Git - Part 1

Vineel Kovvuri Senior SDE @ Microsoft https://vineelkovvuri.github.io



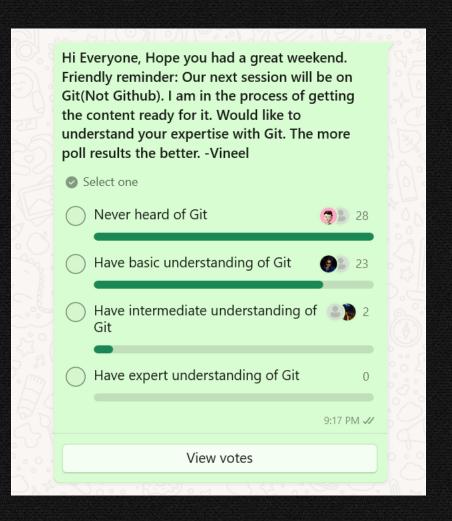
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Agenda

- What is Git and why should you care?
- Installation Configuring Git
- How to initialize a git repository?
- Git Basics★
- What is HEAD in Git?
- Git log
- Git difftool
- Undoing changes in Git

Not in Agenda

- Branches
- Push/Pull
- Rebase
- Blame
- Bisect
- Github



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What is Git? Why should you care?

Git is a software that keeps track of changes to your source code. Source Code Management software Much like your bank account's passbook, which keeps track of every transaction, but for source code.

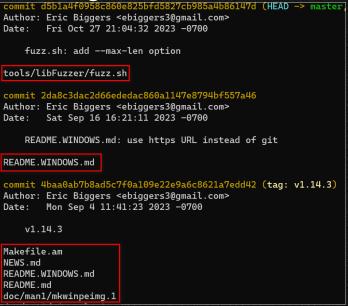
Passbook/Bank Statement

- 1. Debit
- 2. Credit

DATE	DESCRIPTION	WITHDRAWAL	DEPOSIT	BALANCE
	Previous balance			27,584.38
03/02	Internet Bill	75.99		27,508.39
03/05	Electric Bill	253.68		27,254.71
03/06	Check No. 4598 Payment from Lisa Williams		456.84	27,711.55
03/10	Deposit from Credit Card Processor		5,891.26	33,602.81
03/12	Payroll Run	3,894.75		29,708.06
03/16	Debit Transaction Main Office Wholesale	243.46		29,464.60
03/21	Rent Bill	750.00		28,714.60
03/21	Check No. 234 Payment From Mark Moore		268.84	28,983.44
03/26	Payroll Run	3,743.23		25,240.21
03/28	Deposit		3,656.45	28,896.66
03/29	Debit Transaction ABC Business Supplies	1,548.96		27,347.70
	Ending balance			27,347.70

Changes possible in source code

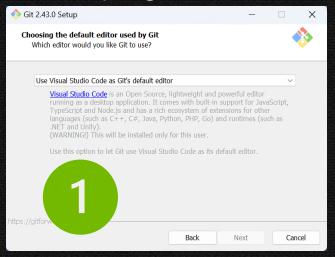
- 1. Modify existing files
- 2. Add new files
- 3. Delete existing files



