

- Built to manage the Linux kernel source code
- Developed by Linus Torvalds
- Currently the defacto standard for version control



Basic git commands

- Clone a repo (make a local working copy)
 o git clone <url>
- Commit changes
 - o git add <filename>
 - o git commit -m"Commit message"
 - o git push
- Update working copy
 - git pull
- Other useful commands
 - git status
 - o git init

Using git for Basic Tasks

- Normally clone an existing repo (can also create with init) git clone https://github.com/KSU-SDML/srcML.git
- This creates a directory srcML with a .git folder inside it along with a working copy of the repo.
- Recording changes files can be tracked or untracked
- Files can be modified or unmodified
- Changed files need to be staged before they are committed

Recording Changes

- Two files have been modified: foo.cpp, foo.hpp git add foo.hpp git add foo.cpp
- These files are now staged (ready to commit)
- Using git status will show what is staged, modified, and untracked in a directory (on the current branch - master) git commit -m"Updated foo class"
- Lastly push these commits to the remote repo git push

Update the Local Repo

 If changes have been made by others on the team you will need to get those updates

git pull

• If working on the same branch as others use an svn like workflow before you commit - pull, add, commit, push

Workflow in git - Branching

- When using git, developers normally create a branch of the repository
- Work (new feature or bug fix) is done on the branch
- After the task is completed than the changes are merged back into the master
- Need to understand how git stores and manages branching

Managing and Storing Changes

- Git is an object database
 - Blobs
 - Trees
 - \circ Commits
- Objects are stored in .git folder

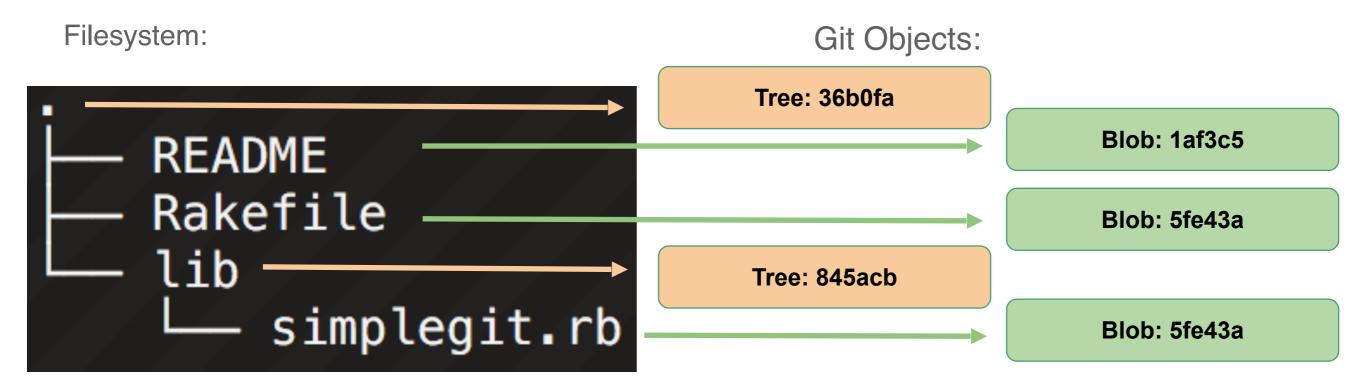


Filesystem:

