



Hand-on tutorial of Git

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Before the hand-on tutorial

1. Download or upgrade Git (apt-get / yum / ...)
2. `git --version` , confirm **version >=2.23**
3. Tell Git who you are

```
git config --global user.name "[firstname lastname]"
```

set a name that is identifiable for credit when review version history

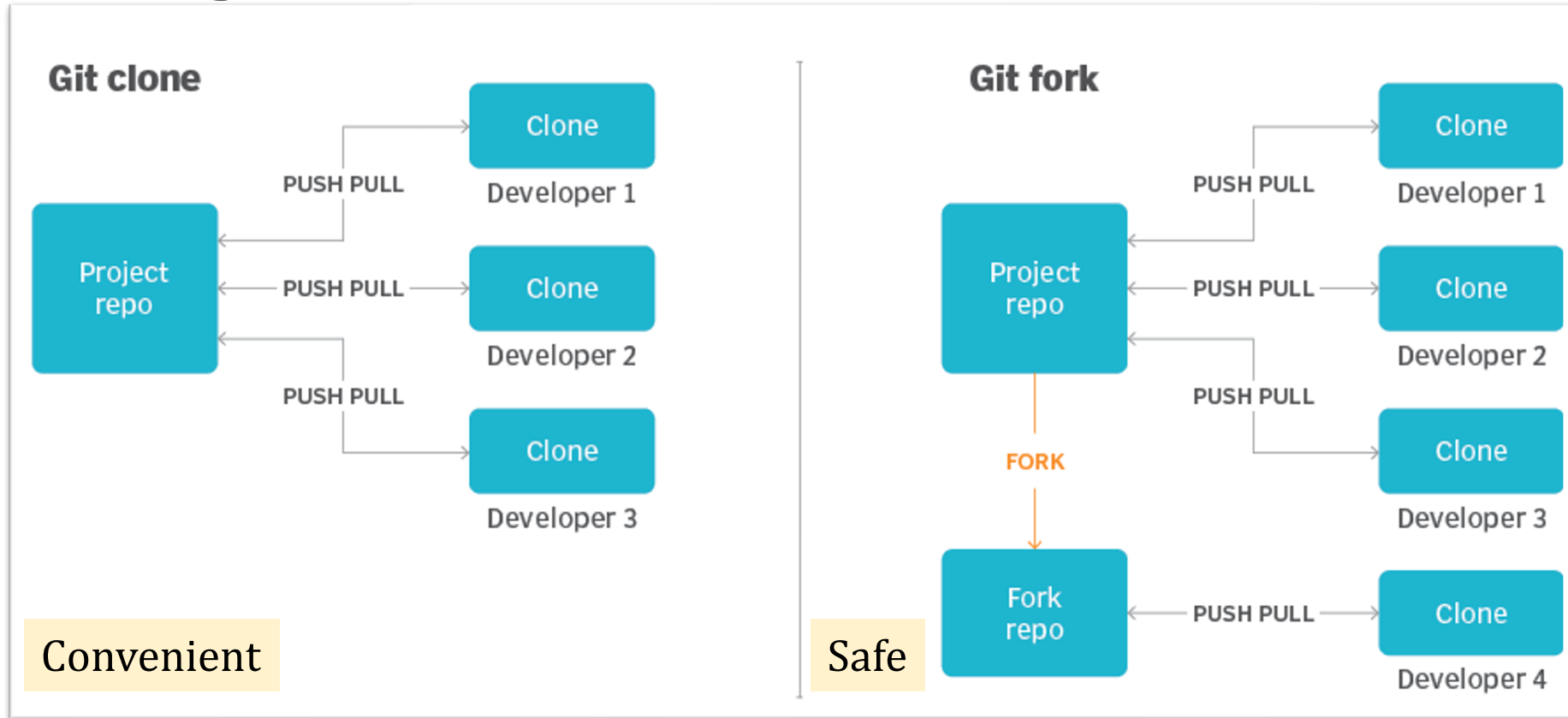
```
git config --global user.email "[valid-email]" ← your GitHub email
```

set an email address that will be associated with each history marker

```
git config --global color.ui auto
```

set automatic command line coloring for Git for easy reviewing

How to get NBODY6++GPU from GitHub?



A fork is a copy of a repository. Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project.

How to get NBODY6++GPU from GitHub?

Depends on your
role in this project



Developer of main versions



Developer of special versions
(massless, stardisk, etc.)



Not a developer yet / seldom
participate

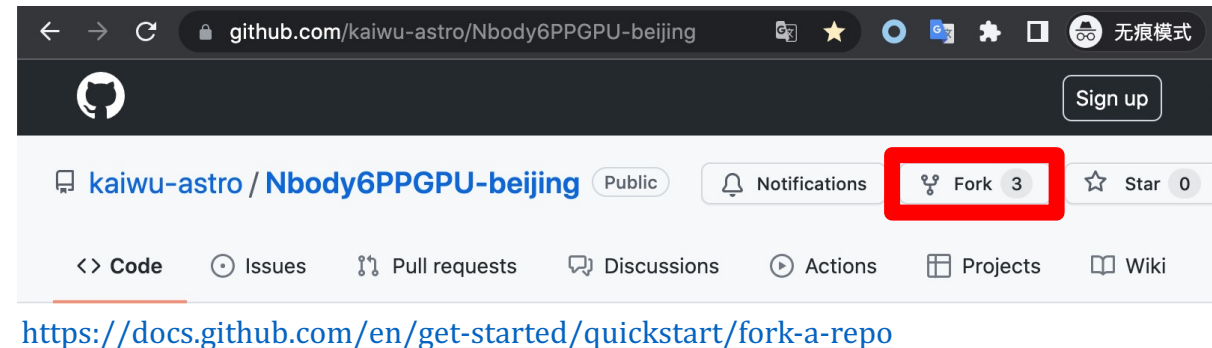
How to get NBODY6++GPU from GitHub?

