By:

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About me

- PHP 5.3 Certified
- Work at Zend Technologies
- Organizer SoFloPHP (South Florida)
- Organized SunshinePHP (Miami)
- Long distance runner
- Judo Black Belt Instructor









Fan of iteration

- Everything requires iteration to do well: (practice makes perfect)
 - Long distance running
 - Judo
 - Development
 - Avoid project managers
 - Version Control!



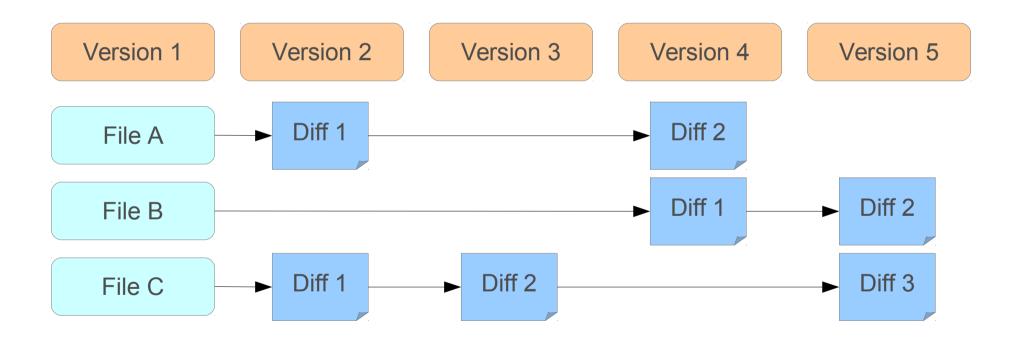
Why use Git?

- No centralization
 - No central server (unless desired)
- Each clone = full repository
 - Git tracks state, history, and integrity
- Branching and Merging work
- Fast
 - Local vs Remote
 - Only one .git directory
- Files to be committed are "staged" first
- Free and Open Source
- Flexible workflow





- How Others Looks At Data.
 - As files and the changes made to each file.





How Git Looks At Data.

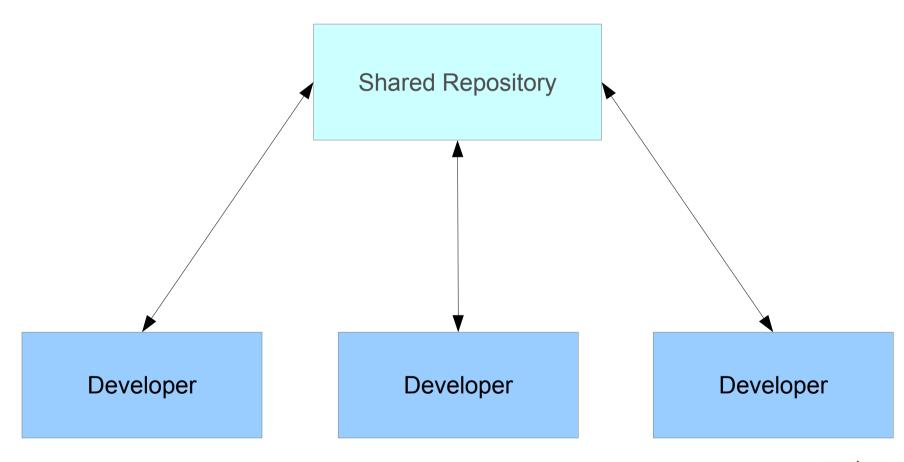
- As whole files, not files + diffs.



Green means whole file, yellow means pointer to previous whole file.

