SESSION 1

GETTING STARTED WITH GIT

OBJECTIVES

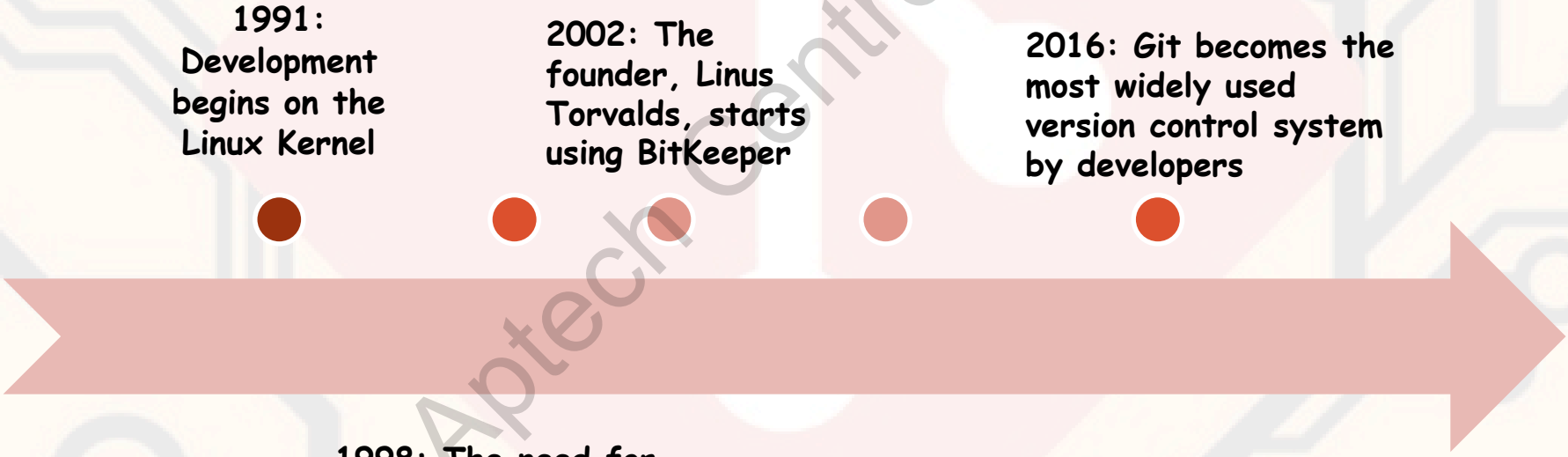
- Understand what is Version Control & the need for it
- Learn Basic overview of Git
- Understand GIT's Approach to Version Control
- Learn terminology of Git

VERSION CONTROL

- What is Version Control and How it works
- Need for Version Control
- Uses of Version Control

DEFINITION AND A BRIEF HISTORY

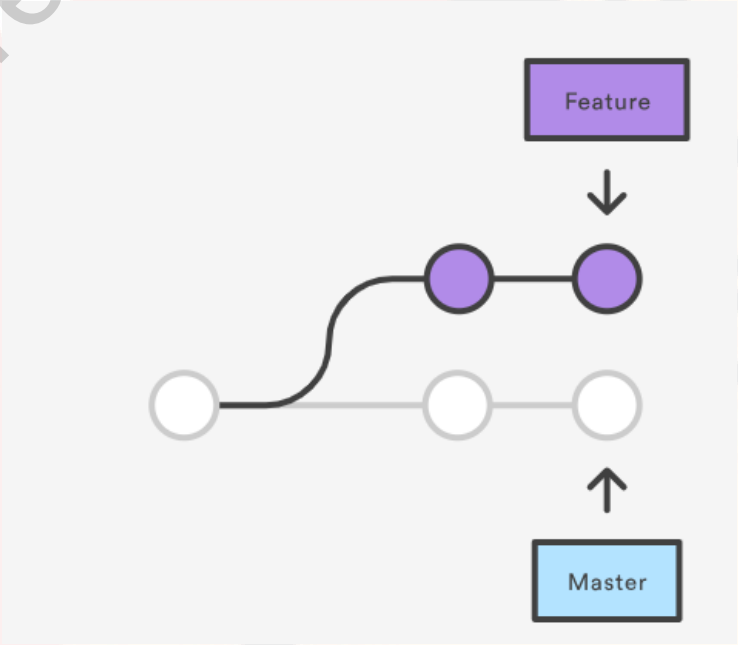
- GIT is globally a standard for version control and is the most widely used modern version control system



BASICS OF GIT 1-5

Overview

- Most unique feature of GIT is the provision of Branching
- Git branches are cheap and easy to merge. This facilitates the feature branch workflow popular with many Git users



- **Advantages**
  - Context Switching is Easy
  - Role-based code lines are possible
  - Feature based workflows are possible

BASICS OF GIT 2-5

Overview

- Git's approach to versions is fundamentally different. It stores data as a sequence of snapshots of a set of files.
- If there is a file that has no changes, the file is not stored again.

