EMACS NOTES

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目录

1	问题		3
2	调试脚本		4
3	澄清概念		4
4	重要概念		4
	4.1 屏幕	(Screen)	4
	4.1.1	Point	4
	4.1.2	Echo Area	4
	4.1.3	Mode Line	4
	4.2 用户结	输入(User input)	5
	4.3 输入	建(Keys)	5
	4.4 命令	(Command)	5
	4.5 进入	Emacs	5
	4.6 退出	Emacs	5
5	基本编辑台	章令	6
	5.1 基础		6
	5.1.1	插入文本 (Insert Text)	6
	5.1.2	移动光标 (Move Point)	6
	5.1.3	删除 (Erasing)	6
	5.1.4	基本撤销 (Basic Undo)	6
	5.1.5	文件 (Files)	6
	5.1.6	帮助 (Help)	6
	5.1.7	空行 (Blank Lines)	7
	5.1.8	连续行 (Continuation Lines)	7
	5.1.9	位置信息 (Position Info)	7
	5.1.10		7
	5.1.11	重复 (Repeating)	7

	5.2	Minibuffer	7		
	5.3	M-x	7		
	5.4	帮助 (help)	7		
6	org-mode				
	6.1	Agenda Views	7		
		6.1.1 Agenda Files	7		
	6.2	Document Structure	8		
		6.2.1 Headlines	8		
	6.3	ToDo Items	8		
	6.4		8		
			8		
			8		
			9		
7	Time	er Example 1	0		
	7.1	Clock column view example	0		
	7.2	Effort estimate example	0		
8	Orgi	node (Studing)	0		
	8.1	E01S01 : Headlines & outline mode	0		
	8.2	E01S03 : Schedule, Deadlines & Agenda views	0		
	8.3	E01S04: Repeating tasks	0		
		8.3.1 规律重复出现的时间戳	0		
	8.4	E01S05 : Checklists [2/4]	0		
	8.5	E02S01 : Tags	. 1		
	8.6	E02S02 : Agenda view (advanced)	. 1		
	8.7	E02S03 : Customized Agenda view	. 1		
	8.8	E02S04 : Drawers,Logging & quick notes	. 1		
	8.9	E02S05 : Archiving	2		
	8.10	E03S01 : Automatic logging of status changes	2		
	8.11	E03S02 : Splitting your system up to several files	2		
	8.12	E03S03 : The first capture template(s)	2		
	8.13	E03S04: The -PROPERTIES - drawer	3		
	8.14	E03S05 : Archiving to different files	3		
	8.15	E04S01 : Ordered tasks	3		
	8.16	E04S02 : Timers	3		
		E04S03 : Clocking (aka time tracking)			
		8.17.1 Football notes			
		8.17.2 Clock Tracking example			
	8 18	F04S04 · Column view			

	8.19	E04S05 : Effort estimates	. 14
	8.20	E05S01 : Linking (internal)	. 14
	8.21	E05S02 : Linking (external)	. 15
	8.22	E05S03 : Attachments	. 15
	8.23	E05S04 : Priorities	. 15
	8.24	E05S05 : Tables	. 15
	8.25	E06S01 : Exporting	. 15
		8.25.1 export chinese pdf?	. 16
	8.26	E06S02 : Advanced exporting	. 16
	8.27	E06S03: Publishing	. 16
	8.28	E06S04 : Dynamic blocks	. 16
	8.29	E06S05 : Tracking habits	. 16
	8.30	E07S01 : Bulk agenda actions	. 16
	8.31	E07S02 : Presenting my system	. 16
	8.32	E07S03 : Google Calendar integration	. 16
	8.33	E07S04 : Source code in OrgMode	. 16
	8.34	E07S05:	. 16
9	Use]	Emacs	16
	9.1	62 : Magit	. 16
10	Cit		17
10	Git	Git Basic	17 17
10		Git Basic	. 17
10		10.1.1 in master	. 17 . 17
10		10.1.1 in master	. 17 . 17 . 17
10		10.1.1 in master10.1.2 switch to branch10.1.3 switch back to master and merge	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
10		10.1.1 in master10.1.2 switch to branch10.1.3 switch back to master and merge10.1.4 git to remote	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
10	10.1	10.1.1 in master 10.1.2 switch to branch 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge 10.1.4 git to remote 10.1.5 get newest repo	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
10	10.1	10.1.1 in master10.1.2 switch to branch10.1.3 switch back to master and merge10.1.4 git to remote	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
10	10.1	10.1.1 in master 10.1.2 switch to branch 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge 10.1.4 git to remote 10.1.5 get newest repo magit	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
	10.1	10.1.1 in master 10.1.2 switch to branch 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge 10.1.4 git to remote 10.1.5 get newest repo magit	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
	10.1	10.1.1 in master 10.1.2 switch to branch 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge 10.1.4 git to remote 10.1.5 get newest repo magit	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
	10.1 10.2 口;	10.1.1 in master 10.1.2 switch to branch 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge 10.1.4 git to remote 10.1.5 get newest repo magit	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
	10.1 10.2 问; 日 org	10.1.1 in master 10.1.2 switch to branch 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge 10.1.4 git to remote 10.1.5 get newest repo magit	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
	10.1 10.2 问 ; 日 or; 日 e	10.1.1 in master 10.1.2 switch to branch 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge 10.1.4 git to remote 10.1.5 get newest repo magit	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17
	10.1 10.2 问 ; □ or; □ or; □ de ⊠	10.1.1 in master 10.1.2 switch to branch 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge 10.1.4 git to remote 10.1.5 get newest repo magit	. 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17