• Git is used by 99.99% of the projects

Installation - Configure Git

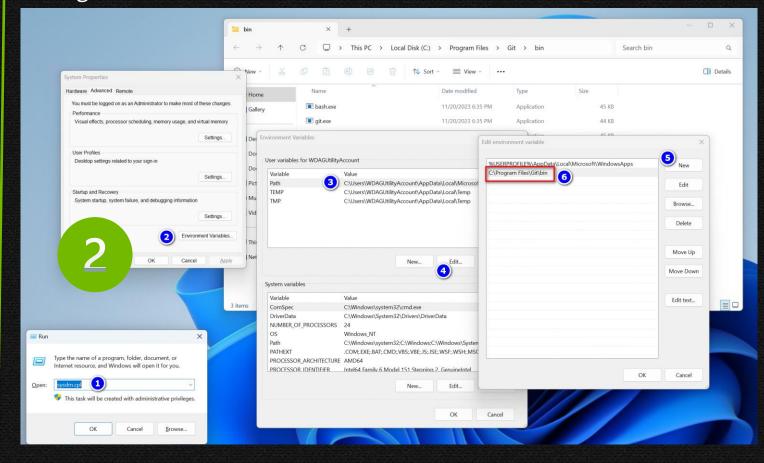
https://git-scm.com/



Set name and email



Add git.exe to Path Environment variable



Please do not use any git GUI tools **

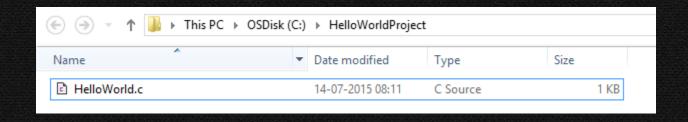
Git Commands

Demo Time

```
C:\HelloWorldProject>git
usage: git [-v | --version] [-h | --help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
           [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
           [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
           [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
           [--config-env=<name>=<envvar>] <command> [<args>]
These are common Git commands used in various situations:
start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
             Clone a repository into a new directory
   clone
             Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one
   init
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
   add
             Add file contents to the index
             Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
   mν
             Restore working tree files
   restore
             Remove files from the working tree and from the index
   rm
examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
             Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
   bisect
   diff
             Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
             Print lines matching a pattern
   grep
             Show commit logs
   log
             Show various types of objects
   show
             Show the working tree status
   status
grow, mark and tweak your common history
   branch
             List, create, or delete branches
             Record changes to the repository
   commit
             Join two or more development histories together
   merge
             Reapply commits on top of another base tip
   rebase
             Reset current HEAD to the specified state
   reset
   switch
             Switch branches
             Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG
   tag
            (see also: git help workflows)
collaborate
             Download objects and refs from another repository
   fetch
             Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch
   pull
             Update remote refs along with associated objects
   push
```

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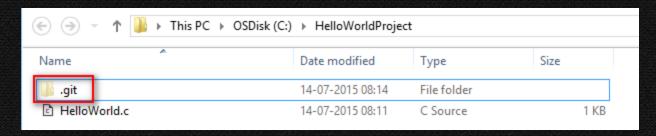
How to initialize a git repository?



C:\HelloWorldProject>git status fatal: Not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git

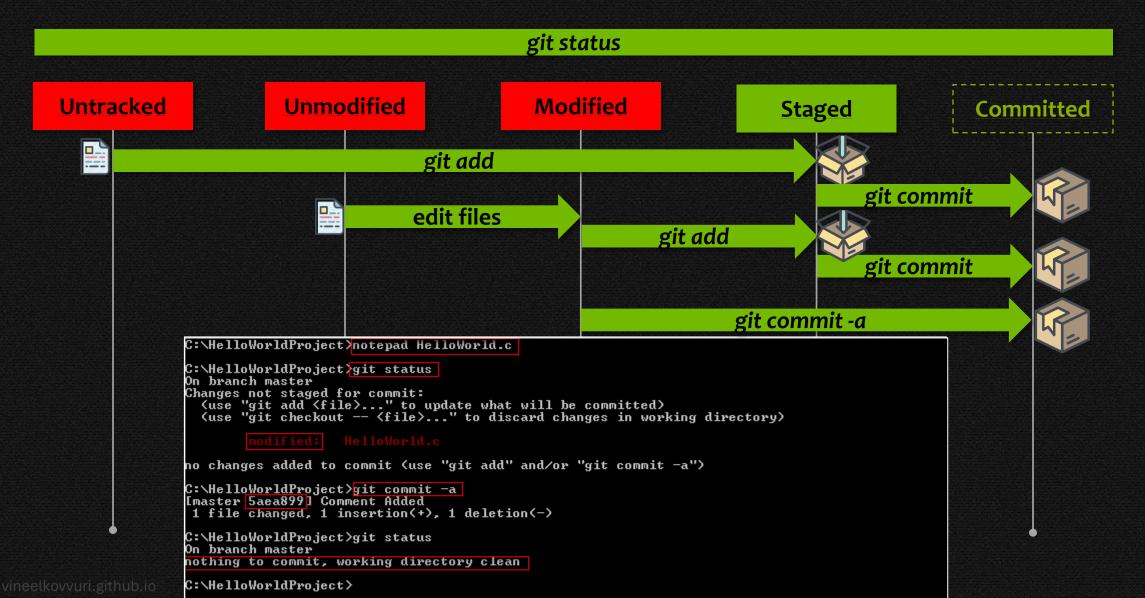
git init.

