第一周实验报告

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2024 年 8 月 30 日

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1 实验目的

掌握LaTex和git的应用

2 实例展示

2.1 LaTex

LaTex命令展示

2.1.1 列表

1. 有序列表（enumerate）

- 命令展示

```
\begin{enumerate}
 \item First thing

 \item Second thing
   \begin{itemize}
      \item A sub-thing

      \item Another sub-thing
   \end{itemize}

 \item Third thing

\end{enumerate}
```

- 效果展示

(a) First thing

(b) Second thing

- A sub-thing
- Another sub-thing

(c) Third thing

2. 无序列表（itemize）

- 命令展示

```
\begin{itemize}
    \item[@] First hello
    \item[@] first hello
    \item[@] first hello0
    \item[*] Second bye
    \item[*] second bye
    \item[*] second byee
     \begin{itemize}
    \item[cat] A sub-thing
    \item[cat] B sub-thing
    \item[cat] C sub-thing
    \item[Plants] Another sub-thing
    \item[Plants] Another sub-thing
    \item[Plants] Another sub-thing
     \end{itemize}
    \item[My] Third thing
    \item[My] Third cat
    \item[My] Third dog
\end{itemize}
```

- 效果展示

@ First hello

@ first hello

@ first hello0

* Second bye

* second bye

* second byee

cat A sub-thing

cat B sub-thing

cat C sub-thing

Plants Another sub-thing

Plants Another sub-thing

Plants Another sub-thing

My Third thing

My Third cat

My Third dog

2.1.2 表格

1. 普通表格（tabular）

   - 命令展示

```
\begin{table}
\center

\begin{tabular}{|c| c| c|}
\hline
okk & okk & okk\\
\hline\hline
okk & okk & okk\\
\hline
okk & okk & okk\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end {table}

\begin{table}
\center

\begin{tabular}{| l | r | r | r |}
\hline
City & \multicolumn{3}{c|}{Year} \\
\hline
& 2006 & 2007 & 2008 \\
```

```
\hline
London & 45789 & 46551 & 51298 \\
Berlin & 34549 & 32543 & 29870 \\
Paris & 49835 & 51009 & 51970 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end {table}
```

- 效果展示

表 1: 假装是个表

okk	okk	okk
okk	okk	okk
okk	okk	okk

表 2: 假装是个表

City	Year		
	2006	2007	2008
London	45789	46551	51298
Berlin	34549	32543	29870
Paris	49835	51009	51970

2.1.3 图片

1. 图片（figure）

   - 命令展示

```
\begin{figure}[H]
  \centering
\includegraphics[width=1\textwidth]{myimage}
  \caption{Here is my image}
  \label{image-myimage}
\end{figure
```

- 效果展示

图 1: Here is my image

2.1.4 基本数学公式

1. 基本数学公式

- 命令展示

```
\begin{align}
    \frac{d}{d x}\int_{0}^{\infty} f(s) \, d s &= f(x)
\\
```

```
    f(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty}\frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} x^{i}
\\
    x &= \sqrt{\frac{x_{i}}{z} y}
\end{align}
```

- 效果展示

$$\frac{d}{dx}\int_0^\infty f(s)\,ds = f(x) \tag{1}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!}x^i \tag{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{x_i}{z}y} \tag{3}$$

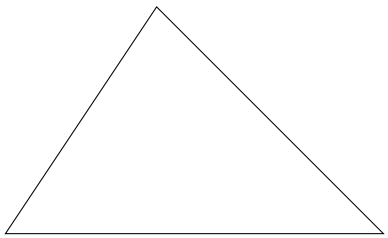
2.1.5 画简单图形

1. 画三角形

- 命令展示

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (0,0) -- (2,3) -- (5,0) -- cycle;
\end{tikzpicture}
```

- 效果展示



2.1.6 画函数图像

1. 绘制y=x*x函数图像

- 命令展示

```
\begin{table}[H]
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \begin{axis}[
```

