

M5 – Version Control (Git)

CS 136L F23 – LEC 7

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Disclaimer

- The following slides will not be presented page by page in class.
- They are my own study notes to share with students.
- In the lab session, we will cover key points, do small demos and give hints on commonly seen errors

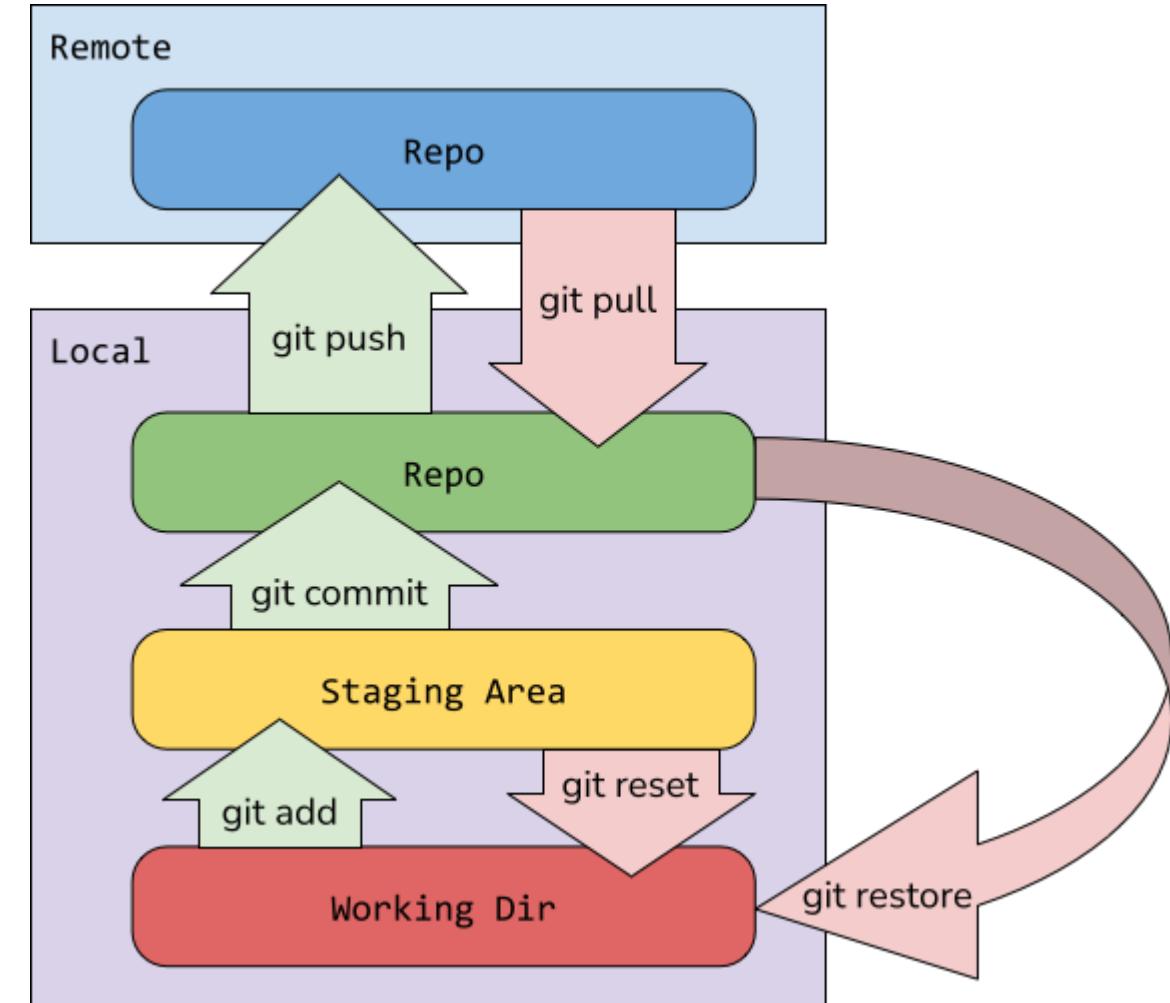
Main Points

Learn to use the git Version Control Software to keep track of changes made to files in projects

- Basic git commands,
 - Create repo, add files to be tracked
 - Monitor file status and track the change history of the repo
- Create, switch and merge branches
- Repository: clone , pull and push
- Merging branches
- Undo
- VS Code Git Extension

Introduction

- Why Version Control
 - Keep track of changes
 - Revert back
- Changeset
 - A group of files that represent a change to the system
- Repository (repo)
 - The location of the canonical/main version
- Working Directory
 - A copy of the repo where you make changes before saving them
- Staging Area
 - A logical collection of changes from the working directory



Git Help and Configuration

Git commands	Notes
git help	Shows details about how to use Git's add command
git help add	Shows a list of commonly used commands

Git configuration has three levels

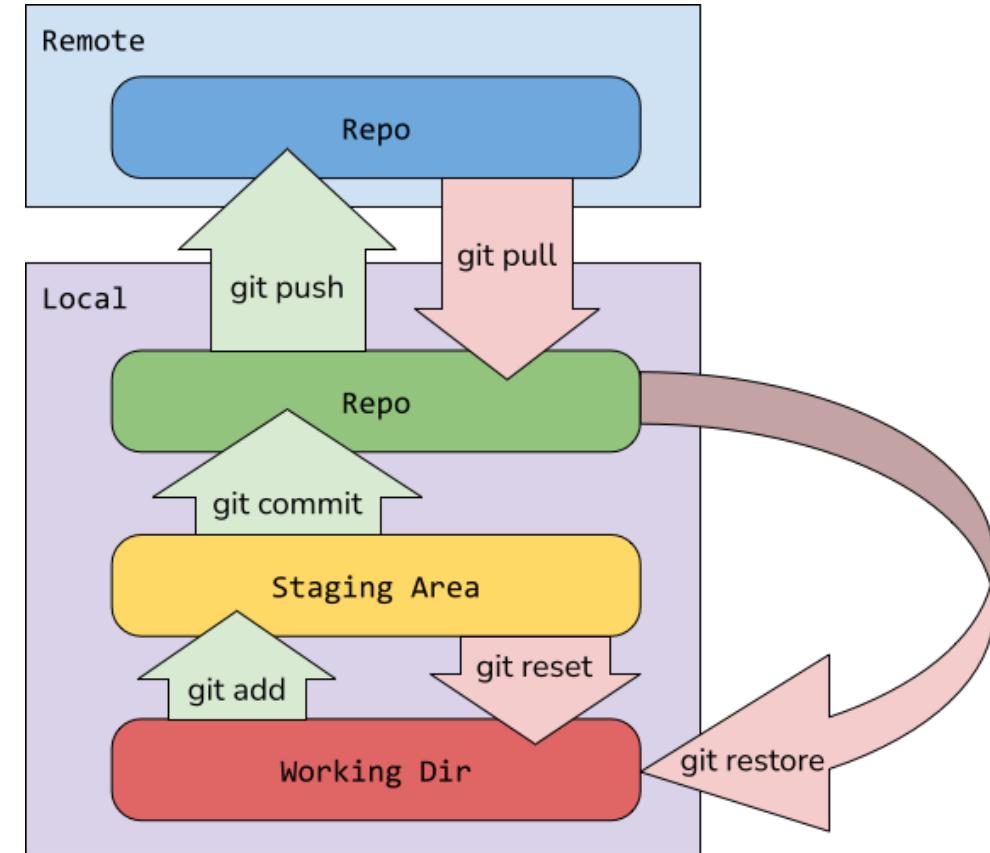
- System Level: /etc/gitconfig
- Global Level: ~/.gitconfig
- Local Level: repodir/.git/config

