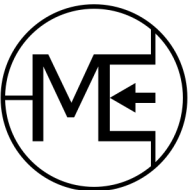
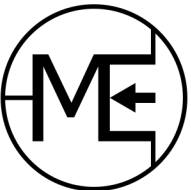


# Praktische Einführung in **Git und GitHub**



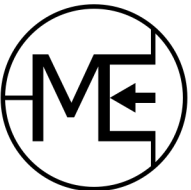
# Vorbereitung abgeschlossen?

- Git installiert?
- Username, E-Mail und Editor in Git-Config eingetragen?
- GitHub-Account erstellt?
- SSH-Key bei GitHub hinterlegt?
- Mit WLAN verbunden?



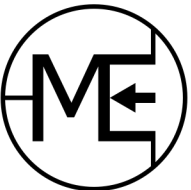
# Agenda

- Erste Schritte mit Git
- Zusammenarbeit mit GitHub
- Nützliches
- Alles in der Konsole
- Praktisch
- Fragen einfach stellen



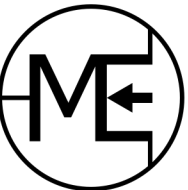
# Was ist git?

- Versionsverwaltung
- Variantenverwaltung

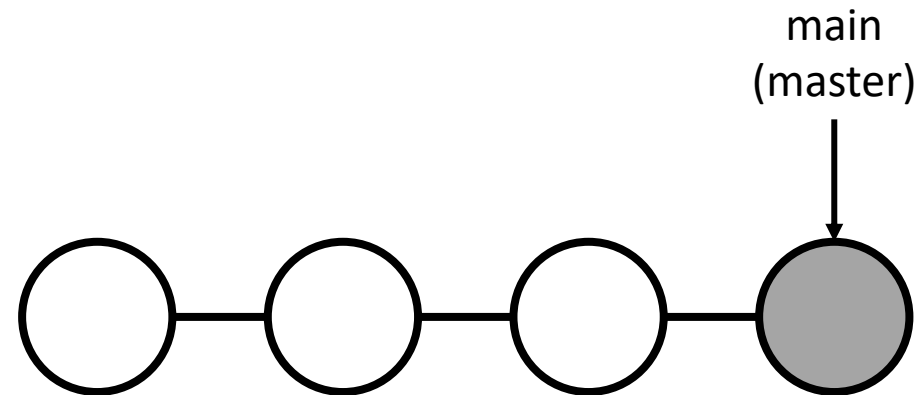


# Warum Git?

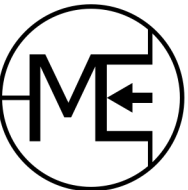
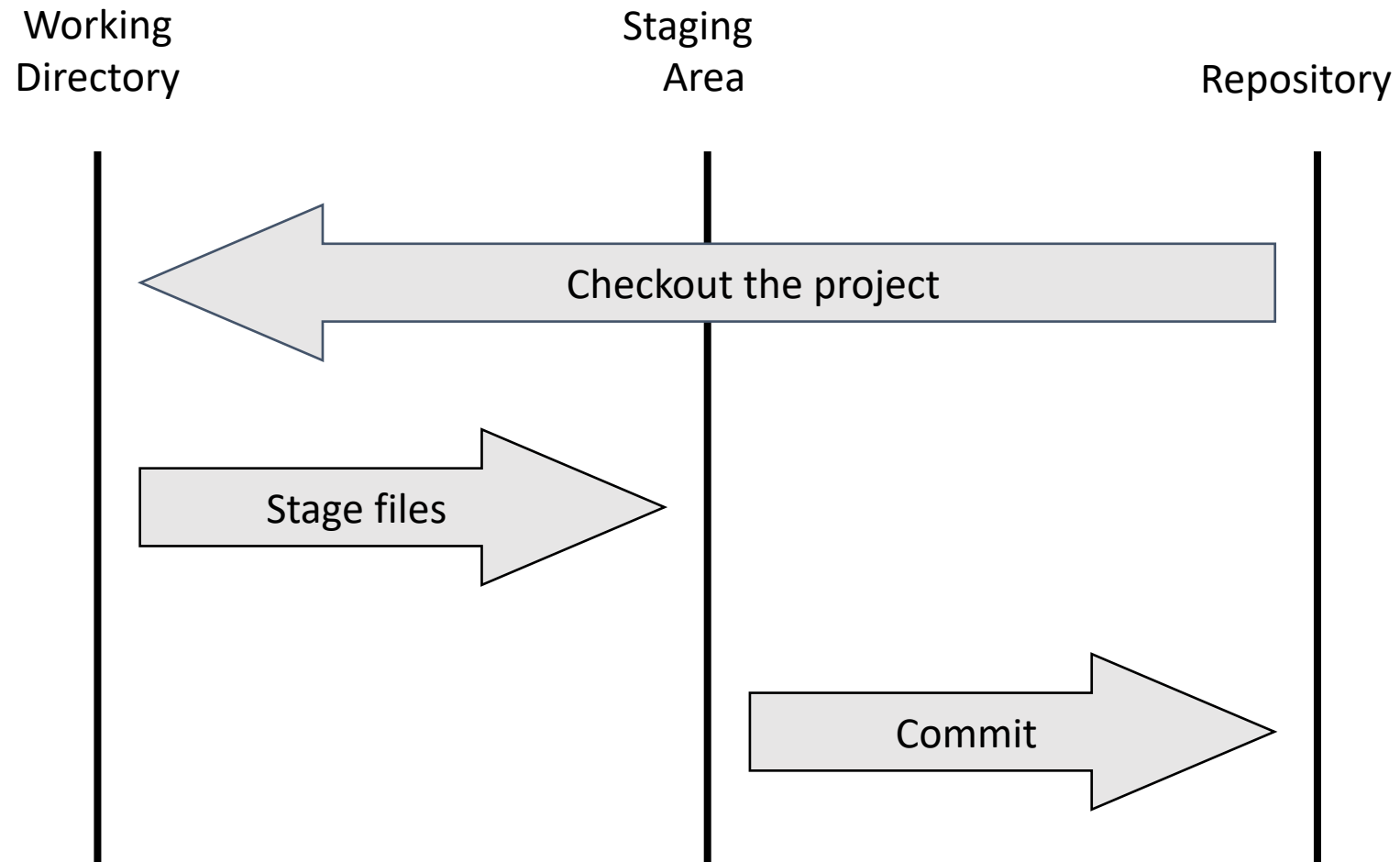
- Dateien mit anderen austauschen
- Nachvollziehbare Historie
- Remote Backup
- Offline Arbeiten möglich



