

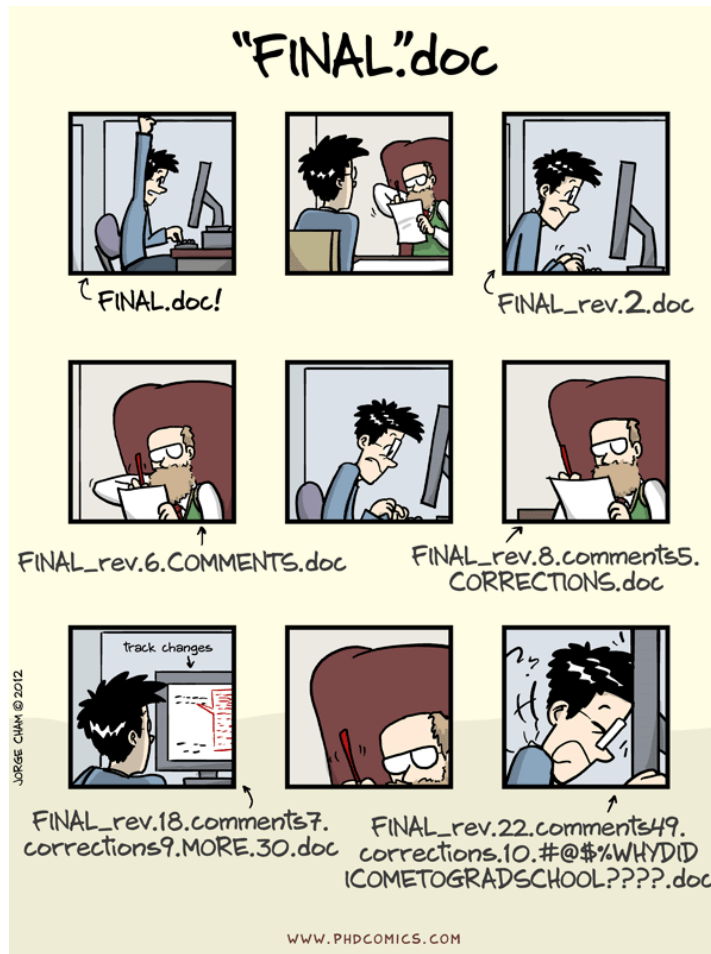
Using Git to track the code

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Why Git?



Git vs Github

- Don't confuse git and github
- Git is a version control system (allows to track different versions of the code)
- GitHub is a storage (so-called 'repository'). We use a different repository - Bitbucket

Git dictionary

- repository = project folder
- commit = save snapshot

Commit is a "checkpoint". It contains info: who and when did it, and human-readable commit messages

- remote = repository that is somewhere else (in our case on Bitbucket)
- pull = grab commits from remote
- clone = initial pull from remote
- push = send commits to remote

Remote serves as a backup and provides sync.

Commit often, push when ready to share.

When you push, all commits, that you have made, will be sent to the remote repository. Good style: commit when your code works! Also good style is to use meaningful comments (commit-message).

How to use git?

You have two ways:

- install git (here: <https://git-scm.com/book/id/v2/Getting-Started-Installing-Git>), it allows you to use git from a terminal/command line
- install a visual client for git. I use Source Tree, it's free (<https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/>)

Getting started

- install git/a git client
 - create your own training remote on bitbucket (add a readme file, because if the repository is empty, not all commands work)
 - clone it to your computer
 - make changes
 - make a commit
 - push it
 - look at the remote and find out that you get success.
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- If Georgii added you to our remote:
 - clone our remote repository to your computer
 - if you have any improving to current code, commit and push it!:)

Acknowledgements

To Anton Antonov, his materials (<http://slides.com/tonytonov/tcts-rgithub>) were used for preparing this slides