Object Oriented Programming

Week 1 Part 2
Git and eGit

Lecture

- Review of Git
- Local Repository
- Remote Repository
- Using Git from Eclipse

Review of Git

What is Git?

- Software Configuration Management (SCM)
- Supports *rollback*, returning software to an earlier state
  - So errors can be removed
  - So requirements can be dropped
  - So experiments can be done

SCM and Backup

- SCM is not backup.
  - Unless the copies are also copied to a remote disk, all versions can be lost.
  - But copying to remote disks make produce incompatible versions
- Git supports both SCM and Backup
  - Remote versions are copies of local versions
  - Versions are named according to their contents
    - Files with the same content have the same name

Local Repository

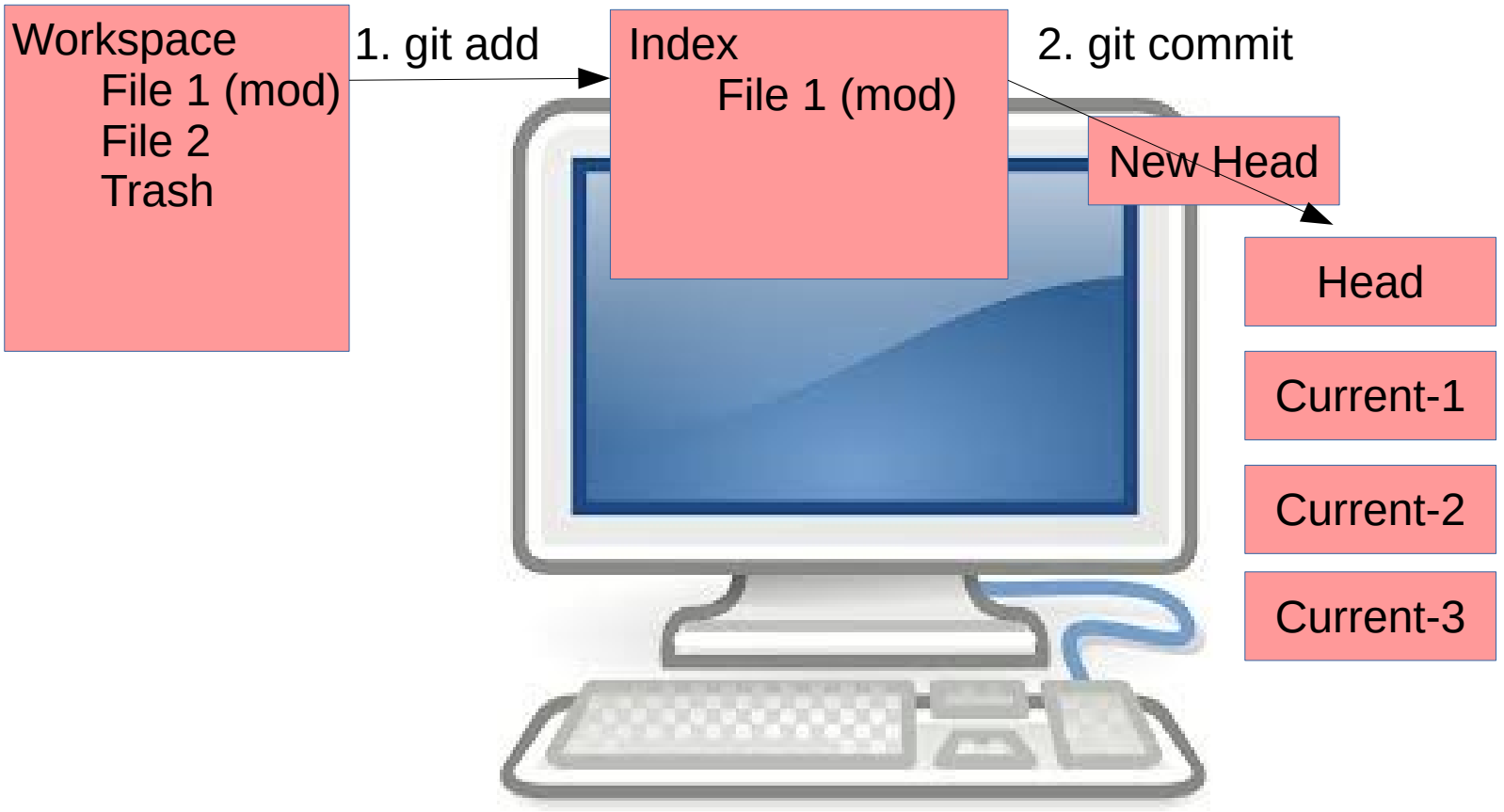
Local Repositories: SCM only

- Each repository contains all previous versions of the program.
- Losing the repository means losing all previous versions
- Local Repositories are useful when:
  - You accidentally overwrite a file
  - You cannot figure out why your program no longer works
  - You want to know who broke the program

Checking in to a Local Repository

- Create a repository (git init)
  - One time per program.
- Each time you change your program, *check in* to create a new version
  1) Tell Git what you added to the program (git add)
  2) Tell Git that to create a new versions (git commit)

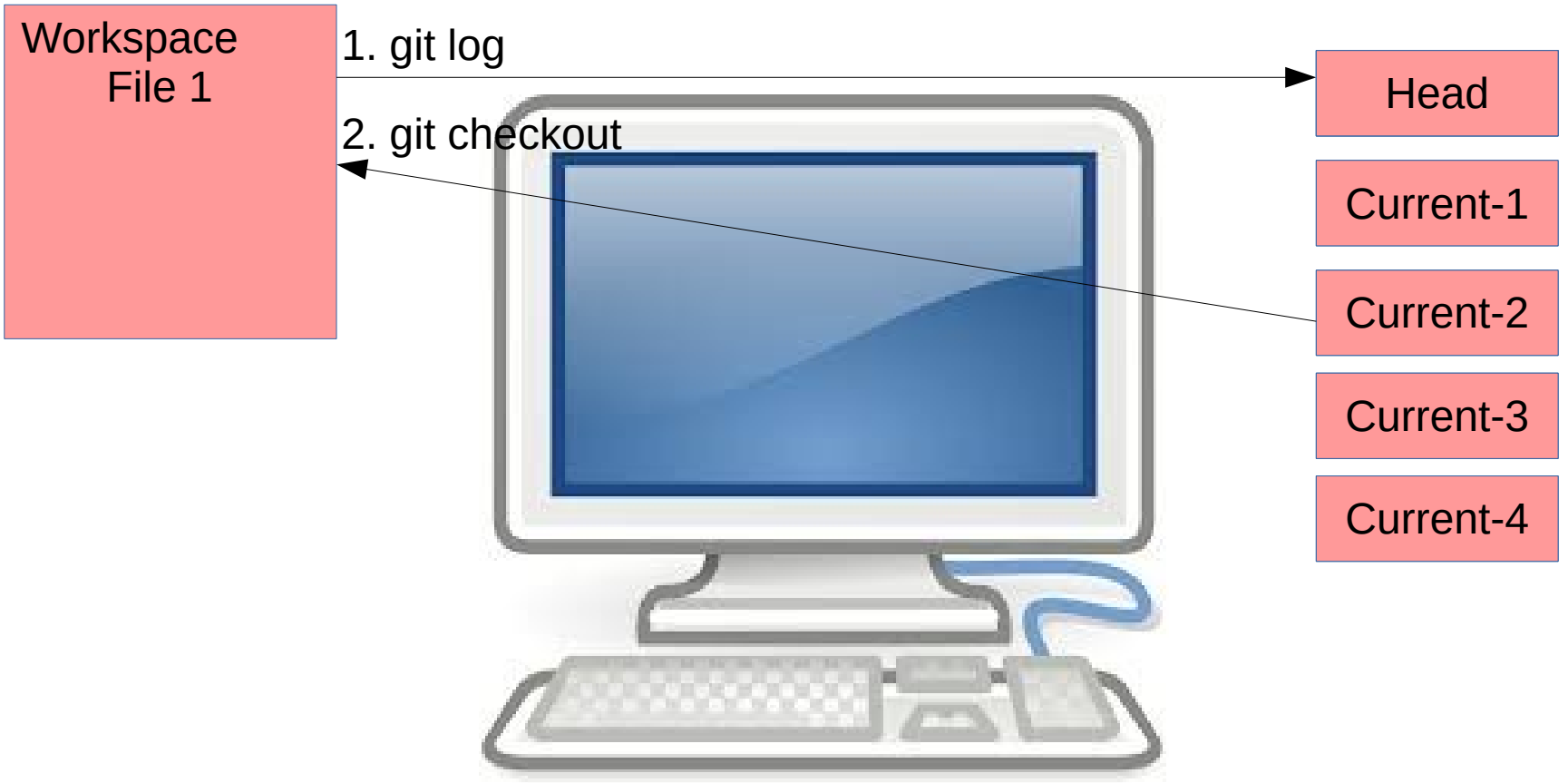
Git check in


Workspace
File 1 (mod)
File 2
Trash
1. git add
Index
File 1 (mod)
2. git commit
New Head
Head
Current-1
Current-2
Current-3
Local Workstation

a Local Repository

- Find the version you want (git log)
- Retrieve the version you want (git checkout)
  - Puts the specified version in a working directory
    - You can look at the old version, copy from the old version, even check in the old version as the newest version.
    - Usually if you want to save the old version, check it out into a new branch (git checkout -b new_branch_name)
  - To get the most recent version (git checkout master)

Git check out



Remote Repository

What is a remote repository?

- A remote repository is a copy of versions of a program stored on a remote *host*.
  - A host computer runs a program such as an SCM repository
  - If the local host fails, the repository survives on the remote host
- Users *pull* a version from the remote repository
- Users *push* a version to the repository to keep it safe

Git repository strategy

- Git differs from most repository in that all Git repositories hold the same content
  - Most SCM system have a central repository. Only one version is stored locally at a time.
  - Git stores all versions both locally and remotely
    - Checking in and checking out merges differences

