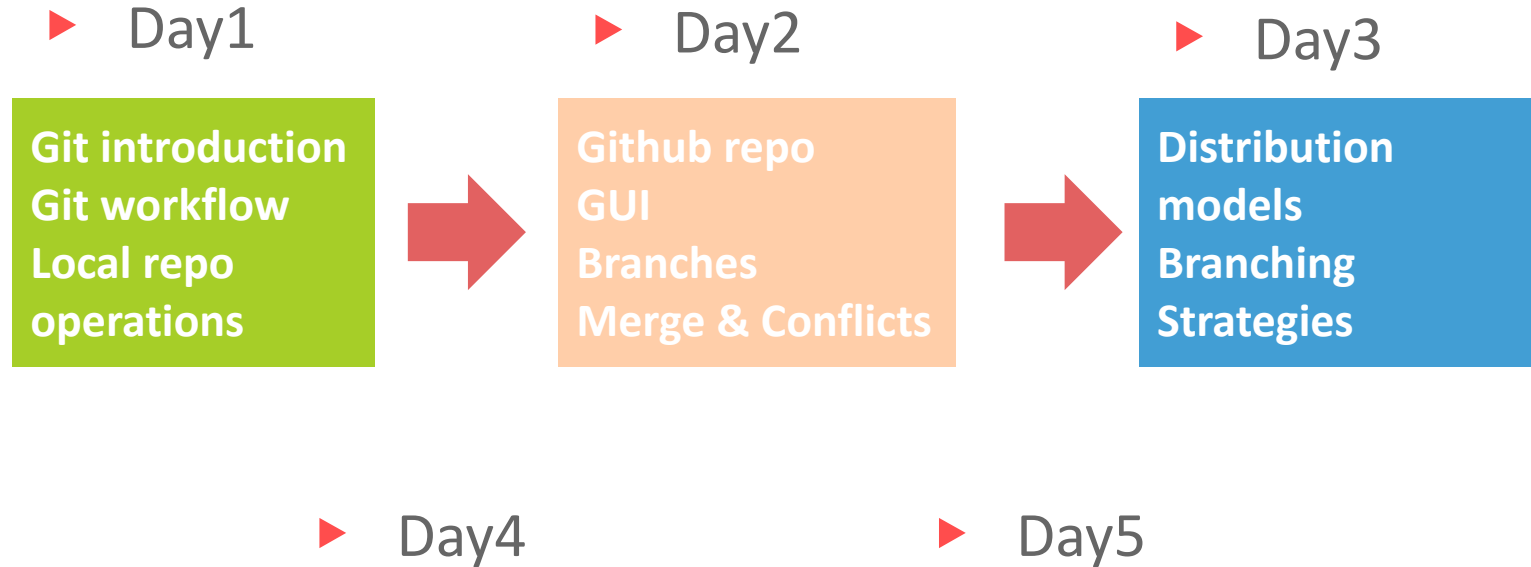




Git



Git Journey





Version Control Systems

What comes to you your mind when you hear this?



Students, write your response!



Where are we about Git?

Let's discuss about Git



Did you finish pre-class work?



Students, drag the icon!

Pear Deck Interactive Slide
Do not remove this bar

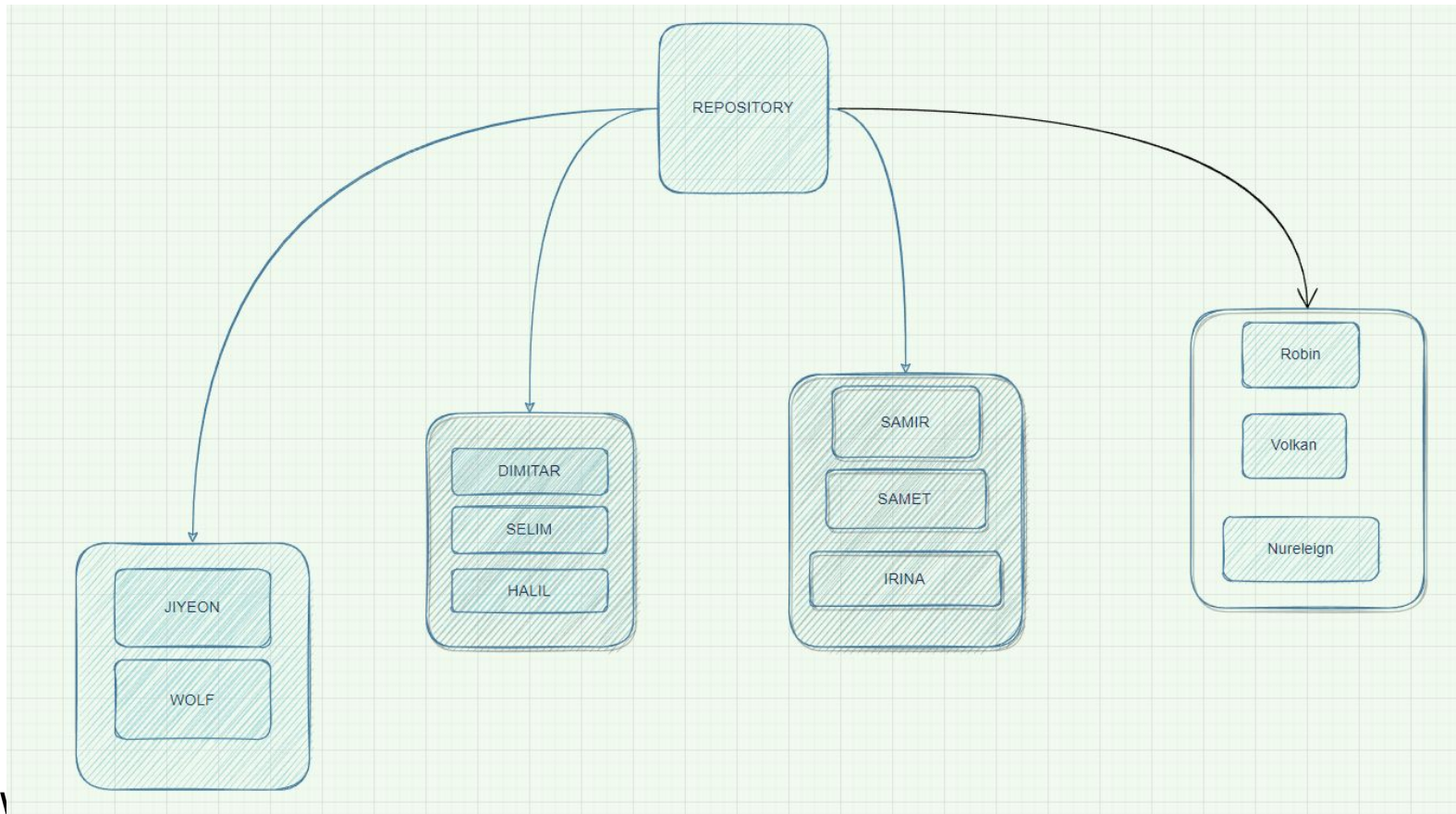
Do you have Git installed on your computer?



Students, drag the icon!



How can a team work?



Objectives



- ▶ Understand version control
- ▶ Familiarize Git terminology
- ▶ How to create a git repository
- ▶ Understand Git commands
- ▶ Understand Git workflow

What is a Version Control System?



Git

SVN

CVS

Mercurial

Perforce



Get Familiar with terms

Working tree

Index

Commit

Branch

Remote

Pull, Push, Log, Checkout, Switch

How to Create a Git Repository?



What is the difference between a regular folder and a git folder?

What does Git Init command actually do?

What is inside a .git folder?



Git File States

Untracked

Modified

Staged

Committed



Git Commands

What is Git CLI?

For which folder do the git commands work for?



Version Control Systems let us to;

- Track changes on files (text / source code files) for you
- Unlimited Undo / Redo
- Time Travel
- Collaborative development environment
- Compare and Share Responsibility
 - ◆ What changed
 - ◆ When it changed
 - ◆ Why it changed
 - ◆ Who changed it



Why do we need Git?

- Backup/Archive/Versioning/History
- Undo Changes
- Comparing
- Collaboration and Teamwork
- Code Review
- Sharing Responsibility

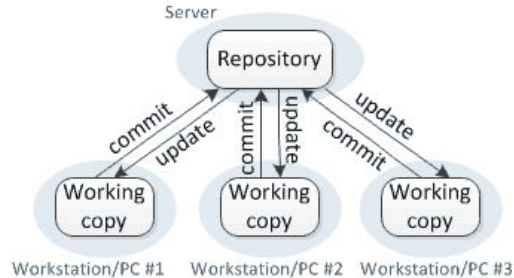
Version Control Systems



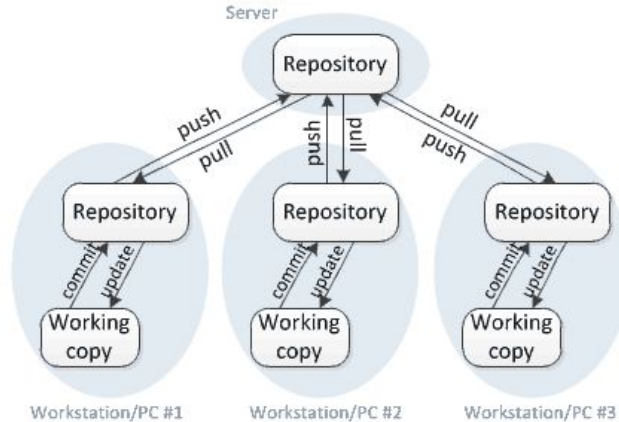
→ Types

- ◆ Distributed
- ◆ Centralized (Client-Server)

Centralized version control



Distributed version control

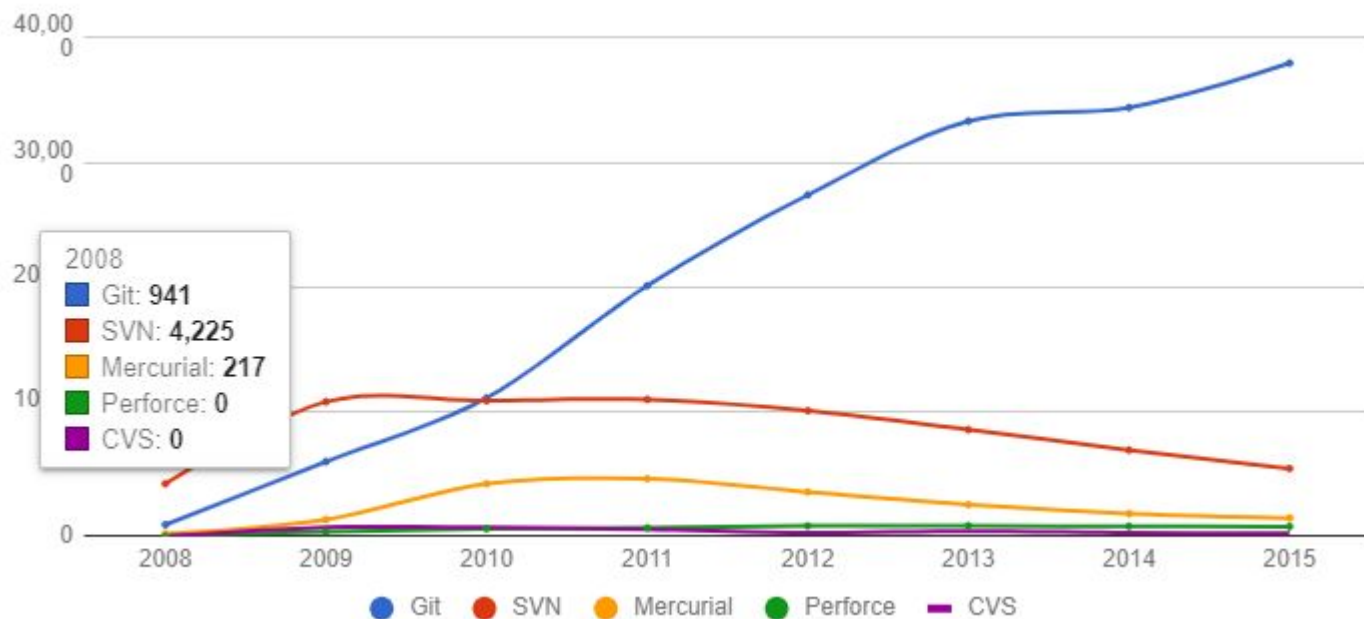




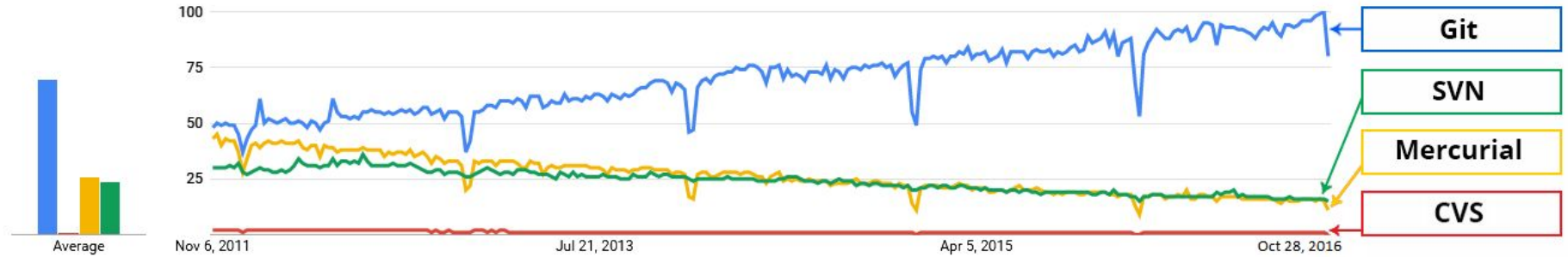
Git is an open source distributed
version control system



Popularity



Popularity



Source : <https://www.edureka.co/blog/what-is-git/>

Git Repository



The Workflow

Workflow



Working Directory

Where you work. Create new files, edit files delete files etc.



Staging Area (Index)

Before taking a snapshot, you're taking the files to a stage. Prepare the files to be committed.



