Basic Git Workshop

TechJI

University of Michigan - Shanghai Jiaotong University

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Introduction

Git

Shell

Basic Commands

Basic Git

Lazygit



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What is Git?

Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.



When to use Git?

- ► Writing code
- Managing docs
- Managing projects
- Version control
- ► Team corporation



Git Installation

You can go to the official website to download the installation package and refer to *Installationgit.md* file in the repo.



Where to use Git?

We first introduce shell commands, then we will use Git in the shell.



What is Shell?

Shell is a program that takes commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform. It is also referred to as a command-line interpreter or CLI. Common shells:

- Bash
- Zsh
- etc





A brief history of bash



- ► Born: 1989
- ► Probably played Pokémon on the Game Boy
- ▶ Is an umbrella term for zsh, fish, ...
- ► Runs on Unix-like environments





A brief history of Unix



- ► Born: 1969
- ► Probably listened to Michael Jackson
- ► Gave rise to Linux, BSD, and Mac OS
- ▶ We call them "Unix-like"

Unix: The Good Part

The Unix philosophy (paraphrased):

- ► Store data in plain text
- ► Hierarchical file system
- ► Everything is a file
- One tool does one thing
- ► Tools together strong

Quote

The power of a system comes more from the relationships among programs than from the programs themselves.

Brian Kernighan and Rob Pike ¹



¹The UNIX Programming Environment. 1984. viii







How to open a Shell?

- ► Windows: cmd, powershell
- ▶ Mac: Terminal
- ► Linux: Terminal

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Files

Each of these is a different **file**:

- ▶ a
- ▶ .a (Hidden)
- ▶ a.txt
- ► A.txt
- ► A.TXT

Note

The dot and suffix are part of the filename. Windows users please turn on **show file extensions**.

Avoid spaces and special characters (except ._-). If you have to, surround filename in quotes: `Lab Report (3) final FINAL-1.docx'





Directories

Each of these is a **directory** ("dir" for short):

- ▶ hteam-10086/
- ► hteam-10086/h1/
- ▶ hteam-10086/.gitea/ (Hidden dir)

Convention

For clarity, we add a slash (/) to the end of a directory in the slides. However, in reality it often makes no difference.



cd, pwd: Changing directory

- cd hteam-10086/
- ▶ pwd

Explanation

- ► cd: "change directory"
- ▶ pwd: "print working directory"
- ../ means "parent directory"
- ./ means "current directory"
- ~ means "home directory"



Paths

File \cup directory = path. ²

No paths under the same directory can bear the same name. These cannot coexist:

- ▶ hteam-10086/h1/, a directory
- ▶ hteam-10086/h/ex1.m, a regular file



Absolute & relative paths

- ▶ Paths beginning with / are absolute: /usr/bin/cat
- ▶ Otherwise it is relative: hteam-10086

If you know where you are, you can convert a relative path to an absolute one.





Basic Git





Tell Git who you are:

- ▶ git config –global user.name "Your Name"
- ▶ git config –global user.email "Your Email"





How to use "git add":

- ▶ git add <file>
- ▶ git add *
- ▶ git add .
- ▶ git add -A

use "git status" to check the status of your repo.



How to use "git commit":

▶ git commit -m "commit message"

If you only type:

▶ git commit

then you will enter vim /other default editor to write your commit message.





How to use "git rm":

▶ git rm -cached <file>

Then, git will stop tracking this file, but the file still exists in your repo.



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Thank you!