Instructions on using Git in Eclipse

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Committing, Pushing, and Pulling

git is the version control system (VCS) underlying gitlab. Most real projects are kept in a VCS to avoid losing data and the ability to go back to older versions of code. Another major reason VCS's are important is that they allow you to effectively work together with other people. They allow you to combine (called "merge") several different versions of your codebase together.



As shown in the diagram, there are several major actions you can do with respect to your git repository:

- **Commit:** A "commit" is a set of changes that go together. By "committing" a file, you are asking git to "mark" that it has changed. git requires you give a message indicating the high-level idea behind the changes. An example might be "Adds error handling for the empty queue case in dequeue".
- **Push:** A "push" sends your commits to another version of the repository (in our case, this will almost always be gitlab). If you do not push your commits, nobody else can see them!
- **Pull:** A "pull" gets non-local commits and updates your version of the repository with them. If you and someone else both edited a file, the histories of the file diverged, and git asks you to explain how to merge the changes together. (This is called resolving a "merge conflict".)

Using Git in Eclipse

Eclipse provides GUIs for all of the git operations. We now explain how to handle a git workflow.

Open Git Staging View

Your main tool to use git in eclipse is called the "staging view". This view allows you to see changed files, make commits, and write commit messages. To open the Staging View, follow these steps:

(1) Go to Window >	Show View	> Othe	r	(2) Ty	/pe"git"; choose	e "Git Stagii
单 Eolipse File Edit Navigate Search Project Run	Window Help Minimize 2com Zoom ^#F Toggle Full Screen ^#F New Window Editor Editor > Hide Toolbar > Perspective > Nevégation > Bring All to Front >	Ant Console Declaration Orrotog Declaration Orrotog Savadoc Navigator Organes Problems Problems Project Explorer Structure Tasks Templates Templates Topplates	ТЖОС ТЖОД ТЖОЦ ТЖОЦ ТЖОР ТЖОХ ТЖОХ ТЖОХ ТЖОТ		Show View git Git Interactive Rebase Git Reflog Git Staging Git Staging Git Tree Compare	<u>Ок</u>

How Staging/Committing Works

😭 Problems @ Javadoc 😣 Declaration 😑 Console 🎄 Debug 📥 Git Staging 🕱 🛛 🔍 C Filter files 🛛 🚸 🔄 🗢 🗖							
p3-maltese2 [master]							
Unstaged Changes (2)	Commit Message 4 👼 🖻 🖡						
Piglignore new file - src to be sent to gitlab	Write a message here explaining the changes you are sending to gitlab.						
Staged Changes (0)							
Drag files here to "commit" them. After the commit, gitlab will see them	Author: blank <blank@172.31.99.167> Committer: blank <blank@172.31.99.167> Commit and Push</blank@172.31.99.167></blank@172.31.99.167>						

After Pushing

After you "Commit and Push", you will get one of several dialog messages:

Success!		Rejected!		
Push Results: p3-maltese2 - origin			Push Results: p3-maltese2 - origin	
Pushed to p3-maltese2 - origin		Pushed to p3-maltes	je2 – origin	
▼ ¹ / ₂ master → master (a51043d.,2813410) (1)		L ⁹ master → master	Freiented - non-fast-fonward)	
45 a51043dc: Added new file to the repository (blank on Sep 9, 2015 3:02 PM)	Ē			Œ
Message Details		Message Details		
Repository ssh://git@gitlab.cs.washington.edu/cse332-15su/p3-maltese.git		Repository ssh://	git@gitlab.cs.washington.edu/cse332-15su/p3-malte	ese.git
Configure	ОК		Co	onfigure OK

If you get a "success" message, then your code has been pushed, and you're good to go. If you get a "rejected" message, it means your partner pushed code; so, you will need to *pull* before pushing will work. Note that when you pull, you *might* have a merge conflict which you will have to fix before pushing.

Pulling

There are two reasons to pull: (1) you want to get the changes your partner made, and (2) you want to push your changes, but they were rejected because of a conflict.

To pull in Eclipse, click the following menu option:



The result will either indicate that you pulled cleanly or that there is a conflict.

The best way to tell if you currently have a conflict is to look for the red diamond icon in the list of files.

If you see a DIRTY_WORKTREE error when attempting to pull, then you have uncommitted local changes which conflict with changes on GitLab.

Update Result		
Result	Failed	
Failed Paths	DIRTY_WORKTREE .project	
Merge input		

To resolve this error, you should first **commit (but do not push)** all local changes, then **pull**, and *then* **merge any conflicts** using the procedure described on the following page.

Merging a Conflict

If you have any items that have a conflict (red diamond icon), you can fix them using the merge tool:



The merge tool allows you to see your changes (on the left) and other peoples' changes (on the right). Your job is to make the file on the left the result you actually want. Once you've done this, drag it to the "staged changes" panel like usual. You will notice that there is an auto-filled Commit Message about a "merge". Go ahead and "Commit and Push". Now, you've pushed your commits and other people can see them!

Submitting Your Final Version

In some courses, you are asked to "tag" your final commit. We will not ask you to do this. The last commit you make within the deadline will be the one we will grade.