C:\HelloWorldProject>git init . Initialized empty Git repository in C:/HelloWorldProject/.git/



Demo Time

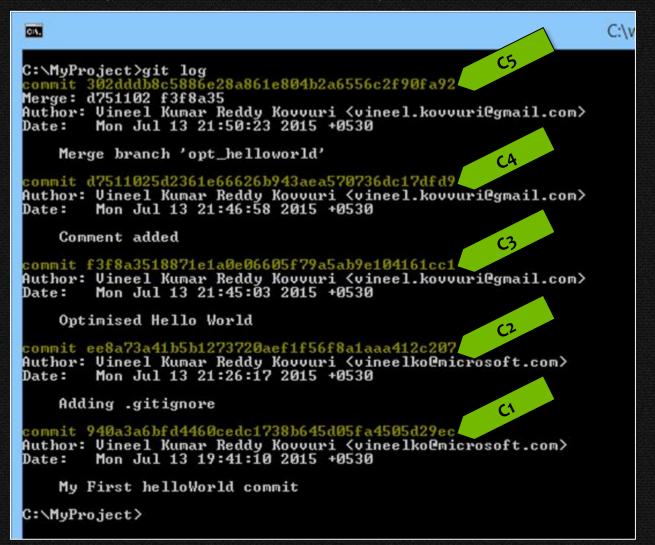
Git Basics



Git log

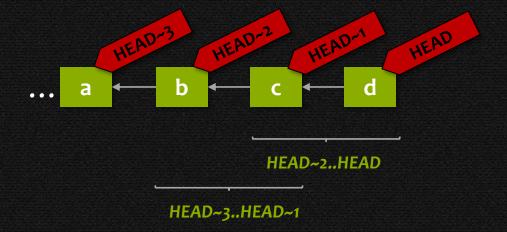
git log show history of commits(aka bank statement)





Git HEAD

- HEAD always refers to the latest commit on the current branch
- HEAD~1 always refers to the commit one before the latest commit
- HEAD~2, HEAD~3, ...

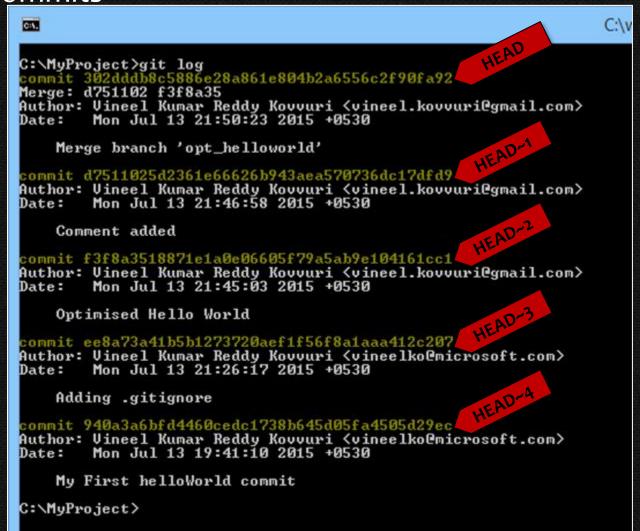


- Syntax(revision/range syntax) is used to refer a range of commits
- HEAD~2..HEAD means all commit b/w HEAD~2 and HEAD not including HEAD~2

Git log

git log show history of commits

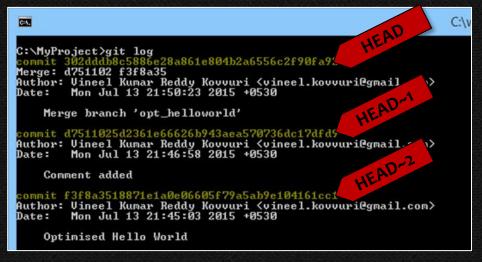


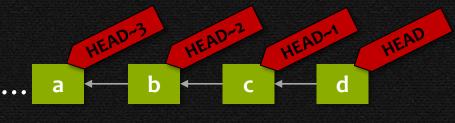


Git difftool

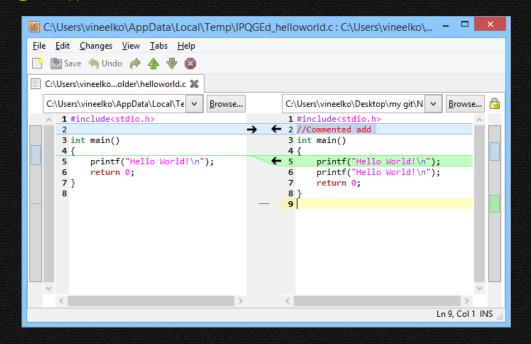
http://sourceforge.net/projects/meld-installer/

```
C:\repos>git config --global diff.tool meld
C:\repos>git config --global difftool.meld.path "C:\Program Files (x86)\Meld\Meld\Meld.exe"
```