Developer

- Git clone
- Modify code
- Push to GitHub

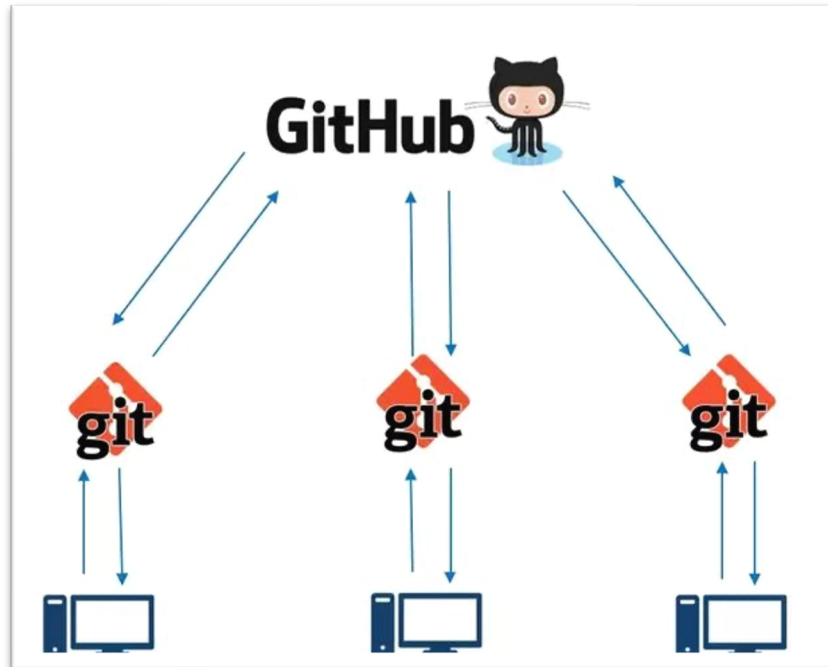
Not a developer / seldom develop

- Click **Fork** in our repo's GitHub
- Git clone your forked repo
- Modify code
- Push to GitHub (your forked repo)
- Pull Request to our repo



What is Git clone

Difference between Git and GitHub



- Git is a software, for version control
 - You work on your local Git repository
- GitHub stores online repositories (also called remote repository)
- Git clone: download online repo to local
- After work on local, you upload (git push) changes to online, so collaborators can know

[For work] SSH Clone

- Register a GitHub account. Tell GitHub your SSH public key:
 - <https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/connecting-to-github-with-ssh/adding-a-new-ssh-key-to-your-github-account>
- Developers
 - `git clone git@github.com:kaiwu-astro/Nbody6PPGPU-beijing`
- Seldom participate developers
 - first fork our repo ([link](#)) on GitHub, and then
 - `git clone git@github.com:`your_username`/Nbody6PPGPU-beijing`

[Only from trail today] HTTPS Clone

Advantage of HTTPS Clone

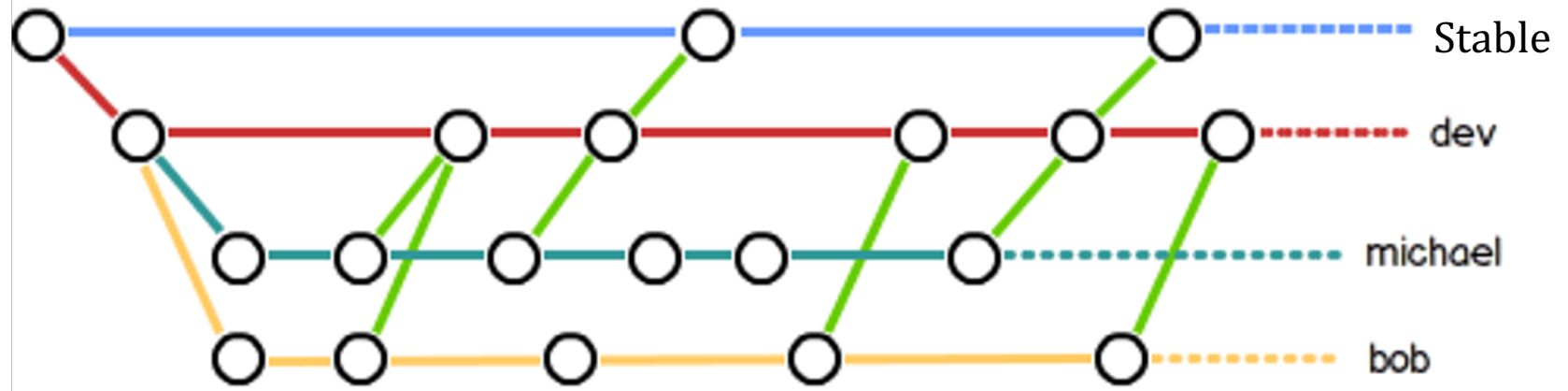
- Free from GitHub account

Disadvantage of HTTPS Clone

- Hard to upload
- Play Git alone locally

1. `git clone https://github.com/kaiwu-astro/NBodyGitHubTutorial`
2. after clone, go to Git directory
`cd NBodyGitHubTutorial`

How Git works – branch



- Branches allow to
 - separate stable code and developing code
 - different versions (massless, stardisk, etc)

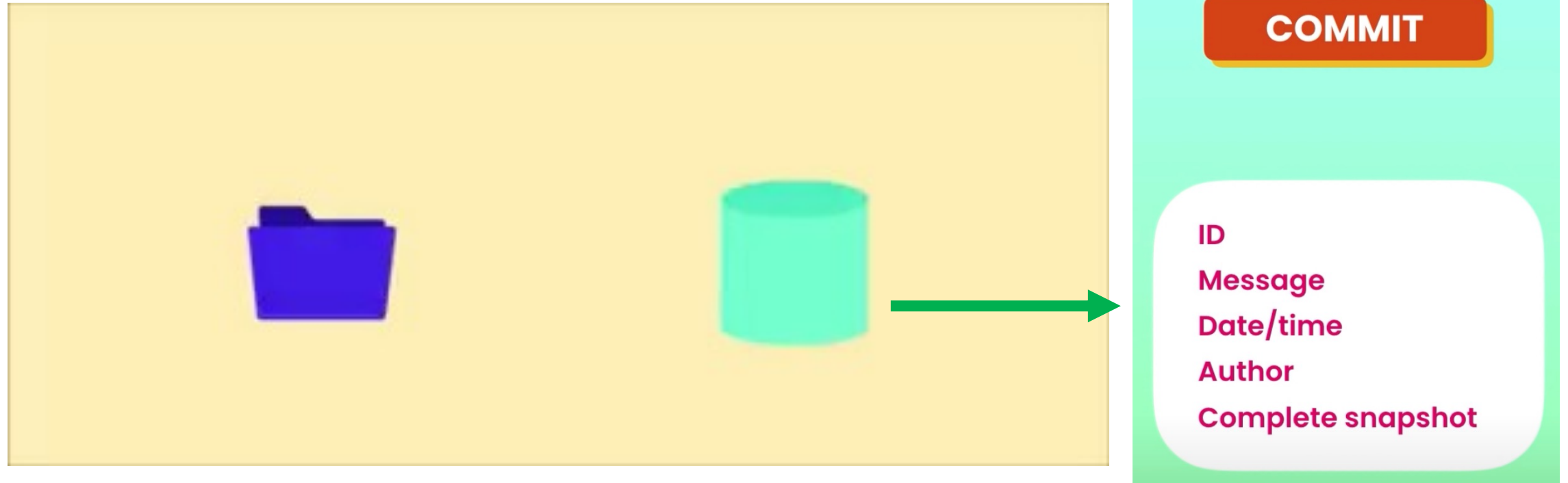
Switch to the correct branch after clone