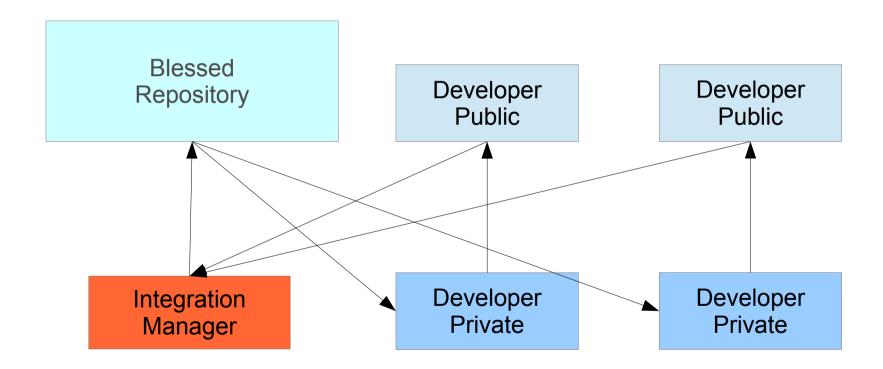


• Subversion-Style Workflow



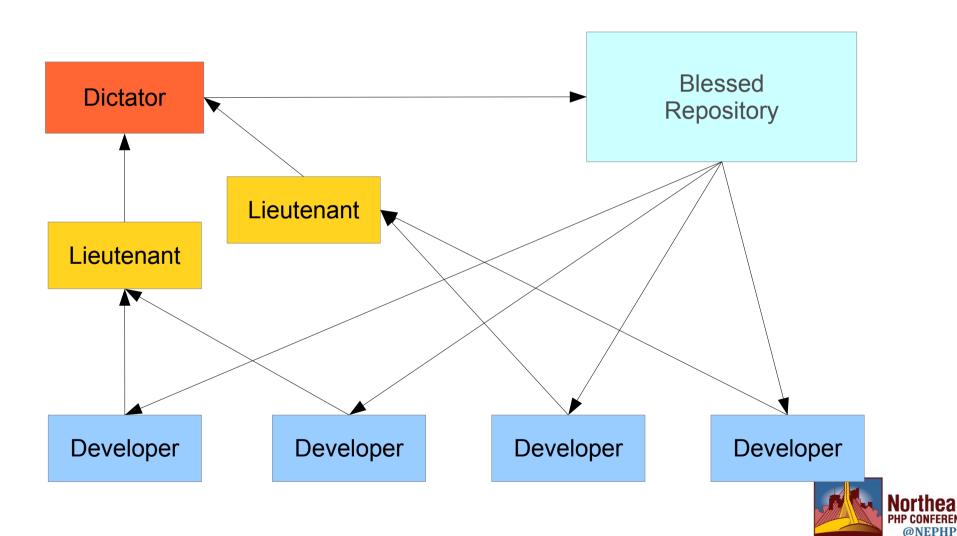


Integration Manager Workflow





Dictator and Lieutenants Workflow



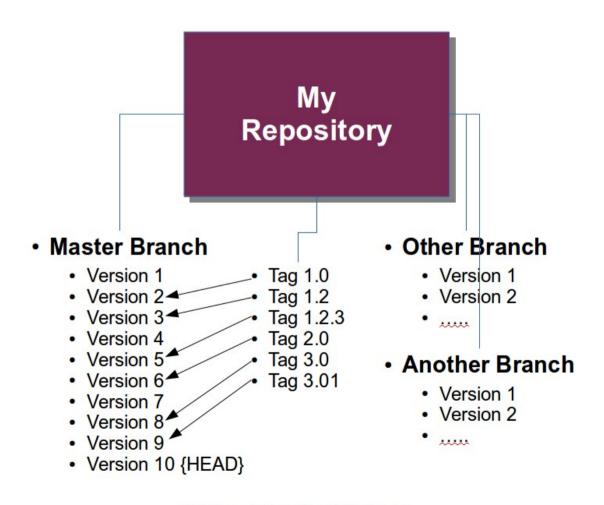
Single Developer

- One repository, everything in one basket.
 - Remember to backup

Developer Local Repository



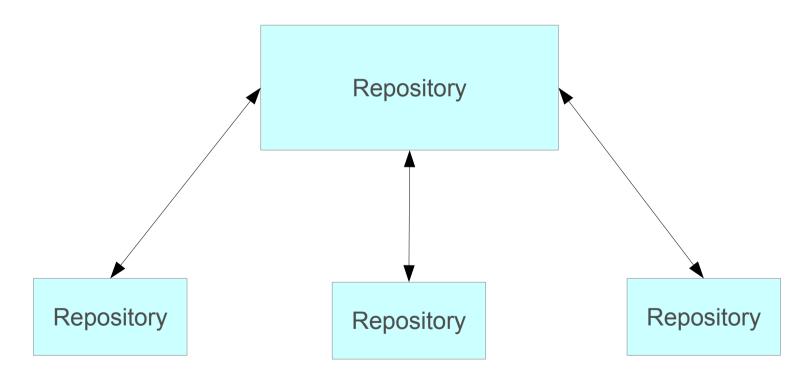
Each 'git clone' == full repository







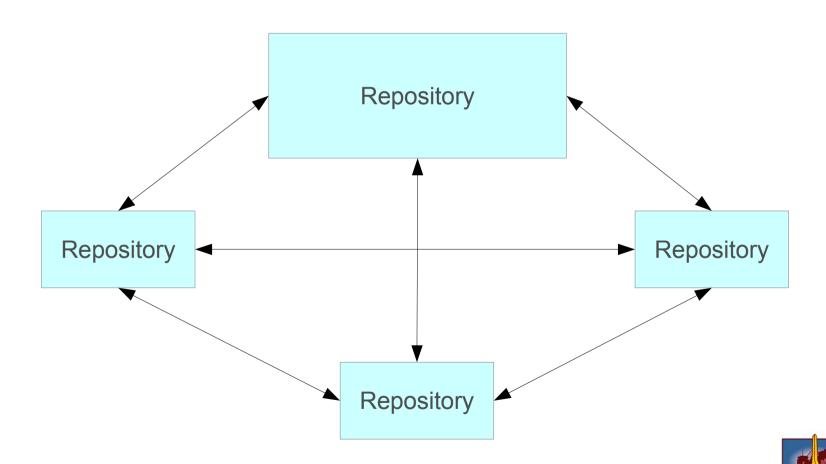
- What is actually going on?
 - A bunch of repositories!





• But it could be:

- Repositories can connect in all directions.



Most common commands

- git config
- git init
- git clone
- git status
- git add
- git commit
- git log or show
- git branch
- git checkout
- git merge
- git pull or push



Help!

- Adding '-h' to any command will return help on usage.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git add -h
usage: git add [options] [--] <filepattern>...
    -n, --dry-run
                          dry run
    -v. --verbose
                          be verbose
    -i, --interactive
                          interactive picking
                          select hunks interactively
    -p, --patch
    -e. --edit
                          edit current diff and apply
    -f. --force
                          allow adding otherwise ignored files
    -u, --update
                          update tracked files
    -N, --intent-to-add
                          record only the fact that the path will be added later
    -A. --all
                          add changes from all tracked and untracked files
    --refresh
                          don't add, only refresh the index
                          just skip files which cannot be added because of errors
    --ignore-errors
    --ignore-missing
                          check if - even missing - files are ignored in dry run
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



git config

- Easily set your information to accompany commits.
- Generally a one time thing.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git config --global user.name "Adam Culp"
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git config --global user.email adamculp@uws.net
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git config -l
user.name=Adam Culp
user.email=adamculp@uws.net
core.editor=gedit
core.autocrlf=input
merge.tool=meld
credential.helper=cache --timeout=3600
core.repositoryformatversion=0
core.filemode=true
core.bare=false
core.logallrefupdates=true
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ []
```



git init

