### Intermediate GIT

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February 25, 2020

## Today's menu

- Additional handy commands (45 min)
- **Break** (15 min)
- Branching (45 min)
- Break (15 min)
- Collaborative platforms (45 min)
- Bonus or lunch :-)

#### Bash memo

- pwd: print working directory
- Is: list directory content
- man: display manual (Q to exit pager)
- cd: change directory
- mkdir: make directory
- nano: text editor in the terminal (^ is ctrl key)
- cat: concatenate files, used to display one here

#### Git memo

- git config: set username, email, default editor...
- git init: initialize a git repository
- git status: display current status (e.g. modified files)
- git add: record changes for next commit ("staging")
- git commit: save staged changes as a commit (snapshot)
- git log: display commit history
- git diff: files changes since last commit
- git show: display file content for a precise commit
- git checkout: travel between commits
- git remote: configure distant repository
- git push: send commit to another repository
- git pull: get new commits from another repository
- git clone: retrieve a local copy of a repository

# Additional handy commands (45 min)

- git add/commit/push cycle
- git commit [-av] with long message
- .gitignore
- git reset
- git revert
- git stash
- gitk (and other viewers)

The electrophysiology of Vegetable Language (replication)



Figure 1: A pumpkin

Let's write a fictitious paper to replicate Frisch and Graben, 2007:

- fork github.com/jennan/vegetable\_language on Github
- clone your fork of the repository to your computer

Practice git add/commit/push

Commit as often as possible, i.e. as often as saving documents.

> add Introduction section to the README.md file nano README.md git add README.md git commit -m "add intro section title"

```
add Methods section to the README.md file, and push
nano README.md
git add README.md
git commit -m "add methods section title"
git push
```

### Faster/better commits with git commit -av

- useful optional flags for the git commit command
  - flag -a (or --all) to automatically stage changed files
  - /!\ you still need to manually add new files /!\
  - flag -v (or --verbose) to see differences in commit message
- add Results section

nano README.md
git commit -av

git status

```
> add Discussion section
nano README.md
git commit -am "add discussion section"
git status
git log
```

Ignoring things using .gitignore file

```
create a junk file and a spurious folder
cp README.md README.md~
mkdir tmp
nano tmp/more_junk_file.txt
git status
```

create a .gitignore file

```
nano .gitignore
git add .gitignore
git commit -m "Ignore junk files"
git status
```

Note: local vs. user's .gitignore files

### Remove changes using git reset

make some changes to README.md and stage (no commit) nano README.md git add README.md git status

unstage changes using git reset
git reset README.md
git status
git diff

remove all changes (to all file) using git reset --hard
git reset --hard
git status
git diff

Note: remember git checkout to remove changes for one file

#### Undo changes with git revert

create a new commit to undo a previous commit

```
remove README.md and commit
```

```
rm README.md
git commit -am "remove README.md"
ls -la
```

recover the file by undoing the last commit

```
git revert HEAD
ls -la
```

```
git log
```

Note: useful if changes already pushed

Temporary discard changes with git stash

make some changes to README.md (no commit)
nano README.md # add a bit of context in the intro
git status
cat README.md

aaarg, boss wants to see last clean version, use git stash!
git stash
cat README.md

back to work, recover changes and commit

git stash pop cat README.md git commit -av

Note: git stash list and git stash drop

### Viewers: gitk and friends

- gitk is available everywhere
- other graphical/cli clients: gitg, kraken, sourcetree, tig...
- I personally use them to look at commits and files history.



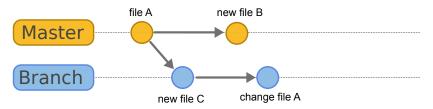
# Branching (45 min)

- git checkout [-b]
- git branch
- git push -u
- git merge
- feature branch workflow

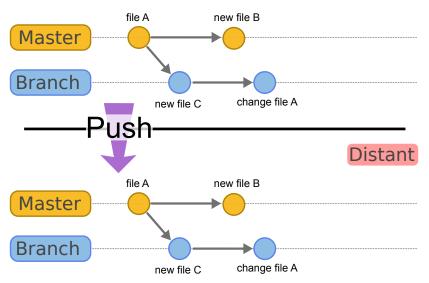


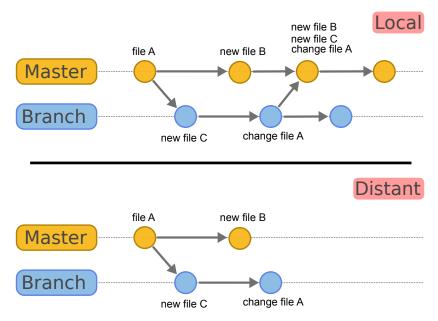


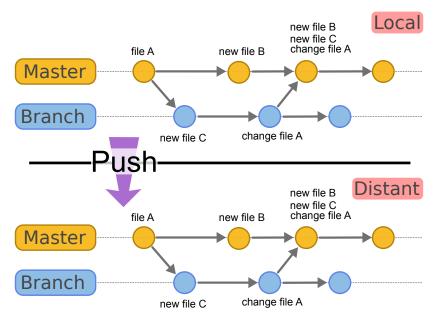












#### Create a branch, switch branches

create a new branch called abstract and switch to it

```
git status
git checkout -b abstract
git status
```

> add some content unique to this branch nano ABSTRACT.md # create an abstract git add ABSTRACT.md git commit -m "WIP abstract"

switch back and forth using checkout

```
git checkout master
ls
git checkout abstract
ls
```