# Grundlagen



# Die drei Stages



# Demo



# Übung

```
git init
```

```
git status
```

```
git add
```

```
git commit
```

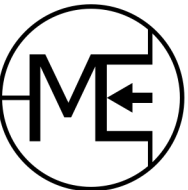
```
git diff
```

```
git log
```

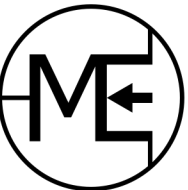
```
git show
```

- Mehrere Commits erstellen
- Mehrere Dateien
- Ins Log schauen

Gerne auch zu zweit



# Änderungen rückgängig machen



# Änderungen vor Commit

- Untracked files
- Changed files
- Files staged for commit

# Demo

# Übung

```
rm
```

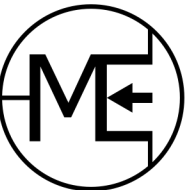
```
git restore
```

```
git restore --staged
```

```
git diff
```

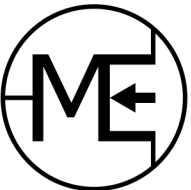
```
git status
```

- Datei erstellen und verwerfen
- Änderungen an Datei verwerfen
- Vorgemerkte Änderungen verwerfen

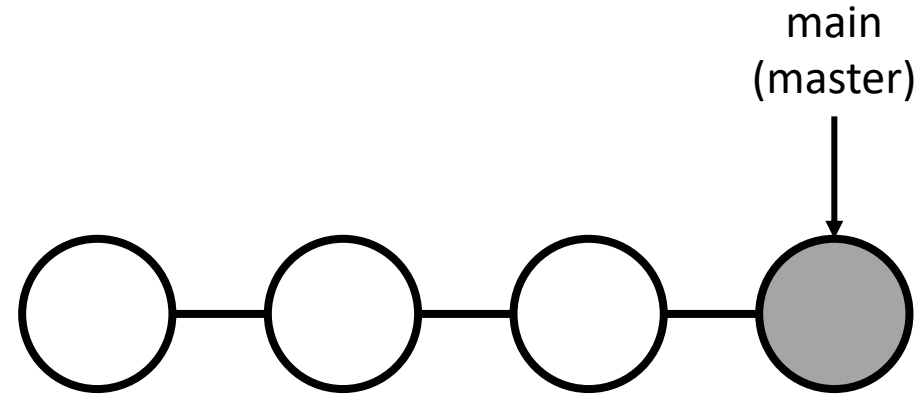


# Commits rückgängig machen

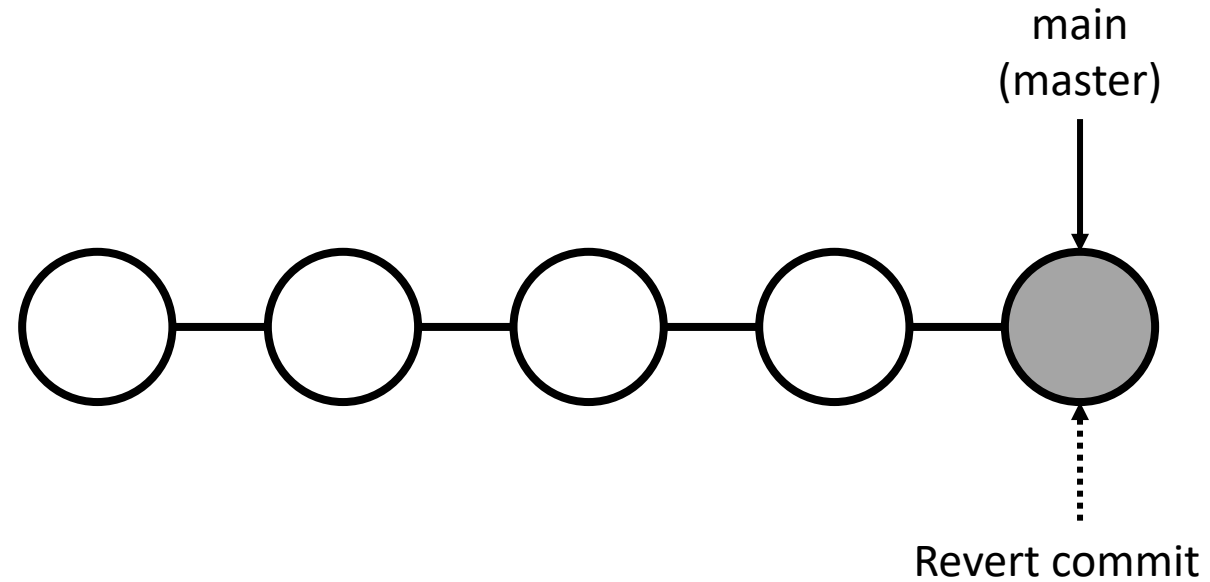
- Revert commit
- Reset



# Revert commit



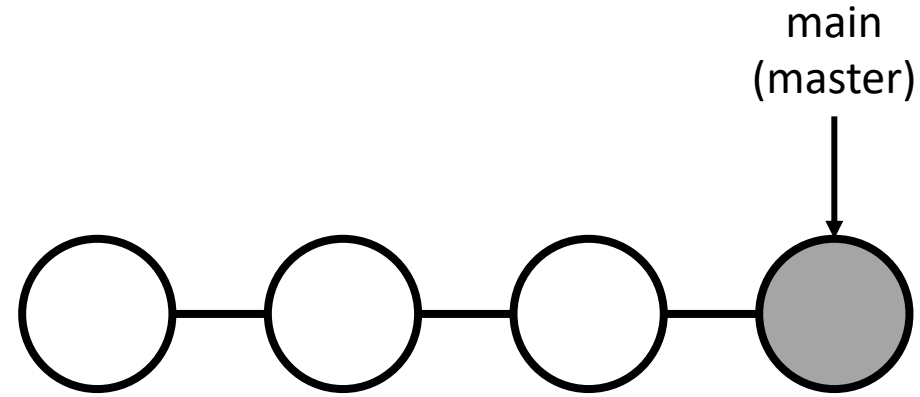
# Revert commit



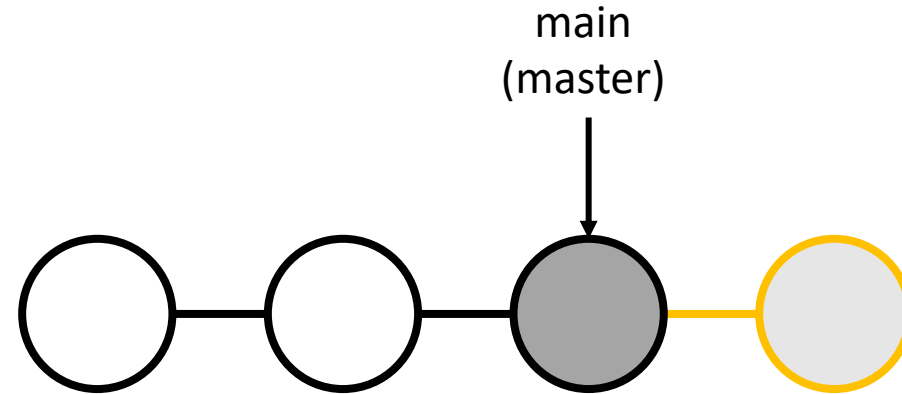
```
git revert $commit_hash
```



# Hard reset



# Hard reset



```
git reset --hard HEAD~1
```

# Demo

# Übung

```
git revert $COMMIT_HASH
```

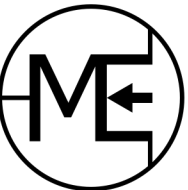
```
git revert HEAD
```

```
git reset --hard HEAD~1
```