- Instruct Git to track project by simply 'git init'.
- No more excuses! Version all the things!

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ ls -la
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 aculp aculp 4096 Jun 4 14:39 .
drwxr-xr-x 26 root root 4096 Jun 4:41 ..
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /sample_app/.git/
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ ls -la
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 3 aculp aculp 4096 Jun 4 14:42 .
drwxr-xr-x 26 root root 4096 Jun 4 14:41 ..
drwxrwxr-x 7 aculp aculp 4096 Jun 4 14:42 .git
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



- git clone {repo} {destination}
 - Creates new repository based on another.
 - Cloned repository becomes "Origin".
 - Internal pointer for where it came from.





Example of 'git clone'

- Below we clone a repo from github.
- We address the .git directory.
- Specify where to put it.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git clone https://github.com/adamculp/api-consumer.git api-consumer Cloning into 'api-consumer'...
remote: Counting objects: 120, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (80/80), done.
remote: Total 120 (delta 47), reused 87 (delta 16)
Receiving objects: 100% (120/120), 16.27 KiB, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (47/47), done.
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



git status

Provides status of resources in the tracked project.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status
# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ [
```



git status

- Below 'git status' informs us of untracked files after created.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status

# On branch master

#

# Initial commit

#

# Untracked files:

# (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

#

# test_file_001.txt

# test_file_002.txt

# test_file_003.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



git add

- Stages files to be committed.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git add test_file_001.txt
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status
# On branch master
 Initial commit
 Changes to be committed:
    (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
       new file: test_file_001.txt
 Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
       test file 002.txt
       test_file_003.txt
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```

git commit

- A 'git commit' includes all "staged" files.
- Use '-m' to store a message with the commit.
 - Or git prompts user to add a message. (using default editor)

