



# Version control with Git

Best Practices in Programming

Piotr Kupczyk, Swen Vermeul, John Hennig

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# What is a Version Control System (VCS)?

*„... is a class of systems responsible for **managing changes** to **computer programs**, documents, large web sites, or other collections of information...”*

[[Wikipedia: Version control](#)]

# What is Git?



Git is a **free and open source** **distributed** version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

[\[git-scm.com\]](https://git-scm.com)

# Version Control System (VCS)

History of files and folders

# History of files and folders

Tracks source code changes over time  
(Who? What? When? Why?)

# History of files and folders



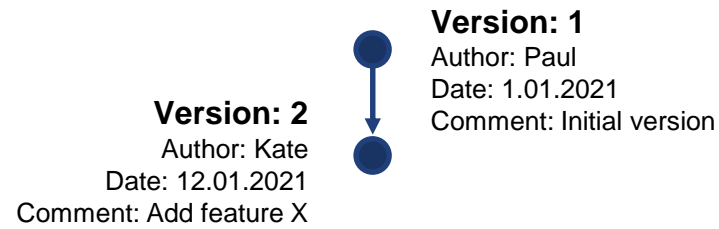
**Version: 1**

Author: Paul

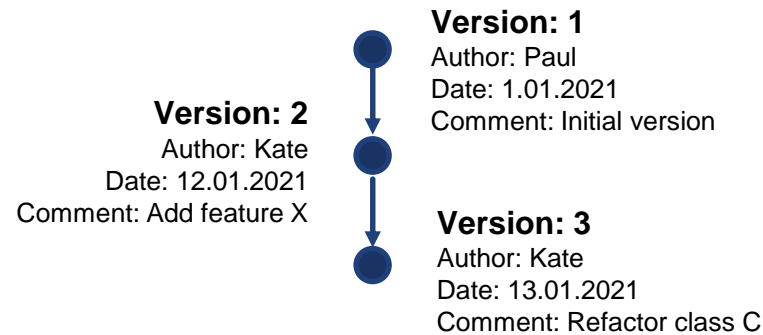
Date: 1.01.2021

Comment: Initial version

# History of files and folders

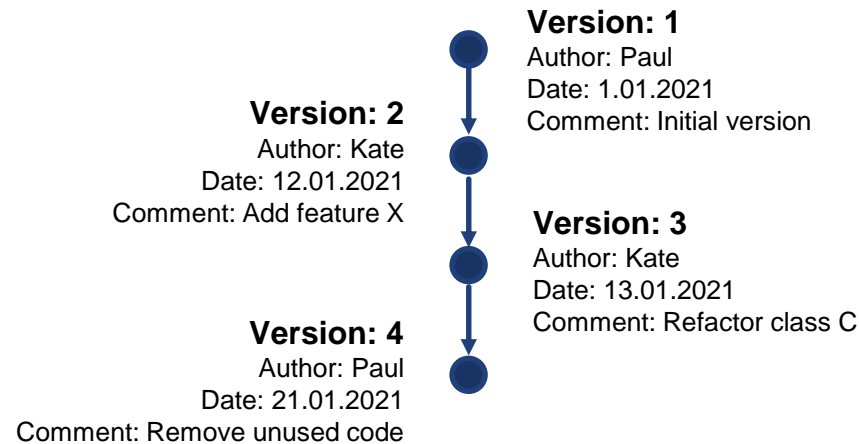


# History of files and folders

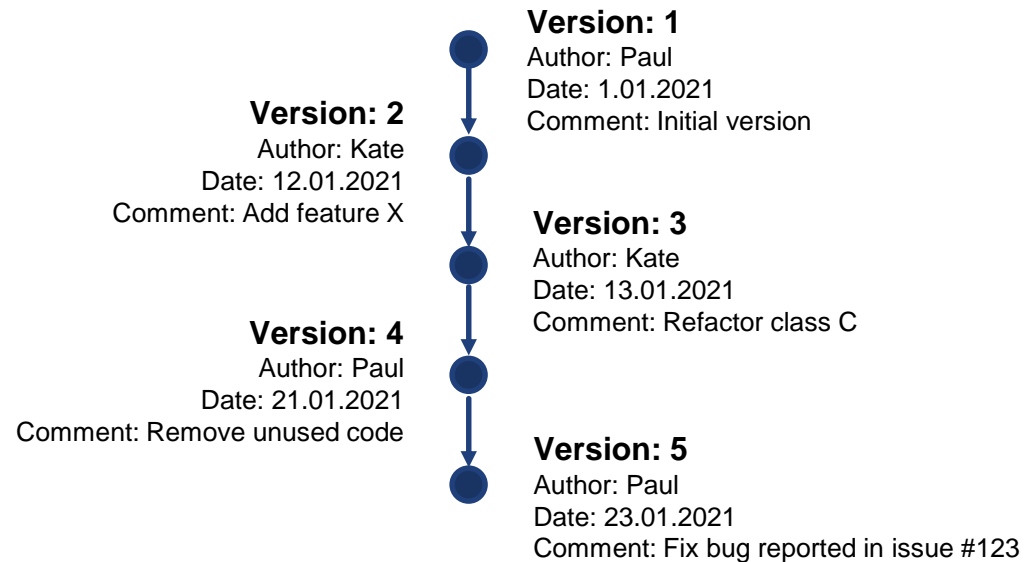




# History of files and folders

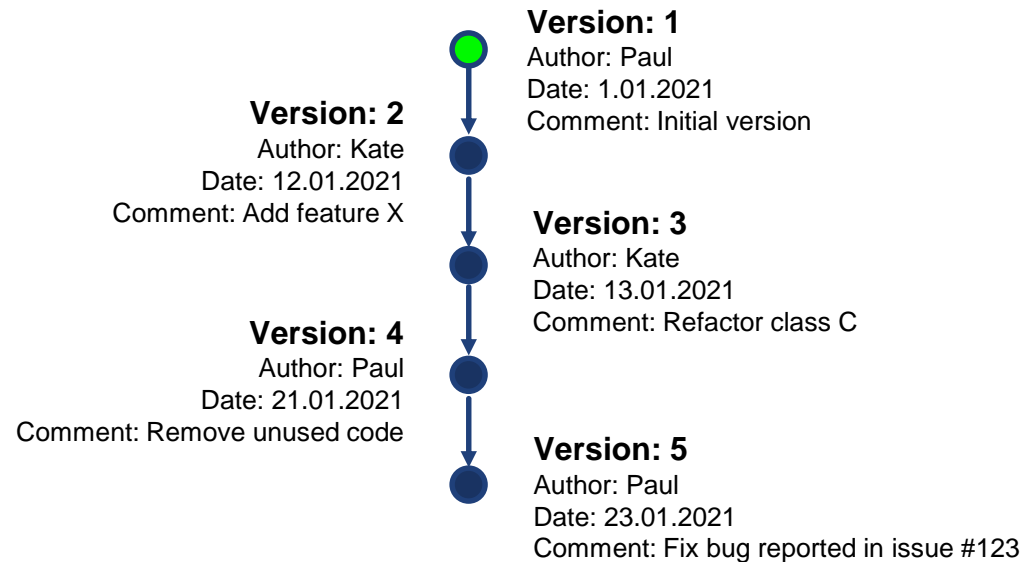


# History of files and folders



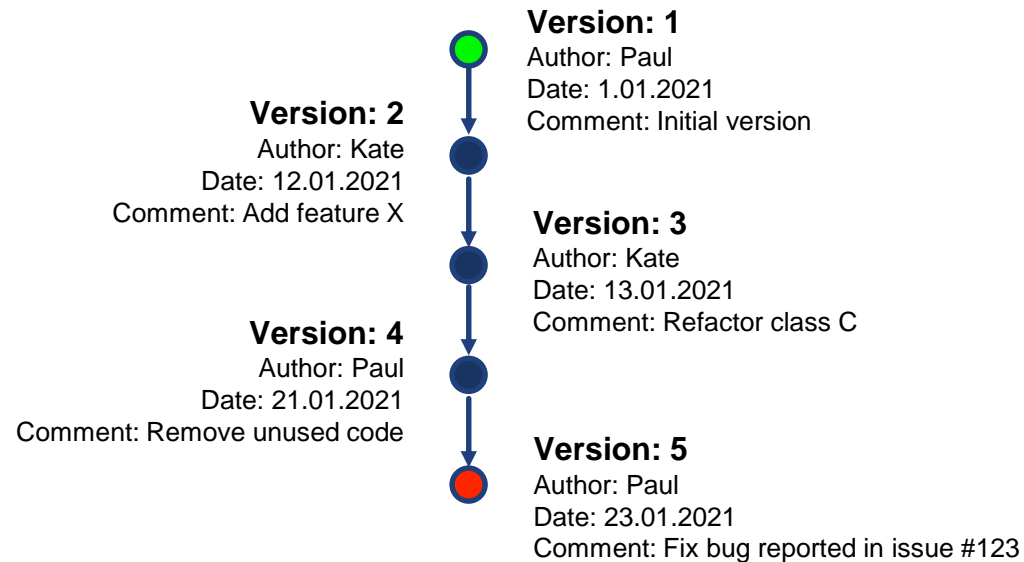
# History of files and folders

Good performance



# History of files and folders

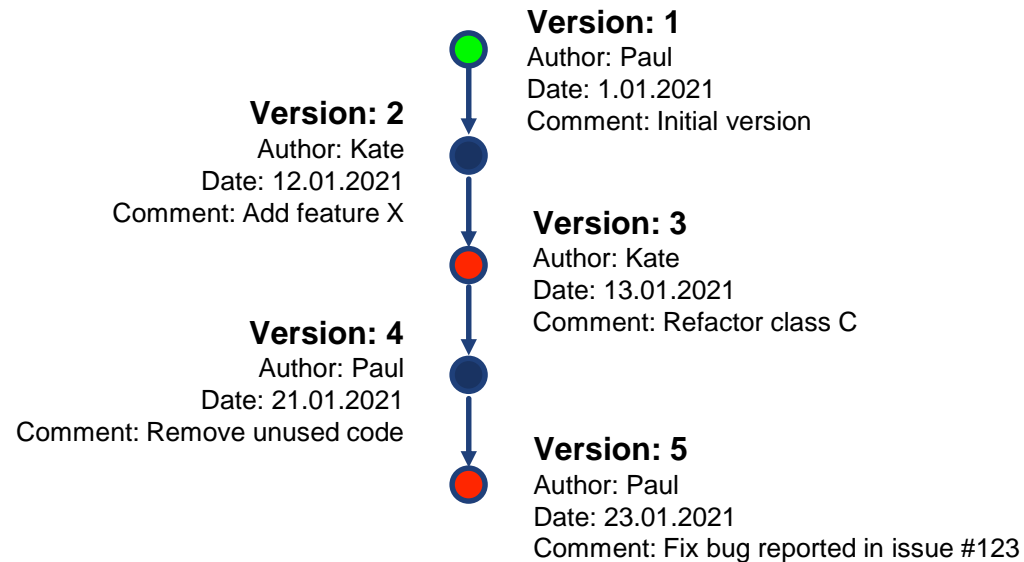
Good performance



Bad performance

# History of files and folders

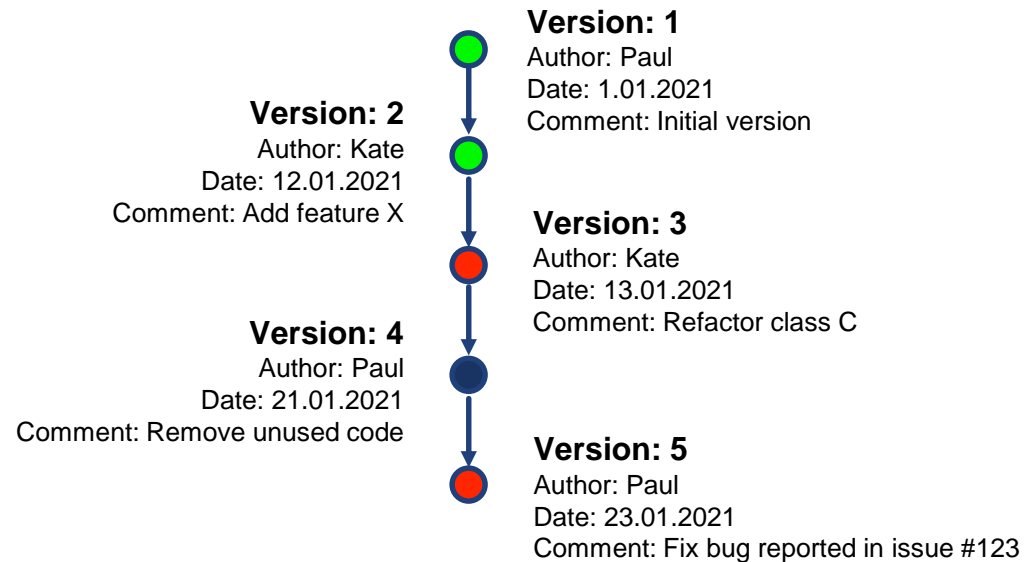
Good performance



Bad performance

# History of files and folders

Good performance



Bad performance

# Branches

# Branches

How to work independently of others?