git difftool -d HEAD~2..HEAD



Undo changes in Git



Recap

Create Repo	git init	Initialize a repository	
Inspect Repo	git status	Know the status of the repository	
Create	git add	Add files for staging	
Commits	git commit	Create commit of the staged files	
Inspect	git log	View the commit log	
Commits	git diff/difftool	See changes between the commits	
Undo	git reset	Undo commit(unpack the commit)	
Commits	git checkout	Discard the changes	

Git - Part 2

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Agenda

- Recap from part 1
- Branches
- Merging Branches
- Rebasing Branches
- Resolving Conflicts

Not in Agenda

- Push/Pull/Fetch
- Github

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Recap

Create Repo	git init	Initialize a repository	
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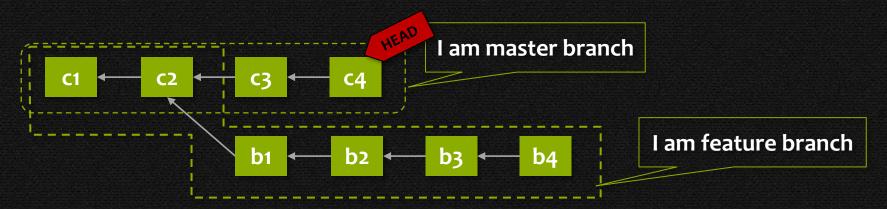
What are branches and why should I care?

- Branch is just a sequence of commits with a parent child relationship
- The default branch is always referred as master or main



C:4.

- Branching helps in working with multiple features independently
- At any given point in time, There can be only one active branch in a repository



- The content of the file and folder structure of the repo is determined by the commits on current active branch
- git branch will show *all branches and highlights the current active branch

C:\MyProject>git branch
* master
opt_helloworld

Branching

• git branch feature master will create a new branch named 'feature' from

master's HEAD commit

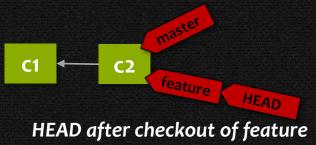
C:\MyProject\git branch
feature

master

C:\MyProject\git branch
feature
git branch feature HEAD~1

git branch feature HEAD

git checkout feature is used to switch to the branch named 'feature'



With each commit on the feature branch, The HEAD moves forward on the feature branch

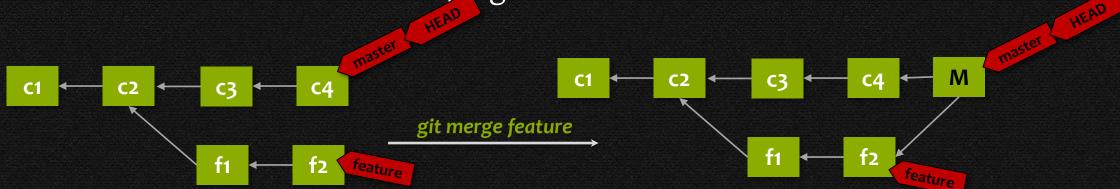


HEAD

git checkout -b feature master = git branch feature master + git checkout feature

Merging

 git merge is used to create a merge commit between two or more branches – This is called merging branches!



