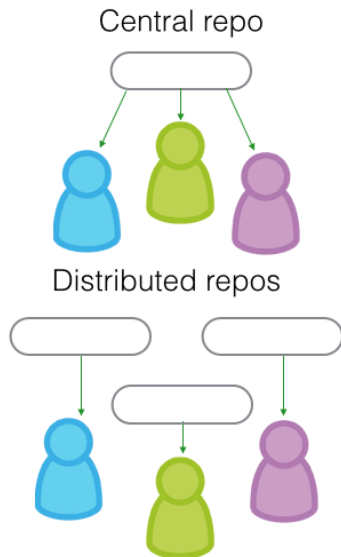
Centralized v Distributed

Centralized

- single data store, the repository
- files checked in and out
- checked-out files locked
- merging files non-trivial

Distributed

- no central repo
- each developer has copy
- merging files easier



Distributed Versioning Application

Git

Initially designed & developed by
Linus Torvalds

- Became available 2005
- Supported by large developer community
- Free open source
- Extremely popular
- April 2014: 37% repos use *git*



git for the true beginner

For a single-developer team

This presentation and accompanying lab designed for beginner

- Using command line git.
- Several GUIs exist (ignored).
 - Egit for Eclipse
 - SourceTree
 - GitHub

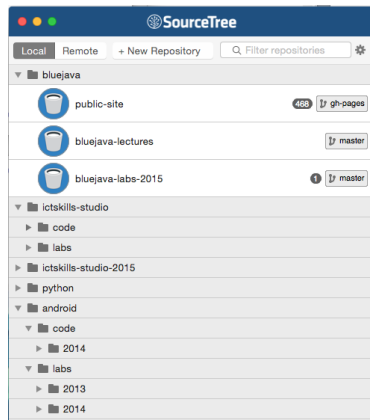


Developing with *git*

Graphical User Interfaces (gui)

Atlassian SourceTree

- Free Git client for Windows & Mac
- Helps organise your repos
 - Say goodbye to cli
 - Or use combination gui-cli



Developing with *git*

Graphical User Interfaces (gui)

GitHub

- Free Git client for Windows & Mac
- Manages repositories
- SourceTree competitor



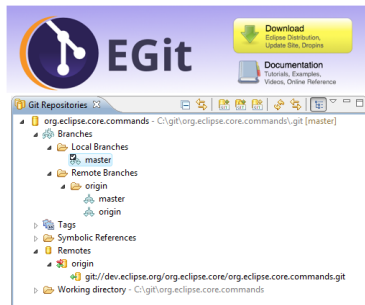
GitHub

Developing with git

Graphical User Interfaces (gui)

EGit: an Eclipse git gui plugin

- Free Git client for Eclipse IDE



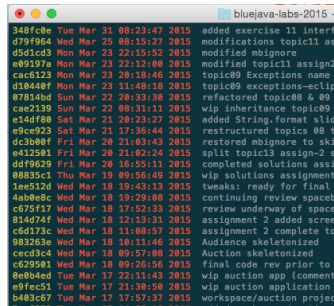
git for the true beginner

Using command line git

Why command line line *git*?

Why not begin with a git gui?

- Acquire deeper understanding
- Easier to learn
- Start with small set commands
- Follow simple procedure initially
- Gradually extend knowledge
- Beware: steep learning curve
- Fallback recommended



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "bluejava-labs-2015 -". The terminal displays the output of a git log command, showing a list of commits with their hashes, dates, times, and commit messages. The commits are listed in reverse chronological order. The messages include "added exercise 11 interf", "modifications topic11 as", "modified mbignore", "modified topic11 assign2", "topic09 Exceptions name", "topic09 exceptions-eclip", "refactored topic08 & 09", "wip inheritance topic09", "added String.format slid", "restructured topics 08 t", "restored mbignore to skl", "split topic13 assign-2 s", "completed solutions assi", "wip solutions assignment", "tweaks: ready for final", "continuing review spaceb", "review underway of space", "assignment 2 added scre", "assignment 2 complete to", "Audience skeletonized", "Auction skeletonized", "final code rev prior to", "wip auction app (comment", "wip auction application", and "workspace/auction projec".

