

Git

Beyond the Basics

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Preamble

Feel free to **interrupt** if you don't understand something

Please ask. **There are no stupid questions!**

The slides are available at

<https://foivos.zakkak.net/uploads/git-beyond-the-basics.pdf>

Apologies in advance if I **inadvertently** offend you in any way

Assumptions

You know how to:

1. create a new repository

```
git init
```

2. clone

```
git clone <path.to.git.repository>
```

3. pull

```
git pull
```

4. commit

```
git add <file>; git commit
```

5. push

```
git push
```

6. use branches

```
git branch mybranch; git checkout mybranch
```

What Is This Tutorial About?

Time traveling	visiting older states, undoing mistakes
“Blaming” others	detecting commits that introduced bugs
Gardening	working with multiple branches
Cleaning after yourself	rebasing, squash, fixup, editing logs
Interacting with people	working with others
Being social	working with multiple remotes

Best practices in general!

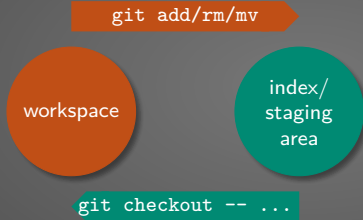
Git Terminology & Background

Visualization inspired by Patrick Zahnd's "*git data transport commands*". (<http://www.patrickzahnd.ch>)



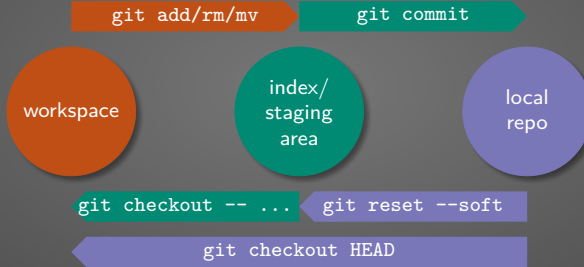
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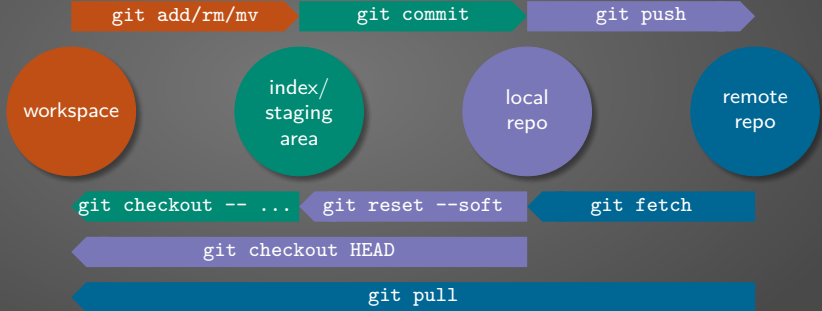
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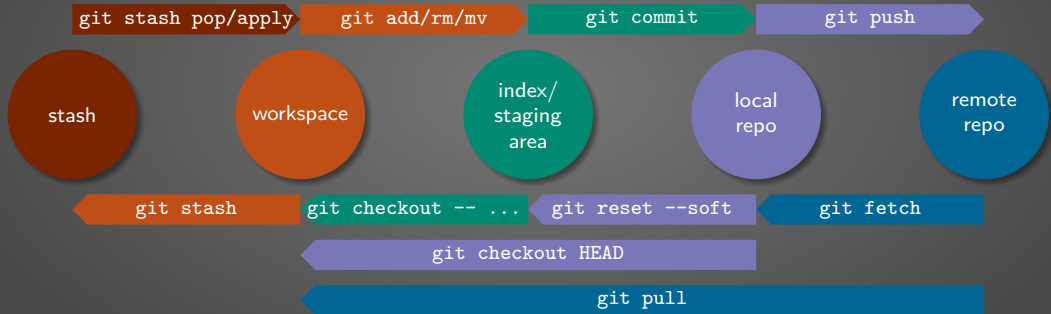
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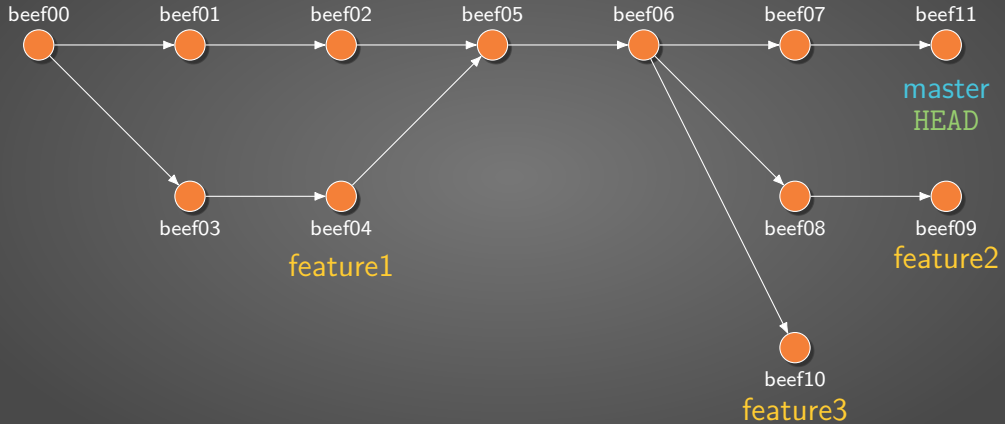