# No Branches



**Version: 1**

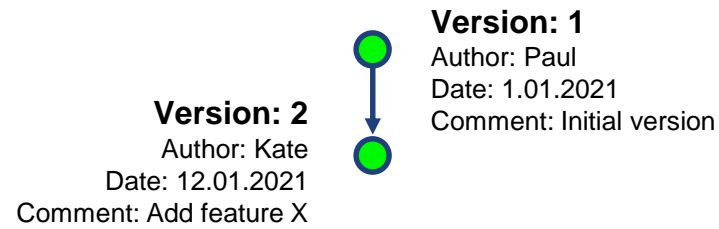
Author: Paul

Date: 1.01.2021

Comment: Initial version

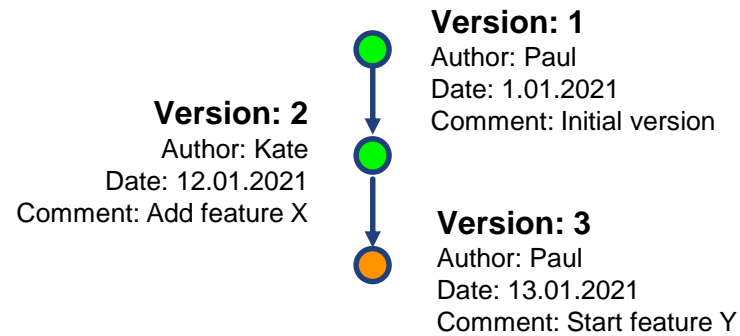
**Stable version**

# No Branches



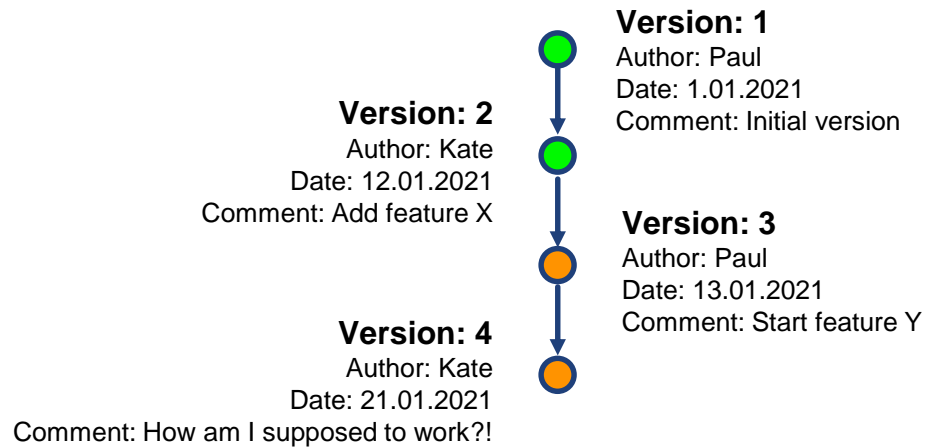
Stable version

# No Branches



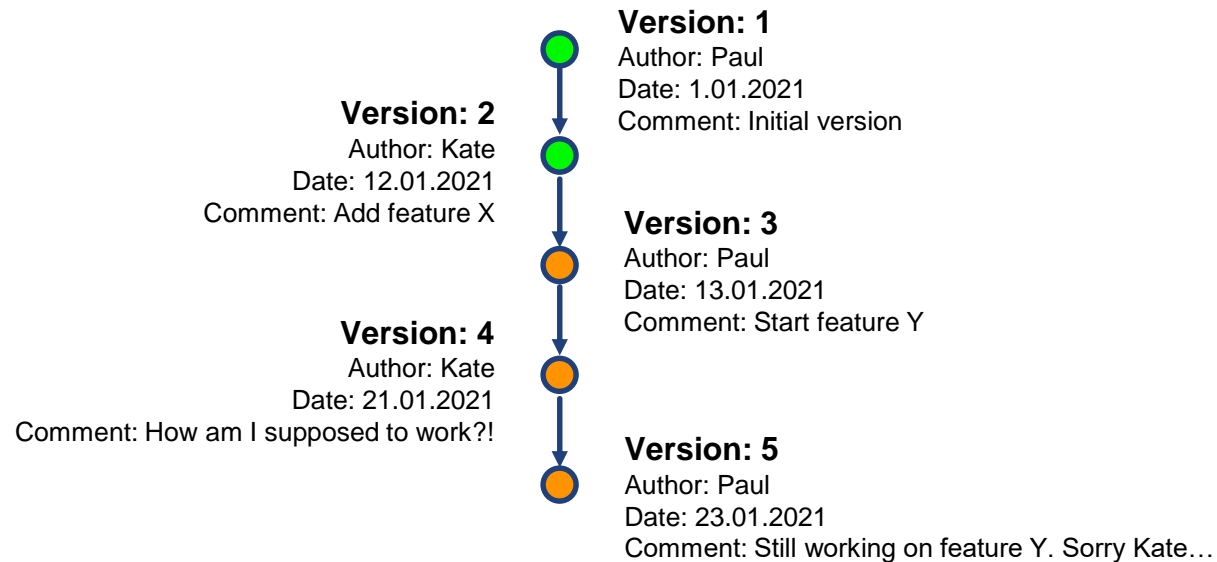
Unstable version

# No Branches



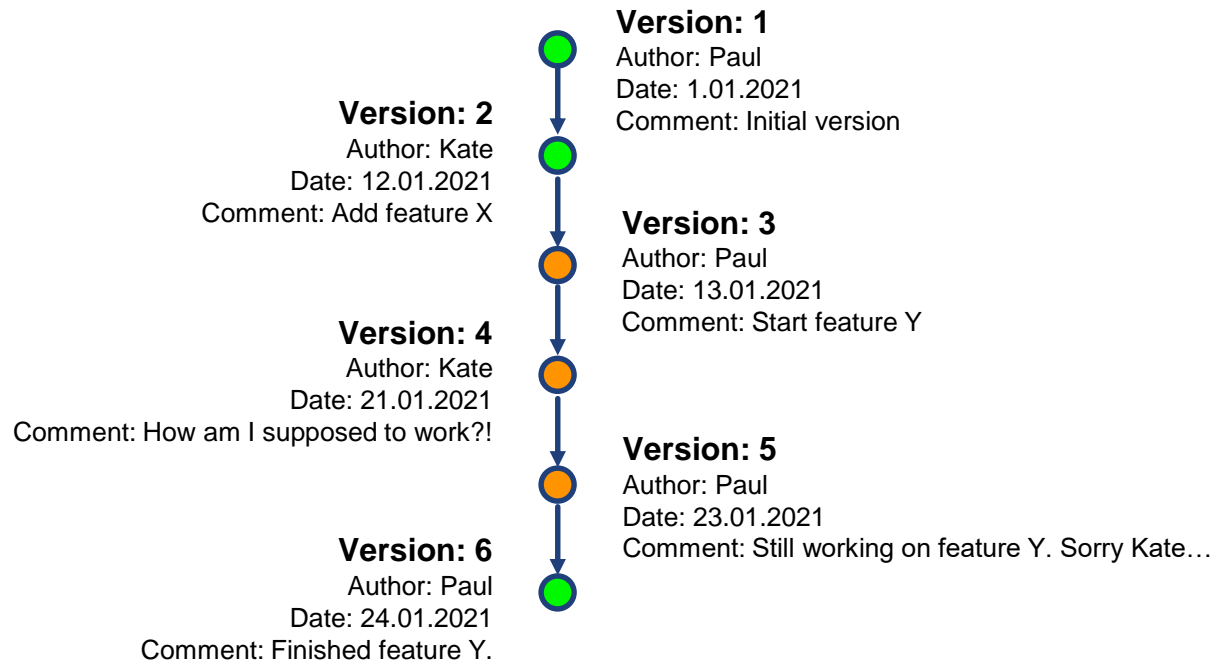
Unstable version

# No Branches



Unstable version

# No Branches



Stable version

# With Branches



**Version: 1**

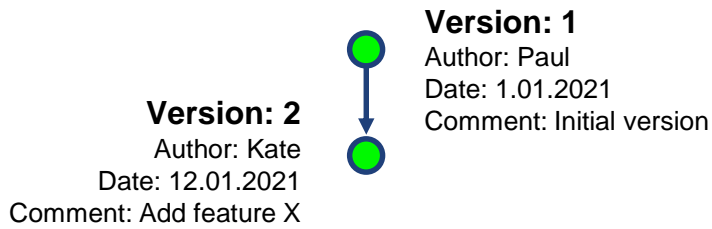
Author: Paul

Date: 1.01.2021

Comment: Initial version

Stable version

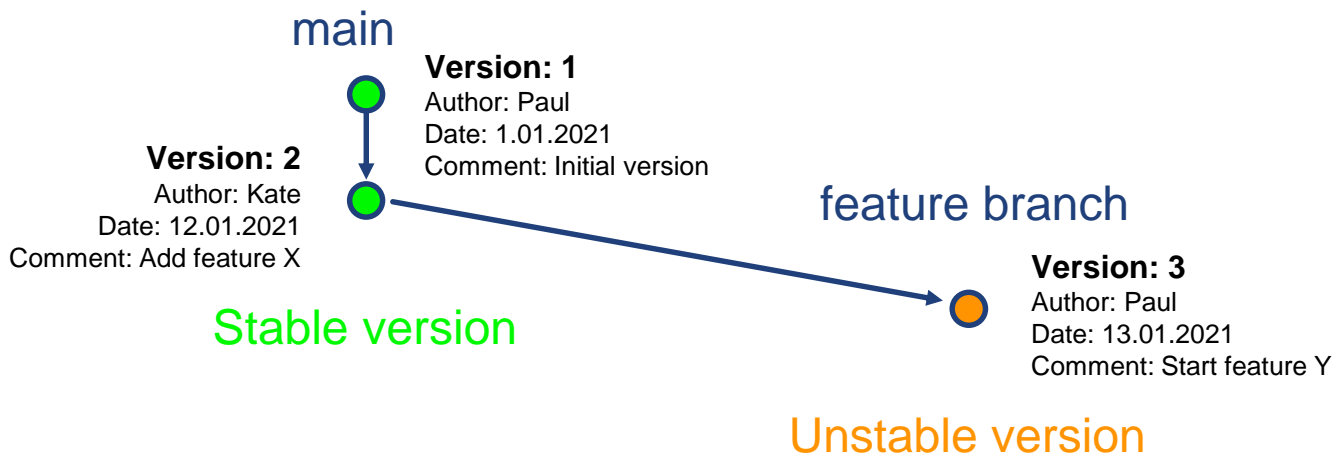
# With Branches



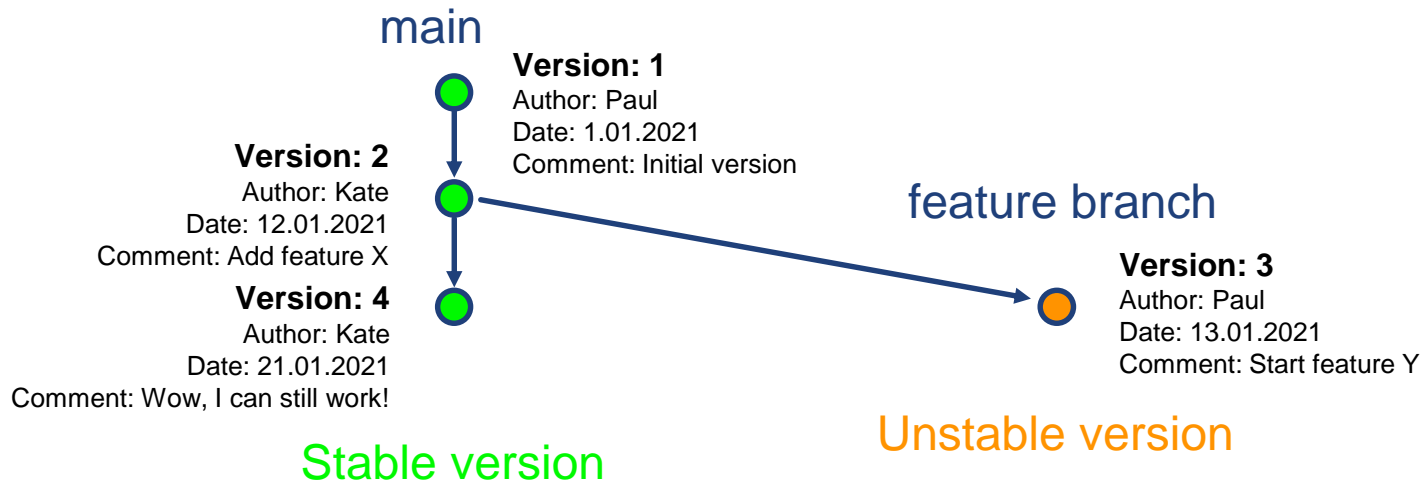
Stable version



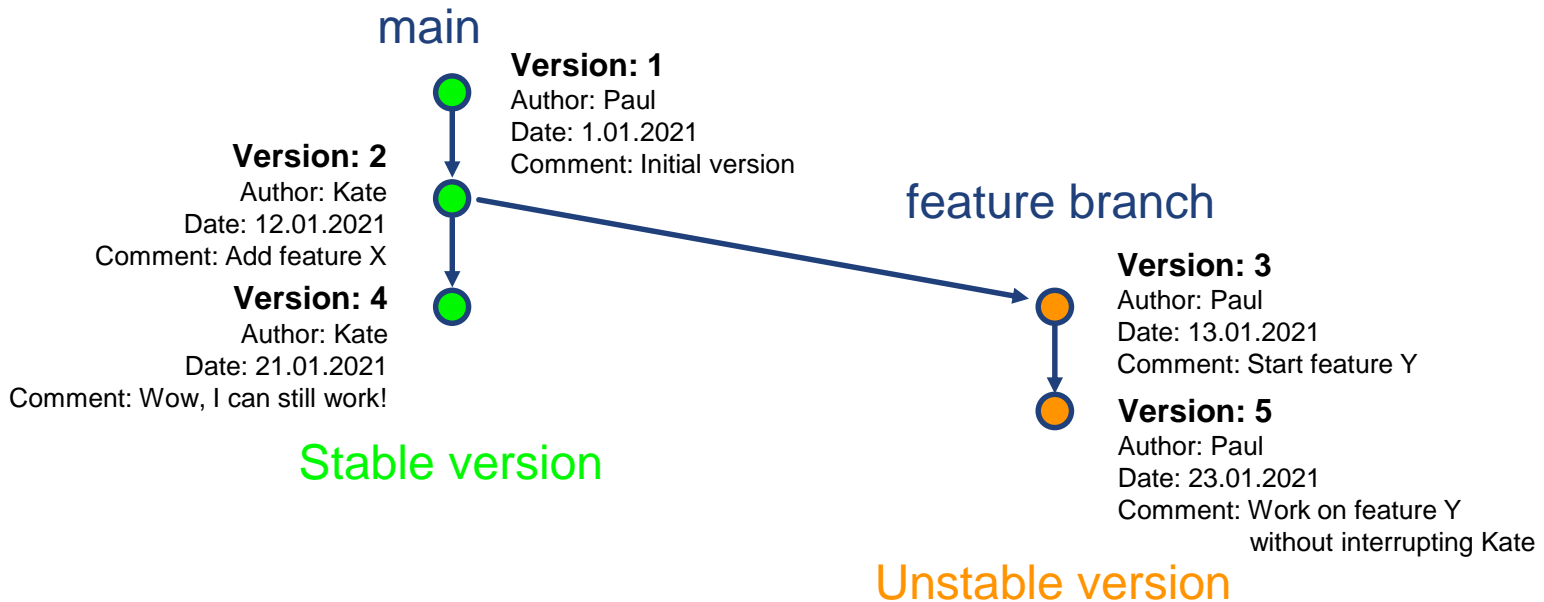