Git commands	
git config --list	git config --global core.excludesfiles ~/.gitignore_global
git config --global user.name "jsmith"	git config --global core.editor "vim"
git config --global user.email "jsmith@jsmith.com"	git config --global color.ui true

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git>

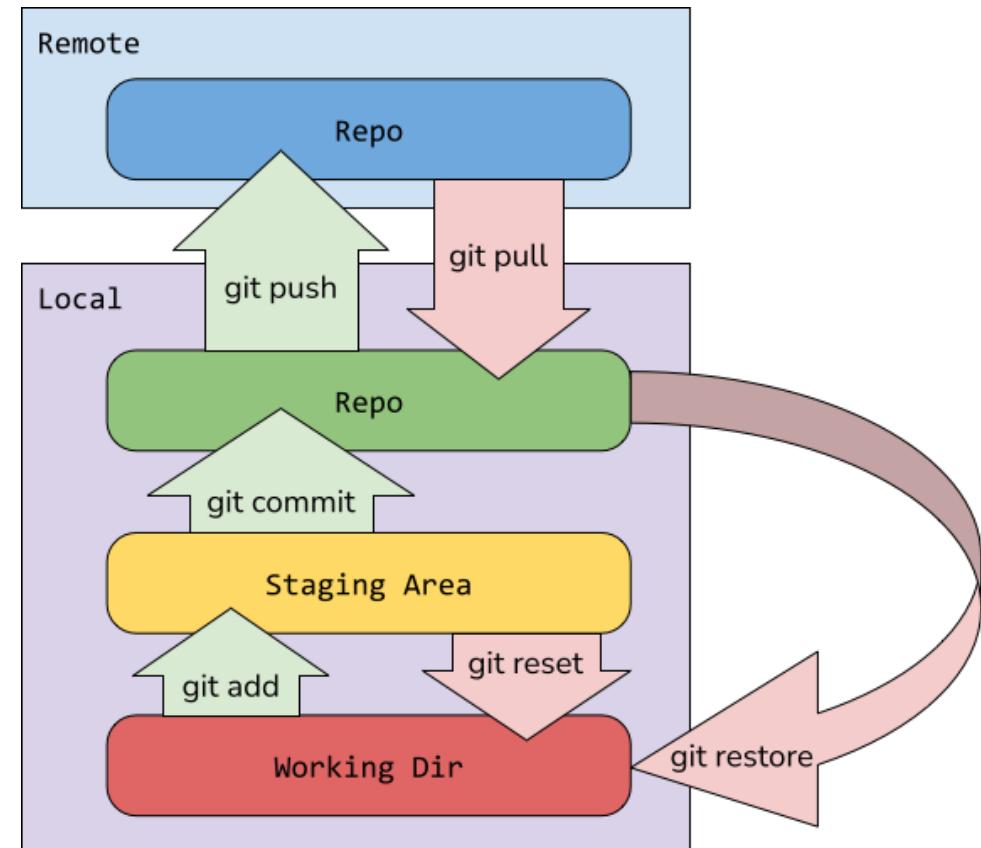
Git Basics

Commands	Example Commands
git init	cd myrepo git init
git add <file dir>	git add README git add .
git commit -m <msg>	git commit -m "commit msg"
git status [path]	git status git status . git status *
git diff	git diff --color-words hello.c git diff --staged hello.c
git mv <oldname> <newname>	git mv hello.c hello1.c
git rm	git rm to_delete.c
git clean	git clean -n



