

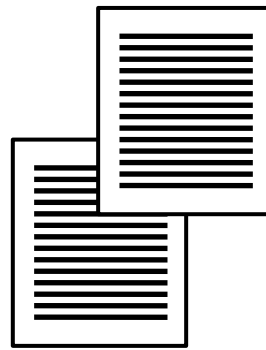
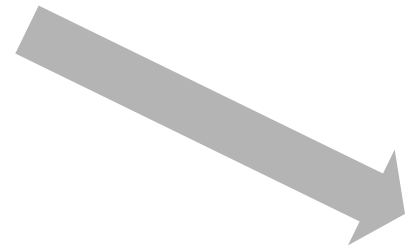
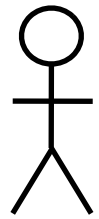
Distributed version control with git — a brief introduction

Oscar Nierstrasz

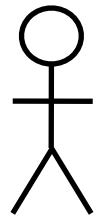


Why git?

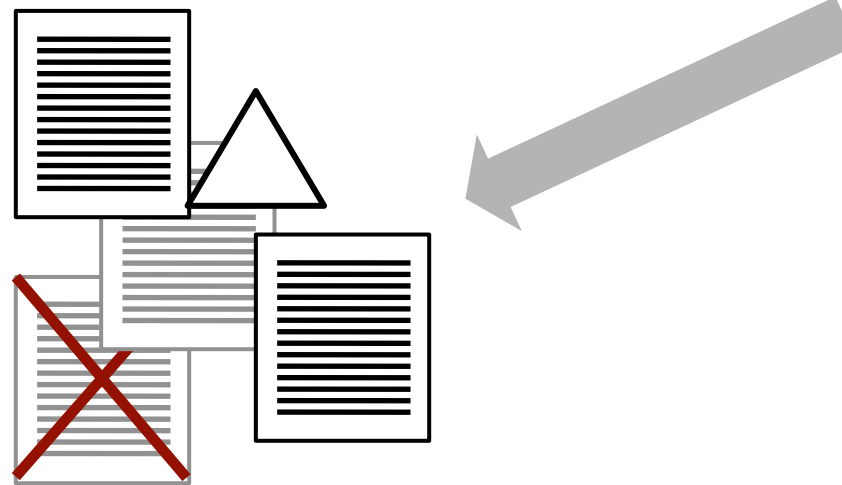
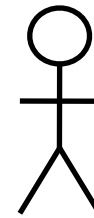
Bob



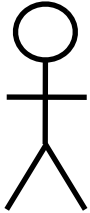
Bob



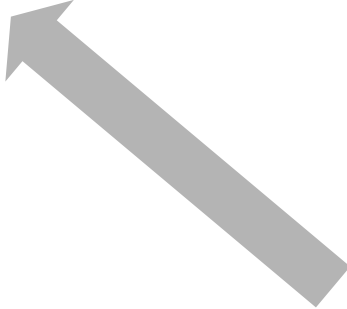
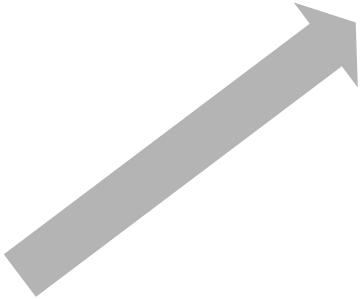
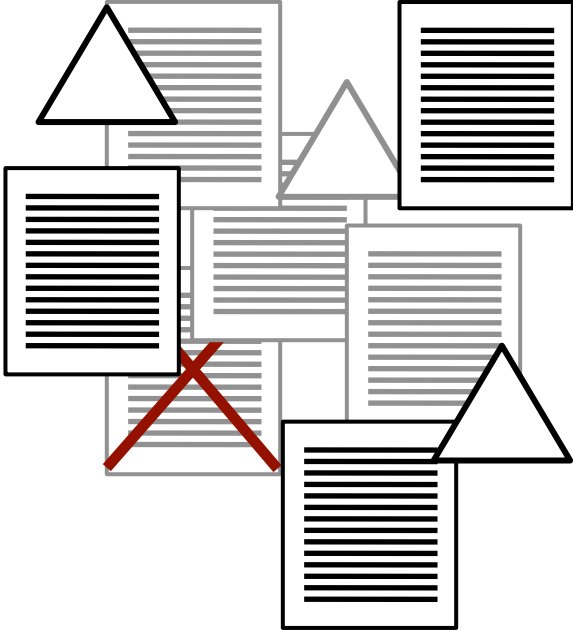
Carol



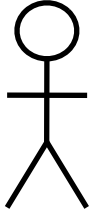
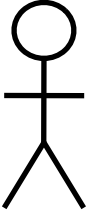
Bob



Carol

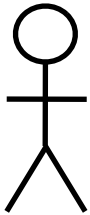


Alice

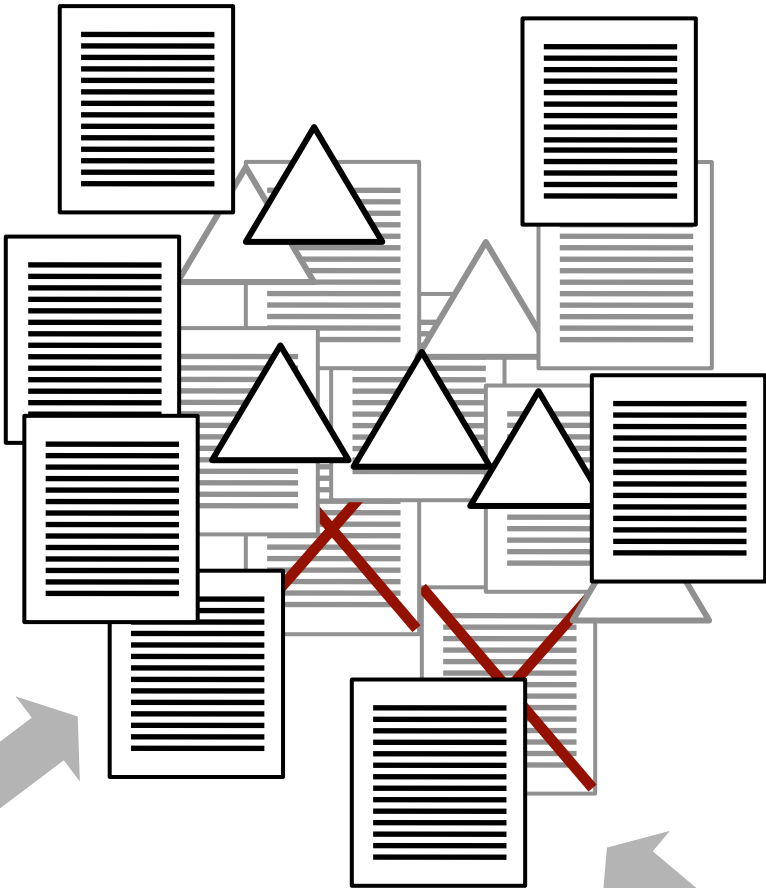
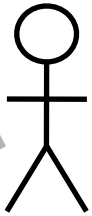


Ted

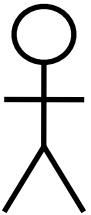
Bob



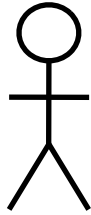
Carol



Alice



Ted



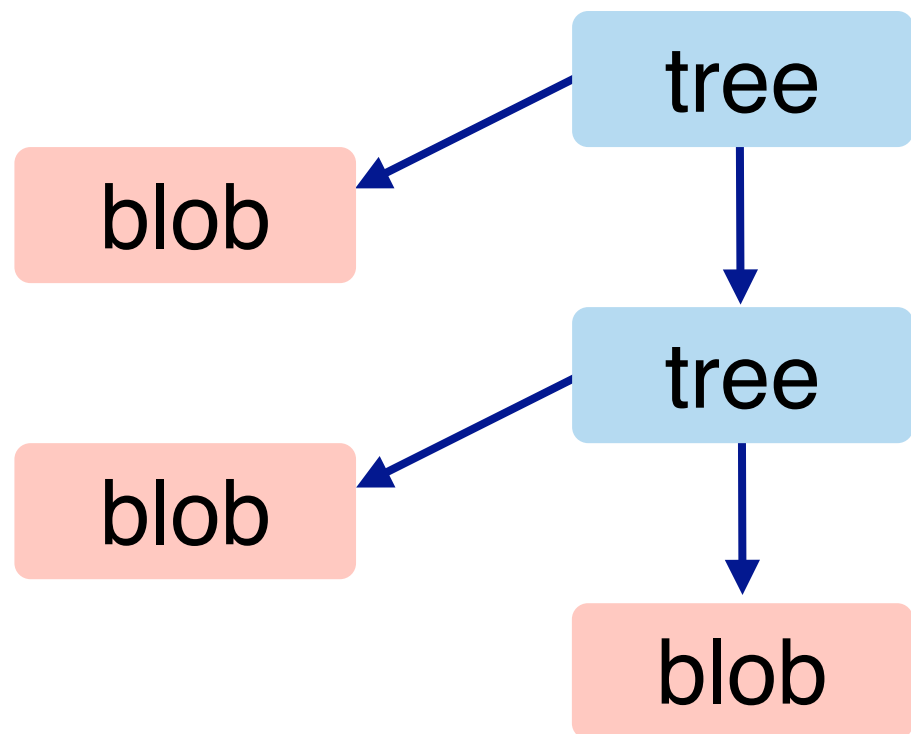
A recipe for disaster!

The git object model

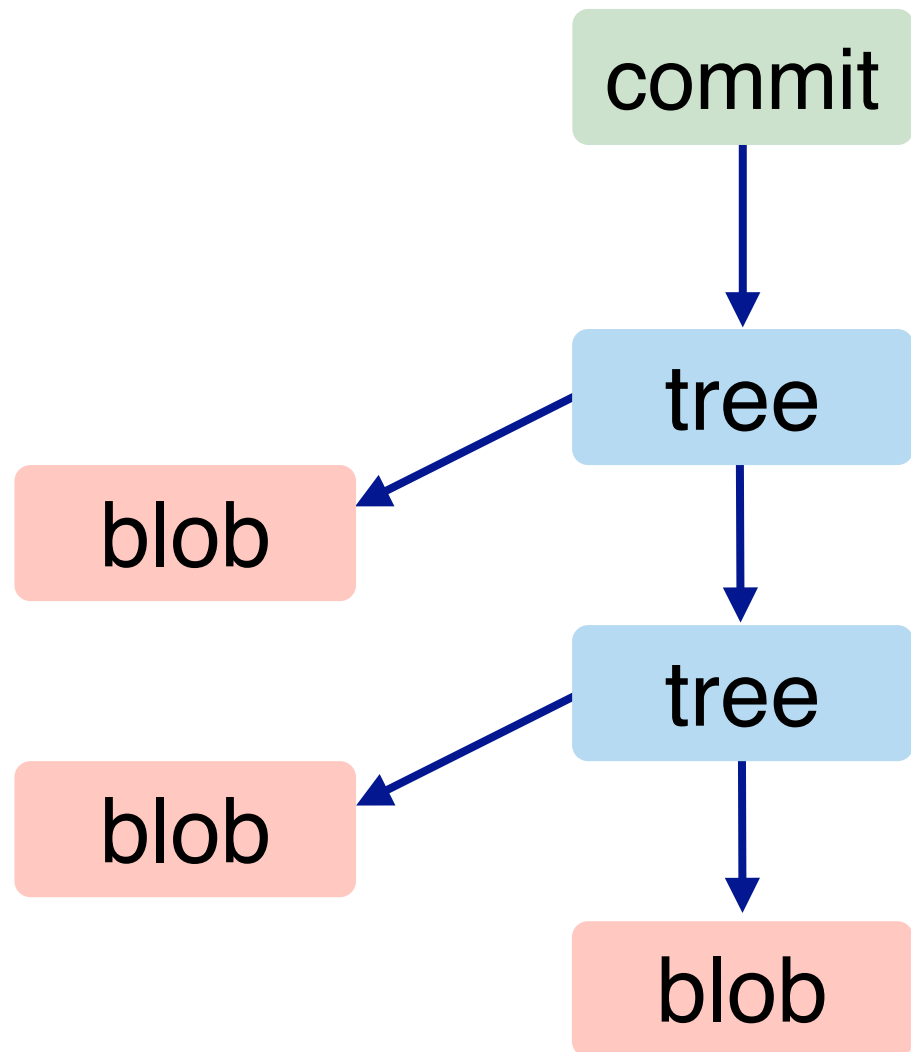
A “blob” is *content* under
version control (a file)