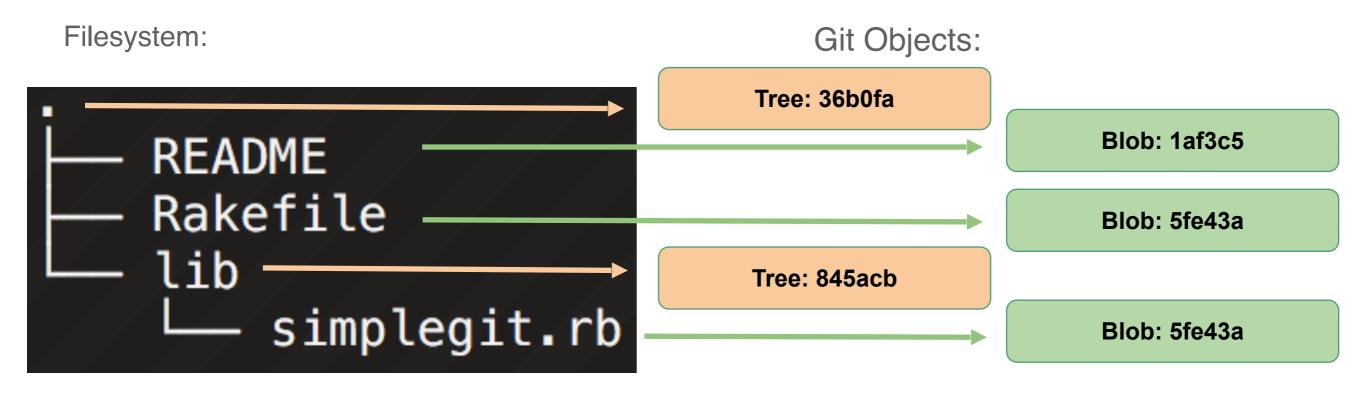
Git Objects:

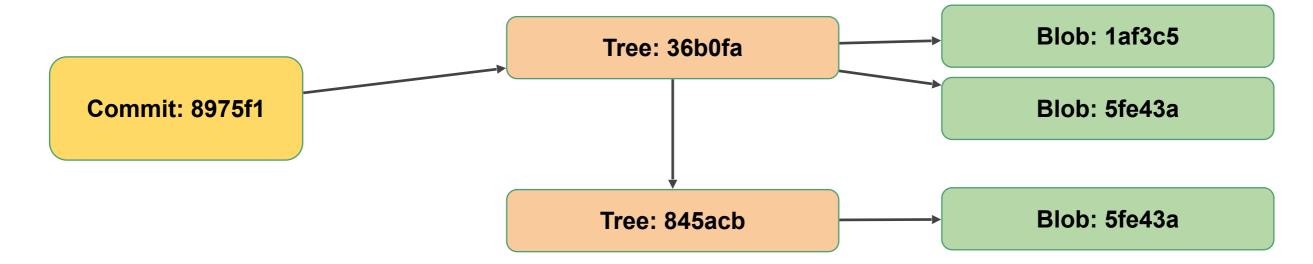


Trees



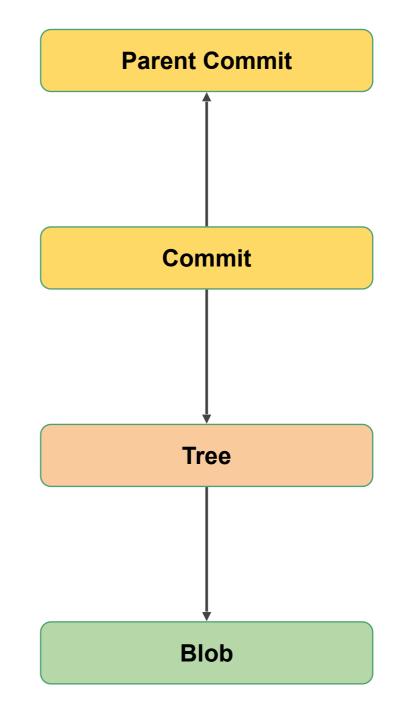
Commit





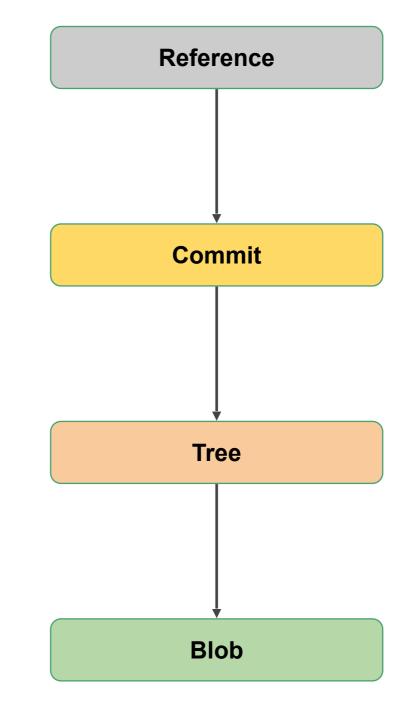
Role of Commits

- State of the repository
- Store:
 - Pointer to parent commit
 - $\circ\,$ Pointer to a tree
 - Other metadata

