### **Terminal Commands:**

- 1) pwd : shows current working directory
- 2) Is : shows all the folders and files in the current directory
- 3) cd archive : (move forward in a folder)
- 4) git -version : returns git version
- 5) Creating a repo:
  - i) git init <name>
  - il) cd <name>
  - iii) git status (this shows the modified and untracked file)
- 6) Converting a project into a new repo:
  - i) git init
  - ii) git status (this shows the modified and untracked file)

# [warning : don't create repo inside another repo, it creates confusions, then there will be 2 .git directories]

- 7) The Git Workflow
- 1. \*\*Edit and save files\*\* on your computer.
  - Make changes to your project files as needed.
- 2. \*\*Add the file(s) to the Git staging area\*\*
  - This step tracks the modifications you've made.
  - Use `git add <file>` or `git add .` to stage changes.
- 3. \*\*Commit the files\*\*
  - Git takes a snapshot of the staged files at that point in time.
  - Use `git commit -m "Your commit message"` to save the changes.
  - This allows you to compare versions or revert files if needed.
- 4) USE git push origin main/master

This uploads your commit to the main branch on GitHub.

(Use the correct branch name if different, like master or dev.)

- 8) Git Version History:
- i) git log

- ii) git log -3: it will return most recent 3
- iii) git log readme.md: look at the specific file commits
- iv) git log -3 mental-health.csv : combining both
- v) git log -since='Month Day Year'
- vi) git log -since='Month Day Year' -until='Month Day Year'

#### Acceptable filter formats

#### Natural language

- "2 weeks ago"
- "3 months ago"
- "yesterday"

#### Date format

- "07-15-2024"
- Recommend ISO Format 6801 "YYYY-MM-DD"
- Check system settings for compatibility,
   e.g., 12-06-2024 could be 6th Dec or
   12th June!
- "15 Jul 2024" or "15 July 2024"

vii)

# Finding a particular commit

git log

• Only need the first 8-10 characters of the hash

git show c27fa856

#### 9) Comparing Versions:

i)

#### git diff

- git diff Difference between versions
- Compare last committed version with latest version not in the staging area

git diff report.md

ii)

#### Comparing to a staged file

• Add report.md to the staging area

git add report.md

• Compare last committed version of report.md with the version in the staging area

git diff --staged report.md

### Comparing to a staged file

```
diff --git a/report.md b/report.md
index 6218b4e..066f447 100644
--- a/report.md
+++ b/report.md
00 -1,5 +1,5 00
# Mental Health in Tech Survey
-TODO: write executive summary.
TODO: include link to raw data.
TODO: add references.
TODO: add summary statistics.
+TODO: cite funding sources.
```

iii)

#### Comparing multiple staged files

· Compare all staged files to versions in the last commit

```
git diff --staged
```



iv)

### Comparing two commits

• Find the commit hashes

git log

• Compare them

git diff 35f4b4d 186398f

- What changed  ${\bf from}$  first hash  ${\bf to}$  second hash
  - Put most recent hash second
- State in latest commit = HEAD
- Compare second most recent with the most recent commit

git diff HEAD~1 HEAD

#### V)

#### Summary

Command	Function
git diff	Show changes between all unstaged files and the latest commit
git diff report.md	Show changes between an unstaged file and the latest commit
git diffstaged	Show changes between all staged files and the latest commit
git diffstaged report.md	Show changes between a staged file and the latest commit
git diff 35f4b4d 186398f	Show changes between two commits using hashes
git diff HEAD~1 HEAD~2	Show changes between two commits using HEAD instead of commit hashes

### 9) Gir REVERT:

i)

# **Reverting files**

- Restoring a repo to the state prior to the previous commit
- git revert
  - o Reinstates previous versions and makes a commit
  - o Restores all files updated in the given commit
  - o a845edcb , ebe93178 , etc
  - ∘ HEAD , HEAD~1 , etc







ii)

### git revert flags

• Avoid opening the text editor

git revert --no-edit HEAD

Revert without committing (bring files into the staging area)

git revert -n HEAD







# Revert a single file

- git revert works on commits, not individual files
- To revert a single file:
  - o git checkout
  - Use commit hash or HEAD syntax

```
git checkout HEAD~1 -- report.md
```

# Checking the checkout

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
                   report.md
       modified:
```

### Making a commit

```
git commit -m "Checkout previous version of report.md"
```

```
[main daa6c87] Checkout previous version of report.md
1 file changed, 1 deletion(-)
```

### iv) Unstaging a file

### Unstaging a single file

• To unstage a single file:

```
git restore --staged summary_statistics.csv
```

```
· Edit the file
git add summary_statistics.csv
git commit -m "Adding age summary statistics
```

# v) Unstaging all files

# Unstaging all files

• To unstage all files:

git restore --staged

# vi) Summary

### Summary

Command	Result
git revert HEAD	Revert all files from a given commit
git revert HEADno-edit	Revert without opening a text editor
git revert HEAD -n	Revert without making a new commit
git checkout HEAD~1 report.md	Revert a single file from the previous commit
git restorestaged report.md	Remove a single file from the staging area
git restorestaged	Remove all files from the staging area