HEAD on master branch after checkout of master

Merge commit created on master after git merge command

```
C:\MyProject>git log

commit a8a5250f3ee66af7e4a4afdfb2a5a0a32bbb97d3

Merge: d751102 f3f8a35

Author: Vineel Kumar Reddy Kovvuri <vineel.kovvuri@gmail.com>

Date: Tue Jul 14 19:05:02 2015 +0530

Merge branch 'feature'
```

```
C:\MyProject\git log --graph --oneline --decorate --all

* a8a5250 (HEAD, master) Merge branch 'feature'

| * f3f8a35 (feature) Optimised Hello World

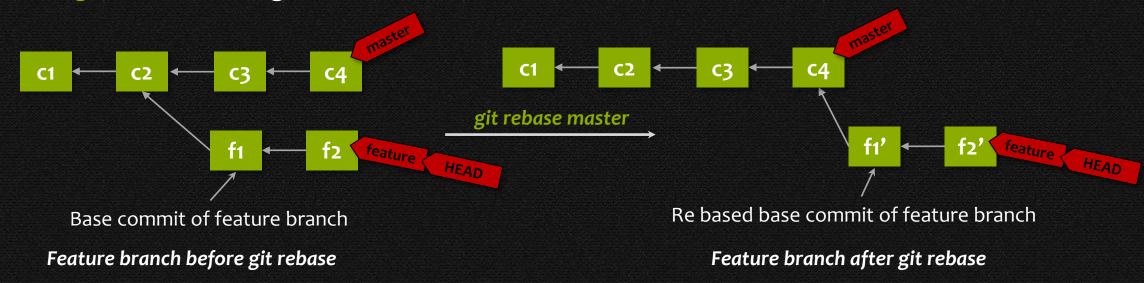
* | d751102 Comment added

| * ee8a73a Adding .gitignore

* 940a3a6 My First helloWorld commit
```

Rebasing

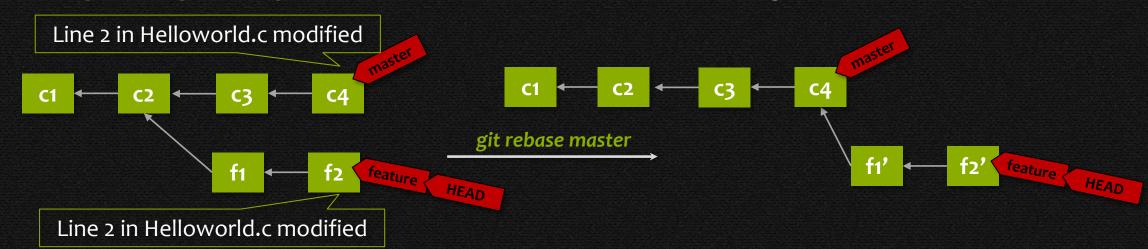
• git rebase realigns the base commit of the current branch with other branch



- for Contains changes made before rebase
- May not contain the same changes as f1 because of merge conflicts

Resolving conflicts manually in Git

• git merge and git rebase can sometime lead to merge conflicts



```
C:\HelloWorldProject>git rebase master
                                                                                                 HelloWorld.c
First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...
Applying: Comment updated in feature
                                                                                                        #include<stdio.h>
Using index info to reconstruct a base tree...
                                                                                                        <<<<<  HEAD
        HelloWorld.c
                                                                                                         //Comments add in master
Falling back to patching base and 3-way merge...
Auto-merging HelloWorld.c
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in HelloWorld.c
                                                                                                        //Comments add feature branch
Failed to merge in the changes.
                                                                                                        >>>>>> Comment updated in feature
Patch failed at 0001 Comment updated in feature
                                                                                                        int main()
The copy of the patch that failed is found in:
                                                                                                       □{
  c:/HelloWorldProject/.git/rebase-apply/patch
                                                                                                            printf("Hello World!\n");
When you have resolved this problem, run "git rebase --continue".
                                                                                                   10
                                                                                                            return 0;
If you prefer to skip this patch, run "git rebase --skip" instead.
To check out the original branch and stop rebasing, run "git rebase --abort".
```

Recap

	git branch	List all branches	
Branching	git branch <new> <existing></existing></new>	Create <new> branch from <existing> branch</existing></new>	
Commands	git checkout <branch></branch>	Switch to <branch></branch>	
	git checkout -b <new> <existing></existing></new>	Create a new branch and switch to that branch	
Merge Command git merge <feature></feature>		Merge current branch with <feature> branch</feature>	
Rebase Command	git rebase <feature></feature>	Rebase current branch with <feature> branch</feature>	