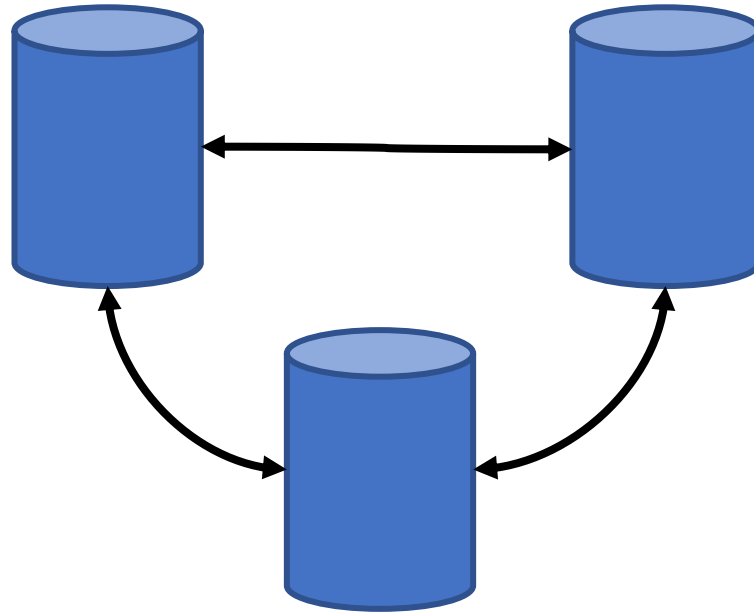
```
git status
```

```
git log
```

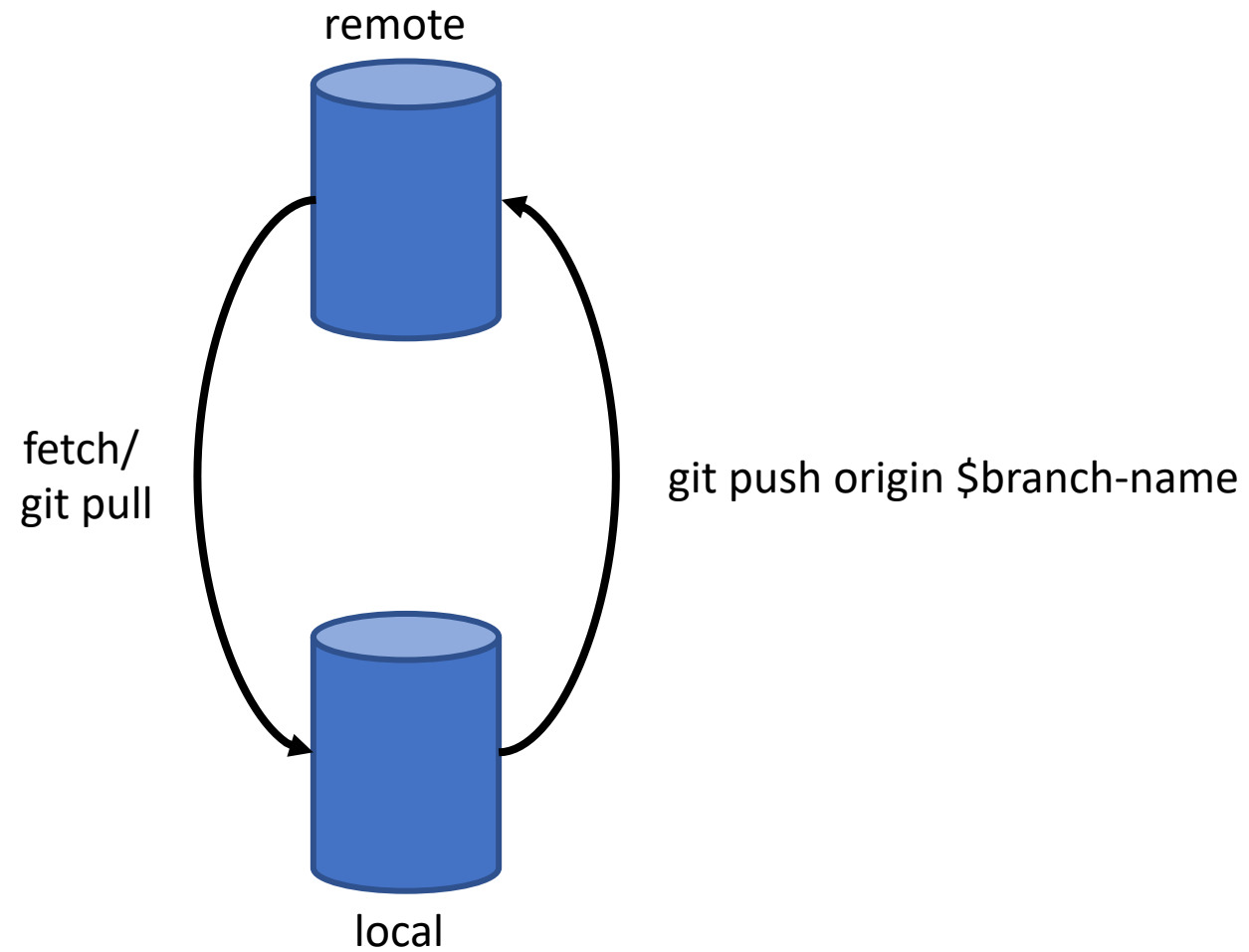
- **Revert commit erstellen**
  - Hash angeben
  - HEAD verwenden
- **Hard reset durchführen**
- **Verhalten im Log vergleichen**



