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→ Last Time

- git revert
- git filter-branch
- git daemon
- submodules

→ Today

- git apply
- git format-patch
- git send-email
- git instaweb
- octopus merge

+ Patch Workflow

- Patch files represent a set of changes; essentially a patch file is a commit.
- This allows you to apply changes across different repositories.

git apply [patch file]

- Given a patch file, apply the changes onto your repository.
- Does not create commits.
- Useful options:
 - --check allows you to see if a conflict would occur.
 - --stat shows the statistics on additions/deletions.

→ git am [patch files...]

- Applies the patch(es), but additionally creates commits for the patches.
- Useful options:
 - --signoff adds a Signed-off-by: line to the commit message.

git format-patch [sha1]

Creates patch file(s) for the changes since the specified commit(s).

git send-email [sha1]

- To specify who you are sending this to, use
 --to and --cc.
- Useful options:
 - --annotate lets you edit the email before sending.
 - --dry-run doesn't actually send the email.

+ git instaweb

- Spins up a server allowing you to browse your working directory.
- Useful options:
 - o -d sets the HTTP command line daemon.
 - o -p sets the port used.

→ Octopus Merge

- more than 2 parents
- simply specify multiple commits to merge
- git merge <commits...>
- useful if you have many fairly independent topics

Signing Commits

- Signing commits helps insure integrity of the content in the commit
- Lets others know that you created this commit/tag and not someone else masquerading as you

Signing Commits cont.

- Requires a GPG Key
- Create/Add GPG Key
 - o gpg --gen-key
 - o git config --global user.signingkey XXXXXXXX
- Sign Tag
 - git tag -s vx.x.x
- Sign Commit
 - git commit -S <u>-m "Test"</u>

