Learn You some GIT

Florian Willich

Quality and Usability Lab
Berlin Institute of Technology

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Create Repositories

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$ git fetch *remote-branch*/*local-branch*
lets you fetch the remote branch and create a local branch

Make Changes

$ git status

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$ git commit -m "*descriptive message*"
Records file snapshots permanently in version history

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$ git add *file*
Snapshots the file in preparation for versioning

$ git commit -m "*descriptive message*"
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$ git commit -am "*descriptive message*"
Snapshots all tracked files in preparation for versioning & records file snapshots permanently in version history

Group Changes

$ git branch

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$ git merge *branch-name*
Combines the specified branch's history into the current branch

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$ git merge *branch-name*
Combines the specified branch's history into the current branch

$ git branch -d *branch-name*
Deletes the specified branch

Suppress Tracking

By creating a file called .gitignore (yes its a hidden file) in the root directory, you can specify all the files you want git to ignore.

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Examples for files you don't want to track:

- *.log
- *.config
- my-secret-passwords.secret
- Any IDE related files

Save Fragments

$ git stash
Temporarily stores all modified tracked files

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$ git stash
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$ git stash pop
Restores the most recently stashed files

Synchronize Changes

$ git pull
Downloads bookmark history and incorporates changes
Shortcut for: git fetch and git merge

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$ git push
Uploads all local branch commits

$ git merge *branch*
Merges the specified branch changes into the the branch you're currently in

The five daily commands

- $ git status
- $ git pull
- $ git add *file*
- $ git commit -m "*descriptive message*"
- $ git push

And please DON'T use git commit -am "*message*"!

Miscellaneous

$ git checkout *hash*
Use this command only to look up the state of the commit.

$ git revert *hash*
Use this command to revert to the hash. This implicitly creates a new commit with the state of hash you reverting to and does not change your history!

Thank You

Now you've learned yourself some GIT!
Thank You!

Questions?