# Remotes



# Remotes



# Demo

# Übung

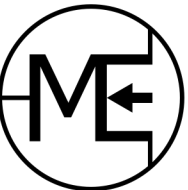
```
git clone $REPO_URL
```

```
git remote add origin  
$REPO_URL
```

```
git push
```

```
git pull
```

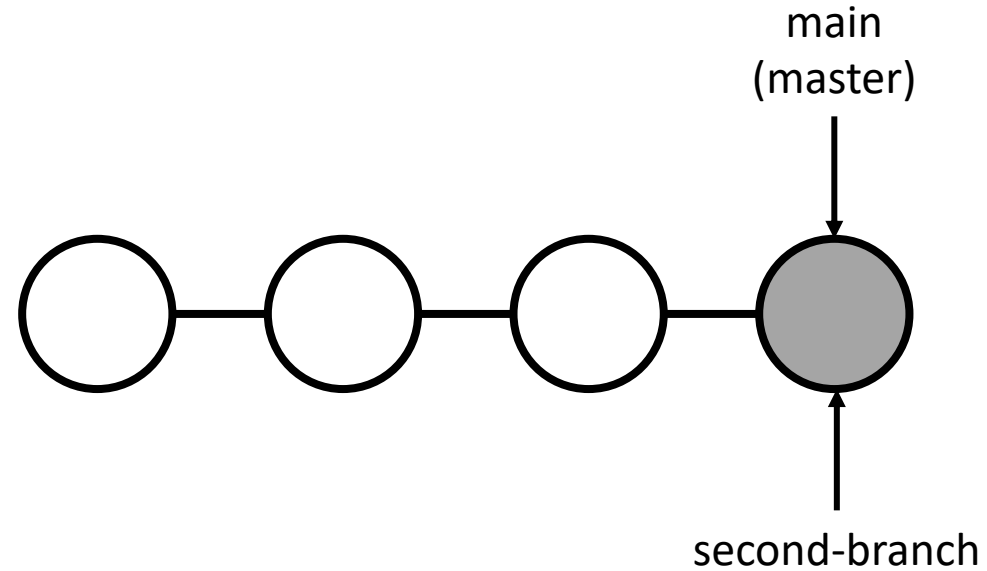
- Repository auf GitHub erstellen
- Klonen
- Bestehende Historie in Repository auf GitHub pushen