blob

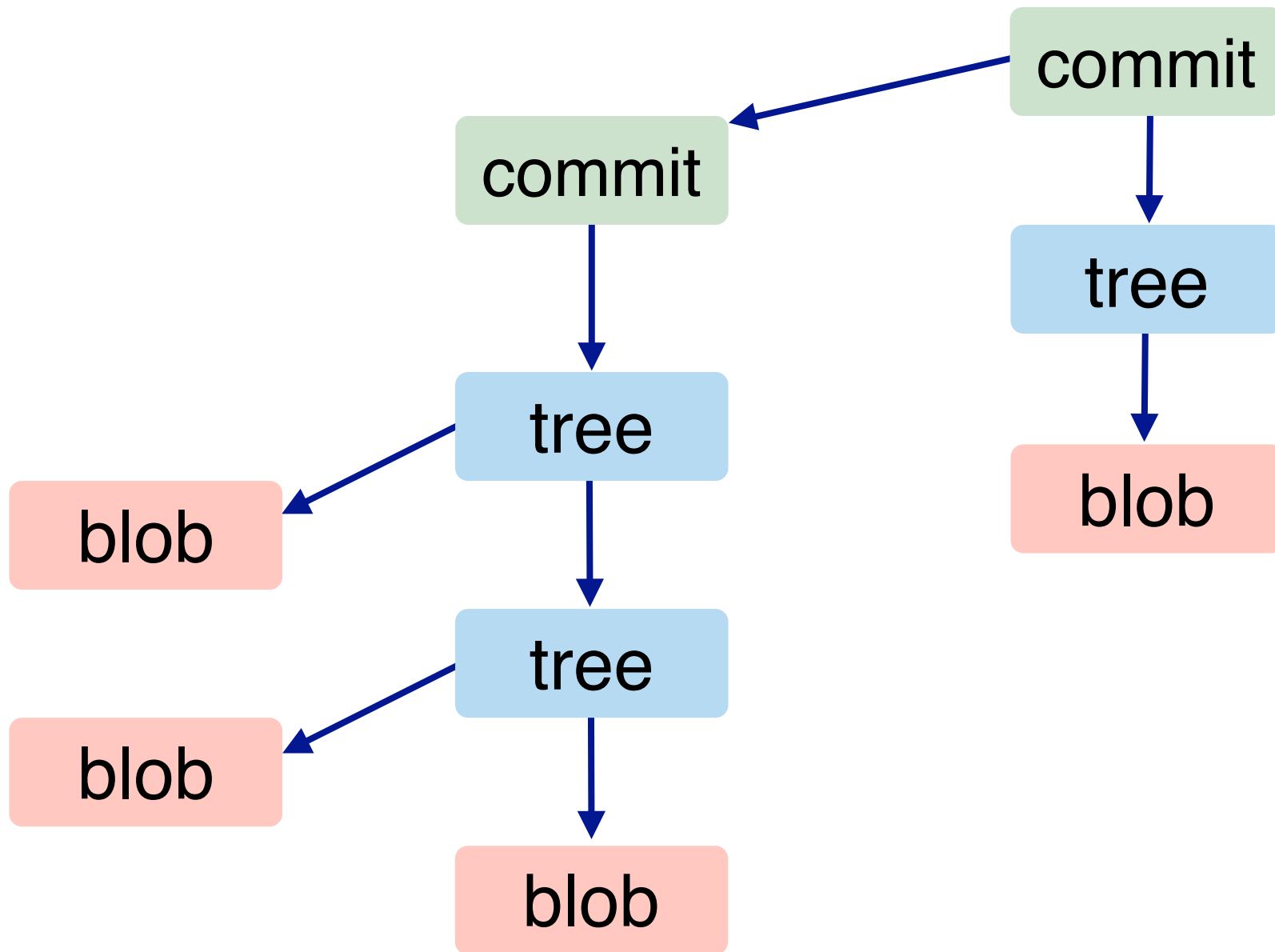
You can have *trees* of blobs
(directories of files)



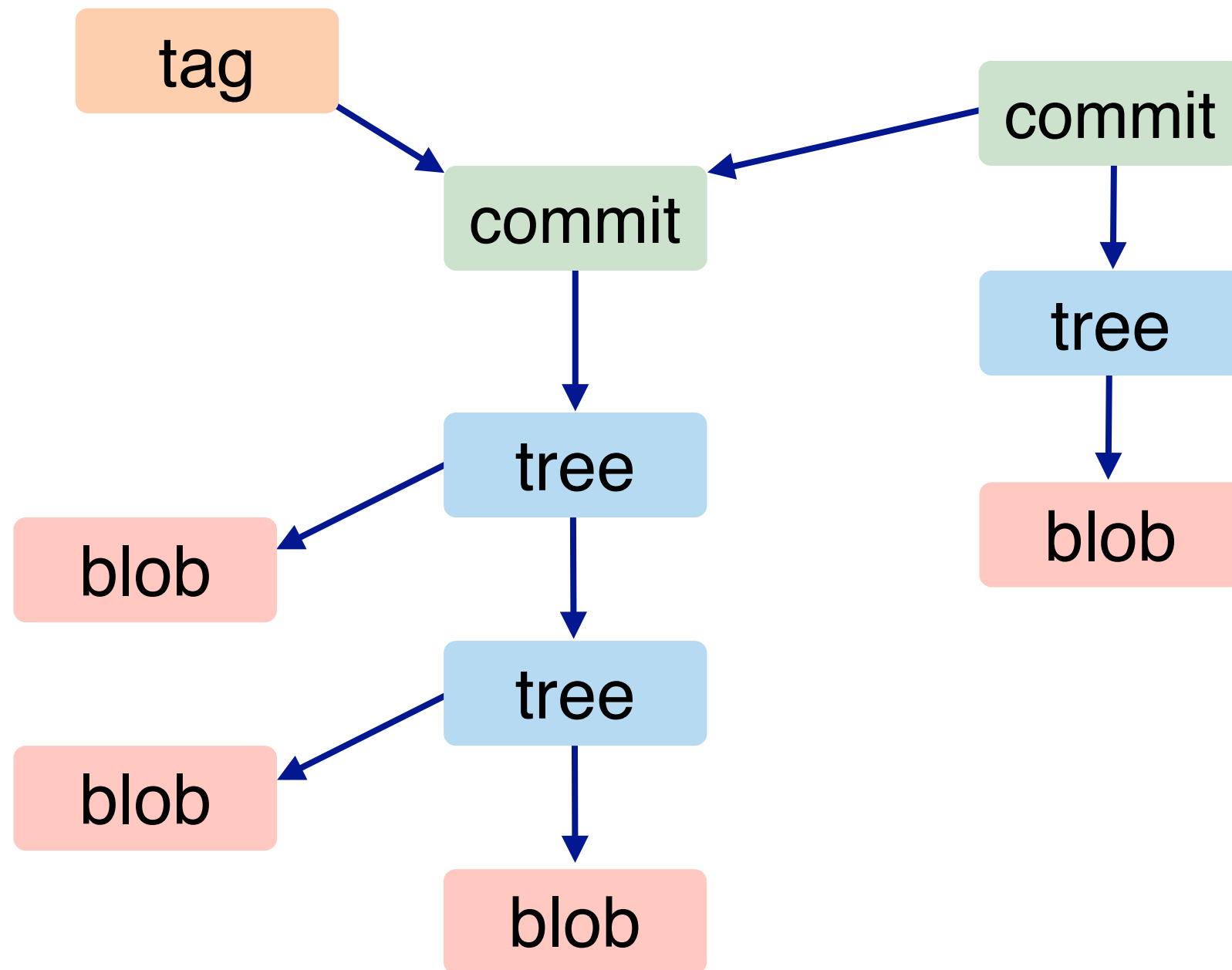
A “commit” is a tree of blobs
(a set of changes)



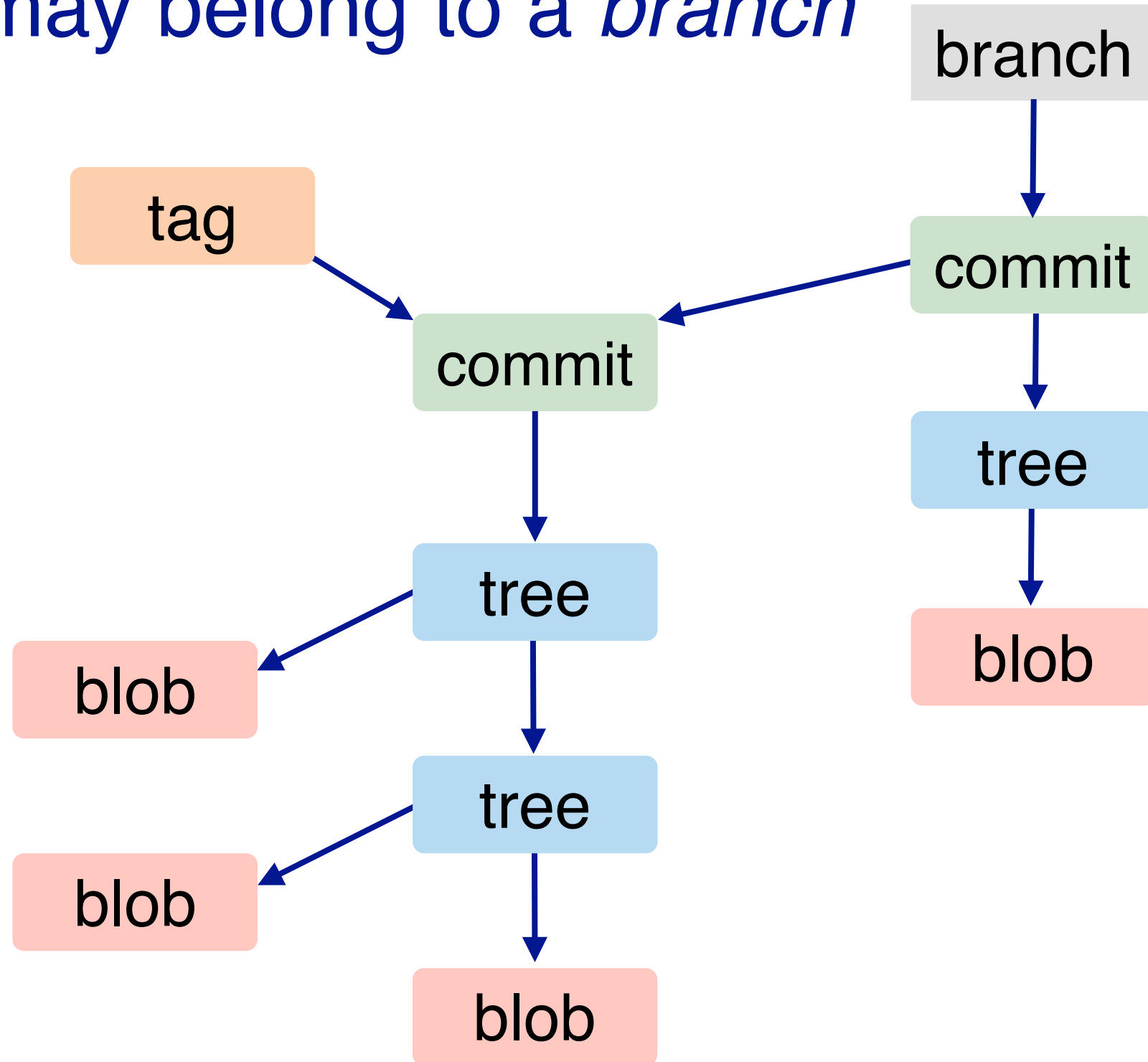
Most commits modify (or merge) earlier commits