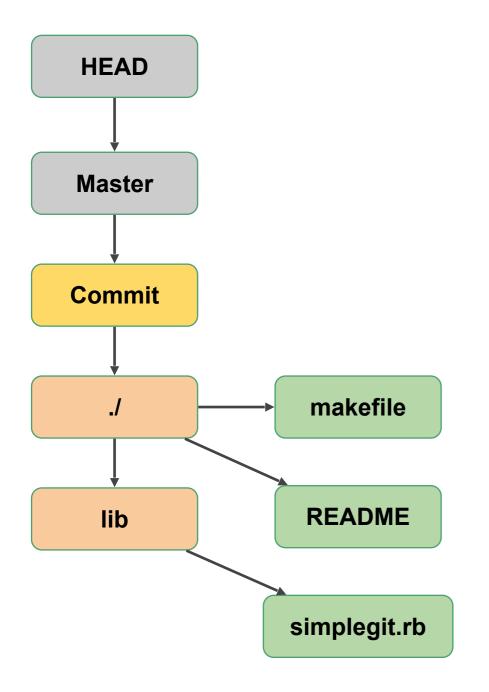


Branches / Reference

- A branch in git is a movable pointer to a commit object
- Default branch in git is called "master"
- Stored in the "refs" folder within the .git directory
- File stores the commit id
- Head points to the current branch