# With Branches



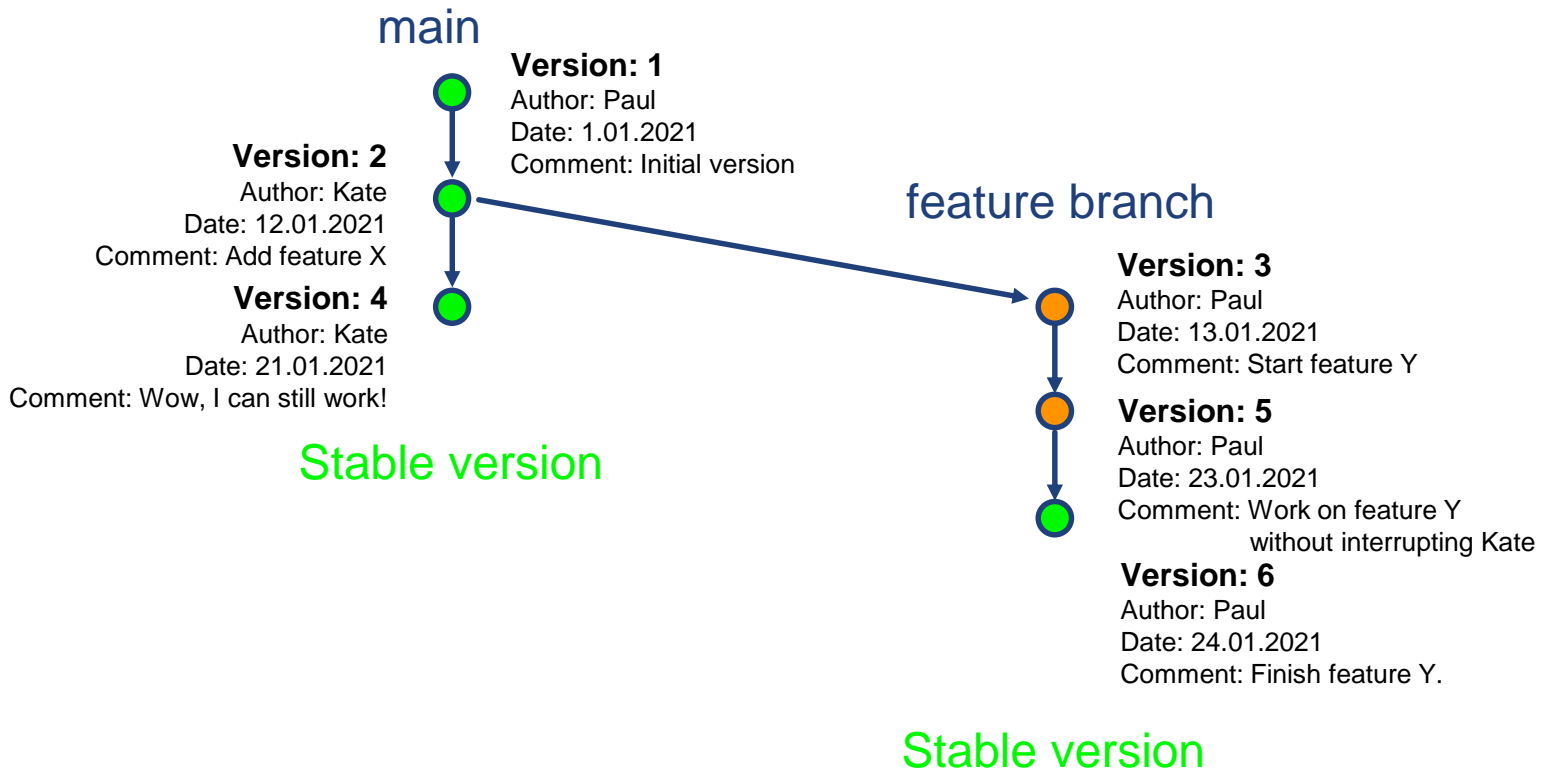
# With Branches



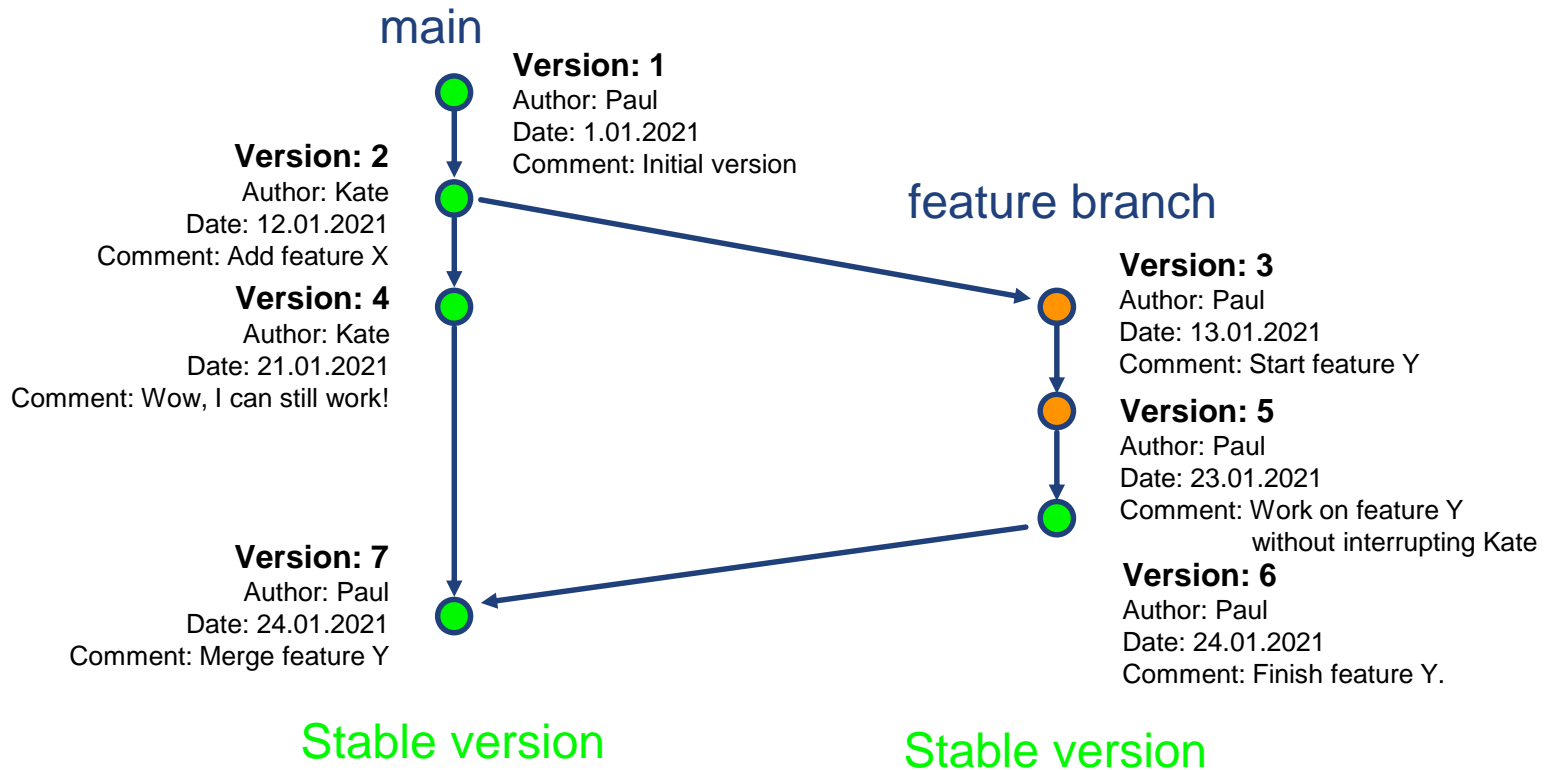
# With Branches



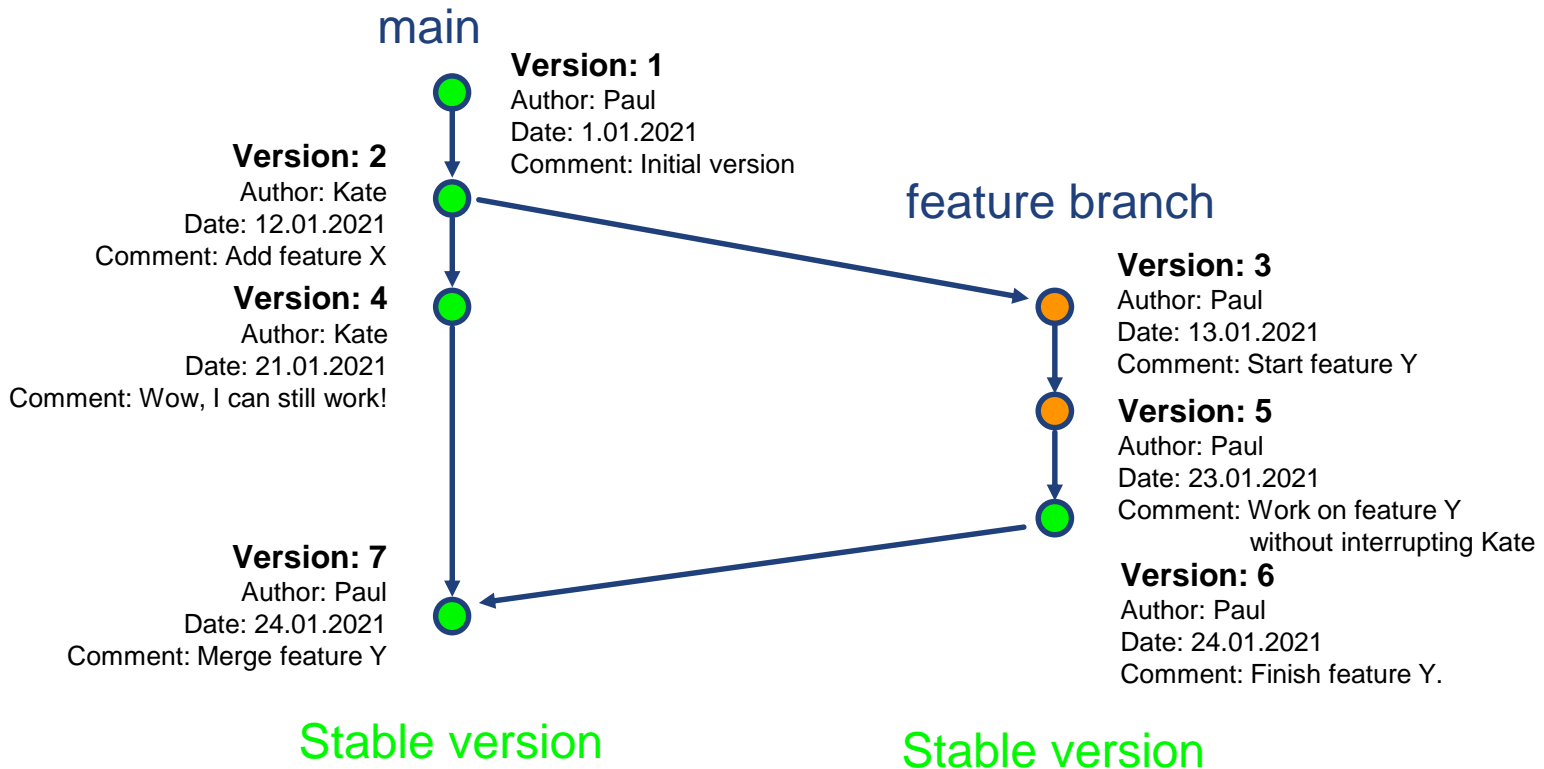
# With Branches



# With Branches



# With Branches





Git is a **free and open source** distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

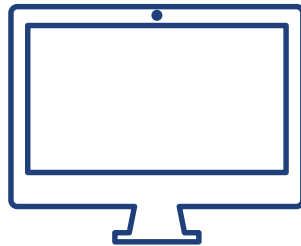
## Collaboration

# How to share changes with others?

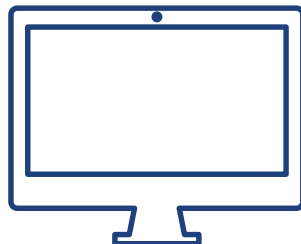
# Collaboration



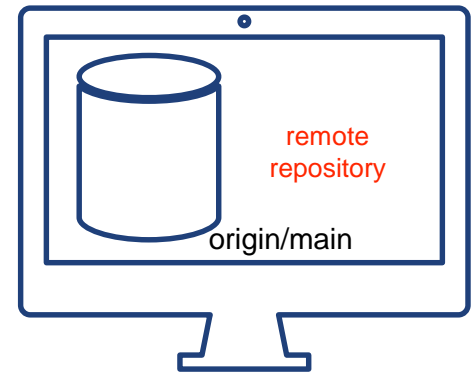
Kate's machine



Paul's machine

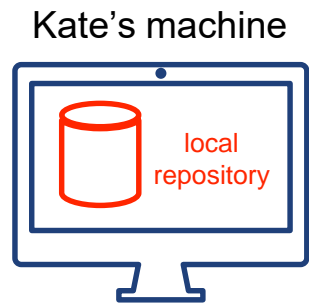


e.g. [GitHub.com](https://github.com)

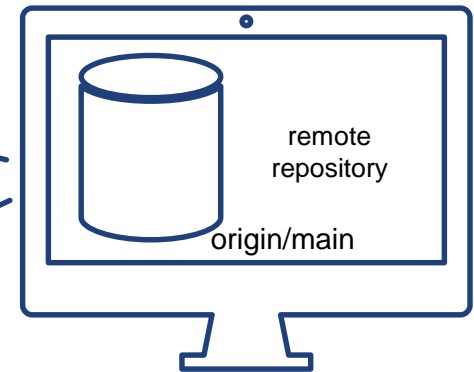




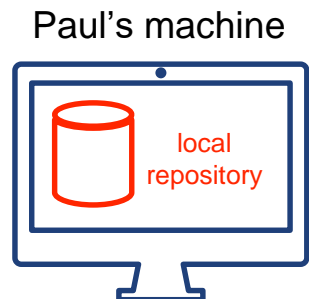
# Collaboration



e.g. [GitHub.com](https://github.com)