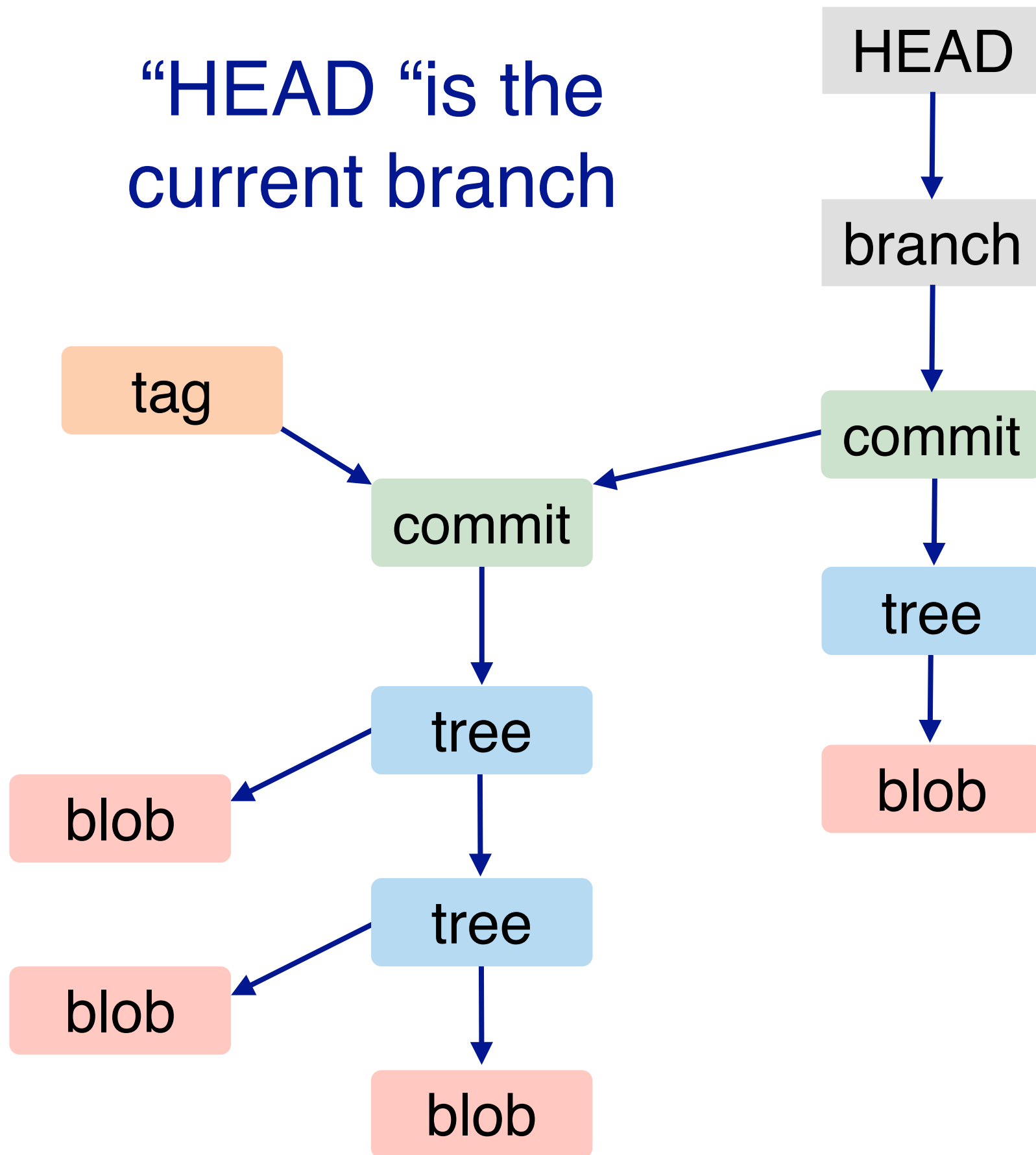
You can “tag” an interesting commit

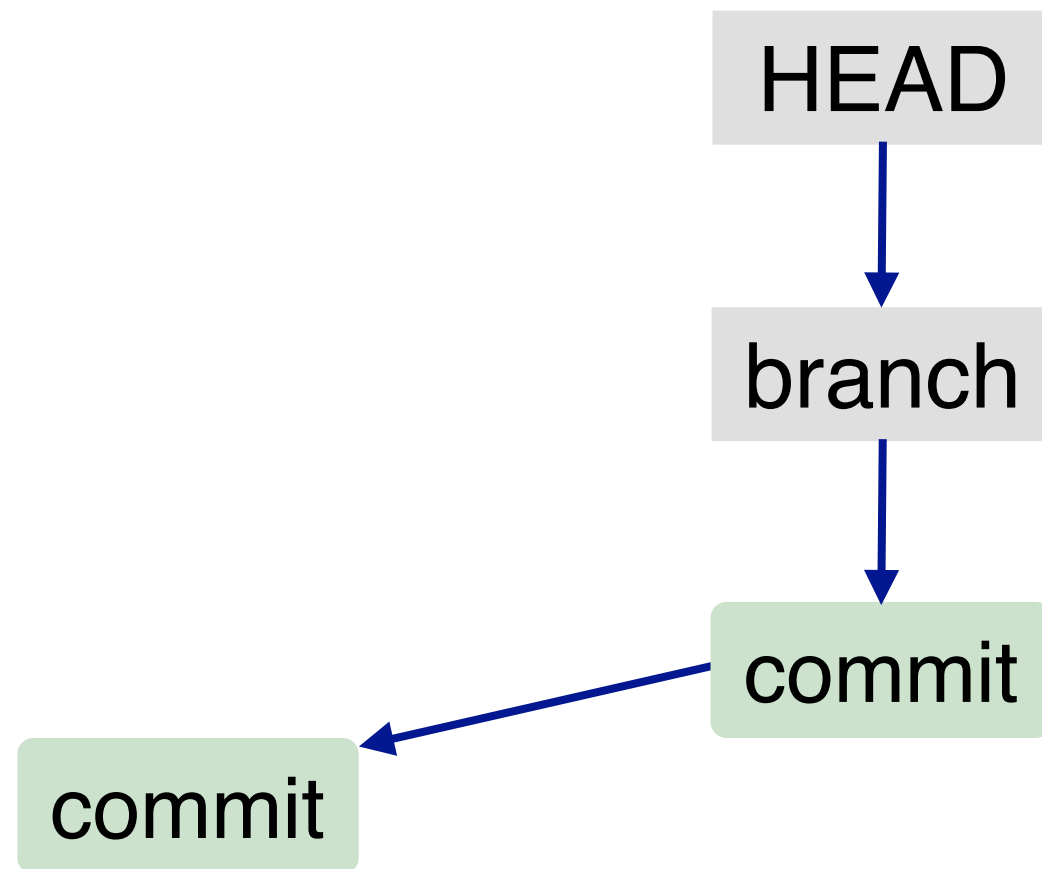


A graph of commits may belong to a *branch*



“HEAD “is the current branch



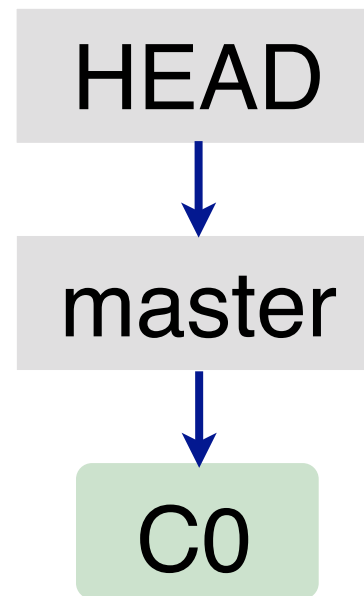


Let's focus on *commits*
and *branches*

Basic git

Create a git repo

```
mkdir repo  
cd repo  
git init
```



Tell git to “stage”
changes

HEAD

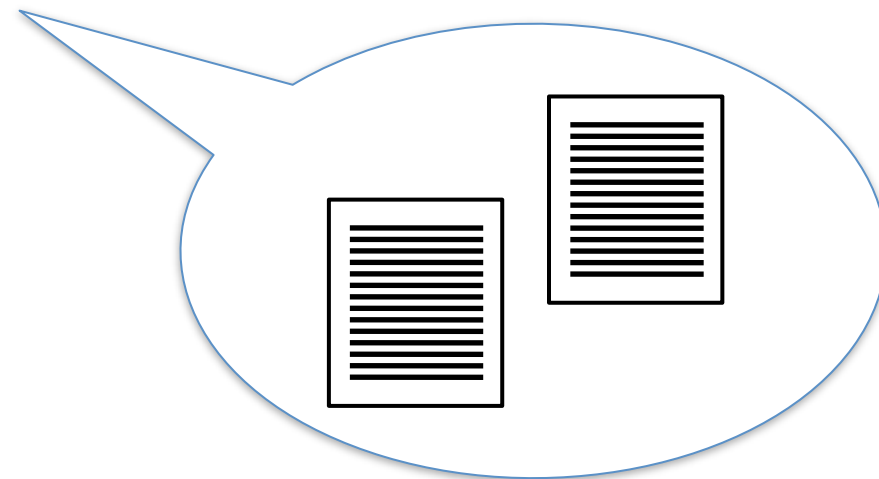


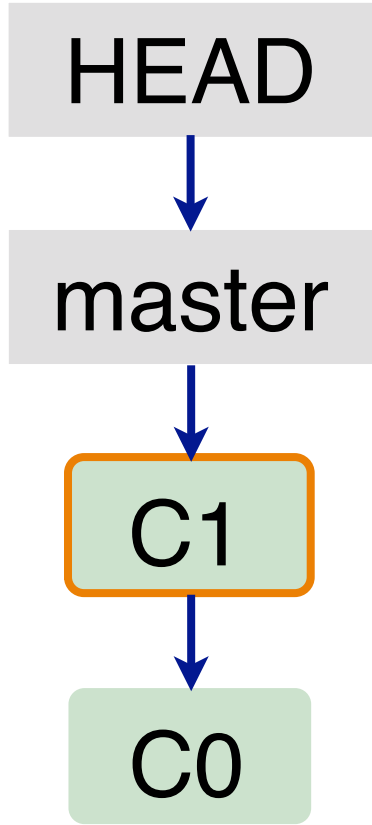
master



C0

```
git add ..
```

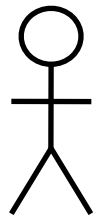




Commit your changes

```
git commit ...
```

Collaborating

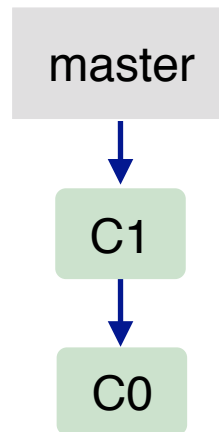