- For core developers: switch to dev branch
 - `git switch dev`
- Special version developers do
 - `git switch your-branch` # use `git switch -c` to create if you didn't
- List branch
 - `git branch`
 - `git branch --all`
- Different branch may have totally different files. Try:
 - `git switch trash` #previous repo with no modification time list. Will delete
 - `ls`
 - `git switch dev`
 - `ls`

4 checks before working

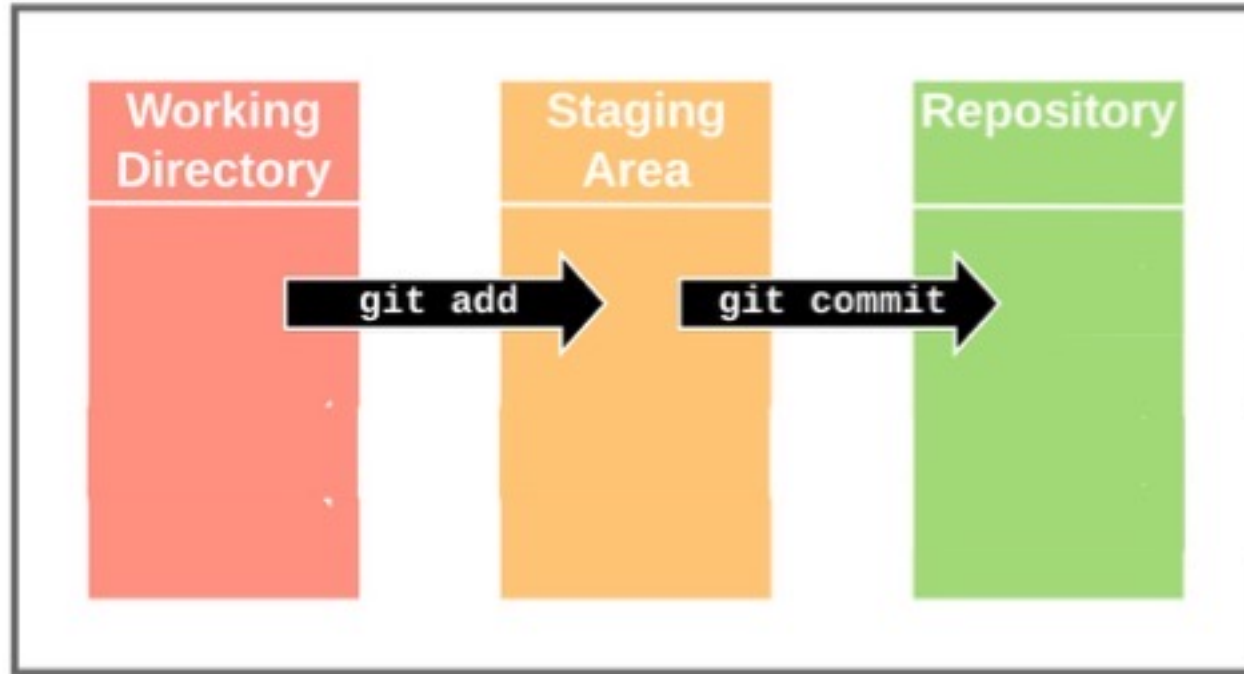
- Right name and email
 - `git config --list`
- Right clone
 - SSH clone for formal work
- Right directory
 - `cd` to Git directory
- Right branch
 - dev branch for core developers
 - your branch for special version developer

How Git works - snapshots



- The basic idea of version control: take snapshots of the project
- so many snapshots in very small sizes (`.git` directory, 13MB now)

How Git works – stage and commit



- Special of Git: staging area. You first put some of modified files in, and commit