☐ Open org-mode html in EWW.

2 调试脚本

• 单独加载另外一个 emacs 的初始化文件

```
emacs -q -l ~/youemacs.el
emacs --no-initial-file --load-file=~/youemacs.el
```

• 调试 elisp 语言,,', 或是 M-x ielm。

3 澄清概念

1. 组合键的术语是 Command,而不是 ShortCut 例如,搜索插入文件变量的组合键,关键词应为 command file variable emacs 。如使用 shortcut ... 则无法找到有用结果。

4 重要概念

4.1 屏幕 (Screen)

Emacs 的显示区域称为 Frame,在 Frame 中可包含多个 Windows。Emacs 中 Frame 在 IDE 中称为 Windows,而 Emacs 的 Windows 在 IDE 中称为 View。

4.1.1 Point

称为输入提示符号。通过 Cursor 可以改变输入符号的显示。

4.1.2 Echo Area

显示输入命令的区域。Display Custom 修改 Echo Area。Echo Area 用于显示 Minibuffer。退出 Minibuffer 命令是 C-g。

4.1.3 Mode Line

窗口底部是 Mode Line,显示当前 buffer 状态。Mode Line 文本格式如下

cs ch-fr buf pos line (major minor)

以下是详细解释

cs Coding System 的缩写。C-h C unix 给出 unix coding 的具体信息。C-h C uft-8 给出 utf-8 coding 的

ch 表示文件是否保存。*表示文件未保存,-表示文件已保存,%表示为只读文件。

fr Frame 缩写。F1 为第 1 个 Frame, F2 为第 2 个 Frame。

buf Buffer name,即当前 Buffer 中文件名。

pos 当前 Buffer 中显示的文件位置。Top 靠近文件首部, Bot 靠近文件尾部, All 显示了全部文件,

line 18:10 表示第 18 行第 10 个字符位置。

major 主编辑模式,如 Text mode,Lisp mode,Latex mode 等。

minor 次编辑模式,可附加到主编辑模式之后。

recursive edit [...] 表示处于循环编辑模式。

4.2 用户输入(User input)

Emacs 主要设计目的是通过键盘与用户交互,当然 Emacs 也使用鼠标,但这不是设计的出发点。因而要能熟练使用键盘快捷键操作和编辑文件。

4.3 输入键 (Keys)

Key 和其组合键会引发 key event。如果一组 Key 引发一条命令,称为 Complete Key。如果无法触发命令,称为 Prefix key,如 C-x 和 M-x。

4.4 命令 (Command)

每条命令是一个 Lisp 函数。将命令与组合键绑定在一起称为 Keymaps。C-n 之所以能跳到下一行,是因为绑定了函数 next-line。

4.5 进入 Emacs

如果 inhibit-startup-screen 为 non-nil 将不会显示欢迎界面,而直接进入到 **scratch** 文件,在其中能运行一些待测试的 Lisp 程序。

如果希望启动 Emacs 时,进入到某个目录或是打开特定文件,可配置 initial-buffer-choice。

4.6 退出 Emacs

C-x C-x 退出 Emacs (save-buffers-kill-terminal) C-z Emacs 最小化 (suspend-frame) M-x kill-emacs 退出 Emacs,不需要任何提示