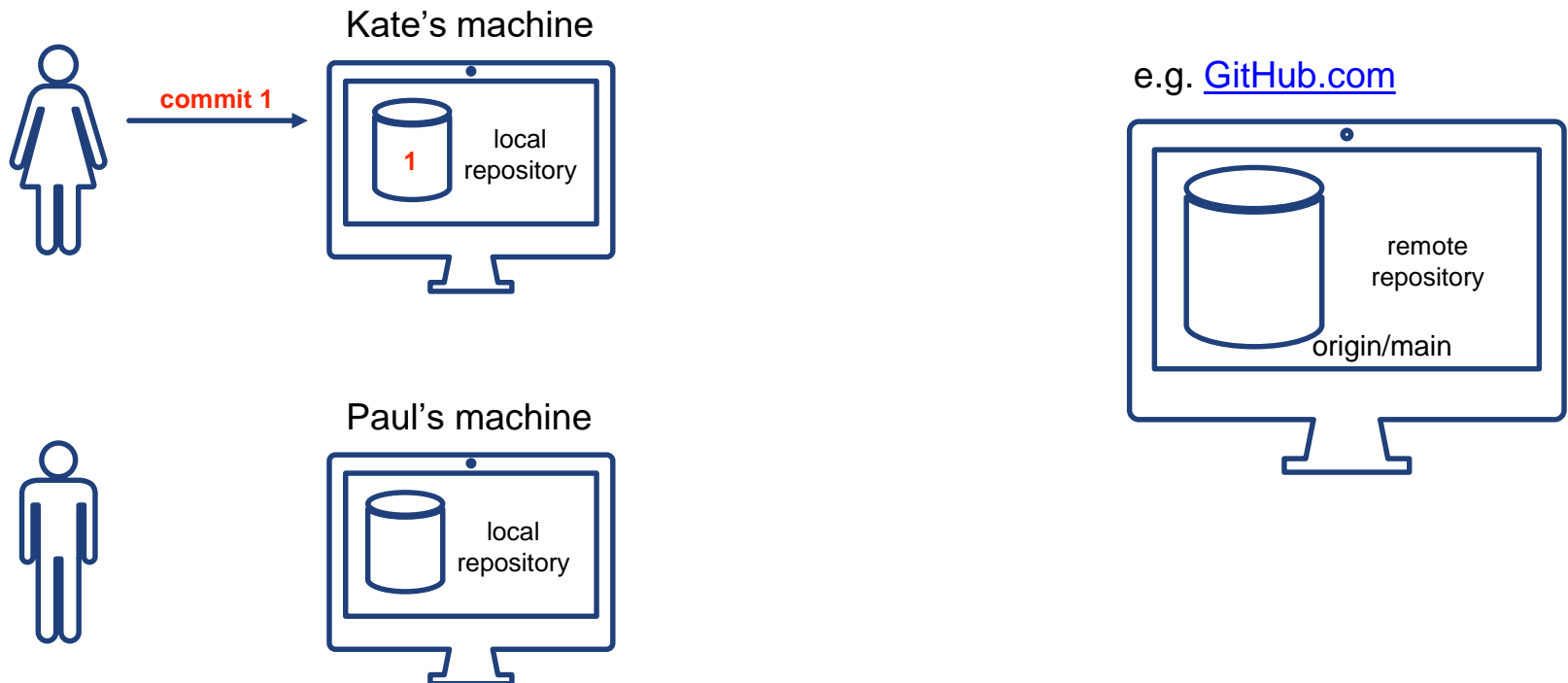
clone



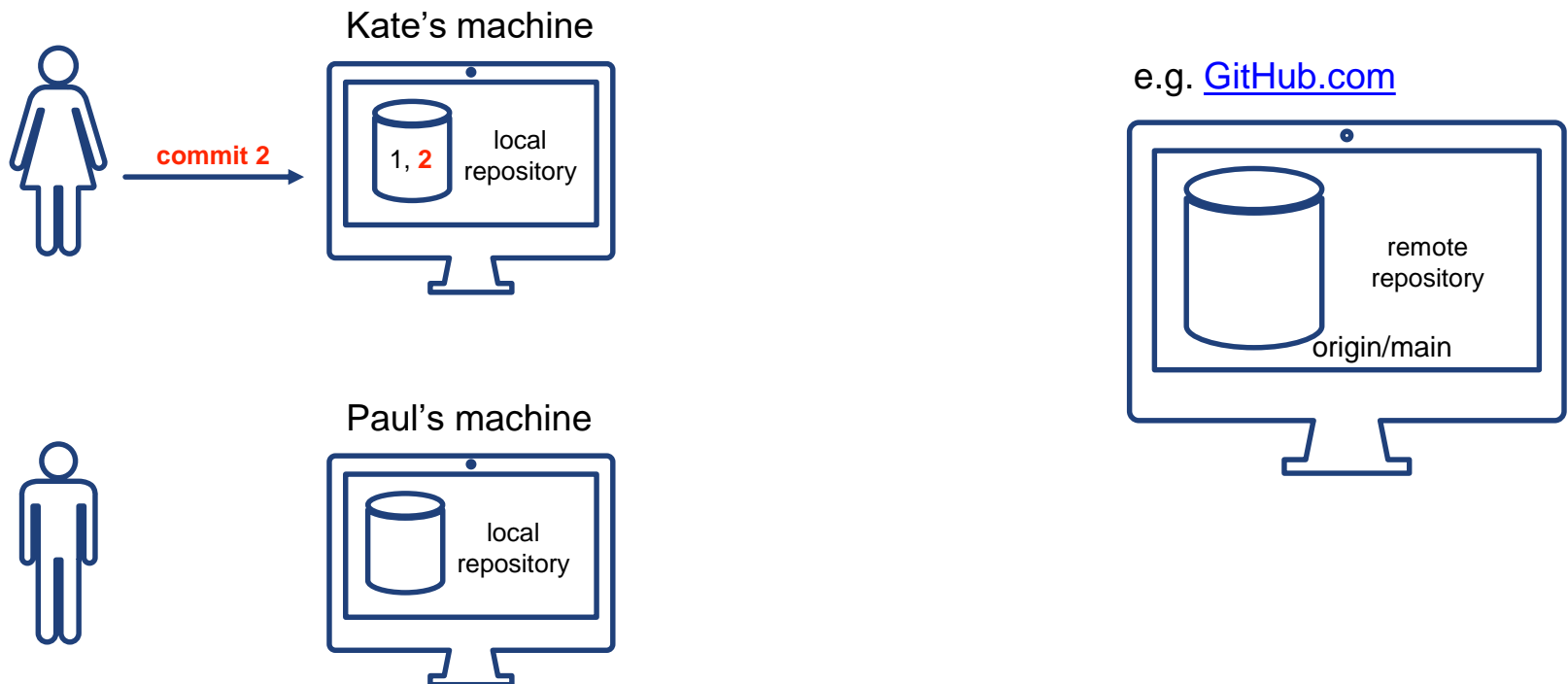
clone



# Collaboration



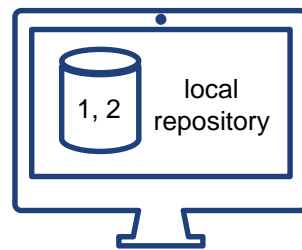
# Collaboration



# Collaboration

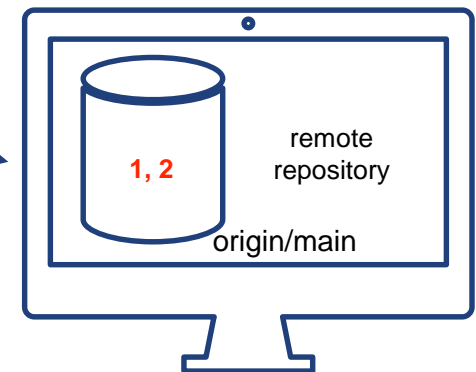


Kate's machine

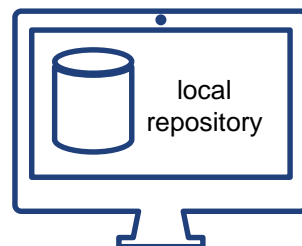


push 1, 2

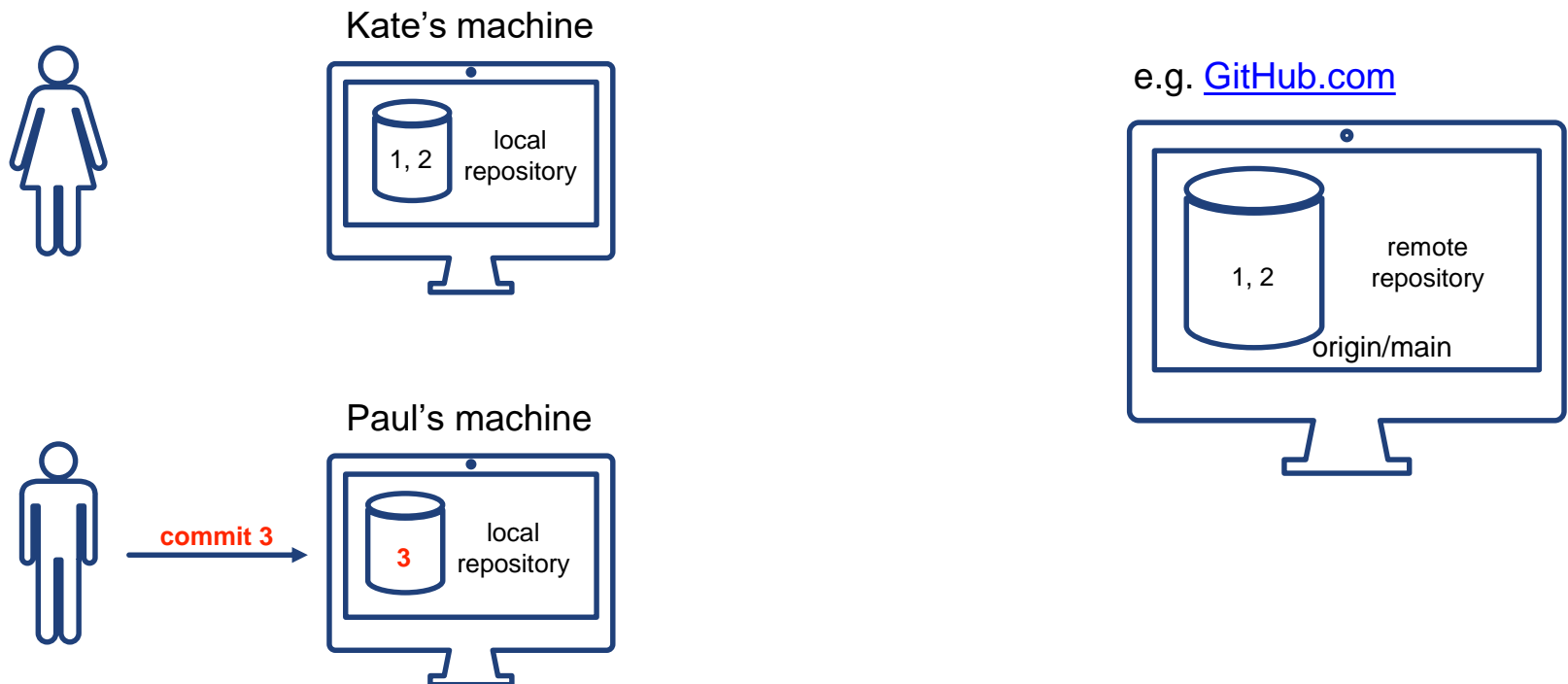
e.g. [GitHub.com](https://github.com)



Paul's machine



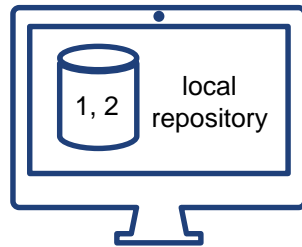
# Collaboration



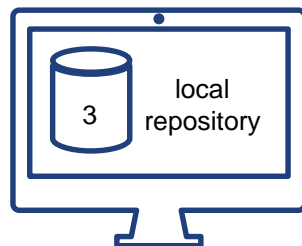
# Collaboration



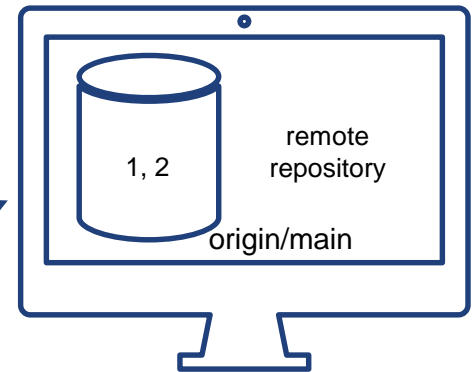
Kate's machine



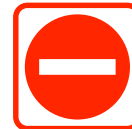
Paul's machine



e.g. [GitHub.com](https://github.com)



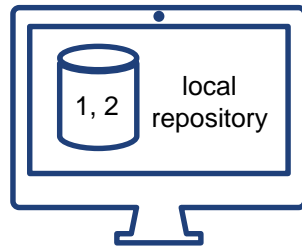
push



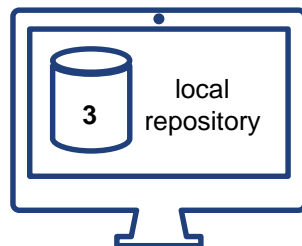
# Collaboration



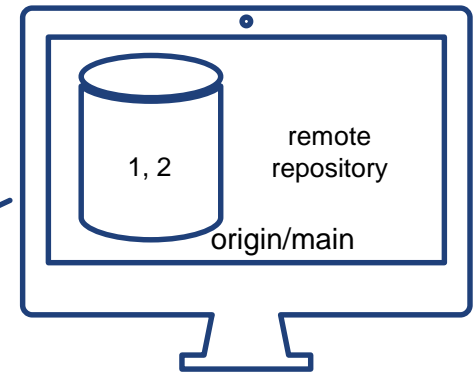
Kate's machine



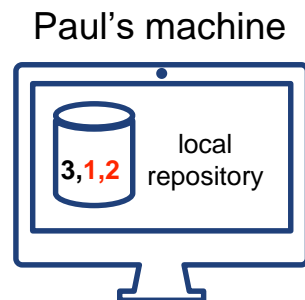
Paul's machine



e.g. [GitHub.com](https://github.com)



pull 1, 2



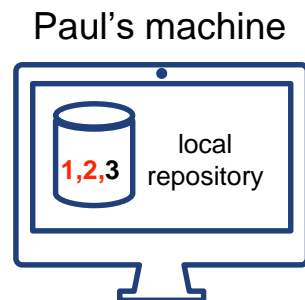
with MERGE

pull 1, 2



resolve possible conflicts





with REBASE

pull 1, 2

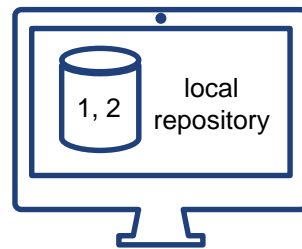


resolve possible conflicts

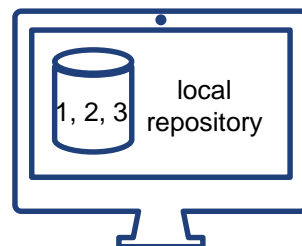
# Collaboration



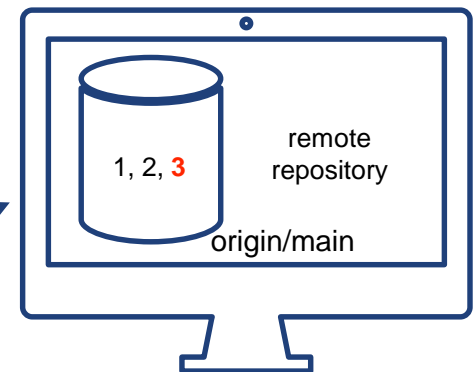
Kate's machine



Paul's machine



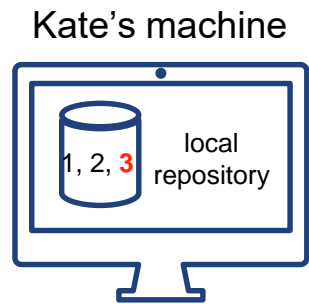
e.g. [GitHub.com](https://github.com)



push

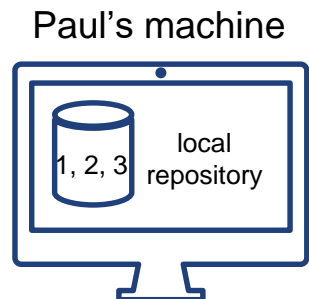
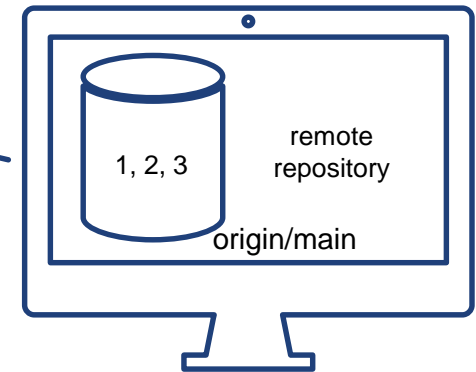


# Collaboration



pull

e.g. [GitHub.com](https://github.com)



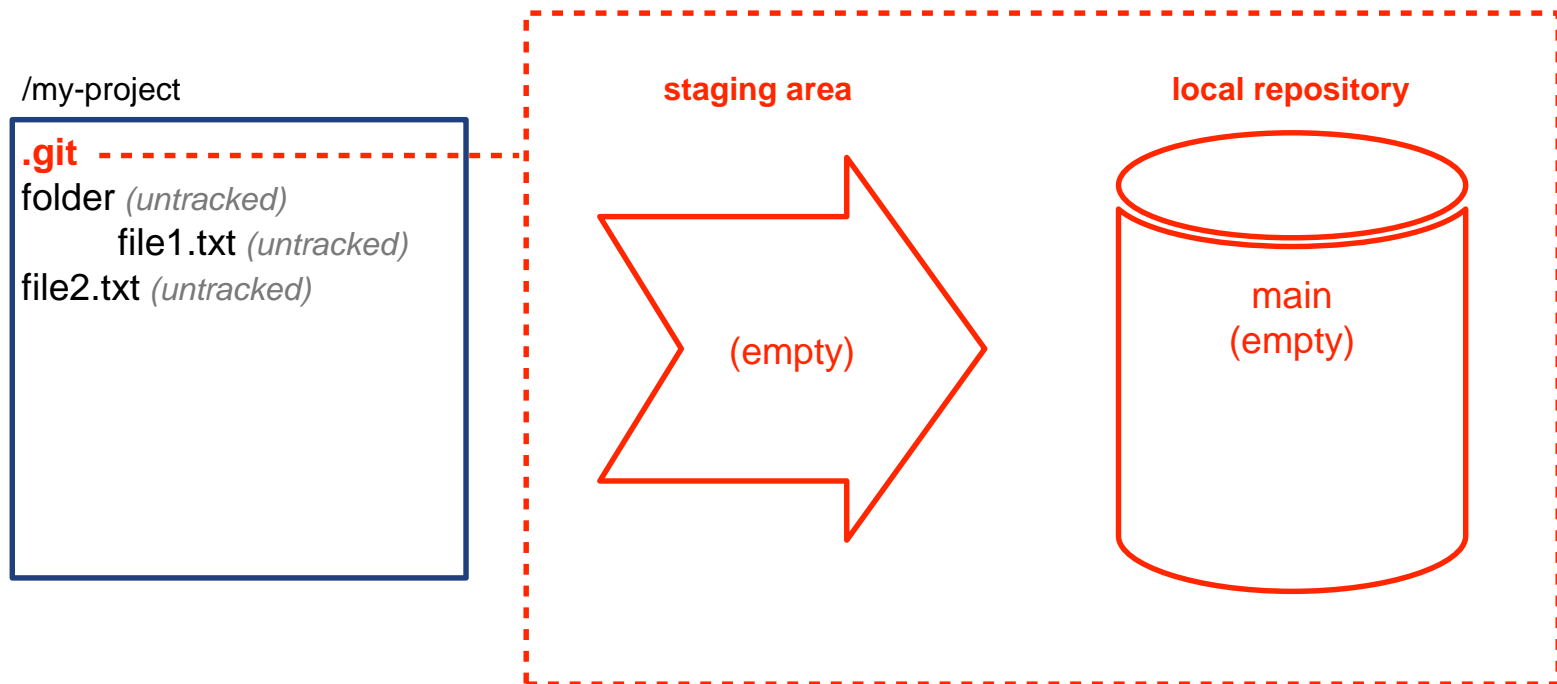
/my-project

folder

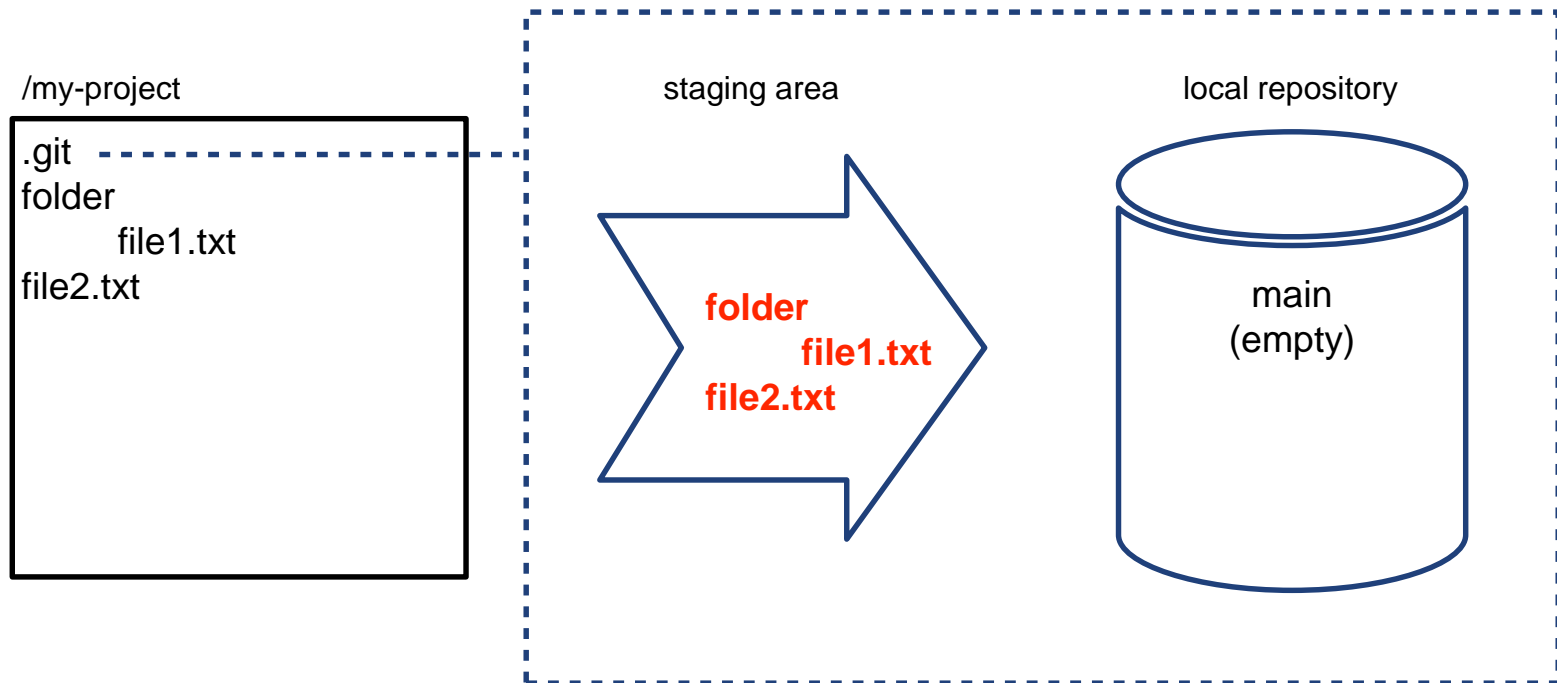
file1.txt

file2.txt

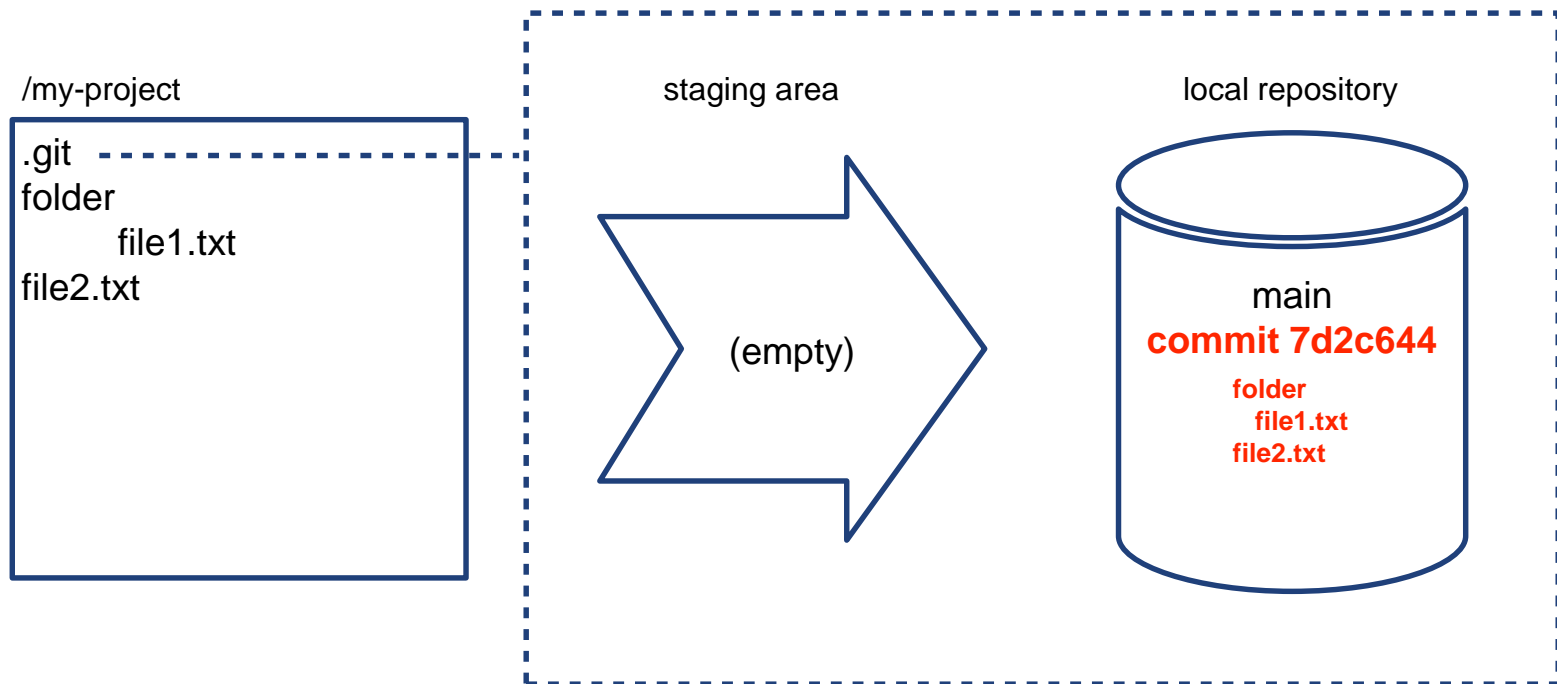
# 1. Initialize local Git repository: `git init`