1. `git status`

2. `echo hello_from_kai >> README.md`

You can also edit with vi, nano, GUI tools

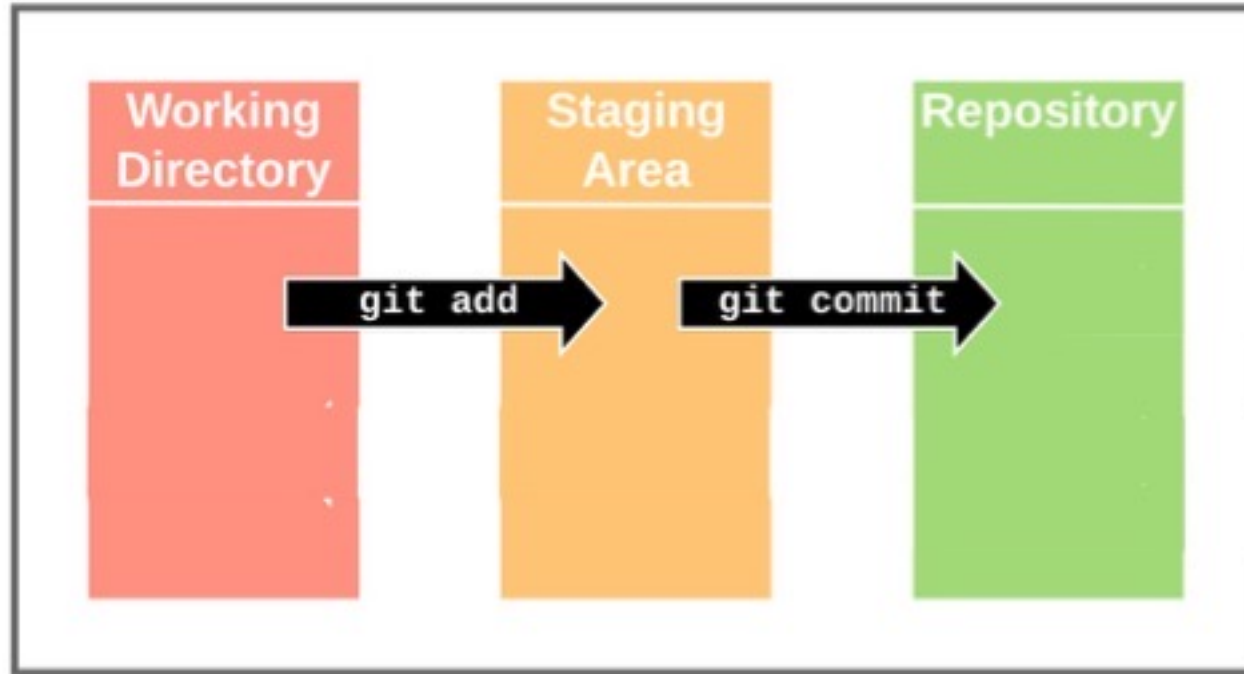
3. `git status`

4. `git add README.md` #file or dir

5. `git status`

6. `git commit -m "fixed lack of hello"`

How Git works – stage and commit



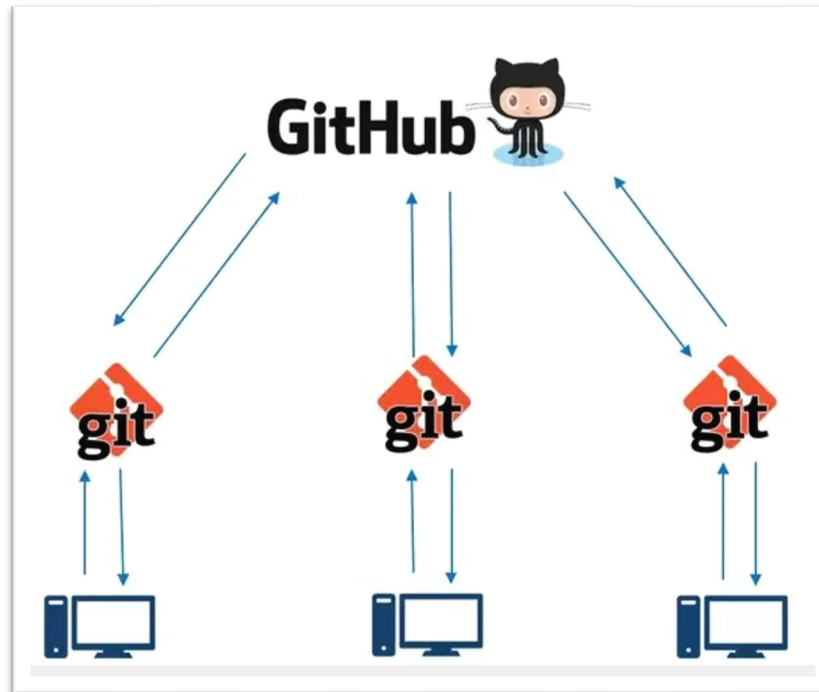
- Special of Git: staging area. You first put some of modified files in, and commit
- Example: one day you changed 4 files
 - `git add src/Main/data.F src/Main/input.F`
 - `git commit -m "add feature: accepts .ini input"`
 - `git add src/Main/ksreg.F src/Main/regint.f`
 - `git commit -m "fix a bug in KS regularization"`

“Who modified this file ??!”

- View commit history
 - `git log`
 - `git log --pretty=oneline`
- "Who modified this file"
 - `git blame [filename]`

Easy and pretty log with `git lg`, once and for all:
`git config --global alias.lg "log --color --graph --pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset -%C(yellow)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset' --abbrev-commit"`

Sync with remote



Sync with remote

```
git push [alias] [branch]
```

Transmit local branch commits to the remote repository branch

```
git pull
```

fetch and merge any commits from the tracking remote branch

```
~/0TempSave/n6togit/repodir > stable > git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 43, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (43/43), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (30/30), done.
remote: Total 40 (delta 20), reused 3 (delta 1), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (40/40), done.
From github.com:kaiwu-astro/tmp
 7bde4c8..75d7805 stable -> origin/stable
Updating 7bde4c8..75d7805
Fast-forward
 .circleci/config.yml | 24 ++++++-----
 httpstest             | 0
 testssh              | 0
 3 files changed, 15 insertions(+), 9 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 httpstest
 create mode 100644 testssh
```

```
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp > dev > git status
On branch dev
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/dev'.
```

nothing to commit, working tree clean

```
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp > dev > echo no_warranty >> LICENSE
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp > dev > git status
On branch dev
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/dev'.
```

Untracked files:

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

LICENSE

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

```
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp > dev > git add .; git commit -m "add license"
[dev bbbccf0] add license
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 LICENSE
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp > dev > git pull && git push
```