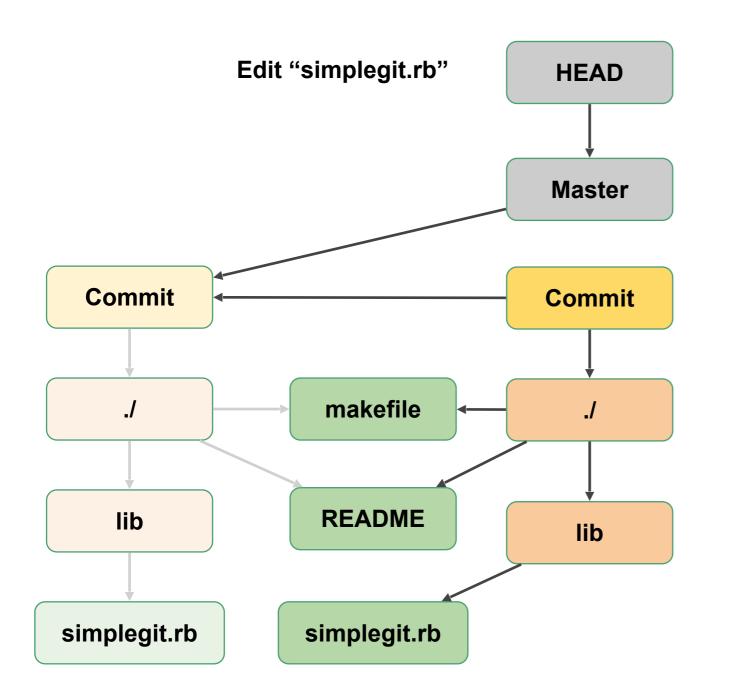


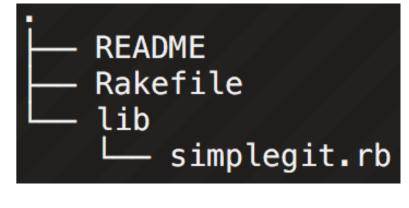
Original



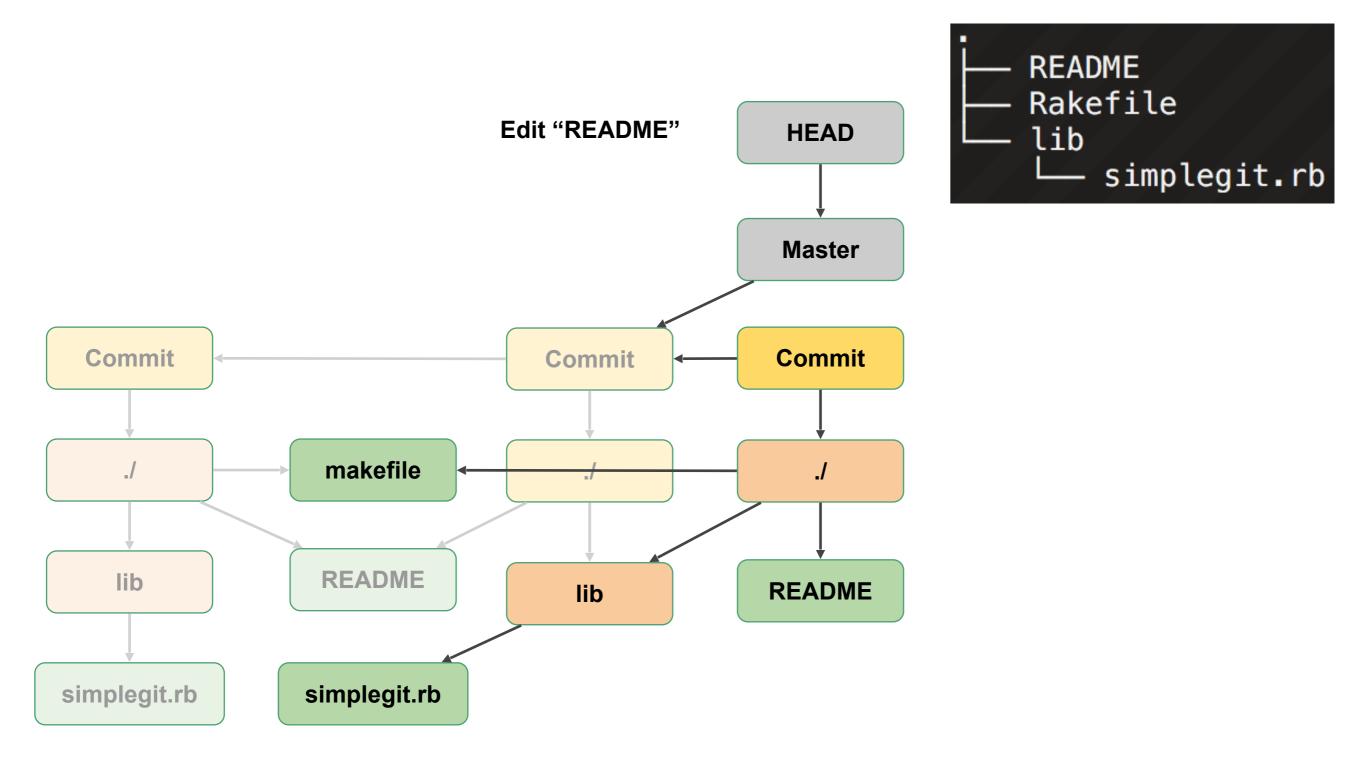
README Rakefile lib lib simplegit.rb

Commit change





Commit another change

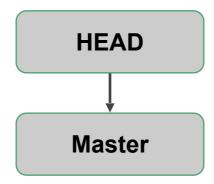


Creating and Using a Branch

- Create a repo
- Create a branch
- Merge change

Create a git repo