Git – Part 3

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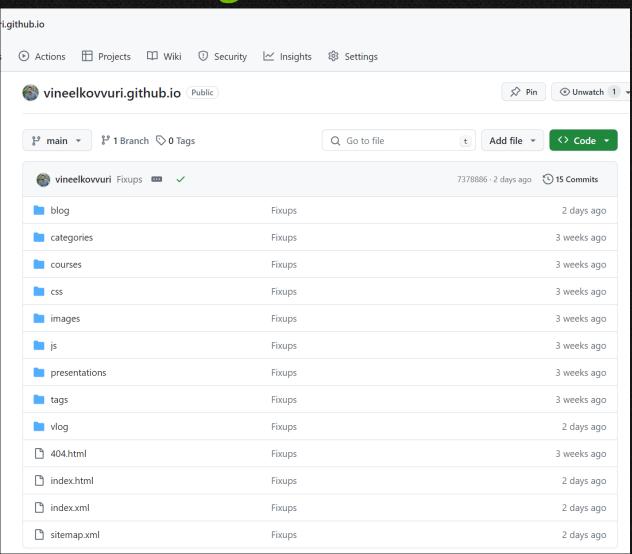
Agenda

- Github
- Remote
- Push
- Clone
- Fetch
- Pull

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Create Repo	git init	Initialize a repository	
Inspect Repo	git status	Know the status of the repository	
Create	git add	Add files for staging	P
Commits	git commit	Create commit of the staged files	ar
Inspect	git log	View the commit log	_ `
Commits	git diff/difftool	See changes between the commits	<u> </u>
Undo	git reset	Undo commit(unpack the commit)	
Commits	git checkout	Discard the changes	
	git branch	List all branches	
Branching	git branch <new> <existing></existing></new>	Create <new> branch from <existing> branch</existing></new>	ס
Commands	git checkout <branch></branch>	Switch to <branch></branch>	art
	git checkout -b <new> <existing></existing></new>	Create a new branch and switch to that branch	t-
Merge Command	git merge <feature></feature>	Merge current branch with <feature> branch</feature>	2
Rebase Command git rebase <feature></feature>		Rebase current branch with <feature> branch</feature>	

Github - Walk through



Remote

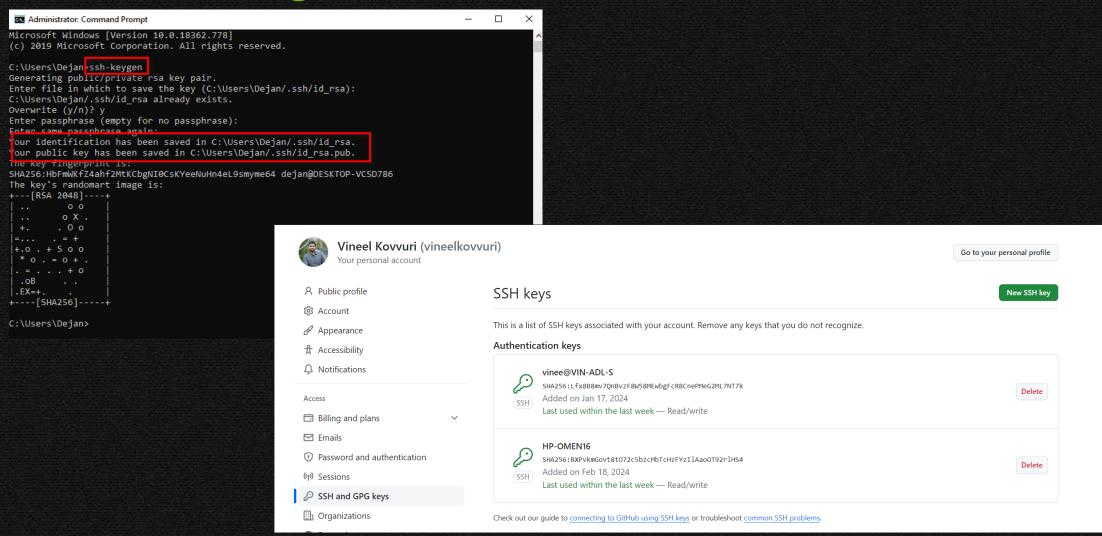
- Remote is a place where you can upload your git source code. Github is one such place
- There can be more than one remote for a given repository

```
C:\repos\wimlib>git remote -v
origin https://github.com/ebiggers/wimlib.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/ebiggers/wimlib.git (push)
```