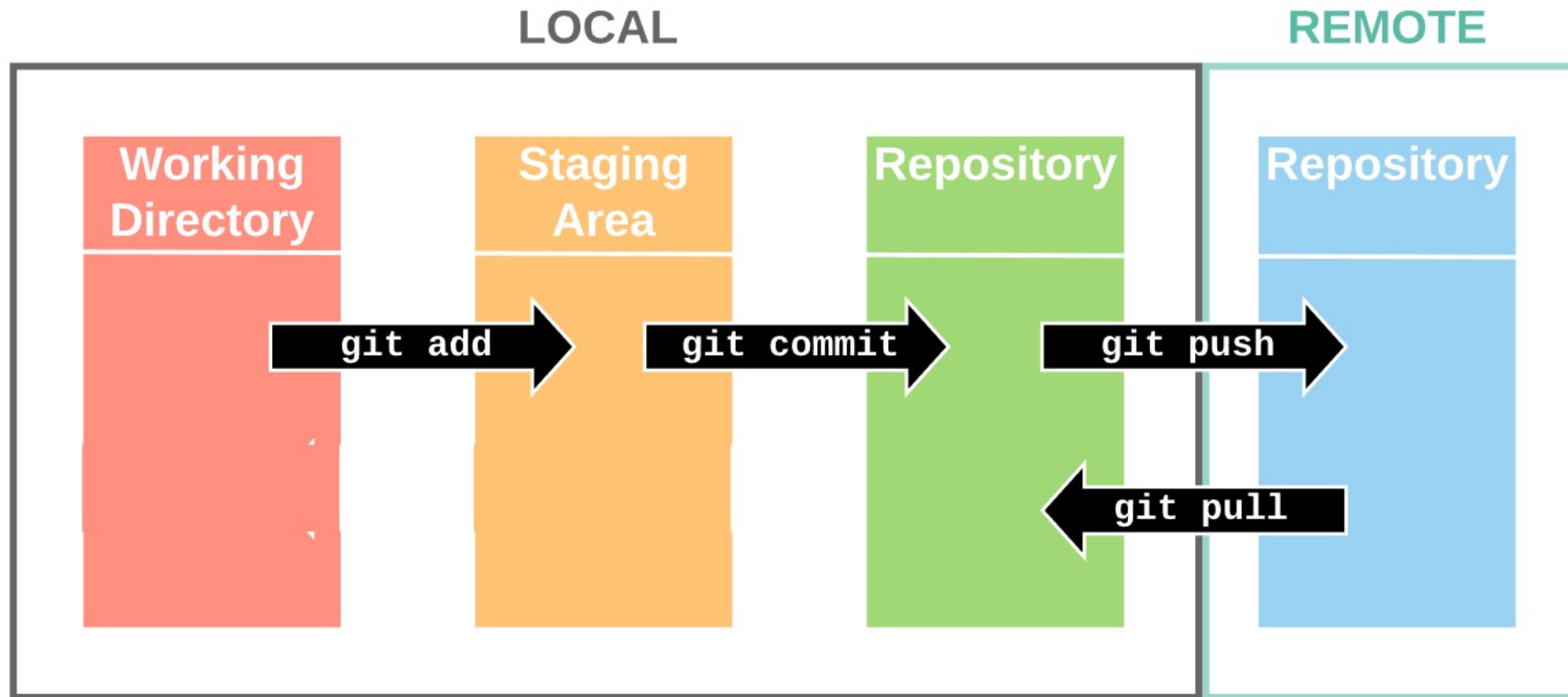
Already up to date.

```
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 282 bytes | 282.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To meow:wukai-meow/tmp.git
 57c4906..bbbccf0 dev -> dev
```

```
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp > dev >
```

A good habit: always run `git pull` before push

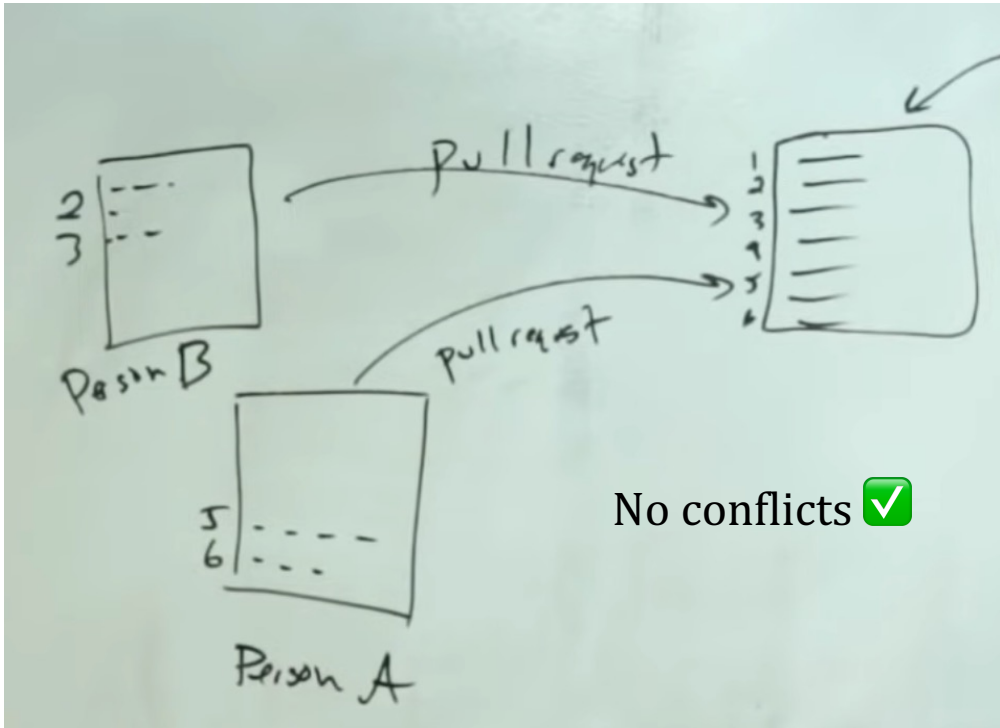
Ideal Git workflow



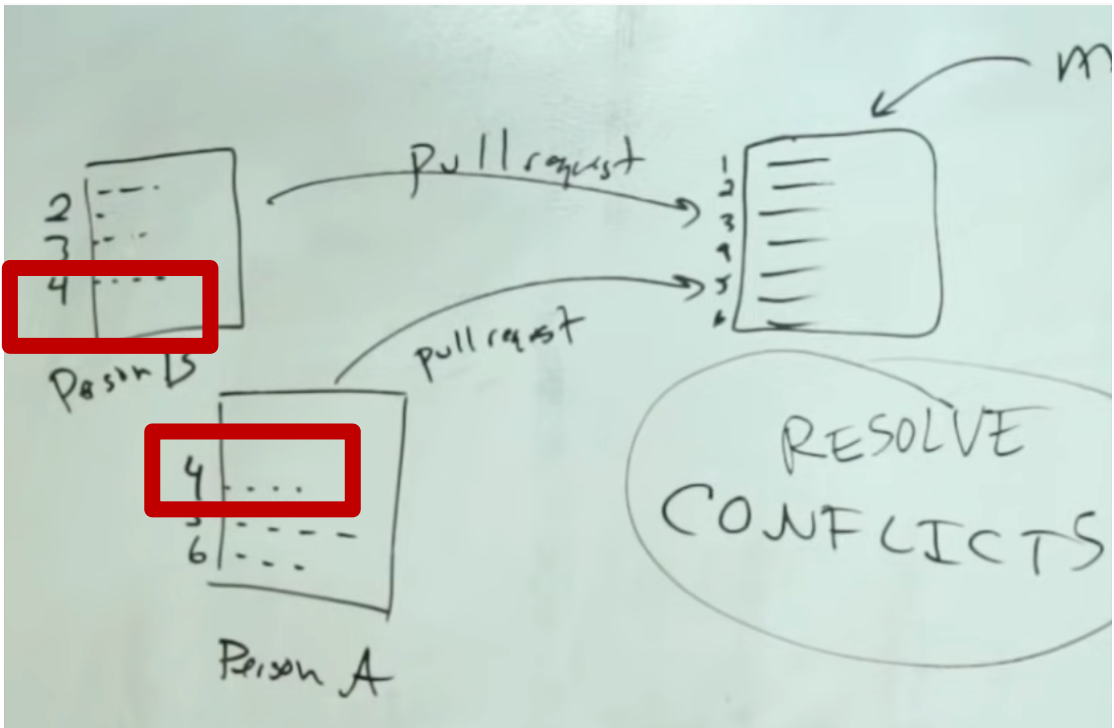
But it's not always ideal
Conflicts may happen

