Lecture 6 - Working with Remotes

DSE 511

Drew Schmidt 2022-09-13

Announcements

- Nothing unresolved from last time
- Homework soon (some time next week)
 - Probably 2 parts
 - "Give the command(s) to ..."
 - A set of git tasks, published to GH
- Questions?

Today's Lecture

- Refresher: Remotes
- Credentialing
- GitHub
- Working With a GitHub Repository

Refresher: Remotes

What Is a Remote?

- A copy of your git repository on another computer, accessible via the internet
- Usually with extra tools/utilities/services built around git
- Use is not strictly necessary (but why wouldn't you?)

Example Remotes

- GitHub
- Bitbucket
- GitLab
- Run the git server yourself (don't recommend)
- ...

Why Remotes?

- Enables collaboration
- Free backups!
- Graphical (via web browser) interface to git's worst parts
 - Merging
 - Searching
- Offers
 - Bug tracking
 - Feature requests

Collaborating

- Using remotes (e.g. GitHub)
- Usual pipeline (distributed model)
 - 1. fork
 - 2. make changes
 - 3. create pull request (PR)
- For centralized codebases (e.g. proprietary ones), forking may be blocked
 - 1. branch
 - 2. make changes
 - 3. create PR

Credentialing

Credentialing

- Remotes need a way of authenticating you
- Options
 - Username/password
 - ssh keys (passwordless!)
- Setting up ssh keys is extremely helpful!

What Are ssh Keys?

- ssh: secure shell
- keys: a passwordless identification system
- key pair
 - private key: used to "sign"
 - public key: used to verify a "signature"
- Public key cryptography https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publickey_cryptography

Public vs Private

- Never reveal your private key!
- Public key can be given away safely (assuming your private key doesn't leak)
- Public keys use file extension .pub
- Private keys use no extension

Public key ssh-ed25519 publicKeyGoesHere your@email.com ----BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY----privateKeyGoesHere -----END OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----

Setting Up ssh Keys

- Generate ssh key https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/connecting-to-github-with-ssh/generating-a-new-ssh-key-and-adding-it-to-the-ssh-agent
- Adding ssh key to GitHub account https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/connecting-to-github-with-ssh/adding-a-new-ssh-key-to-your-github-account

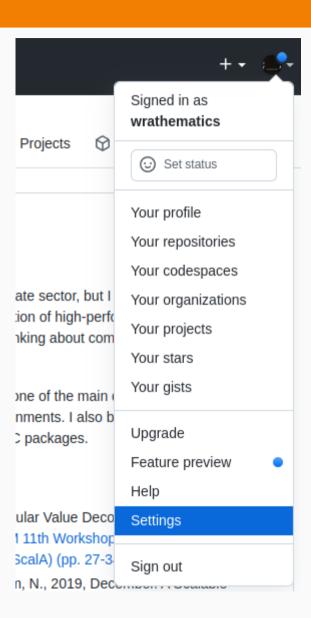
Generating

- 1. Open terminal
- 2. ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "your_email@example.com"
- 3. Use default file location (press enter)
- 4. Add a passphrase if you want
- 5. Add to ssh agent ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Adding to GitHub

- 1. Go to GitHub settings (see right)
- 2. Select SSH and GPG keys
- 3. Click New SSH key
- 4. Add the key
 - 1. Copy the contents of your **PUBLIC** key: cat

- 2. Paste into the key box
- 3. Give it a name
- 4. Click Add SSH key



GitHub

Many Features

- Public and private repos
- Issues
- Fork/PR
- Organizational accounts
- Wikis https://docs.github.com/en/communities/documenting-your-project-with-wikis/about-wikis
- Running a website! https://pages.github.com/

GitHub Pages Example

https://fml-fam.github.io/blog/

Features

- Feature we care about for now
 - o private repos
 - issues
 - o fork/PR
- We'll talk about these *next time*
- For now, GH is just a place to put stuff!

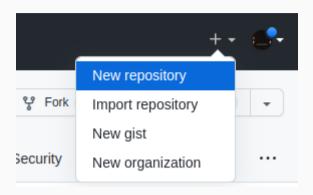
Advanced Features

GitHub is a very powerful tool with lots of advanced features we can't really get into.