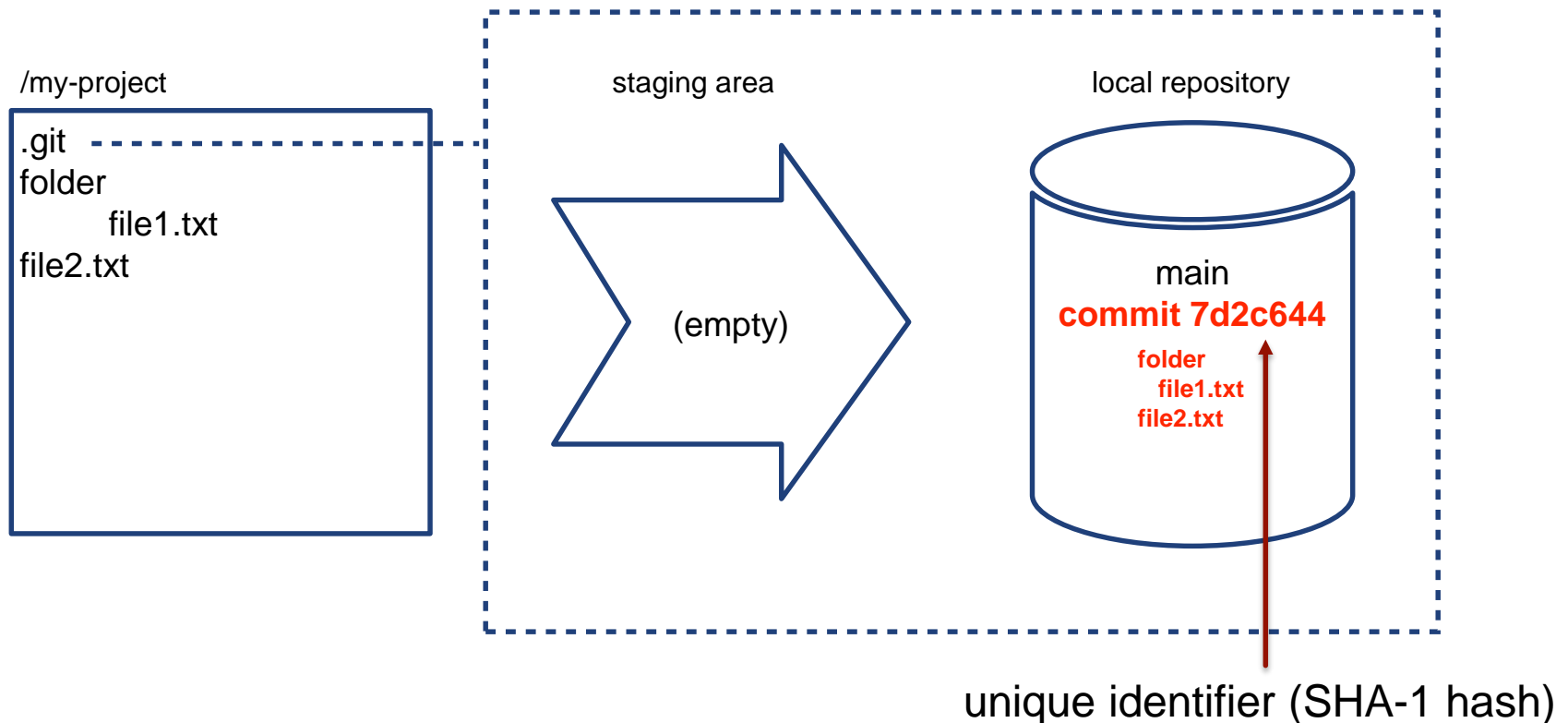
## 2. Tell Git to track *all* files: `git add .`



### 3. Commit *staged* files: `git commit -m "New!"`

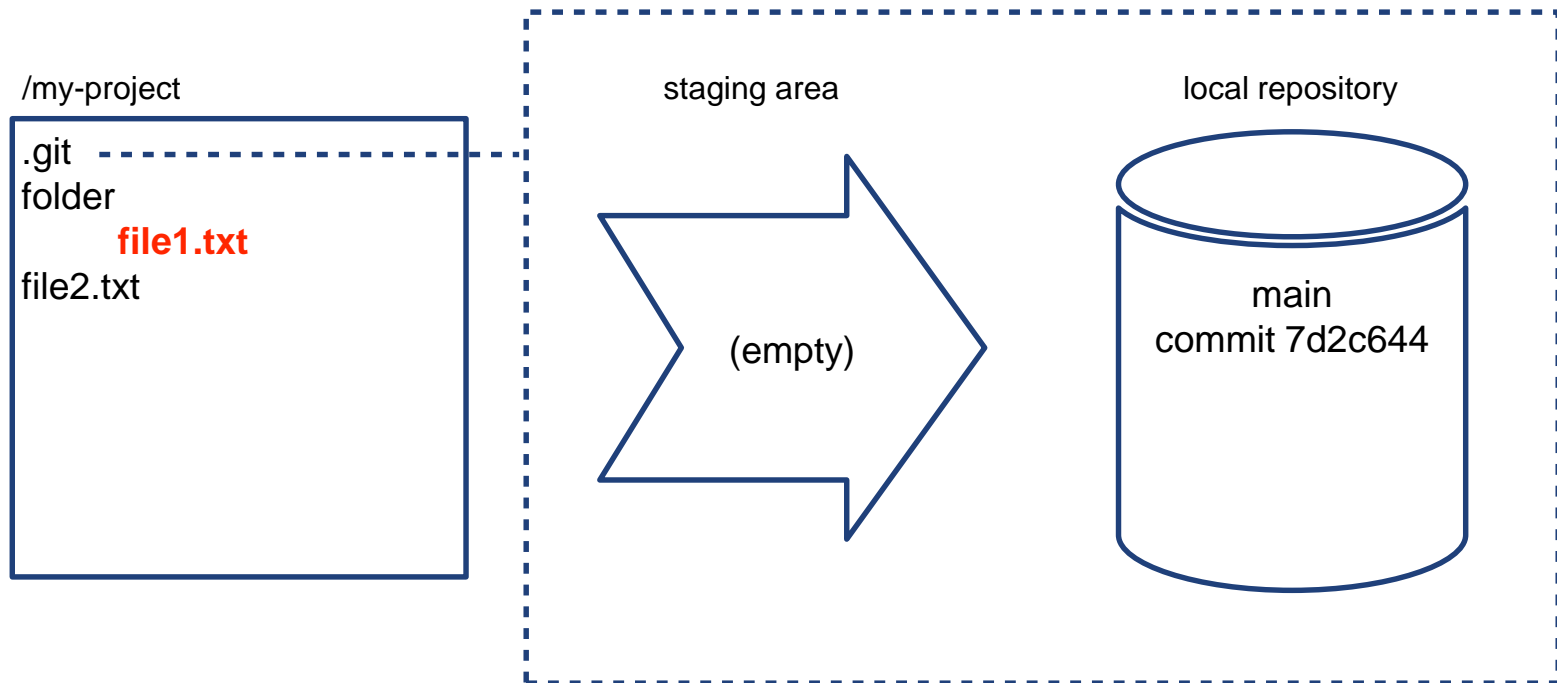


### 3. Commit *staged* files: `git commit -m "New!"`

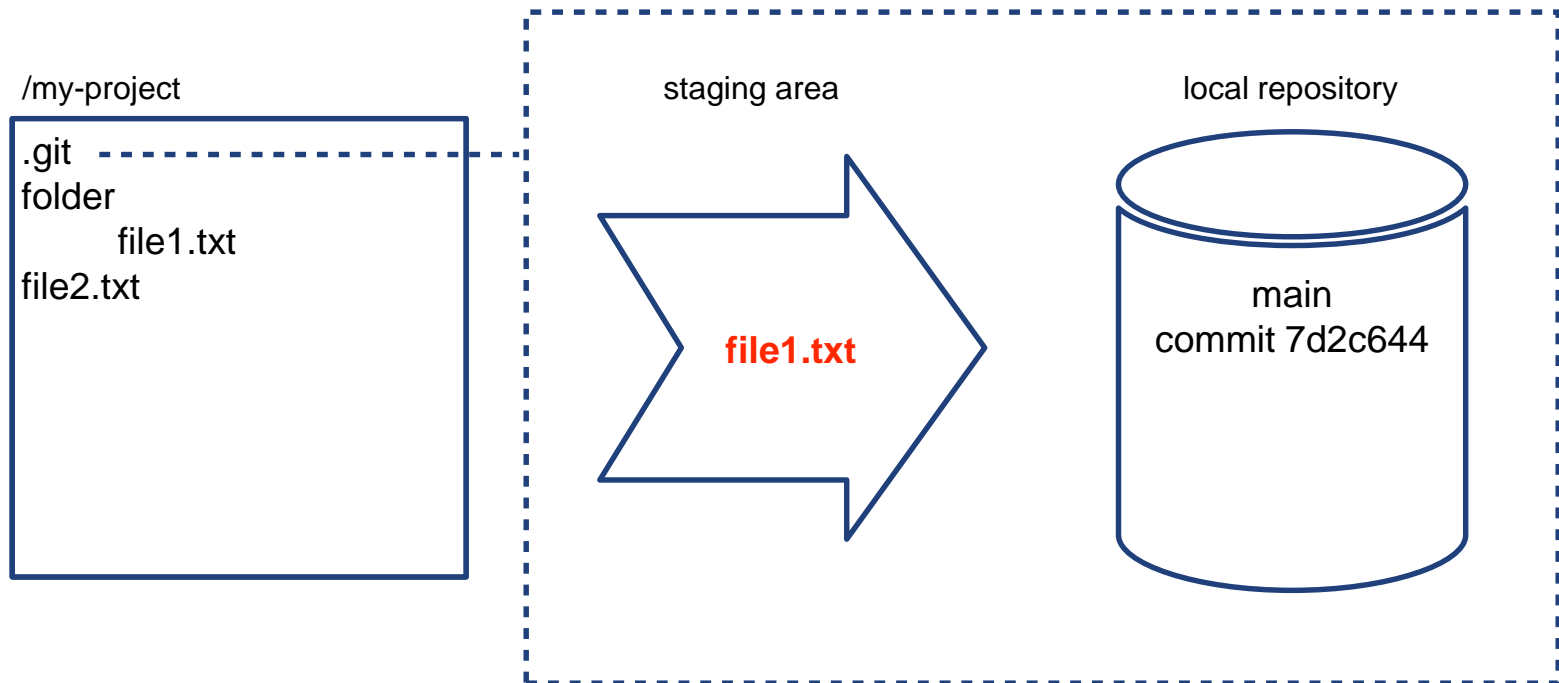




## 4. Keep changing project files

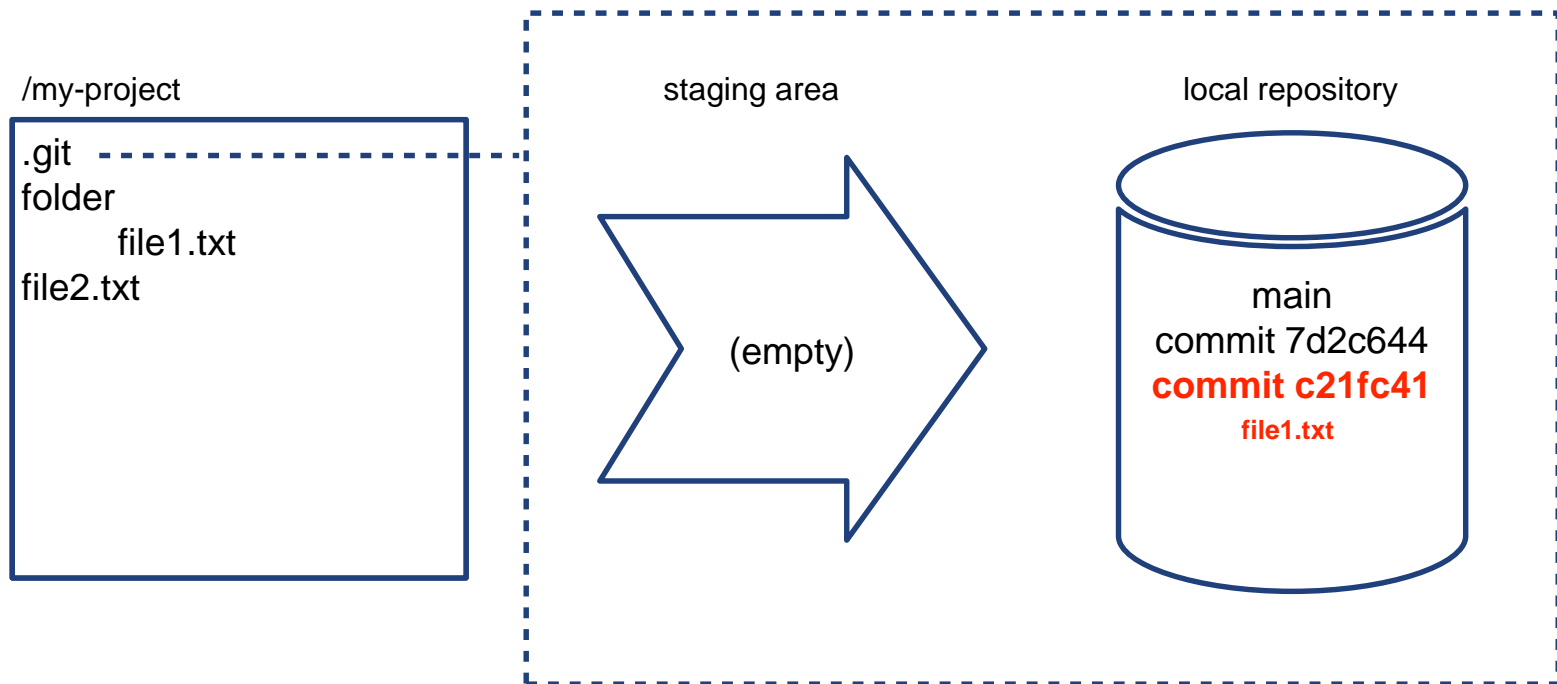


## 5. Stage changes of tracked files: `git add --update`



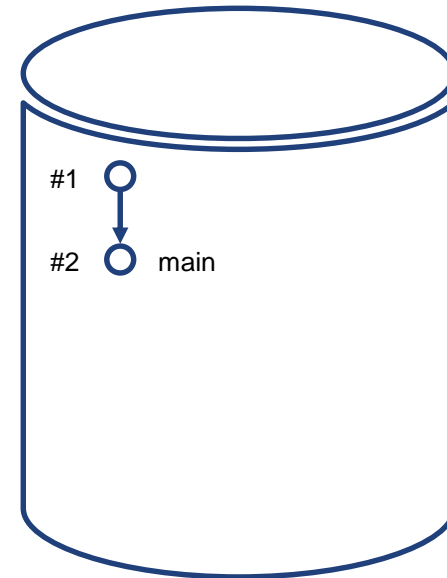
Or `git add -u` for short.