Emacs 能在退出时保存当前会话 Session,下次启动后可先加载此会话。

5 基本编辑命令

5.1 基础

5.1.1 插入文本 (Insert Text)

C-j [O] 插入新的空行,新行没有 auto-indent 。在 Minor Mode 中,可以改变插入方式。例如,Auto Fill Mode 可自动截取超出长度的文本 (参见 Filling)。

如要插入非图形化字符, 先输入 C-q (quoted-insert)

- 输入 DEL 。 C-q 后,紧接着输入 < DEL >。
- 输入 Unicode。C-q 1 0 1 B显示 AB。

read-quoted-char-radix 控制基数,如果为10表示十进制,如果为16表示十六进制。

Unicode 字符还可以通过 C-x 8 命令插入,C-x 8 C-h 查看具体插入 Unicode 字符的命令。例如,C-x 8 \$插入字符 $^{\square}$ 。或者 C-x 8 <RET> 会列出所有 Unicode 可用字符。例如,输入 lambda,找到对应命令 Greek Small Letter Lambda 就能插入 $^{\square}$ 。

5.1.2 移动光标 (Move Point)

我使用 Evil-mode 所以不太用这些操作。

5.1.3 删除 (Erasing)

Emacs	Function	Evil
	delete-forward-char	X
<backspace></backspace>	delete-backward-char	X
C-d	delete-char	X
C-k	kill-line	dd
M-d	kill-word	D

5.1.4 基本撤销 (Basic Undo)

5.1.5 文件 (Files)

Emacs	Function E	
C-x C-f	find-file	
C-x C-s	save-buffer	

5.1.6 帮助 (Help)

简单,直接 C-h 即可。

5.1.7 空行 (Blank Lines)

Emacs Function Evil C-x C-o delete-blank-lines 类似 J C-o open-line o

5.1.8 连续行 (Continuation Lines)

:ID: 0500a5b8-4fdb-4b52-9beb-472db7ab2bda

在新版 org-mode (>9.0) 中,不再使用 <s tab 插入代码。Easy template 换为了 C-c C-,。 在 org-mode 中,插入按键顺序的命令 SPC m i k 。



图 1: 使用 SPC t l 启用 line truncation

5.1.9 位置信息 (Position Info)

- 5.1.10 参数 (Arguments)
- 5.1.11 重复 (Repeating)
- 5.2 Minibuffer
- 5.3 M-x
- 5.4 帮助 (help)

6 org-mode

6.1 Agenda Views

Todo items、time-stamped items 和 tagged headlines 可能分布在不同的文件中。有时为了能将这些信息搜集、整理并按照要求提取信息,在特定 buffer 中显示,这种方式称为 Agenda。

6.1.1 Agenda Files

org-agenda-files 存放 agenda 文件指定位置,通常是配置为目录,该目录下所有.org 文件都是 agenda 文件。如果只有一个 agenda 文件就必须明确给出文件名。

(setq org-agenda-files (list "~/gitdown/MyThrougth/mytime.org"))

因此 agenda 是由一组 org 文件构成的,依次读取每个文件内容,搜集文件信息。比较便捷的方式是直接用命令 C-c [把当前文件添加到 agenda 中,C-c] 已修改为在当前文件中插入 Bibtex 引用。因此,要使用 org-remove-file 命令直接从 agenda 文件中移除当前 org 文件。C-c , 循环访问 agenda 文件。

6.2 Document Structure

6.2.1 Headlines

local visible cycling <tab>
global visible cycling <backtab>
move up/down <M-up> / <M-down>

6.3 ToDo Items

1. Basic

6.4 Datetimes

ToDo items 可以标记 date 和 time,在 org 中称之为 timestamp。

6.4.1 Timestamps

时间戳分类

- 1. 普通时间戳;事件;约会 只分配 date/time 形式的时间戳,在显示 agenda 时,只显示 date。
 - (a) 周六看电影 <2019-11-30 Sat>
 - (b) 周四吃晚餐 < 2019-11-28 Thu>
- 2. 规律重复出现的时间戳 如每天下午 5 点跑步,每周六去公园玩,每年的生日等。 \mathbf{d} 表示 day, w 表示 week, \mathbf{m} 表示 month。
- 3. 用 sexp 表示复杂日期 牵涉到 LISP 语言中的 S-exp 表达式,暂不考虑。可以用来安排课程表。
- 4. 指定 Time/Date 范围 由 -- 连接的两个日期表示范围。
 - (a) 论文答辩 <2019-12-10 Tue>-<2019-12-13 Fri>
- 5. 非激活日期 由[]包含的日期,并不会出现在 agenda 中。
 - (a) 和朋友聚餐 [2019-11-28 Thu]