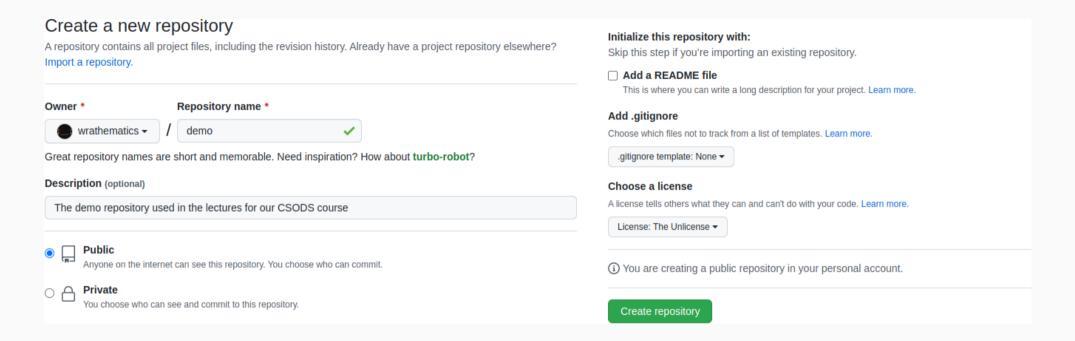
- GitHub Actions (e.g. CI) https://github.com/features/actions
- Org secrets (e.g. integrating with AWS services)
- Project views for issue tracking (Jira-lite)

Working With a GitHub Repository

Creating a New Repository



Creating a New Repository



Creating a New Repository

Putting Our Demo Repo on GitHub

- Example repo from Lecture 05 (/tmp/demo)
- Let's put it on GitHub
 - Add remote to local repo
 - Push changes

Checking Available Remotes

```
git st
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
 git remote
 git remote add origin git@github.com:wrathematics/demo.git
 git remote add origin https://github.com/wrathematics/demo.git
```

Syncing

git push origin master

Oh! We need to pull first



...Syncing?

git pull origin master

```
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100\% (3/3), 1.24 KiB | 1.24 MiB/s, done.
From github.com:wrathematics/demo
 * branch
                    master -> FETCH HEAD
 + b76a2cb...5db35fe master -> origin/master (forced update)
hint: You have divergent branches and need to specify how to reconcile them.
hint: You can do so by running one of the following commands sometime before
hint: your next pull:
hint:
hint:
       git config pull.rebase false # merge (the default strategy)
hint:
       git config pull.rebase true # rebase
hint:
       git config pull.ff only # fast-forward only
hint:
hint: You can replace "git config" with "git config --global" to set a default
hint: preference for all repositories. You can also pass --rebase, --no-rebase,
```

Yes, that's a real pickle



Syncing!

1 file changed, 24 insertions(+)

create mode 100644 LICENSE

Syncing!

git push origin master

```
Enumerating objects: 8, done.
Counting objects: 100% (8/8), done.
Delta compression using up to 16 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Writing objects: 100% (7/7), 742 bytes | 742.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 7 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To github.com:wrathematics/demo.git
   5db35fe..b62f530 master -> master
```

Syncing

git log

```
commit b62f530d2563a7fa2245f510ee705a2f6e25bf51 (HEAD -> master, origin/master)
Merge: b76a2cb 5db35fe
Author: Drew Schmidt <wrathematics@gmail.com>
Date: Sun Sep 11 17:17:08 2022 -0400
    Merge branch 'master' of github.com:wrathematics/demo
commit 5db35fe0c40b3616e664eb4f41718b5c6dc9e565
Author: Drew Schmidt <wrathematics@gmail.com>
Date: Sun Sep 11 17:13:12 2022 -0400
    Initial commit
commit b76a2cba88bb731d7a5b47e34dfb15dd01580f3f
Author: Drew Schmidt <wrathematics@gmail.com>
Date: Sun Sep 4 09:37:17 2022 -0400
    added cool new feature
```