```
        xmin=-5, xmax=5,
        ymin=0, ymax=25,
        axis lines=middle,
        xlabel={$x$},
        ylabel={$y$},
        xtick={-5,-4,...,5},
        ytick={0,5,...,25},
        extra y ticks={10},
        grid=both,
        grid style={line width=.1pt, draw=gray!10},
        major grid style={line width=.2pt,draw=gray!50},
        minor tick num=1
      ]
      \addplot[
        domain=-5:5,
        samples=100,
        color=blue,
        ]
        {x^2};
    \end{axis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
  \end{table}
```

- 效果展示

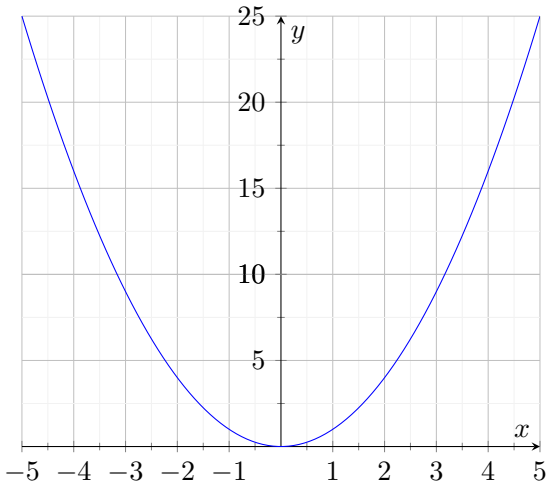


表 3: y=x*x

2.1.7 矩阵

1. 矩阵

   - 命令展示

```
\[
 \mathbf{H}=
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &
 \dfrac{\partial^2 f}
 {\partial x \partial y} \\[8pt]
 \dfrac{\partial^2 f}
 {\partial x \partial y} &
 \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}
 \end{bmatrix}
 \]
```

   - 效果展示

$$\mathbf{H}=\begin{bmatrix}\dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial y}\\[8pt]\dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial y} & \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\end{bmatrix}$$

2.1.8 页眉页脚

1. 页眉页脚

   - 命令展示

```
\pagestyle{fancy}
\fancyhf{}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0.4pt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}

\fancyhead[L]{Chapter \thechapter}
\fancyhead[C]{\leftmark}
\fancyhead[R]{\thepage}

\fancyfoot[C]{\textbf{Page \thepage}}
```

   - 效果展示
     如文档所示

2.1.9 并排图

1. 并排图

   - 命令展示

```
\begin{mdframed}
  \begin{minipage}{0.5\textwidth}
    \includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{good}
    \captionof{figure}{Image 1}
  \end{minipage}
  \hfill
  \begin{minipage}{0.5\textwidth}
    \includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{good}
    \captionof{figure}{Image 2}
  \end{minipage}
\end{mdframed}
```

- 效果展示

图 2: Image 1

图 3: Image 2

2.1.10 三线表

1. 三线表

- 命令展示

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
 \toprule
& \multicolumn{3}{c}{Numbers} \\
 \cmidrule{2-4}
& 1 & 2 & 3 \\
 \midrule
 Alphabet & A & B & C \\
Roman
Numbers
1 2 3
& I & II& III \\
 \bottomrule
 \end{tabular}
```

- 效果展示

	Numbers		
	1	2	3
Alphabet	A	B	C
Roman Numbers 1 2 3	I	II	III

2.1.11 嵌套表格

1. 嵌套表格

   - 命令展示

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
 \hline
 a& b &c \\\hline
 a& \multicolumn{1}{@{}c@{}|}
 {\begin{tabular}{c|c}
 o &k \\ \hline
 o &k \\
 \end{tabular}}
 &c \\\hline
 a& b &c \\\hline
 \end{tabular}
```

   - 效果展示

<table>
<tr><td>a</td><td colspan="2">b</td><td>c</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">a</td><td>o</td><td>k</td><td rowspan="2">c</td></tr>
<tr><td>o</td><td>k</td></tr>
<tr><td>a</td><td colspan="2">b</td><td>c</td></tr>
</table>

2.1.12 多行公式

1. 多行公式

   - 命令展示

```
\begin{multline}
 a + b + c + d + e + f
 + g + h + i \\
```

```
= j + k + l + m + n\\
= o + p + q + r + s

\end{multline}
```

- 效果展示

$$\begin{multline} a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i \\ =j+k+l+m+n \\ =o+p+q+r+s \end{multline} \tag{4}$$

2.1.13 按等号对齐的多行公式

1. 按等号对齐的多行公式

- 命令展示