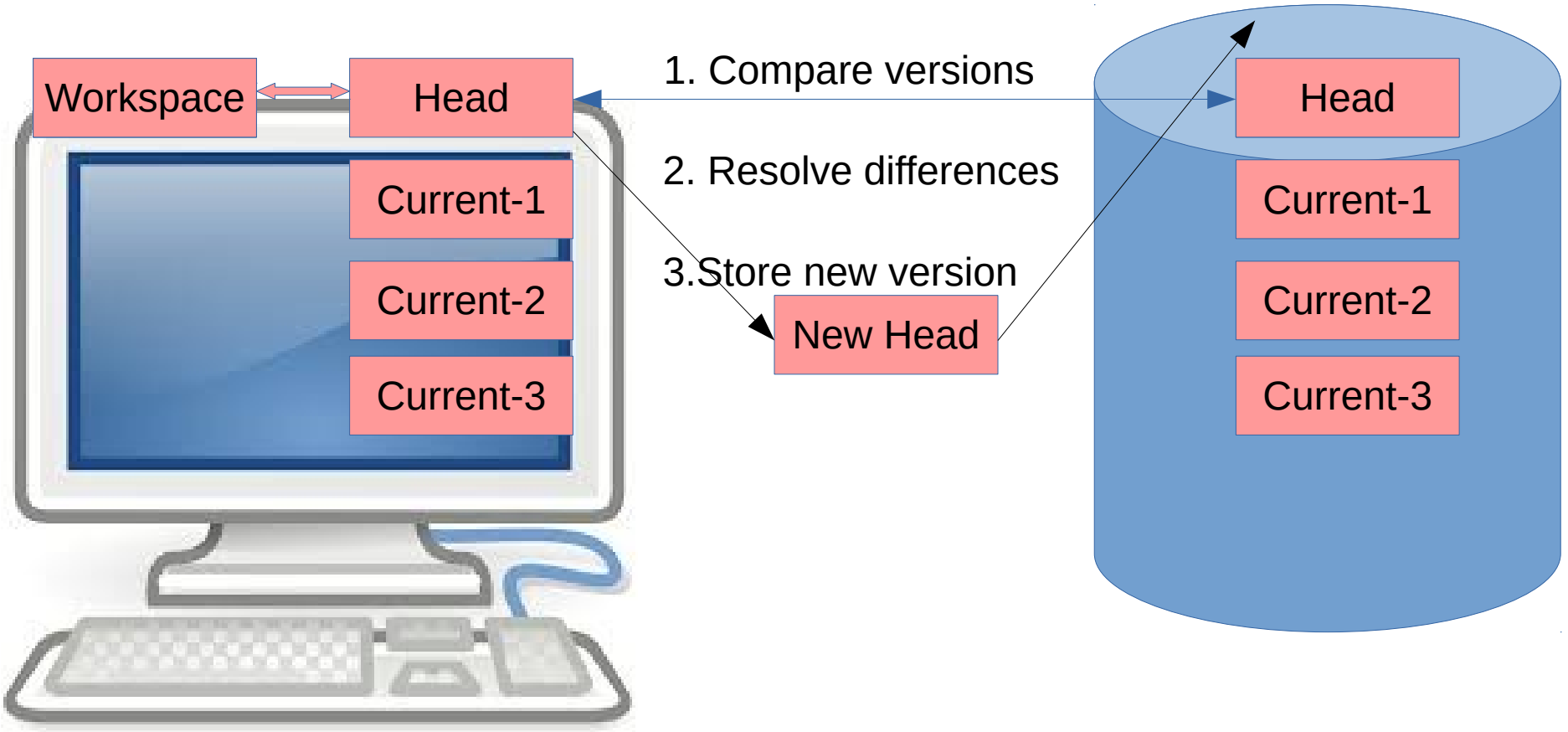
Remote Repository Set Up

- To set up a remote repository, you need access to both the remote computer and the local computer.
- On the remote computer you create a Git repository with nothing in it (git init –bare)
- On the local computer you tell git where the remote computer is (git remote add origin <user>@<remote.host>:<git repo>)

Push

- To use the remote repository, you push your files to the remote repository (git push origin master)
  - Copies all changes to the remote repository
- When pushing, Git compares the files in the local and remote repositories and makes you reconcile them
  - Only when they are the same can you push them

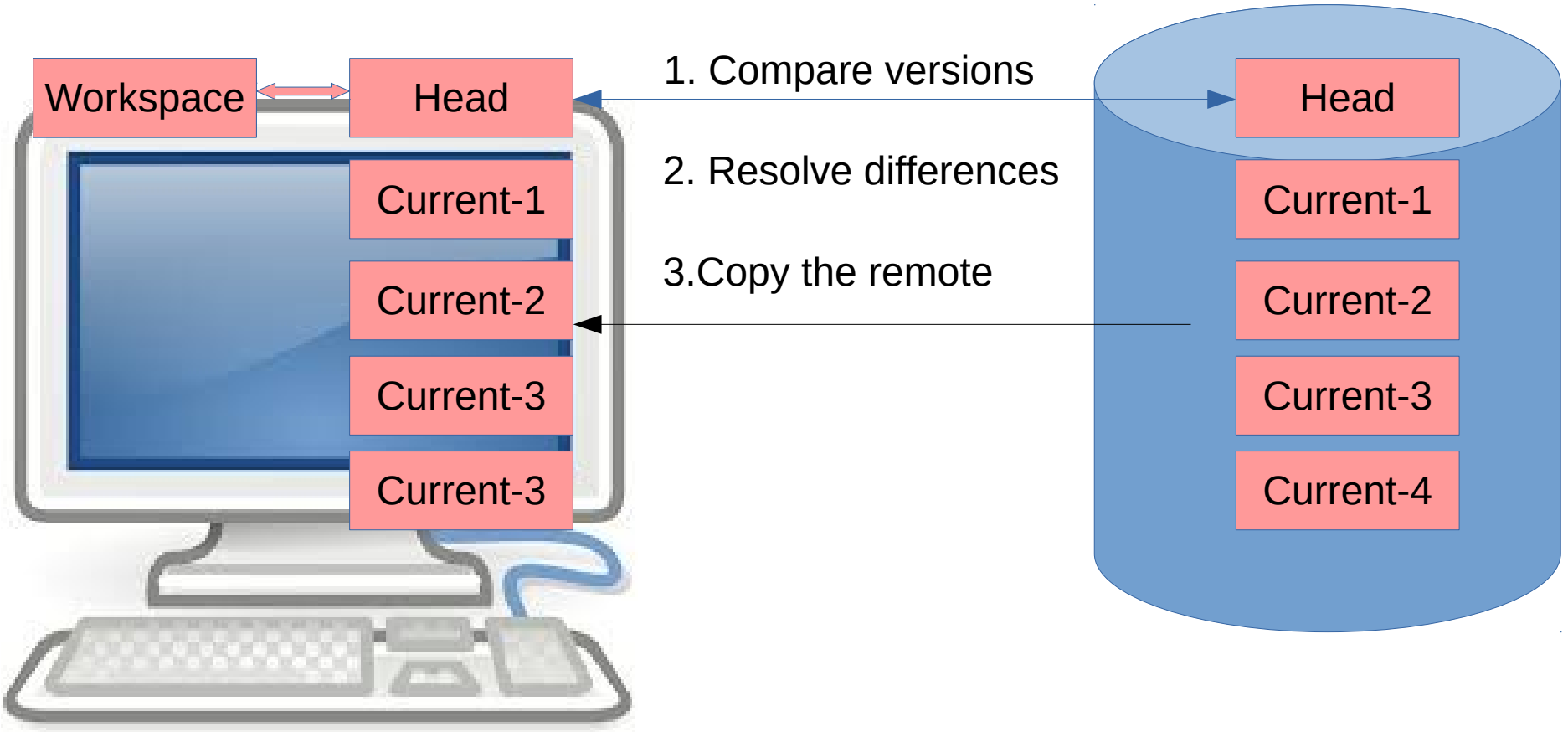
Git push


Workspace
Head
Current-1
Current-2
Current-3
1. Compare versions
2. Resolve differences
3.Store new version
New Head
Head
Current-1
Current-2
Current-3
Local Workstation
Remote Host

Pull

- To retrieve the files you pull from the repository
  - You can also clone a remote repository which will create a new version with all existing versions
- There are two ways to pull
  - You can create a new local repository by cloning the remote repository (git clone <user>@<remote host>:<directory on remote host>
  - You can copy the directory into an existing local git repository after the repository is set up (git pull origin master)
    - If you pull to an existing repository, git will make you reconcile the files.