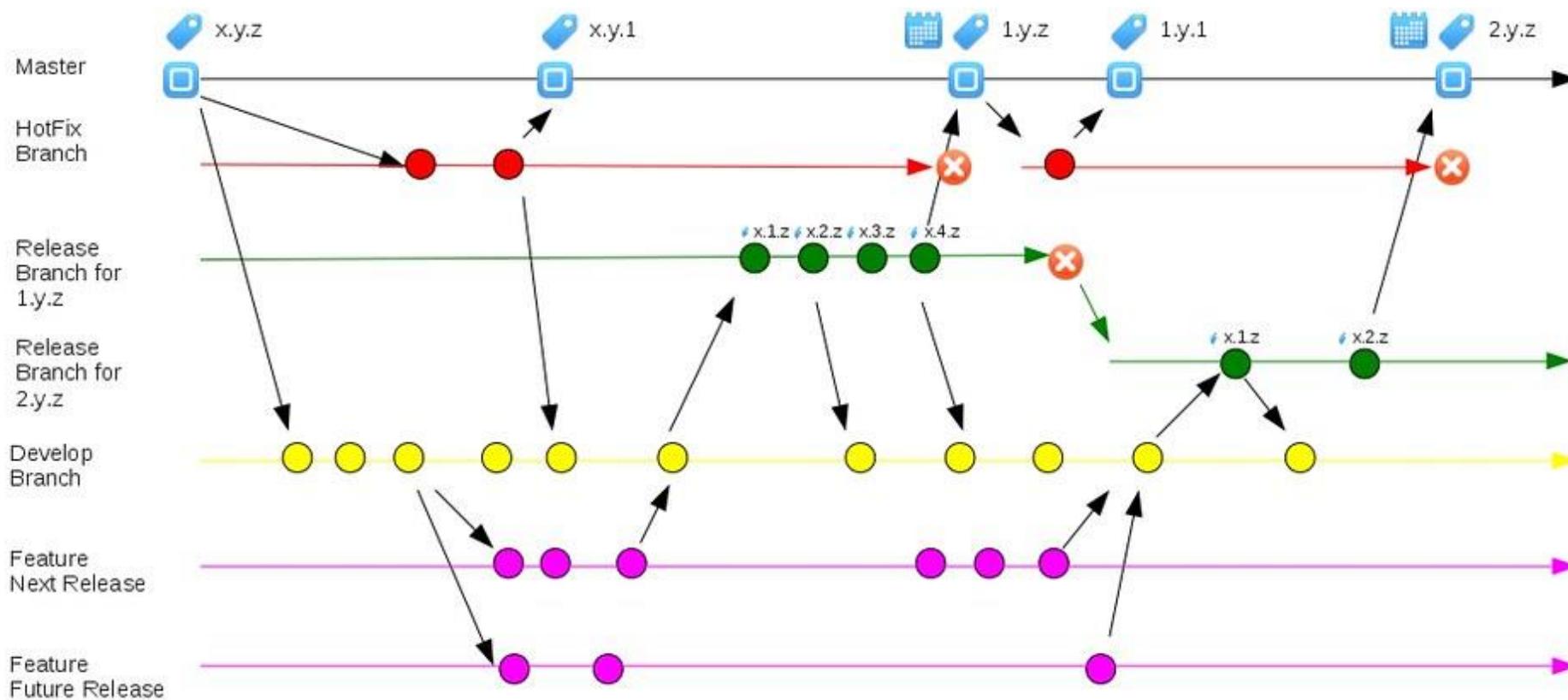
Git Remote Repo

- Create a remote repo
 - git.uwaterloo.ca
 - github.com
 - bitbucket.org
 - on linux.student.cs.uwaterloo.ca
- Clone the repo
 - git clone <url>
 - ssh://<userid>@linux.student.cs.uwaterloo.ca/<repo_path>
- git push origin master
 - git push
- git pull
 - git fetch
 - git merge

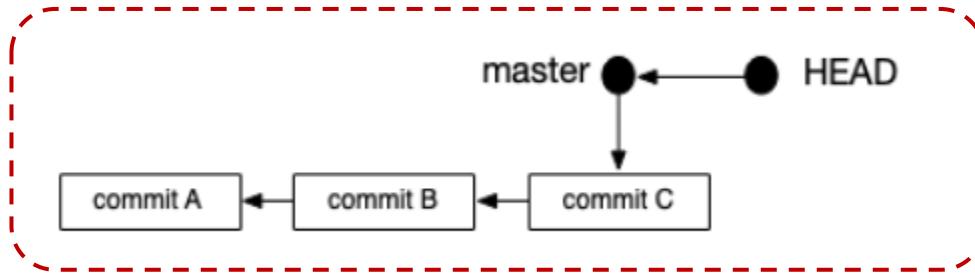


Git Branch

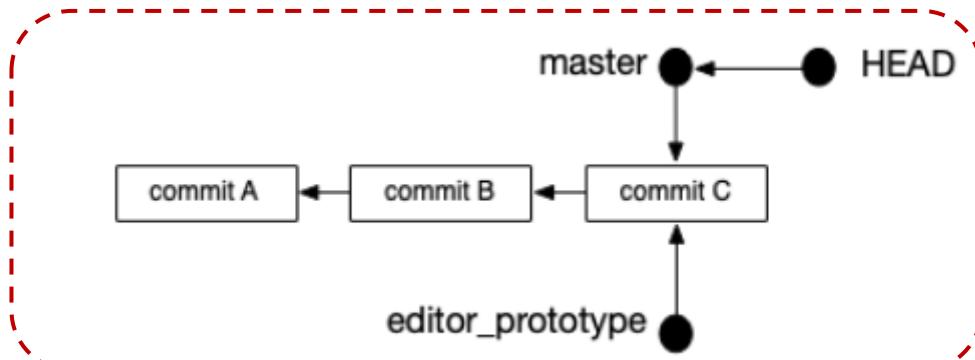
GitFlow with Releasing Number



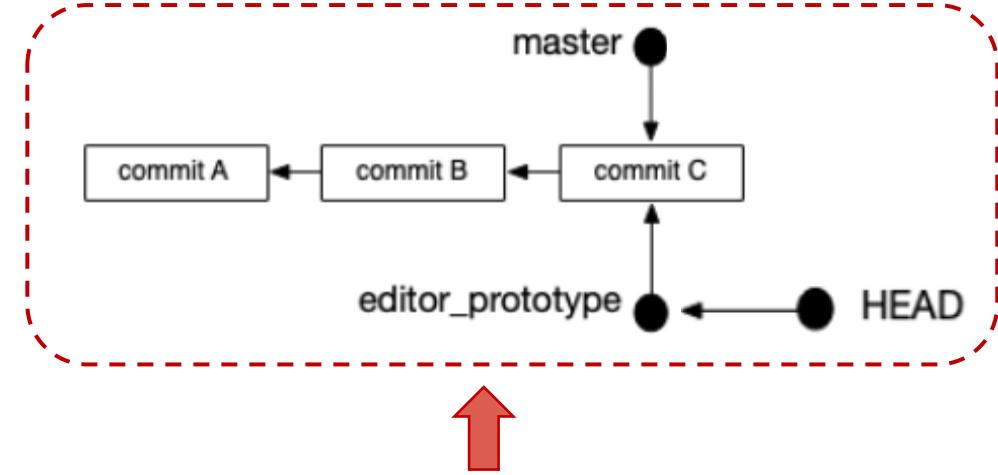
Git Branch



```
1 $git branch editor_prototype
2 $git branch
3   editor_prototype
4 * master
```

