# 2 Git and GitHub

## **Version Control**

- Purposes undo, backup, history
- Centralized vs. decentralized CVS, Subversion, Git, Mercurial
- In this course we will use Git and GitHub to manage our source code
- First lab assignment will be about using Git and GitHub

## What is Git?

- Command line program (although GUIs can be helpful)
- Decentralized you can work offline without depending on connection to central repository
- Distributed everyone has a copy of the repository's complete history
- Fast can clone the entire Linux kernel in only a few minutes
- More or less the de facto standard today (circa 2017) for version control

# Some basic git commands

- git init creates a brand new repository from scratch
- git clone copies a repo from one location to another
- git status displays the state of the repo and current branch
- git checkout switches to another branch and updates the working directory
- git add stages changes to be committed
- git commit updates the repo with the changes and makes them part of the history
- git log displays the commit history for the current branch
- git pull copies the current changes from another repo into your repo
- git push copies your changes to another repo

## What is GitHub?

- Company formed in 2007 to make collaborating using Git easier and fun
- A web-based code hosting platform for git
- Used for many open source projects and software libraries
- Has many additional features useful for developing software in teams
- A sort of social network for software developers

### How we will use GitHub in this course

- There is a central repo for everything related to CSCI 301. The repo is named csci-301-fall-2017 and is read-only for students.
- Each student will fork this repo and then clone their fork and set the original as the upstream remote
- As you work on assignments you will push your local changes to your fork
- The instructor will be able to test and grade your code by cloning your fork
- Students update their forks with the latest assignments pushed by the instructor by first pulling from their upstream and then pushing to their fork

### Additional Resources

- Git Book <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2</a>
- Atlassian Git Tutorial <a href="https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/what-is-version-control">https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/what-is-version-control</a>
- Git Extensions (GUI client) <a href="https://gitextensions.github.io/">https://gitextensions.github.io/</a>
- GitHub <a href="https://github.com/">https://github.com/</a>
- GitHub cheat sheet -

https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf