# Inf1B Version Control<sup>1</sup>

Fiona McNeill adapting earlier versions by Perdita Stevens, Ewan Klein, Volker Seeker, et al.

School of Informatics

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Thanks to Karl Broman for much of this content

#### "FINAL".doc



 $^{ au}$  FINAL.doc!





FINAL\_rev. 2. doc







FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc

FINAL\_rev.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS. doc









FINAL\_rev.18.comments7.

FINAL\_rev.22.comments49. corrections 9. MORE. 30. doc corrections. 10. #@\$ %WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc

WWW. PHDCOMICS. COM

# Methods for tracking versions

- Don't keep track
- ► Save numbered zip files
- Formal version control

# Suppose it stops working...

- ▶ Don't keep track
  - good luck!
- ► Save numbered zip files
  - Unzip versions and diff
- Formal version control
  - Easy to study changes back in time
  - Easy to jump back and test

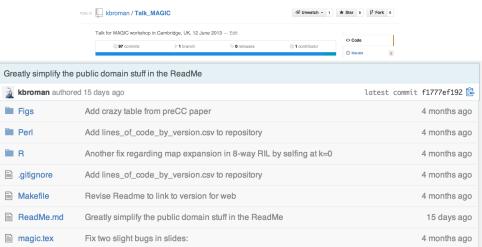
# Why use formal version control?

- History of changes
- ► Able to go back
- ▶ No worries about breaking things that work
- ► Merging changes from multiple people

### Example repository

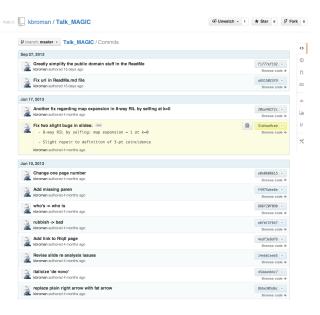


### Example repository

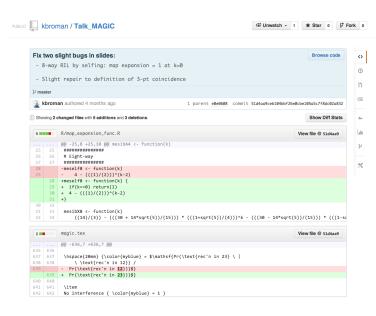


rights to "MAGIC design and other topics". This work is published from: United States.

### Example history



#### Example commit



# What is git?

- Formal version control system
- Developed by Linus Torvalds (developer of Linux)
  - used to manage the source code for Linux
- Tracks any content (but mostly plain text files)
  - source code
  - data analysis projects
  - manuscripts
  - websites
  - presentations

# Why use git?

- ► It's fast
- You don't need access to a server
- ► Amazingly good at merging simultaneous changes
- ► Everyone's using it

#### What is GitHub?

- ► A home for git repositories
- Interface for exploring git repositories
- Real open source
  - immediate, easy access to the code
- Like facebook or a public portfolio for programmers
- ► Free 2-year "micro" account for students
  - education.github.com
- (Bitbucket.org is an alternative)
  - free private repositories

# Why use GitHub?

- It takes care of the server aspects of git
- Graphical user interface for git
  - Exploring code and its history
  - Tracking issues
- Facilitates:
  - Learning from others
  - Seeing what people are up to
  - Contributing to others' code
- Lowers the barrier to collaboration
  - "There's a typo in your documentation." vs.
    - "Here's a correction for your documentation."

- ► Change some files
- See what you've changed

```
git status
git diff
git log
```

- ▶ Indicate what changes to save git add
- Commit to those changes git commit

- Change some files
- See what you've changed

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git status
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- ► Push the changes to GitHub git push

- Change some files
- See what you've changed git status git diff git log
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- Push the changes to GitHub git push
- Pull changes from your collaborator git pull

- Change some files
- See what you've changed

```
git status
git diff
git log
```

Indicate what changes to save

```
git add
```

Commit to those changes

```
git commit
```

Push the changes to GitHub

```
git push
```

Pull changes from your collaborator

```
git fetch
git merge
```

### Initialize repository

- Create (and cd to) a working directory
  - ► For example, ~/Docs/Talks/Graphs
- ► Initialize it to be a git repository
  - ▶ git init
  - Creates subdirectory ~/Docs/Talks/Graphs/.git

```
$ mkdir ~/workspace/inf1b/booklibrary
$ cd ~/workspace/inf1b/booklibrary
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in ~/workspace/inf1b/booklibrary/.git/
```

#### Produce content

► Create a README.md file

## Software to manage a library of book data

This software was originally created as part of the Inf1b coursework and has since been extended.

The data is taken from the [goodreads website](https://www.goodreads.com/).