Git pull



Local Workstation

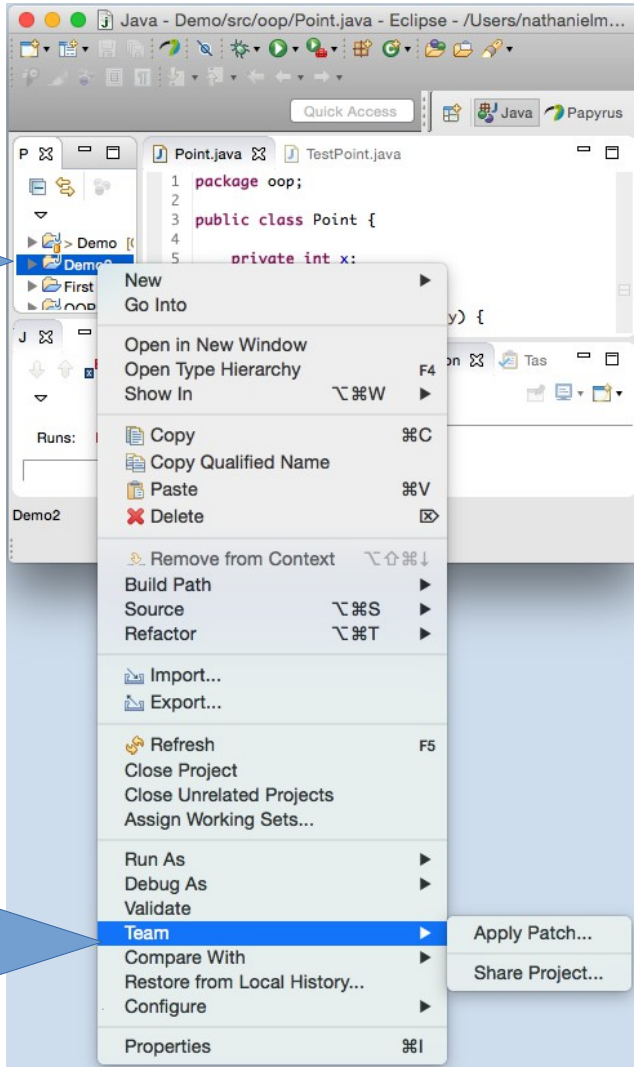
Remote Host

Git Local Repository from Eclipse

Set up Local Repository

1. Right Click on project

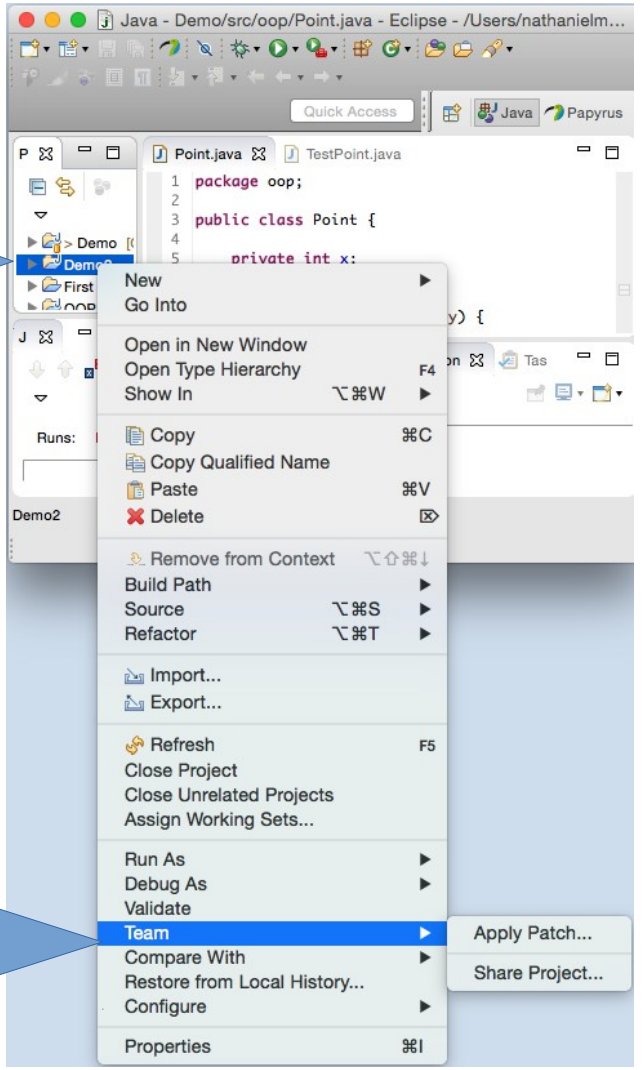
2. Select Team > Share Project



Set up Local Repository

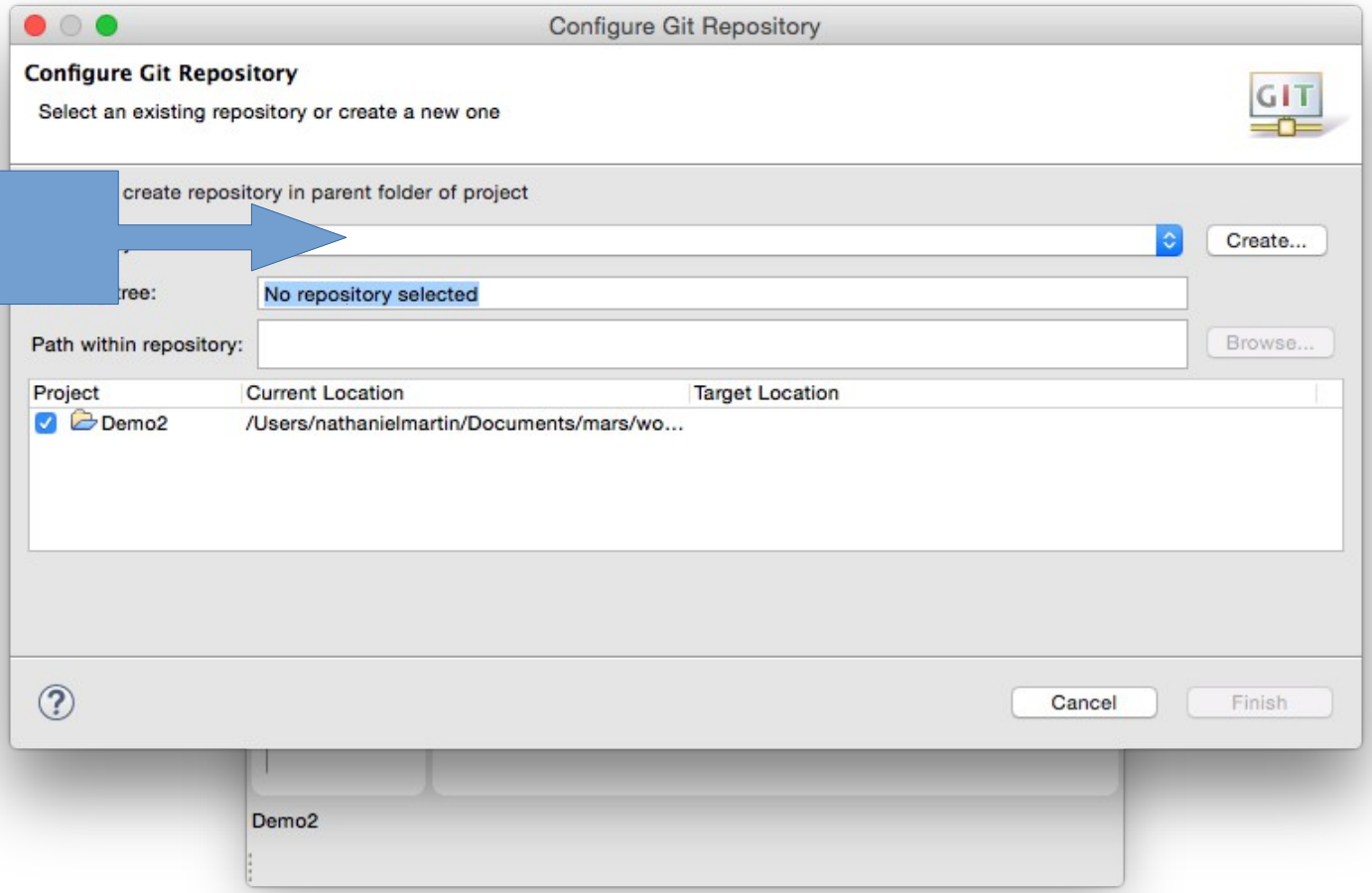
1. Right Click on project

2. Select Team > Share Project



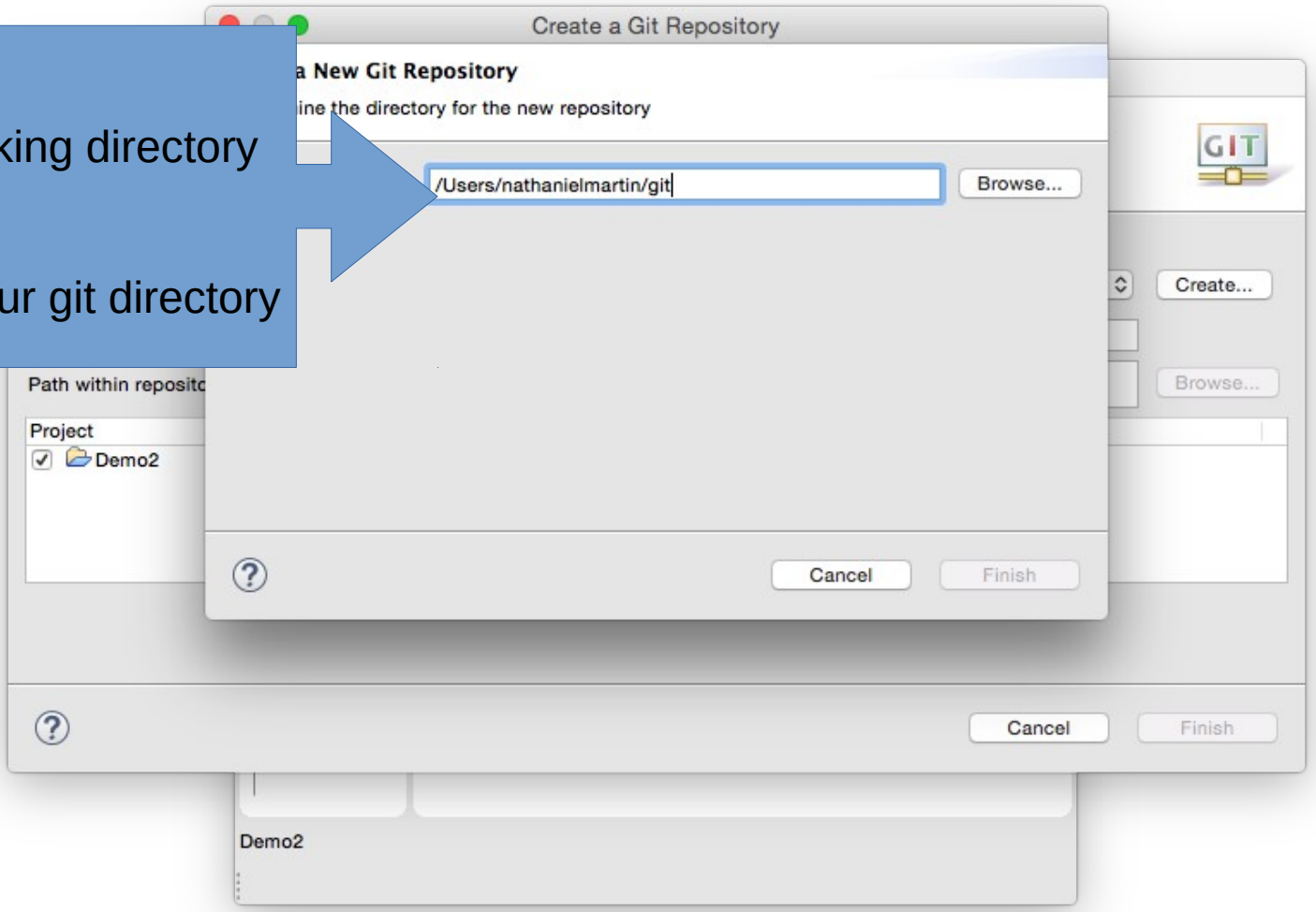
Specify Repository location

1.Click Create



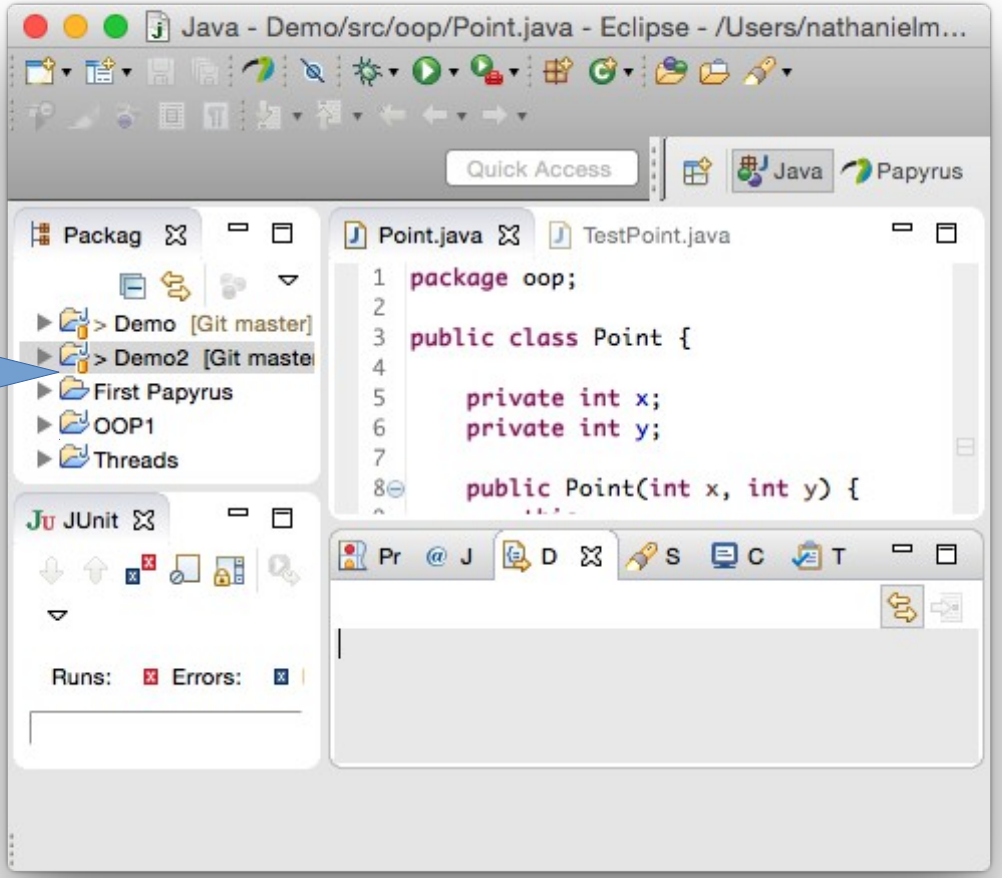
Choose directory

1. Choose a directory
   Should not be in working directory
a. Select Browse
b. Create a new folder
c. Select that folder as your git directory