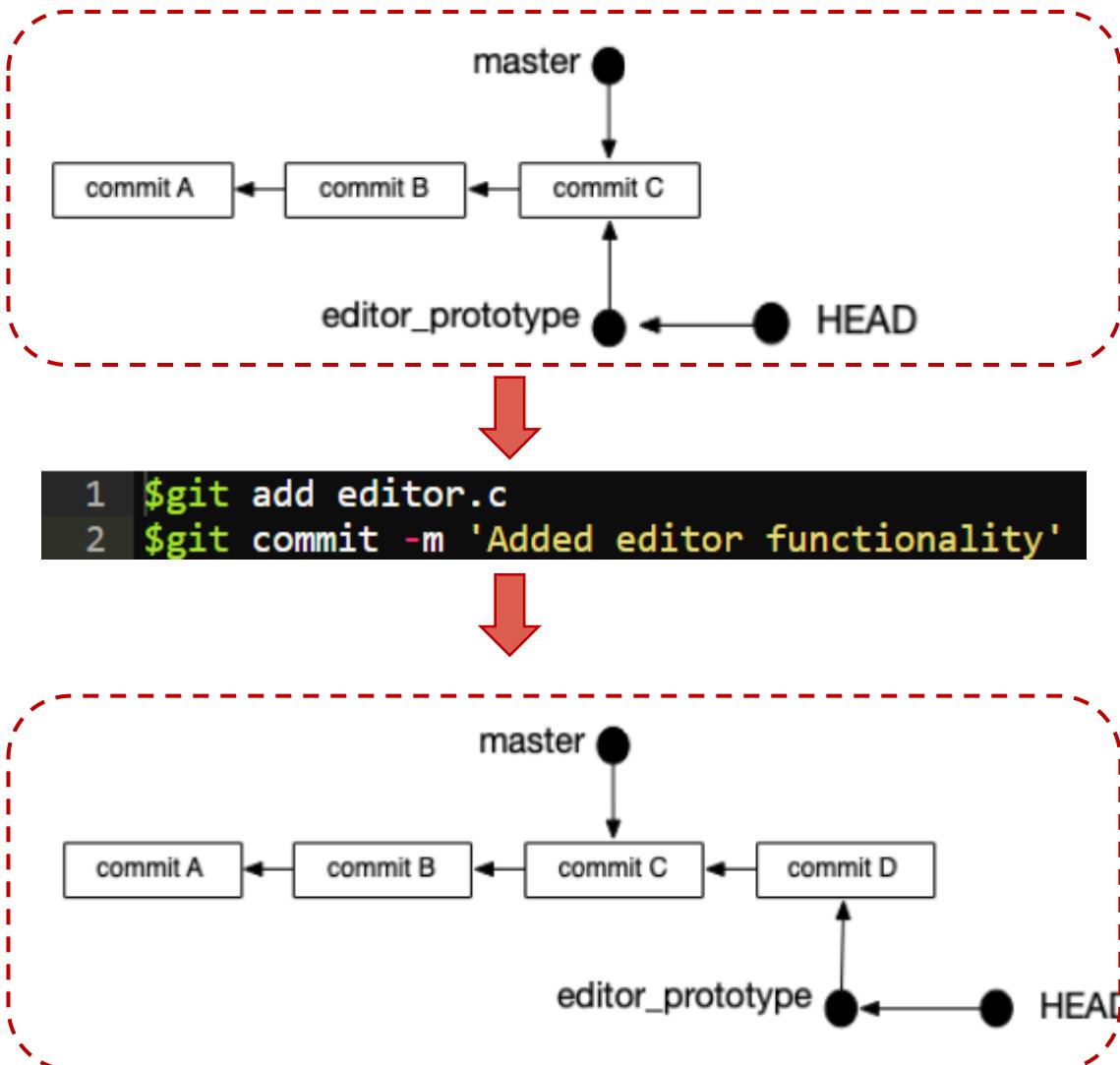


- HEAD points to the current active branch



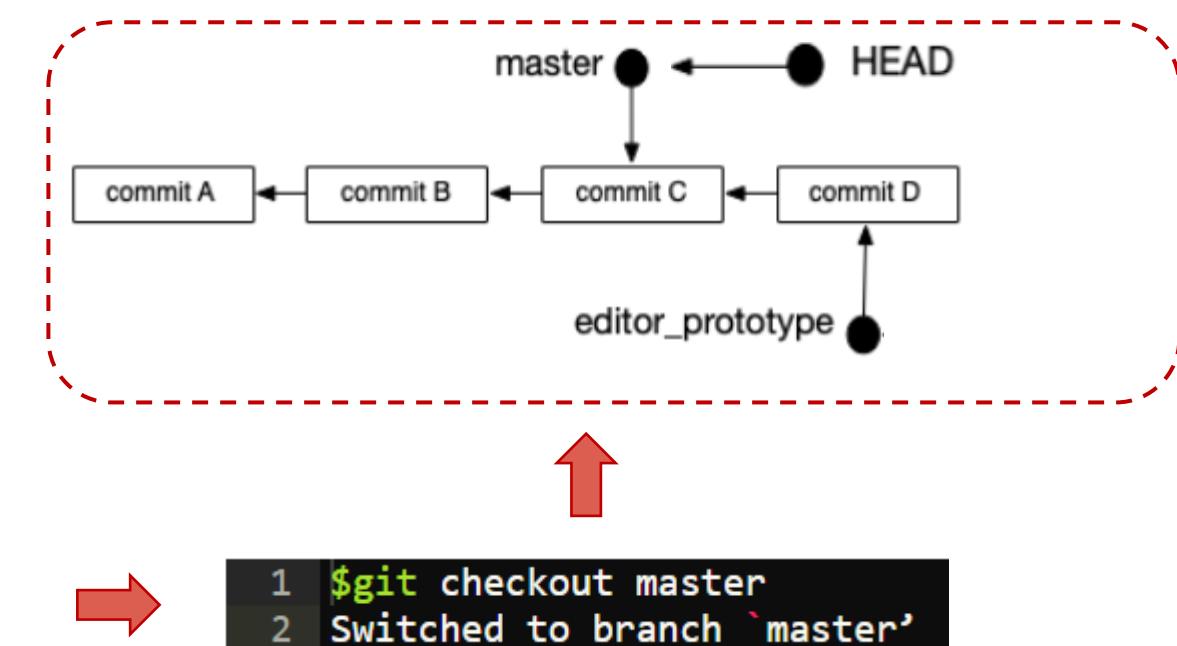
```
1 $git checkout editor_prototype
2 Switched to branch 'editor_prototype'
3 $git branch
4 * editor_prototype
5   master
```