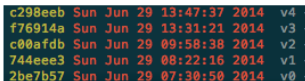
Keeping track of changes

Homespun approach

- Create archives during dev cycle
- Apply time stamp & version
- Cumbersome but effective
- Also provides fallback
- Disadvantage: File proliferation
- Contrast *git*: One file



A screenshot of a file explorer window showing a directory of zip files. The files are listed in a single column, each preceded by a folder icon. The filenames are: donation-201503.01.zip, donation-201503.02.zip, donation-201503.03.zip, donation-201504.01.zip, donation-201504.02.zip, donation-201505.01.zip, and donation-201506.01.zip.



A screenshot of a terminal window displaying a list of git commits. Each line shows a commit hash, the date and time, and the version number. The commits are: c298eeb (Sun Jun 29 13:47:37 2014 v4), f76914a (Sun Jun 29 13:31:21 2014 v3), c00afdb (Sun Jun 29 09:58:38 2014 v2), 744eee3 (Sun Jun 29 08:22:16 2014 v1), and 2be7b57 (Sun Jun 29 07:30:50 2014 v0).

Using *git* from command line

Summary

Associated lab provides detailed instructions on what follows.

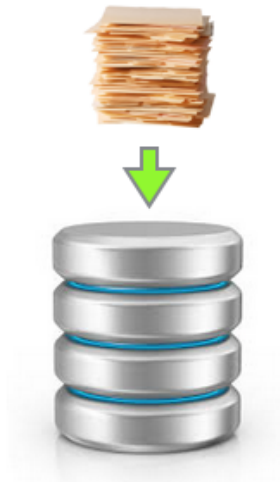
- Download and install *git* app
- *cd* to project folder
- create local repo
 - *git init*
 - created in folder *.git*
- create a *.gitignore* file
 - exclude nominated files



Using *git* from command line

Add project to local repo

- stage project
 - `git add -all`
- commit the staged files to repo
 - `git commit -m 'baseline project'`
- copy project now in local repo



BitBucket.org

Push project to remote repo

Register an account & create a repo, example *donation*

In your project folder execute:

```
git remote add origin git@bitbucket.org:<yourdomain>/donation.git  
git push -u origin -all
```

Response should be similar to this:

```
$ git push -u origin --all  
Counting objects: 3, done.  
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 217 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.  
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)  
To git@bitbucket.org:<yourdomain>/donation.git  
 * [new branch]      master -> master  
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
```

BitBucket.org

Clone the remote repo

Exact copy of repo now exists on BitBucket

Verify this as follows:

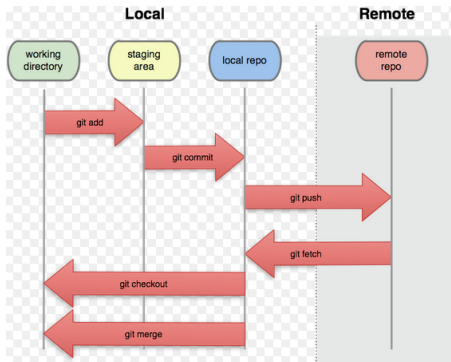
- cd to a new temp folder
- Clone the repo
- Check content of cloned folder
- Should match pushed *donation* project
- Try exercise on different computer

```
$ git clone git@bitbucket.org:<yourdomain>/donation.git
Cloning into 'donation'...
remote: Counting objects: 351, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (324/324), done.
remote: Total 351 (delta 136), reused 0 (delta 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (351/351), 1000.35 KiB | 120.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (136/136), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
```

Developing with *git*

Frequently-used commands

- `git status`
- `git commit`
- `git push`
- `git pull`
- `git log`



Developing with *git*: a simplified approach

First session

- Create local repo
- Stage and commit file system
- Create remote repo
- Push local to remote
- Ensure working directory clean at end session

```
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
nothing to commit, working directory clean
```

Developing with *git*: a simplified approach

Resuming session

- cd to working folder
- git status to verify working directory clean
- git pull to update working tree
- Continue dev session
- At conclusion session add, commit and push to remote

```
$ git push origin master
Counting objects: 9, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (8/8), done.
Writing objects: 100% (9/9), 126.26 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 9 (delta 4), reused 0 (delta 0)
To git@bitbucket.org:witpress/donation.git
11f8391..b99ee02  master -> master
```