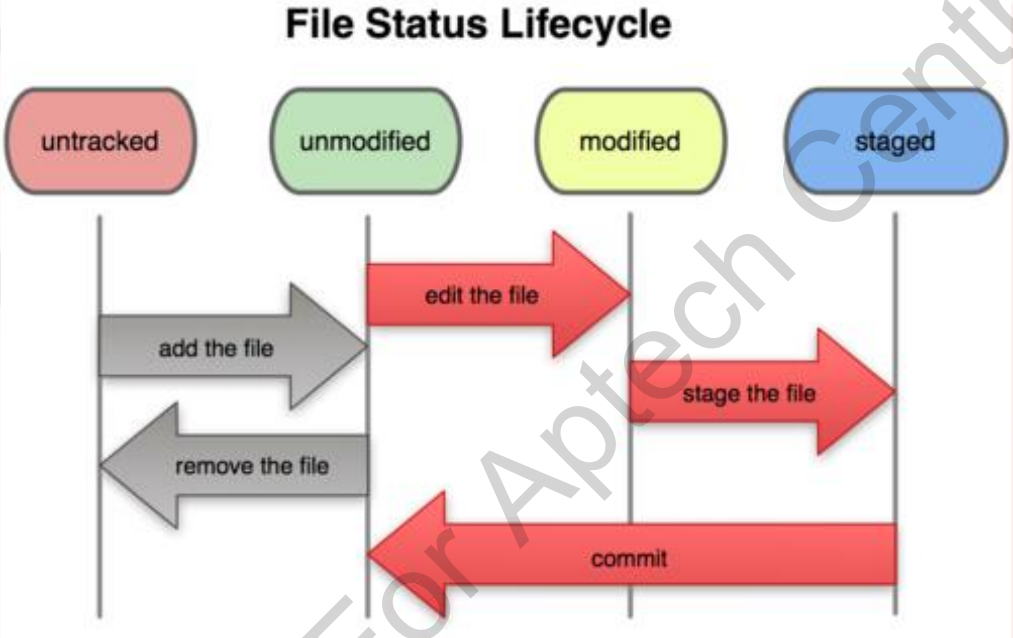
BASICS OF GIT 3-5

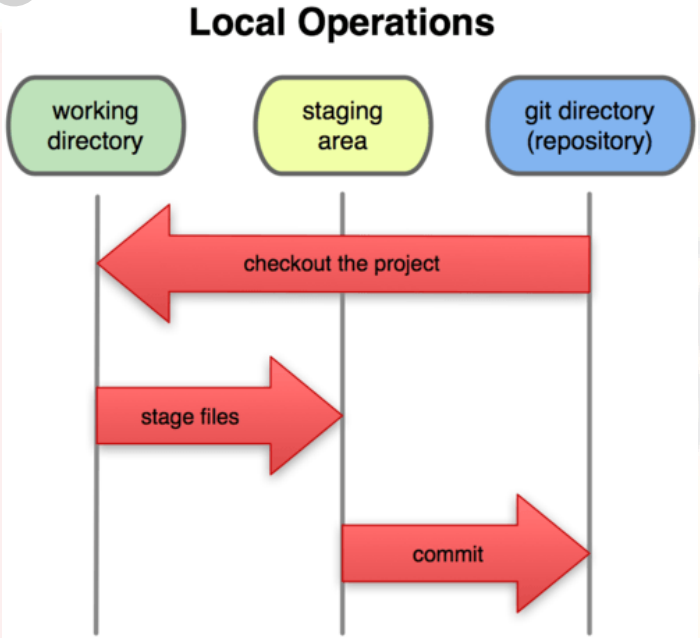
Overview

- Git is much faster than other version control systems as most operations require only the user's local files and resources to work. The dependence on a network is minimized.
- Git maintains integrity by using a checksum. Each entity stored is referred to by its checksum. Thus, there remains no way for a file or directory to be changed, without Git being notified of it.