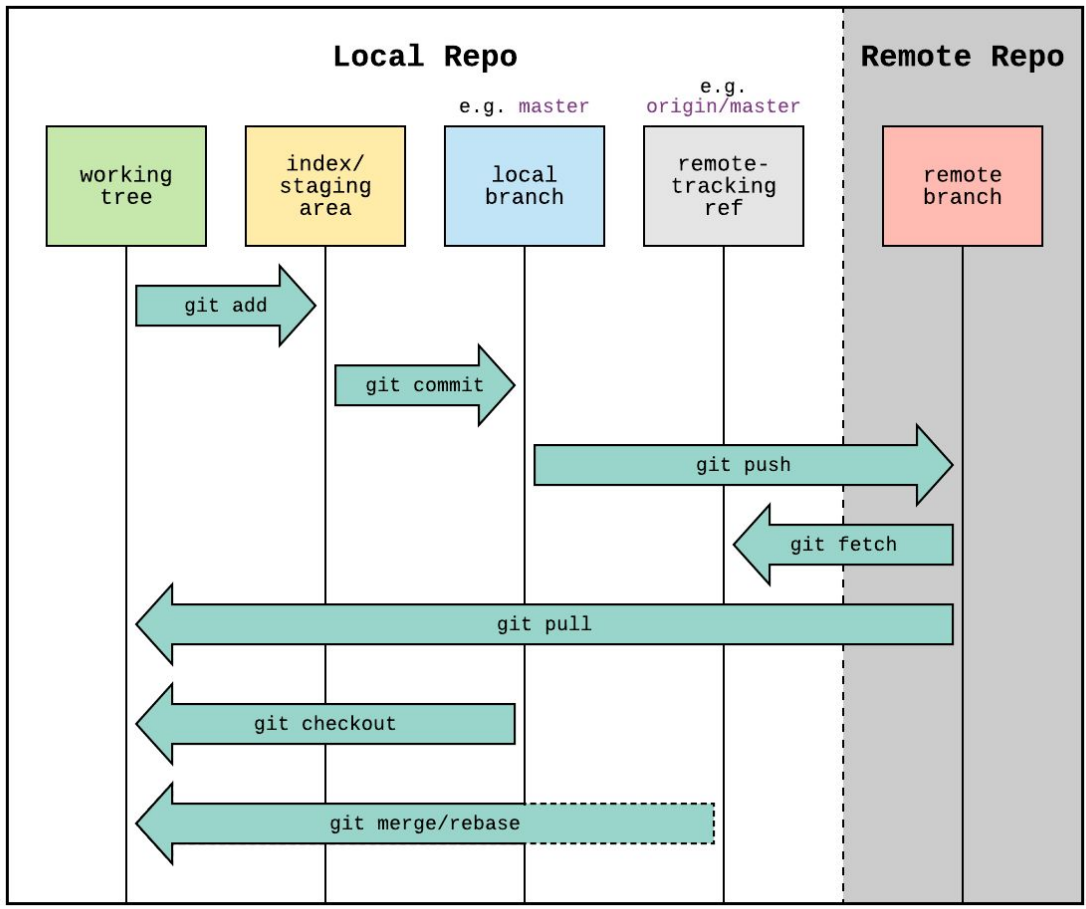
Repository

Committed snapshots of your project will be stored here with a full version history.





Git Workflow





File Stages

Committed

Unmodified changes from the last commit snapshot

Modified

Changes made to files since last commit snapshot

Staged

Changes marked to be added into the next commit snapshot

Create a new file



Working Directory

Maps.html
untracked file



Staging Area (Index)



Repository



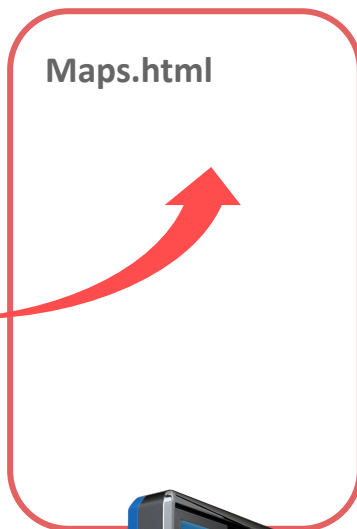


Track/stage a file

Working Directory



Staging Area (Index)



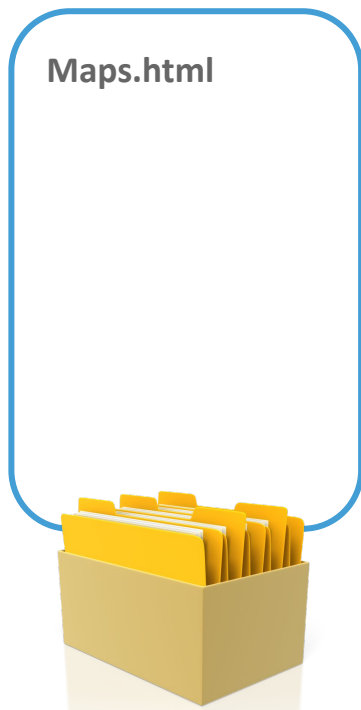
Repository



Commit



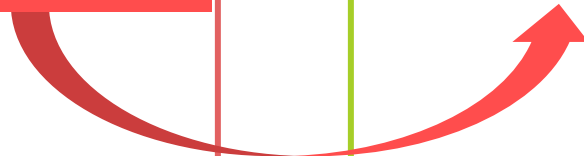
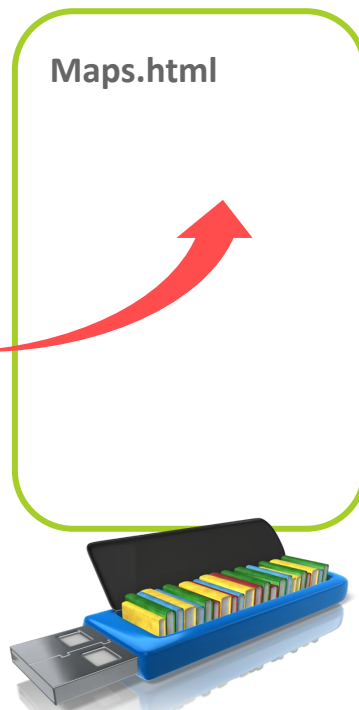
Working Directory



Staging Area (Index)



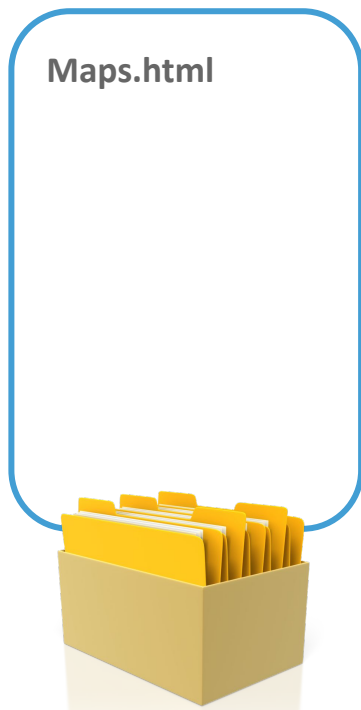
Repository



Commit



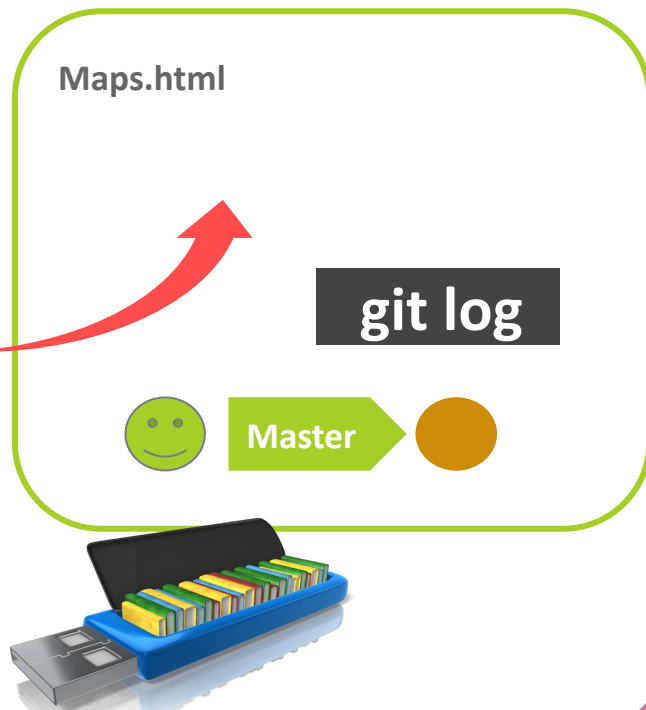
Working Directory



Staging Area (Index)



Repository



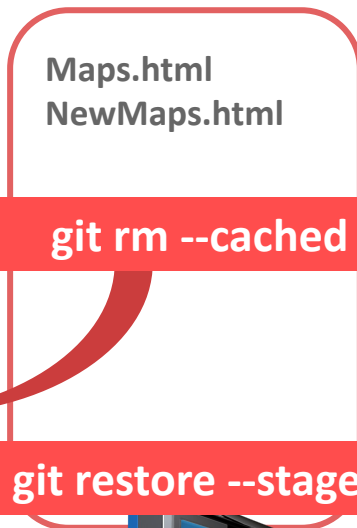


Remove from stage

Working Directory



Staging Area (Index)



`git rm --cached`

`git restore --staged`



Repository



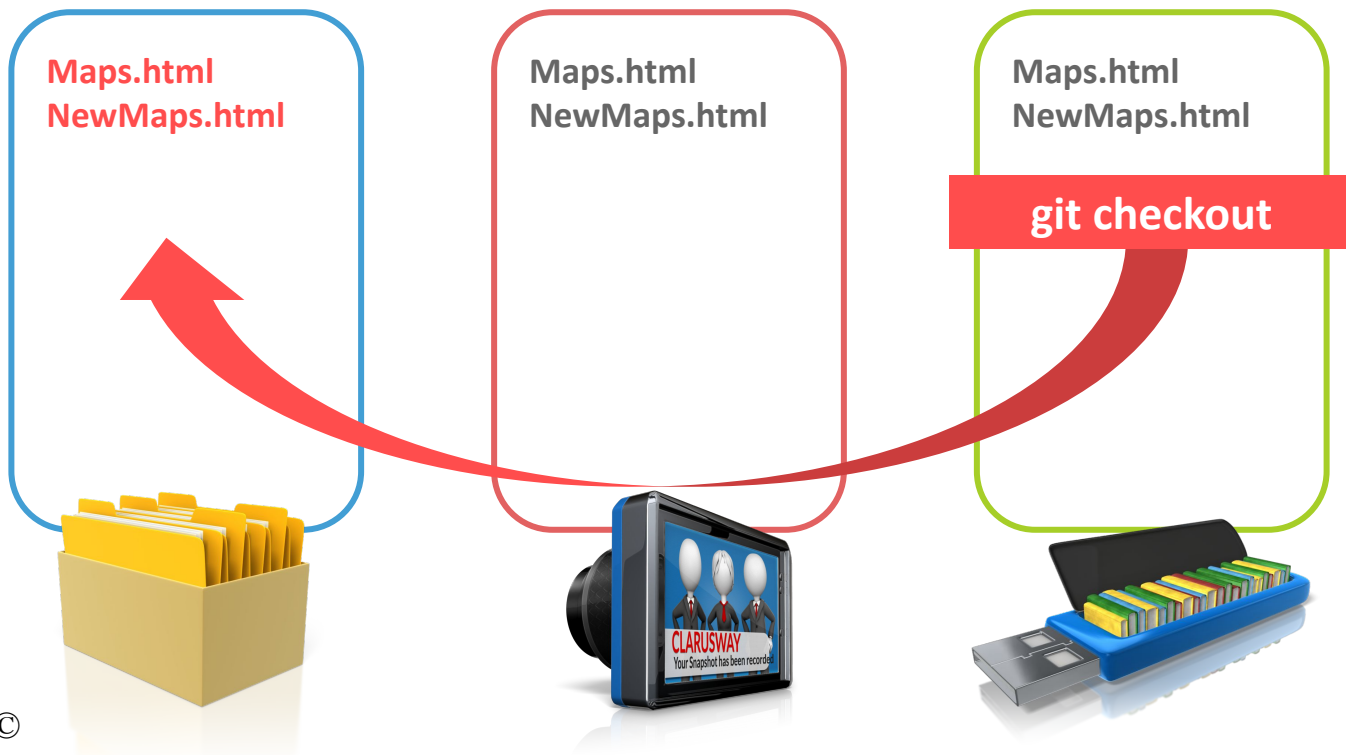


Checkout from Repo

Working Directory

Staging Area (Index)

Repository

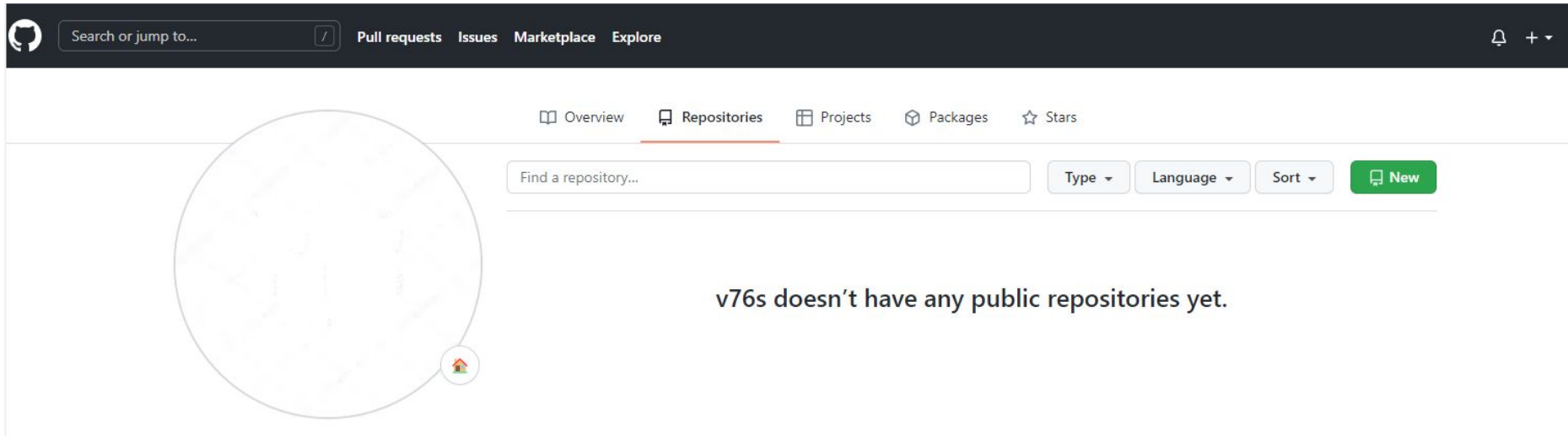




Git User interface tools

- **GitHub Desktop**
- **GitKraken**
- **Sourcetree**
- **Tortoise Git**
- **SmartGit**
- **GitForce**
- **Git Cola**
- **Aurees**
- **Magit**
- **Fork**

Since we have the UI tools, why do we need to know CLI (Gitbash) commands?