 **John**

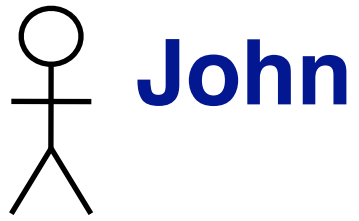
Jane 

Local repo

Public repo

Local repo

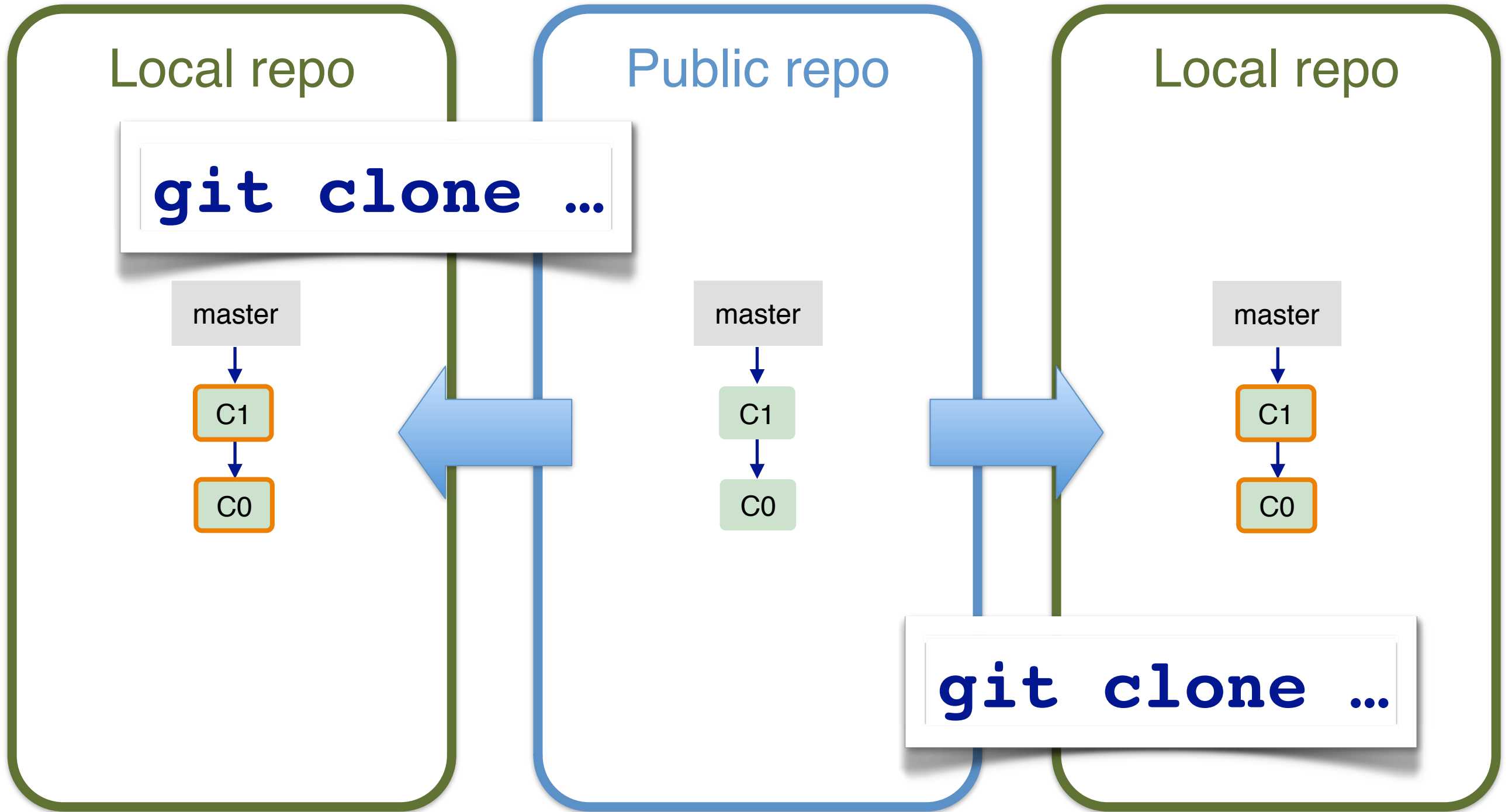


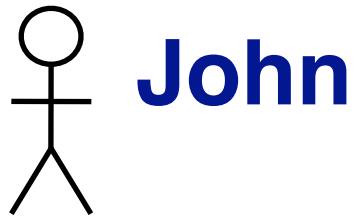


John



Jane



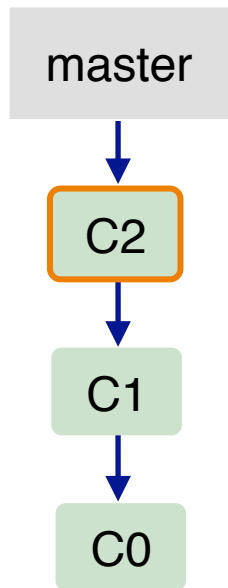


John

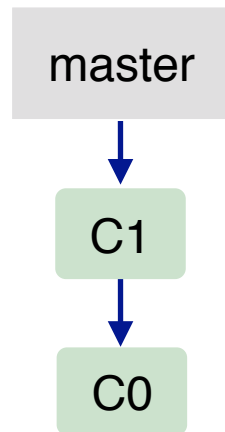


Jane

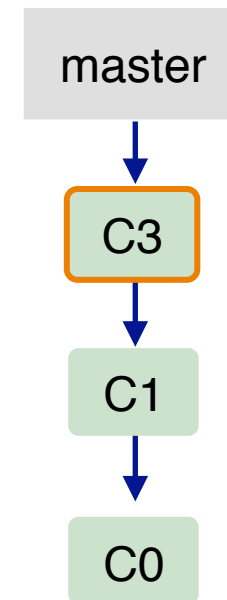
Local repo



Public repo

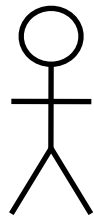


Local repo

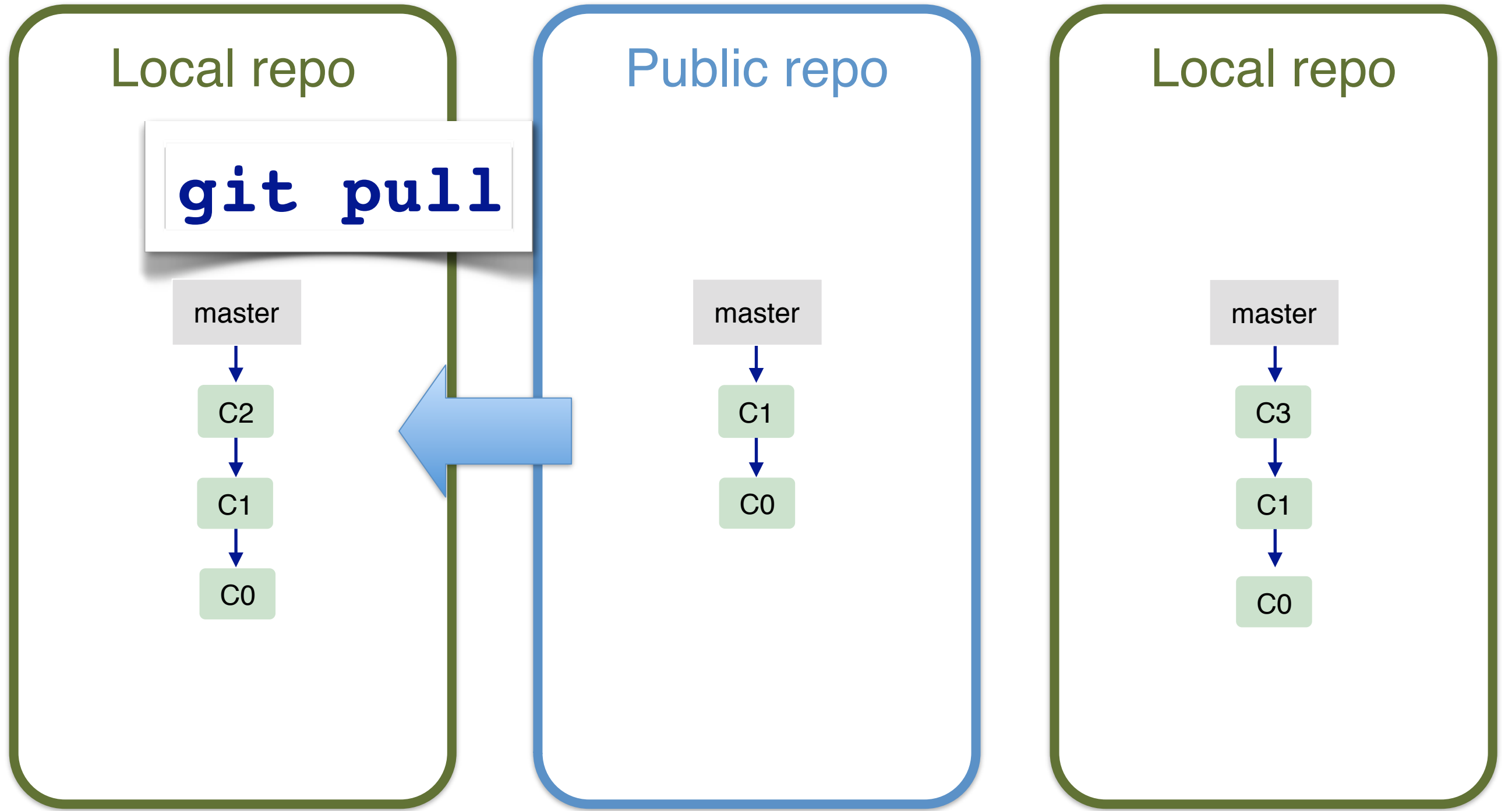


```
git add ...  
git commit ...
```

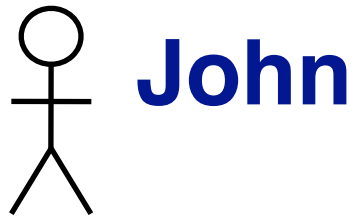
```
git add ...  
git commit ...
```

 **John**

Jane 



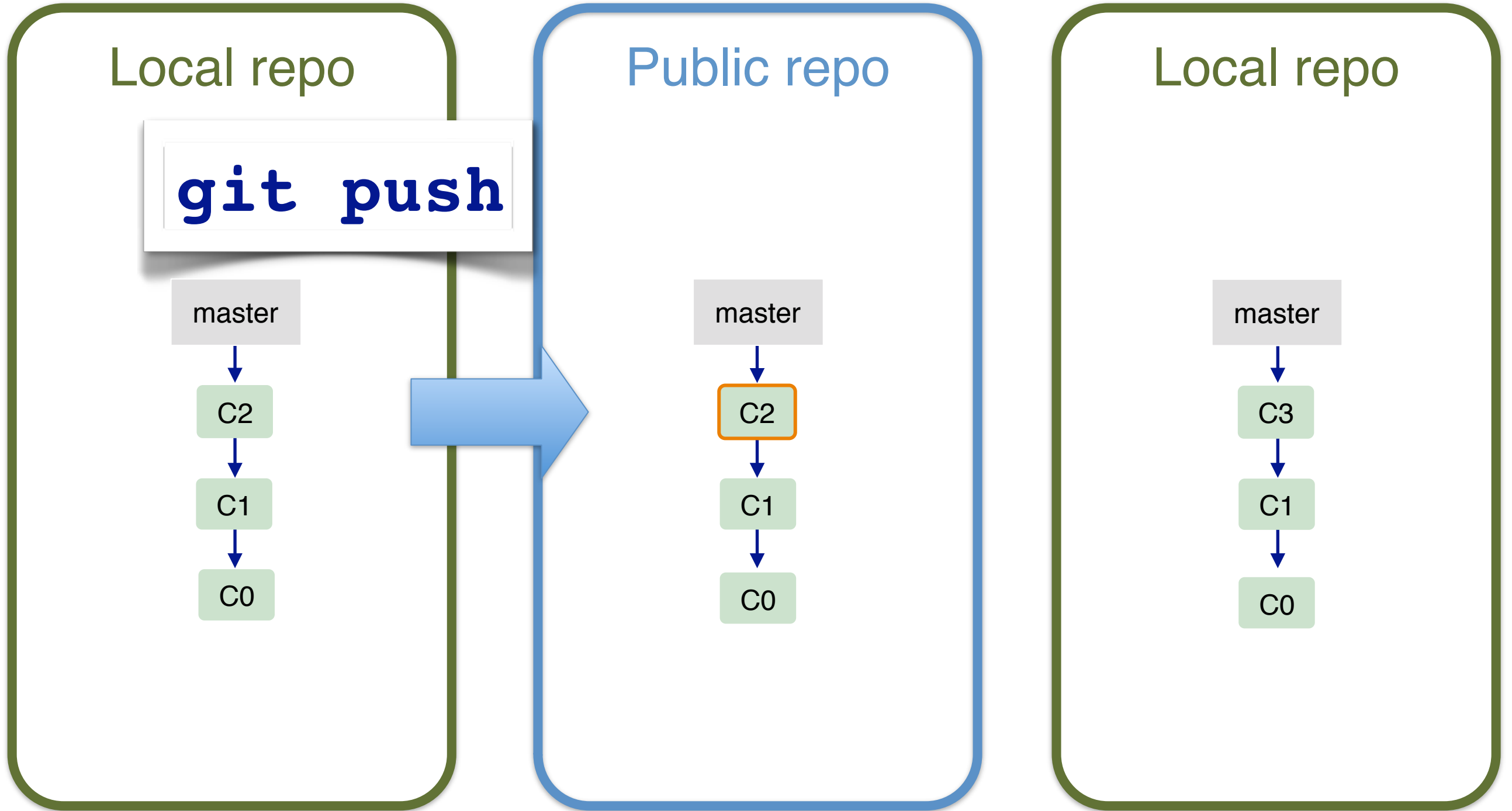
(nothing new to pull)