Git Branch Cont'd

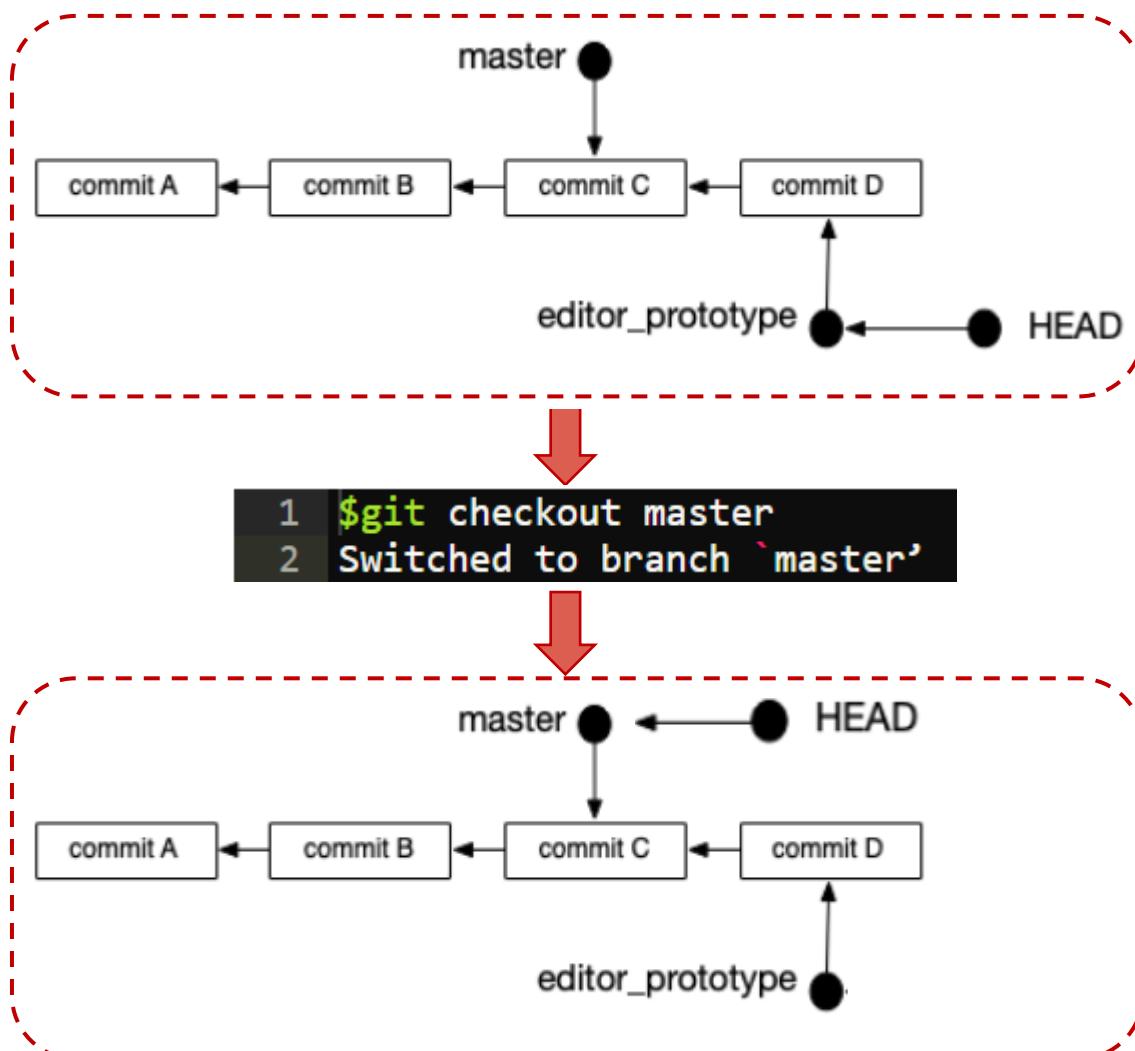


When Switching Branches

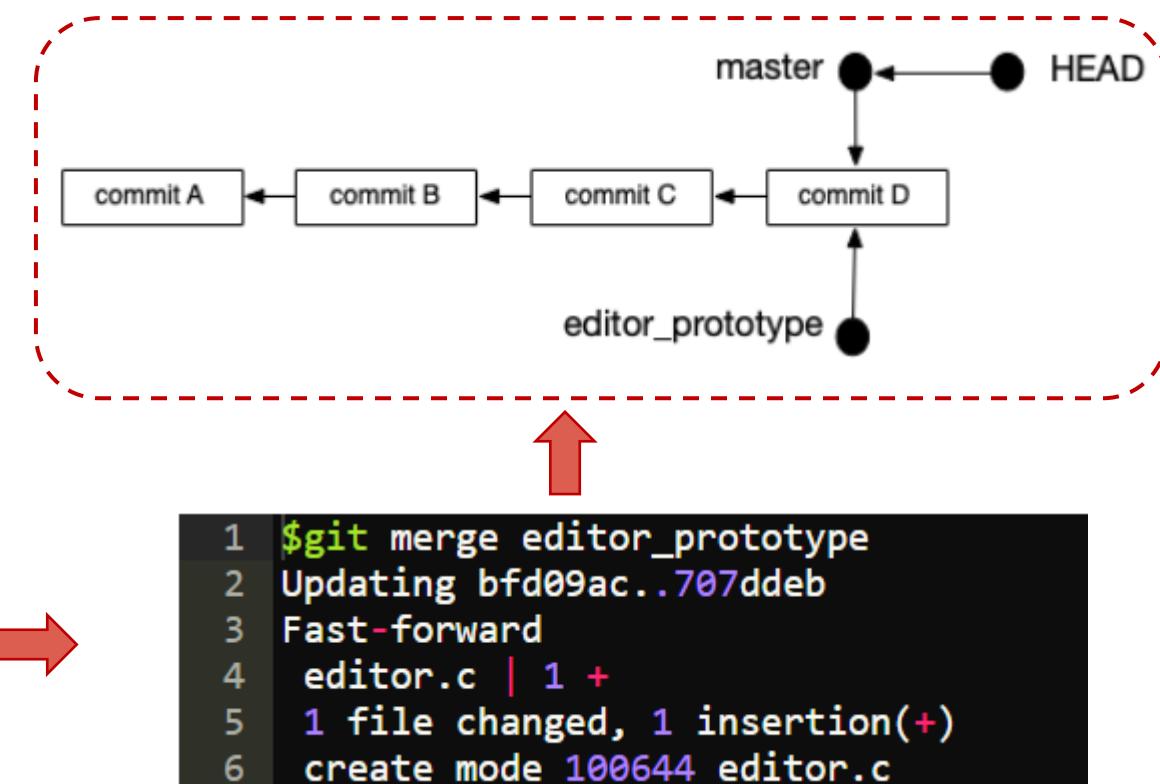
- Untracked files remains
- Files only committed in the other branch disappear
 - The `editor.c` disappears!



Git Branch Cont'd



When merging has no conflicts



Git Merging

When there is no conflict

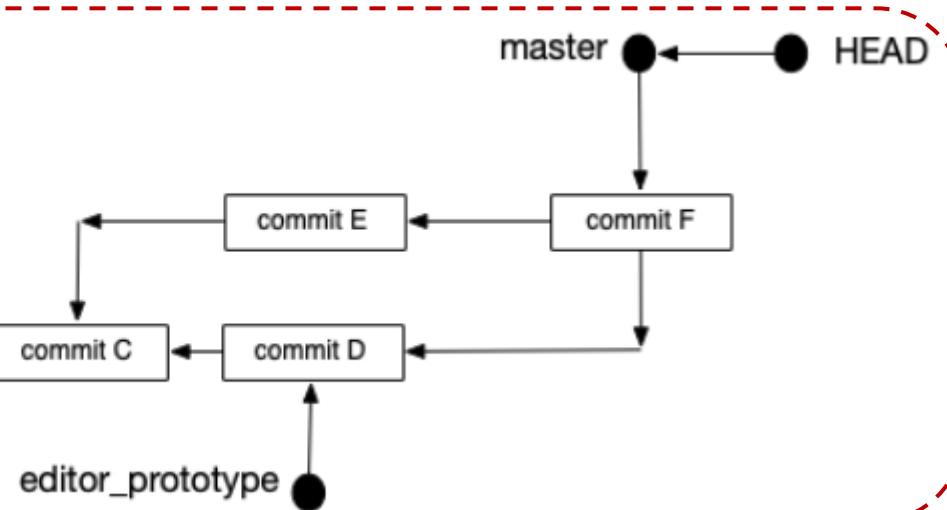
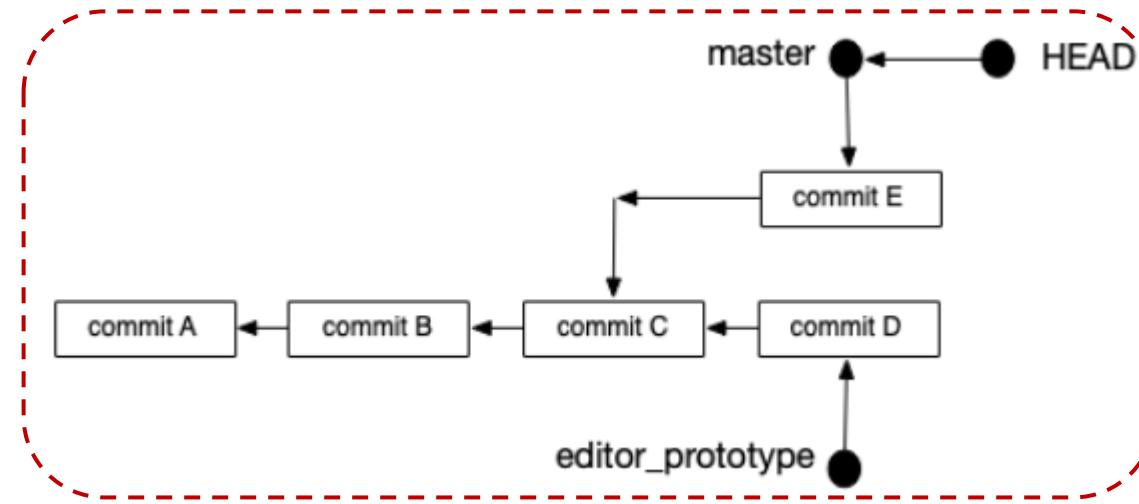
```
commit c61249ac47aa7d30922ab19b02beb942808b7812 (HEAD -> master)
```

```
Merge: d3755ca 59ee0c7
```

```
Author: Nomair Naeem <nanaeem@uwaterloo.ca>
```

```
Date: Wed Jan 13 18:59:29 2021 -0500
```

```
Merge branch 'editor_prototype'
```