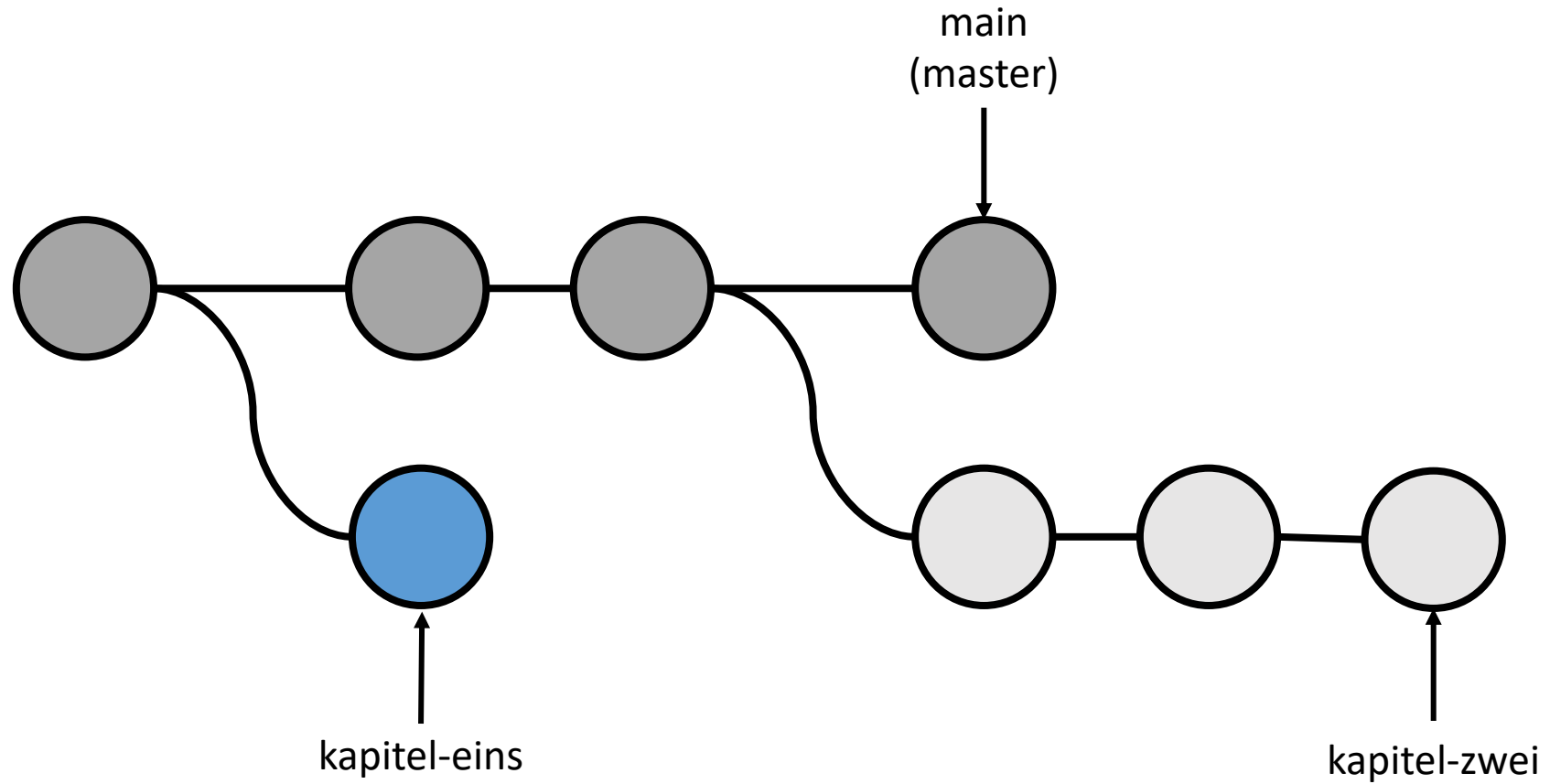
# Branches

# Branches



```
git checkout -b $branch_name
```

# Branches



# Demo

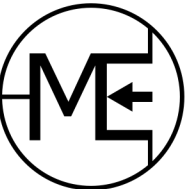
# Übung

```
git checkout -b $name
```

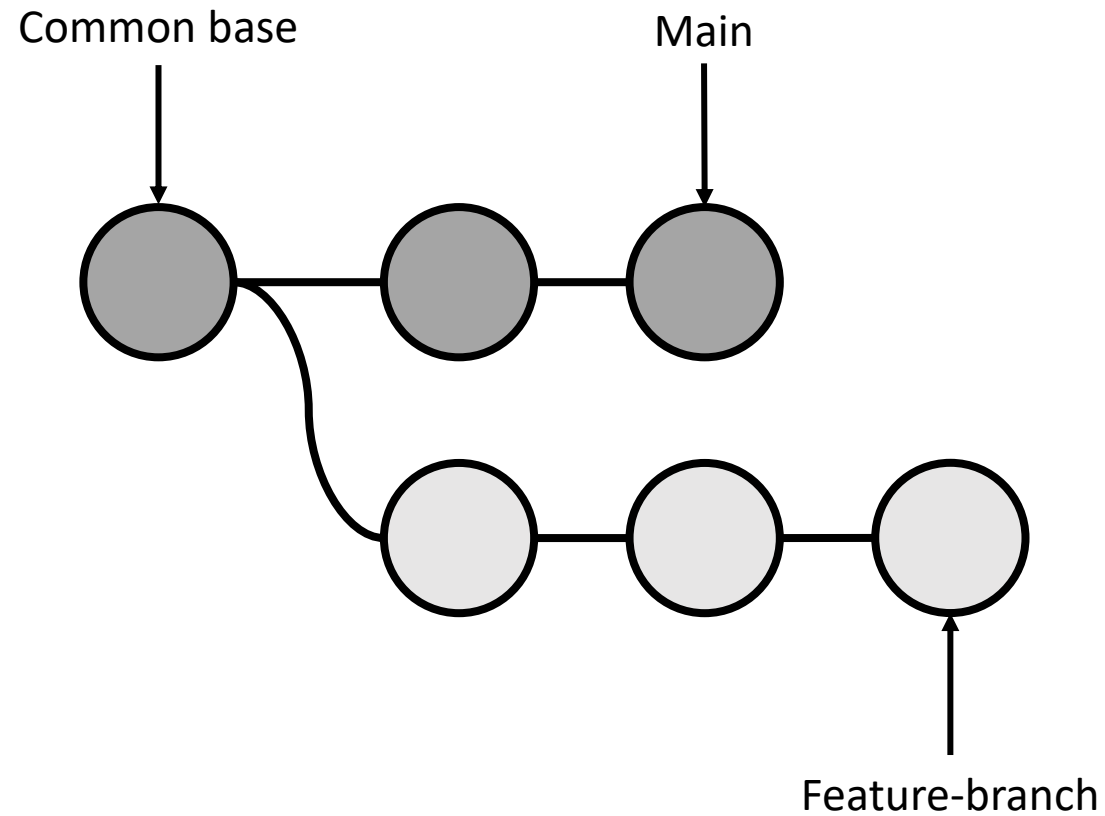
```
git checkout $name
```

```
git log --graph --all
```