How can conflict happen

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JtIX3HJKwfo>



One person edited a file, committed and pushed
You edit the same file but different line, commit
git pull && git push , no problem ✓



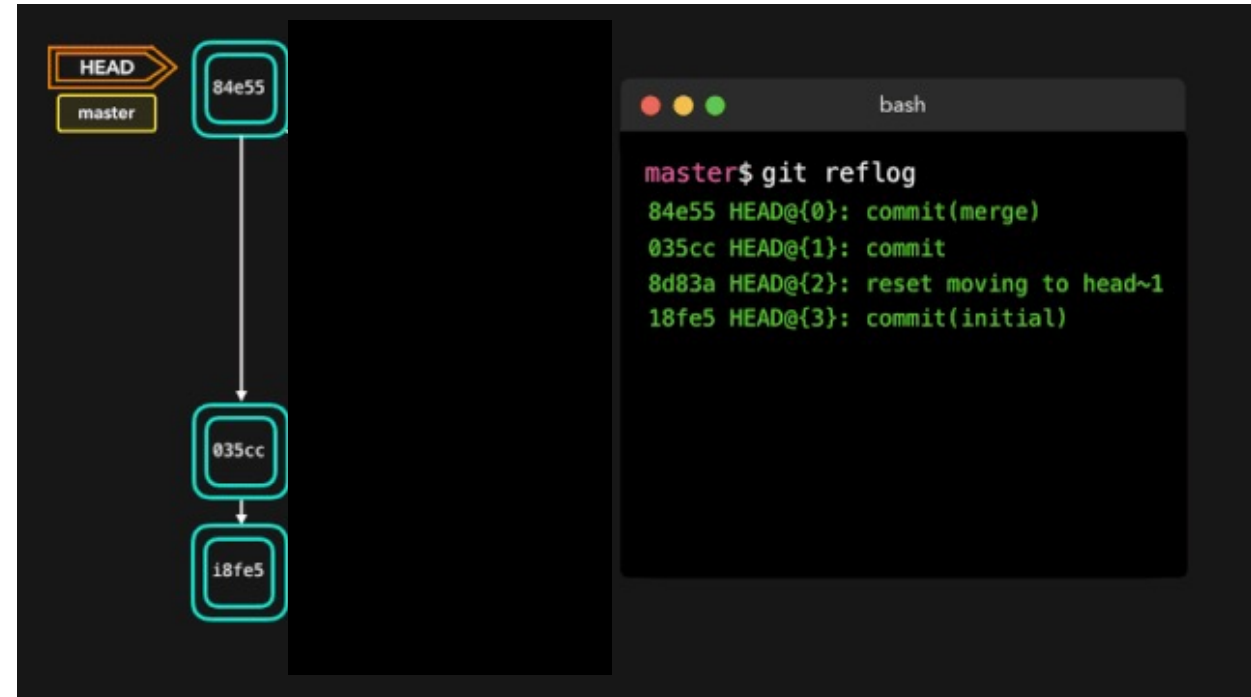
One person modified line 4, committed and pushed
You accidentally are also editing line 4, commit
git push says error, and git pull says conflict ✗

Solve conflicts

- How can conflict happen?
 - Same file
 - Same line
 - Different content (by different people)
 - When you pull
- How to solve?
 - Simply edit the conflicted file, and commit again

Time machine travel!

- `git reset [ID] --hard`
 - travel to a snapshot
 - `git log --pretty=oneline`
- `git reflog`
 - see where I travel from
- Travel to present, in our tutorial
 - `git reset 89ac0d9 --hard`
 - `git log --pretty=oneline`



For core developers

You can directly modify the repo

1. `git clone git@github.com:kaiwu-astro/Nbody6PPGPU-beijing`
2. `cd Nbody6PPGPU-beijing`
3. `git switch dev`

4. do anything. e.g. fix a bug
5. `git add .; git commit -m "briefly introduce what you have done"`
6. `git pull --all; git push`
7. `goto 4`

I do something by accident! No worries

- <https://ohshitgit.com/>
- Help with
 - I need to change the message on my last commit
 - I accidentally committed something to master that should have been on a brand-new branch
 - I accidentally committed to the wrong branch
 - ...
- Any other trouble: lots of solutions on Google and StackOverflow

Dos and don'ts

- Dos:
 - often run `git pull`, to avoid conflicts
 - commit timely (but ideally < 10 per day)
- Don'ts
 - Don't commit to main/master/stable branches directly
 - Don't use `git push -f`.
 - Use new commit to undo remote change!
 - Don't use rebase or squash: use them only when you understand