Git Merging

When there is no conflict

```
commit c61249ac47aa7d30922ab19b02beb942808b7812 (HEAD -> master)
```

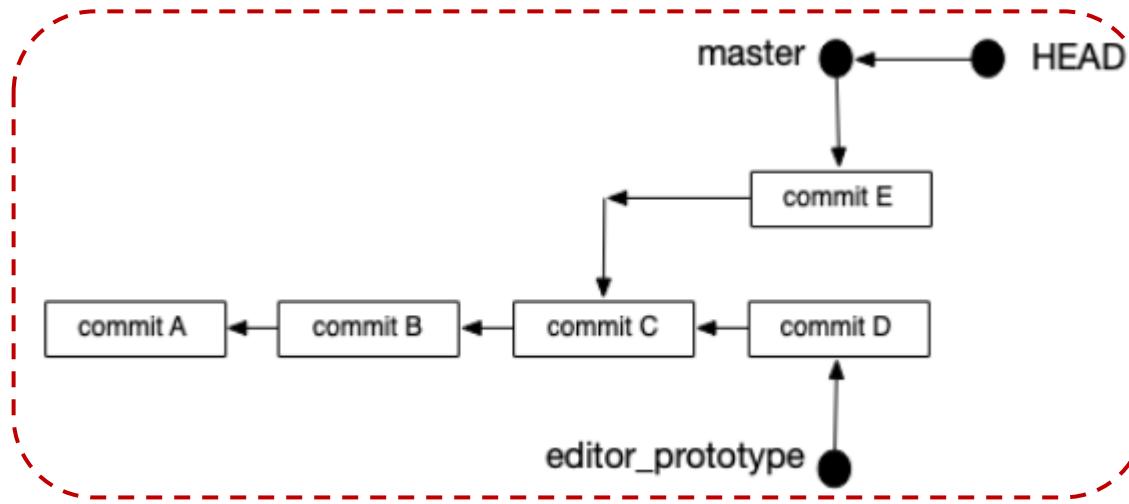
```
Merge: d3755ca 59ee0c7
```

```
Author: Nomair Naeem <nanaeem@uwaterloo.ca>
```

```
Date: Wed Jan 13 18:59:29 2021 -0500
```

```
Merge branch 'editor_prototype'
```

```
$git branch -d editor_prototype
```



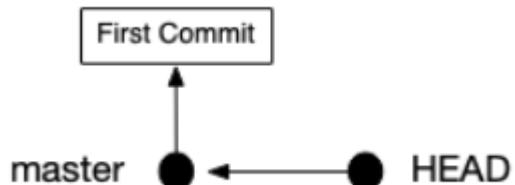
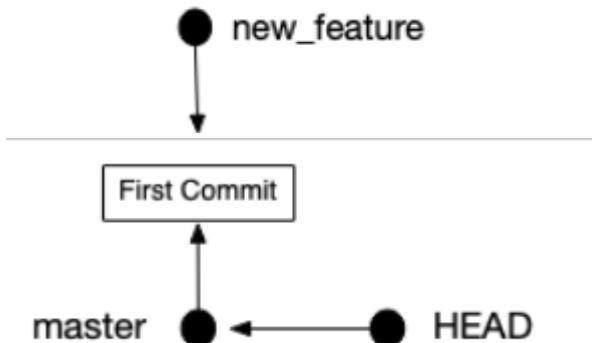
Git Merging

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void){
4     printf("Hello World");
5 }
```

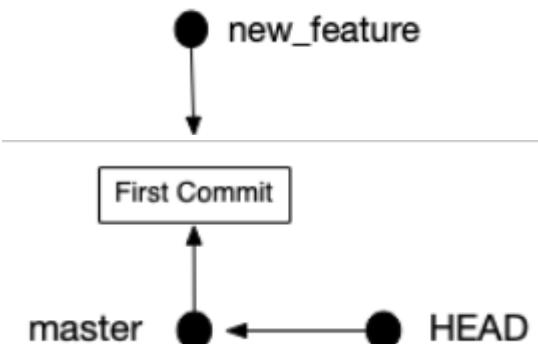
Once this file with the contents has been created, run the following command:

```
1 $git add hello.c
2 $git commit -m 'First commit'
3 [master (root-commit) 0eb559d] First Commit
4   1 file changed, 5 insertions(+)
5   create mode 100644 hello.c
```