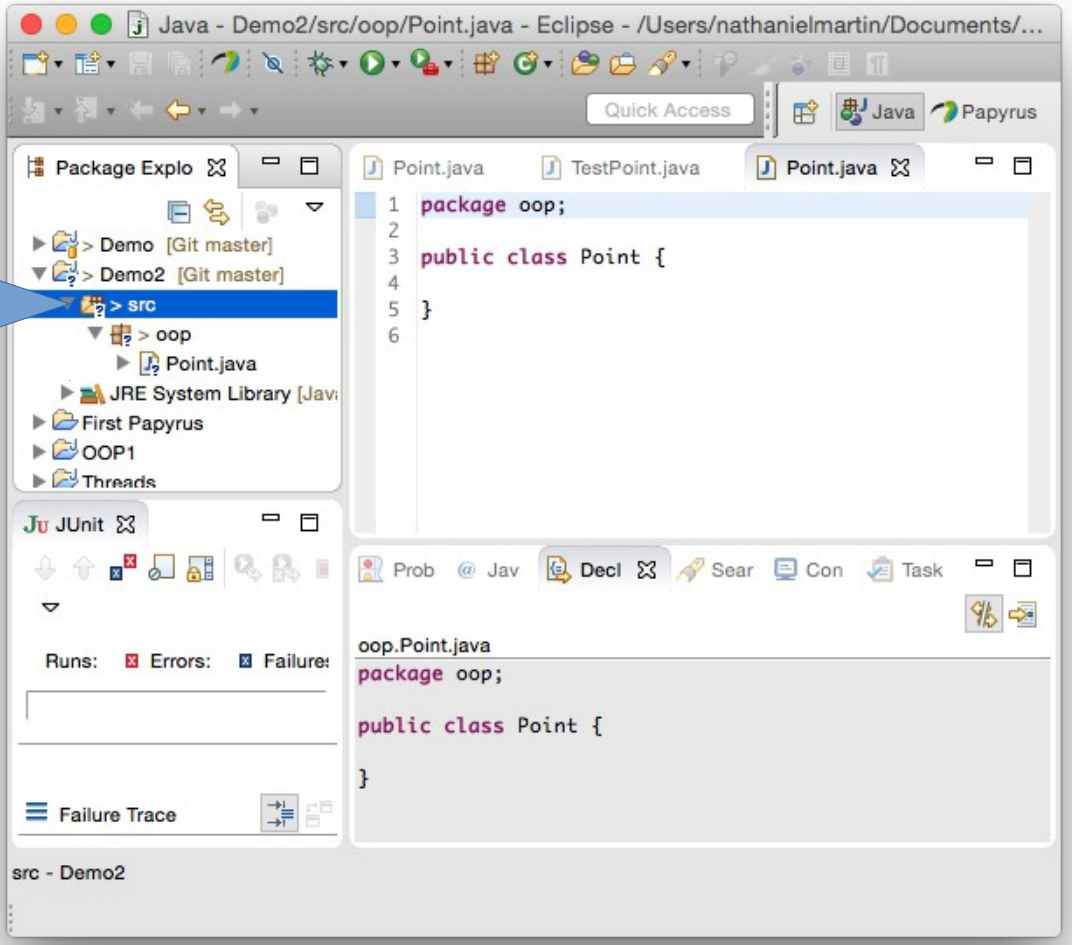
Project now managed in Git

Project how marked with >



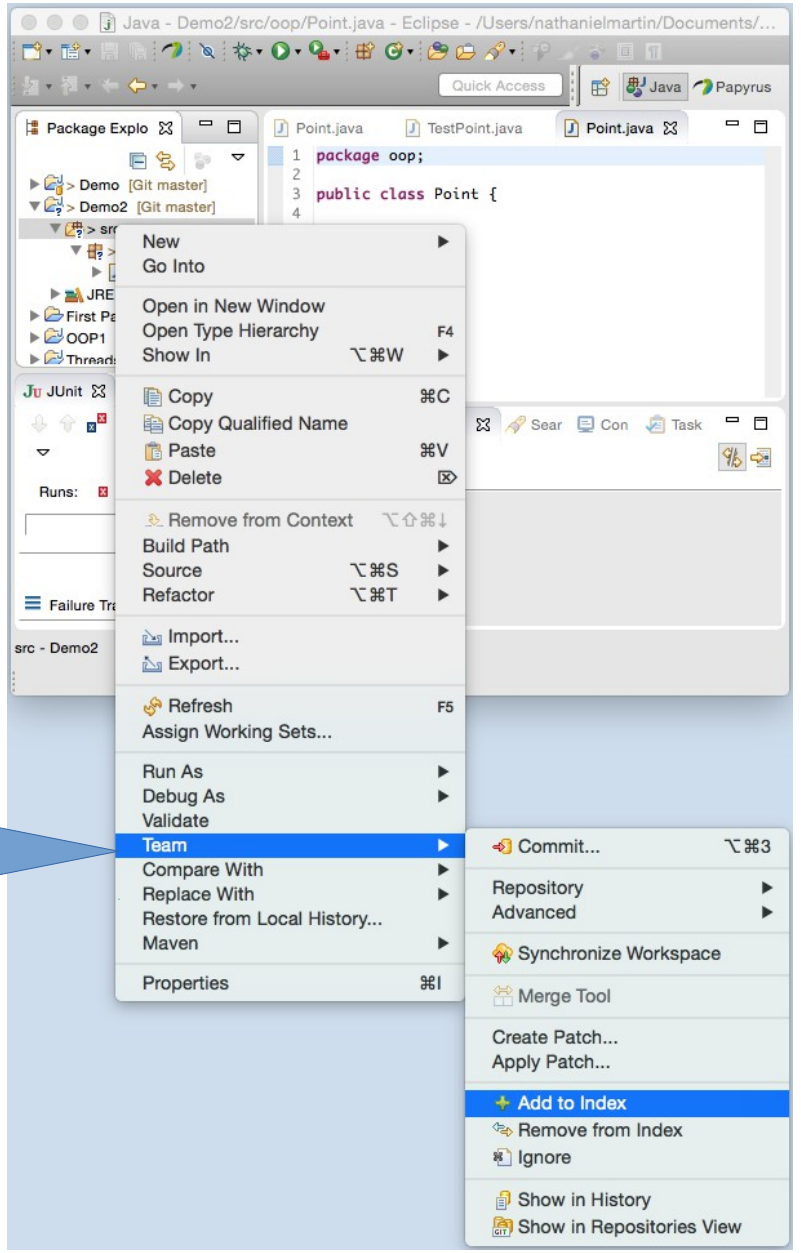
Add Content

Now marked with ?
Files not checked in



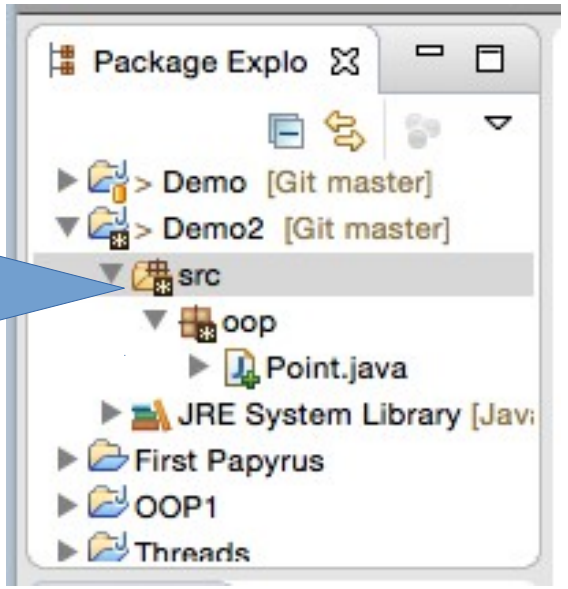
Add to Index

Team > Add to Index

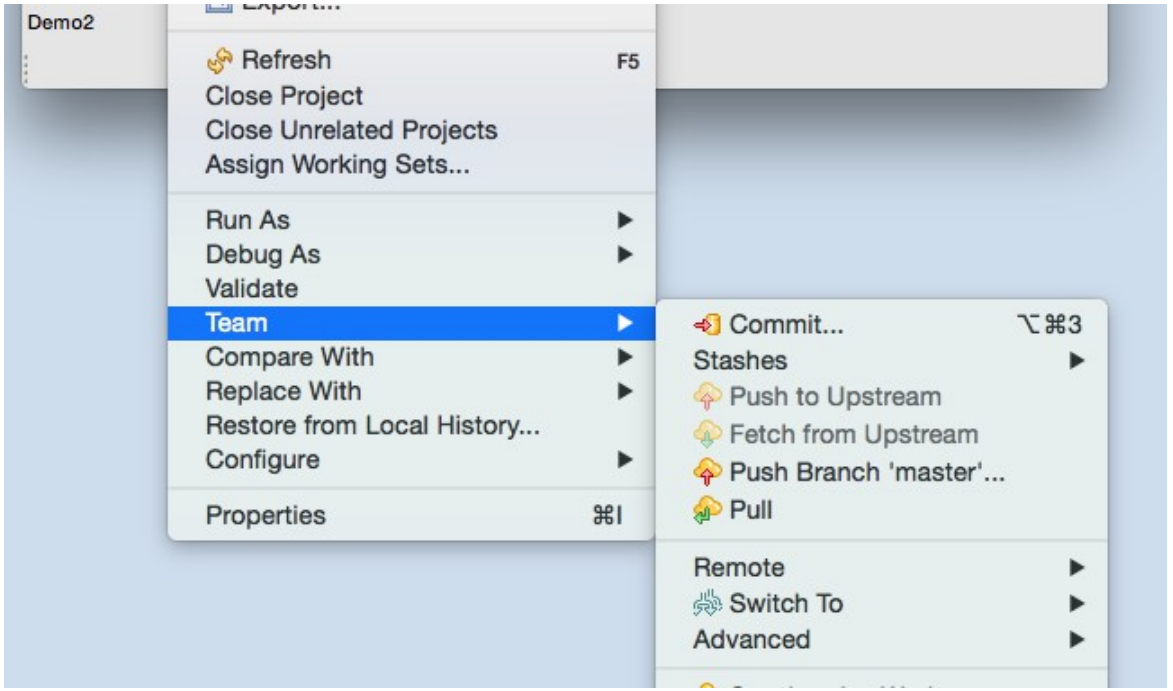


Added to Index

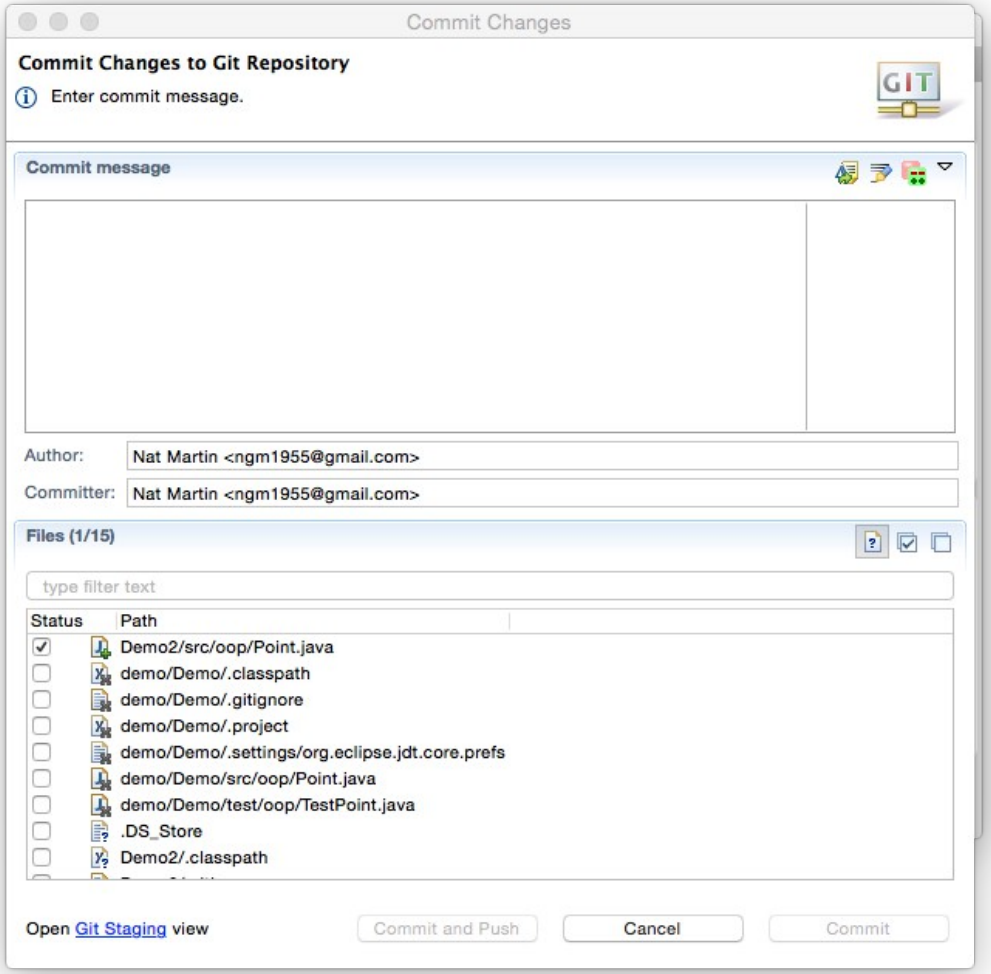
Files are Stages



Commit


Demo2
Refresh F5
Close Project
Close Unrelated Projects
Assign Working Sets...
Run As
Debug As
Validate
Team
Compare With
Replace With
Restore from Local History...
Configure
Properties ⌘I
Commit... ⌥⌘3
Stashes
Push to Upstream
Fetch from Upstream
Push Branch 'master'...
Pull
Remote
Switch To
Advanced