Checking Available Remotes

git remote

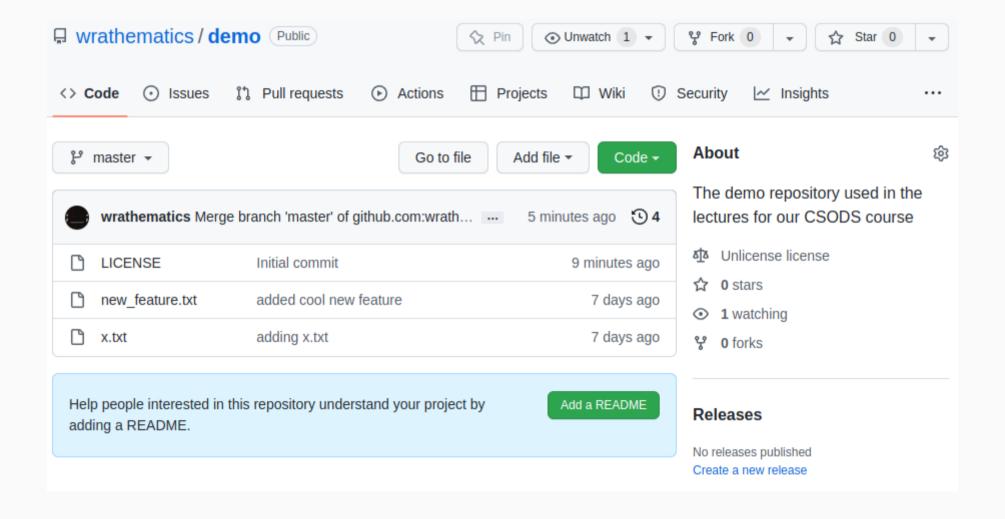
origin

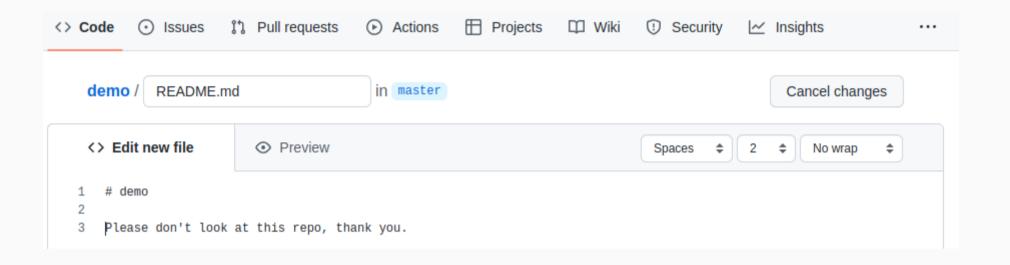
Quick Comment

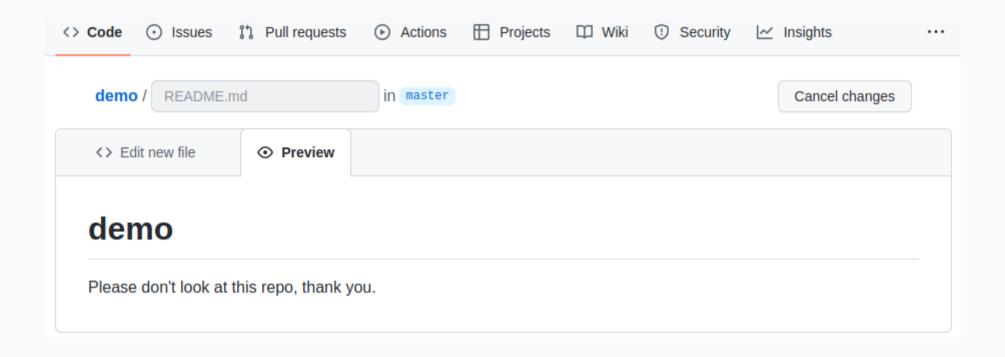
That's probably one of the more complicated merges you'll ever have to do. And it wasn't *that* bad.

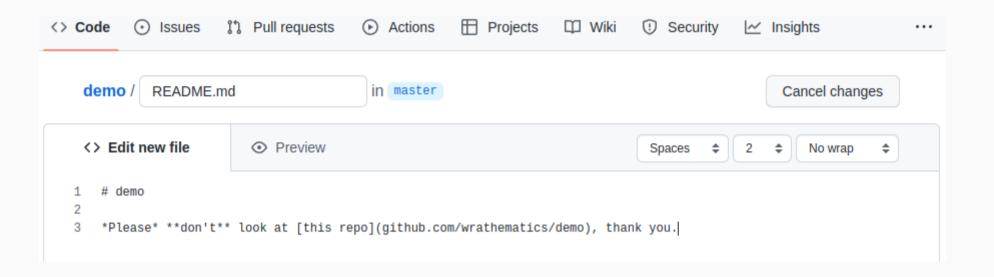


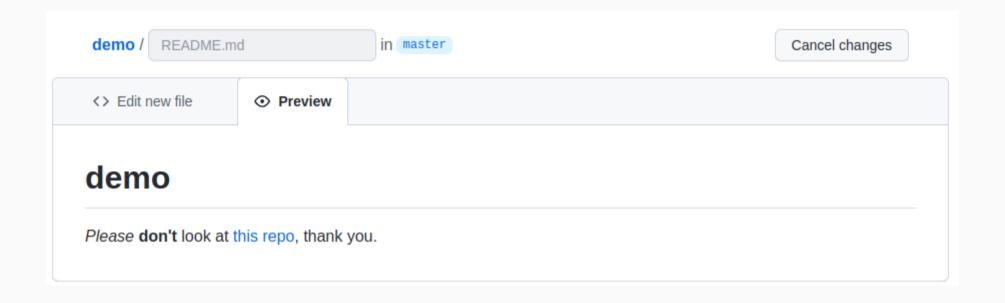
Finally!