6.4.2 创建时间戳

 C-c.
 插入日期/连续日期

 C-c!
 插入非激活日期

 C-c
 插入当前日期

C-c C-o 列出光标下日期/日期范围中的 agenda

<S-right> <S-left> 调整月份
<S-up> <S-down> 调整天数
C-c C-y 计算有多少天

6.4.3 Deadlines 和 Scheduling

时间戳可配置特殊关键字帮助进行计划,例如 Deadlines 和 Scheduling。 使用 C-c / 会出现 sparse tree。

- 1. DEADLINE 所有 DEADLINE 日期之前计划的事件都会显示在 agenda 中, org-deadline-warning-days 指定 DEADLINE 日期之前几天发出警告,直到将事件标志为 DONE 才会停止提示警告。
 - (a) 完成课程教案编写工作

DEADLINE:<2019-11-30 Sat>

第一次编辑:[[bbdb:Ford Prefect]]

使用-2d表示提前2天发出警告提示。

(b) 与张总见面约谈

DEADLINE:<2019-11-30 Sat -2d>

重复某个 Deadlines,使用 +1m 表示每月重复一次,~-2d~ 表示提前 2 天提示。当本月任务完成后,再次使用 C-c C-t 不但能标记本月任务已经完成,而且还能启用下月任务。凡是标记为 DONE 的任务不再出现在 agenda 中。

(c) 交房租

DEADLINE: <2019-08-15 Thu +1m -2d>

:PROPERTIES:

:LAST_REPEAT: [2019-11-28 Thu 15:27]

:END:

(d) 与 Scott 老师视频通话

SCHEDULED: <2019-10-25 Fri ++1w>

: PROPERTIES:

:LAST_REPEAT: [2019-11-28 Thu 15:26]

:END:

2. SCHEDULED 计划何时开始某项新任务。如果延迟两天才开始该任务,则显示为 2x。如果计划推迟 3 天,则在时间上使用 -3d 表示。

SCHEDULED 经常会被误解。例如,与某人约会是 appointment,使用简单的计划即可。一旦使用 SCHEDULED,则表示在该任务在指定日期才会在时间线中出现。

(a) 去新加坡旅行

SCHEDULED: <2019-11-24 Sun --2d>

7 Timer Example

7.1 Clock column view example

7.2 Effort estimate example

8 Orgmode (Studing)

8.1 E01S01: Headlines & outline mode

CLOSED: [2020-02-10 Mon 21:25]

Local expand/collapse cycle<tab>Global expand/collapse cycle<backtab>Increase level<alt-right>Decrease level<alt-left>Move up<M-up>Move down<M-down>

8.2 E01S03: Schedule, Deadlines & Agenda views

Schedule done C-c C-s

Deadlines defined C-c C-d

Agenda switch C-a a

Follow mode S-f

Move forward f

Move backward b

8.3 E01S04: Repeating tasks

regular every week (d=day w=weak m=month y=year) +1w repeat every week, definitely in the future ++1w Next 4 week after the task is DONE .+4w

If repeated event was setting by SCHEDULED C-c C-t, you could press C-c C-t again to change current SCHEDULED event to state DONE and restart a new SCHEDULED event.

8.3.1 规律重复出现的时间戳

如每天下午 5 点跑步,每周六去公园玩,每年的生日等。 \mathbf{d} 表示 day, \mathbf{w} 表示 week, \mathbf{m} 表示 month。

8.4 E01S05 : Checklists [2/4]

☐ This is checklist

- □ New checklist by <M-S-return>
- \boxtimes You can see the completion of the checklist with [0/0] or [0%] on headlines.
- ☐ Checkbox toggled with C-c C-c

8.5 E02S01: Tags

Tags can be added to headlines and are often used as a way to mark GTD contexts.

Tags can be predefined with a line #+TAGS:PHONE(o) ... at the beginning of the file. Use C-c C-q to assign a tags for a headline. Use <tab> to enter new tags instead of predefined tags. Clear tags by SPC.

8.6 E02S02 : Agenda view (advanced)

Timeline for current buffer	L
List all TODO entries	t
Entries with a special TODO Keywords	T
Match tags/propoerties/TODO keywords	M
Like before, but only TODO keywords	M
Search for keywords	S

8.7 E02S03: Customized Agenda view

for customizing agenda command

8.8 E02S04: Drawers, Logging & quick notes

• Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:14] test quick notes

I want to add quick notes. If you want : LOGBOOK: appeared in the body, you must customize org-log-into-drawer. We could create **DRAWER** by C-c C-x d.