Make Git command line more productive

- bash

- <https://github.com/magicmonty/bash-git-prompt>

- zsh

- oh-my-zsh: <https://ohmyzsh/> or <https://github.com/ohmyzsh/ohmyzsh>
 - guide to install on-my-zsh <https://ivanaugustobd.medium.com/your-terminal-can-be-much-much-more-productive-5256424658e8>

```
(base) ✓ ~/.bash-git-prompt [master|✓]
12:57 $ touch 1.txt
(base) ✓ ~/.bash-git-prompt [master|...1]
12:57 $ git add .; git commit -m "test"
[master 2a4a27a] test
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 1.txt
(base) ✓ ~/.bash-git-prompt [master ↑·1|✓]
12:57 $ █
```

```
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp dev git status
On branch dev
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/dev'.

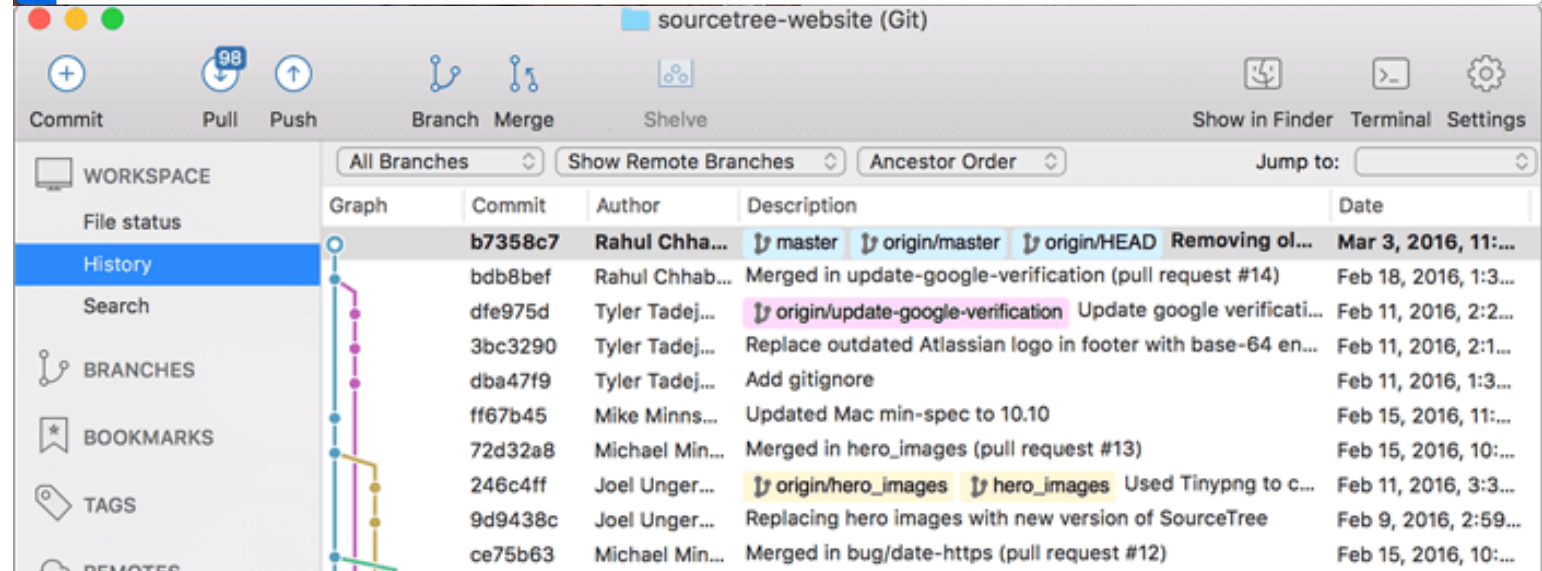
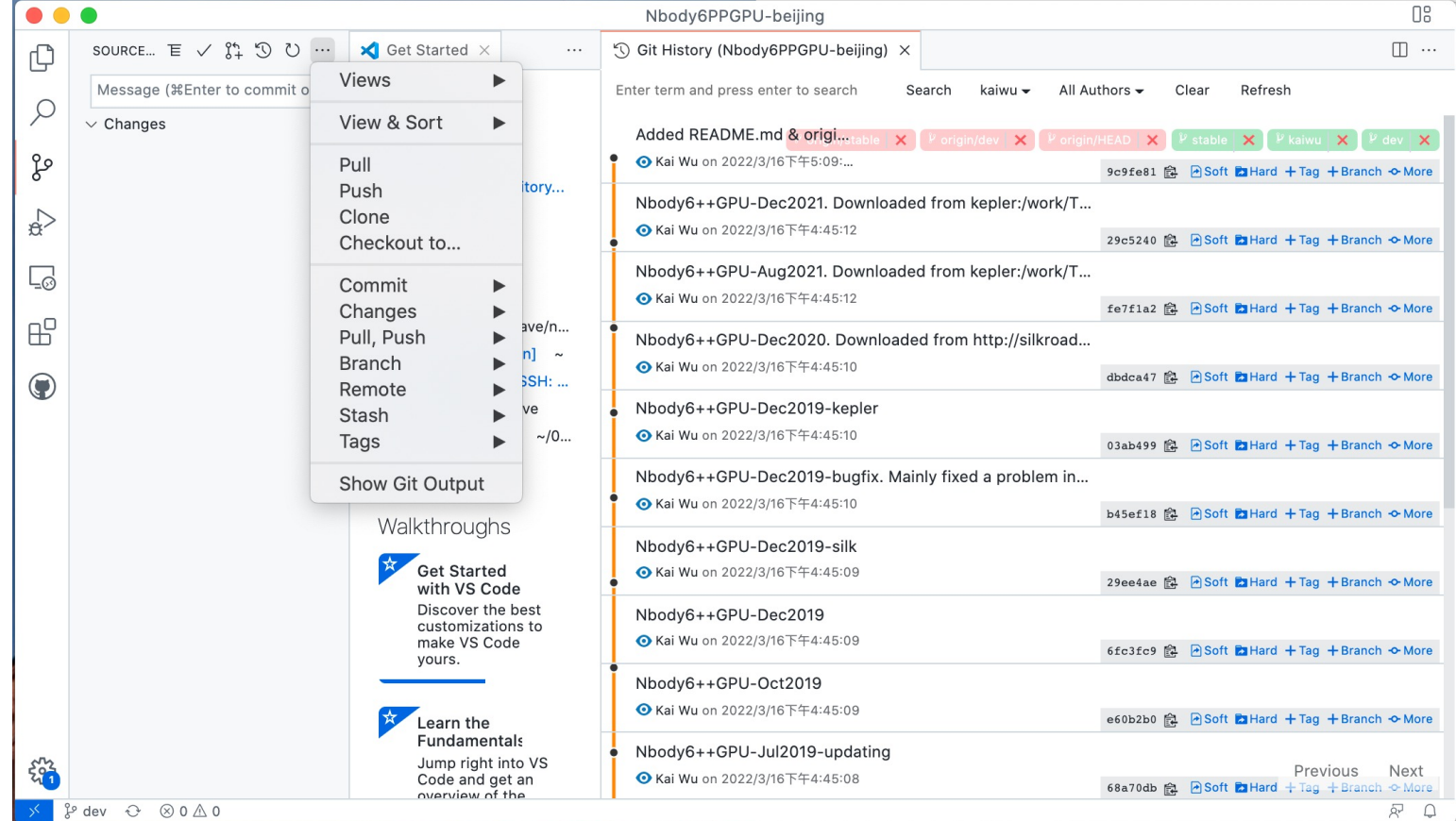
nothing to commit, working tree clean
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp dev echo no_warranty >> LICENSE
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp dev git status
On branch dev
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/dev'.

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
  LICENSE

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp dev git add .; git commit -m "add license"
[dev bbbccf0] add license
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 LICENSE
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp dev git pull && git push
Already up to date.
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
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Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To meow:wukai-meow/tmp.git
57c4906..bbbccf0 dev -> dev
~/0TempSave/n6togit/tmp dev █
```