```
1 $git branch new_feature
2 $git branch
3 * master
4   new_feature
```



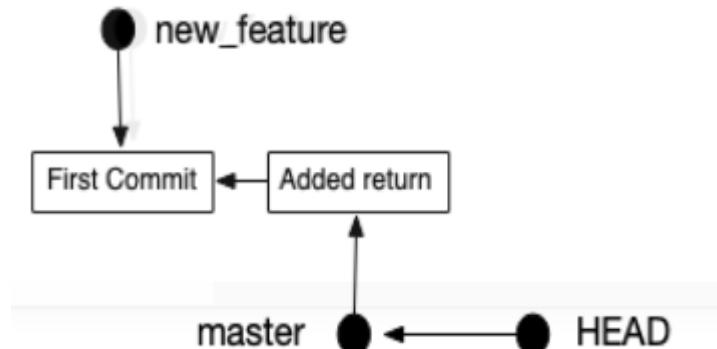
Git Merging



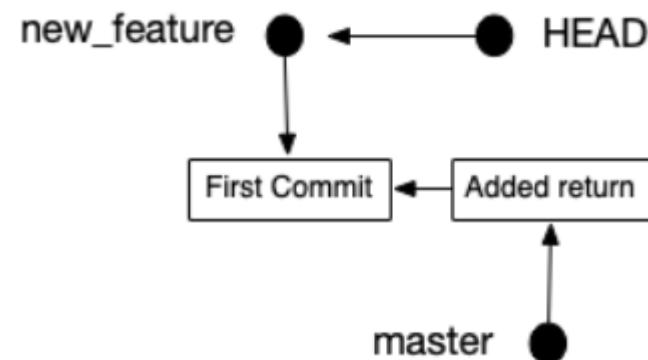
```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void){
4     printf("Hello World");
5     return 0;
6 }
```

Then run the commands:

```
1 $git add hello.c
2 $git commit -m 'Added return'
3 [master 5e088da] Added return
4 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```



```
1 $git checkout new_feature
2 Switched to branch 'new_feature'
3 $cat hello.c
4 #include <stdio.h>
5
6 int main(void){
7     printf("Hello World");
8 }
```



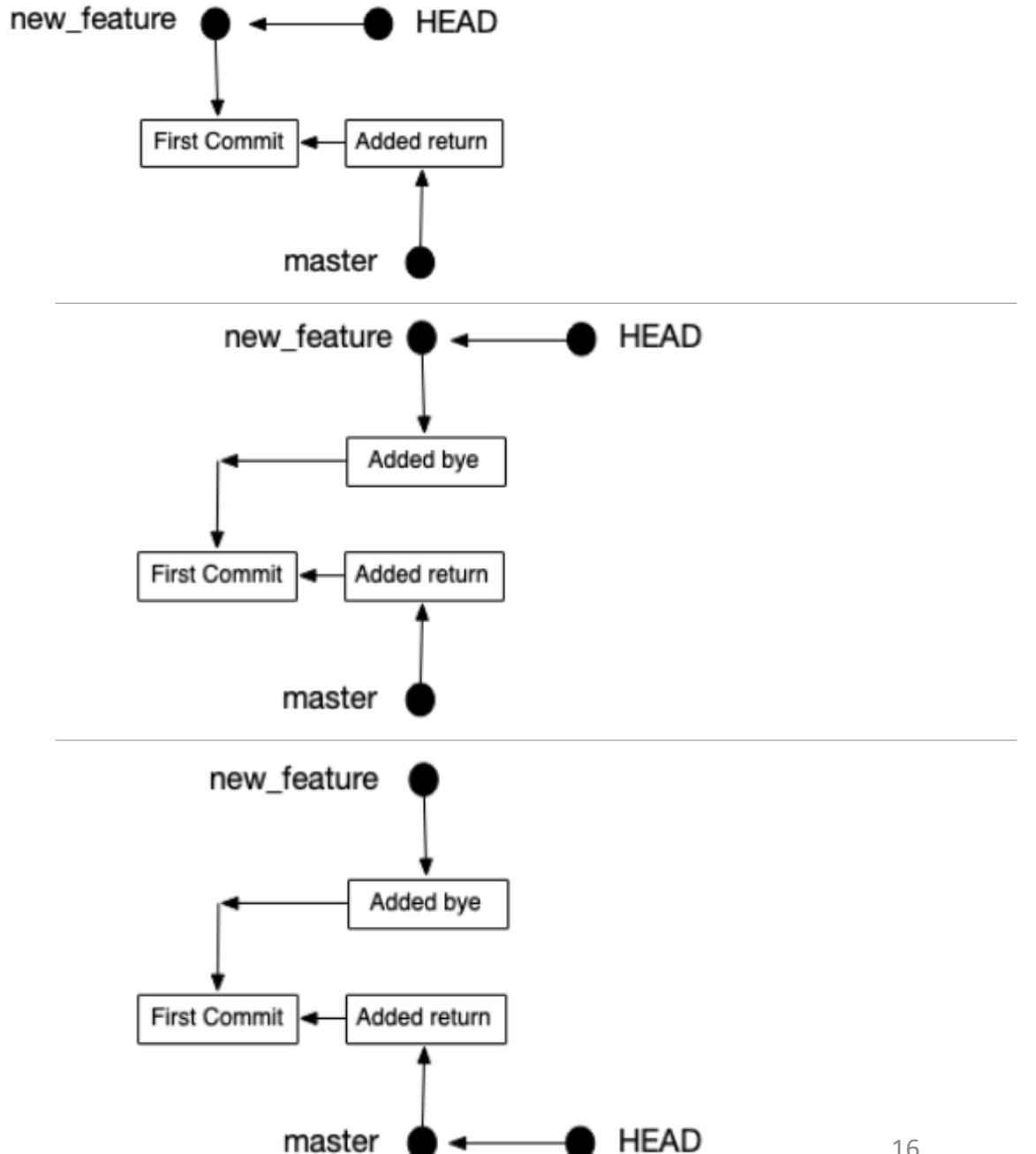
Git Merging

```
1 | #include <stdio.h>
2 |
3 - int main(void){
4     printf("Hello World");
5     printf("Bye World");
6 }
```

And then, let's commit this change to the `new_feature` branch:

```
1 $git add hello.c
2 $git commit -m 'Added feature to say bye'
3 [new_feature 3e76a98] Added feature to say bye
4 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```

```
1 $git checkout master
2 $cat hello.c
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 - int main(void){
6     printf("Hello World");
7     return 0;
8 }
```



Git Merging - Conflicts

```
1 $git merge new_feature
2 Auto-merging hello.c
3 CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in hello.c
4 Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