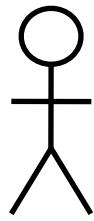


John



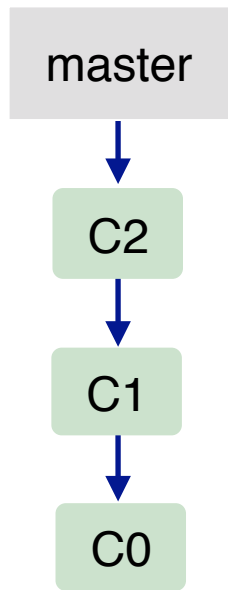
Jane



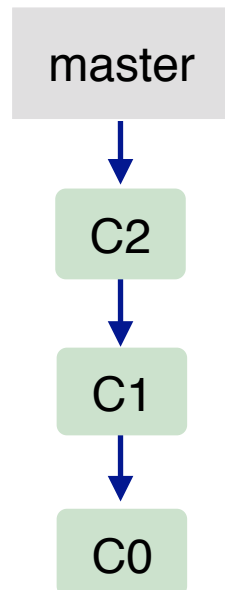
 **John**

Jane 

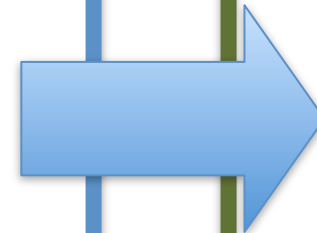
Local repo



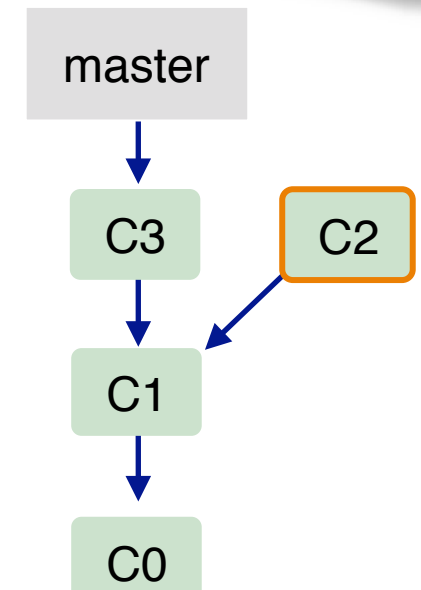
Public repo

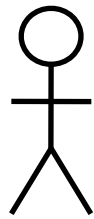


git fetch



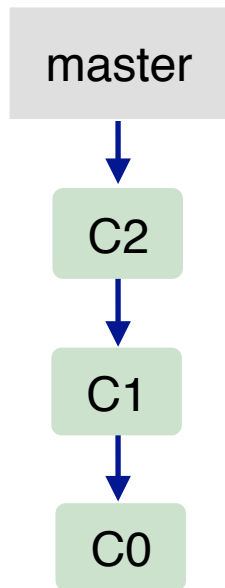
Local repo



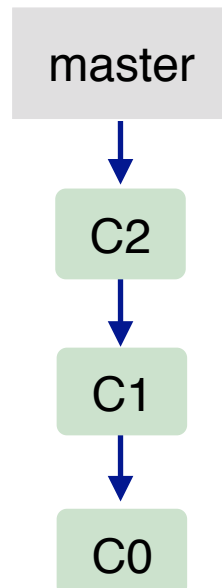
 **John**

Jane 

Local repo

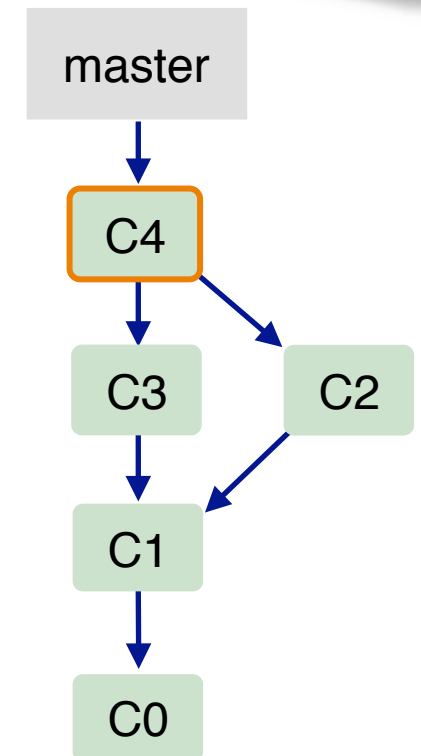


Public repo