Add Commit Message

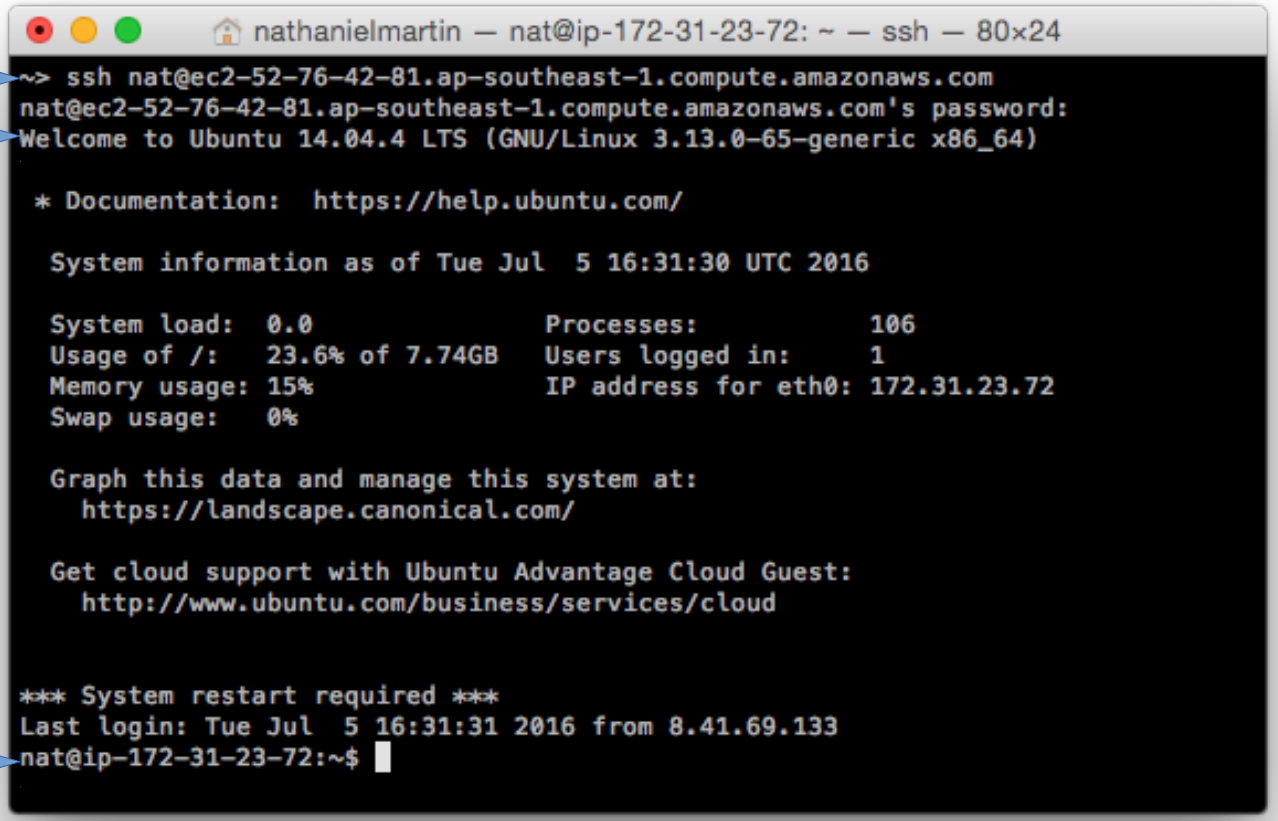


Git Remote Repository from Eclipse

Log in to the AWS server

ssh <username>@<host>

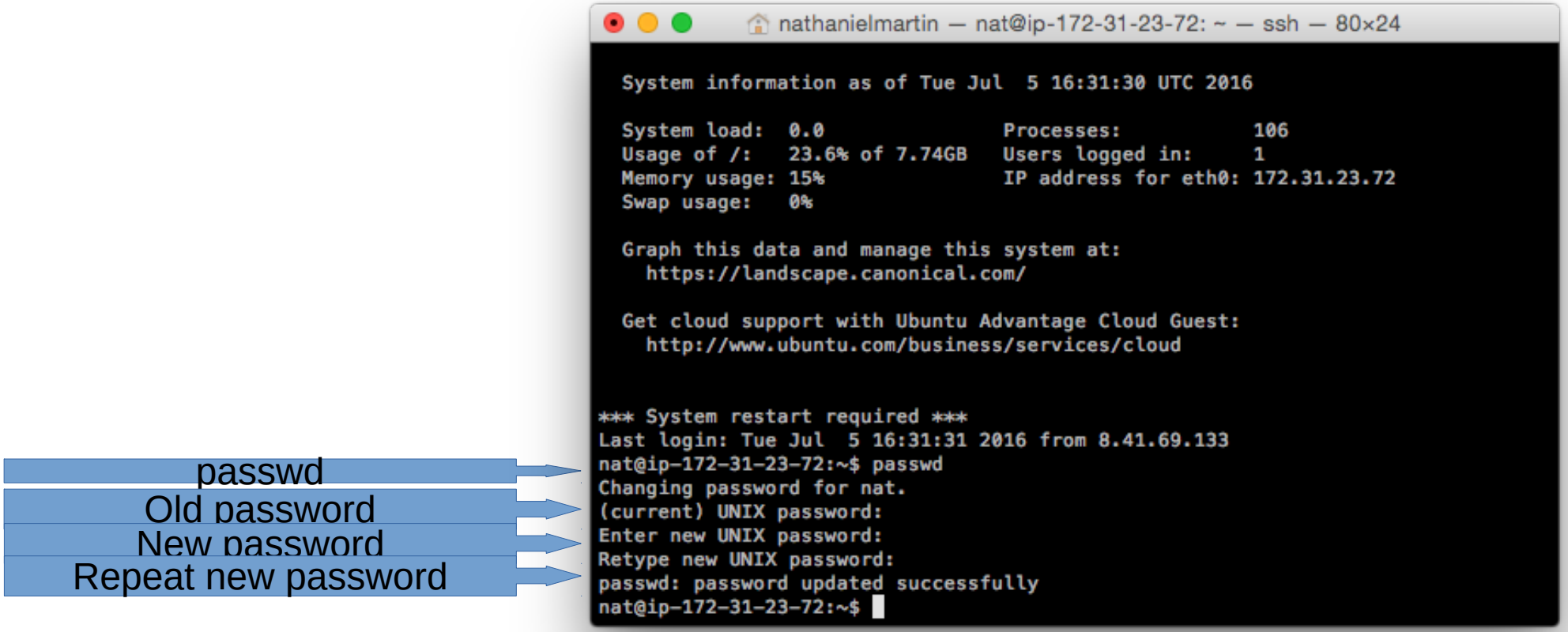
Enter password



Prompt from remote host

Username: given to you in class
Hostname: ec2-52-76-42-81.ap-southeast-1.compute.amazonaws.com
Host IP: 52.76.42.81
Password: given to you in class