Theoretical Investigation



git --version

git init

git status

git add

git remote add

git commit

git push

git pull

git merge

git log

git branch

git checkout



Git Repository

→ Let's check if you have git in your computer

```
git --version
```

→ git needs your identity to mark/label changes / editor

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

```
git config --global user.email "Your Name"
```

```
git config --global core.editor "vim"
```

```
git config --list
```



Track a new file

→ let's create a new file in our project folder

```
touch Maps.html
```

→ let's edit this file

```
vim Maps.html
```

→ let's check the status of our project

```
git status
```



Git Repository

→ to create a new local repo

```
git init
```

→ to see the commands

```
git
```

→ to see the status of your repo

```
git status
```



Git Repository

- to create a new remote repo and connect it with your local repo (after you create a remote repo on Github/Bitbucket etc.)

```
git clone address
```



Stage files options

→ stage one file

```
git add filename
```

→ stage all files (new, modified)

```
git add .
```

→ stage all changes

```
git add -A
```

→ stage modified and deleted files only

```
git add -u
```



Commit

- Commit the files on the stage

```
git commit -m "message"
```

- Add and commit all tracked files

```
git commit -am "message"
```

- amend commit message

```
git commit --amend
```



Recipe for a new project

- Create a repo
- Create a new file/edit file etc.
- Stage/Track your changes
- Commit changes

```
git init
```

```
git add .
```

```
git commit -m "message"
```


Time to practice



```
git --version
```



Time to practice

```
git status
```

```
git clone https://github.com/v76s/GoogleMaps.git
```

```
git add .
```

```
git commit -m "Message"
```