Visualize Git/ GUI tool

- Use VSCode
 - Win, Mac, Linux
 - Built in Git management
 - Download extension: Git History
- Use GitKraken
 - Win, Mac, Linux
- Use Sourcetree
 - Win, Mac



Development

- Track updates:
 - Watch the repo on GitHub. Email notification on every change →
- Be a contributor
 - [For seldom participate developers] fork the repo and use pull request to submit modifications
 - <https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/quickstart/fork-a-repo>
 - <https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/proposing-changes-to-your-work-with-pull-requests/creating-a-pull-request>
 - [For developers] send your GitHub username or GitHub account email to me (via the chats of our meeting room now or later by email Kai.Wu19@student.xjtlu.edu.cn)

[lwang-astro/PeTar] typo corrections -nsflag (PR #29)

SaraRastello

3月

> 至: lwang-astro/PeTar 抄送: Subscribed

You can view, comment on, or merge this pull request online at:

<https://github.com/lwang-astro/PeTar/pull/29>

Commit Summary

- [72d001e](#) typo corrections -nsflag

File Changes

(1 file)

- **M** [bse-interface/bse_interface.h](#) (2)

Patch Links:

- <https://github.com/lwang-astro/PeTar/pull/29.patch>
- <https://github.com/lwang-astro/PeTar/pull/29.diff>

—

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You are receiving this because you are subscribed to this thread.



End of tutorial. Thank you!

Git command cheatsheets

1. https://github.com/kaiwu-astro/garage/raw/main/GitHub_Education-git-cheat-sheet.pdf
2. <https://github.com/kaiwu-astro/garage/raw/main/Atlassian-Git-Cheatsheet.pdf>
3. <https://github.com/kaiwu-astro/garage/raw/main/Youtube-Git-Cheat-Sheet.pdf>

Auto test (continuous integration, CI)

- Automatically configure, make and run test simulations every time when any changes happen on GitHub (when you do `git push` or pull request is accepted)
- Now it's set to check any errors raised during compile or run. If needed, it's also possible to validate the physics by checking output (i.e. we expect the half-mass radius to be between some values)

Time	N	input	OS	Compiler	Platform
0.5Myr	1k	no dat.10	Ubuntu18.04	GCC-9	GitHub Actions 4 GPU, 8G RAM
			Ubuntu20.04	GCC-5	
?	?	Any	other	ideas	?

Public repo or private?

Both: we control who can modify

- Public repo
 - anyone can see it and track changes
- Private repo
 - we control who can see and track

New name?

- Now is <https://github.com/kaiwu-astro/Nbody6PPGPU-beijing>
 - We can rename it anytime we like. After renaming, old link will be an alias
- Any other idea?

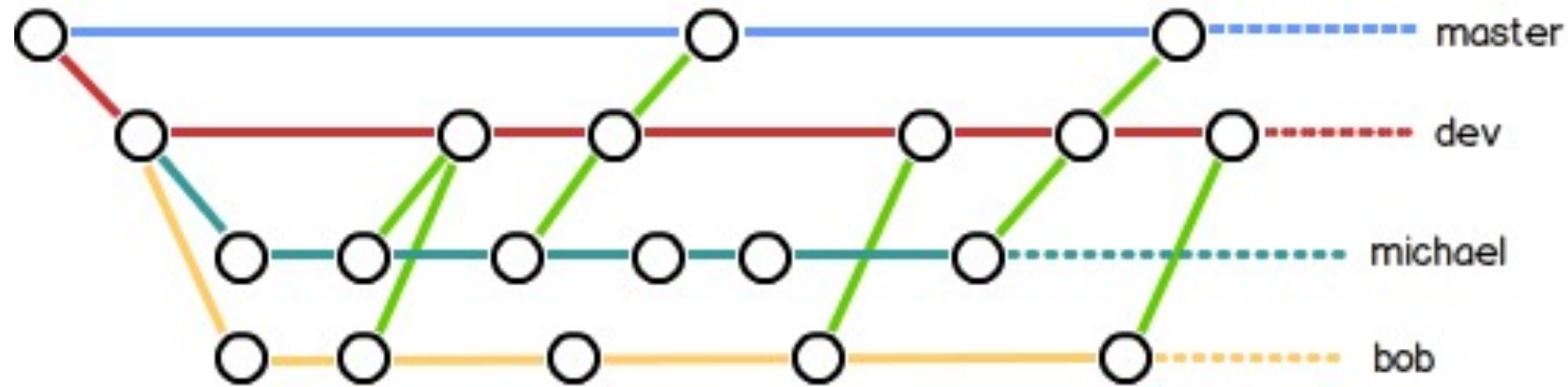
worknb6++-save1
Nbody6++GPU-Maria-2020.6
...
(parallely upload 110 folders in the archive)
...
Nbody6new
Nbody6++GPU-Oct2021-massless

structure of Qi's repo

Nbody6++GPU-Dec2017
↓
Nbody6++GPU-Sep2018
↓
Nbody6++GPU-Feb2019
↓
...
(Nbody6++GPU main working version after
Dec2017 in order of time (total number: 13))
...
↓
Nbody6++GPU-Dec2019bugfix
↓
Nbody6++GPU-Dec2020
↓
Nbody6++GPU-Aug2021
↓
Nbody6++GPU-Dec2021

structure of Kai's repo

New branches



- stable (main branch)
 - Stable versions, like Nbody6++GPU-Dec2021.
 - (the master branch I show last time was renamed "trash" and will be removed, because it does not include original modification time of each file)
- dev
 - bugfix and new features to stable version should be merged to dev branch first
 - merge to stable after tests by our members
- "your branch"
 - create based on dev branch
 - work directly on it. Merge to dev when finish
- (to do, if needed) NBody6++
 - this branch is mainly for archive and storytelling, from Sverre Aarseth's NBody6 to Rainer's NBody6++, then to first version of NBody6++GPU
 - (I need support to know the sequence of nbody6++ folders, can Rainer or anyone else help?)
- massless? stardisk? author please create?
 - use `git cherry-pick` to apply bugfix from stable or dev