## 6. Commit staged files: `git commit -m "Newer!"`



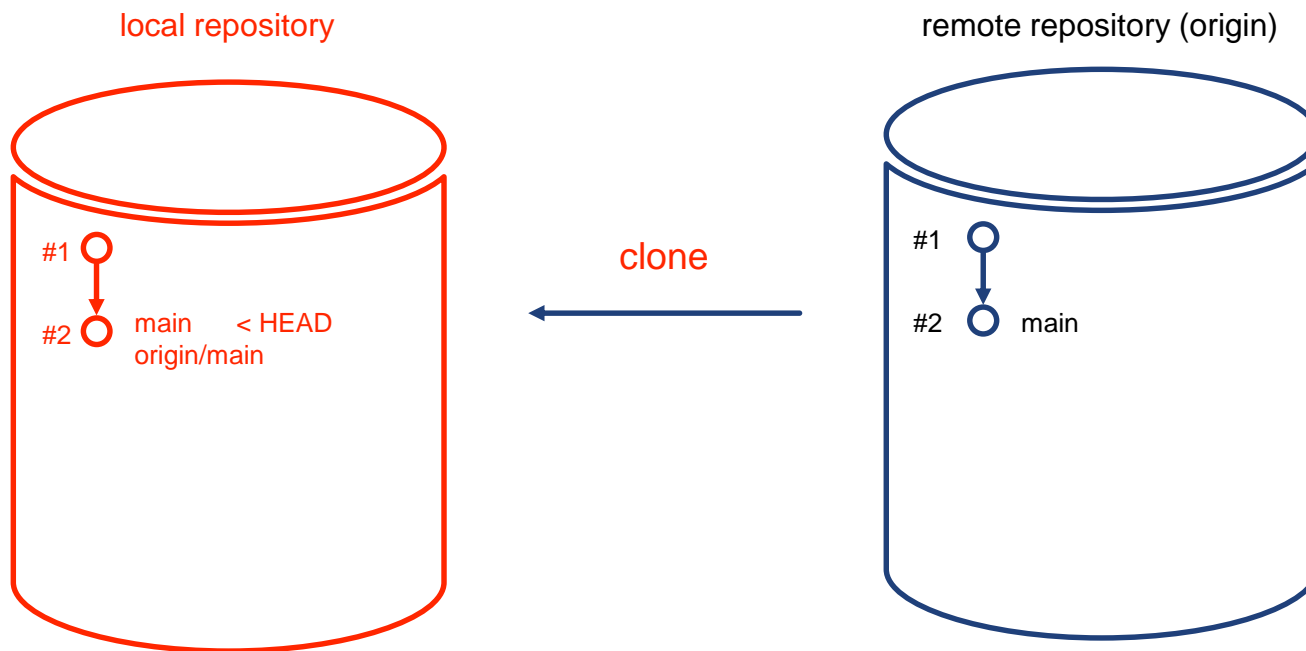
# Working with remote Git repository

remote repository (origin)



# 1. Clone remote repository:

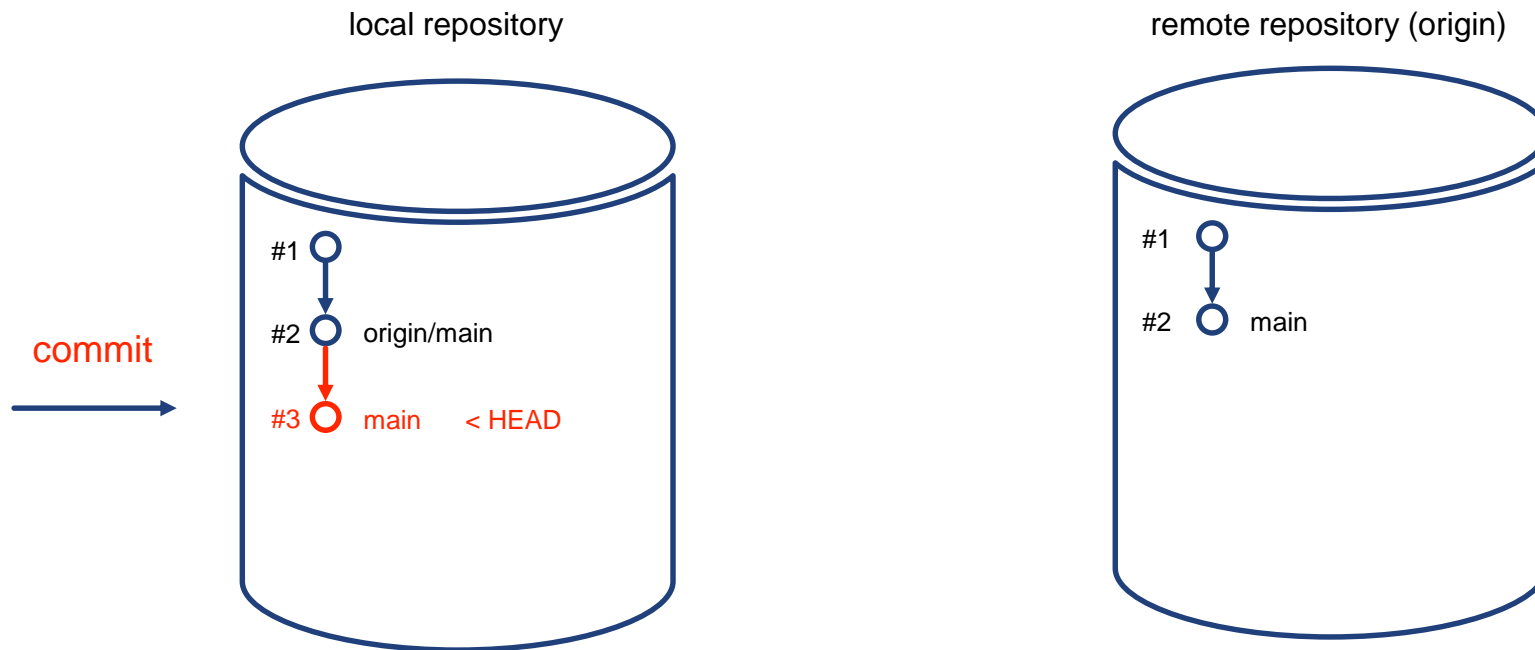
```
git clone git@example.com:group/myproject.git
```



```
$ git status  
On branch main  
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

# Working with remote Git repository

## 2. Commit changes locally: `git commit`



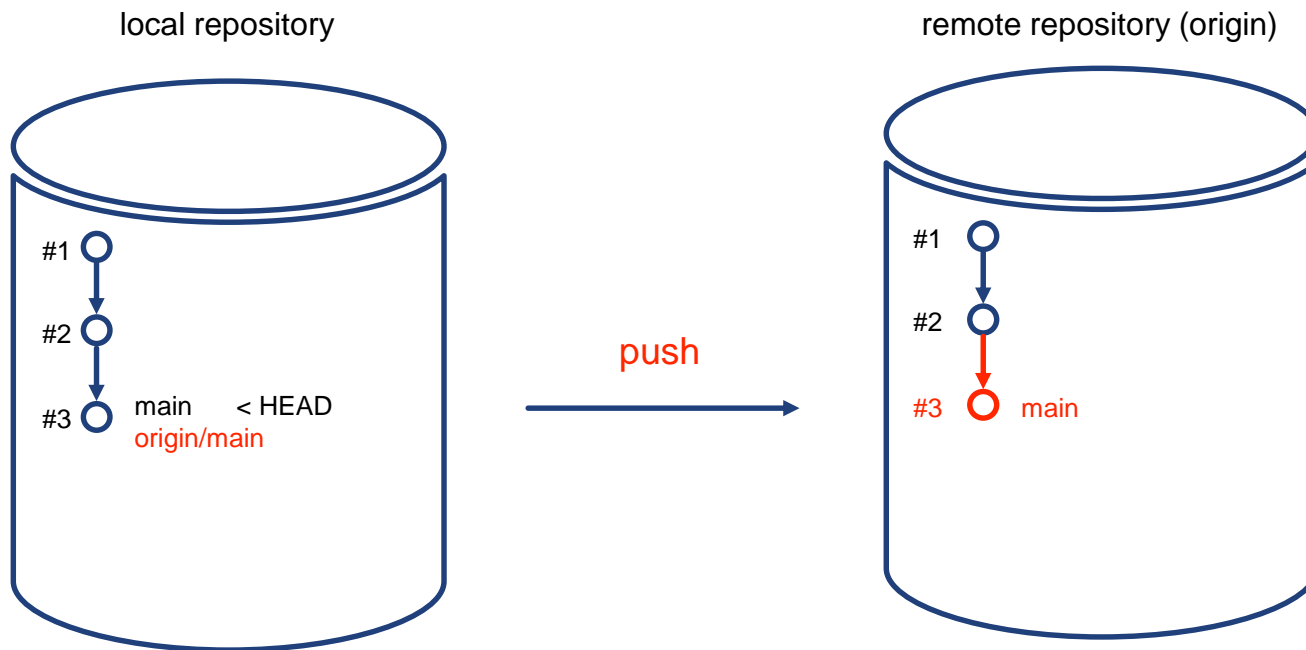
```
$ git status
```

```
On branch main
```

```
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
```

# Working with remote Git repository

## 3. Push changes to remote repository: `git push`



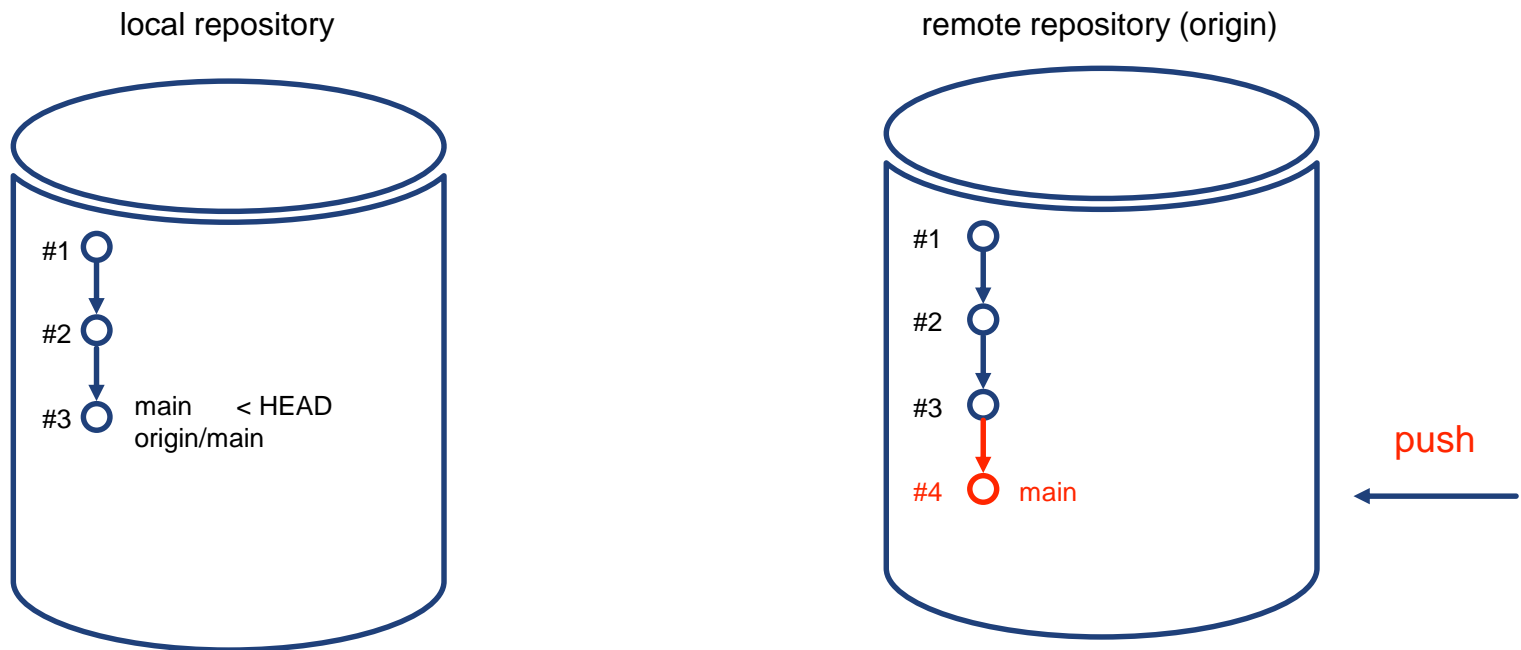
```
$ git status
```

```
On branch main
```

```
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

# Working with remote Git repository

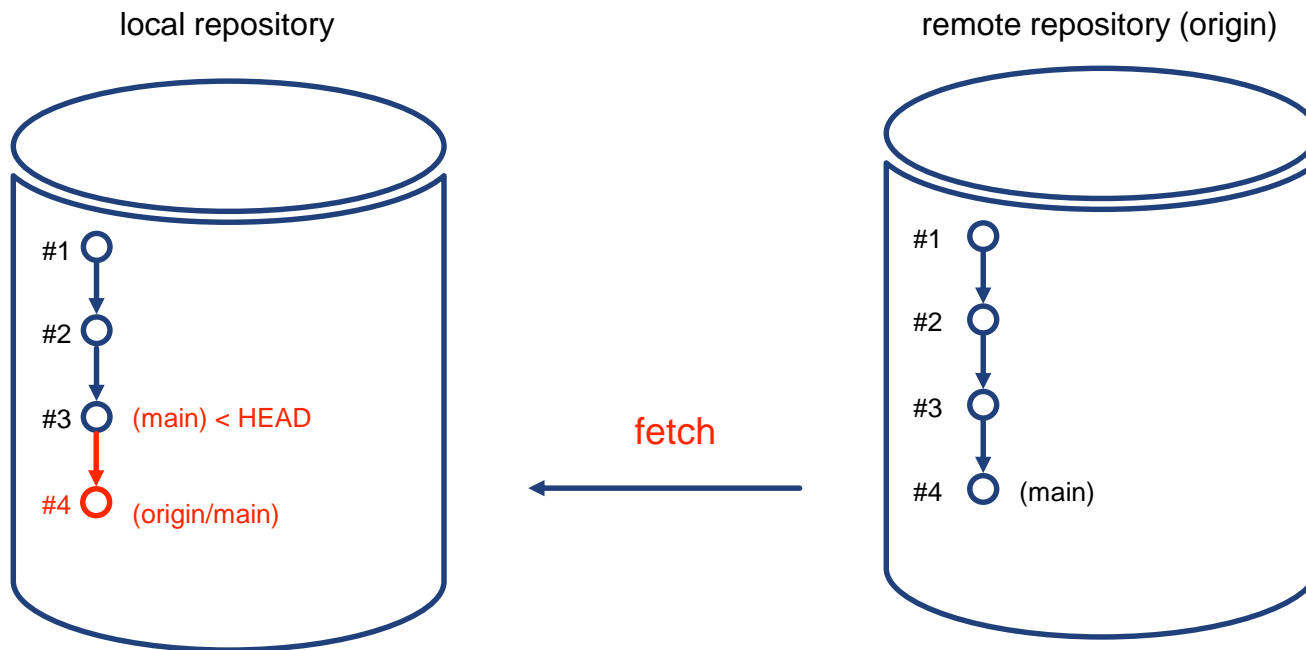
## 4. Someone pushes changes to the remote repository





# Working with remote Git repository

## 5. get latest from repo (without pull/merge): `git fetch`

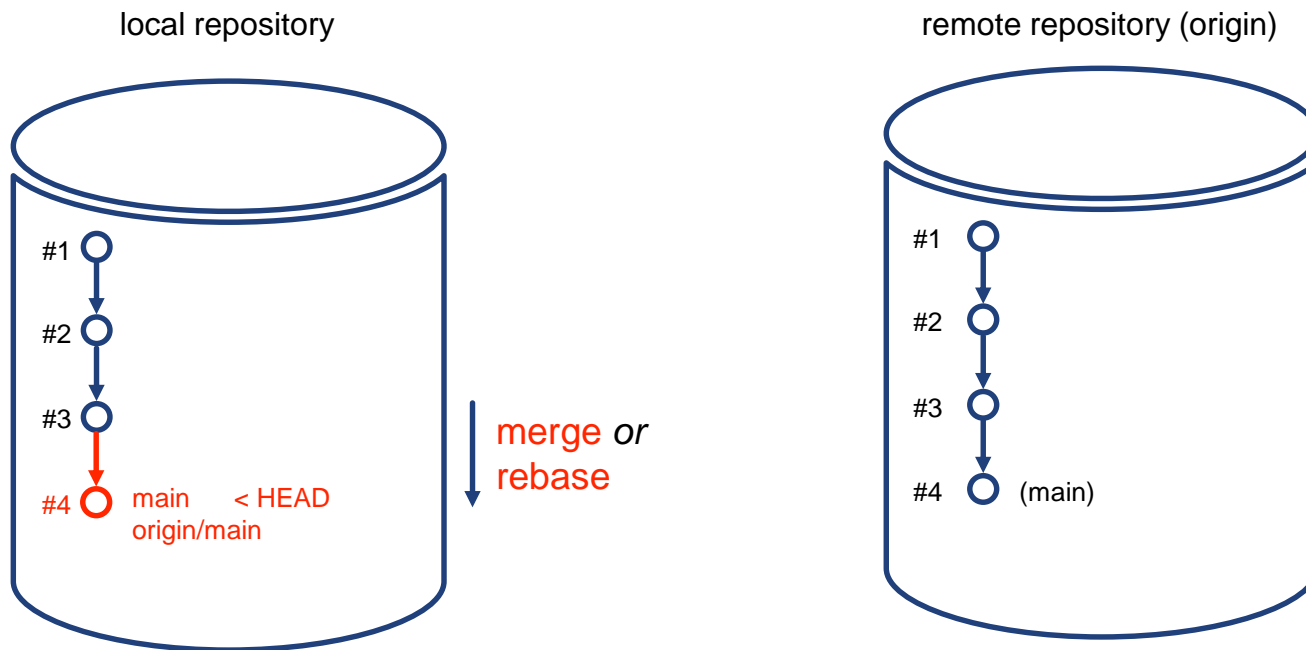


```
$ git status
```

Your branch is behind 'origin/main' by 1 commit, and can be fast-forwarded.