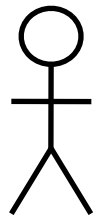


git merge

Local repo

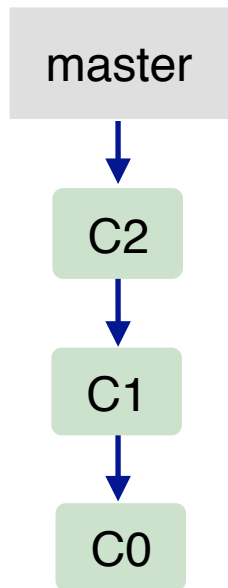


***NB:* git pull = fetch + merge**

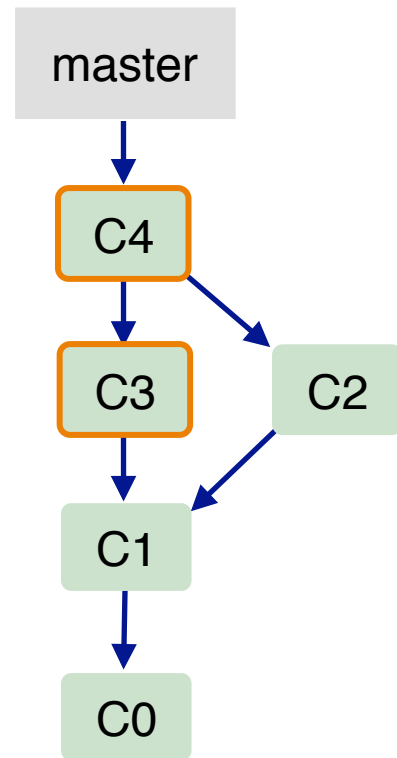
 **John**

Jane 

Local repo

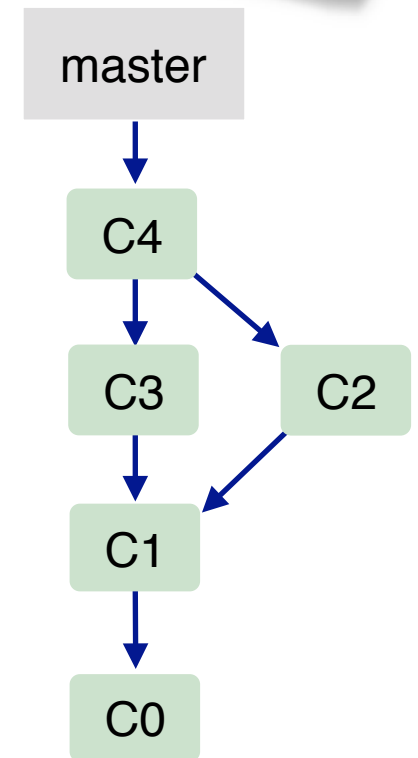


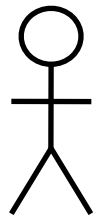
Public repo



git push

Local repo

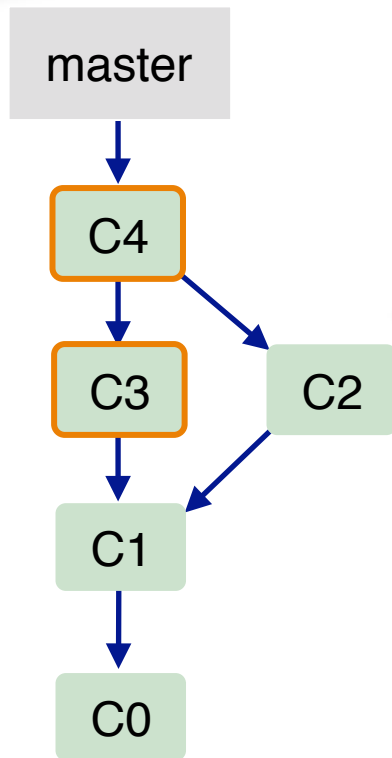


 **John**

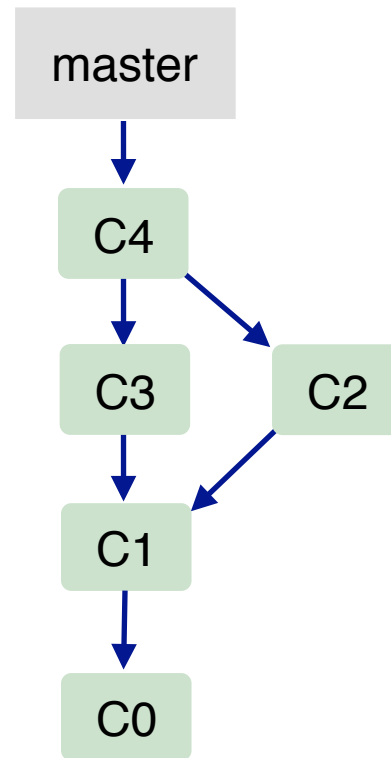
Jane 

Local repo

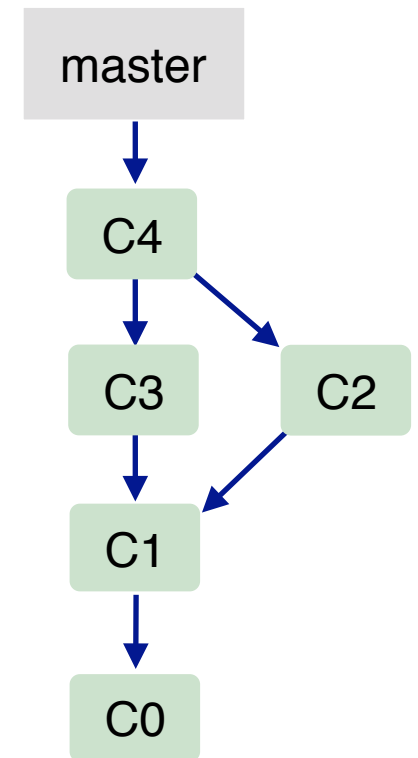
`git pull`