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git commit -m 'adding new file'
[master (root-commit) 64db56a] adding new file

1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 test_file_001.txt
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status

# On branch master

# Untracked files:

# (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

#

test_file_002.txt

# test_file_003.txt
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```

More on commits

- A commit should be:
 - Done OFTEN!
 - Commit messages
 - Always included
 - Short
 - Informative
 - Single commit per bug or ticket.



git log

- Shows history of prior commits.
- We've only done one, and here it is:

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git log
commit 64db56a8426155de30b31251a36d22040add431f
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
Date: Tue Jun 4 15:22:30 2013 -0400

adding new file
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



git show {commit hash}

- Hash optional, will show previous by default.
- Shows commit + diff view of files.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git show
commit 64db56a8426155de30b31251a36d22040add431f
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
Date:
       Tue Jun 4 15:22:30 2013 -0400
    adding new file
diff --git a/test file 001.txt b/test file 001.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..484ba93
--- /dev/null
+++ b/test file 001.txt
00 -0,0 +1 00
+This is a test.
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



- What would a commit do?
 - We did a 'git add' for file #2, and modified file 1.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status
 On branch master
 Changes to be committed:
    (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
       new file: test file 002.txt
  Changes not staged for commit:
    (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
       modified: test file 001.txt
 Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        test file 003.txt
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



And now?

We did a 'git add' for modified file 1.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git add test_file_001.txt
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status

# On branch master

# Changes to be committed:

# (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

#

# modified: test_file_001.txt

# new file: test_file_002.txt

#

# Untracked files:

# (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

#

# test_file_003.txt
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ []
```



And finally?

- We did a 'git add' for new file 3.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status
# On branch master
# Changes to be committed:
# (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
# modified: test_file_001.txt
# new file: test_file_002.txt
# new file: test_file_003.txt
#
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



After the commit.

- All staged files were added.
- A 'git status' reveals nothing new or different.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git commit -m 'now all files are added'
[master cbc97ca] now all files are added
  3 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
  create mode 100644 test_file_002.txt
  create mode 100644 test_file_003.txt
  aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status
# On branch master
nothing to commit (working directory clean)
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



- Commits do not carry a version #
 - Git doesn't use numbers like 1, 2, 3...
 - Instead uses hashes like 6e7e6999c879f460b5e1d7e29ffe9907062ec20a

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git log
commit cca6d96987bb3f573d947d5478af80d257219a0a
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
       Sun Jun 9 15:17:17 2013 -0400
   now all files are added
commit 9caa01bd6807a9d72051180e05e2e45f3cecf226
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
       Sun Jun 9 15:16:29 2013 -0400
Date:
    altered file #1 for commit
commit 3455b09c0f46bf9eadba529cff5980f7b19cdb36
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
Date:
       Sun Jun 9 15:15:10 2013 -0400
   added file #2
commit 6e7e6999c879f460b5e1d7e29ffe9907062ec20a
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
       Sun Jun 9 15:12:18 2013 -0400
   adding new file
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



- Working in 'master' is bad.
 - Should not be working in the 'master' branch.
 - 'master' should be pristine version.
 - Most bug free.
 - Tested
 - Same as "Production"

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git commit -m 'now all files are added'
[master cbc97ca] now all files are added
3 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 test_file_002.txt
create mode 100644 test_file_003.txt
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status
# On branch master
nothing to commit (working directory clean)
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



git branch

- Shows a list of existing branches.
- The * indicates active branch.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git branch
* master
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ [
```



- git branch {name} {branch}
- Or git checkout -b {name} {branch}
 - Creates new branch.
 - Checkout -b checks out after creation.
 - Below we create a 'development' branch.
 - New branch has same state as active/specified branch.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git branch development
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git branch
  development
* master
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



git checkout {name}

- Include "-b" flag to create new branch.
- Switches to a specified branch.
- Branches carry own state.
- In file browser file contents different.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git checkout development
Switched to branch 'development'
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git branch
* development
   master
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



What if?

- A file has been edited, but not committed.
- We are in 'development' branch.
- What if we 'git checkout master'?

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ vi test_file_001.txt
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git status

# On branch development

# Changes not staged for commit:

# (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)

# (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

#

# modified: test_file_001.txt

#

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ [
```



Change branch with uncommitted files

- Merges uncommitted content on checkout.
 - Whether 'staged' or not.
- Does NOT merge over newly created files. (changes only)
- Conflicts get exciting. (Not covered in this talk.)

File not actually changed

- On 'git checkout development' and commit:
 - File in development carries edit committed.
 - File in master is reset, even though merged previously.

master

```
This is a test.