bash\$: git init

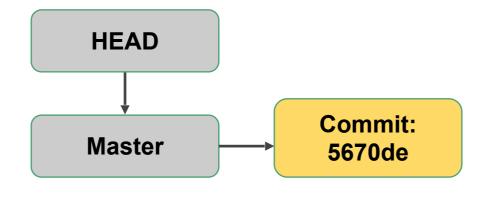


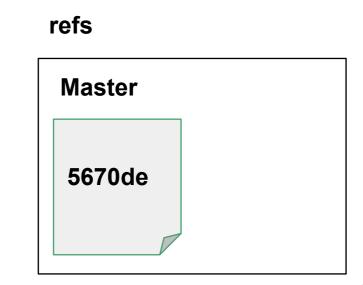




Add files to Master branch

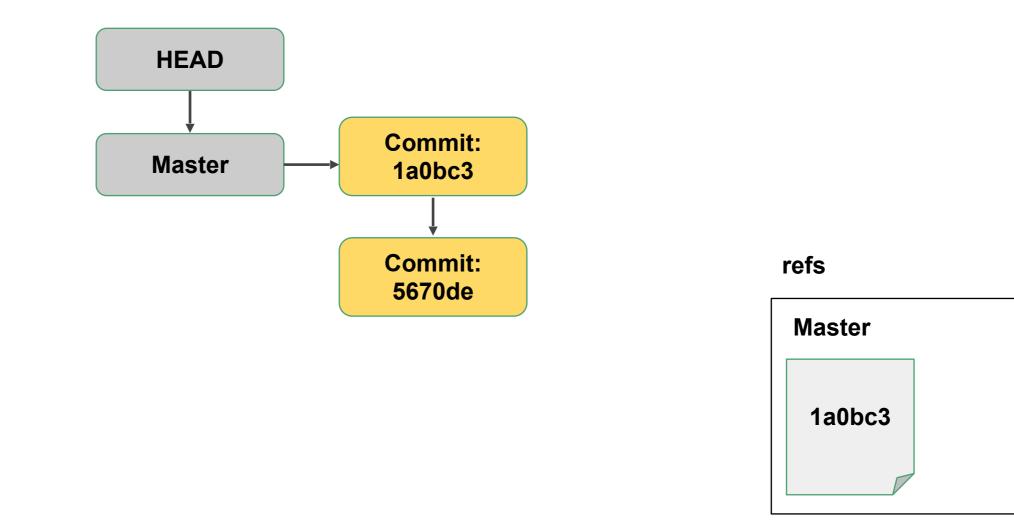
bash\$: git add README
bash\$: git commit -m "Add new file"





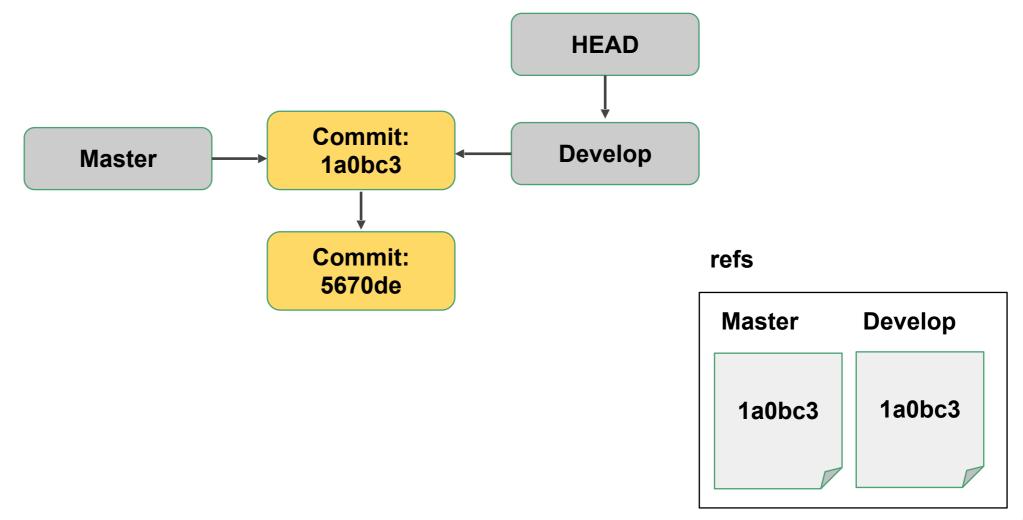
Commit changes to Master

bash\$: git add *
bash\$: git commit -m"Finished Parser"