### Local vs. distant branches

display local and distant branches

git branch -a

create a distant branch by pushing
git checkout abstract
git push # try to push, read git suggestion
git push -u origin abstract

check the new distant branch (also on Github)

git branch -a gitk *# brrr graphical interface* 

#### Delete branches

create a dummy branch, say fake\_data, and push it

```
git checkout master
git checkout -b fake_data
git push -u origin fake_data
git status
```

delete distant branch using push (or Github)
git push origin --delete fake\_data
gitk

Note: if using github, update local repo using git fetch -p

delete local branch using -d (or -D)
git checkout master # switch to another branch
git branch -d fake\_data
gitk

Note: use -D to delete non-dummy/non-merged branches

### Merge branches – easy case

let's add a bit more content to master

git checkout master
nano README.md # discuss subjects in methods
git commit -am "Add subjects"

- merge abstract branch
- git status git merge abstract

### Merge branches – easy case

let's add a bit more content to master

git checkout master
nano README.md # discuss subjects in methods
git commit -am "Add subjects"

merge abstract branch

git status git merge abstract

contemplate

ls -la gitk



#### Merge branches – not so easy case

switch to a methods branch and edit methods git checkout -b methods nano README.md # explain (in)coherent sentences git commit -am "explain paradigm"

switch to master branch and change same text
git checkout master
nano README.md # add electrodes locations
git commit -am "ephys explanations"

#### Merge branches - not so easy case

switch to a methods branch and edit methods git checkout -b methods nano README.md # explain (in)coherent sentences git commit -am "explain paradigm"

switch to master branch and change same text
git checkout master
nano README.md # add electrodes locations
git commit -am "ephys explanations"

enjoy a good conflict (or redo)
 git merge methods
 git status



Content of README.md during conflict

```
# The electrophysiology of Vegetable language...
[...]
<<<<< HEAD
Eletrodes are located at Cz and Pz.
_____
Subjects are exposed to coherent and incoherent...
>>>>>> methods
## Results
```

[...]

### Fix conflicts

edit conflicts and bring back peace in the repository
nano README.md
git add README.md
git status

git commit -av

emergency command to cancel (then redo from merge)

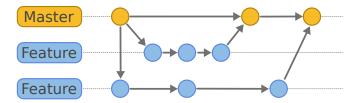
git merge --abort

use a merge tool, I personally like meld

git mergetool # brrr again a graphical tool

#### Feature branch workflow

- master always contains working version
- create a branch for each new feature
- merge to master as soon as feature is ready
- bonus: keep history relatively clean



Note: This is the GitHub flow flavor.



### Collaborative platforms (45 min)

- ▶ fork and pull requests
- tickets systems
- good practices (be a good commitizen)

Github (and bitbucket, gitlab etc.) platform to collaborate:

- 1. fork the repository of interest
- 2. make relevant changes (bug fix, new feature...)
- 3. politely **request** the owner to **pull** your code in his repository

### Pull requests - contributor side

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Replication study of veget	able language study				Edit
3 commits	<b>پ 2</b> branches	🗊 0 packages	<b>○ 0</b> releases	•	1 contributor
/our recently pushed branches:				-	
$\wp$ titles (less than a minute	e ago)			n	Compare & pull request
Branch: titles - New pull r	equest		Create new file Upload	files Find file	Clone or download -
This branch is 1 commit and	ad of Jennan:master.			וֶיָּ Pul	l request 🕑 Compare
🐺 Jennan add sections titles				Latest commit at	e6e05 32 seconds ago
README.md		add sections titles			32 seconds ago

### Pull requests - contributor side

#### Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

add s	sections titles					Reviewers No reviews	
Write	Prevlew	AA B i	"	≣ <b>≣ *</b> ≣ (	D 🖬 🖴 -	No reviews	
HI, I ha	ave added titles because	It was really empty.				Assignees No one—assign yourself	
						Labels None yet	
						Projects	

#### Pull requests - code owner side



Add more commits by pushing to the titles branch on BaselLaserMouse/vegetable\_language

<b>}</b> ⊷ <	Continuous Integration has not been set up     GitHub Actions and several other apps can be used to automatically catch bugs and enforce style.								
	This branch has no     Merging can be performed	conflicts with the ba d automatically.	se branch						
	Merge pull request 👻	or view command line instruc	tions.						
35	Write Preview	AA B i	<b>" ‹›</b> രം	≡ ⊨ ′≘	@ 🖪 🖴 -				
	Leaves comment	•							
	Attach files by dragging & dropp	ing, selecting or pasting the	em						
			() Clos	e pull request	omment				

#### Pull requests - practice

- pair up with your neighbor
- one is the owner, and one is the contributor
- /!\ contributor deletes its local copy of vegetable\_language

Create a pull request

- contributor forks vegetable\_language repo from owner
- contributor clones it and make some changes
- contributor creates a pull request

Integration of the pull request

- owner reviews the pull request, ask for more stuff
- contributor adds more commits to update the pull request
- owner accepts (or not) final changes

Organize issues, feature request, milestones etc.

Issues can be linked with tickets:

- web browser: create a ticket, asking for more content
- terminal:
  - create a new commit
  - use closes #<issue number> in the commit message
  - push the commit
- web browser: check issue status

### Good practices

Convention for commit messages:

- short first line (max ~80 characters) to describe changes
- blank line
- paragraph to give more context, details...

Pull request:

- make sure your work is wanted before starting it
- create a separate feature branch
- keep author(s) conventions (code, commit titles, provide tests if needed)
- ask for help if it's your first pull request

Tickets:

provide a minimally reproducible example, see Stack Overflow



### Bonus

- 🕨 git tag
- ▶ git blame
- git cherry-pick
- git rebase
- git subtree
- git filter-branch
- stackoverflow
- stackoverflow
- stackoverflow
- stackoverflow
- stackoverflow
- stackoverflow