Introduction into Git

November 10, 2014

setting up your environment

Let git know who you are...

```
git config --global user.name "Max Mustermann" git config --global user.mail "max.m@example.org"
```

git config

```
aliases
git config alias.st=git status
highlighting
git config --global color.ui=always
```

ets start...

```
mkdir my_new_project; cd my_new_project
git init

or...getting local copy of repository that already exist.
git clone https://github.com/blastmaster/ta-git_intro.git
```

What is a git repository?

Repository on the internet or network.

remote

Local repository that contains complete history. Local Repository

Snapshot of the working tree for next commit.

Staging Area

A place to hide modification if you need a clean workspace.

Stash

The direcotries and files on your filesystem. | Working Directory

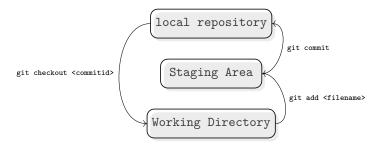
Staging files



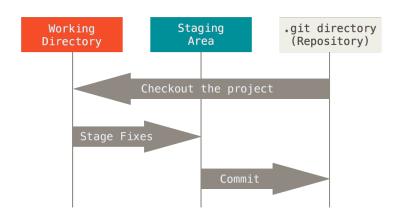
Stashing



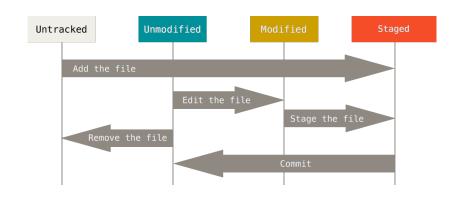
commiting changes



version control is local



Lifecycle of our files



remote

```
fremote: origin

git push origin master

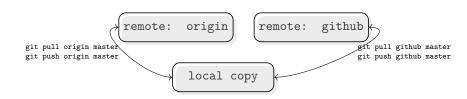
local repository

{master//git} ** git remote -v

origin git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/git/git.git (fetch)
origin git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/git/git.git (push)
{master//git} **
```

adding a remote

git remote add github git@github.com:username/repo.git



Tags

Tags are like bookmarks on commits.

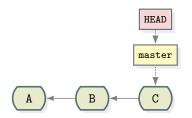


Figure: lets create a tag for commit A

Tags - Syntax

```
create tag git tag -a <commitid>
delete tag git tag -d <tagname>
filter tag git tag -l <pattern>
```

git tag -a v0.1 A

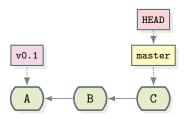


Figure: our brand new tag!

Branching

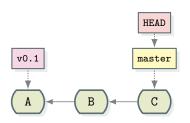


Figure: lets create a new branch

Branch Syntax

create new branch

- git branch <branchname>
- git checkout -b
branchname>

delete branch

• git branch -d <branchname>

Branching

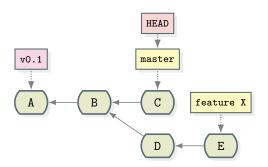
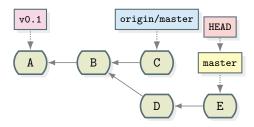
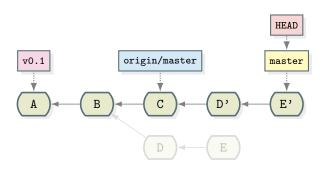


Figure: lets create a new branch

Rebasing



Rebasing



merging

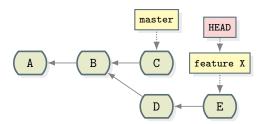


Figure: Before...

merging

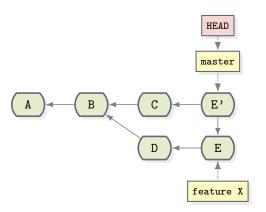


Figure: after: git merge feature X

follow the changes

```
what: git diff [--staged]
```

when: git log

who: git blame

Reference

- http://www.git-scm.com/docs
- http://www.git-scm.com/book/en/v2
- https://sandofsky.com/blog/git-workflow.html
- http://ndpsoftware.com/git-cheatsheet.html