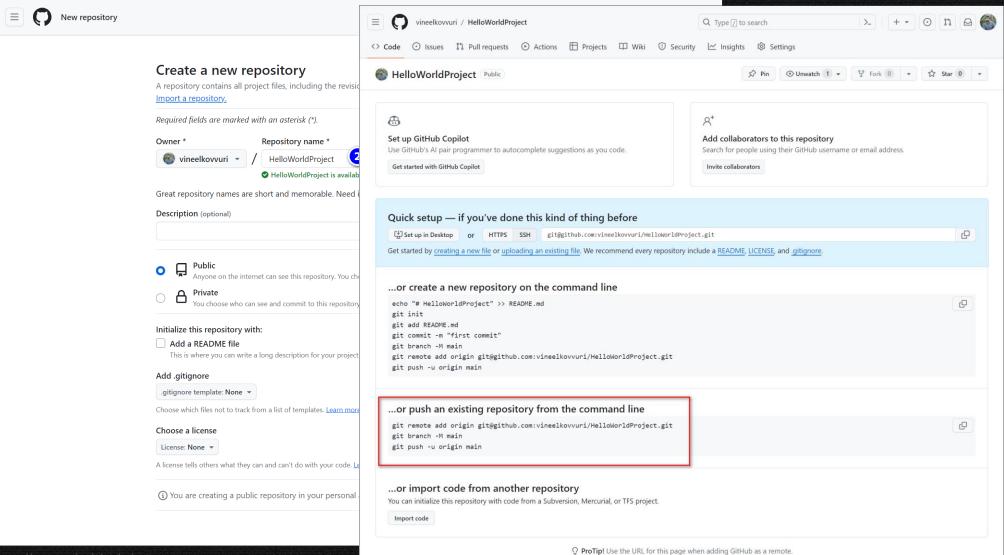
origin is the name given to the default remote



Github - Configure ssh

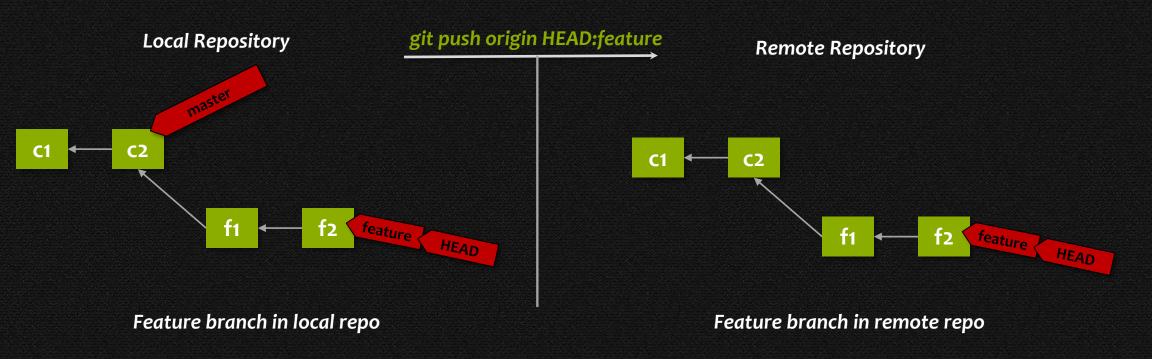


Github – How to Create a new repo?



How to push to a new remote repository?

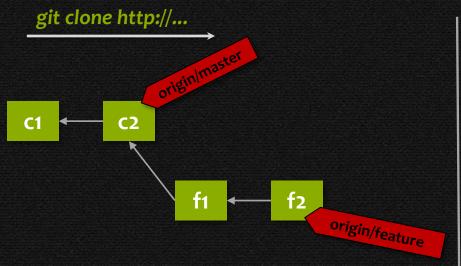
- git push origin HEAD:<branchname>
 - Push the local branch to remote branch with the name < branchname >



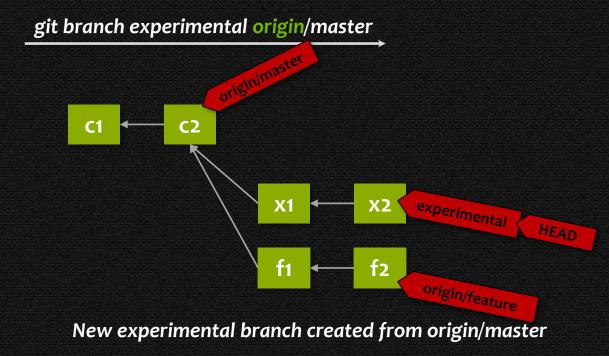
Cloning an existing remote repository

- git clone is used to create a new copy of remote repository in local machine
- Git clone completely copies all the branches from the remote repository
- By default, git will add the cloned remote as origin