Public repo

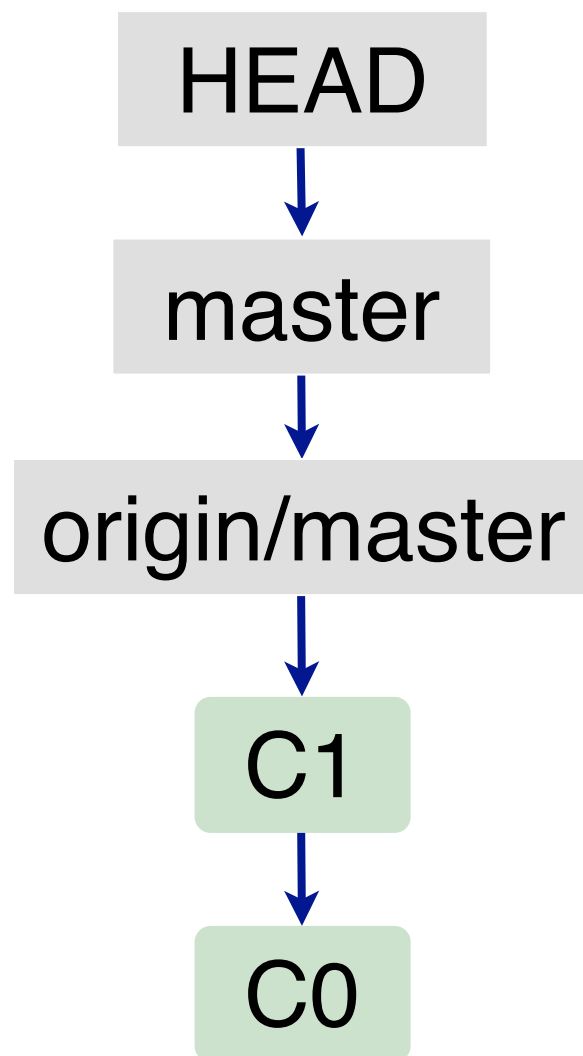


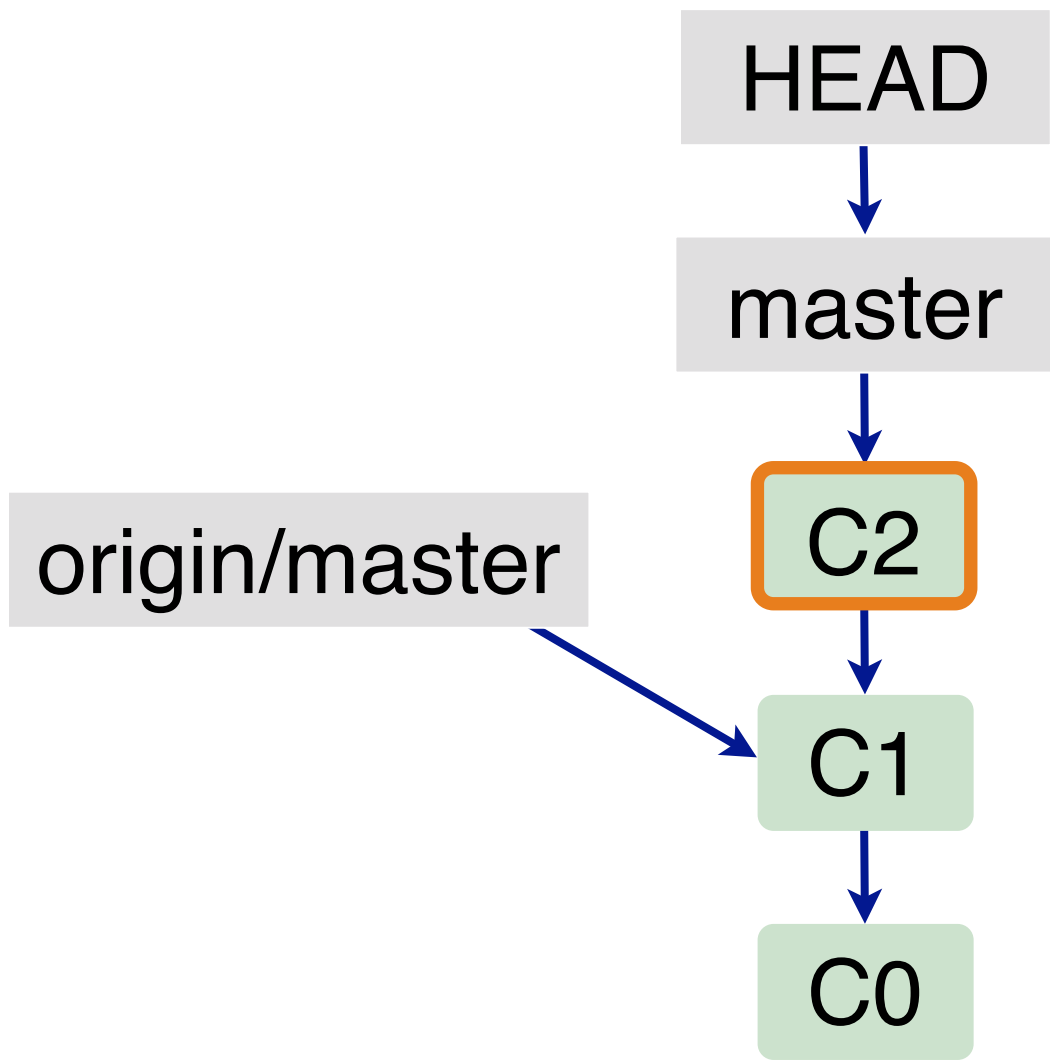
Local repo



Branching and merging

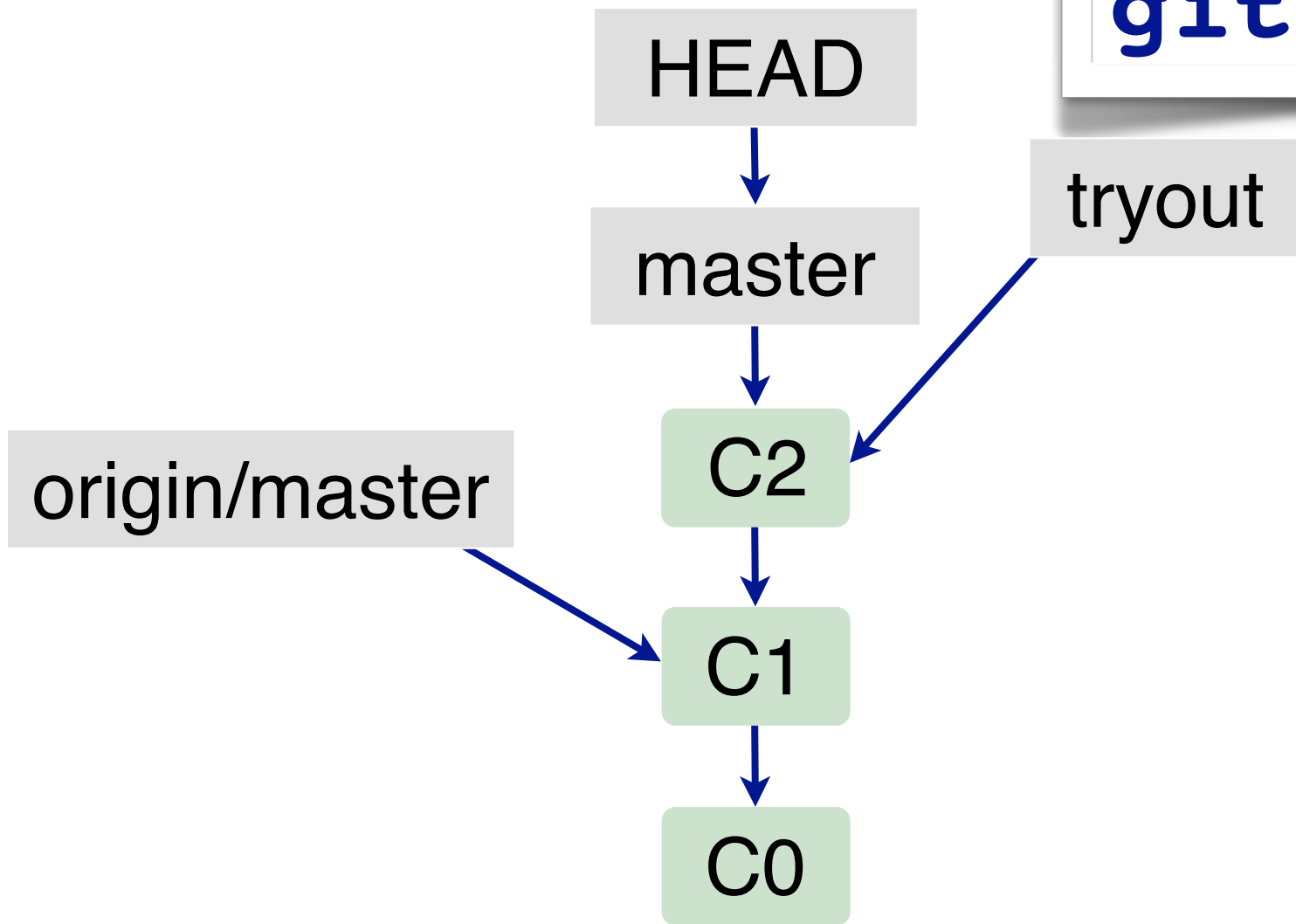
“origin” refers to the remote repo



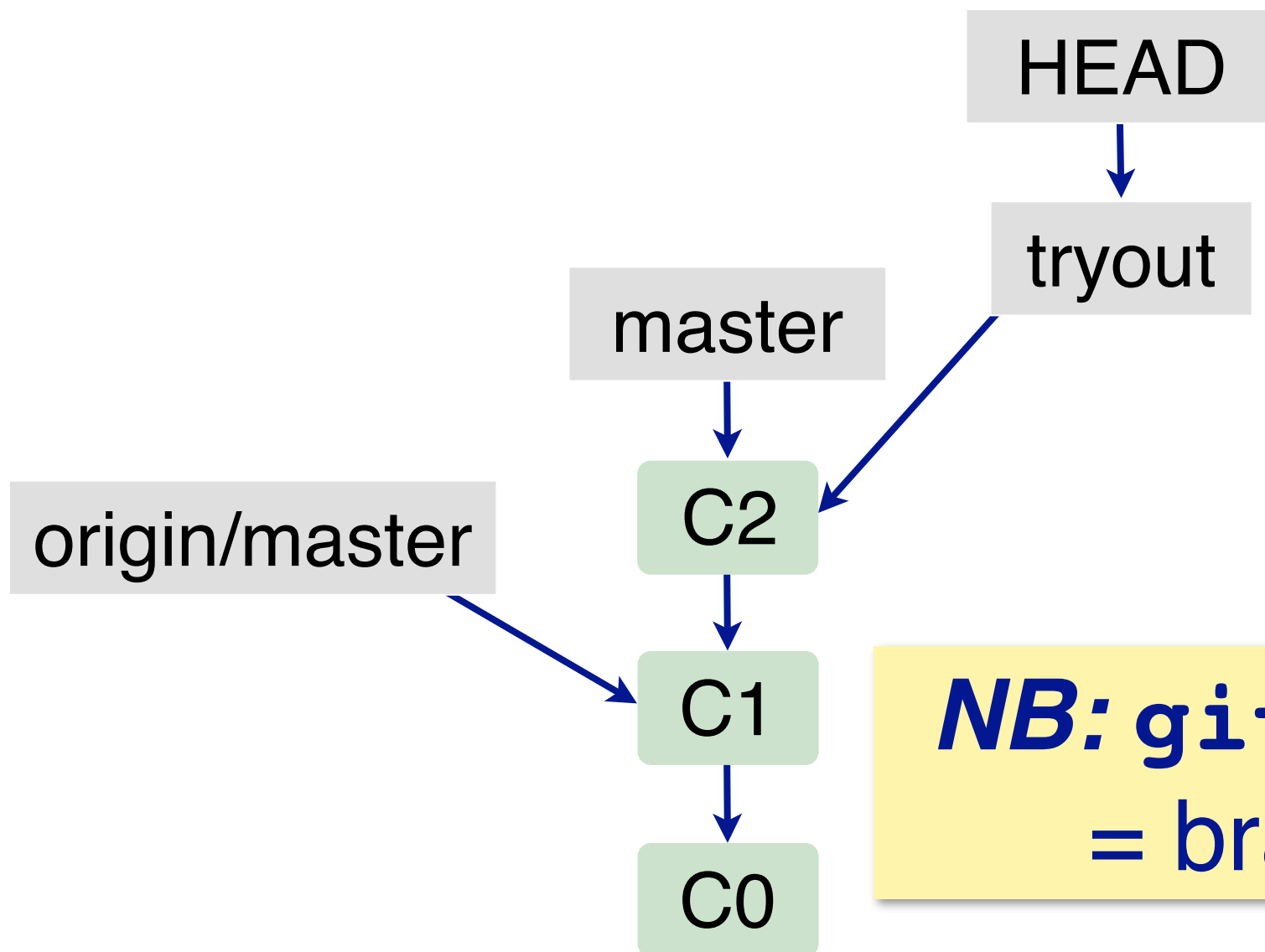


```
...  
git commit ...
```

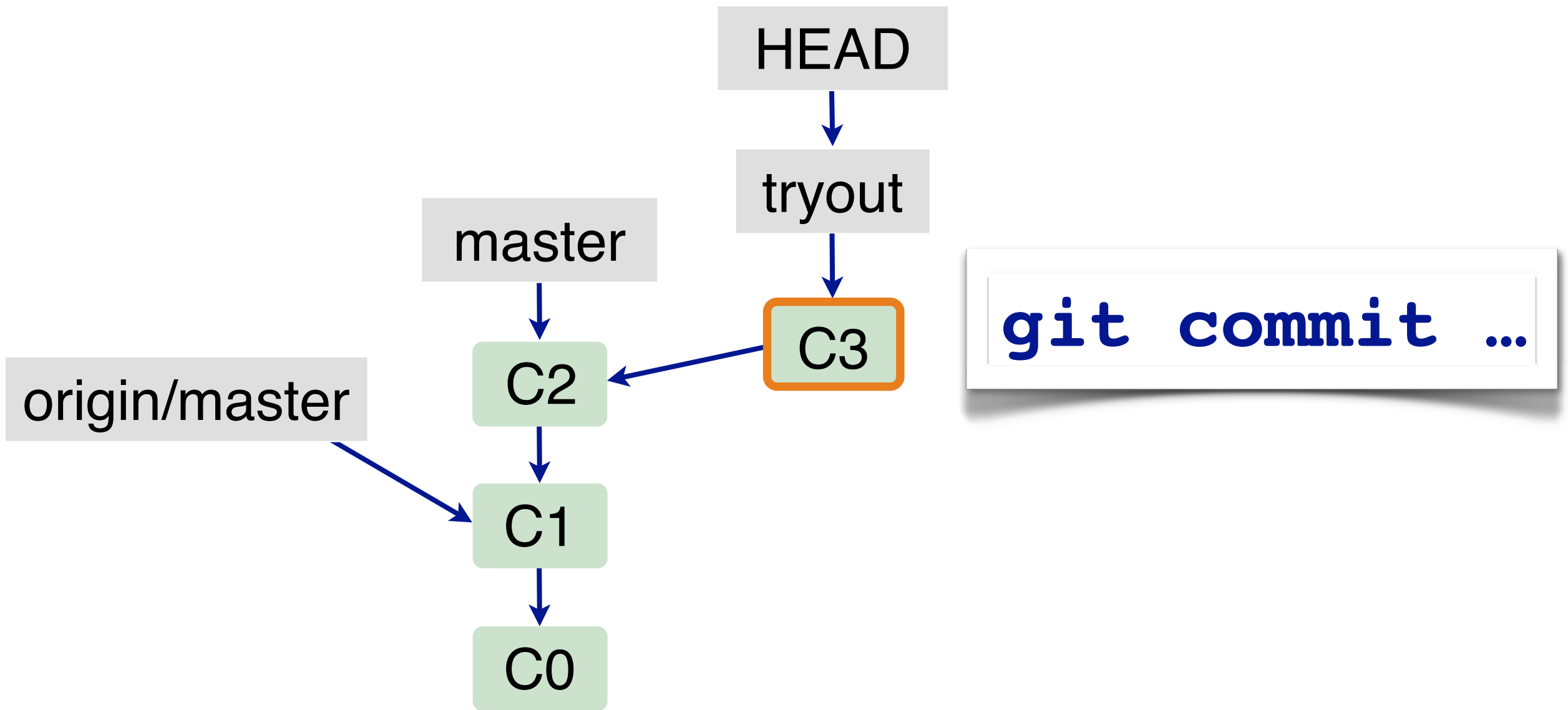

git branch tryout

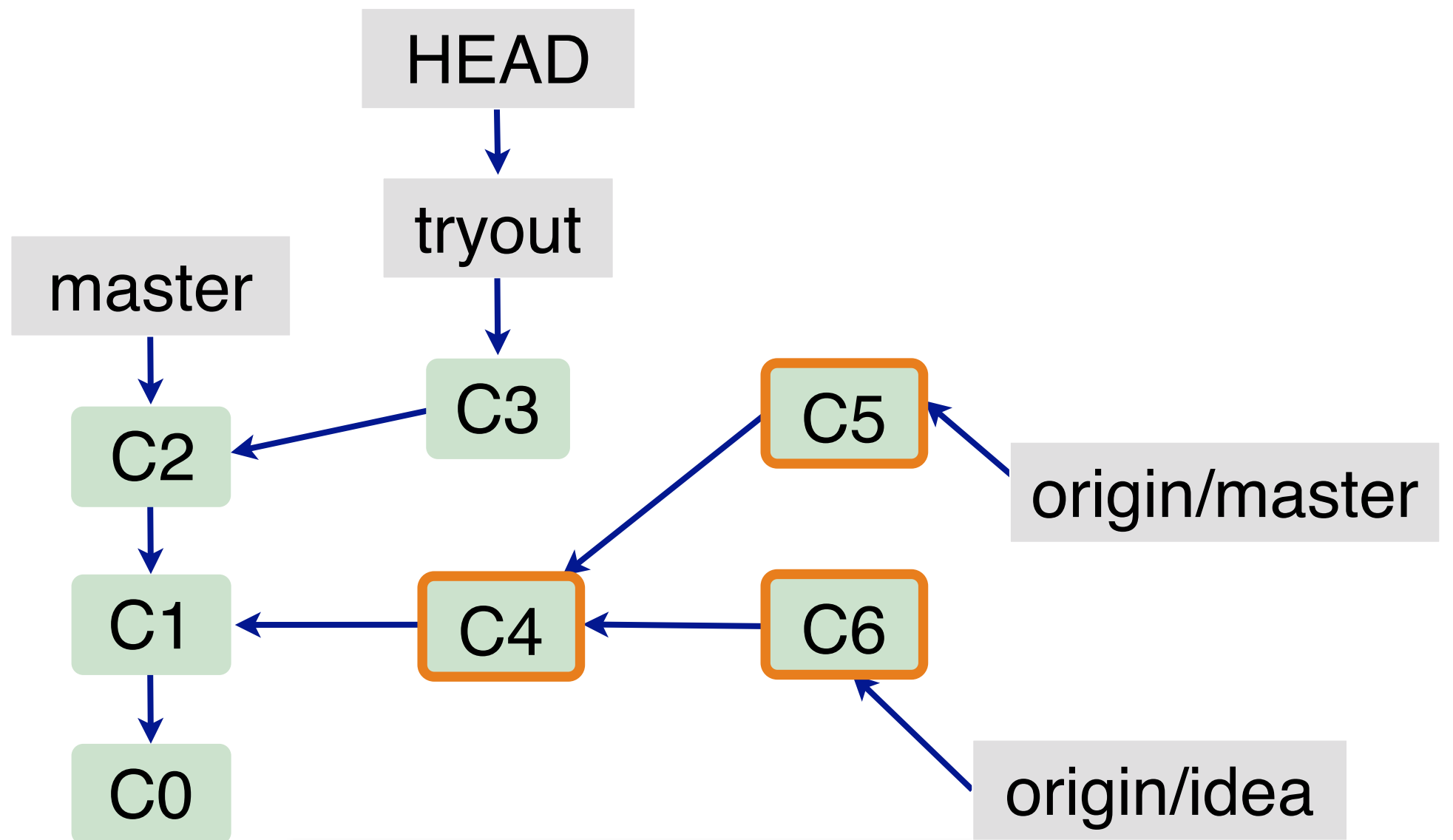


git checkout tryout



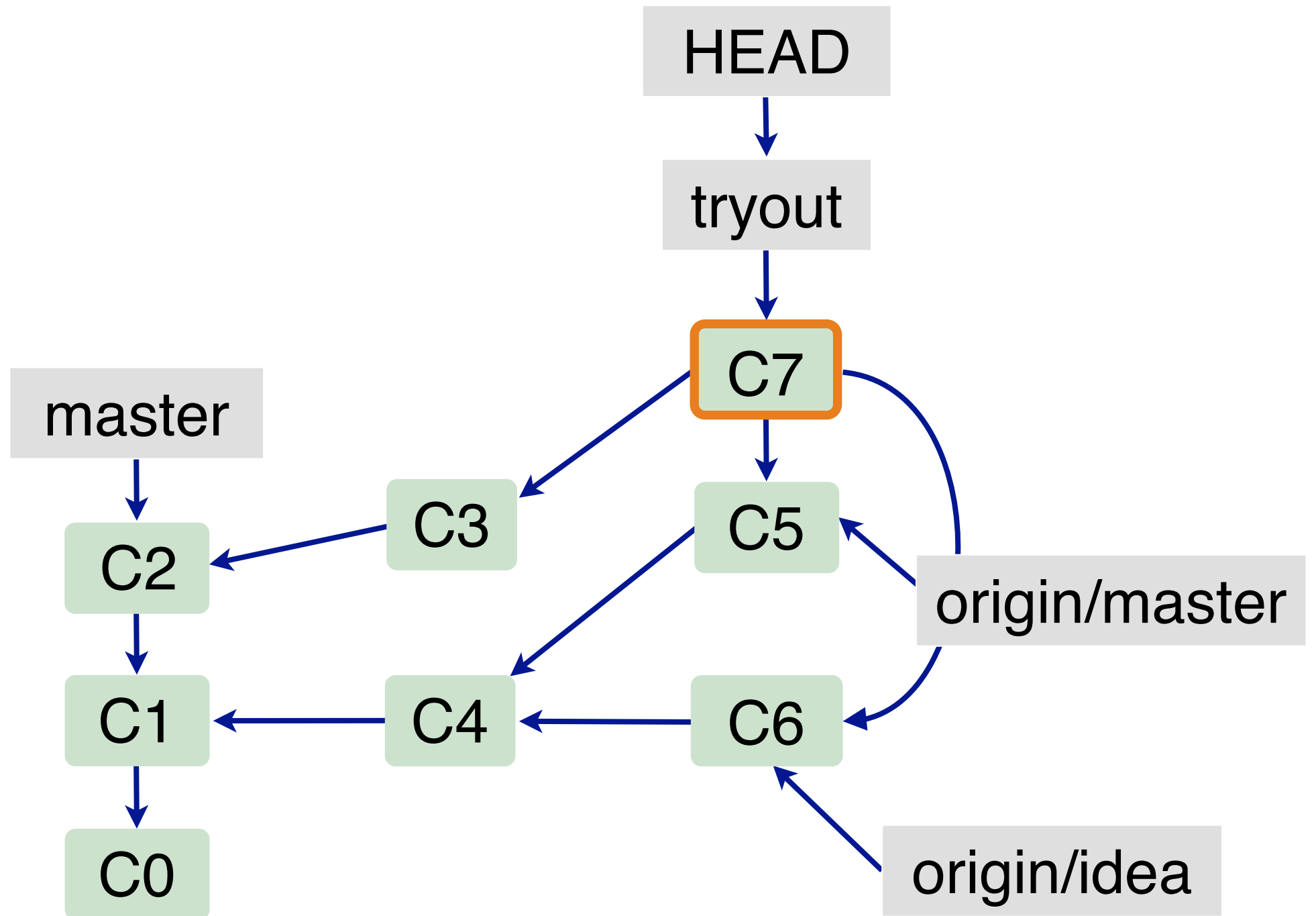
***NB:* git checkout -b ..
= branch + checkout**