Add a new line.

Insert another line to commit.

~
```

development

```
This is a test.

Add a new line.

Insert another line to commit.

edit from development branch

~
~
```



But if commit done first

- Commit only done on active branch.
- Master branch is unchanged. ('git log' shown below)
- Master files do not contain merged changes.

master

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git log
commit cbc97ca75318a9091b954fd474eb3739a7760c23
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
Date: Tue Jun 4 16:26:46 2013 -0400

now all files are added

commit 64db56a8426155de30b31251a36d22040add431f
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
Date: Tue Jun 4 15:22:30 2013 -0400

adding new file
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```

development

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample app$ git log
commit 1b51ea07c3a009d9cc4e8d325ff82f5cd405e382
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
       Tue Jun 4 17:20:36 2013 -0400
Date:
   altered file in development
commit cbc97ca75318a9091b954fd474eb3739a7760c23
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
       Tue Jun 4 16:26:46 2013 -0400
Date:
   now all files are added
commit 64db56a8426155de30b31251a36d22040add431f
Author: Adam Culp <adamculp@uws.net>
        Tue Jun 4 15:22:30 2013 -0400
    adding new file
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```

git merge {branch}

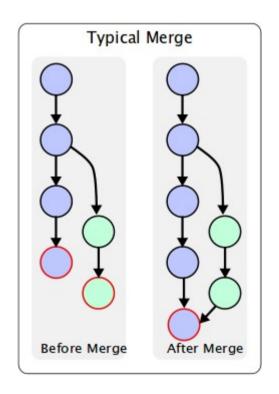
- Git merges specified branch into active branch.
- We merge change from development to master.
 - 'git checkout master'
 - 'git merge development'

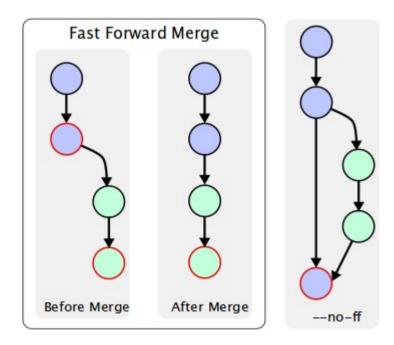
```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git merge development
Updating cca6d96..be0b6ae

Fast-forward
  test_file_001.txt | 2 ++
  1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



- What are "fast forward" commits?
 - Merges individual commits into flow as if a checkout never occurred.

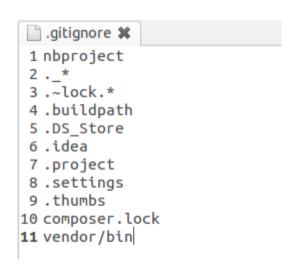






Ignoring

- We can exclude:
 - Files
 - Folders
 - Config files with passwords!!!
- Simply add excluded content to the file '.gitignore'.





- Typical branches for teams
 - Conventions:
 - Testing, Staging and Master branches off limits but public.
 - **Development** public, public to all.
 - **{user}-development** branches local and private.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git branch
* aculp-development
development
master
staging
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



- Typical rules for branch usage
 - No code leaves {user}-development unless finished and stable.
 - Developers merge to development branch...period!
 - Do NOT merge conflicts into any public branch.





- Commit procedure (origin pull/merge/push)
 - Before merging changes to public development:
 - 'git checkout development'
 - 'git pull origin development'
 - Should be no conflicts.
 - 'git checkout {user}-development'
 - 'git merge development'
 - Fix conflicts
 - 'git checkout development'
 - 'git merge {user}-development'
 - 'git push origin development'



Public and Private branches

- Typically {user}-development branches remain private.
 - The team is not aware of commits done there.
 - Frequent commits encouraged.
- Development, Staging, and Master are public and entire team can view state/commits.
 - All developers can merge to development.
 - Only authorized people can merge to staging or master.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git branch
* aculp-development
   development
   master
   staging
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



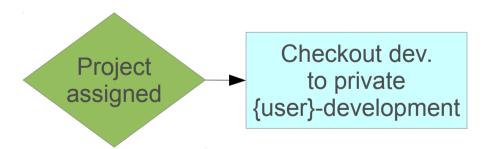
- Team Developer workflow
 - Git is ideal for team development





