

<<Git版本控制管理>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Audience While some familiarity with revision control systems will be good background material, a reader who is not familiar with any other system will still be able to learn enough about basic Git operations to be productive in a short while. More advanced readers should be able to gain insight into some of Git's internal design and thus master some of its more powerful techniques. The main intended audience for this book should be familiar and comfortable with the Unix shell, basic shell commands, and general programming concepts.

Assumed Framework Almost all examples and discussions in this book assume the reader has a Unix-like system with a command-line interface. The author developed these examples on Debian and Ubuntu Linux environments. The examples should work under other environments, such as Mac OS X or Solaris, but the reader can expect slight variations. A few examples require root access on machines where system operations are needed. Naturally, in such situations you should have a clear understanding of the responsibilities of root access.

Book Layout and Omissions This book is organized as a progressive series of topics, each designed to build upon concepts introduced earlier. The first 10 chapters focus on concepts and operations that pertain to one repository. They form the foundation for more complex operations on multiple repositories covered in the final six chapters. If you already have Git installed or have even used it briefly, you may not need the introductory and installation information in the first two chapters, nor even the quick tour presented in the third chapter.

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内容概要

Git可以支持几乎无数种开发与合作的方法。

它最早由LinusTorvalds创建，用于管理Linux内核开发，现已成为分布式版本控制的主流工具。

但是Git的灵活性也意味着某些用户无法发挥它的最大价值。

《Git版本控制管理》提供了最高效的方法教程，其友好又严谨的建议有助于你随心操控Git的各项功能。

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作者简介

作者：（美国）罗力格（Jon Loeliger）罗力格，是一位自由职业的软件工程师，致力于Linux、U-Boot和Git等开源项目。

他曾在Linux World等诸多会议上公开讲授Git，还为《Linux Magazine》撰写过数篇关于Git的文章。

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插图：It's important to see Git as something more than a version control system: Git is a content tracking system. This distinction, however subtle, guides much of the design of Git and is perhaps the key reason Git can perform internal data manipulations with relative ease. Yet this is also perhaps one of the most difficult concepts for new users of Git to grasp, so some exposition is worthwhile. Git's content tracking is manifested in two critical ways that differ fundamentally from almost all other* revision control systems. First, Git's object store is based on the hashed computation of the contents of its objects, not on the file or directory names from the user's original file layout. Thus, when Git places a file into the object store, it does so based on the hash of the data and not on the name of the file. In fact, Git does not track file or directory names, which are associated with files in secondary ways. Again, Git tracks content instead of files. If two separate files located in two different directories have exactly the same content, Git stores a sole copy of that content as a blob within the object store. Git computes the hash code of each file according solely to its content, determines that the files have the same SHA1 values and thus the same content, and places the blob object in the object store indexed by that SHA1 value. Both files in the project, regardless of where they are located in the user's directory structure, use that same object for content. If one of those files changes, Git computes a new SHA1 for it, determines that it is now a different blob object, and adds the new blob to the object store. The original blob remains in the object store for the unchanged file to use. Second, Git's internal database efficiently stores every version of every file—not their differences—as files go from one revision to the next. Because Git uses the hash of a file's complete content as the name for that file, it must operate on each complete copy of the file. It cannot base its work or its object store entries on only part of the file's content, nor on the differences between two revisions of that file.

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——Don Marti 编辑、记者以及会议主席

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