

# Git Beginner Guide

Jaewoong Lee

Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

*jwlee230@unist.ac.kr*

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In this guide, we will discuss about followings:

- ① Git
- ② GitHub
- ③ GitHub Desktop (<https://desktop.github.com>)

As the other program does, Git is basically controlled CLI. But, I don't want to go harder. In this guide, I will use GUI mainly.



Figure: Git

**Git** is Version Control System (VCS) made by Linus Torvalds.

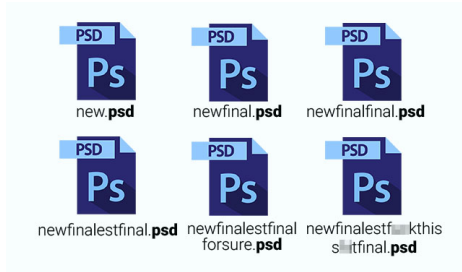


Figure: Without VCS

# VCS? (Cont.)

With VCS, you can get advantages like:

- Revision Control
- Version Control
- Backup & Restore
- Collaboration

# GitHub



"GitHub is how people build software."

Advantages:

- Free to personal usage.
- Many open source programs are managed by GitHub.
- Issue tracker: you can track the issue of your program

*Git Repository* means where git save files. There are two types of repository:

- 1 Remote Repository
- 2 Local Repository

Usually,

- 1 you *clone* (download) files from remote repository;
- 2 edit files on local repository;
- 3 and, *push* (upload) to remote repository.



# Practice 01

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository](#).

Owner: **Famine** / **Test** ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [potential-computing-machine](#)?

Description (optional)

☐ **Public**  
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can control it.

☒ **Private**  
Only those who you choose can see and control this repository.

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

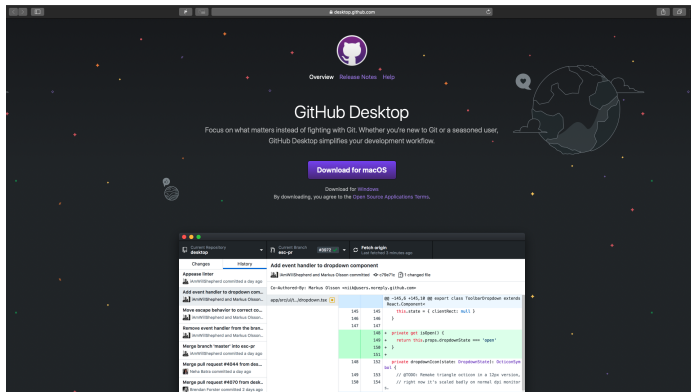
☐ **Initialize this repository with a README**  
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer.

[Create repository](#)

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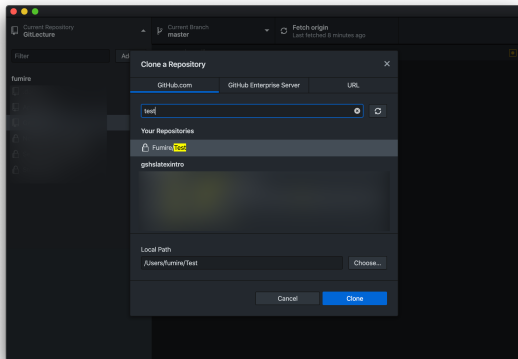
Register **GitHub**, and make a repository with named 'Test'.

# Practice 02



Download & Install 'GitHub Desktop' which gives GUI control with git.

# Practice 03



Clone the repository from GitHub as figure.

# Trees



There are three tree which managed by git.

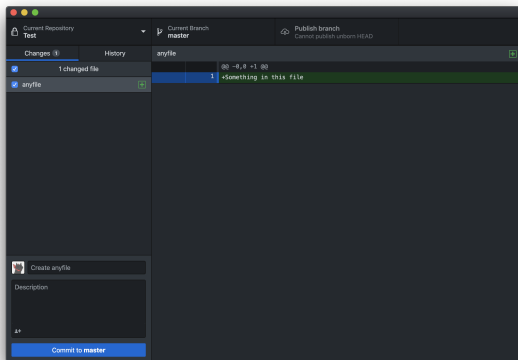
- ① Working Directory: which consist of real files
- ② Index: staging area (ready area)
- ③ HEAD: the final files

You can *add* any files from working directory to index.

Also, you could *commit* changes from index to HEAD.

You could add *tag* to commit.

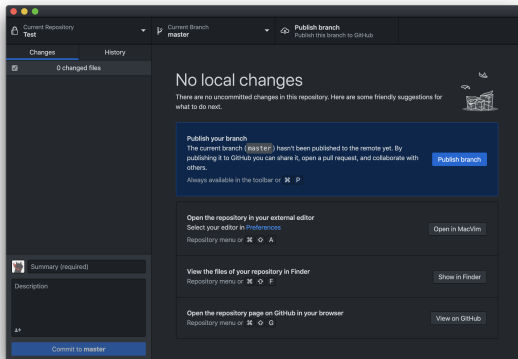
# Practice 04



Add any file to working directory, then GitHub Desktop automatically finds the changes as figures. Commit the changes.

However, even you commit the changes, the changes are not applied to remote repository.  
The changes are only in local repository.  
To apply changes, you should *push* the changes to remote repository.

# Practice 05

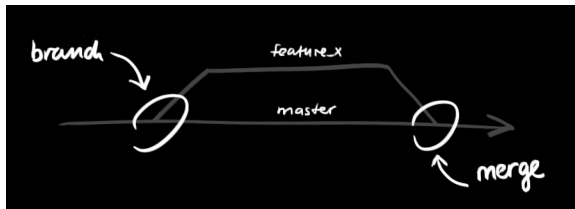


Let's push the changes to remote repository.

# Branch / Merge

You can *branch & merge* the changes.

The **master** branch will be automatically generated when creating repository.



You can add/delete branches; and move among the branches.



Git automatically try to merge changes.

However, sometimes the *conflict* occurs; in other words, you should solve the twisted.  
After you solve the twisted, add/commit the solved as other changes.

For update as remote directory, you should *pull* the repository.  
With *pull* command, the changes of remote directory are *fetches* and *merged*.  
Sometimes, as *merging*, conflict can be occurred, and you should solve this.

# Advanced Step

After this page, you will get advanced step for git.

You can specify the files which you do not want to upload to git.

```
# : comments

# no .a files
*.a

# but do track lib.a, even though you're ignoring .a files above
!lib.a

# only ignore the TODO file in the current directory, not subdir/TODO
/TODO

# ignore all files in the build/ directory
build/

# ignore doc/notes.txt, but not doc/server/arch.txt
doc/*.txt

# ignore all .pdf files in the doc/ directory
doc/**/*.pdf
```

<https://www.gitignore.io> gives the basic .gitignore file.



# Pull Request



# Blame



# Git - Large File Storage

- Git - The Simple Guide: <https://github.com/rogerdudler/git-guide>
- Apply Git .gitignore: <https://nesoy.github.io/articles/2017-01/Git-Ignore>