

# Code management with Git

Introduction to Version Control





#### **Course Outline**

- Introduction
- Git basics
- Practical 1
- The git commit graph
- Practical 2
- Lunch break
- Colaboration: remote repositories
- Practical 3

https://git.lumc.nl/courses/gitcourse

#### Introduction Outline

- What is version control?
  - Definition
  - General features
  - Step by step example
  - Distributed repositories
  - Why to use/not use version control?
- Git
- Web-based remotes

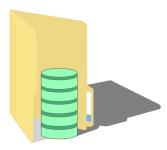
#### **Definition**

The management of changes to documents, computer programs, large web sites, and other collections of information.

— Wikipedia

A system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.

— https://git-scm.com/

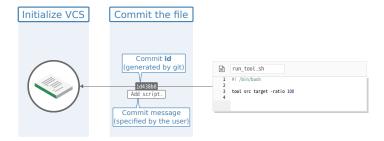


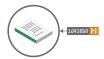
#### **General features**

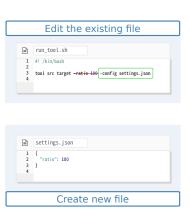
- Keep track of your files in an orderly manner.
  - Hide old versions.
  - Easily access old versions.
  - Check the differences between current and older versions.
- Enables collaboration.
  - Record who made changes and when.

```
run_tool.sh

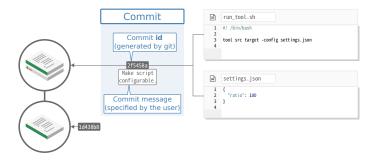
1 #! /bin/bash
2 3 tool src target -ratio 100
4
```





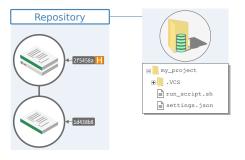


# Step by step



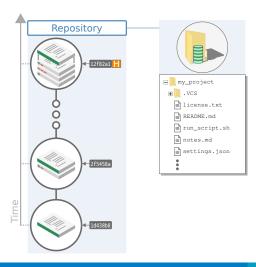
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## Step by step

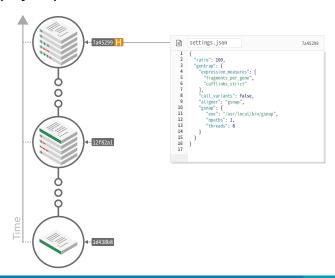


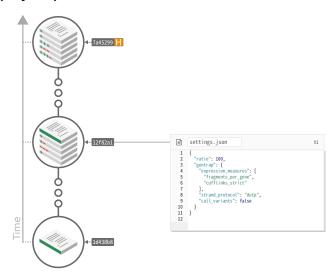
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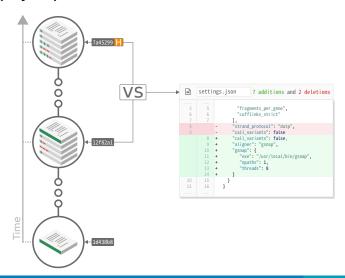
## Step by step

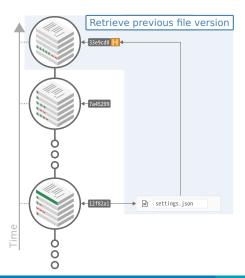


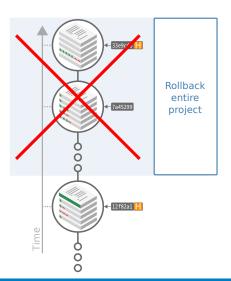
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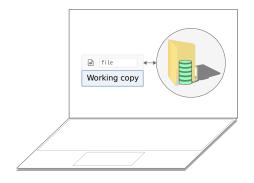






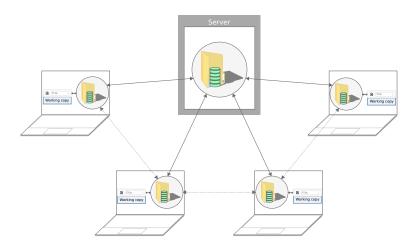


# Local repository



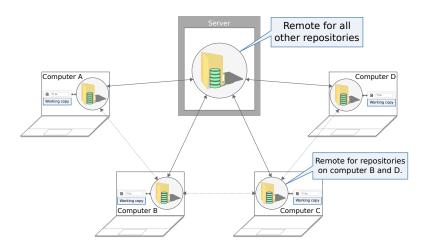
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# Distributed repositories



17/29 Code management with Git 06-10-2

# Distributed repositories



18/29 Code management with Git 06-10-1

## Why should I use it?

For a single user:

- Revert files to a previous state.
- Revert the entire project back to a previous state.
- Review changes made over time.
- Backup.

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## For multiple users:

- A reliable way to share files between people/computers.
- Allow multiple people working on the same project at the same time.
- Conflict resolution.
- See who made which changes at which time.

## Why should I not use it?

• I have my own system.

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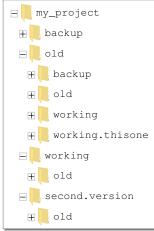




## Why should I not use it?

A list of common excuses:

- I have my own system.
- It is too much work.
- I am the only one working on this project.
- This code will not be used by anyone else.
- The bugs can be tracked forever.
- . . .





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• ...

## Eventually leading to:

• I'm too busy rewriting the code I accidentally deleted.

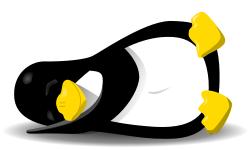


#### The name

Git (n): A person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.

— WordNet.

I'm an egotistical bastard, and I name all my projects after myself. First "Linux", now "git". — Linus Torvalds.



#### Git

## History

Designed to replace the commercial package BitKeeper.

- Speed.
- Simple design.
- Strong support for non-linear development
  - Thousands of parallel branches.
- Fully distributed.
- Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently.

24/29 Code management with Git

### Installation

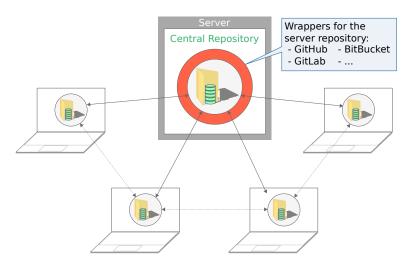
- Linux
  - sudo apt-get install git (Ubuntu)
  - sudo yum install git (Fedora)
- Windows
  - git-scm.com/download/win
- Mac
  - git-scm.com/mac

Once installed you can check Git version:

• git --version

## Remotes

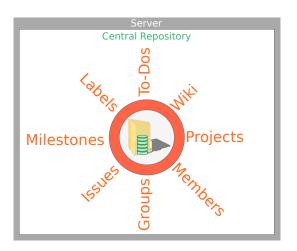
### Web-based



26/29 Code management with Git 06-10-2

### **Remotes**

### Web-based



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#### Remotes

#### Web-based

#### GitHub:

- Free for public and private (some restrictions) repositories.
- Self hosting with enterprise plan.
- More popular (more projects).

#### GitLab:

- Free for public and private repositories.
- Self hosting for non enterprise.
- Basic features for free.



## Acknowledgements

Martijn Vermaat Wibowo Arindrarto Szymon Kiełbasa Jeroen Laros





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