

# Advanced versioning

27/09/2016 Cécile Camillieri



# Previously...

Source Code Versioning

**Share** changes

## **Trace** changes

## **Rollback** changes

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### **Centralized vs Distributed**



add -> commit

**1** Repository

> CVS, SVN, ...



add -> commit -> **push** 

**N** repositories : 1 per user

Offline work, branches, and more...

> Git, Mercurial, ...

Today...



# Using git (101)

## Handling conflicts

## Using branches

# Git 101

- git clone {url}
- git init

- -> Get an existing git repository
- -> Create a new local repository



- git add {file}
- git status

- Stage a file for the next commit ->
- Status of the local repository ->



- git add {file}
- git status

- -> Stage a file for the next commit
- -> Status of the local repository



- git commit -m {msg}
- git push
- git pull

- -> Create a new (local) commit
- -> Send commits to the remote repository
- -> Get changes from the remote repository

```
c@Stagiaire-PC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/git101/lp-geo-shapes-ws
                                          git commit -m "an example commit
                                         [master 396d291] an example commit
                                         3 files changed, 1 insertion(+), 226 deletions(-)
                                          create mode 100644 newFile.txt
                                         delete mode 100644 site/script.js
                                         glc@Stagiaire-PC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/git101/lp-geo-shapes-ws
                                          git status
                                         On branch master
One commit to push
                                         Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.
                                           (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
                                         Changes not staged for commit:
                                           (use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
                                           (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
                                         Untracked files:
                                           (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
                                         no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

• git log

-> See commits history (local)

glc@Stagiaire-PC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/git101/lp-geo-shapes-ws
\$ git log
commit 9e21c9a2ec3aed06e98c64f6232ffacea19eedc5
Author: Cecile Camillieri
Date: Mon Sep 26 14:08:51 2016 +0200
 some commit
commit 396d29160a02aa34d0445bd4373c24a19422cc01
Author: Cecile Camillieri
Date: Mon Sep 26 13:56:00 2016 +0200
 an example commit

oldest

latest

- git clone {url}
- git init
- git add {file}
- git commit -m {msg}
- git push
- git <mark>pull</mark>
- git <mark>status</mark>
- git <mark>log</mark>

- -> Get an existing git repository
- -> Create a new local repository
- -> Stage a file for the next commit
- -> Create a new (local) commit
- -> Send commits to the remote repository
- -> Get changes from the remote repository
- -> Status of the local repository
- -> See commits history of the local repository

#### For more : http://git-scm.com

#### Only commit what is necessary

- .gitignore file to define files ignored by git
  - -> not shown when doing 'git status'

- Should not push :
  - hidden files (most of the time)
  - compiled code
  - IDE settings
- You should push :
  - your gitignore file
  - source, resources, doc, etc.

. \*.class bin/ target/ etc. .eclipse/ \*.iml etc.

# Remote VS oca

# History REMOTE

















# Handling conflicts



### Auto merging

Different files OR Different part of same file

Automatic Merge

Merge commit is created automatically

c@Stagiaire-PC MINGW64 ~/ git pull emote: Counting objects: 116, done. emote: Compressing objects: 100% (14/14), done. emote: Total 116 (delta 18), reused 15 (delta 15), pack-reused 86 Receiving objects: 100% (116/116), 91.36 MiB | 2.43 MiB/s, done. Resolving deltas: 100% (37/37), completed with 7 local objects. From https://github.com \* branch master -> FETCH\_HEAD 8d1af7b..d33cf6f master -> origin/master Auto-merging models16-me-workshop/sig-alternate.cls Auto-merging models16-me-workshop/paper.tex Auto-merging models16-me-workshop/biblio.bib Removing WorkshopModels/figures/archi-bp.png Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.

```
tagiaire-PC MINGW64 ~/
  ait log
   mit 404eb88a7b2caad3fb214495e2a5d92f9d6432f6
Merge: 37a0bb7 d33cf6f
Author: Cecile Camillieri <cecile.camillieri@gmail.com>
       Mon Sep 26 16:09:35 2016 +0200
Date:
    Merge branch 'master' of https://github.com/
commit 37a0bb7ddd008df52254e843d76adfe1cc3fb28e
Author: Cecile Camillieri <
Date:
       Mon Sep 26 16:07:59 2016 +0200
    test commit 2
commit 2d3b7cb24041a5eb449d87c9cc427ba4155f8991
Author: Cecile Camillieri 🤞
       Mon Sep 26 16:07:05 2016 +0200
Date:
    test commit
                 001ff066666666666
```

#### Merge conflicts



#### **Resolving conflicts**











# Branches & Tags



#### Branches

- Work on different features at the same time
- Switch between features/versions/releases
- Merge all changes on the same branch in the end
- Always have a stable version

### Git basic commands (continued)

- git checkout
- git <mark>branch</mark>

- -> Switch to a different branch/version
- -> Manage branches

On branch master



### Git basic commands (continued)

- git merge {branch}
- -> Merge the given branch into the current one



### Git basic commands (updated)

pull = merge remote branch into current local branch

#### git push origin master

= merge local branch into the **remote** (origin) **master** branch

#### git pull origin master

= merge the **remote** (origin) **master** branch into **local branch** 

#### Tagging & releases

- git tag -a v2.1
   -> Create tag at current commit
- git push origin v2.1 -> push tag v2.1
- git push origin --tags -> push all tags
- git checkout -b version2-1 v2.1

-> switch to a new branch at tag v2.1



Some branching solutions

#### **Basic branching**

- master branch should always be stable: releases
- Development on a develop branch
- Hotfixes can be made on master

#### More advanced branches

- master branch for releases
- Development on a develop branch
- A branch for the **most important/risky features**
- Hotfixes can be made on master

#### Git flow

- master branch for releases
- Development on a develop branch
- A branch for important features (from develop)
- Branches to prepare for releases (from develop)
- Branches for hotfixes (from master)

#### Git flow

- A set of commands to create, merge, push, etc... branches git flow feature start MYFEATURE git flow feature finish MYFEATURE git flow feature publish MYFEATURE
  - Syntaxic sugar

#### http://danielkummer.github.io/g it-flow-cheatsheet/

https://github.com/nvie/gitflow





#### Still no trick that solves everything



Source Code Versioning

**Share** changes

## **Trace** changes

## **Rollback** changes

- git clone {url}
- git init
- git add {file}
- git commit -m {msg} ->
- git pull origin {branch}
- git checkout
- git branch
- git merge {branch}
- git status
- git log

- Get an existing git repository ->
- Create a new local repository ->
- Stage a file for the next commit ->
  - Create a new (local) commit
- git **push** origin {branch} -> Send commits to the remote repository
  - Get changes from the remote repository ->
  - Switch to a different branch/version ->
  - Manage branches ->
  - Merge the given branch into the current one ->
  - Status of the local repository ->
  - See commits history of the local repository ->

#### **Best practices**

- Commit often, small.
- Always add commit messages.
- .gitignore: don't commit unnecessary files.
- Branch your IDE directly on the local repository folder.
- Don't forget to add files when resolving merge conflicts.
- Use branches (at least the master/develop model).