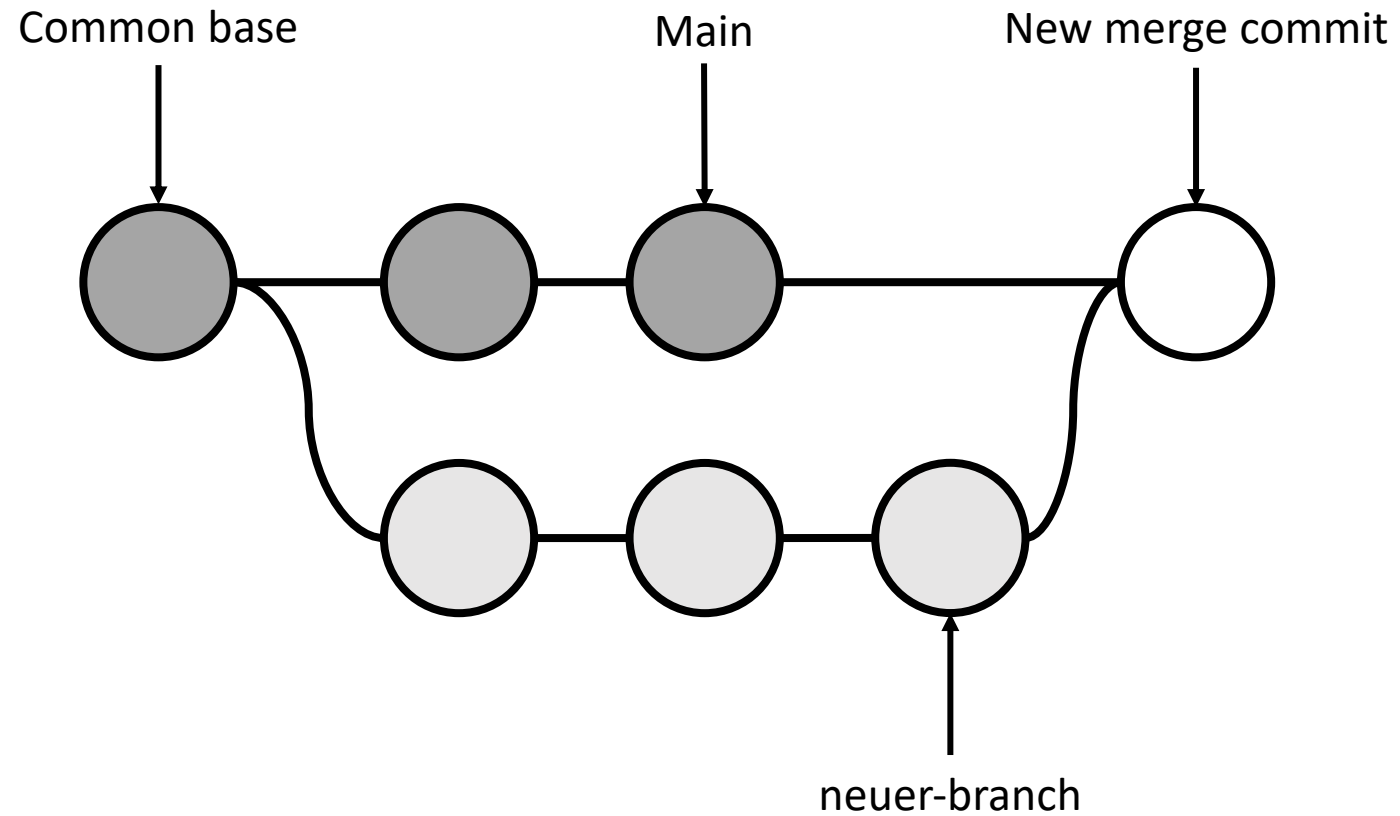
- Mehrere Branches anlegen
- Commits auf Branches erstellen
- Historie im Log anschauen



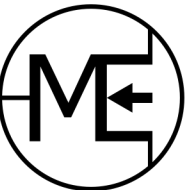
# Merge



# Merge



# Demo





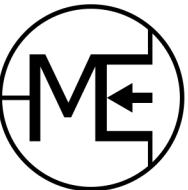
# Übung

```
git checkout -b $name
```

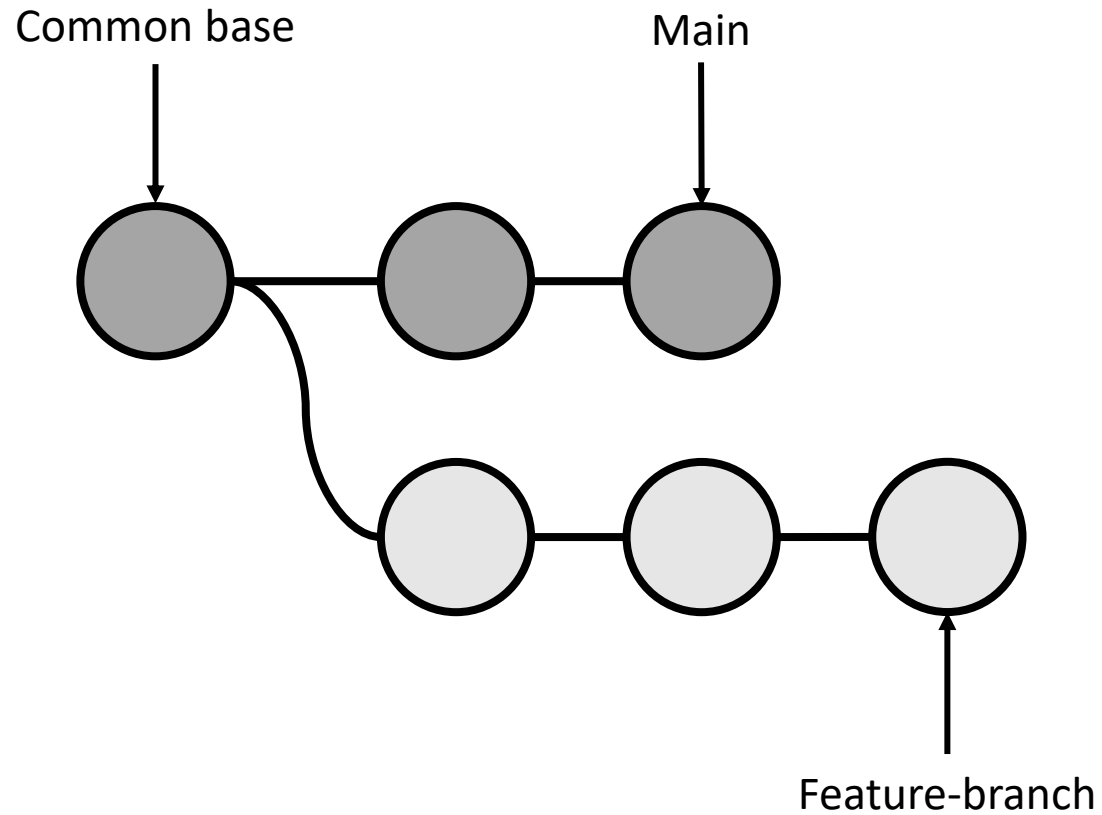
```
git merge $branchname
```

```
git log --graph --all
```