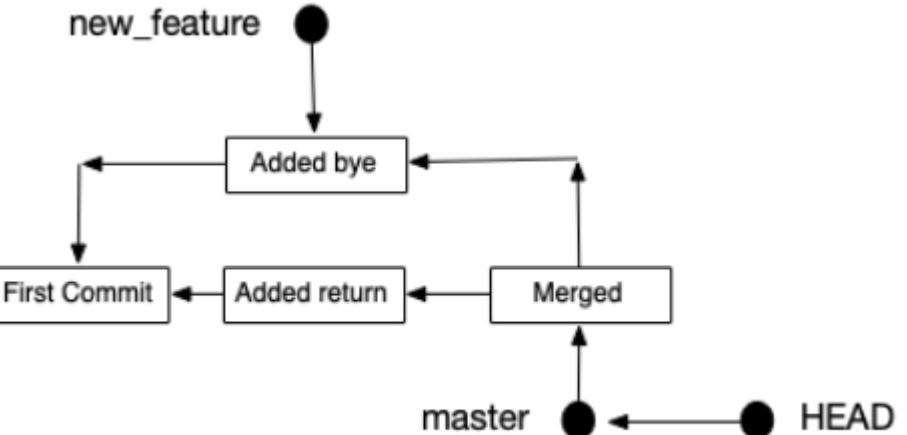
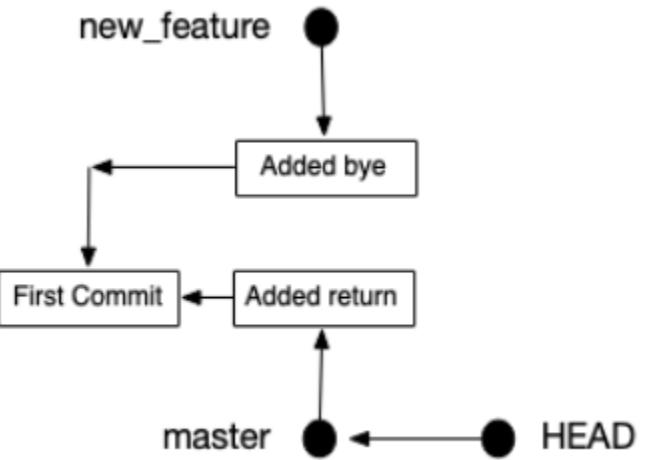
```
1 $git status
2 On branch master
3 You have unmerged paths.
4   (fix conflicts and run "git commit")
5   (use "git merge --abort" to abort the merge)
6
7 Unmerged paths:
8   (use "git add <file>..." to mark resolution)
9     both modified:  hello.c
10
11 no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void){
4     printf("Hello World");
5     <<<<< HEAD
6     return 0;
7 =====
8     printf("Bye World");
9     >>>>> new_feature
10 }
```

Git Merging – Fixing Conflicts

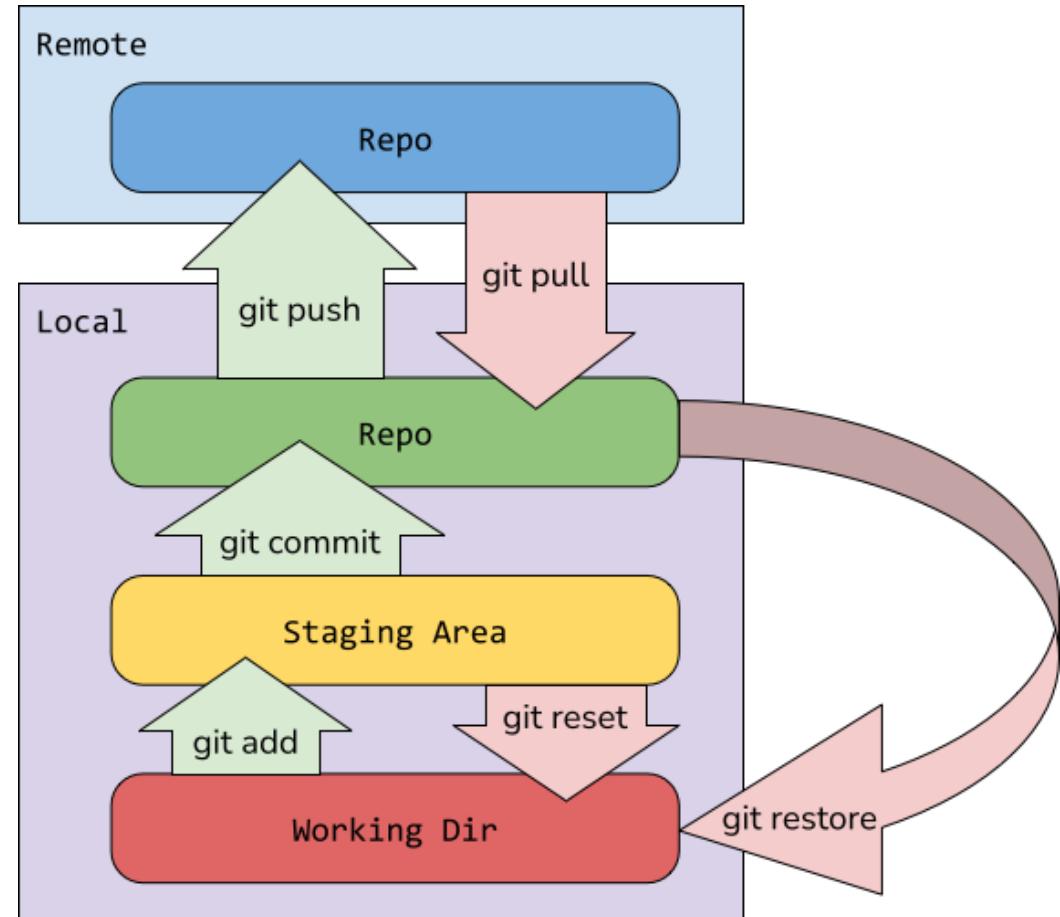
```
1 $cat hello.c
2 #include <stdio.h>
3
4 int main(void){
5     printf("Hello World");
6     printf("Bye World");
7     return 0;
8 }
9 $git add hello.c
10
11 $git status
12
13 On branch master
14 All conflicts fixed but you are still merging.
15   (use "git commit" to conclude merge)
16
17 Changes to be committed:
18   modified:   hello.c
19 $git commit -m 'Merged new_feature'
20 [master 644fa94] Merged new_feature
```

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void){
4     printf("Hello World");
5     <<<<< HEAD
6     return 0;
7 =====
8     printf("Bye World");
9     >>>>> new_feature
10 }
```



Git: Undo

- `git revert <commit>`
 - Automatically commits the reverted commit
 - The `-n` or `--no-commit` option makes the reverted commit in staging area
- `git reset`
 - Modes: `--hard`, `--mixed`, `--soft`
 - Be extra careful about `--hard`
- `git checkout`
 - A branch
 - A commit
 - A file



VS Code – Git Extension

- <https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/sourcecontrol/overview>
- Follow the steps in Section 5.7

Git Commands Cheat Sheet for the Lab

git command	description
git init	initialize a git repo
git status	see the status of files
git log [--oneline]	show commit logs
git add	stage files
git commit	commit staged files
git branch	list all branches
git branch <branch_name>	create a new branch
git checkout <branch_name>	switch to the specified branch
git merge <branch_name>	merge with the specified branch
git clone ssh://<userid>@<server>/<repo_path>	clone a repo from a server via ssh

Acknowledgement

- Slides by courtesy of Carmen Bruni and Anton Mosunov
- Demo notes from Nomair Naeem
- Demo lectures by Carmen Bruni, Dave Tompkins, and Nomair Naeem

References

- CS 136L edX notes at <https://online.cs.uwaterloo.ca/>