# Incorporate into repository

► Stage the changes using git add

\$ git add README.md

### Incorporate into repository

Now commit using git commit

```
$ git commit -m "Initial commit of README.md file"
[master (root-commit) 32c9d01] Initial commit of README
    .md file
1 file changed, 7 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 README.md
```

- ► The -m argument allows one to enter a message
- ▶ Without -m, git will spawn a text editor
- Use a meaningful message
- Message can have multiple lines, but make 1st line an overview

# A few points on commits

- ► Use frequent, small commits
- Don't get out of sync with your collaborators
- Commit the sources, not the derived files (.java sources not generated .class files)
- ▶ Use a .gitignore file to indicate files to be ignored

```
*~
.idea
*.iml
```

# Using git on an existing project

- pit init
- ► Set up .gitignore file
- git status (did you miss any?)
- ▶ git add . (or name files individually)
- git status (did you miss any?)
- ▶ git commit

# Removing/moving files

For files that are being tracked by git:

```
Use git rm instead of just rm
Use git mv instead of just mv
```

```
$ git rm myfile
$ git mv myfile newname
$ git mv myfile SubDir/
$ git commit
```

# First use of git

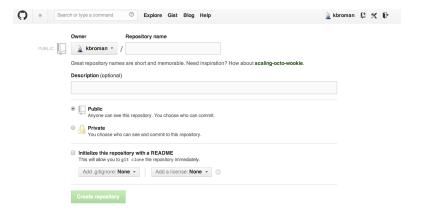
```
$ git config — global user.name "Jane Doe"
$ git config — global user.email "janedoe@wisc.edu"
$ git config — global color.ui true
```

- \$ git config —global core.editor emacs
- \$ git config global core.excludesfile ~/. gitignore\_global

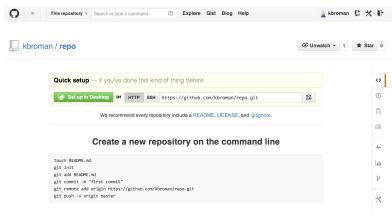
### Set up GitHub repository

- Get a GitHub account
- Click the "Create a new repo" button
- ► Give it a name and description
- ► Click the "Create repository" button
- ► Back at the command line: git remote add origin https://github.com/username/repo git push -u origin master

### Set up GitHub repository



### Set up GitHub repository



#### Push an existing repository from the command line

git remote add origin https://github.com/kbroman/repo.git git push -u origin master

# Configuration file

```
Part of a .git/config file:
[remote "origin"]
    url = https://github.com/kbroman/qtl.git
    fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*

[branch "master"]
    remote = origin
    merge = refs/heads/master

[remote "brian"]
    url = git://github.com/byandell/qtl.git
    fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/brian/*
```

# Branching and merging

Use branches to test out new features without breaking the working code.

```
git branch devel
git branch
git checkout devel
```

When you're happy with the work, merge it back into your master branch.

```
git checkout master
git merge devel
```

### Issues and pull requests

- Problem with or suggestion for someone's code?
  - Point it out as an Issue
- Even better: Provide a fix
  - ► Fork
  - Clone
  - Modify
  - Commit
  - Push
  - ► Submit a Pull Request

### Suggest a change to a repo

- ► Go to the repository: http://github.com/someone/repo
- ► Fork the repository

  Click the "Fork" button
- ► Clone your version of it git clone https://github.com/username/repo
- Change things locally, git add, git commit
- Push your changes to your GitHub repository git push
- Go to your GitHub repository
- Click "Pull Requests" and "New pull request"

# Pulling a friend's changes

► Add a connection
git remote add friend git://github.com/friend/repo

► If you trust them, just pull the changes git pull friend master

Alternatively, fetch the changes, test them, and then merge them.

```
git fetch friend master
git branch -a
git checkout remotes/friend/master
git checkout -b friend
git checkout master
git merge friend
```

Push them back to your GitHub repo git push

### Merge conflicts

#### Sometimes after git pull friend master

Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit
the result.

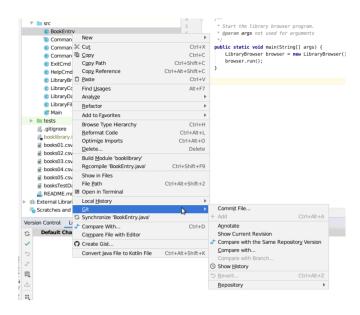
#### Inside the file you'll see:

<><<< HEAD
A line in my file.

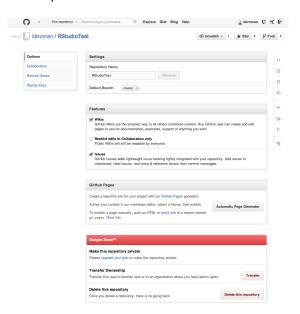
A line in my friend's file >>>>>> 031389f2cd2acde08e32f0beb084b2f7c3257fff

Edit, add, commit, push, submit pull request.

#### git/GitHub with IntelliJ



#### Delete GitHub repo



Open source means everyone can see my stupid mistakes.

Version control means everyone can see every stupid mistake I've ever made.

# Reading

#### Online Resources

Github Documentation and Tutorials

http://try.github.io/