```
\begin{equation}
 \begin{aligned}
 a&= b+ c\\
 d&= e+ f+g\\
 h+i&= j+k\\
 l+m&= n
 \end{aligned}
 \end{equation}
```

- 效果展示

$$\begin{aligned} a&= b+ c\\ d&= e+ f+g\\ h+i&= j+k\\ l+m&= n \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

2.1.14 分段函数

1. 分段函数

- 命令展示

```
\[ |x|= \left\{
 \begin{array}{rl}-x & x<0,\\
 0&x=0,\\
 x&x>0.
 \end{array}\right .\]
\end{itemize}
```

- 效果展示

$$|x| = \begin{cases} -x & x < 0, \\ 0 & x = 0, \\ x & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

2.1.15 证明环境和证毕符号

1. 证明环境和证毕符号

- 命令展示

```
\begin{proof}
 Assuming $\gamma
 = 1/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$, then
 \begin{align*}
 E &= \gamma m_0 c^2 \\
 p &= \gamma m_0v \qedhere
 \end{align*}
 \end{proof}
```

- 效果展示

证明. Assuming $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$, then

$$E = \gamma m_0 c^2$$
$$p = \gamma m_0 v$$

□

2.1.16 颜色的表达

1. 例如

- 命令展示

```
\large\sffamily
\color{red!40}
\color{blue}
\color{blue!50!black}
\color{black}
```

- 效果展示 40% 红色 蓝色 蓝黑 黑色

2.1.17 超链接

1. 超链接

- 命令展示

```
\href{https://github.com/KeepingMoving/work1.git}{GitHub}
```

- 效果展示 GitHub

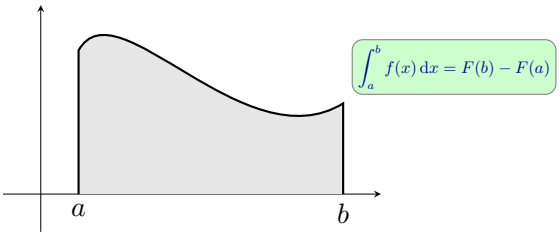
2.1.18 积分图像

1. 积分图像

- 命令展示

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
 \draw[-stealth,line width=0.2pt] (-0.5,0)-- (4.5,0);
 \draw[-stealth,line width=0.2pt] (0,-0.5)-- (0,2.5);
 \coordinate (a) at (0.5,1.9);
 \coordinate (b) at (4,1.2);
 \node[below] (a0) at (a |- 0,0) {$a$};
 \node[below] (b0) at (b |- 0,0) {$b$};
 \filldraw[fill=gray!20,draw,thick]
 (a0)-- (a) .. controls (1,2.8) and (2.7,0.4) .. (b)-- (b0)-- cycle;
 \node[above right,outer sep=0.2cm, rounded corners,
 fill=green!20,draw=gray,text=blue!60!black,scale=0.6]
 at (b) {$\displaystyle \int_a^b {f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x} = F(b)- F(a)$};
 \end{tikzpicture}
```

- 效果展示



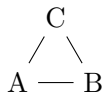
2.1.19 文字结点

1. 文字结点

- 命令展示

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
 \node (A) at (0,0) {A};
 \node (B) at (1,0) {B};
 \node (C) at (60:1) {C};
 \draw (A)-- (B)-- (C)-- (A);
 \end{tikzpicture}
```

- 效果展示



2.1.20 循环

1. 有序列表（enumerate）

- 命令展示

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
 \foreach \n/\t in
 {0/\alpha,1/\beta,2/\gamma}
 {\node[circle,fill=lightgray,draw]
 at (\n,0) {$\t$};}
 \end{tikzpicture}
 \end{tikzpicture}
```

- 效果展示 α β γ

2.2 git

git命令展示

2.2.1 新建 Git 仓库并克隆

- 命令展示

  git init 新建 Git 仓库

  git clone https://github.com/KeepingMoving/work1.git 克隆

- 效果展示

```
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git/.git/

lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git clone https://github.com/OI-wiki/OI-wiki
Cloning into 'OI-wiki'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 66228, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (945/945), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (62/62), done.
remote: Total 66228 (delta 455), reused 926 (delta 445), pack-reused 65283 (from
 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (66228/66228), 89.33 MiB | 2.71 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (48101/48101), done.
```