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Git log Visualization



Checkout: Jump to a certain point in time (commit)

```
git checkout <commit>
```

- Brings the state of <commit> in the workspace

- Keeps any changes if there are no conflicts, fails otherwise

- Resets index

- Detaches HEAD

Checkout: Undo changes in specific file(s)

```
git checkout -- <path(s)>
```

Get (overwrite) <path(s)> from **index**

If path has been **staged** it will revert to the **staged state**

Checkout: Obtain specific version of specific file(s)

```
git checkout <branch/commit> -- <path(s)>
```

Get (overwrite) <path(s)> from <branch/commit>

Reset: Undo staging

```
git reset
```

Resets the staging area (not altering the files in the workspace)

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Resets the staging area (not altering the files in the workspace)

```
git reset -- <path(s)>
```

Only affect <path(s)>

Reset: Move HEAD to another branch/commit

```
git reset <branch/commit>
```

Point HEAD to <branch/commit>

--mixed (the default) change the HEAD and reset staging area

Reset: Move HEAD to another branch/commit

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Point HEAD to <branch/commit>

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--soft only change the HEAD
(Undo last commits without losing changes)

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--soft only change the HEAD
(Undo last commits without losing changes)

--hard change the HEAD, reset staging area and workspace
(Throw away last commits)

Reset: Move HEAD to another branch/commit

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Point HEAD to <branch/commit>

--mixed (the default) change the HEAD and reset staging area

--soft only change the HEAD
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(Throw away last commits)

--merge See man git reset

Reset: Move HEAD to another branch/commit

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--mixed (the default) change the HEAD and reset staging area

--soft only change the HEAD
(Undo last commits without losing changes)

--hard change the HEAD, reset staging area and workspace
(Throw away last commits)

--merge See man git reset

--keep See man git reset

Undo changes old changes

```
git revert <commit>
```

Creates a new commit that reverts the changes made by <commit>

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Creates a new commit that reverts the changes made by <commit>

```
git revert <commit1>..<commit2>
```

Creates a new commit that reverts the changes made by all commits in the range (inclusive) <commit1> to <commit2>

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Creates a new commit that reverts the changes made by <commit>

```
git revert <commit1>..<commit2>
```

Creates a new commit that reverts the changes made by all commits in the range (inclusive) <commit1> to <commit2>

```
git revert -n <commit1>..<commit2>
```

Reverts the changes made by all commits in the range (inclusive) <commit1> to <commit2> but does not commit them

Debugging or Bisecting

```
git bisect start
```

Enter the bisecting mode

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```
git bisect good/bad
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Mark current commit as good or bad

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git bisect start
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Enter the bisecting mode

```
git bisect good/bad
```