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/v76s/GoogleMaps.git
```

```
git push
```

```
git log (--all --decorate --oneline --graph)
```

```
git branch
```

```
git checkout BRANCH_NAME
```

```
git switch BRANCH_NAME
```



Kahoot!

Objectives



- ▶ Review the prior command set
- ▶ Familiarize Github features and UI
- ▶ Git Desktop install and use
- ▶ GitKraken UI introduction

Review Commands 1



git version

git init

git status

git add .

git remote add (Alias) <https://github.com/>(Account)/(Repo).git

git commit

git push (Alias) (Repository)

git push

Review Commands 2



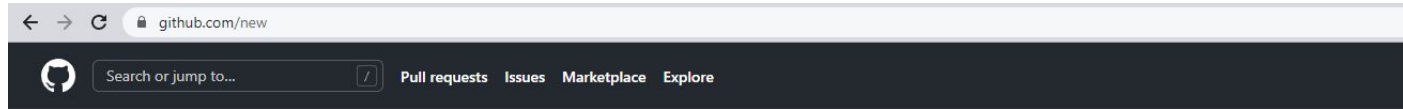
update the Maps.html contents with a comment
and execute git pull to receive the updates.

Review Commands 3



Perform several times the enlisted commands :
Create a repository in Github.

GitHub interface




Create a new repository

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

Owner *

Repository name *

 ClaruswayGithub ▾

/

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [crispy-doodle?](#)

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:

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

☐ **Add a README file**

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

☐ **Add .gitignore**

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

☐ **Choose a license**

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

GitHub interface



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'InitialState' by user 'ClaruswayGithub'. The browser address bar shows 'github.com/ClaruswayGithub/InitialState/settings'. The top navigation bar includes the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. The repository name 'ClaruswayGithub / InitialState' is displayed as 'Public'. Action buttons include 'Pin', 'Unwatch' (with a count of 1), 'Fork' (with a count of 0), and 'Star' (with a count of 0). Below these are tabs for 'Code', 'Issues', 'Pull requests', 'Actions', 'Projects', 'Wiki', 'Security', and 'Insights'. The 'General' tab is selected in the left sidebar.

The left sidebar contains a list of settings categories. 'General' is highlighted with a blue bar and a gear icon. Other categories include 'Access', 'Collaborators', 'Moderation options' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Code and automation', 'Branches', 'Tags', 'Actions' (with a dropdown arrow), and 'Webhooks'.

General

Repository name

InitialState

Rename

☐ Template repository

Template repositories let users generate new repositories with the same directory structure and files. [Learn more.](#)

Social preview

Upload an image to customize your repository's social media preview.

Images should be at least 640×320px (1280×640px for best display).

[Download template](#)

GitHub Desktop






<https://desktop.github.com/>


GitHub Desktop




← → ↻ github.com/login/oauth/authorize?client_id=de0e3c7e9973e1c4dd77&scope=repo%20user%20workflow&state=a86dbcec-9034-4c12-a999-3ae5cae3842



Authorize GitHub Desktop




GitHub Desktop by desktop
wants to access your ClaruswayGithub account




Repositories
Public and **private**

▼



Personal user data
Full access

▼




Workflow
Update GitHub Action Workflow files.


▼


Cancel

Authorize desktop

Authorizing will redirect to
`x-github-desktop-auth://oauth`

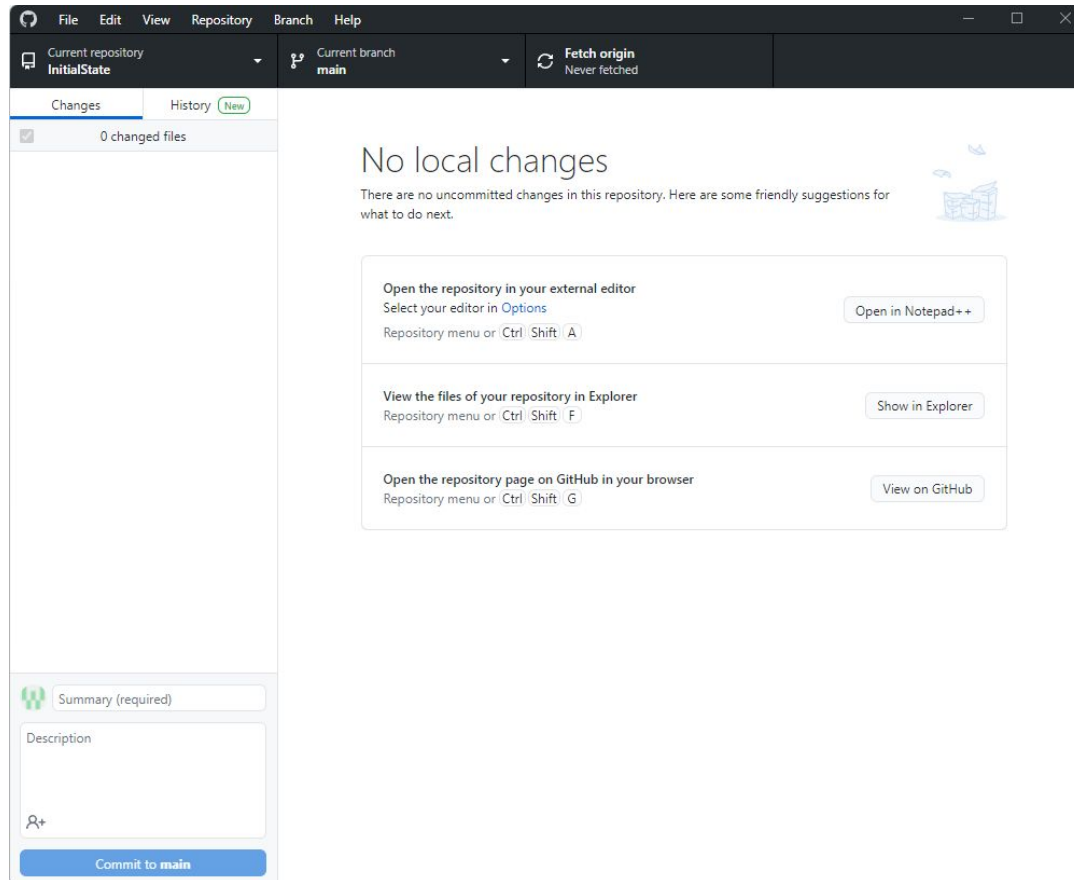
 Owned & operated
by GitHub

 Created 6 years ago

 More than 1K
GitHub users

[Learn more about OAuth](#)

GitHub Desktop



GitKraken Overview



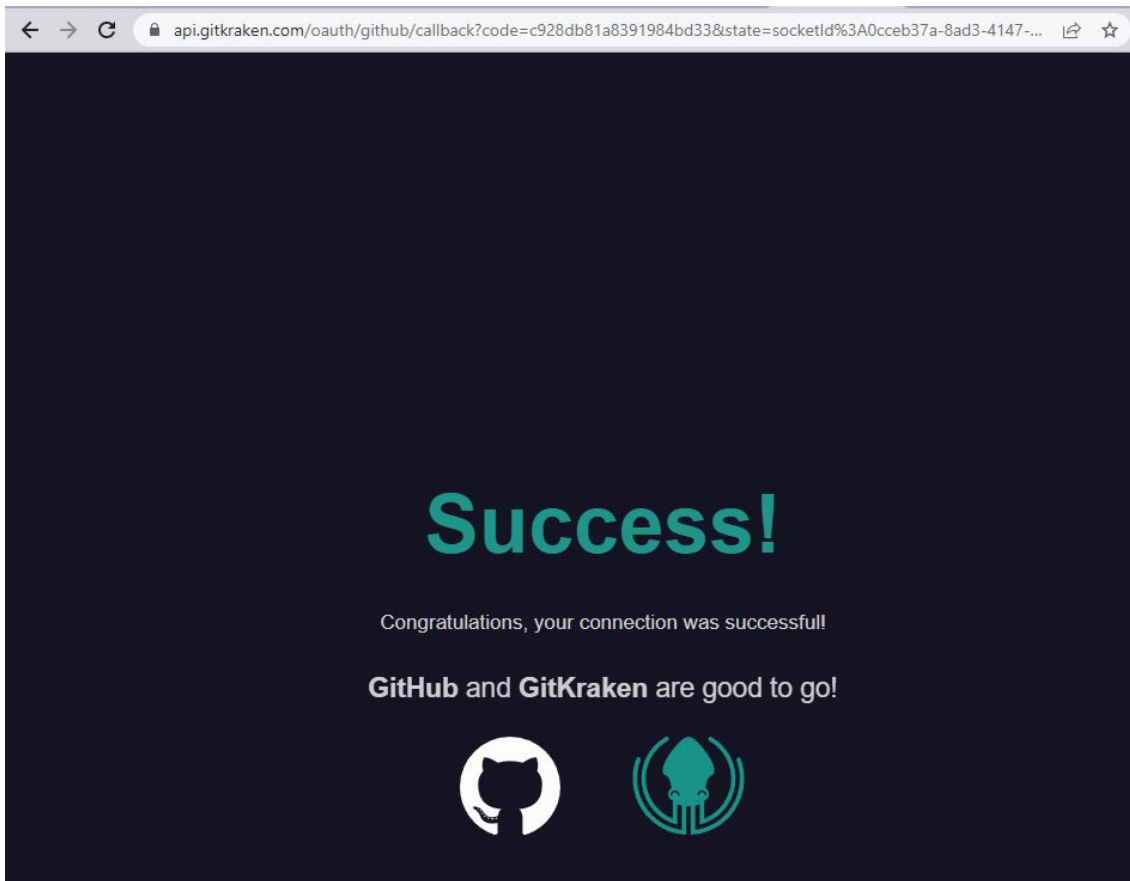
<https://www.gitkraken.com/download>

GitKraken Overview



<https://www.gitkraken.com/download>

GitKraken Overview



GitKraken Overview