2.2.2 跟踪文件

- 命令展示

  git status 查看当前仓库文件的状态。

  git add 将指定的文件纳入到版本跟踪中

- 效果展示

```
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git status
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软
件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
        BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
        LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/
Git'
```

```
$ git add "Git"
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软
件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
        BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
        LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/
Git'
```

2.2.3 分支

- 命令展示

  git branch 命令可以创建分支
  git switch 命令可以切换分支
  git switch -c 命令可以创建分支并切换到这个新分支。

- 效果展示

```
MINGW64:/
$ git branch
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
        BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
        LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'

lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git switch
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
        BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
        LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'

lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git switch -c
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
        BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
        LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'

lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
```

2.2.4 分支的合并

- 命令展示

  git merge 命令可以将该分支合并到当前分支上

- 效果展示

```
enovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git merge
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
        BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
        LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
```

2.2.5 修复最近的提交，但不创建新提交

- 命令展示 git reset –soft HEAD 1

  git commit –amend

- 效果展示

```
$ git reset --soft HEAD~1
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
        BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
        LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'

lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git commit --amend
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
        BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
        LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
```

2.2.6 变基一个分支到另一个分支，并解决可能出现的冲突:

- 命令展示

  git checkout feature

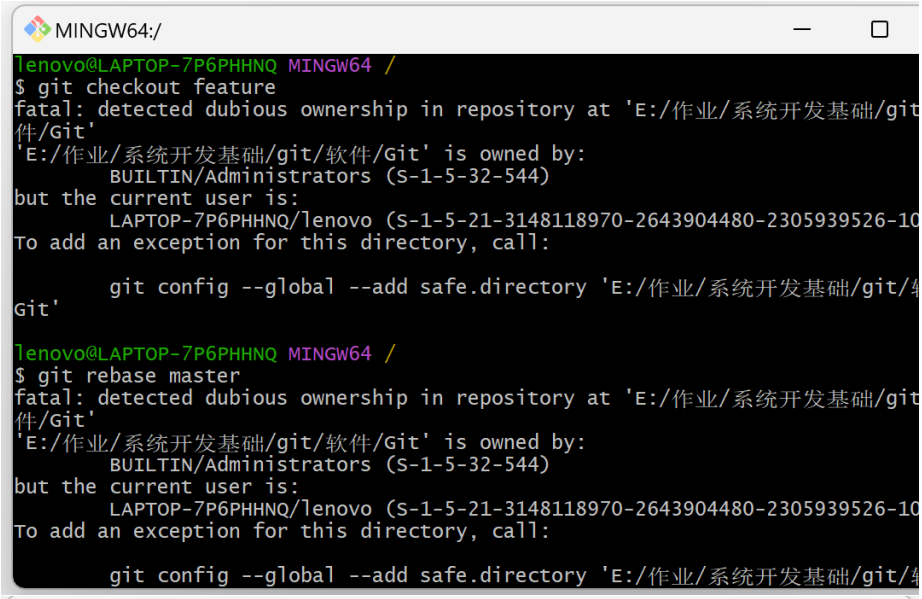
  git rebase master

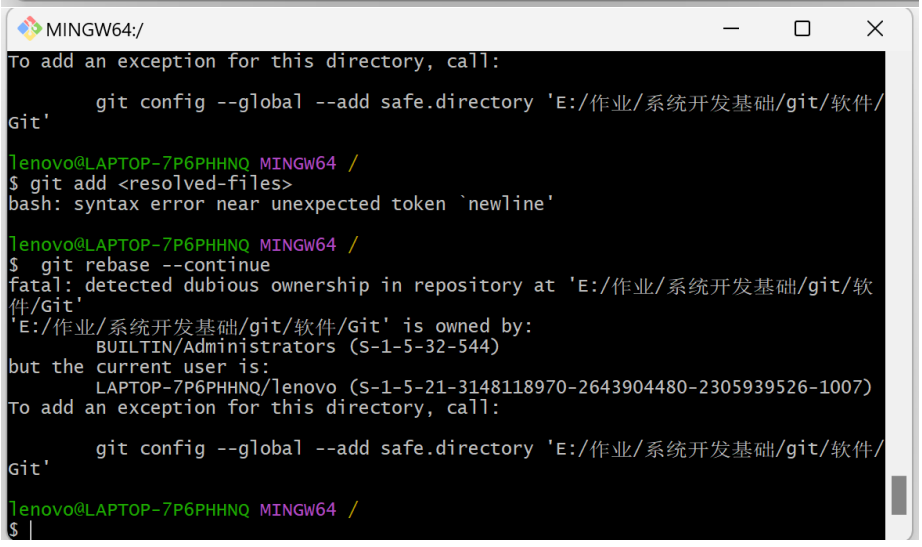
  如果有冲突，解决它们

git add ¡resolved-files¿

git rebase –continue

- 效果展示



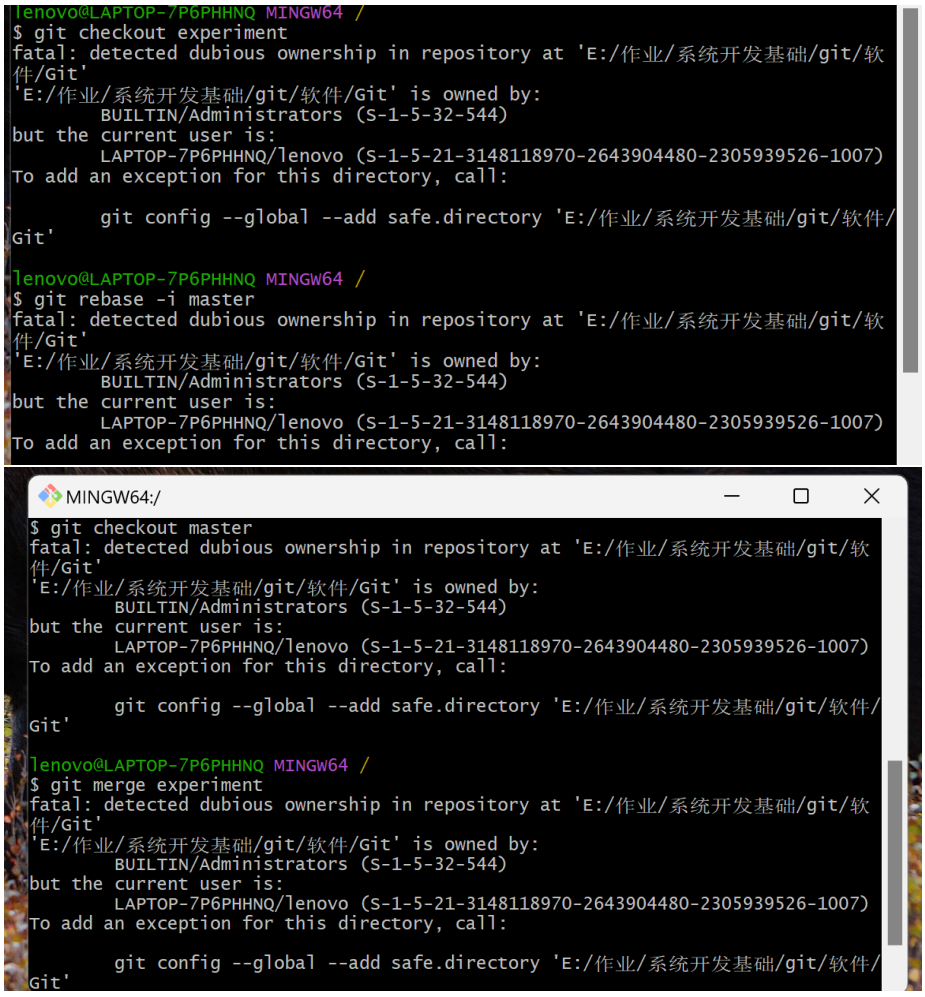


2.2.7 重写分支历史，使所有提交都成为主分支的一部分::

- 命令展示

git checkout experiment 切换到实验分支
git rebase -i master 交互式变基到主分支
编辑交互式变基的提交列表，保存退出
git checkout master 切换回主分支
git merge experiment 合并实验分支