Change password if first login



Write down your new password

Create a remote Git repository

In home directory

Create a “Git” directory

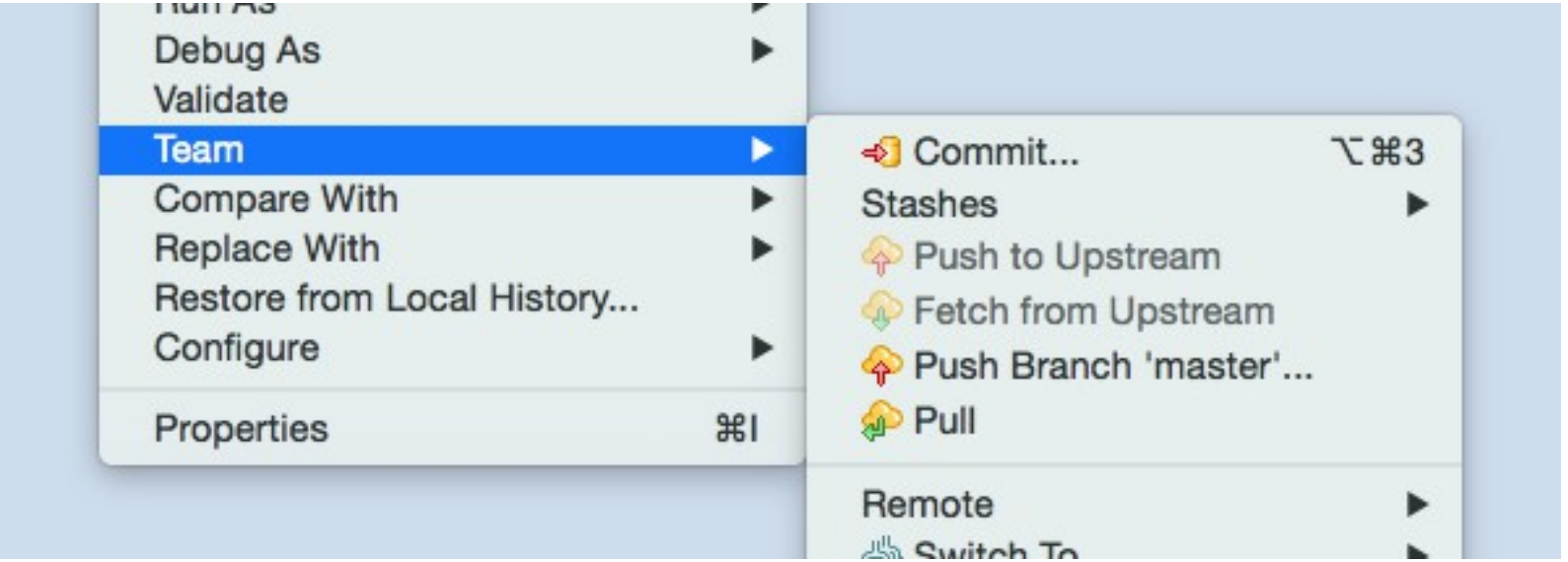
Enter to the Git directory

Initialize the remote repository

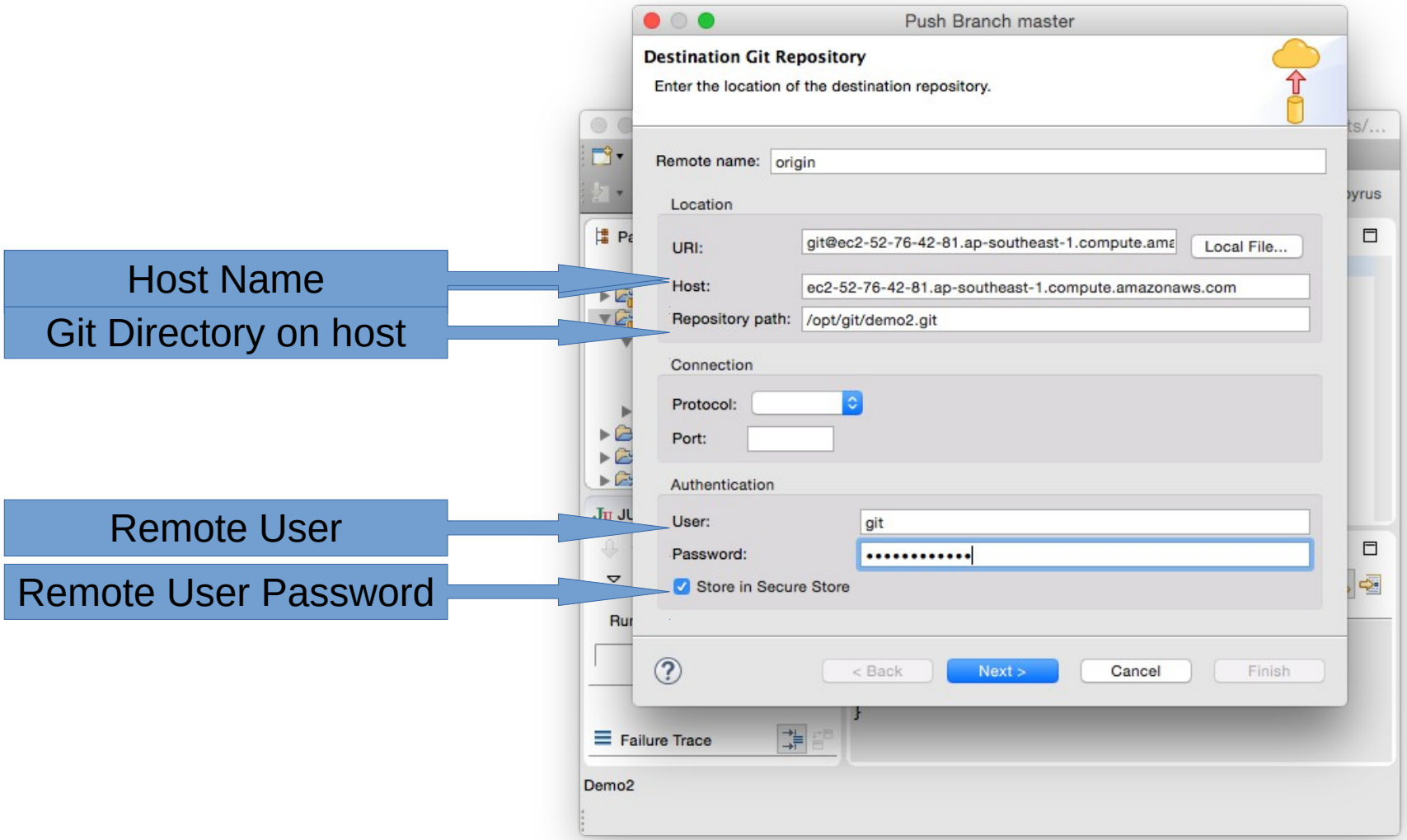
Git directory contains empty repo

```
nat@ip-172-31-23-72:~$ pwd
/home/nat
nat@ip-172-31-23-72:~$ mkdir Git
nat@ip-172-31-23-72:~$ cd Git/
nat@ip-172-31-23-72:~/Git$ git init --bare
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/nat/Git/
nat@ip-172-31-23-72:~/Git$ ls -la
total 40
drwxrwxr-x 7 nat nat 4096 Jul  5 18:48 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 nat nat 4096 Jul  5 18:47 ..
drwxrwxr-x 2 nat nat 4096 Jul  5 18:48 branches
-rw-rw-r-- 1 nat nat   66 Jul  5 18:48 config
-rw-rw-r-- 1 nat nat   73 Jul  5 18:48 description
-rw-rw-r-- 1 nat nat   23 Jul  5 18:48 HEAD
drwxrwxr-x 2 nat nat 4096 Jul  5 18:48 hooks
drwxrwxr-x 2 nat nat 4096 Jul  5 18:48 info
drwxrwxr-x 4 nat nat 4096 Jul  5 18:48 objects
drwxrwxr-x 4 nat nat 4096 Jul  5 18:48 refs
nat@ip-172-31-23-72:~/Git$ pwd
/home/nat/Git
nat@ip-172-31-23-72:~/Git$
```

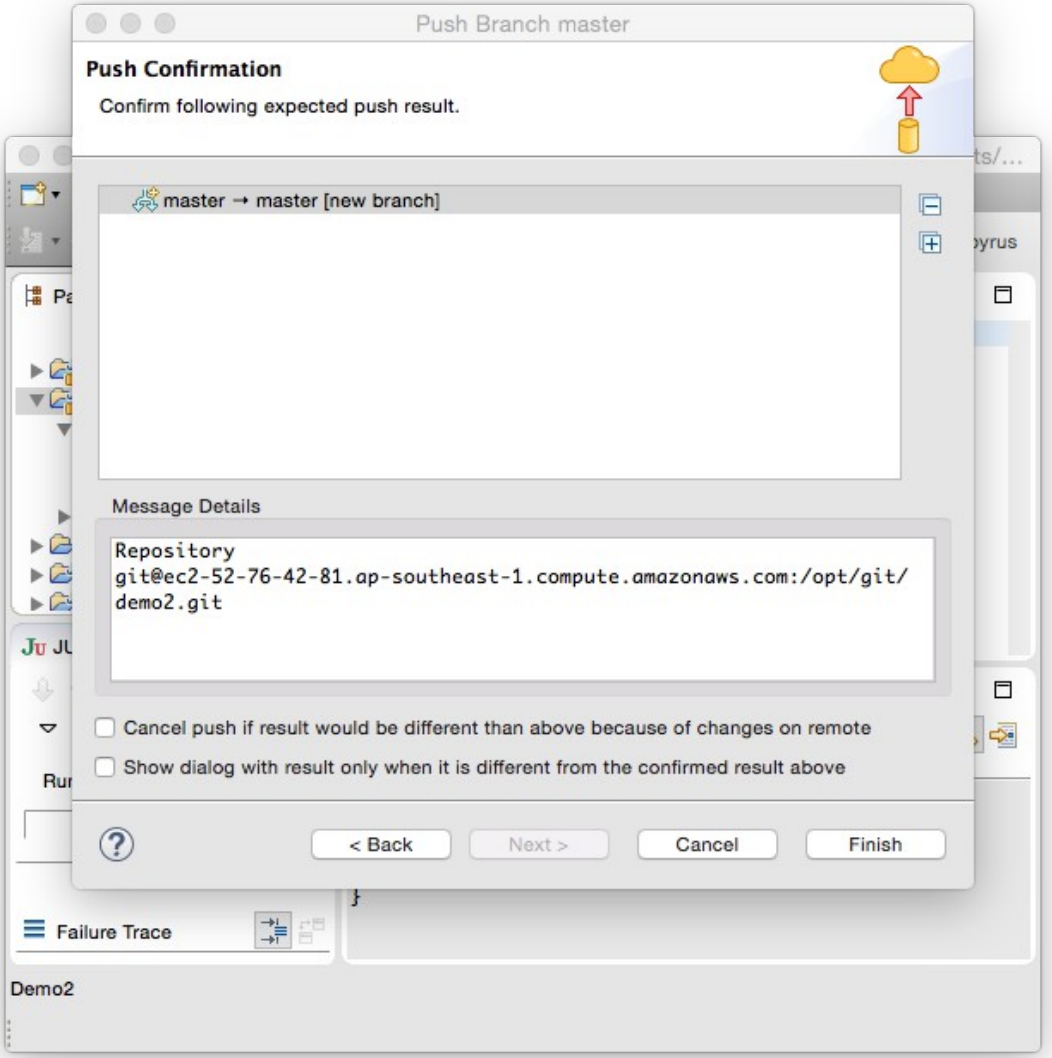
Choose Push Branch 'master'



Set Pointer to Remote Host



Push Acknowledged

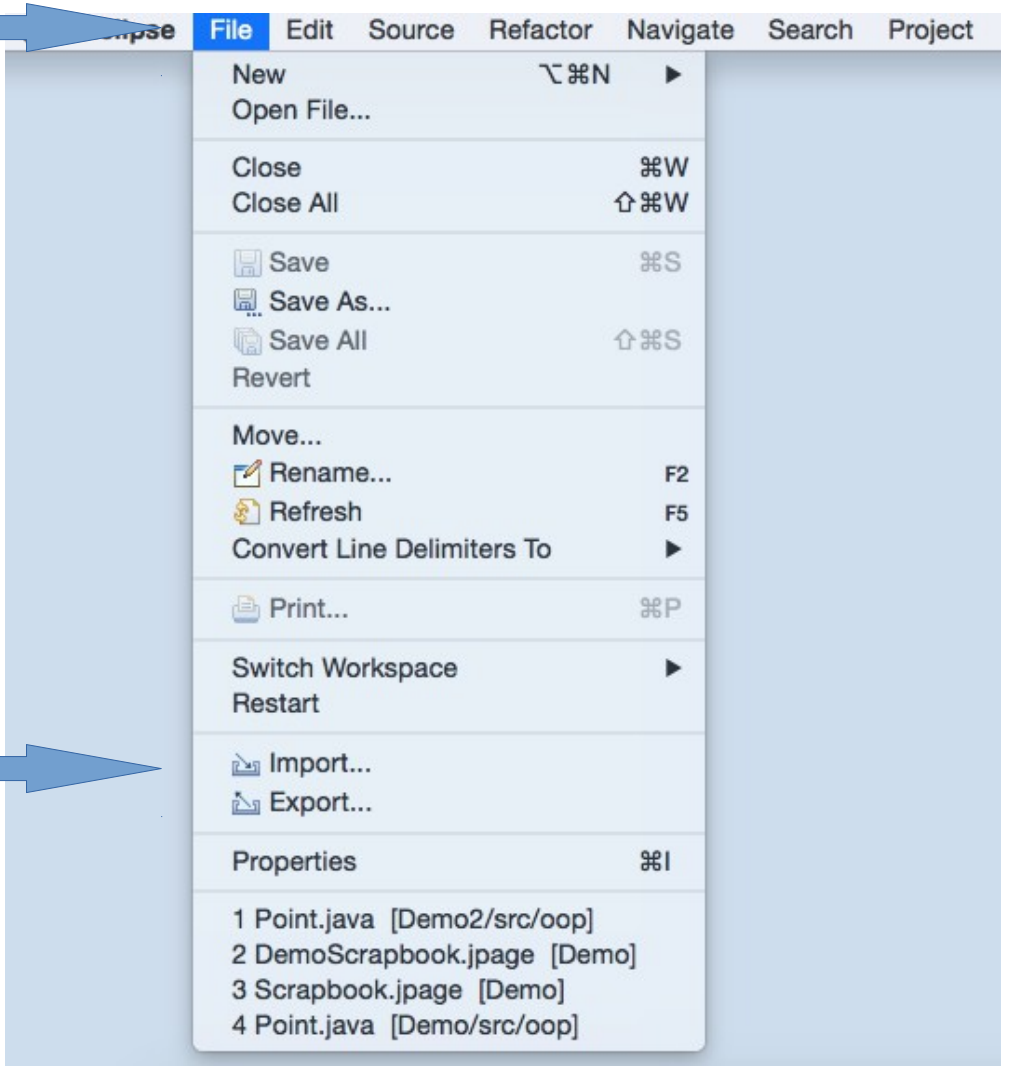


Clone Remote Repository from Eclipse

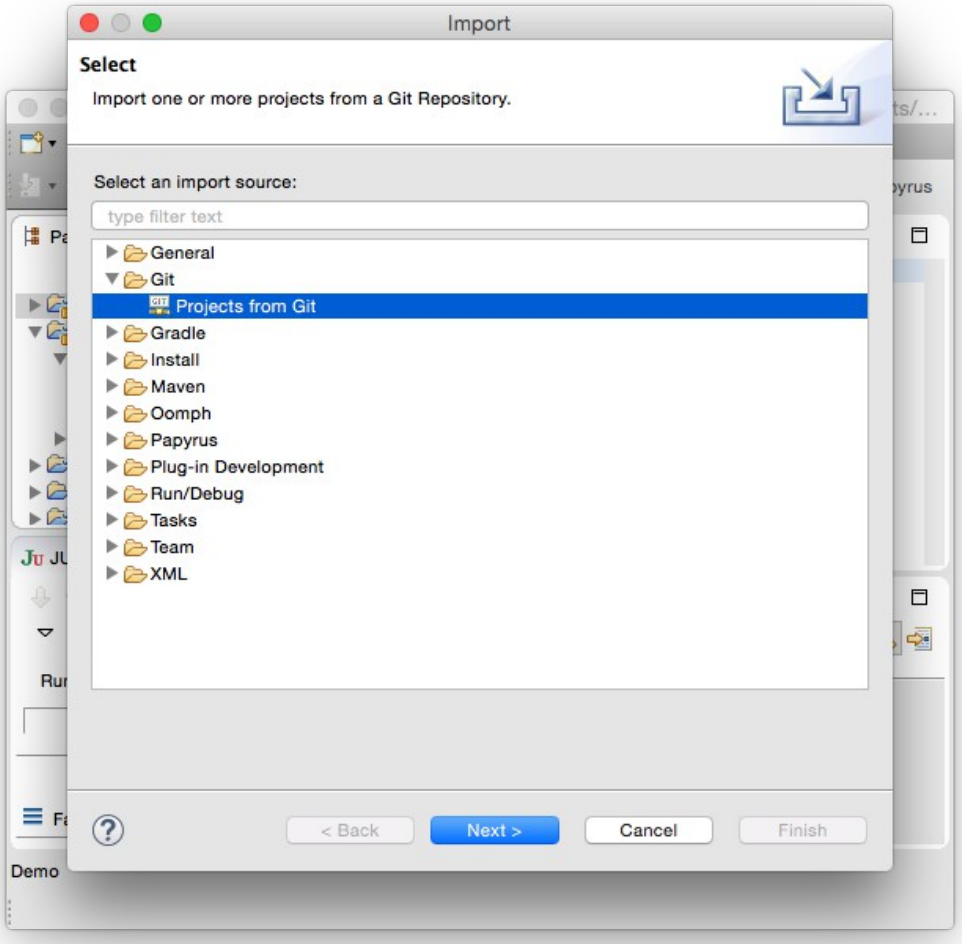
Import a project from Git

From the file menu

Choose Import...