Team Developer workflow (private)

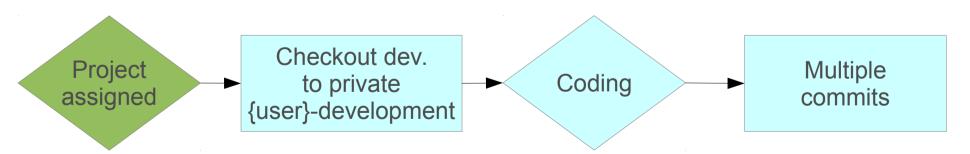
- Project/ticket assigned, create branch
 - 'git checkout development'
 - 'git branch {user}-development' or 'git checkout -b {user}-development'
- Start coding.
- Commit often.





Team Developer workflow (private)

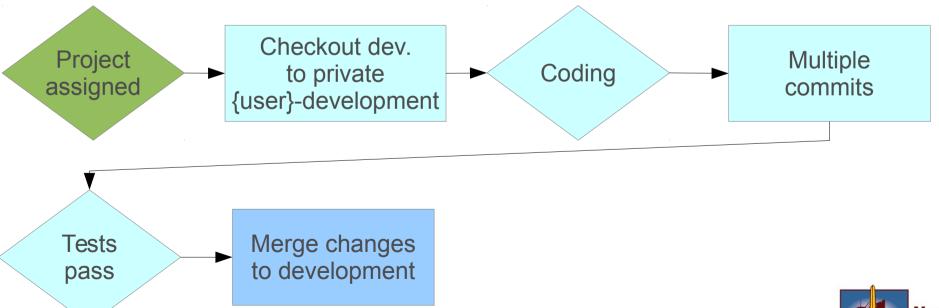
- Regularly commit code.
 - 'git add {filename}' X each file
 - 'git commit -m {commit message}'
- Regularly pull from origin.
 - 'git checkout development' **followed by** 'git pull origin development'
 - 'git checkout {user}-development' followed by 'git merge development'





Team Developer workflow (private)

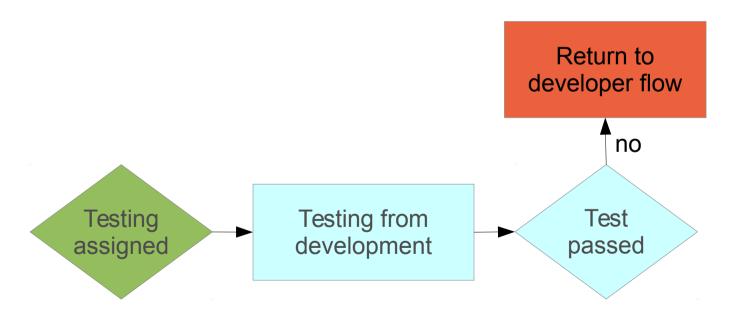
- Development completed, ready for QA testing.
 - 'git checkout development'
 - 'git pull origin development' should be no conflicts.
 - 'git merge {user}-development' should be no conflicts.





Team QA workflow (public)

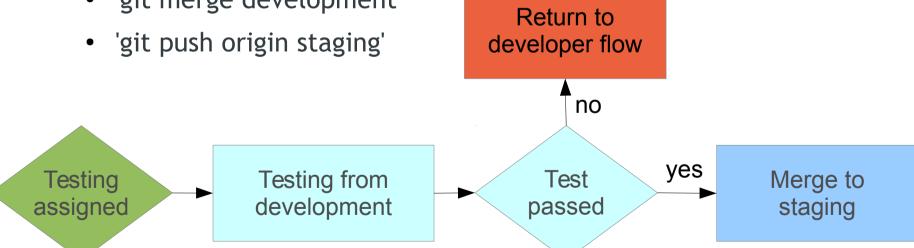
- Testing done in development branch.
- Failed → developer picks up on {user}-development.
- Bug fixed \rightarrow re-push to development.