- 效果展示



2.2.8 使用 grep 搜索提交历史中的特定文本

- 命令展示

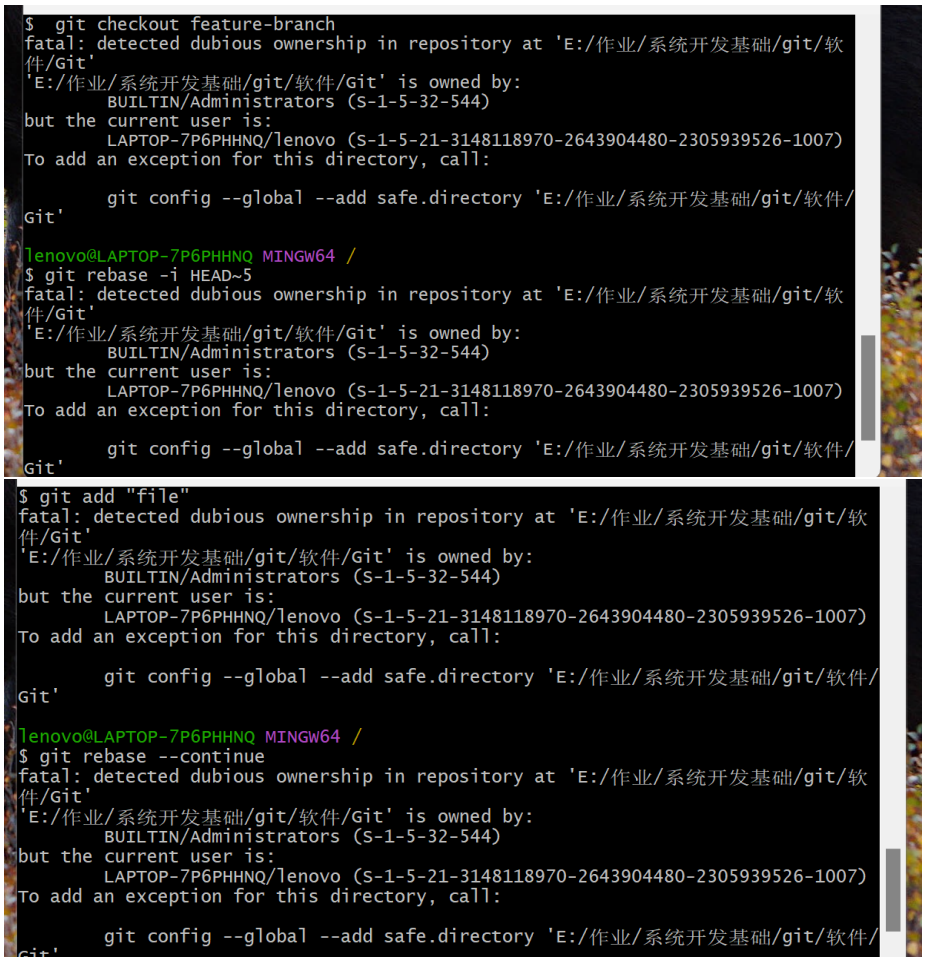
git log –pretty=format:”

- 效果展示

2.2.9 交互式变基并修改一系列提交

- 命令展示 git checkout feature-branch 切换到功能分支
  git rebase -i HEAD 5 交互式变基最近5个提交
  编辑交互式变基的提交列表，选择要修改的提交
  git add ”file” 添加修改后的文件
  git rebase –continue 继续变基

- 效果展示



2.2.10 交互式变基并修改一系列提交

- 命令展示

```
#!/bin/bash
commit_to_pick=$1  # 第一个参数是提交哈希
git checkout master  # 切换到主分支
if git cherry-pick $commit_to_pick; then
  echo "Cherry-pick successful."
else
  echo "Cherry-pick failed, aborting."
  git cherry-pick --abort
```

```
        fi
```