# Working with remote Git repository

## 6. Merge latest changes: `git merge origin/main [--ff-only]`



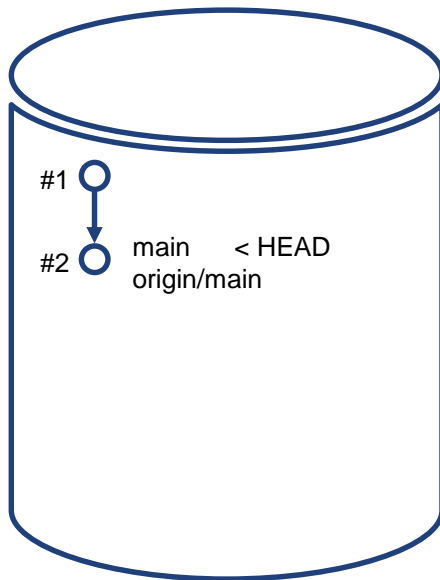
```
$ git status
```

```
On branch main
```

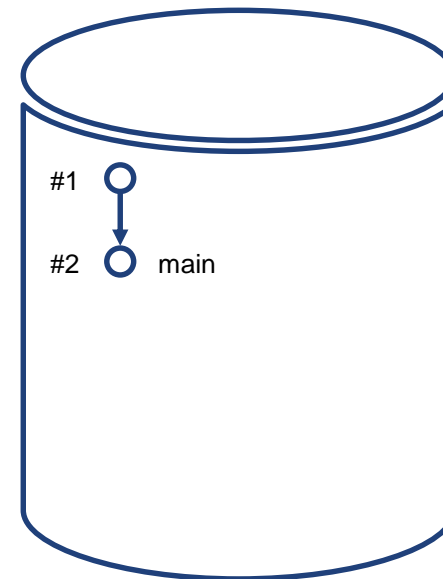
```
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

# Working with branches

local repository



remote repository (origin)

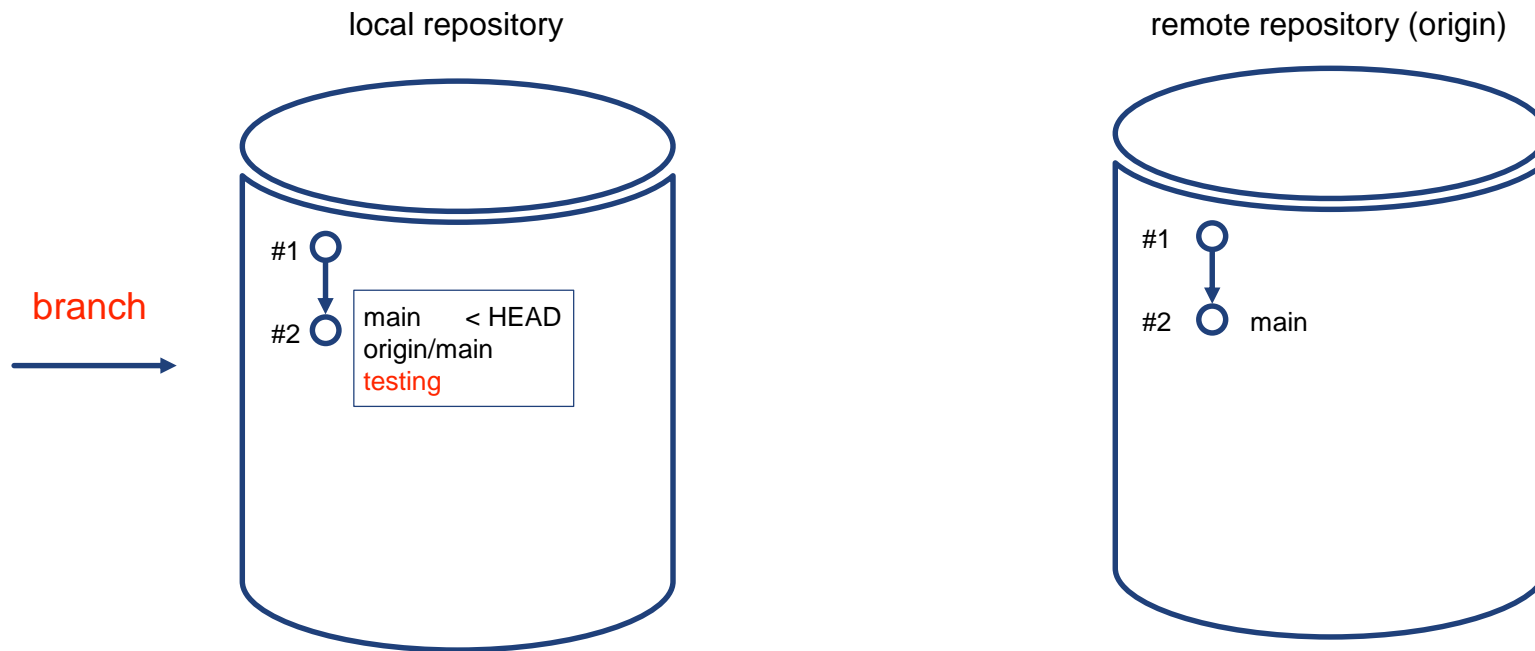


```
$ git status
```

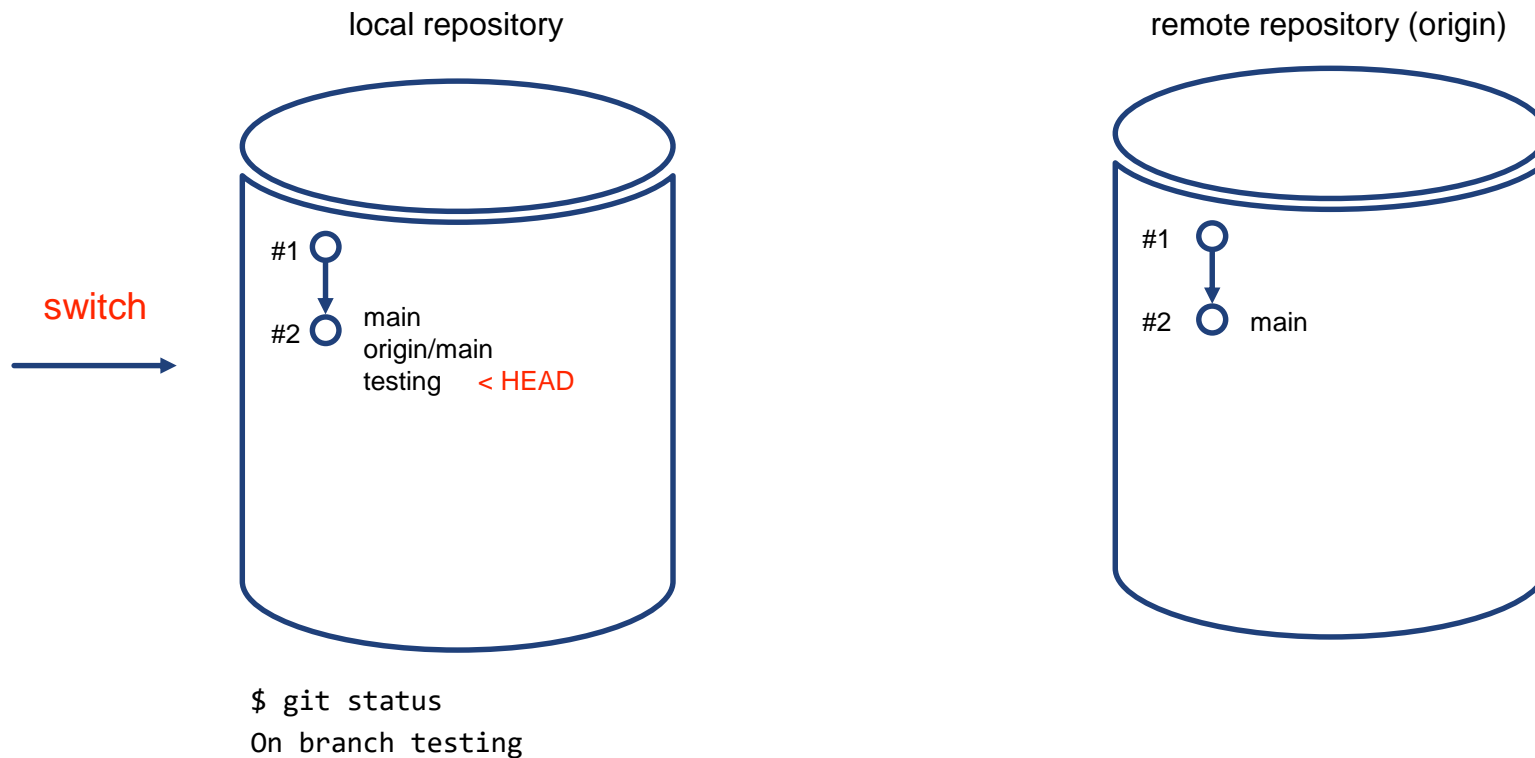
```
On branch main
```

```
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

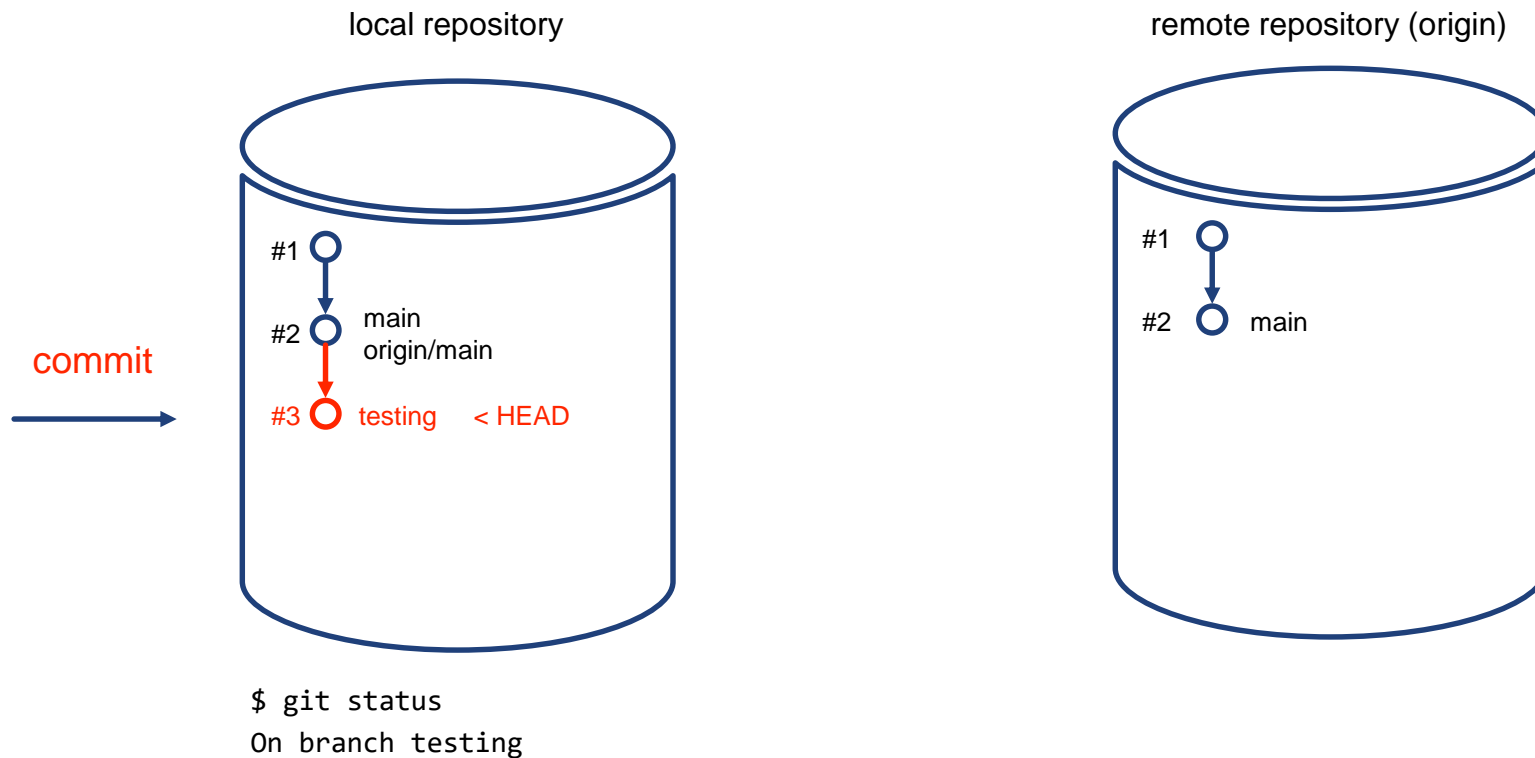
# 1. Create a branch: `git branch testing`



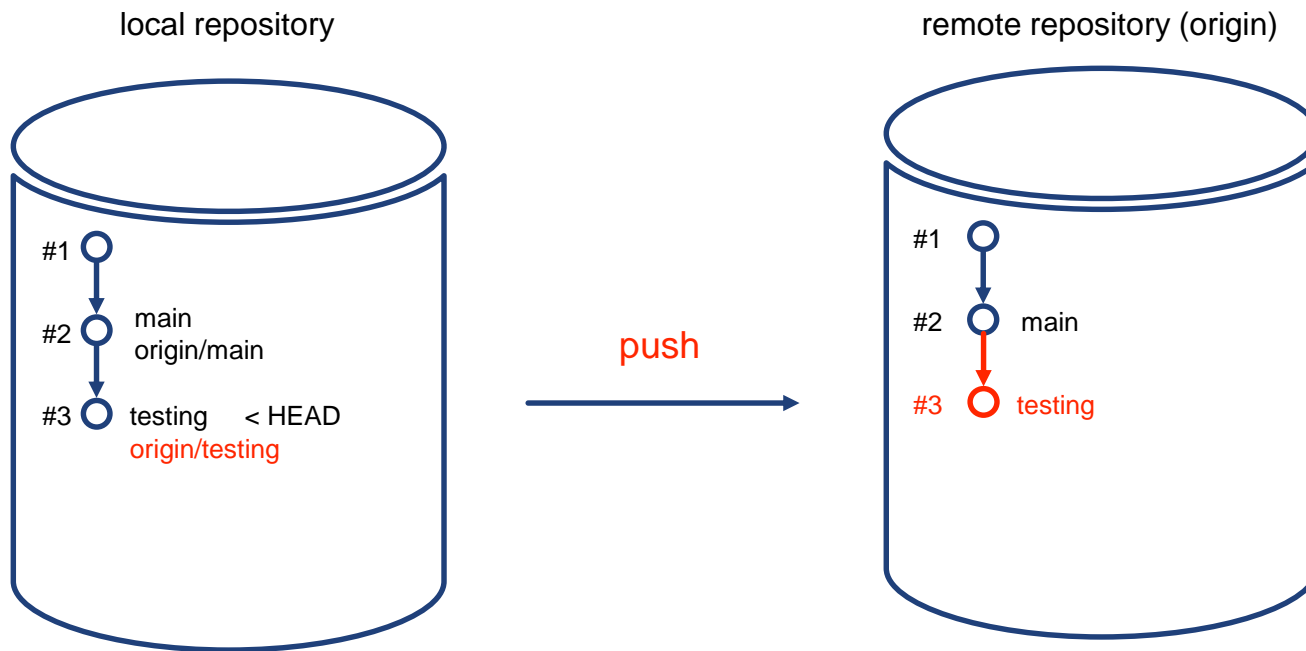
## 2. Switch to the branch: `git switch testing`