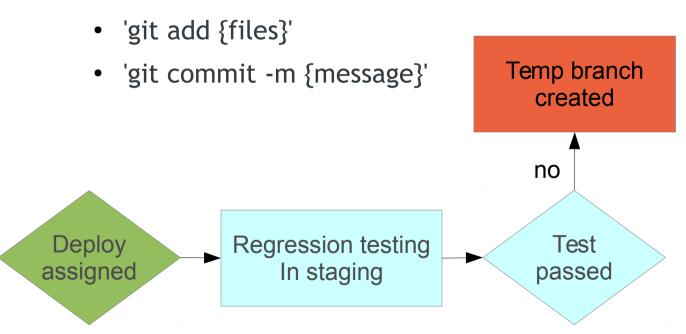
Team QA workflow (public)

- Testing done in development branch.
- Success → merge to staging
 - 'git checkout staging'
 - 'git pull origin staging'
 - 'git merge development'





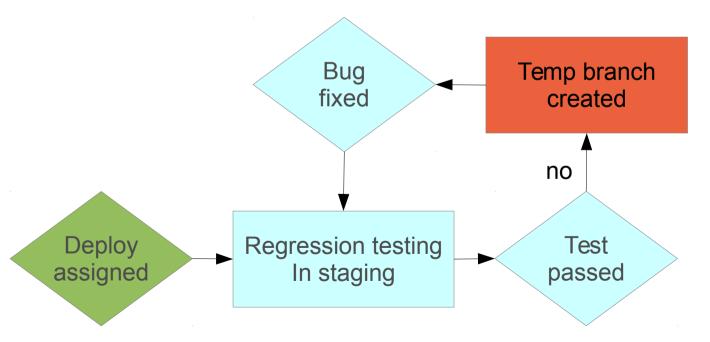
- Team Deployment Mgr. workflow (public)
 - Regression testing done in staging branch.
 - Testing failed:
 - 'git branch -b {tempname}-staging'
 - Code to fix bug





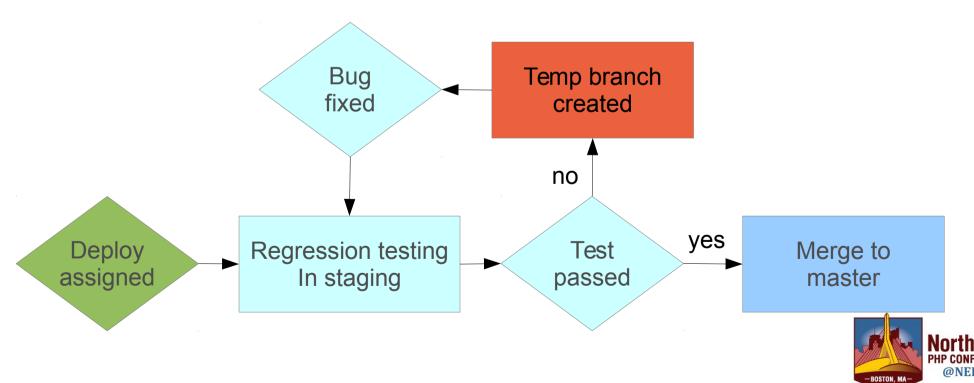
Team Deployment Mgr. workflow (public)

- Send fix back for regression testing done in staging branch.
 - 'git merge staging' just to check for conflicts.
 - 'git checkout staging'
 - 'git merge {tempname}-staging'