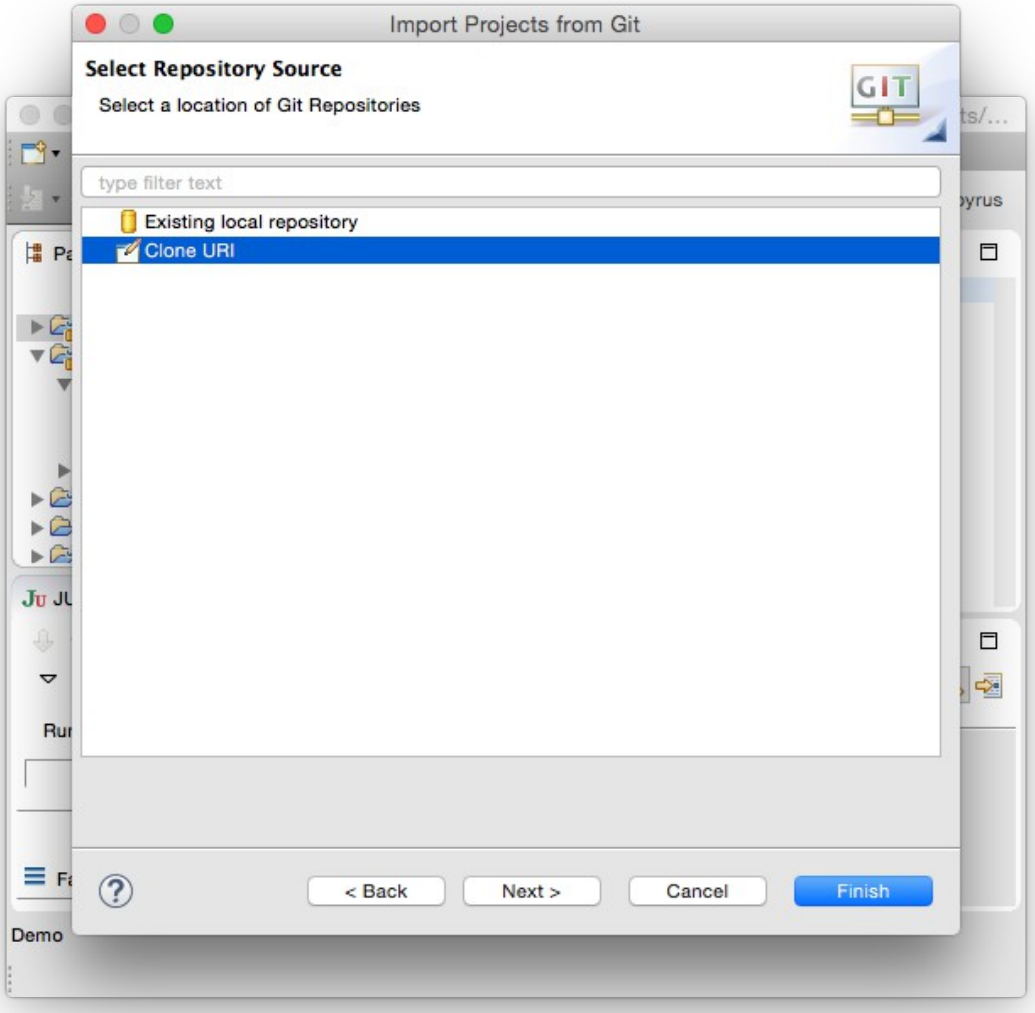


Select Projects from Git



Select Clone URI

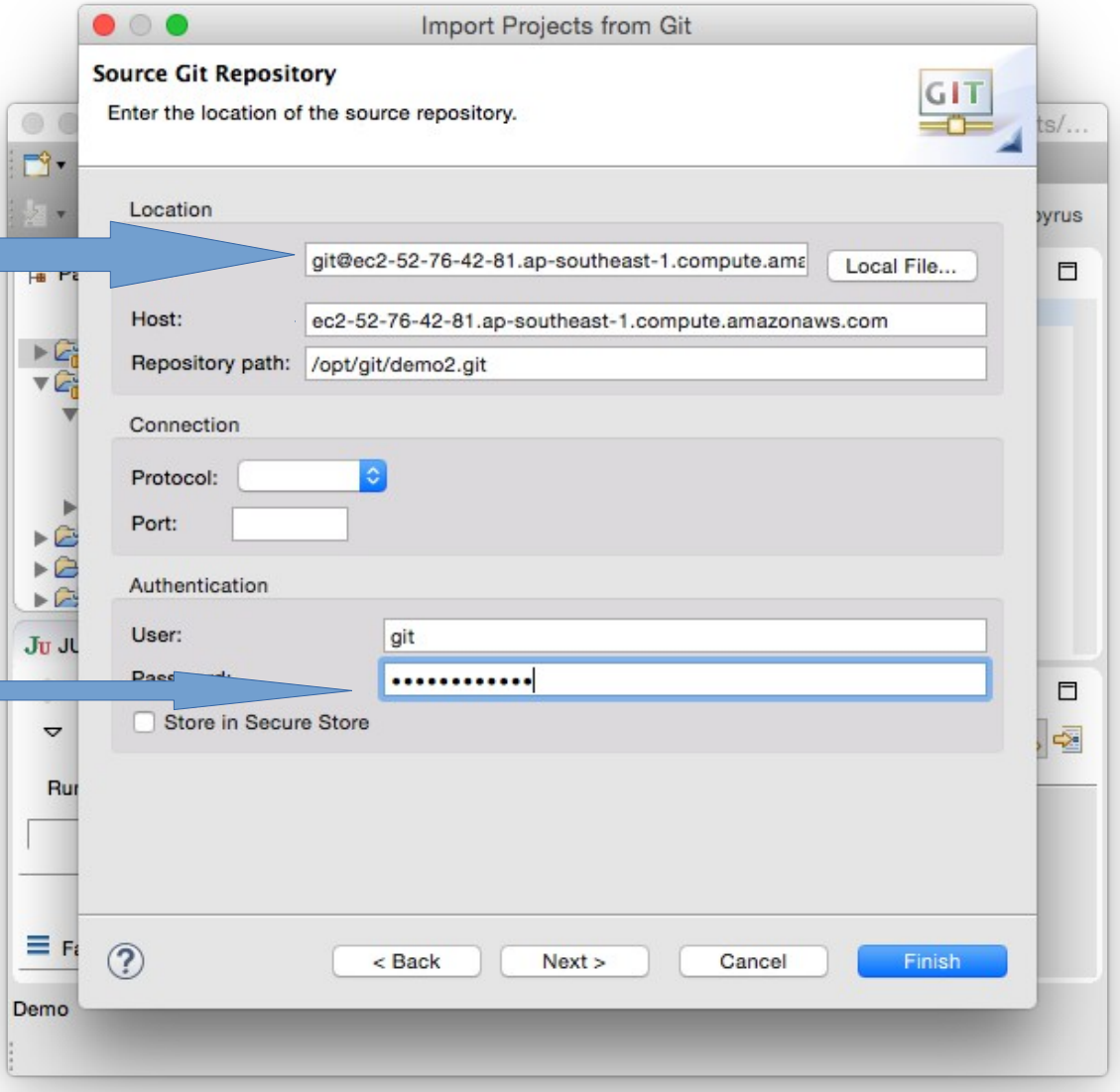
Clone URI will let you download a project that is stored on a remote host. The URI represents the host and the directory that contains the Git repository. You will download it into a new Git repository.