### 3. Commit changes to the branch: `git commit`



## 4. Push to remote repository: `git push`



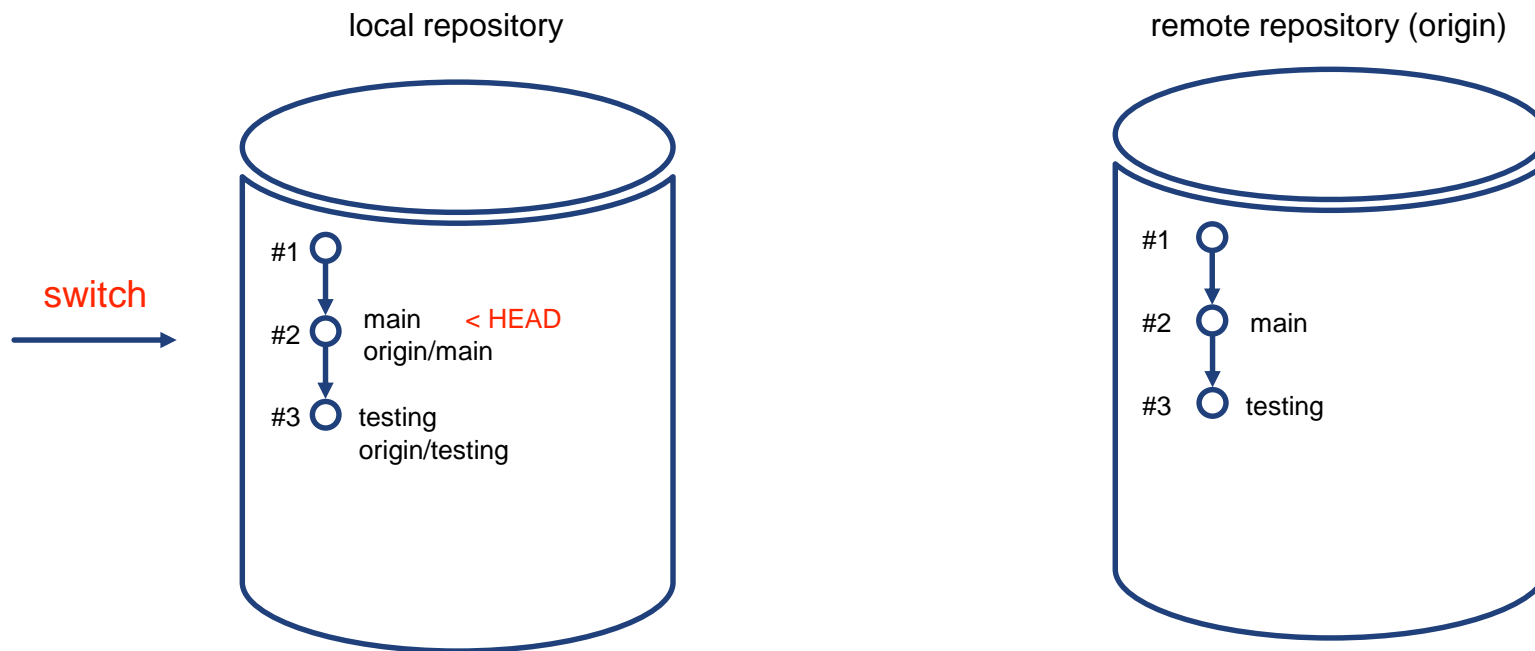
```
$ git status
```

```
On branch testing
```

```
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/testing'.
```



## 5. Switch back to main: `git switch main`

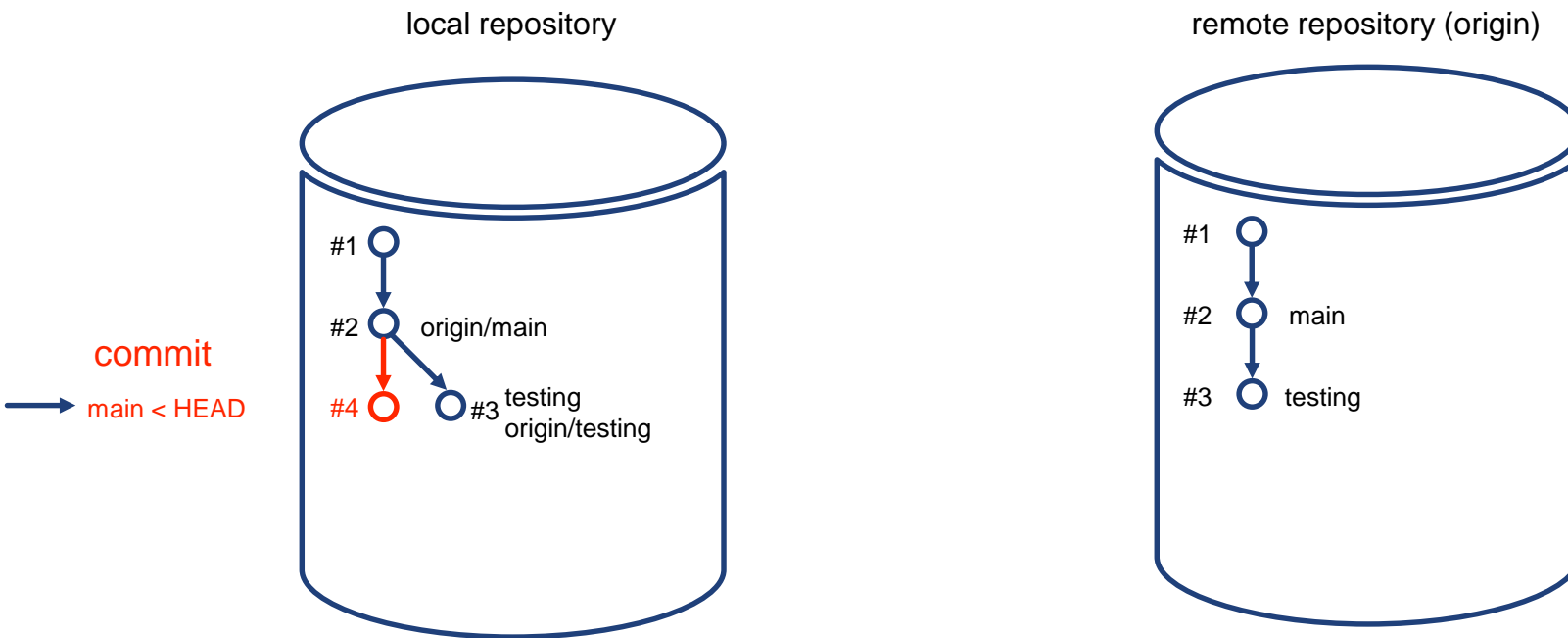


```
$ git status
```

```
On branch main
```

```
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

## 6. Commit changes to main: `git commit`

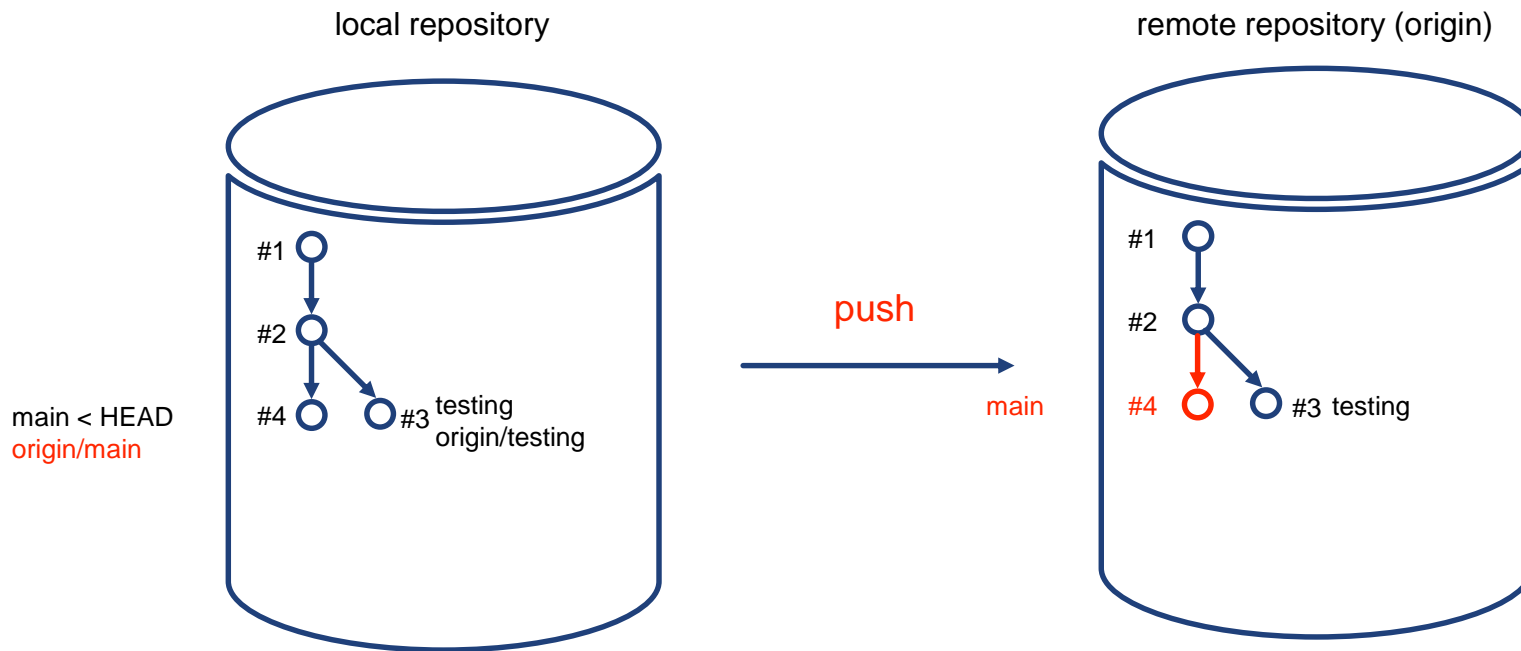


```
$ git status
```

```
On branch main
```

```
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
```

## 7. Push main to remote: `git push`



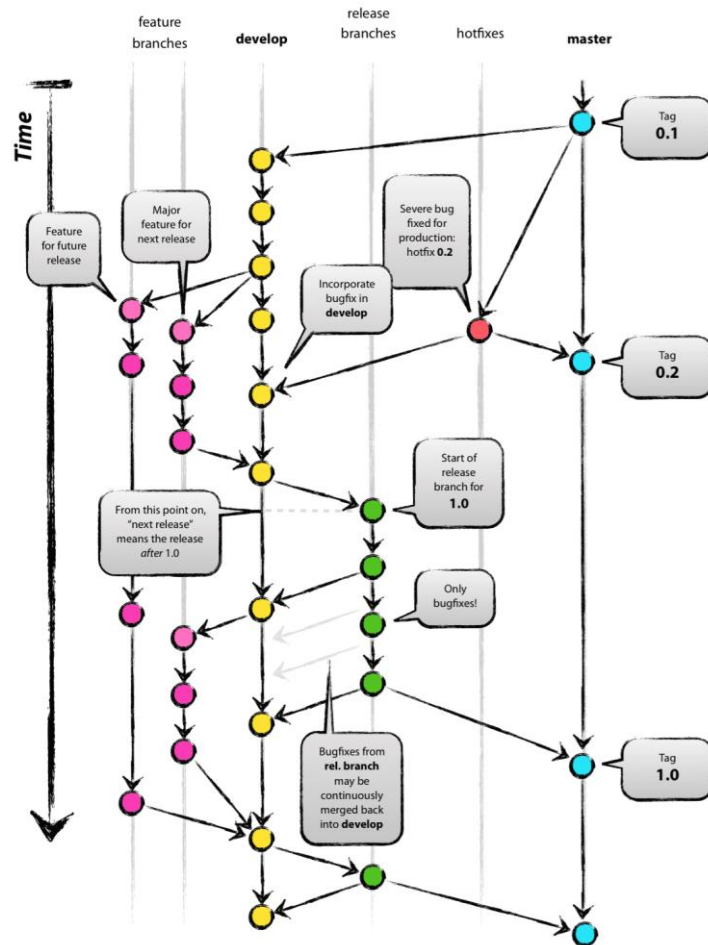
```
$ git status
```

```
On branch main
```

```
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/testing'.
```

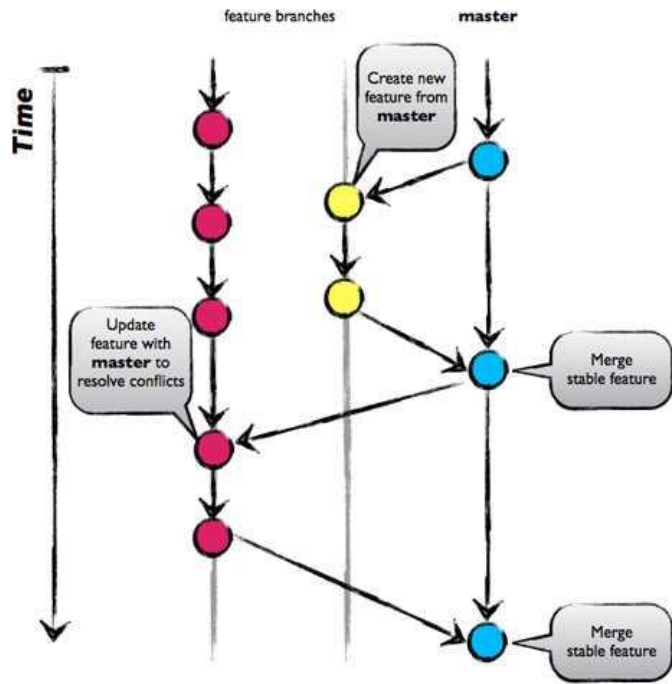
# Branching strategies

As your project grows in complexity, you may need a proper branching strategy.



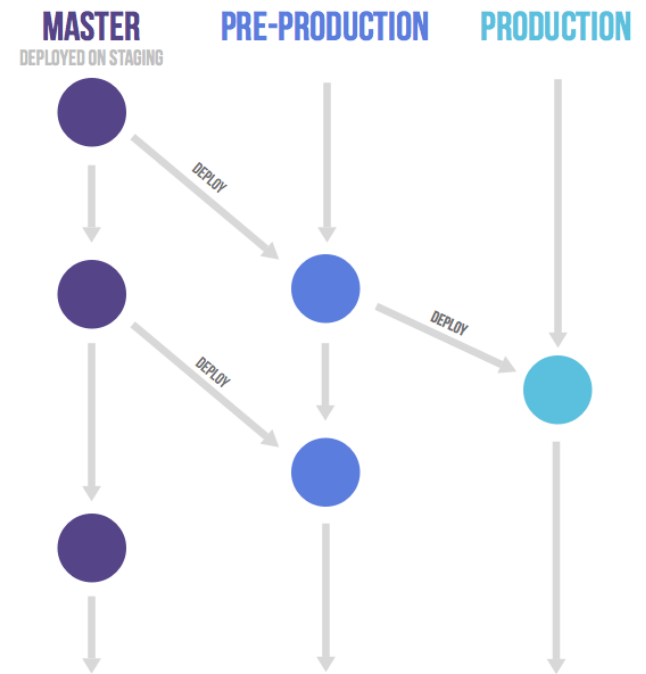
GitFlow

# Branching strategies



[GitHub Flow](#)

But don't make it more complicated than needed.



[GitLab Flow](#)

# Why Git as VCS?

- Distributed
  - Local repository: speed + freedom
  - Remote repository: collaboration + backup
- Fast
  - Most operations are local.
  - Operations are lightweight, e.g. a branch is just a “moving label”.
- Industry standard

# Best practices

- Atomic commits
  - Make scope-limited changes that are easy to grasp (and hence summarize).
  - Don't "also" reformat/refactor code you need not change right now.
  - Keep the diff-s small. No distractions because of things like white-space.
- Document the change
  - Start commit message with one-line summary. (Easy with atomic commits.)
  - Elaborate the reasoning in a follow-up paragraph, if needed.
  - Think of your future self: In which commit did I make that change?
- Branching
  - Branch often, you can always merge (or rebase).
  - One branch for each issue/task. Break it down into commits as you see fit.
  - In the main branch, a (simple) "linear commit history" is often desirable.
- Keep out large files
  - Use extension like Git-LFS or Git-annex for large binary or data files.

# Git remote servers with web UI

- Git web hosts:
  - ETH: [gitlab.ethz.ch](https://gitlab.ethz.ch)
  - SWITCH: [gitlab.switch.ch](https://gitlab.switch.ch)
  - GitLab: [gitlab.com](https://gitlab.com)
  - GitHub: [github.com](https://github.com)
  - BitBucket: [bitbucket.org](https://bitbucket.org)
- Benefits:
  - code browser
  - merge/pull requests
  - issue tracker
  - documentation hosting (wiki, web site)
  - continuous integration, continuous deployment (CI/CD)



# Git hands-on session

Let's dig in!

[https://siscourses.ethz.ch/git-handson/hands\\_on\\_git.html](https://siscourses.ethz.ch/git-handson/hands_on_git.html)