The screenshot shows the GitKraken application window. The title bar says "GitKraken". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The toolbar has a "New Tab" button and a "+" icon. The sidebar on the left contains a list of settings categories: "Exit Preferences", "Current profile" (showing "Volkan"), "General", "Profiles" (selected), "SSH", "Integrations", and "Notifications". The main content area is titled "Profiles" and contains the following text: "GitKraken uses profiles to store your application preferences as well as git config information. The preferences you set after installing are set as your default profile. Pro plans allow you to create additional profiles and quickly switch between them for different work environments." Below this text is a section titled "My Profiles" with a checked checkbox labeled "Keep my .gitconfig updated with my GitKraken Profile preferences". A description below the checkbox states: "When checked, GitKraken will update your global .gitconfig to match GitKraken Preferences, including commit author name and email, and any GPG settings." At the bottom of this section is a green button labeled "+ Add a profile". Below the button is a table header with four columns: "Profile Name ▲", "Author Name", "Author Email", and "Organization".

GitKraken

File Edit View Help

New Tab +

Exit Preferences

Current profile

Volkan

General

Profiles

SSH

Integrations

Notifications

Profiles

GitKraken uses profiles to store your application preferences as well as git config information. The preferences you set after installing are set as your default profile. Pro plans allow you to create additional profiles and quickly switch between them for different work environments.

My Profiles

☒ Keep my .gitconfig updated with my GitKraken Profile preferences

When checked, GitKraken will update your global .gitconfig to match GitKraken Preferences, including commit author name and email, and any GPG settings.

+ Add a profile

Profile Name ▲	Author Name	Author Email	Organization
----------------	-------------	--------------	--------------

GitKraken Overview



Repository Management

Open

Clone

Init

Local Only

GitHub.com

GitHub Enterprise

GitLab.com

GitLab (Self-Managed)

Bitbucket.org

Bitbucket Server

Azure DevOps

Initialize a Repo

Account

ClaruswayGithub

Name

Description

Access

Public

Clone after init☒

Where to clone to

Browse

Full path

Default branch name

main

.gitignore Template (optional)

Select...

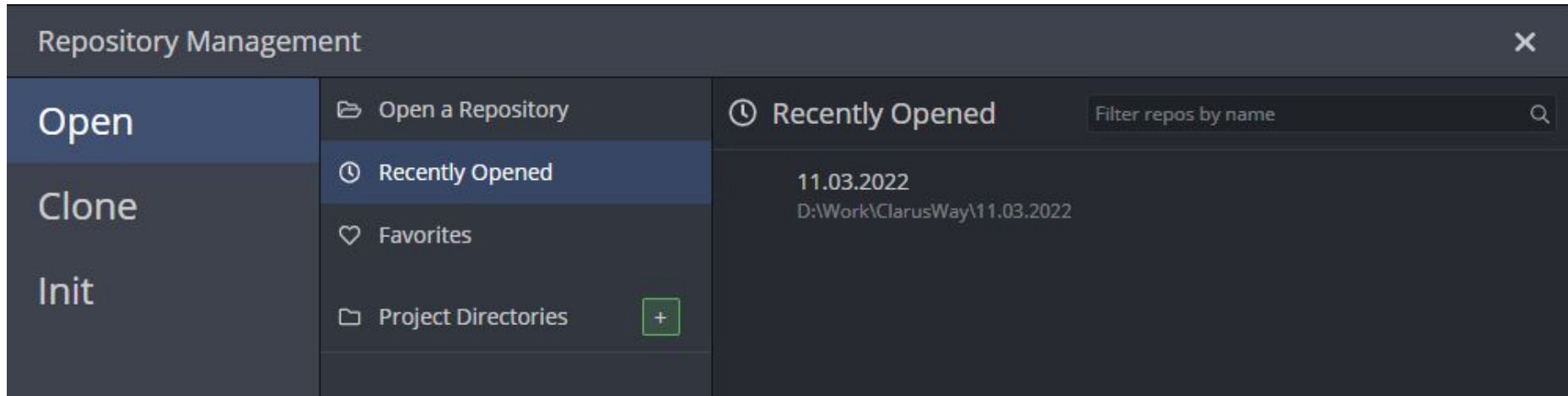
License (optional)

Select...

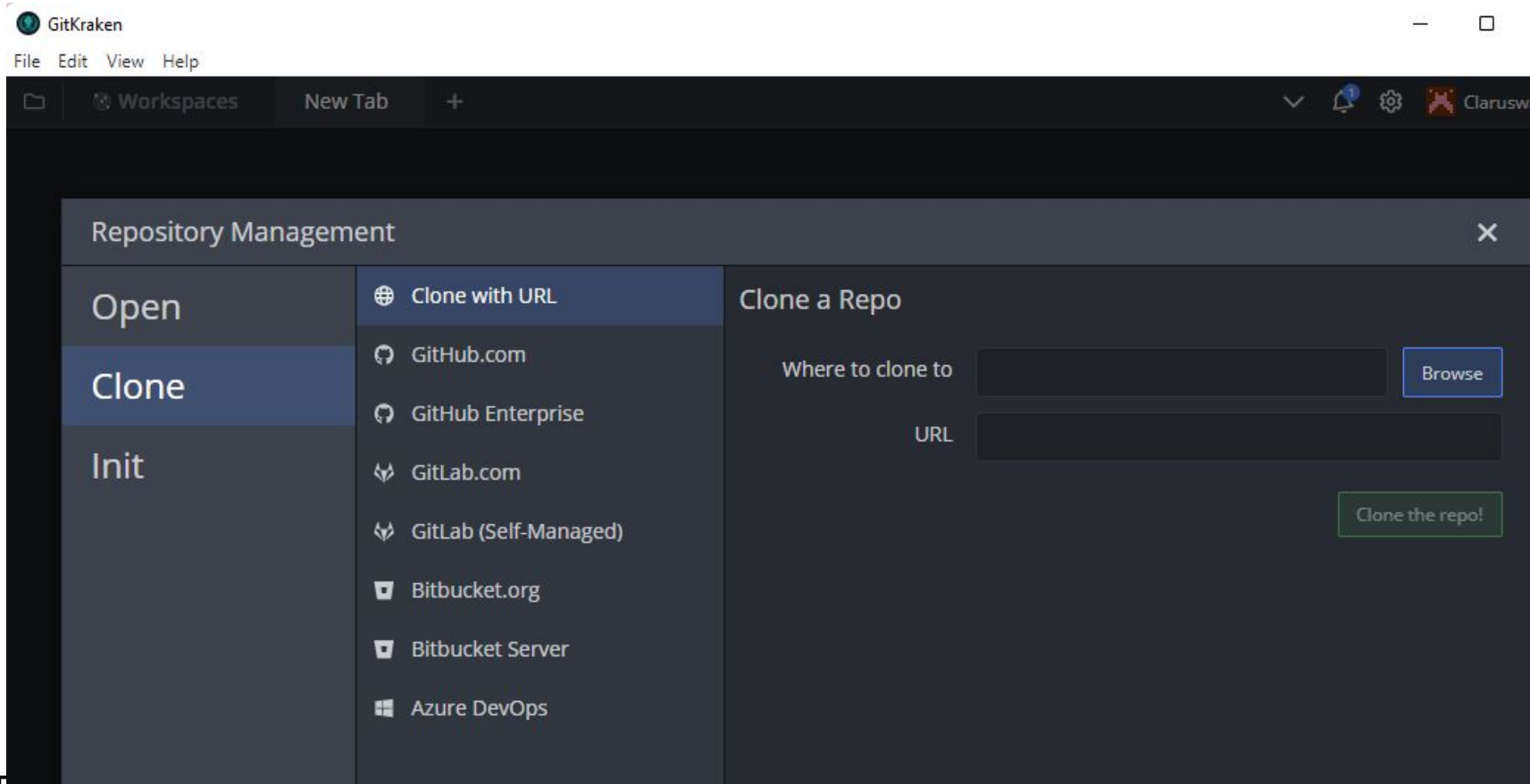
Initialize with LFS☐

Create Repository and Clone

GitKraken Overview



GitKraken Overview



GitKraken Overview



GitKraken

File Edit View Help

New Tab +

Exit Preferences

Current profile

Clarusway

General

Profiles

SSH

Integrations

Notifications

UI Customization

GPG

Editor

Terminal

Profiles

GitKraken uses profiles to store your application preferences as well as git config information. The preferences you set after installing are set as your default profile. Pro plans allow you to create additional profiles and quickly switch between them for different work environments.

My Profiles

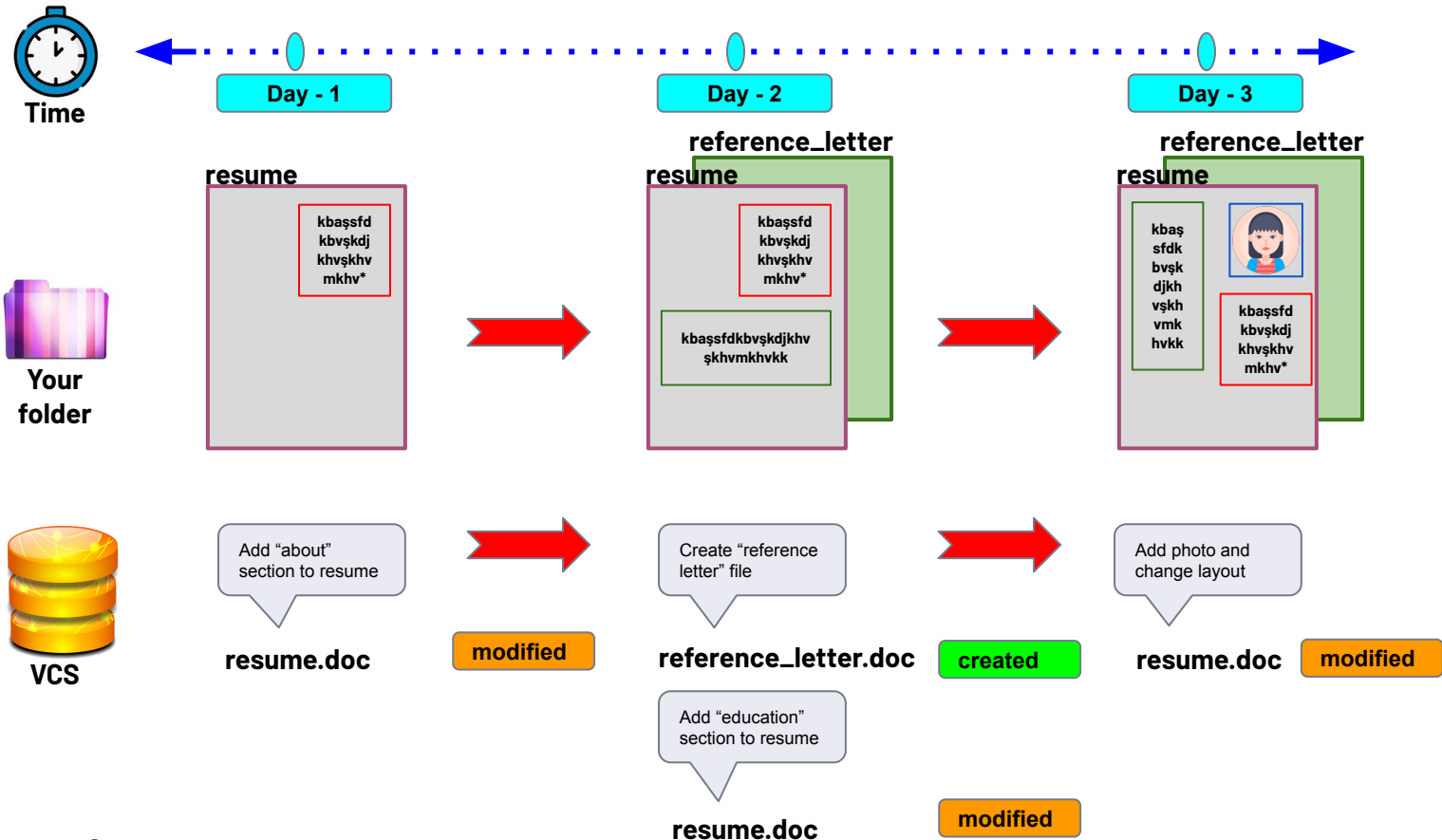
☒ Keep my .gitconfig updated with my GitKraken Profile preferences

When checked, GitKraken will update your global .gitconfig to match GitKraken Preferences, including commit author name and email, and any GPG settings.

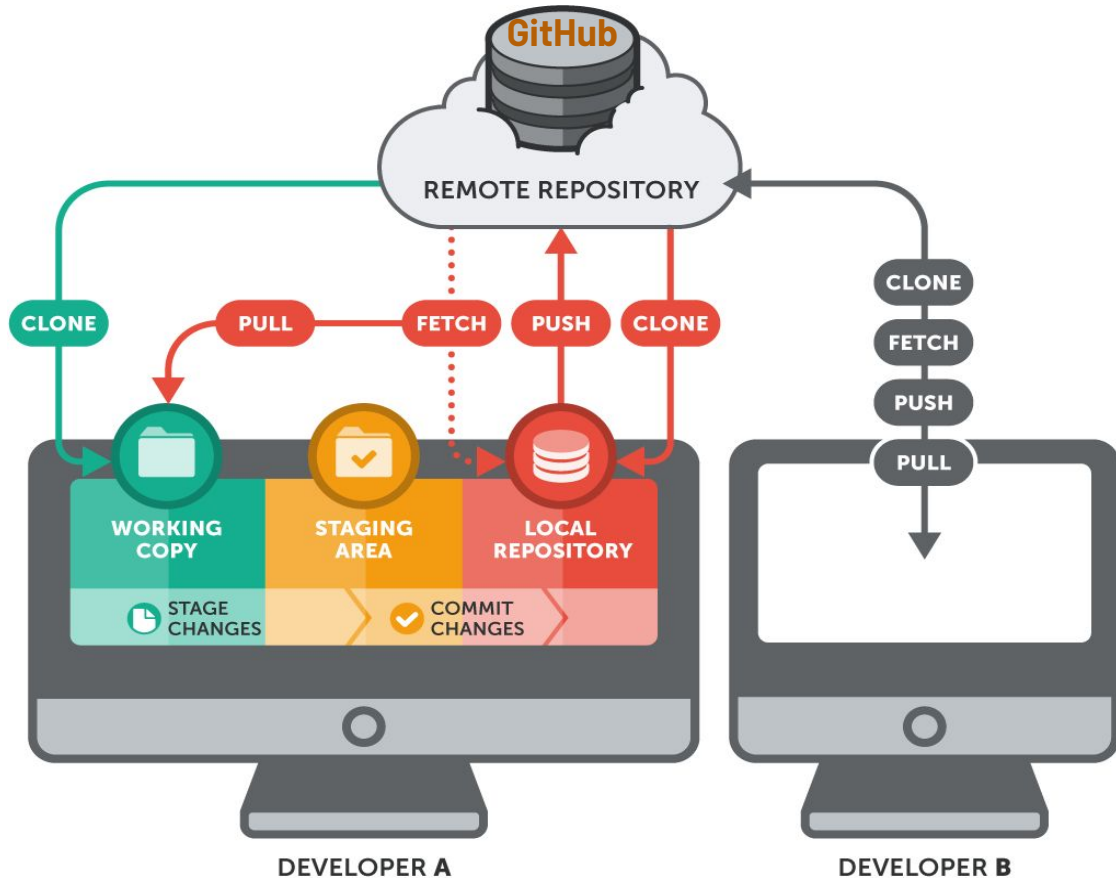
+ Add a profile

Profile Name	Author Name	Author Email	Organization
Clarusway	Clarusway	claruswaygithub...	
Volkan	Volkan	volkansisalan@g...	

What's Version Control?



Git Basics

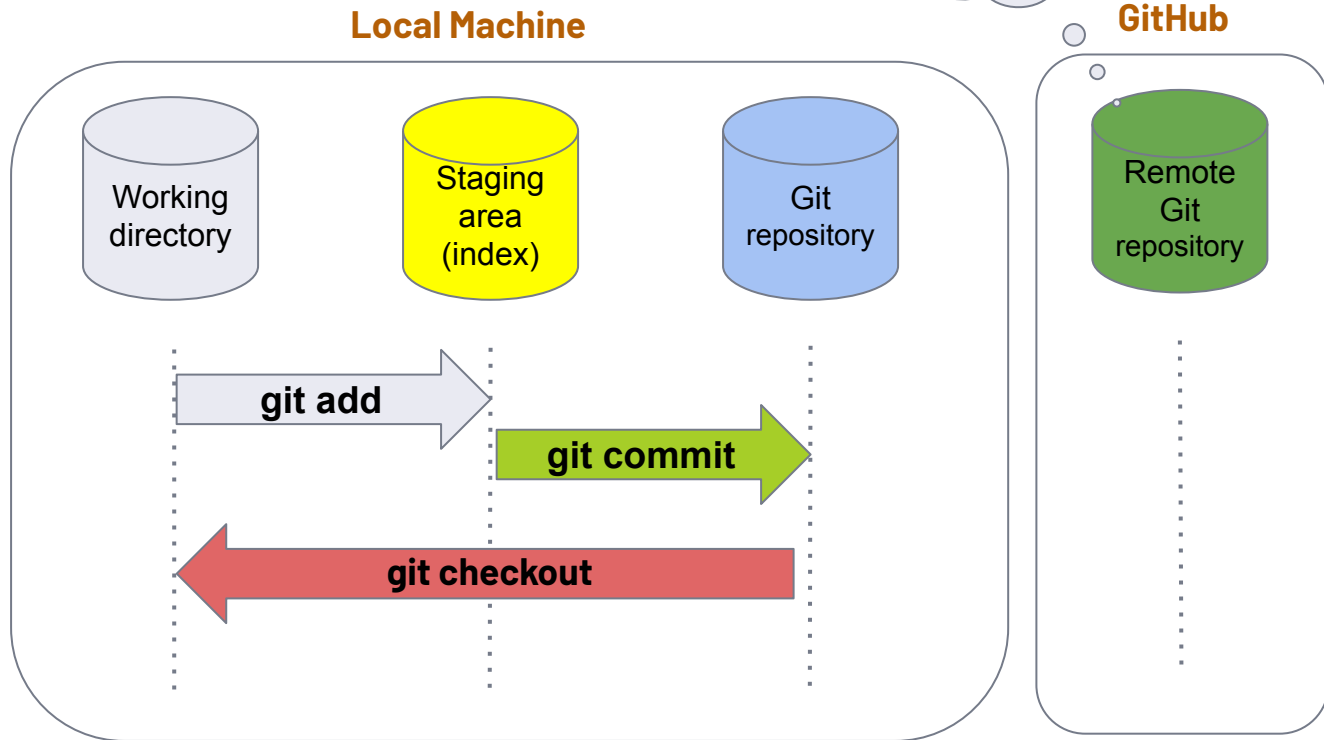




Local Git operations



GitHub



git init

git status

git add .

git rm -cached fileXX

git commit -m "abc"

git log

git checkout



Github - Remote Repository



Bitbucket

+ Follow

+ I use this

Stacks	Followers	Votes
25.8K	19.2K	2.8K



GitHub

+ Follow

+ I use this

Stacks	Followers	Votes
132.1K	99.8K	10.1K



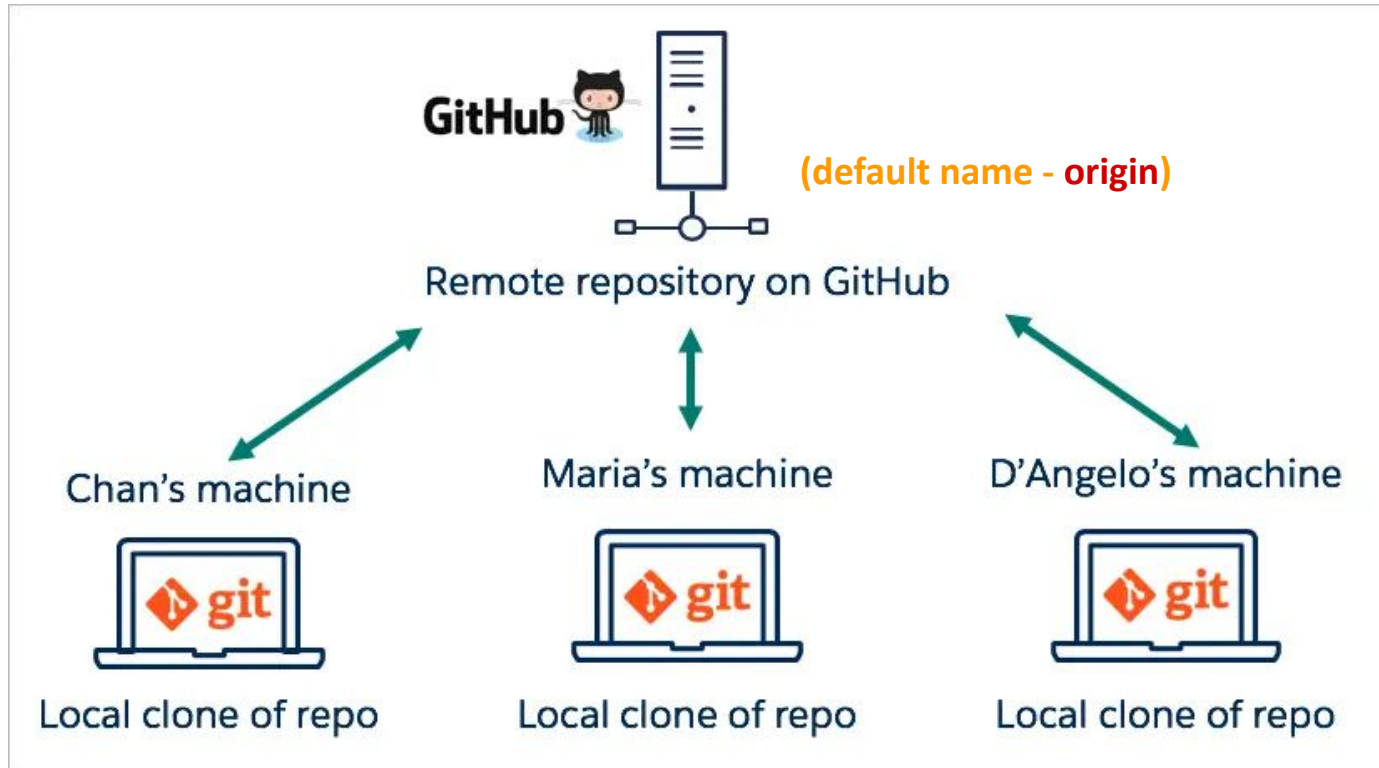
GitLab

+ Follow

+ I use this

Stacks	Followers	Votes
30.5K	23.4K	2.3K

Github - Remote Repository





Github - Remote Repository

- Act of copying a repository from remote server to your local machine is called **cloning**
- Cloning allows team to work together
- Downloading commits from others : **fetch, merge**
- Downloading commits from others : **pull (fetch + merge)**
- Uploading your commits (local changes) to remote : **push**

Connecting your local with remote

→ connect to remote repo