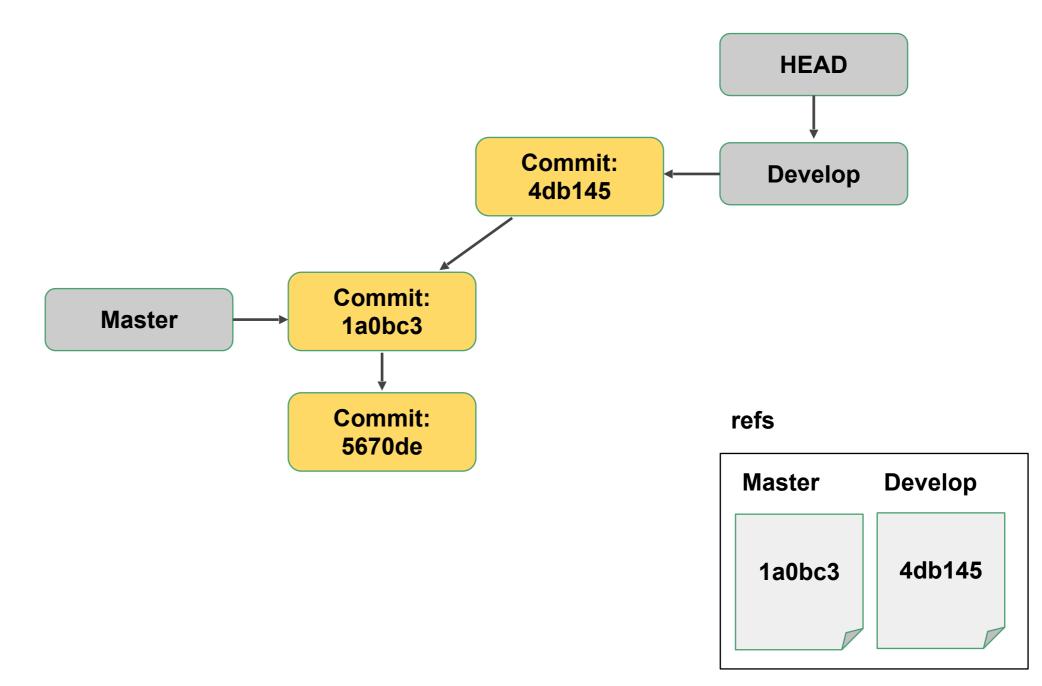
Create a branch called Develop

bash\$: git branch Develop bash\$: git checkout Develop Short alternative: git checkout -b Develop



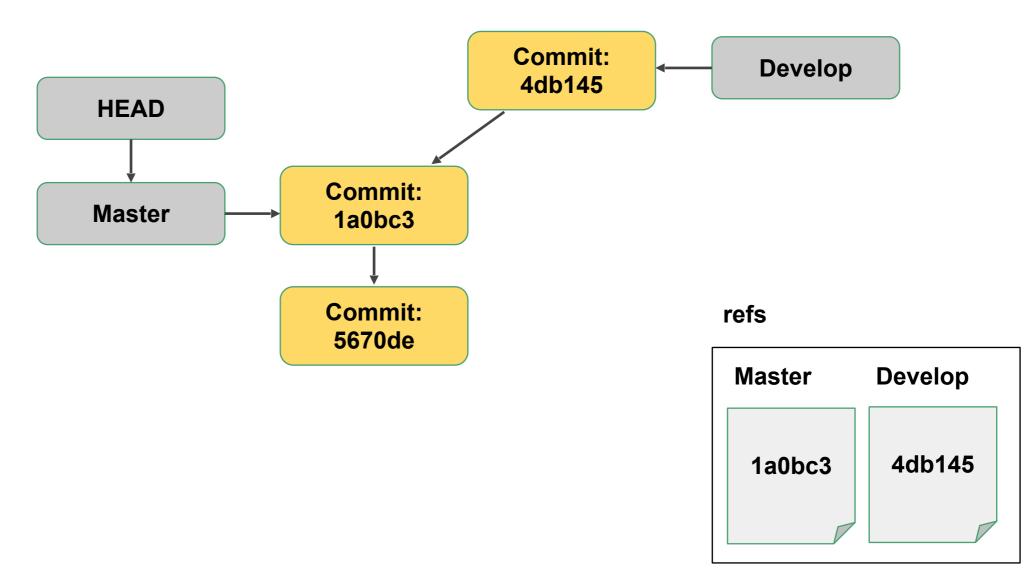
Commit to Develop

bash\$: git commit -m"Add experimental feature"