Create local branch with remote branch reference



All branches from remote repository are Cloned into local repo after a git clone



Listing local and remote branches

git branch –r can be used to list only remote branches

```
C:\RemoteHelloWorld>git branch -r
origin/feature
origin/master

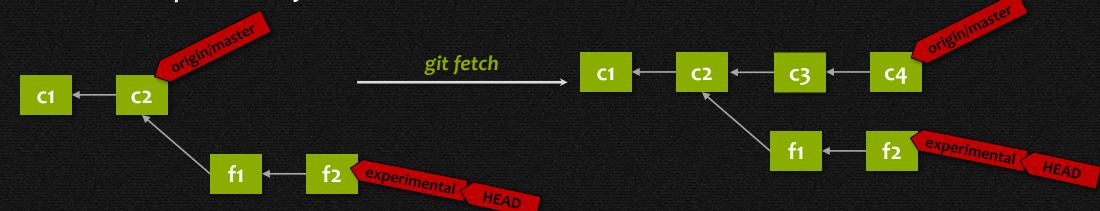
C:\RemoteHelloWorld>git branch -r -vv
origin/feature 119aaed Added help file to use multiply function
origin/master 6ec5b63 Converted int to long to fix overflow

C:\RemoteHelloWorld>
```

git branch –a –vv list all(-a) branches(both local and remote) with tracking information(-vv)

Fetching

- git fetch gets and updates all the remote branches
- It will not update any local branches

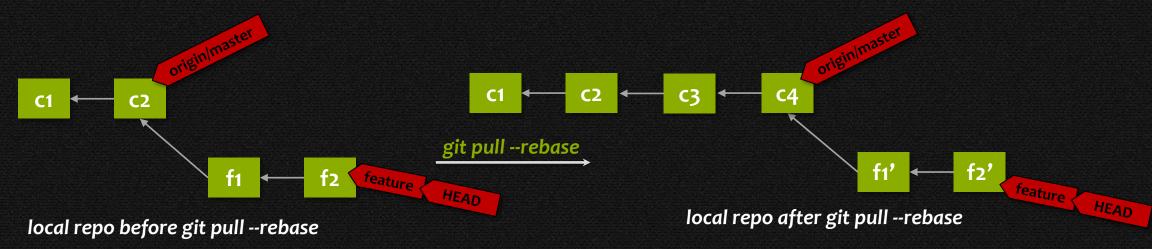


origin/master branch in local repo before git fetch

origin/master branch in local repo after git fetch

Pull

 git pull ——rebase fetches and also rebases the current branch with the origin/master



git pull --rebase = git fetch + git rebase(current branch)

Recap

Clone Command	git clone <url></url>	Clone a git repository
Branch Command	git branch –r	Show only remote branches
Push Command	git push origin HEAD: <branch></branch>	Push current branch as <branch> to origin</branch>
Fetch Command	git fetch	Update all locally cloned remote branches(aka origin/) with any updates from origin
Pull Command	git pullrebase	Update all locally cloned remote branches(aka origin/) with any updates from origin and also rebases the current local branch

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Create	git add	Add files for staging	P
Commits Commands	git commit	Create commit of the staged files	Part
Inspect	git log	View the commit log	
Commits Commands	git diff/difftool	See changes between the commits	
Undo	git reset	Undo commit(unpack the commit). But retains the changes	
Commits Commands	git checkout	Discard the changes	
	git branch or git branch -r	List local branches. List only remote branches(aka origin/ branches)	3.00
Branch	git branch <new> <existing></existing></new>	Create <new> branch from <existing> branch</existing></new>	Pa
Commands	git checkout <branch></branch>	Switch to <branch></branch>	
	git checkout –b <new> <existing></existing></new>	Create a new branch and switch to that branch	7
Merge Command	git merge <feature></feature>	Merge current branch with <feature> branch</feature>	- 2
Rebase Command	git rebase <feature></feature>	Rebase current branch with <feature> branch</feature>	
Clone Command	git clone <url></url>	Clone a git repository	
Fetch Command	git fetch	Update all locally cloned remote branches(aka origin/) with any updates from origin	Pa
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Thank You