BASICS OF GIT 4-5

- **States** - A user's work in Git iterates over three states
- **Sections** - A Git project works in three main sections





BASICS OF GIT 5-5

- Git repositories are not binary files, unlike most databases. Instead, a Git repository is a directory that contains a set of files and subdirectories within it

Standard GIT Repository

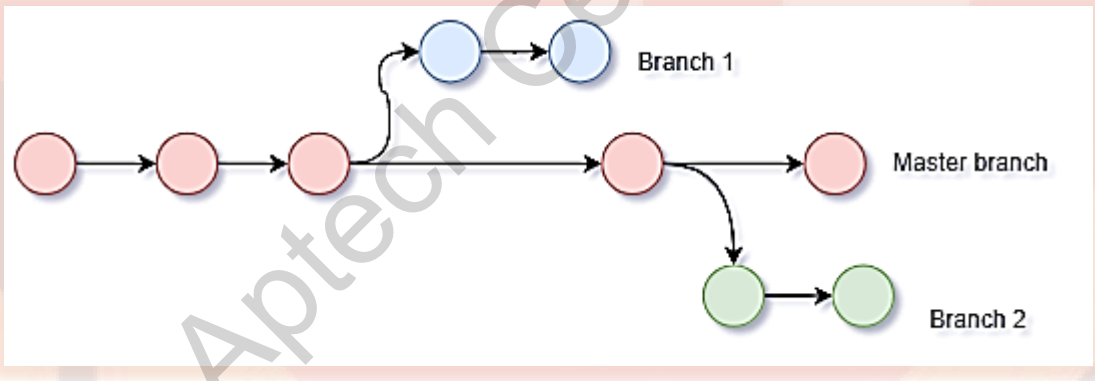
A standard Git repository is linked to a copy of the working tree.

Bare Repository

A bare repository is just a copy of the repository itself and is not linked to a copy of the working tree.

BENEFITS OF GIT BRANCHING MODEL

- Easy Experimentations
- Independent exploration of ideas
- Trying out other approaches
- Preservation of the main file



ADVANTAGES OF GIT

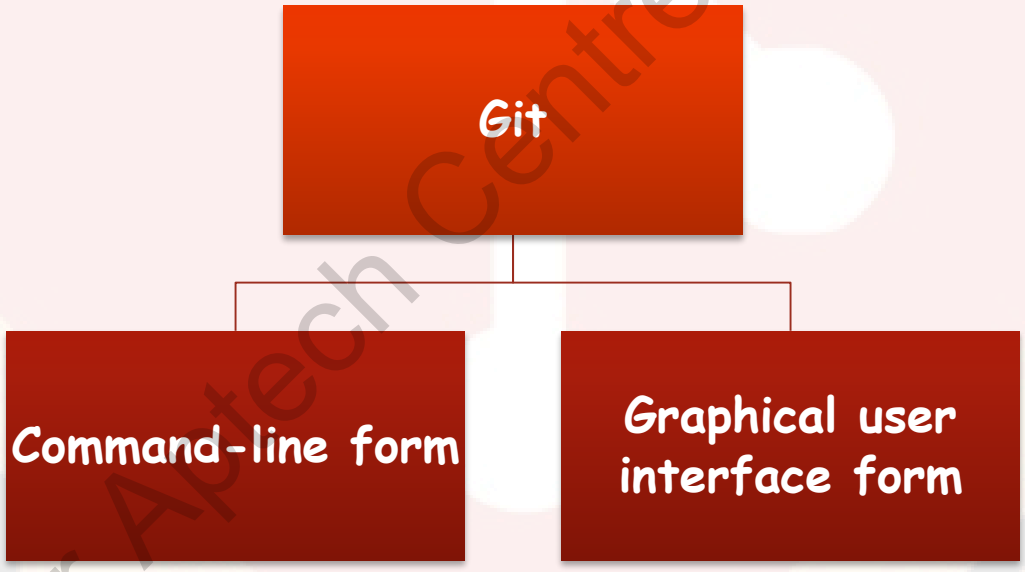
- Free to download
- Faster operations
- Requires less run-time
- Easy compression of data
- Committed data remains secure
- High security
- Does not require a powerful hardware

STATES OF GIT

- A file in Git can also go through four different states:
  - Untracked
  - Tracked
  - Staged
  - Dirty/Modified

COMMAND-LINE PROGRAM

- Two forms of Git
  - Command-line
  - Graphical user interface



SETTING UP GIT

- Git can be set up in a few simple and easy steps

SUMMARY

- Version control is a necessity for large-scale and complex projects.
- Git is the most popular method of version control, because of its distributed nature, speed, safety, and integrity.
- Git has several advantages over traditional version control systems, due to its localized approach to control.
- Git can be used both from the command line and graphical interfaces.
- Installation and setup of Git on a Windows machine can be done via a series of steps.