```
git remote add origin Repo address
```

origin = alias for your repo address

→ first push

```
git push -u origin master
```

→ remove remote origin

```
git remote rm origin
```



Gitignore file usage

How do we use .gitignore file?

How to include multiple files?

How to include folders?

How to include files with specific extensions?

- **Create some files and folders in your local repository.**
- **Create some files with .log extension and exclude them.**
- **Demonstrate how to exclude .log files from add, see the result with status command.**



Git stash command

git stash save

Save modified and staged changes

git stash list

list stack-order of stashed file changes

git stash pop

write working from top of stash stack

git stash drop

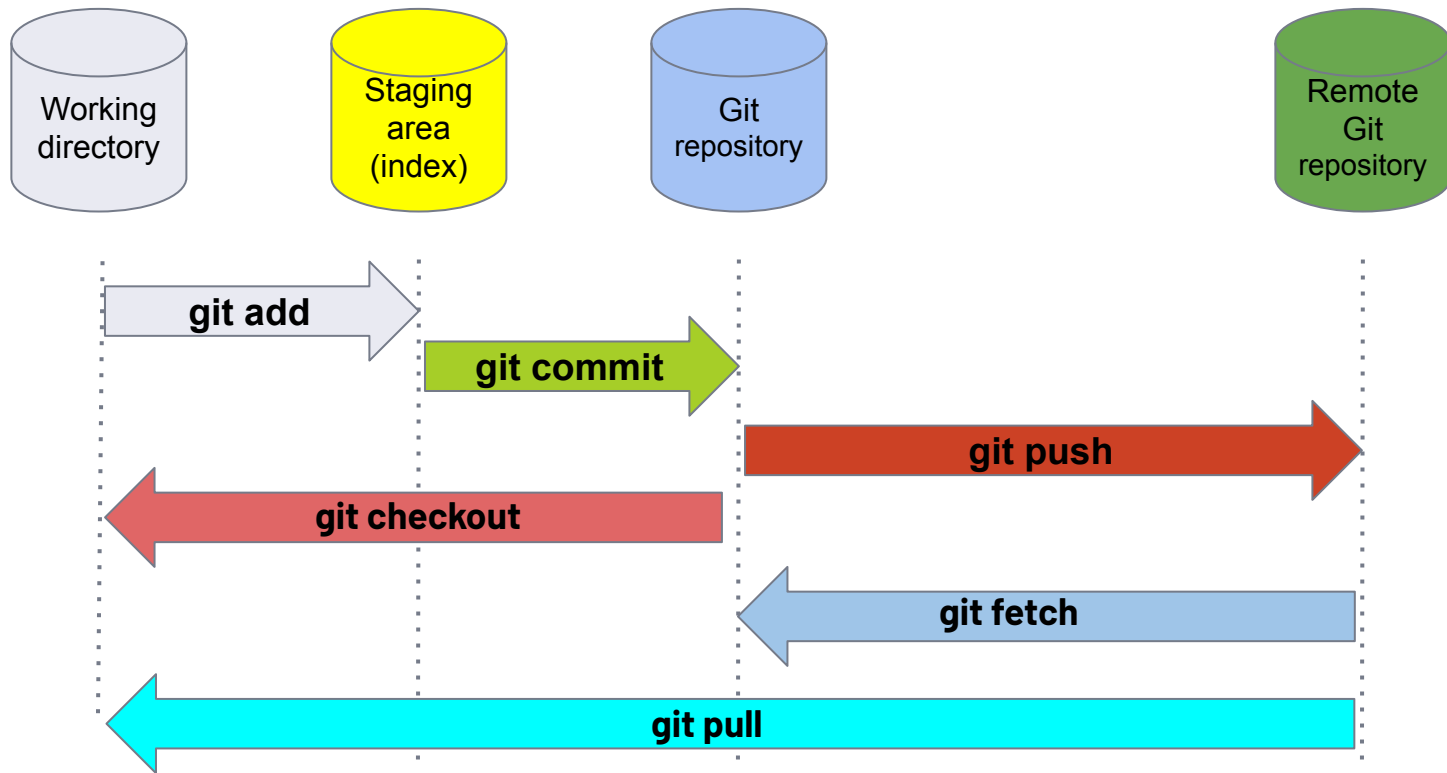
discard the changes from top of stash stack

git stash clear

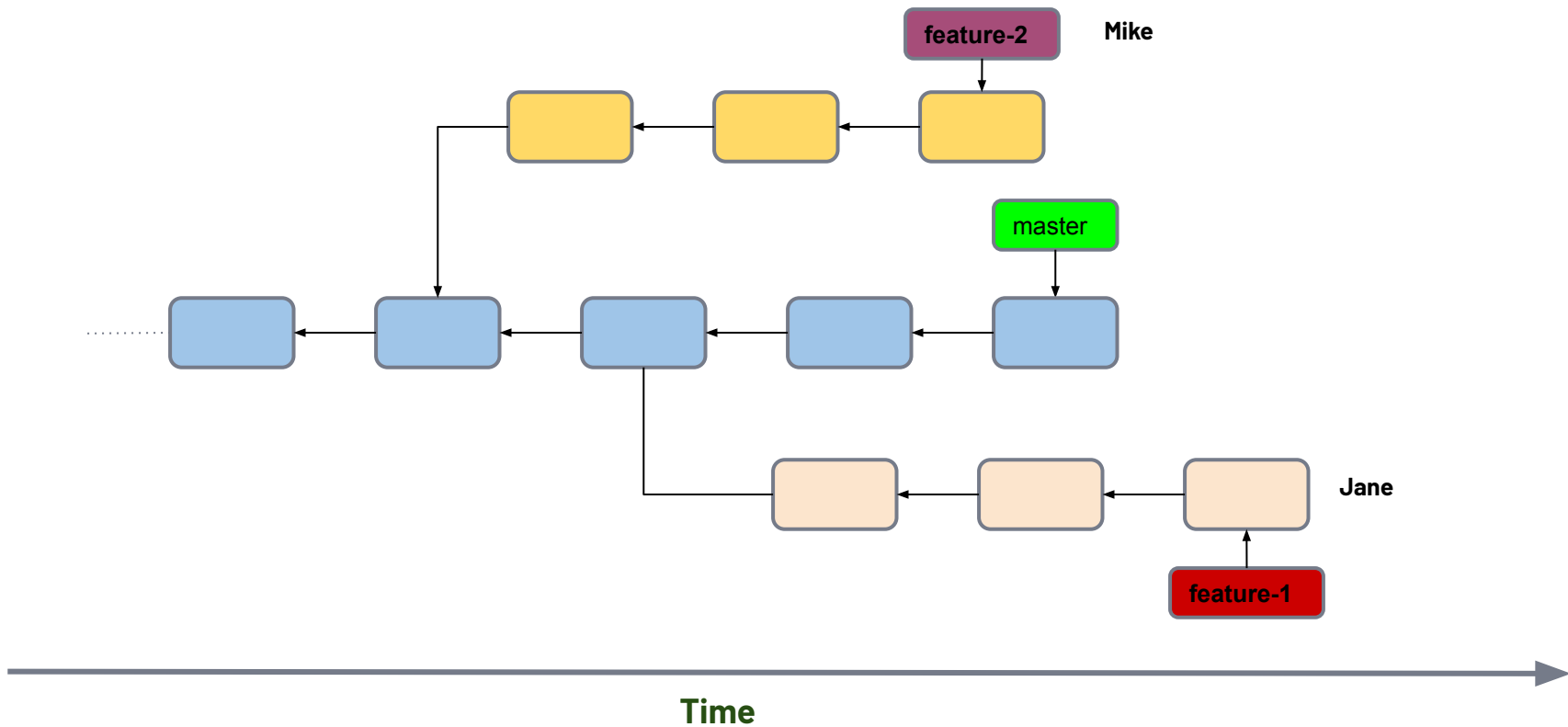
clear the entire stash



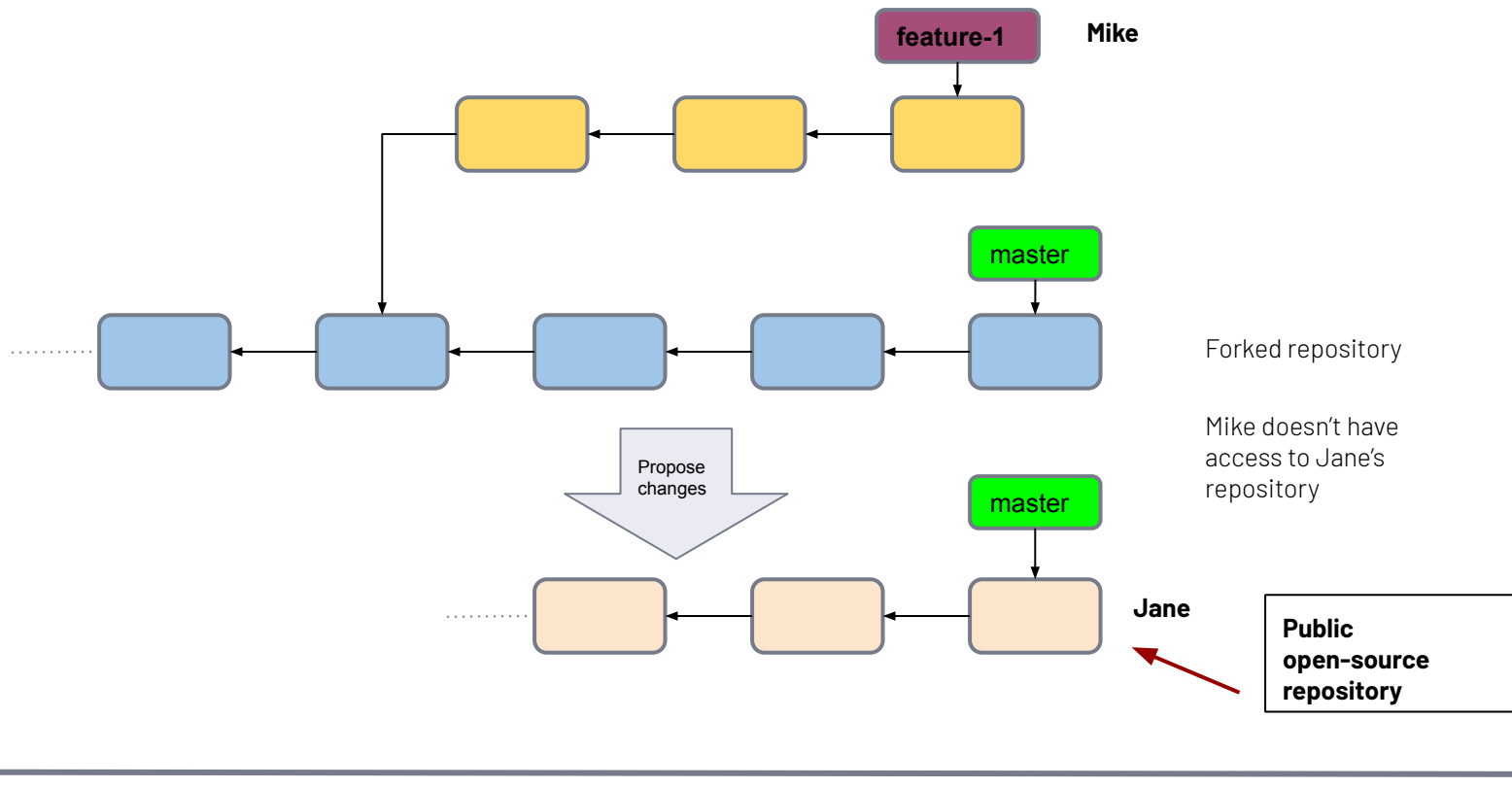
Github - Remote Repository



How collaborators communicate? »



How collaborators communicate? »





Github - Pull Request

- Github's feature not Git's feature
- It allows you to contribute to other projects



Github - Pull Request

- **Pull Requests (PR)** let you tell others about changes you've pushed to a branch in a repository on GitHub
- You create a pull request to propose and collaborate on changes to a repository. These changes are proposed in a branch, which ensures that the master branch only contains finished and approved work.



Github - Pull Request process

Time

Mike

Creates new local branch

feature-1

Commits changes to feature-1 locally

commit

Mike is happy with changes and feature works as expected

Pushes changes to remote by creating remote feature-1 branch

feature-1

Creates pull request to start review process by other collaborators



Mike requests Jane to review newly opened pull request



Jane

Jane starts review of the Mike's pull request



Optionally **pulls** updates and checkouts **feature-1** branch to verify how new feature works.



Add some comments for specific blocks of code and asks for changes

comments



Github - Pull Request process

Time

Mike

Mike is notified about comments and requested changes

Makes additional changes requested by Jane

Pushes changes to remote



commit



Jane

Jane is notified about new commits

Happy with new changes and **approves** pull request



Mike

Merges changes from the feature-1 branch to the main **master** or **release** branch

Closes pull request and deletes feature-1 branch



New feature implemented !



General Git Quiz



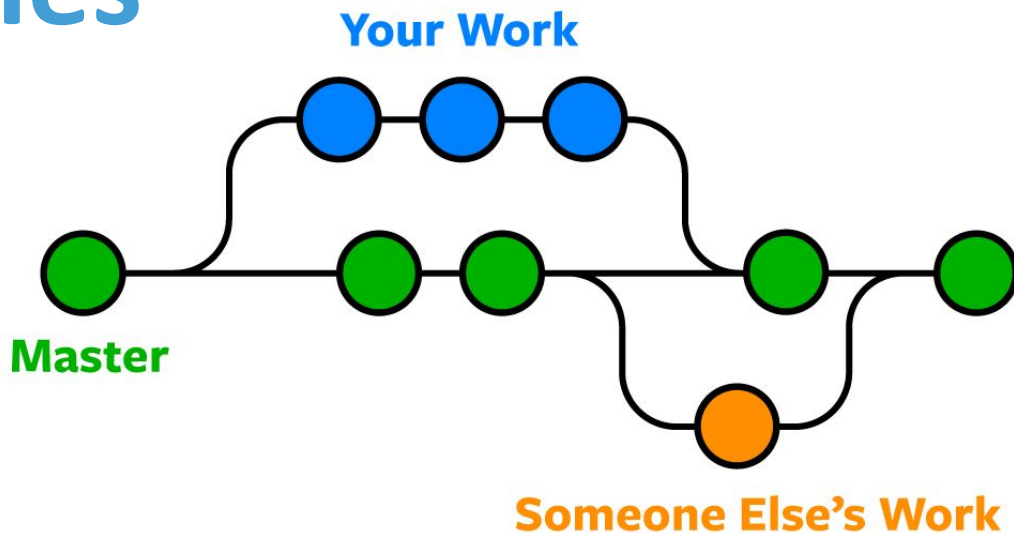
Repo, Commit, Branch, Head

What comes to you your mind when you hear this?





Branches



- Production of the project lives on master branch
- Branches are reference to a commit