- This is the usually **hidden** content of drawer
- The drawer ends with the line that says :END:
- Reserved drawer names are e.g. :LOGBOOK: or :PROPERTIES:

:LOGBOOK: don't display in the ouput html files!?

This is the source orgfiles

:LOGBOOK:

- Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:25] \\
 After customize ~org-log-into-drawer~, I could get quick notes into body.
- Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:09] \\

This is a quick notes using @@html:<kbd>@@ C-c C-z @@html:</kbd>@@ . That's good! :END:

• Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 15:36]

You can use #+OPTIONS: d:t to show drawer.

• Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:25]

After customize org-log-into-drawer, I could get quick notes into body.

• Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:09]

This is a quick notes using C-c C-z. That's good!

8.9 E02S05 : Archiving

Finished tasks collected up your org file. Define a global archives file with #+ARCHIVE: myarchive.org::. Archive an entry with C-c C-x C-a. Archive a subtree with C-c C-x C-s.

When you complete you task, you can move out of your DONE tasks to archives files.

8.10 E03S01: Automatic logging of status changes

automatic logging of status changes for complicated tasks. I think I will never use this feature.

8.11 E03S02 : Splitting your system up to several files

See in the future.

8.12 E03S03: The first capture template(s)

Goal: Capturing tasks, ideas and whatever you want!

Use SPC C c to open capture template.

8.13 E03S04: The -PROPERTIES - drawer

8.14 E03S05 : Archiving to different files

8.15 E04S01: Ordered tasks

8.16 E04S02: Timers

Clocking in	C-c C-x C-i
Clocking out	C-c C-x C-o
Restart a clock	C-c C-x C-x
Jump to Clocked task	C-c C-x C-j
Cancel a Clock in	C-c C-x C-q
Show times	C-c C-x C-d
Recompute time	C-c C-c
Start countdown timer	C-c C-x;
Pause a timer or continue	C-c C-x ,
Insert current timer	C-c C-x .
Start a relative timer	C-c C-x 0
Calc & display spended time	C-c C-x C-d
Enter Column view	C-c C-x C-c
Leave column view	Q

8.17 E04S03: Clocking (aka time tracking)

8.17.1 Football notes

You'll start relative timer by C-c C-x 0 . The timer will be tick from 00:00:01, 00:00:02, ..., 00:01:08,

Suppose team A get a score at sometimes, press C-c C-x . to get current relative time and insert below current cursor.

0:04:31 Team A scored a goal 1:0.

0:05:26 [When press O to get a newline, insert current timer automatically.] Team B scored a goal 1:1.

[If you go out to get a dink, you could press C-c C-x , to pause timer. Repeat such combination keys when coming back from outside.]

• Stop timer by C-c C-x _

8.17.2 Clock Tracking example

1. Task A

• Some task that we need to know how much time it take.

Use C-c C-x TAB to insert timestamp, Use C-c C-x C-j to jump to the last insert timestamp, Use C-c C-x C-o to close timestamp.

2. Task B

• Some other task to clock.

Use C-c C-c to recompute timer. Use C-c C-x C-d to calculate spended time. Use C-c C-c to cancel display total spended time.

8.18 E04S04 : Column view

#+COLUMNS: %7TODO(To Do) %40ITEM(TASK) %TAGS(Tags) %6CLOCKSUM(Clock)

Enter Column view C-c C-x C-c

Leave column view Q

8.19 E04S05: Effort estimates

Goal: Estimate the effort that your task will take.

Recipe: Effort are properties stored in :Effort: . Easy setup: Define #+PROPERTIES: Effort_ALL

Add #+COLUMNS: %8Effort(Effort){:} in column view. {:} means sum up times.

Show column view C-c C-x C-c

increase effort <S-right>

decrease effort <S-left>

Leave column view Q

8.20 E05S01: Linking (internal)

Links is [[target] [description]].

Edit link C-c C-l
Follow the link C-c C-o
Return to previous link C-c &

• This is a headline link to HEADLINE link. Use C-c C-l to edit internal link.

[[E01S02 : ToDo Keywords]]

- This is a #+NAME:timerlink link to [[timerlink] [NAME Link to E04S02 Timers]].
- This is a :CUSTOM_ID: link to CUSTOM_{ID} LINK.
- Use <<<target>>> to create links on the fly.