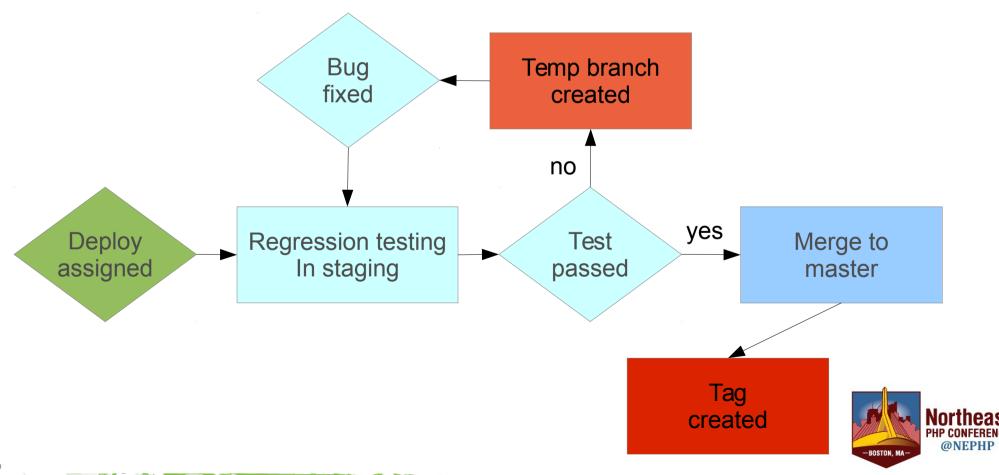




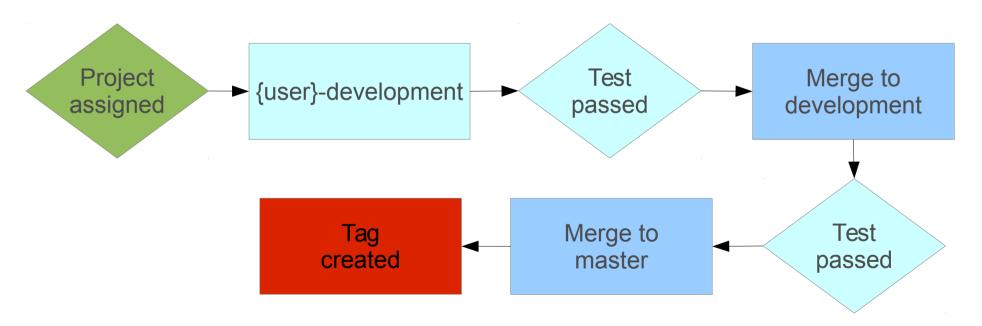
- Team Deployment Mgr. workflow (public)
 - If regression tests pass:
 - 'git merge master' in case of conflicts
 - 'git checkout master' then 'git pull origin master'
 - 'git merge staging'



- Team Deployment Mgr. workflow (public)
 - All is good, create annotated tag.
 - 'git tag -a v1.0 -m '{message}' (Note: 'git tag' lists all tags.)



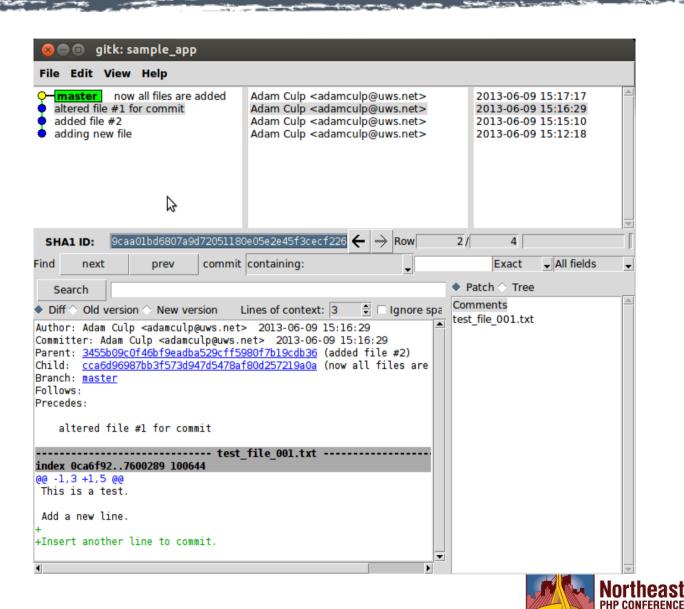
- Single Developer workflow (small project)
 - Pretty similar, but no staging.
 - Note: Still use {user}-development per task/project/ticket.





Tools

- gitk
- gitx
- git-cola
- SmartGit
- GitEye
- TortoiseGit
- IDE
 - Eclipse
 - Zend Studio
 - Aptana
 - PHPStorm
 - etc.



@NEPHP

• github.com

- Great place to share code.
- Promotes collaboration
- API enhances connectivity and use
- Awesome plugins
- Easy to use





github - how to clone locally

- Standard 'git clone' command
- Now have a clone local to work on.
- Follow workflow as shown earlier.

```
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$ git clone https://github.com/adamculp/api-consumer.git api-consumer Cloning into 'api-consumer'...
remote: Counting objects: 120, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (80/80), done.
remote: Total 120 (delta 47), reused 87 (delta 16)
Receiving objects: 100% (120/120), 16.27 KiB, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (47/47), done.
aculp@aculp-laptop:/sample_app$
```



Conclusion

- Always use source control!!!
- Git is an easy solution, just 'git init'.
- Plan a workflow and stick with it...ALWAYS!
- 3rd party repositories = backed up
- Git easy to connect to from anywhere.
- Love iteration!



Resources

- http://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/
- http://github.com
- http://training.github.com/
- https://bitbucket.org/
- http://git-scm.com



• Thank you!

Essential Git For Developers

Adam Culp

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Questions?