```
Eric's-Mac:project eric$ git branch
* master
```



Branches

→ to see local branches

```
git branch
```

→ to see remote branches

```
git branch -r
```

→ to see all branches

```
git branch -a
```




Creating/switching branches

- create a new branch

```
git branch Branch name
```

- switch to a branch

```
git checkout Branch name
```

- create a new branch and switch to that branch

```
git checkout -b Branch name
```



Deleting branches

→ delete a local branch

```
git branch -d Branch name
```

```
git branch -D Branch name
```

→ merge a branch

```
git merge Branch name
```



Connecting your local with remote

→ connect to remote repo

```
git remote add origin Repo address
```

origin = alias for your repo address

→ first push

```
git push -u origin master
```

→ remove remote origin

```
git remote rm origin
```



Github - Remote Repository

- Act of copying a repository from remote server to your local machine is called **cloning**
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- Downloading commits from others : **fetch, merge**
- Downloading commits from others : **pull (fetch + merge)**
- Uploading your commits (local changes) to remote : **push**
- Copying from remote to remote : **fork**

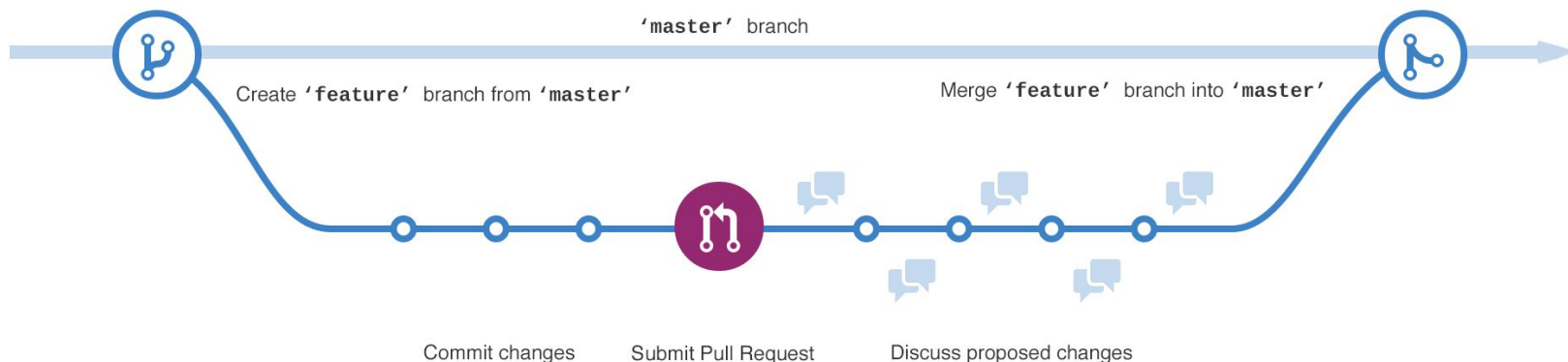


Git and Github terminology



Github - Merge

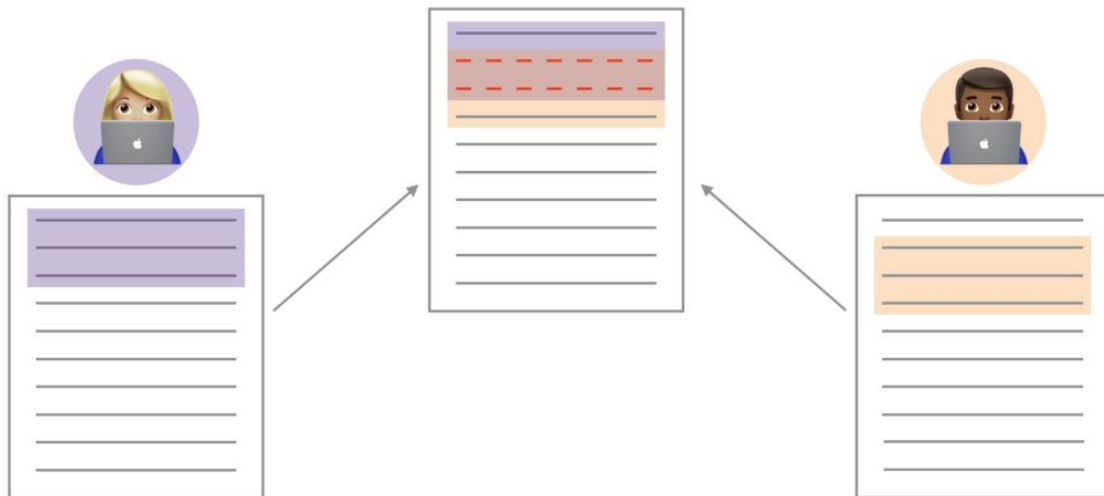
- You **merge** a pull request into the upstream branch when work is completed. Anyone with push access to the repository can complete the merge.





Github - Merge Conflict

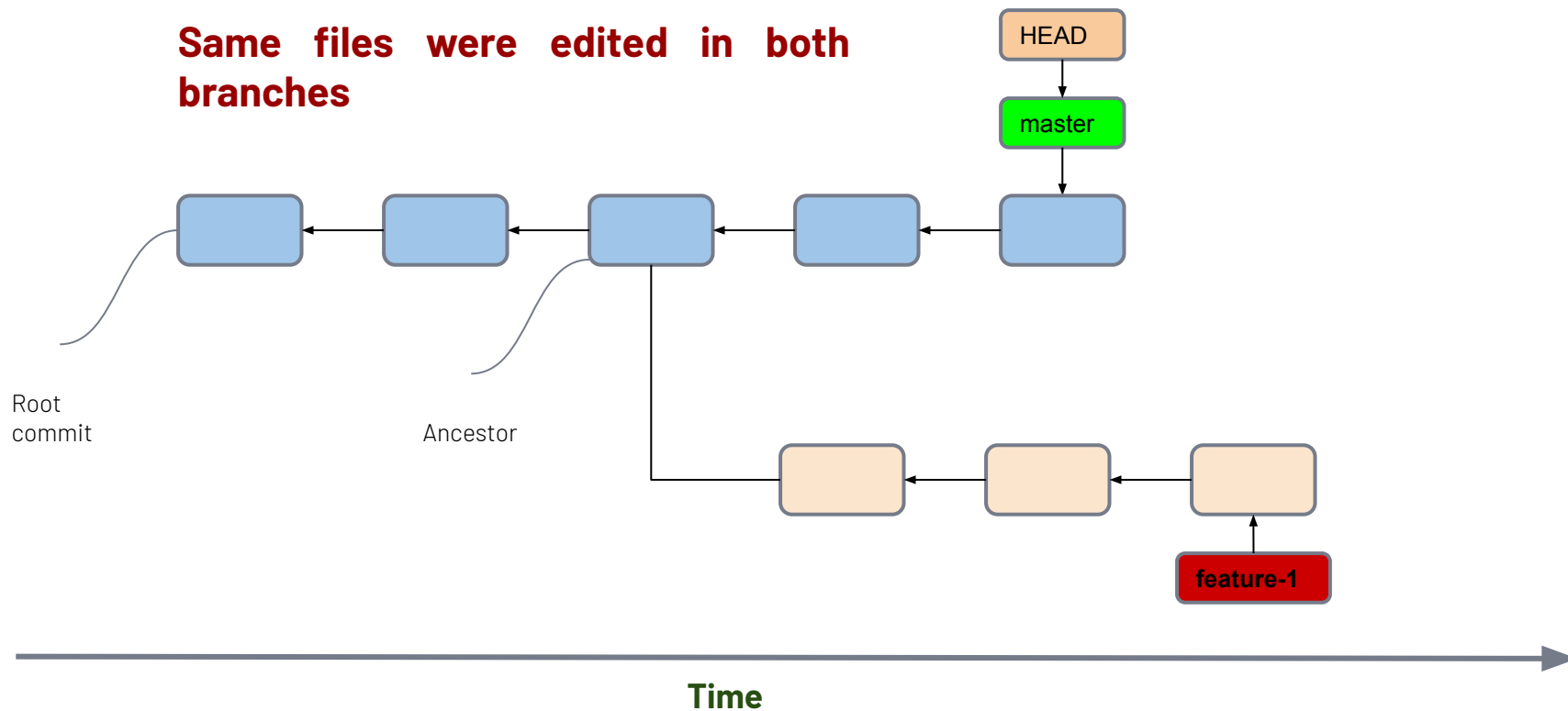
- **Merge conflicts** happen when you merge branches that have competing commits, and GitHub needs your help to decide which changes to incorporate in the final merge.