8.21 E05S02: Linking (external)

• Target: protocol:location

• Key: Org-ref SPC m i l

• org-id-location-file store all ID for OrgMode.

8.22 E05S03 : Attachments

8.23 E05S04 : Priorities

8.24 E05S05: Tables

Name	Key	Others
horizontal line	— Tab	start from second line
move column	<m-right></m-right>	<m-left></m-left>
delete column	<m-s-left></m-s-left>	
insert column	<m-s-right></m-s-right>	
delete row	<m-s-up></m-s-up>	
insert row	<m-s-down></m-s-down>	
insert horizontal line	C-c -	

TBLFM = table formula. You could use table to calculate simple formula. This is link to Table 1 .

Should use org-ref defined **label:** and **ref:** to produce *LETEX* reference. If use orgmode's **#+NAME:** will be error.

			current	new	
Board	System	CPU	BIOS	BIOS	action
D3427	J550	E3 v5	1.15.0	1.15.0	
D3322	M330	Intel i5	1.14.0	1.14.0	
D2322	W430	AMD i7	1.14.0	1.16.0	

表 1: This is caption for table.

8.25 E06S01: Exporting

• Goal:export files into HTML and PDF

• Key: C-c C-e

• Customization: Setting org-file-apps determines the application to open files.

8.25.1 export chinese pdf?

[*IMPORTANT*] I have been set how to open html files with qutebrowser and how to open pdf files with zathura.

Add a line with #+OPTIONS: to fine tune the output, t is true.

Show the contents of drawer d:t

Preserve line breaks \n:t

Export planing information p:t

Include TODO keywords into exported text todo:t

8.26 E06S02: Advanced exporting

- M-x customize-group then input org-export
- add +AUTHOR and +TITLE
- There has many choices to export pdf!
- # for beamer
- #+SUBTITLE: ORGMODE EXPLAINED
- #+BEAMER_THEME: Berlin
- #+BEAMER_FONT_THEME: professionalfonts
- **8.27 E06S03** : **Publishing**
- 8.28 E06S04: Dynamic blocks
- 8.29 E06S05: Tracking habits
- 8.30 E07S01: Bulk agenda actions
- 8.31 E07S02: Presenting my system
- **8.32** E07S03: Google Calendar integration
- 8.33 E07S04: Source code in OrgMode
- 8.34 E07S05:
- 9 Use Emacs
- 9.1 62: Magit

I must learn git before using Magit.

10 Git

10.1 Git Basic

10.1.1 in master

- 1. git init
- 2. git config --global user.name 'AiPick'
- 3. git config --global user.emal '2585957571@qq.com'
- 4. git add *.* all files NOT including subdir git add . add all file include subdir
- 5. git status
- 6. git rm --cached [uncached filename]
- 7. git commit -m "add readme.txt"
- 8. touch .gitignore ignore these files

10.1.2 switch to branch

- 1. git branch mybranch
- 2. git checkout mybranch
- 3. touch branch.txt
- 4. git add .
- 5. git commit -m "branch changed"

10.1.3 switch back to master and merge

- 1. git chechout master
- 2. git merge mybranch

10.1.4 git to remote

- 1. git remote add origin https://github.com/AiPick/notes.git
- 2. git remote
- 3. git push -u origin master input username & password
- 4. refresh github pages to get pushed files and dirs
- 5. touch newtest.txt

- 6. git add .
- 7. git commit -m "test with newtest.txt which pushed to remote"
- 8. git push before refresh github pages to get newtest.txt appeared in remote repo.

10.1.5 get newest repo

1. git pull

10.2 magit

- 1. SPC g s magit status
- 2. committed file s
- 3. committed to repo c
- 4. use, , to actually commit changed files.
- 5. use p to push local repo to remote repo.
- 6. use F to pull from remote repo.
- 7. use e to solve conflict in Ediff. use N & P to navigate between the Ediff. use A & B to choice what you want to reserve code.
- 8. SPC g b is blame state to show different author comment and revised code on the timeline. You could press b to backtrace in the history.
- 9. use f to fetch repo files^[1].

 $10.^{[2]}$

参考文献

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- [2] KOSBA A, MILLER A, SHI E, et al. Hawk: The blockchain model of cryptography and privacy-preserving smart contracts[C]//2016 IEEE symposium on security and privacy (SP). IEEE. [S.l.]: [s.n.], 2016: 839–858 (引用页: 18).