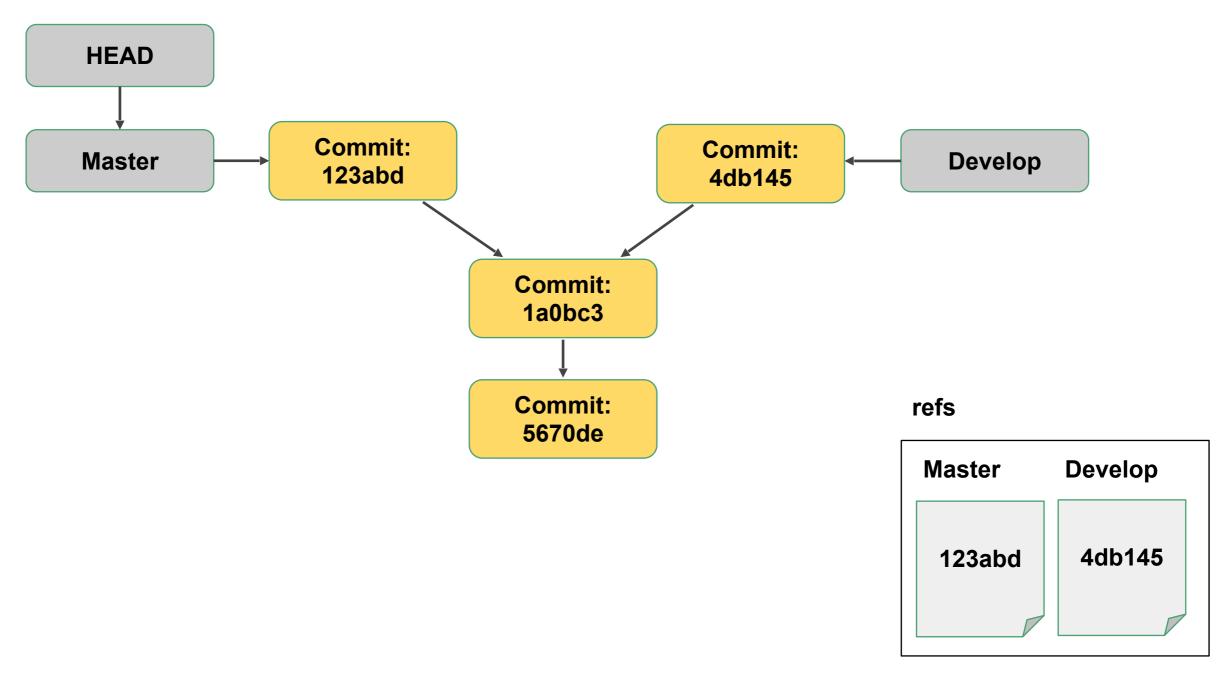
Move back to Master

bash\$: git checkout master



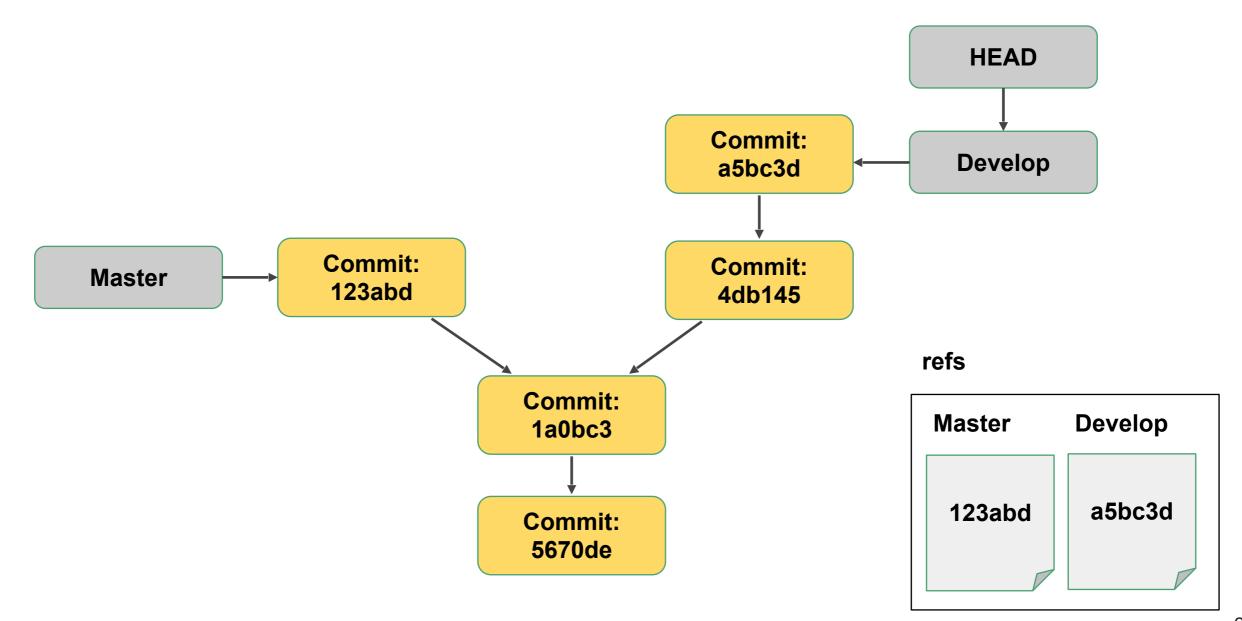
Commit to Master

bash\$: git commit -m"Bug fix #1"

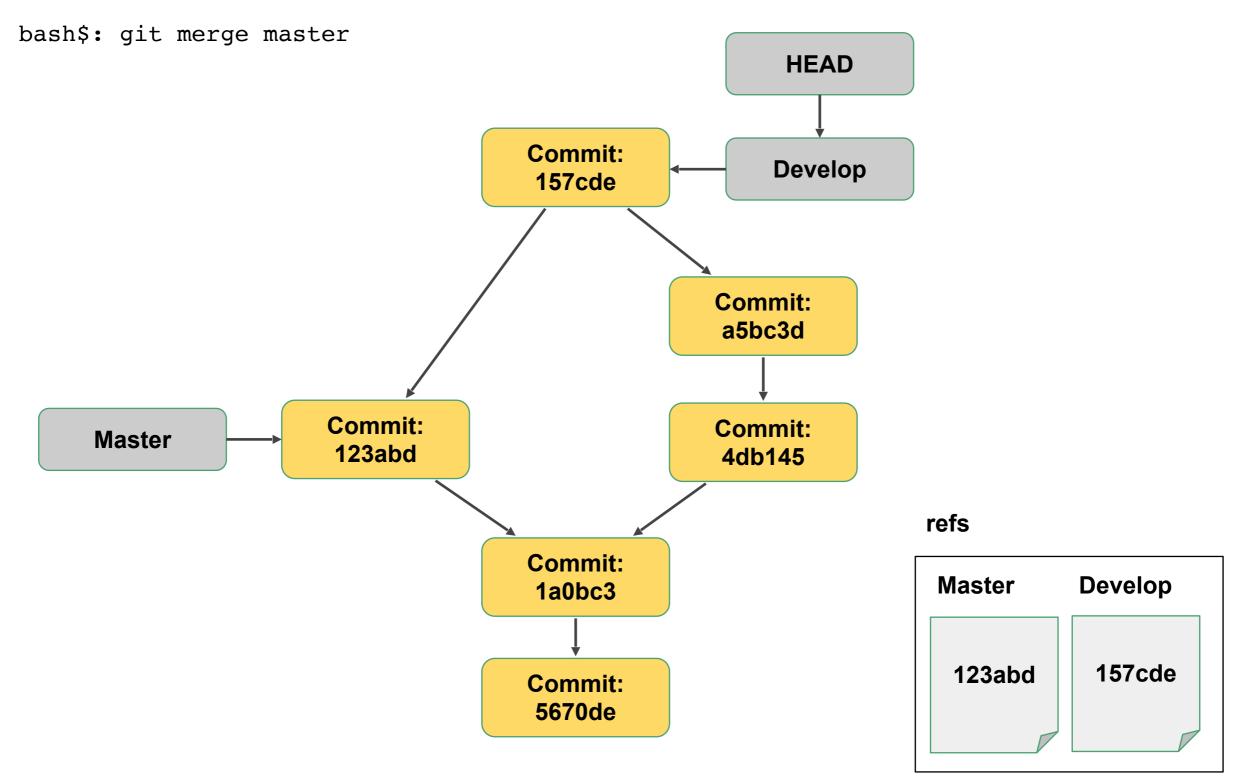


Move back to Develop, make changes to Develop

bash\$: git checkout Develop bash\$: git commit -m"Add advanced look ahead"



Merge the changes from Master into Develop



Resources

Pro Git https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2

https://git-scm.com/docs

GitHub Guide https://guides.github.com/

Git Ready http://gitready.com/

Tutorials:

https://try.github.io/

https://learngitbranching.js.org/