Mark current commit as good or bad

```
git bisect good/bad <commit>
```

Mark <commit> as good or bad

```
git bisect log
```

Show tested commits and their status. This log can be saved and used to *replay* part of the process.

```
git bisect replay <logfile>
```

Branching

```
git branch -a
```

List all branches, local and remote-tracking

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```
git checkout -b <newbranch>
```

Fastest way to create and checkout a new branch

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git branch -a
```

List all branches, local and remote-tracking

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git checkout -b <newbranch>
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Fastest way to create and checkout a new branch

```
git branch -d <branchname>
```

Delete <branchname> locally

Branching

```
git branch -a
```

List all branches, local and remote-tracking

```
git checkout -b <newbranch>
```

Fastest way to create and checkout a new branch

```
git branch -d <branchname>
```

Delete <branchname> locally

```
git branch -m <newname> or git branch -m <oldname> <newname>
```

Rename current branch or given branch

Branching

```
git branch -a
```

List all branches, local and remote-tracking

```
git checkout -b <newbranch>
```

Fastest way to create and checkout a new branch

```
git branch -d <branchname>
```

Delete <branchname> locally

```
git branch -m <newname> or git branch -m <oldname> <newname>
```

Rename current branch or given branch

```
git branch -u <remote> <remotebranchname>
```

Set the remote branch to be used as upstream for current branch

Merging

```
git merge <branch>
```

Merge <branch> with current branch

`--ff` (the **default**) if merging can be resolved as an append
doesn't create a *merge commit*

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`--ff-only` if merging cannot be resolved as an append it fails

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Merge <branch> with current branch

`--ff` (the **default**) if merging can be resolved as an append
doesn't create a *merge commit*

`--ff-only` if merging cannot be resolved as an append it fails

`--squash` squash all changes and stage them but do not commit

Rebasing

```
git rebase <branch>
```

Replay current branch's commits on top of <branch>

Rebasing

```
git rebase <branch>
```

Replay current branch's commits on top of <branch>

Caution

Re-writes the history of your branch, changing the commit hashes

Re-writing history

```
git rebase -i <commit>
```

Opens a file with all commits from HEAD to <commit> (inclusive) and allows us to:

drop	reorder	edit commit
squash	fixup	edit commit message

Caution

Re-writes the history of your branch, changing the commit hashes

Fixup and Squash commits

```
git commit --fixup/--squash <commit>
```

Mark commit as a fixup or squash of <commit>. Commit message will automatically be set.

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```

Mark commit as a fixup or squash of <commit>. Commit message will automatically be set.

```
git rebase -i --autosquash
```

Automatically squash commits starting with fixup! or squash!

Rules for successful collaboration

Use **descriptive yet short** commit subjects

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Never rewrite history of shared branches

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Merge often

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Do not commit changes that brake the previous state

Rules for successful collaboration

Use **descriptive yet short** commit subjects

Never rewrite history of shared branches

Merge often

Do not commit changes that brake the previous state

Keep commits **self contained** and as small as possible

Managing multiple remotes

```
git remote add <remotename> <url>
```

Adds a new remote

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git remote add <remotename> <url>
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Adds a new remote

```
git push <remotename>
```

Pushes to <remotename> instead of origin

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Pulls from <remotename> instead of origin

Managing multiple remotes

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git remote add <remotename> <url>
```

Adds a new remote

```
git push <remotename>
```

Pushes to <remotename> instead of origin

```
git pull <remotename>
```

Pulls from <remotename> instead of origin

```
git fetch <remotename>
```

Fetches from <remotename> instead of origin

Managing multiple remotes

```
git checkout <remotename>/<branch>
```

Checks out <branch> from <remotename> instead of the local repository. It still **doesn't fetch it** though!

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```
git fetch --all
```

Fetches all remotes

Managing multiple remotes

```
git checkout <remotename>/<branch>
```

Checks out <branch> from <remotename> instead of the local repository. It still **doesn't fetch it** though!

```
git fetch --all
```

Fetches all remotes

```
git fetch --all --prune
```

Removes any no longer existing remote branches

Cheers!

Git

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