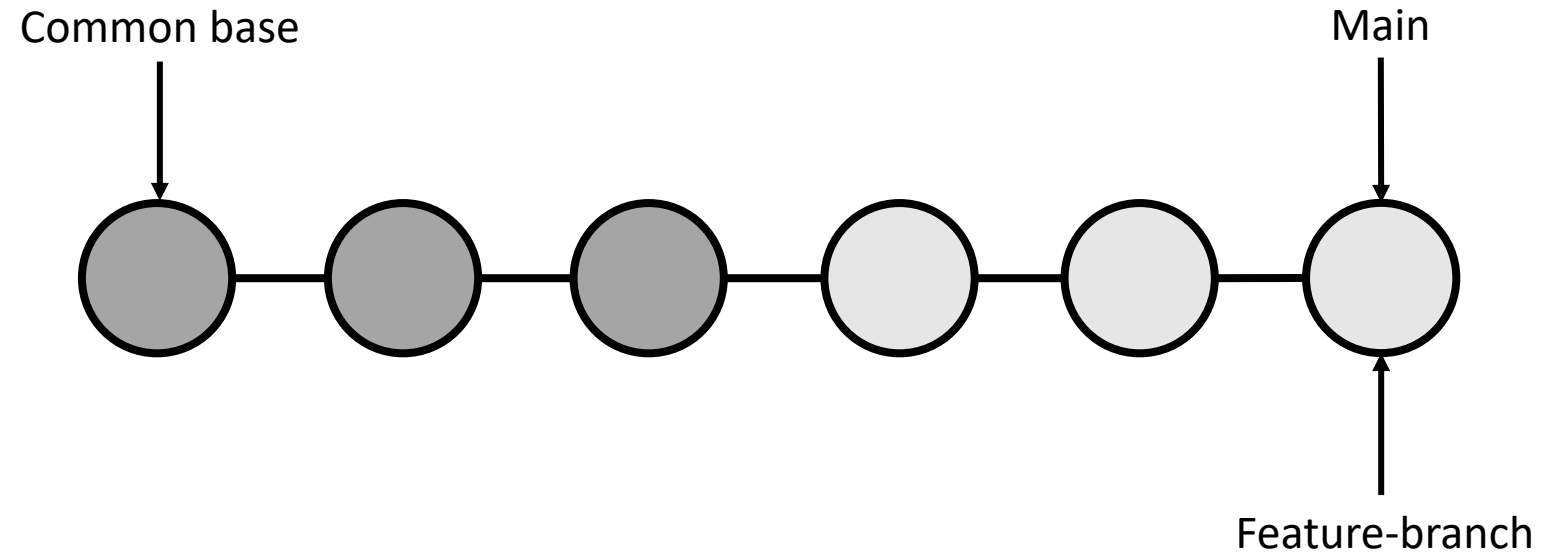
- Branch mit Commits erstellen
- Commits auf main erstellen
- Neuen Branch in main mergen
- Historie im Log anschauen



# Rebase



# Rebase



# Demo

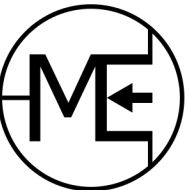
# Übung

```
git checkout -b $name
```

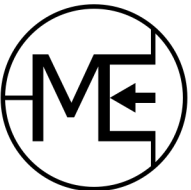
```
git rebase $branchname
```

```
git log --graph --all
```

- Branch mit Commits erstellen
- Commits auf main erstellen
- Neuen Branch auf main rebasen
- Historie im Log anschauen



# Fast geschafft!



# Weitere Infos

## Dokumentation

<https://git-scm.com/docs>

<https://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/>

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2>

<http://think-like-a-git.net/>

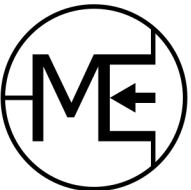
<https://www.atlassian.com/de/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows>

## Cheat Sheets

<http://git-cheatsheet.com/>

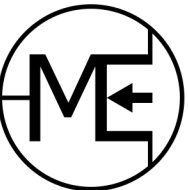
<https://about.gitlab.com/images/press/git-cheat-sheet.pdf>

<https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf>



# .gitignore

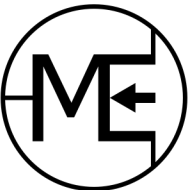
- Eine gitignore Datei spezifiziert Dateien,
- die Git nicht verwalten soll
  