Developing with *git*: a simplified approach

Check logs

- Basic command *git log*
- More sophisticated formatting available:

```
git log --pretty=oneline --max-count=10
```

```
d5d1cd3771f59a01b7bff67b962f33efe97a41a0 modified mbignore  
e09197ab28989686f4ecedff277eee2df7727993 modified topic11 assign2  
d10440fa3da18ec536771a687939461c2ebeaaa1 topic09 exceptions-eclipse lab  
07814bd0608c1ed8ee1d328535cdf9ff180f7cb5 refactored topic08 & 09 done
```

```
git log --pretty=format:'%C(yellow)%h %Cred%ad %Creset%s' --date=local
```

```
d5d1cd3 Mon Mar 23 22:15:52 2015 modified mbignore  
e09197a Mon Mar 23 22:12:00 2015 modified topic11 assign2  
cd10440f Mon Mar 23 11:48:18 2015 topic09 exceptions-eclipse lab  
07814bd Sun Mar 22 20:33:30 2015 refactored topic08 & 09
```

Developing with *git*: a simplified approach

Tags

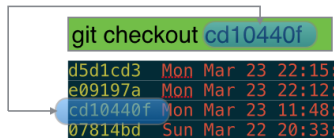
Tags may be used to denote specific points in the project history

- List tags: *git tag*
- List tags + messages: *git tag -n*
- Add local tag: *git tag -a tagName -m 'message'*
- Push tags to remote: *git push -tags*
- Add tag to specific commit: *git tag -a v0 ecc947 -m "message"*
- Delete tag locally: *git tag -d tagName*
- Then from remote repo: *git push origin: refs/tags/tagName*
- List remote tags: *git ls-remote*

Developing with *git*: a simplified approach

Checkout earlier commit

- Using tag
 - `git checkout tagName`
- Using hash
 - `git checkout cd10440f`
- Roll back to last commit
 - `git checkout -f`



```
git checkout cd10440f
```

d5d1cd3	Mon Mar 23 22:15:
e09197a	Mon Mar 23 22:12:
cd10440f	Mon Mar 23 11:48:
07814bd	Sun Mar 22 20:33:

Developing with *git*: a simplified approach

Disaster recovery: scenario 1

Roll back to an archived version - the fallback.

- Unarchive the backup
- Delete all files and folders from working tree
 - Exceptions: `.git` folder & `.gitignore`
- Copy backup to working folder
- Add all, commit and push



Developing with *git*: a simplified approach

Disaster recovery: scenario 2

Roll back to an earlier commit

- Checkout the commit you wish to revert to
- Copy the working tree to a recovery folder
 - Do not copy .git folder
- *git checkout master*
- Delete contents working tree
 - Do not delete .git folder
- Copy backup to working folder
- Add all, commit and push



GitHub

Clone the programming course repo

GitHub a competitor to BitBucket

Private repos free on BitBucket

Public repos free on GitHub

Programming course hosted on GitHub in public repo

```
git clone https://github.com/usplitu/programming.git
Cloning into 'programming'...
remote: Counting objects: 1814, done.
Receiving objects: 11% (211/1814), 4.52 MiB | 229.00 KiB/s
```


There may be trouble ahead...
So use zip files as fallback
Until competence acquired
Else you'll be obliged to face the music
And have teardrops to shed

- donation_20150331.01.zip
- time stamp + daily version



- This has been very brief intro
 - Sufficient for one-person development
- Steep learning curve
 - Use continuously
 - Be prepared for hiccups
 - Have file retrieval plan
 - Learn by doing

Summary basic Git commands

- `git init`
- `git remote add origin <host><domain><reponame>.git`
- `git add .`
- `git commit -m <commit message>`
- `git status`
- `git push`
- `git pull`
- `git log // Use customized pretty printing`
- `git checkout -f // Overwrite sandbox changes`
- `git tag`

Summary

- Git introduction
 - Background
 - Alternative systems
 - Commandline
 - GUIs
- Getting started
 - Initialize local repository
 - Add files
 - Commit
 - Add tags
 - Print commit logs
 - Push to server
 - Pull to update local repo
- One approach to learning Git
 - Adopt transitional approach
 - Back up iterations as local archives
 - Anticipate disasters
 - Practice recovery

Referenced Material

1. Pro Git by Scott Chacon & Ben Straub

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2> [Accessed 2016-04-27]