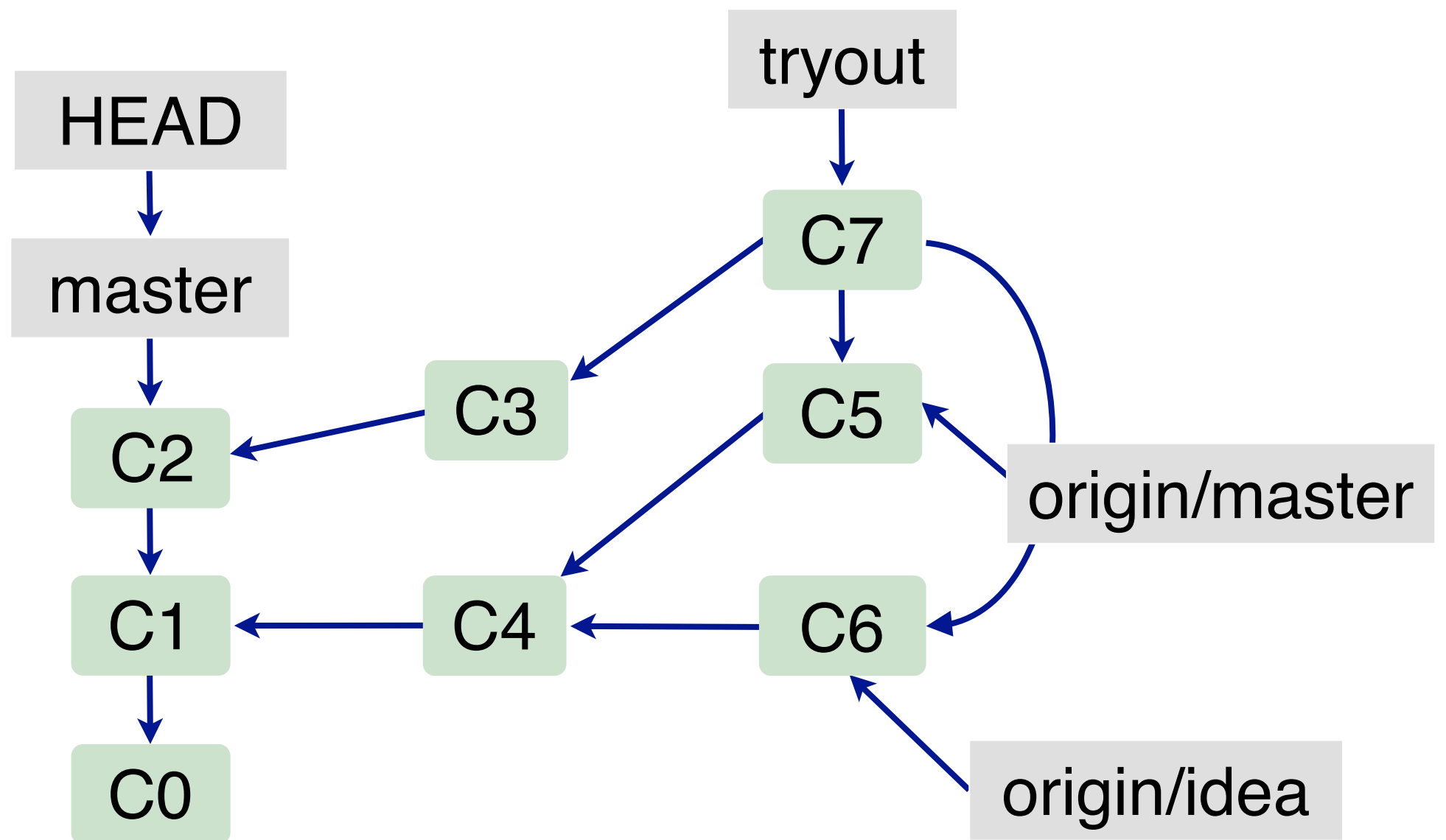


git fetch origin

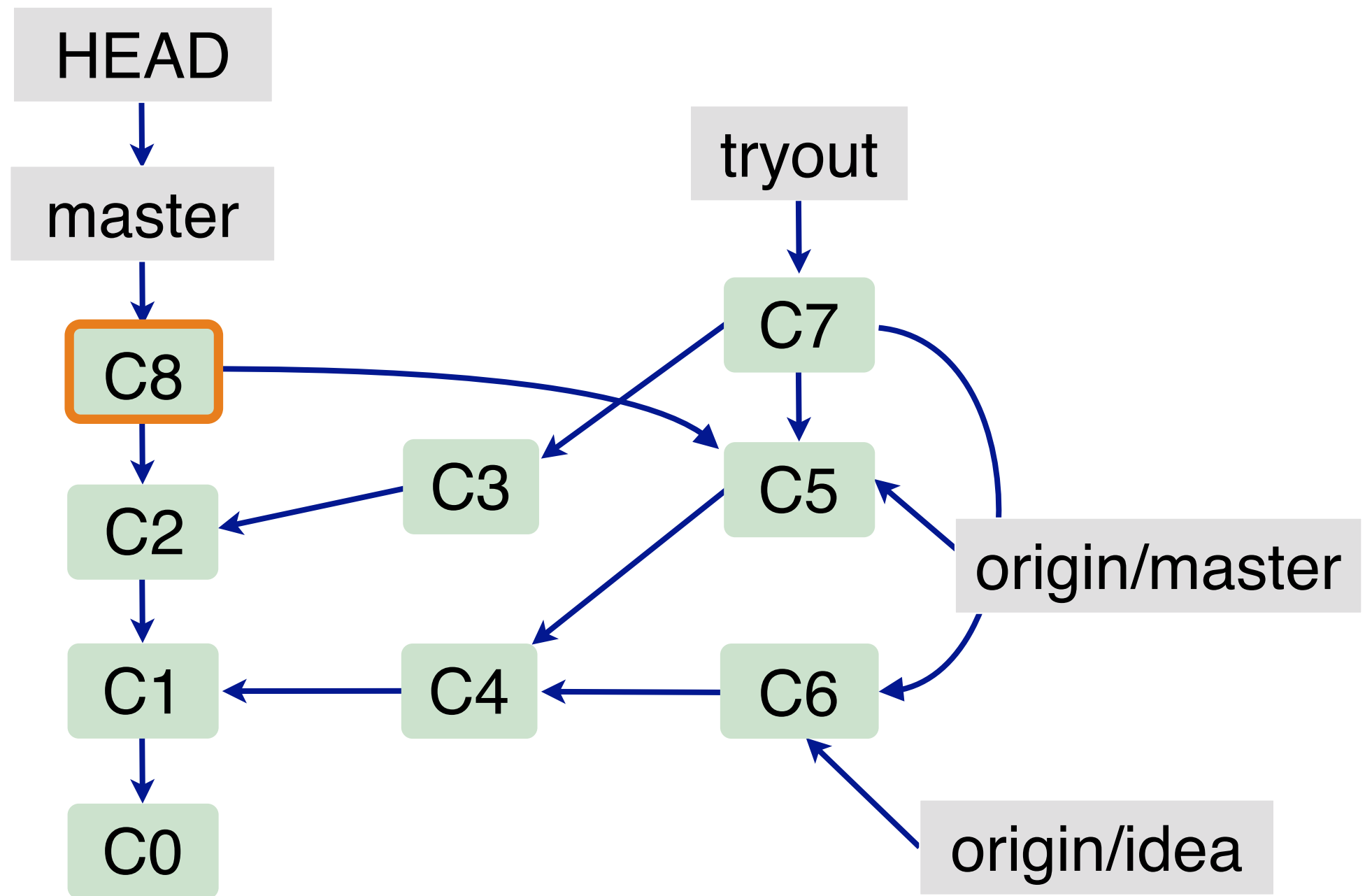
`git merge origin/master origin/idea`



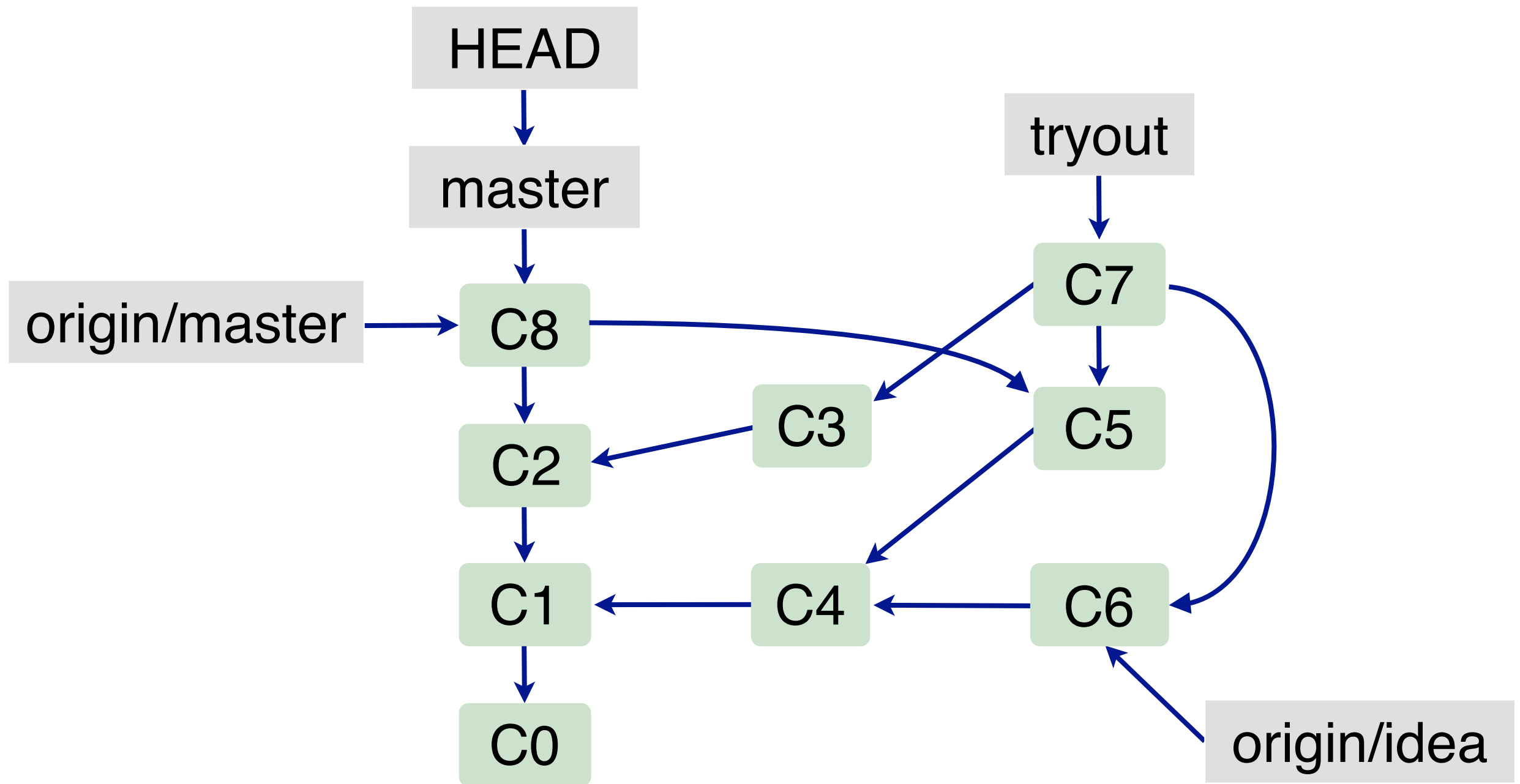
git checkout master



git merge



git push



More to git

More to git ...

- > Merging and mergetool
- > Squashing commits when merging
- > Resolving conflicts
- > User authentication with ssh
- > gitx and other graphical tools
- > git configure — remembering your name
- > git remote — multiple remote repos
- > github — an open source public repo
- > ...

Resources



<http://git-scm.com/>



<http://book.git-scm.com/index.html>



<https://github.com/>

Getting Git
Scott Chacon

<http://www.slideshare.net/chacon/getting-git>



<http://oreilly.com/>



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