- Dokumentation: <https://git-scm.com/docs/gitignore>





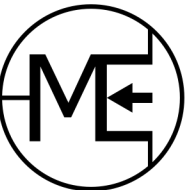
# .gitconfig

- Name und E-Mail
  - Standardeditor
  - Template für Commit-Message
  - Aliase
- 
- Dokumentation: <https://www.git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Customizing-Git-Git-Configuration>



# Stash

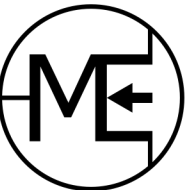
- Änderungen zwischenspeichern
- ohne Commits zu erstellen
  
- `git stash`
- `git stash pop`



# Tags

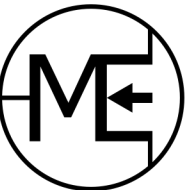
- Commits mit einem Namen versehen

- `git tag -a v1.2 -m "Release 1.2"`



# Amend

- Änderungen an letzten Commit anhängen
- Commitmessage des letzten Commits ändern
  
- `git commit --amend`



# Interactive Rebase

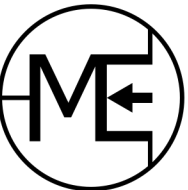
- Commitmessages nachträglich ändern
- Commits nachträglich bearbeiten
- Reihenfolge von Commits ändern
- Uvm.

```
git rebase -i $commit_hash
```

# Blame

Herausfinden von wem eine Änderung ist

```
git blame $dateiname
```



# Bisect

Einen fehlerhaften Commit suchen und finden

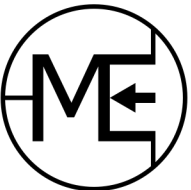
```
git bisect start
```

```
# der aktuelle Commit ist schlecht
```

```
git bisect bad
```

```
# Aber dieser alte Commit war gut
```

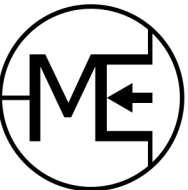
```
git bisect good $commit_hash
```



# Hooks

Befehle automatisiert ausführen

Dokumentation: <https://git-scm.com/docs/githooks>

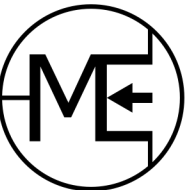




# Workflows

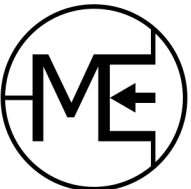
# Trunk based development

- Alle arbeiten auf master/main
- Kennt man aus SVN
- <https://trunkbaseddevelopment.com/>

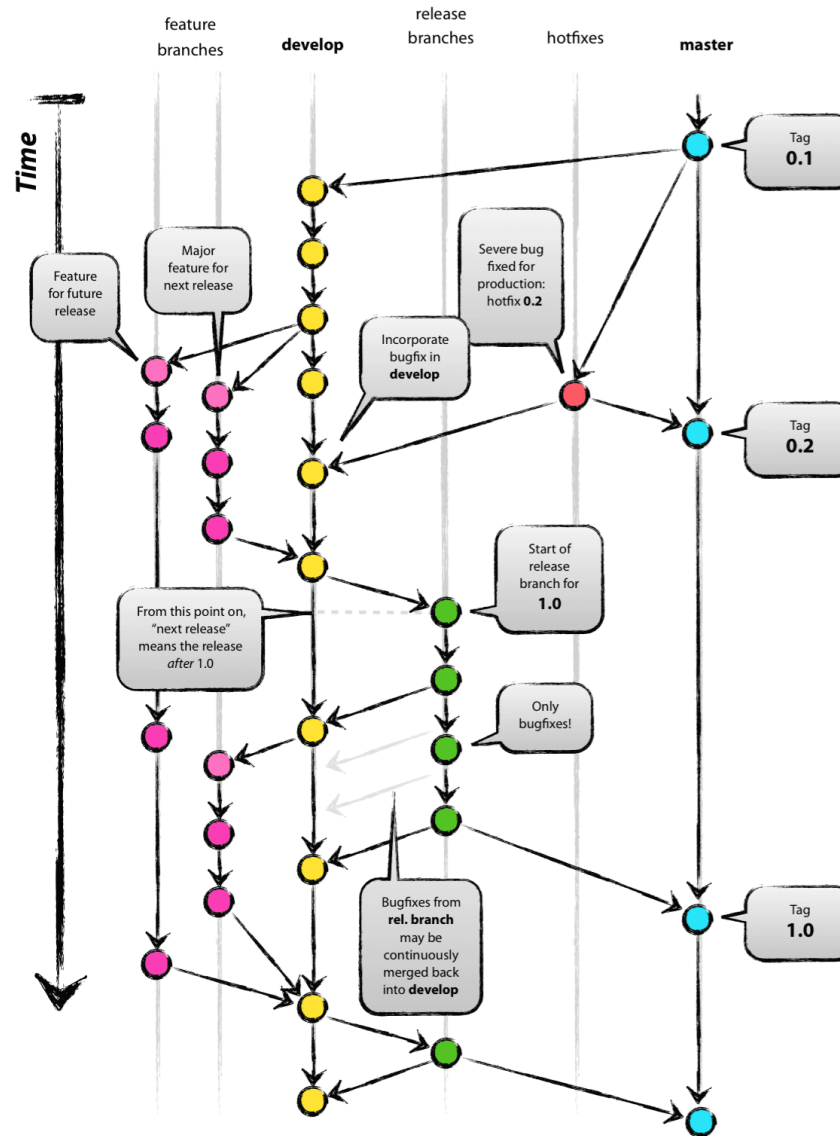


# Feature Branch Workflow

- Ein Branch pro Feature
- Code Review, dann Merge
- <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows/feature-branch-workflow>



# Git Flow



- <https://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/>
- <https://leanpub.com/git-flow/read#leanpub-auto-git-flow-workflow>