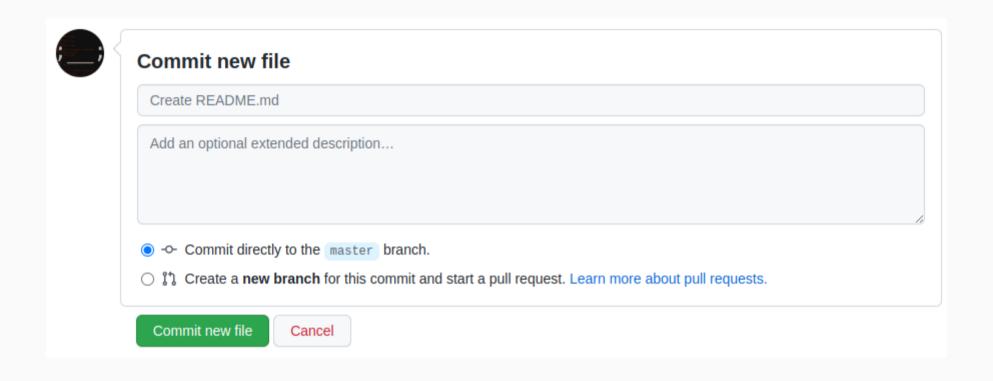


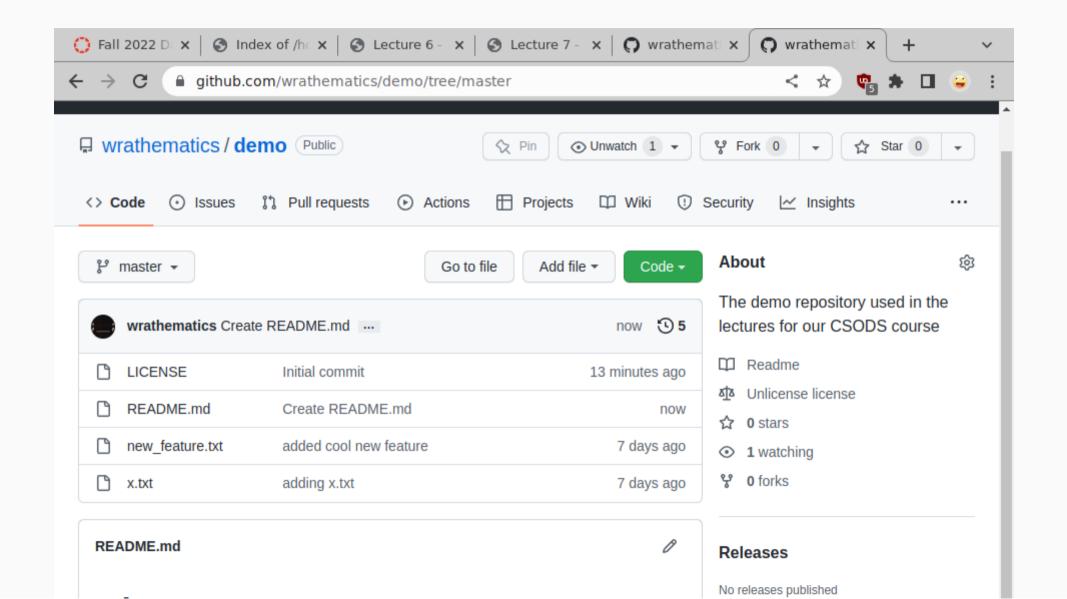












Syncing

git pull origin master

Syncing

git log

```
commit 78f04733b322f40b648d8c743efee43043d182d9 (HEAD -> master, origin/master)
Author: Drew Schmidt <wrathematics@gmail.com>
Date: Sun Sep 11 17:26:14 2022 -0400

Create README.md
```

Wrapup

Ungraded Homework

- You already have a GitHub account (right?)
- Set up ssh keys
- Add ssh keys to GitHub
- Learn some basic markdown https://www.markdownguide.org/basicsyntax/

Wrapup

- Working with remotes is a small extension of what we've seen so far
- Mostly straightforward, but be careful with divergent histories!
- You probably want to use ssh keys!
- Next time: Collaborating on GitHub

Questions?