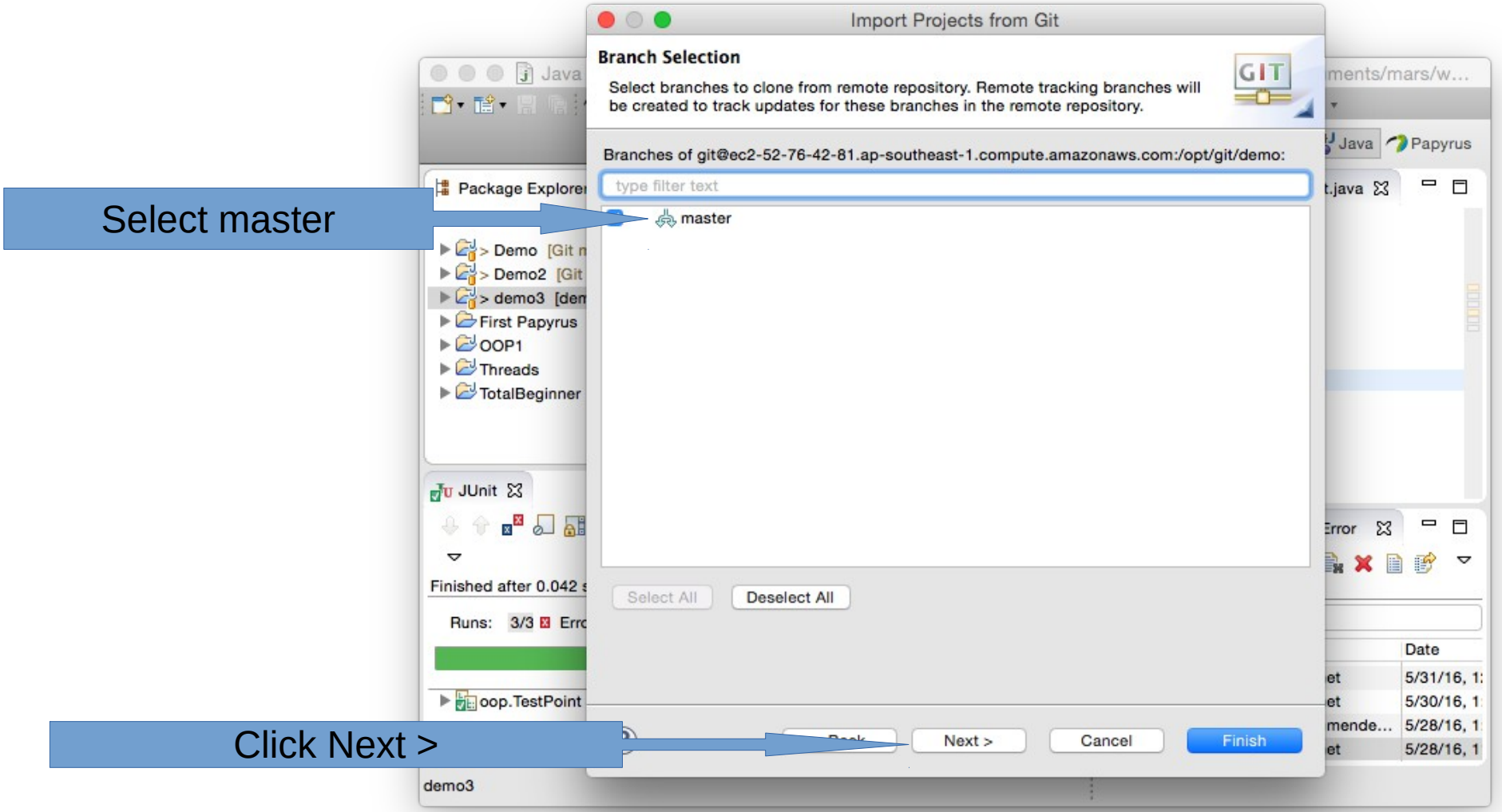
Enter the URI

Enter the URI here:
It will be parsed into other fields

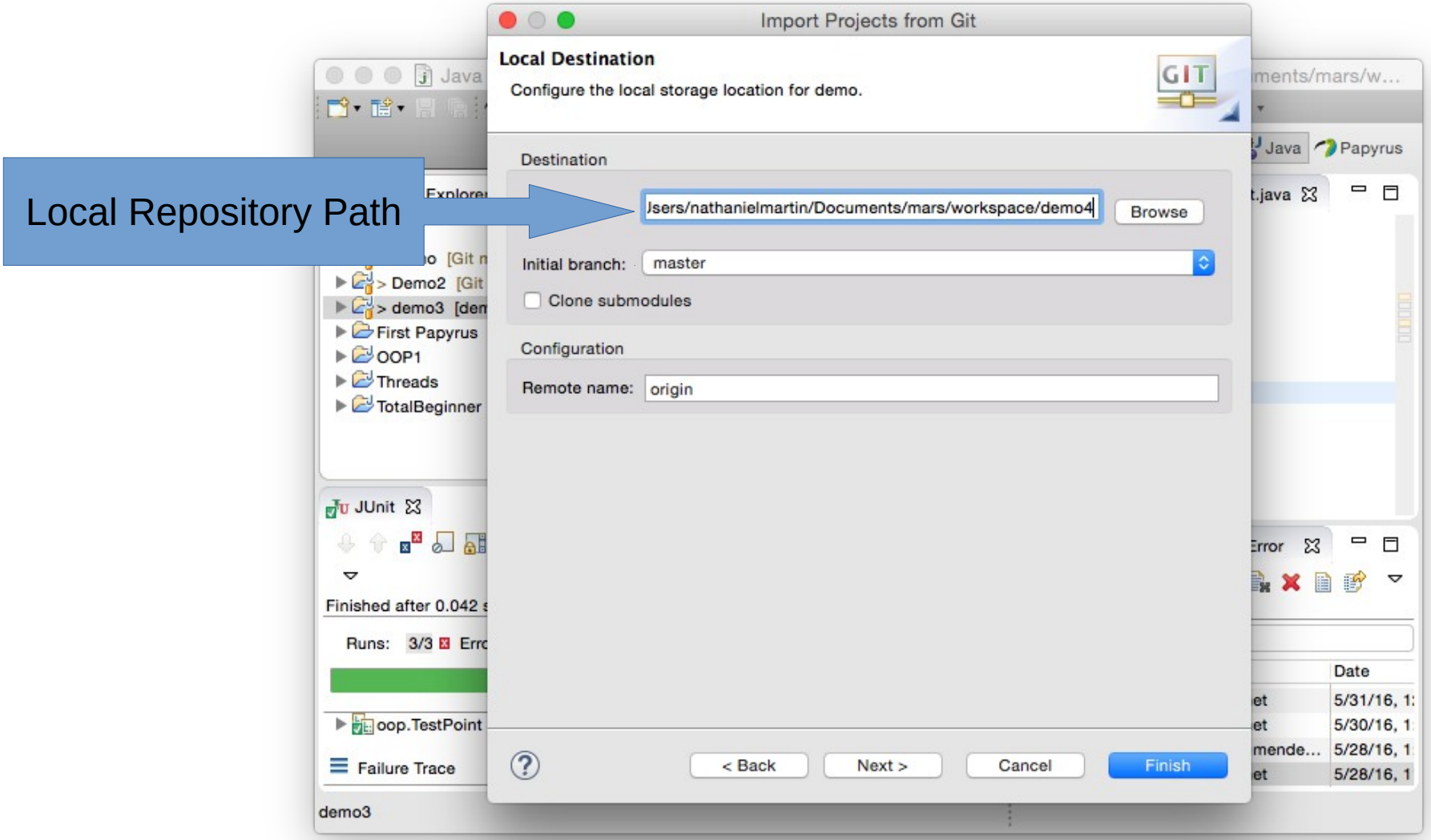
The password for “git” goes here



Select Branch

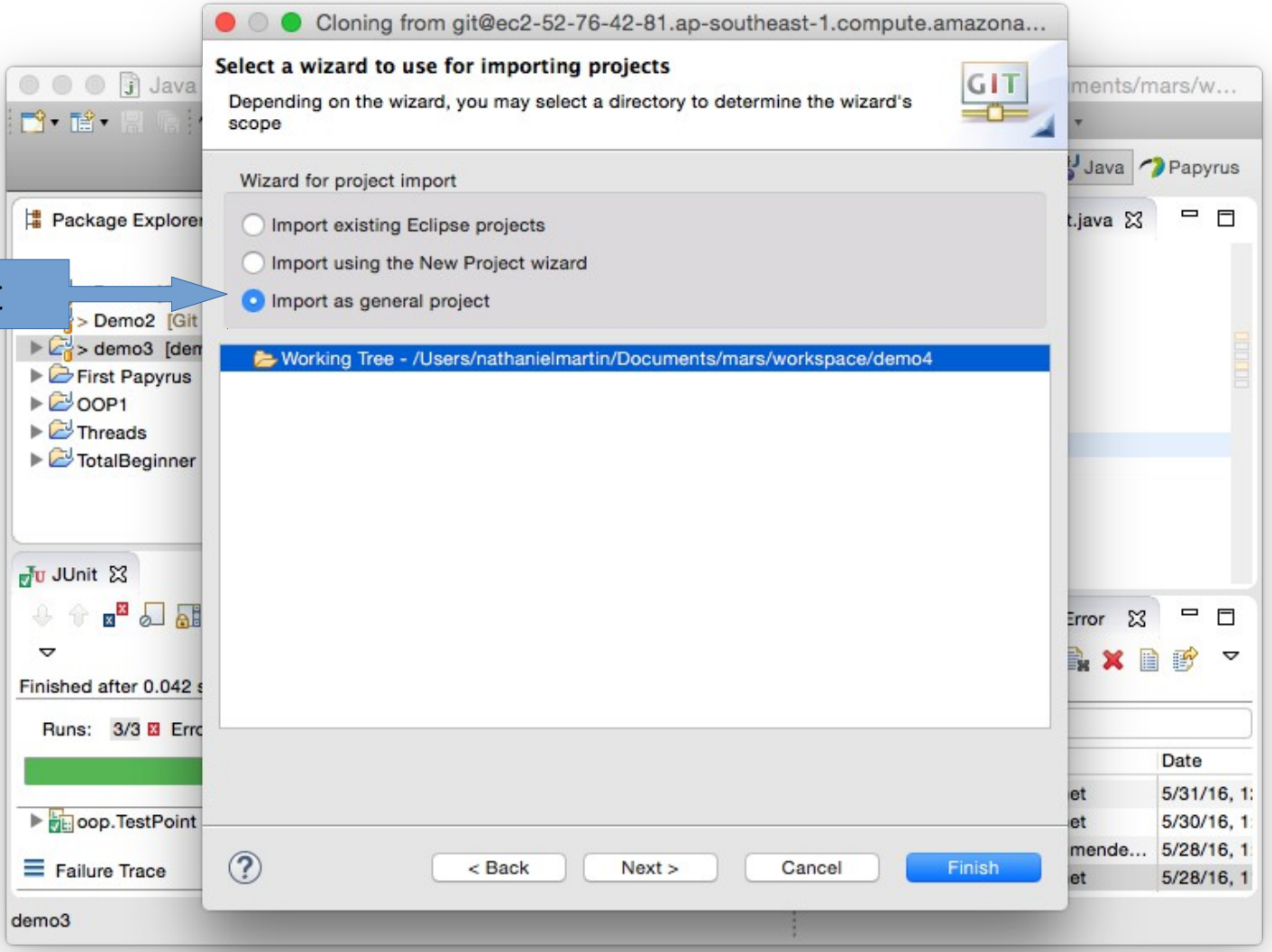


Indicate the local repository



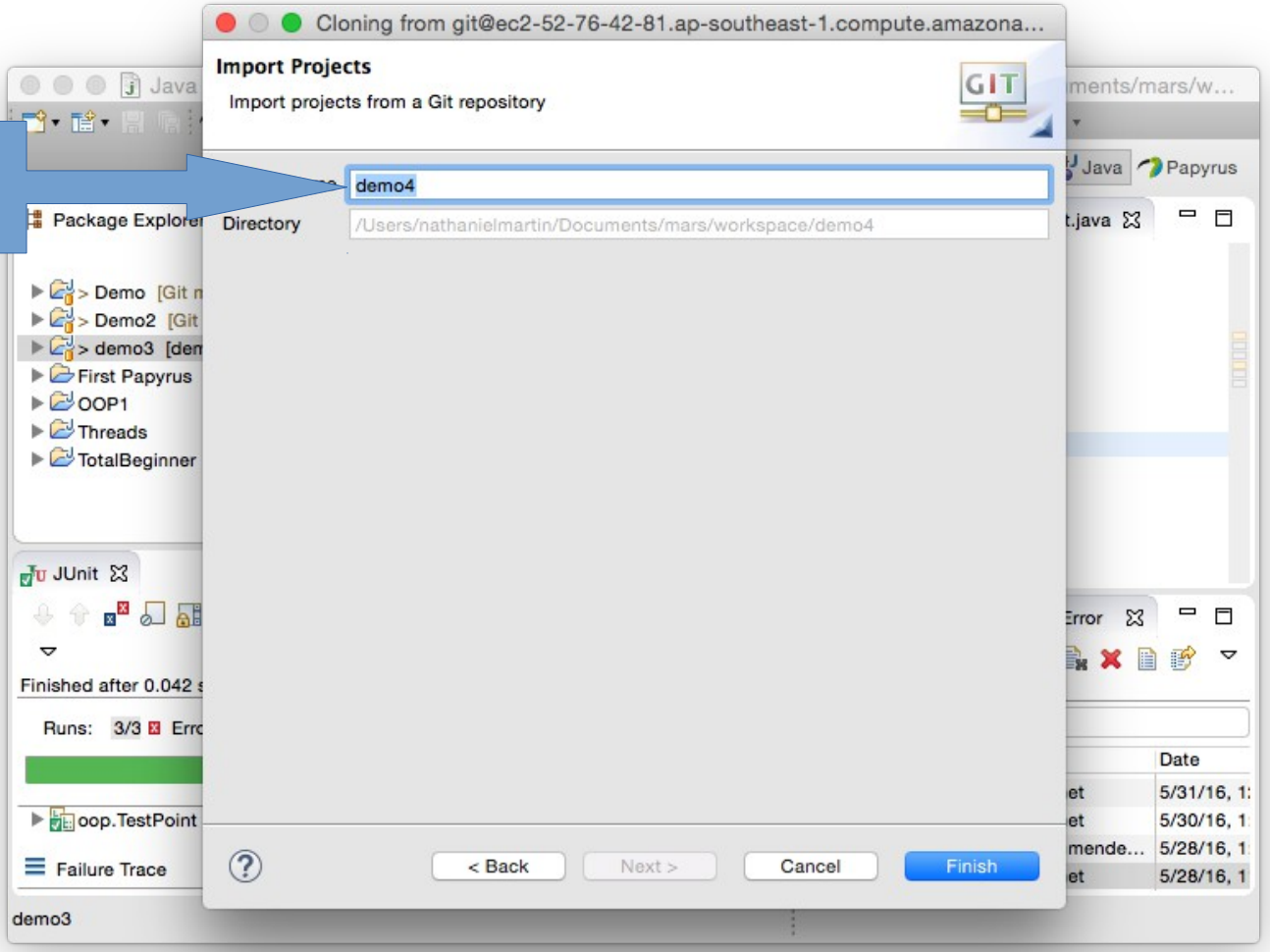
Select Project

Select general project



Give the project a name

Demo4



Project Added

Demo4