Merge Conflicts

Same files were edited in both branches

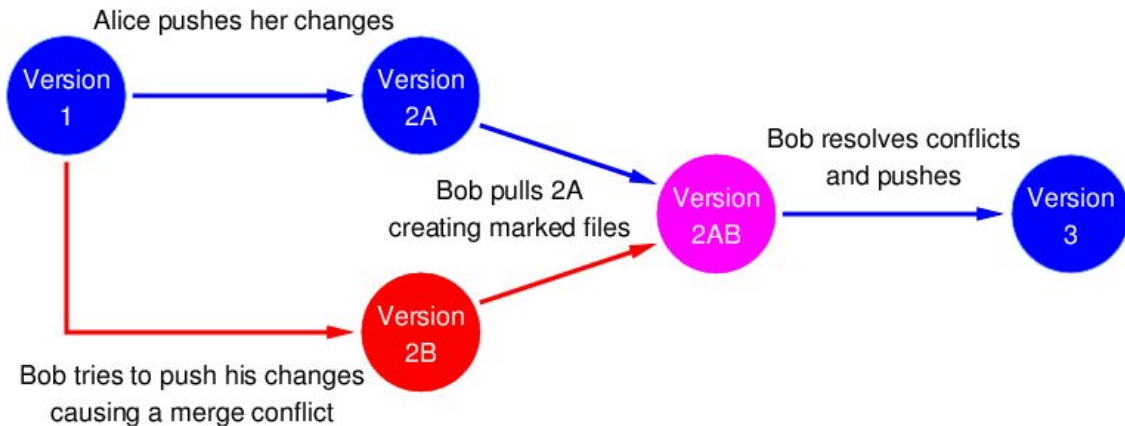
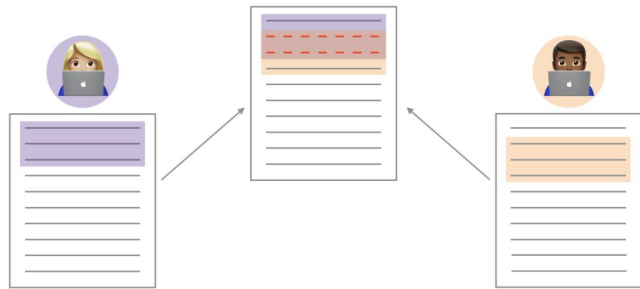




Merge Conflicts

Merge conflicts happen when you merge branches that have competing commits, and Git needs your help to decide which changes to incorporate in the final merge.

Same files were edited in both branches





Branch, Head

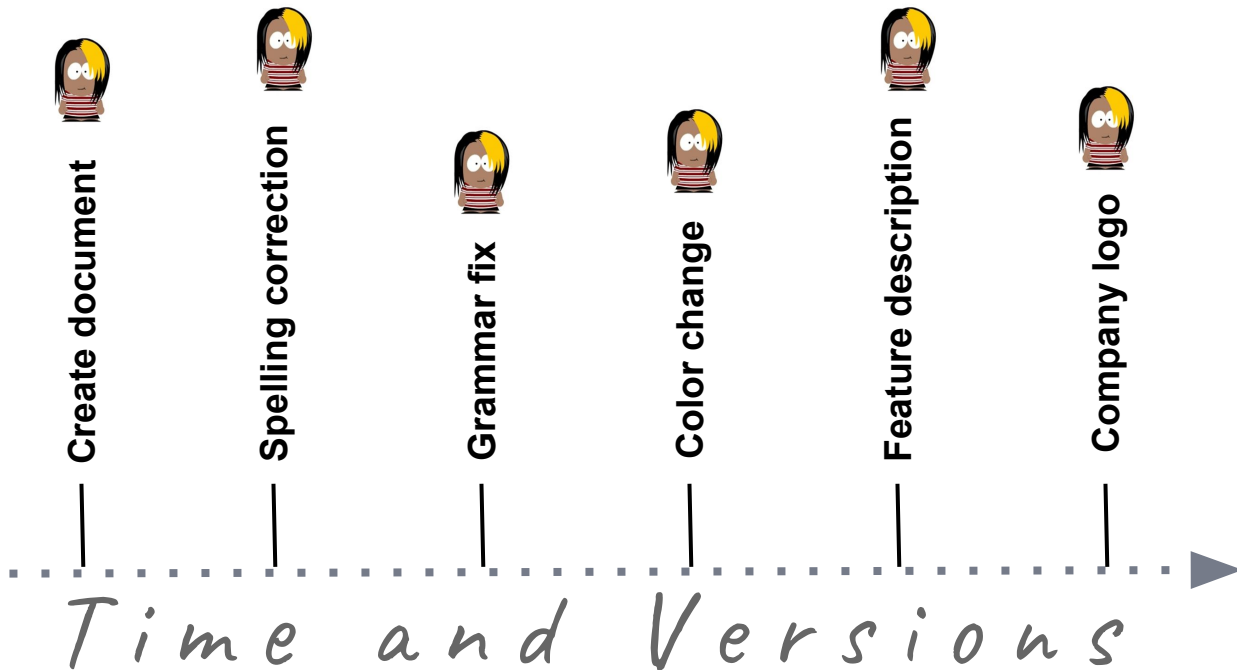
What comes to you your mind when you hear this?





Git Branches

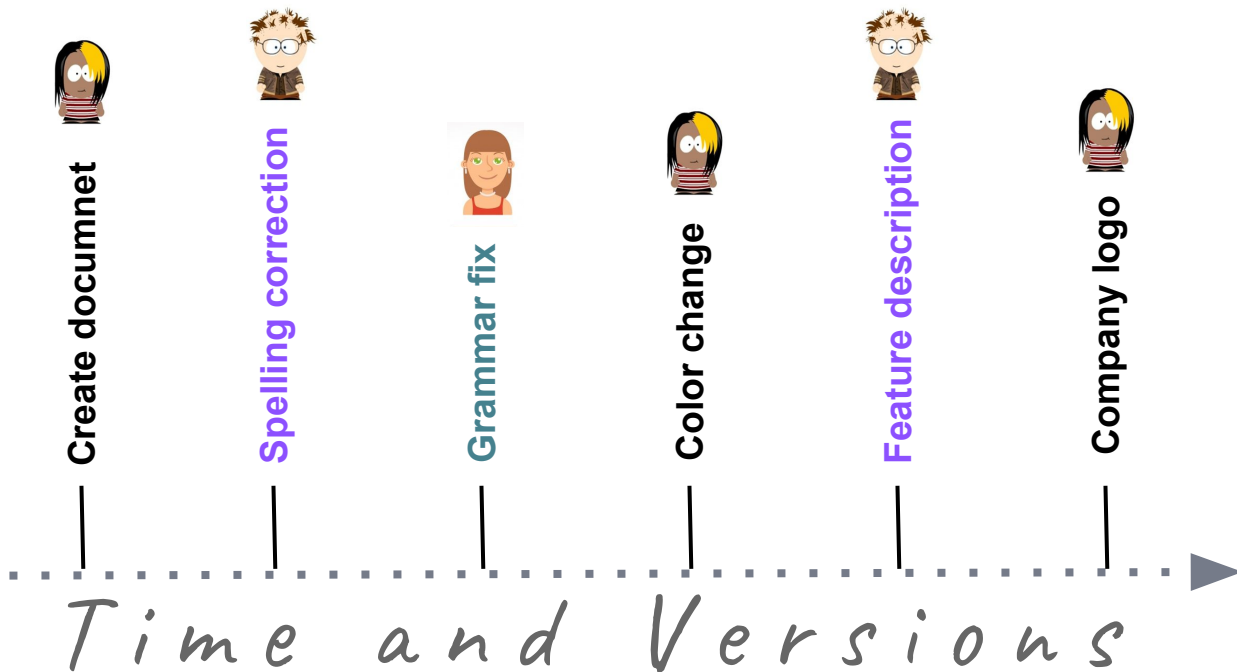
History Tracking





Git Branches

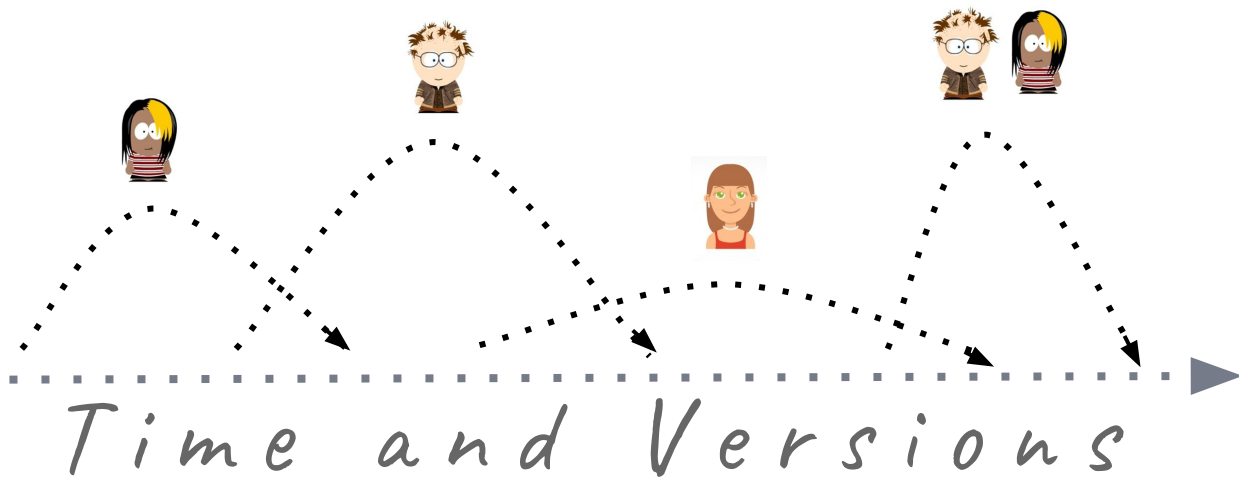
Collaborative History Tracking





Git Branches

Collaborative History Tracking

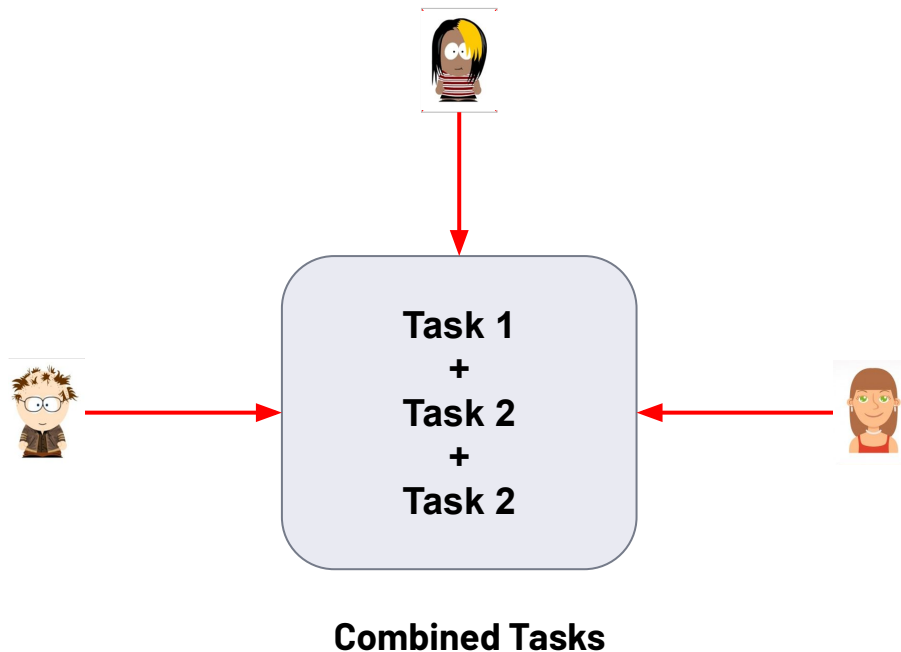


Time and Versions



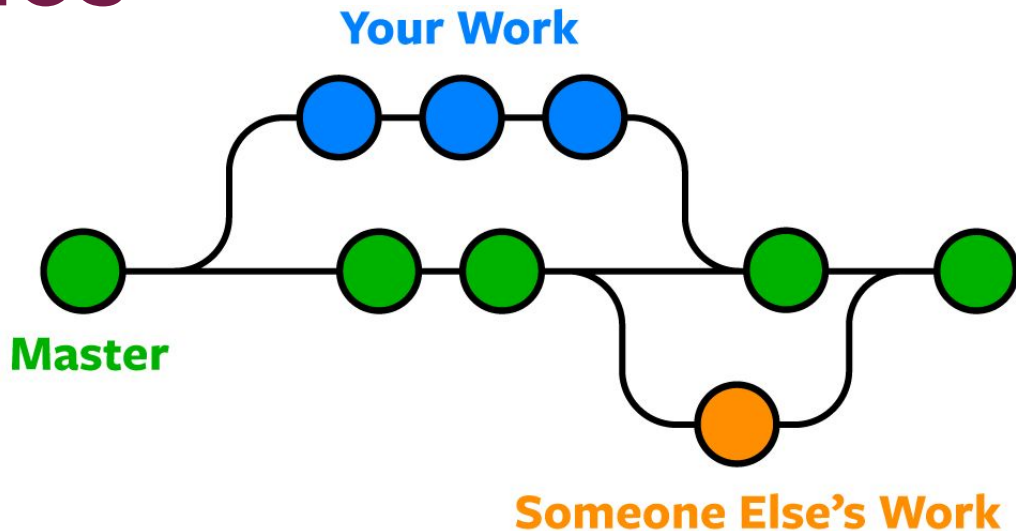
Git Branches

Collaboration





Branches



- Production of the project lives on master/main branch
- Branches are reference to a commit

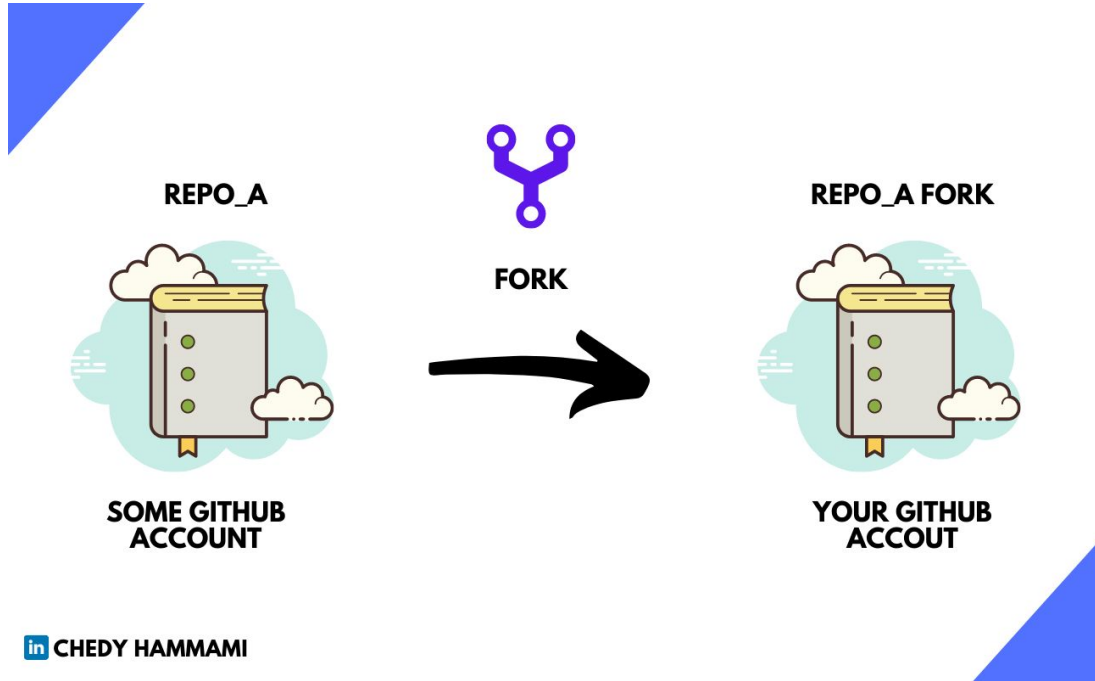
```
Eric's-Mac:project eric$ git branch
* master
```



Bonobo Git Server

Lets install Bonobo Git Server on a specific server and publish it.

Github - Fork



 CHEDY HAMMAMI

A fork is a copy of a repository.



Recap-Branches

git branch **branch_name**

git branch

git branch -a

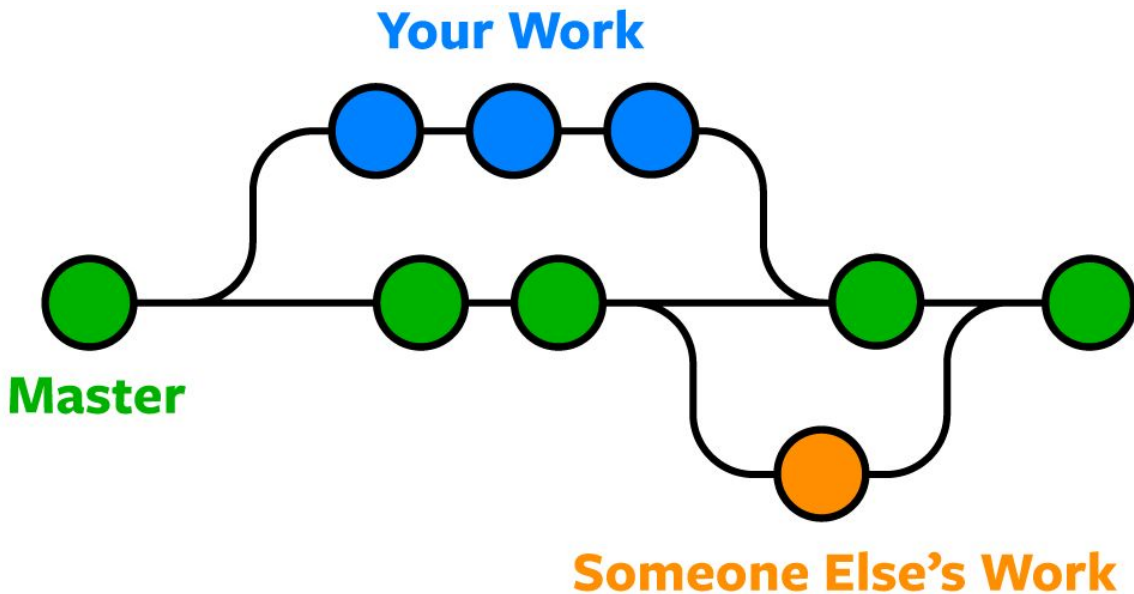
git checkout **branch_name**

git checkout -b **branch_name**

git branch -d **branch_name**

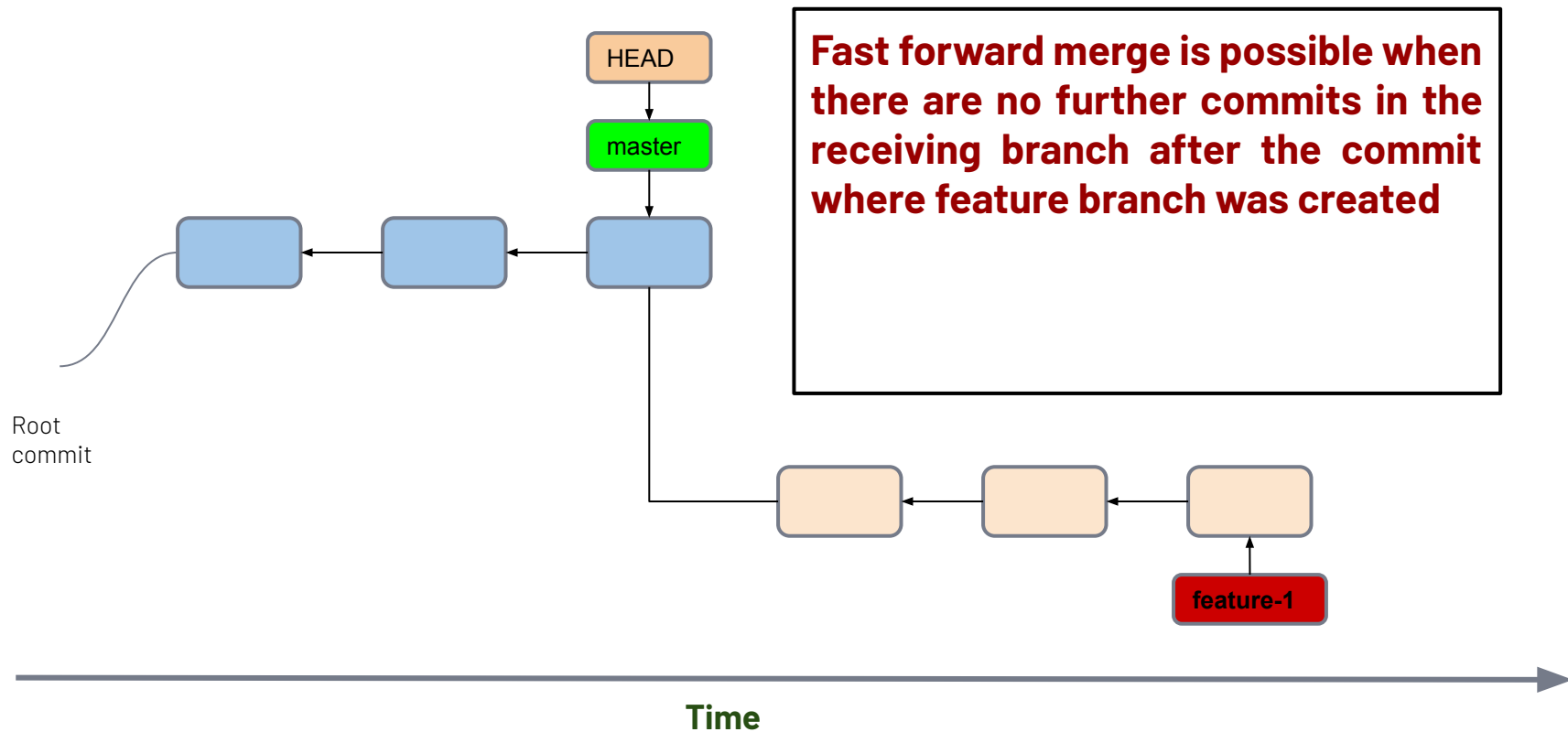
git branch -D **branch_name**

git merge **branch_name**





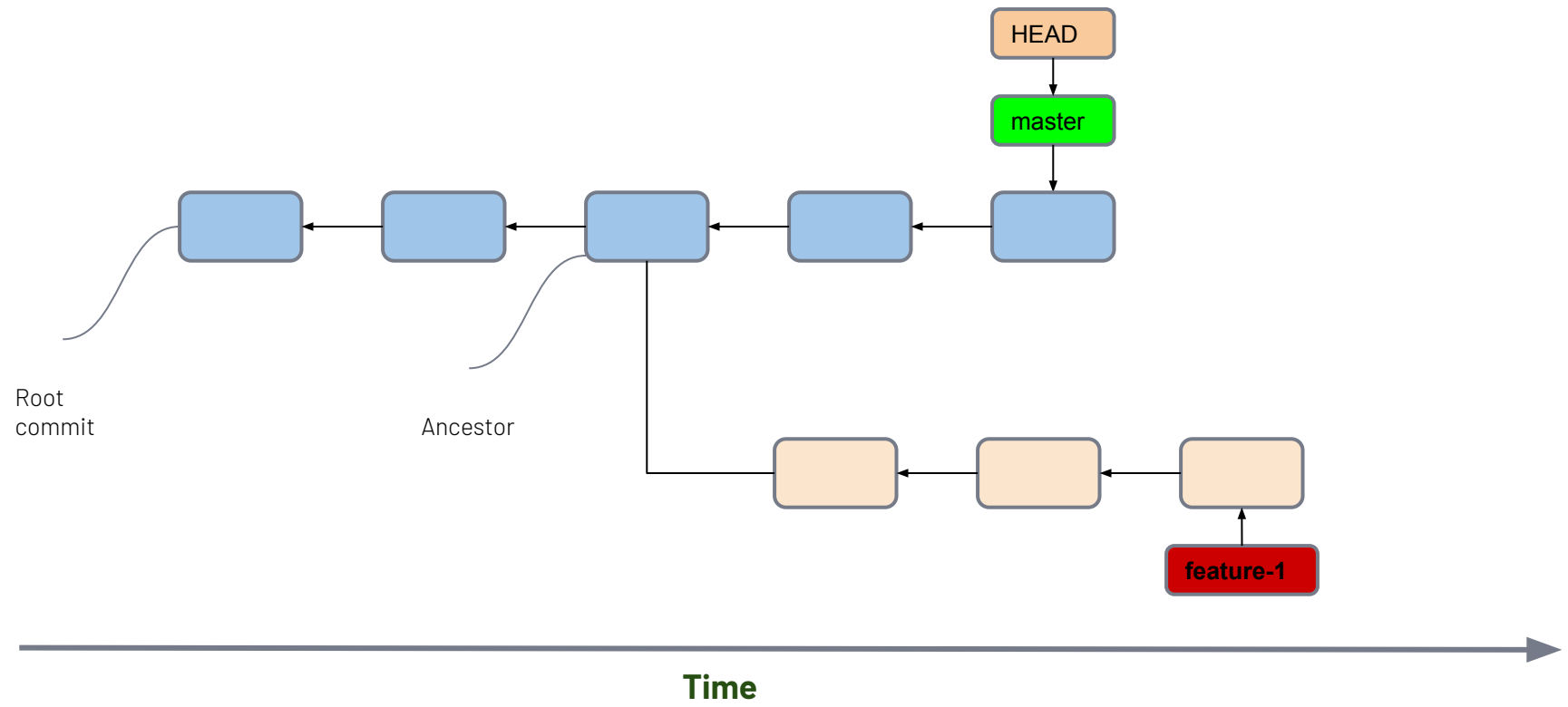
Fast forward merge





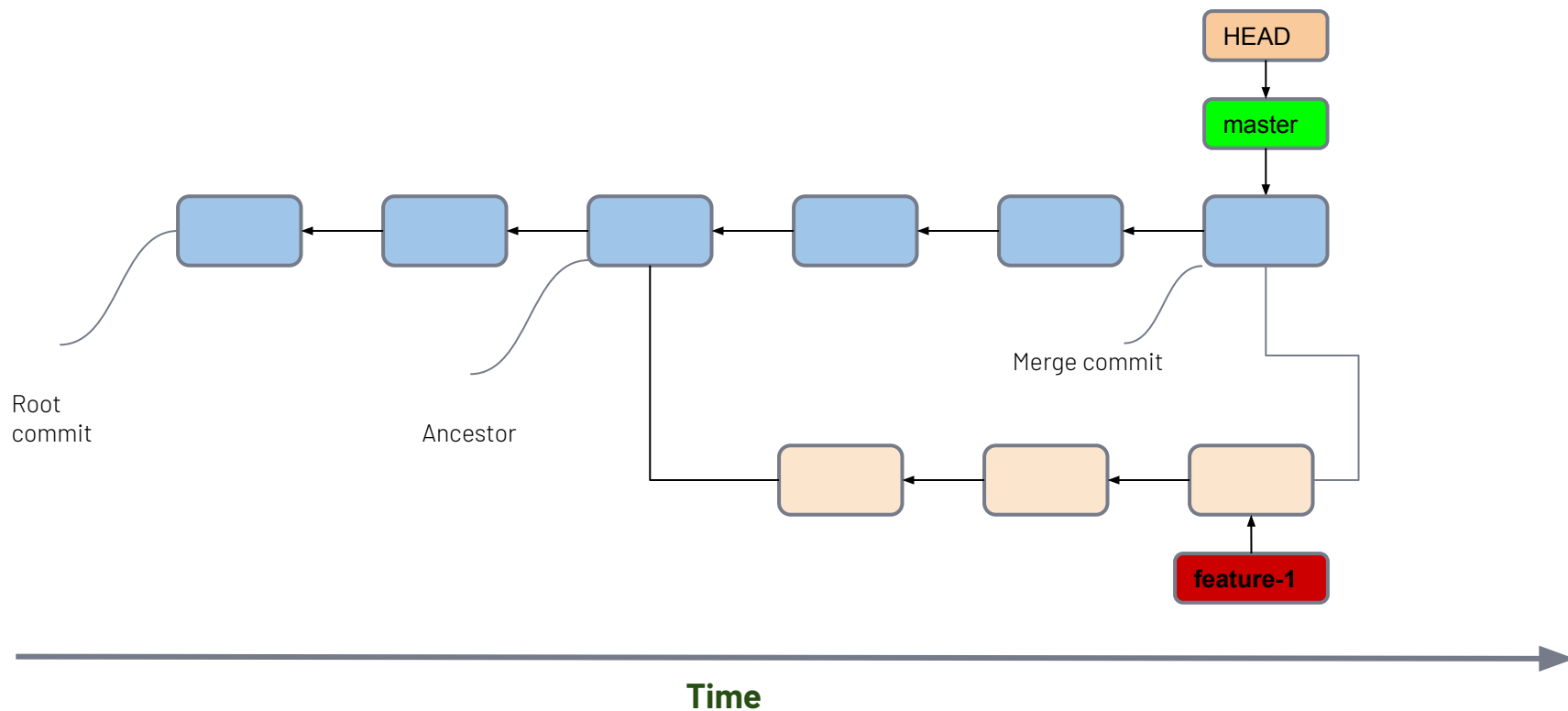


3-way merge





3-way merge





THANKS!