- 效果展示

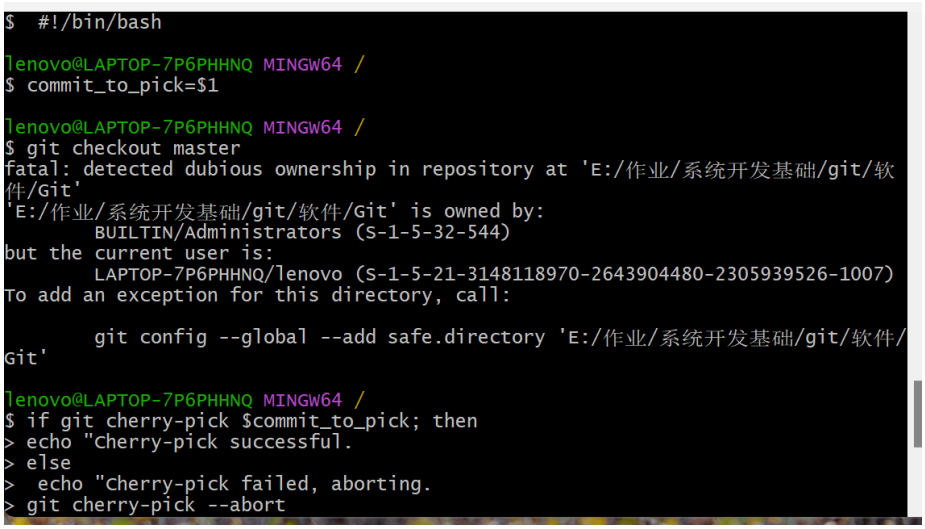


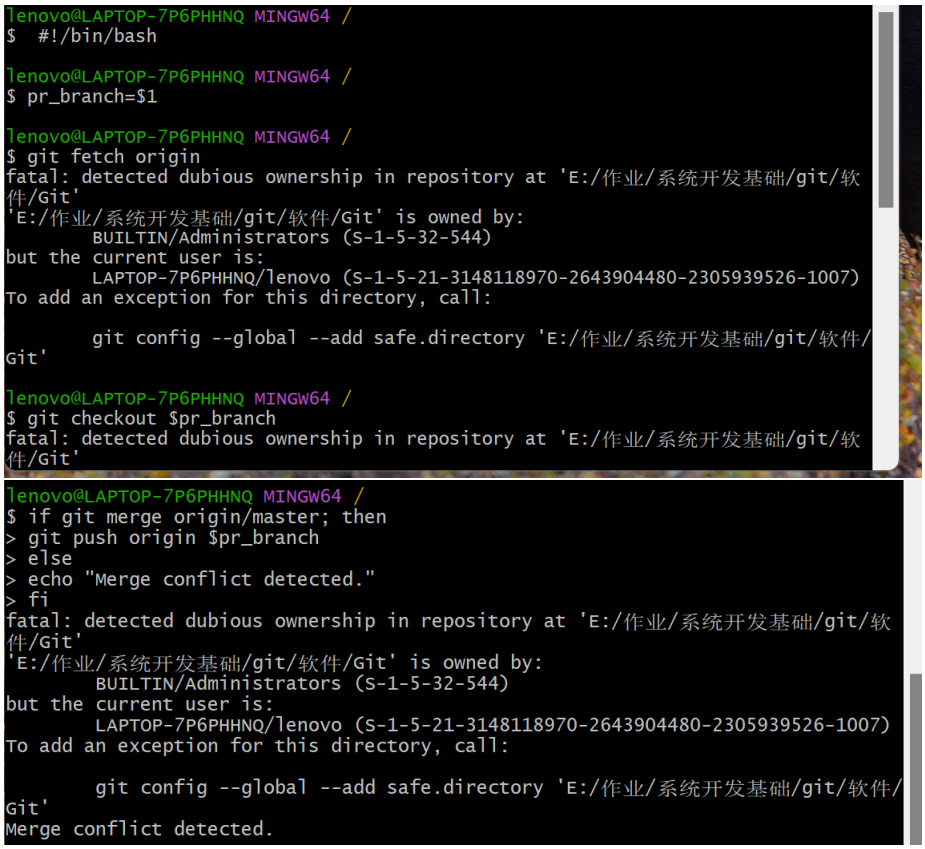
图 4: 交互式变基的效果展示

2.2.11 使用脚本自动化 Pull Request 合并流程

- 命令展示

```
$ /bin/bash
$ pr_branch=1                    # 第一个参数是 PR 分支名
$ git fetch origin                 # 获取远程分支
$ git checkout pr_branch         # 切换到 PR 分支
if git merge origin/master; then
  $ git push origin pr_branch
else
  echo "Merge conflict detected."
fi
```

- 效果展示

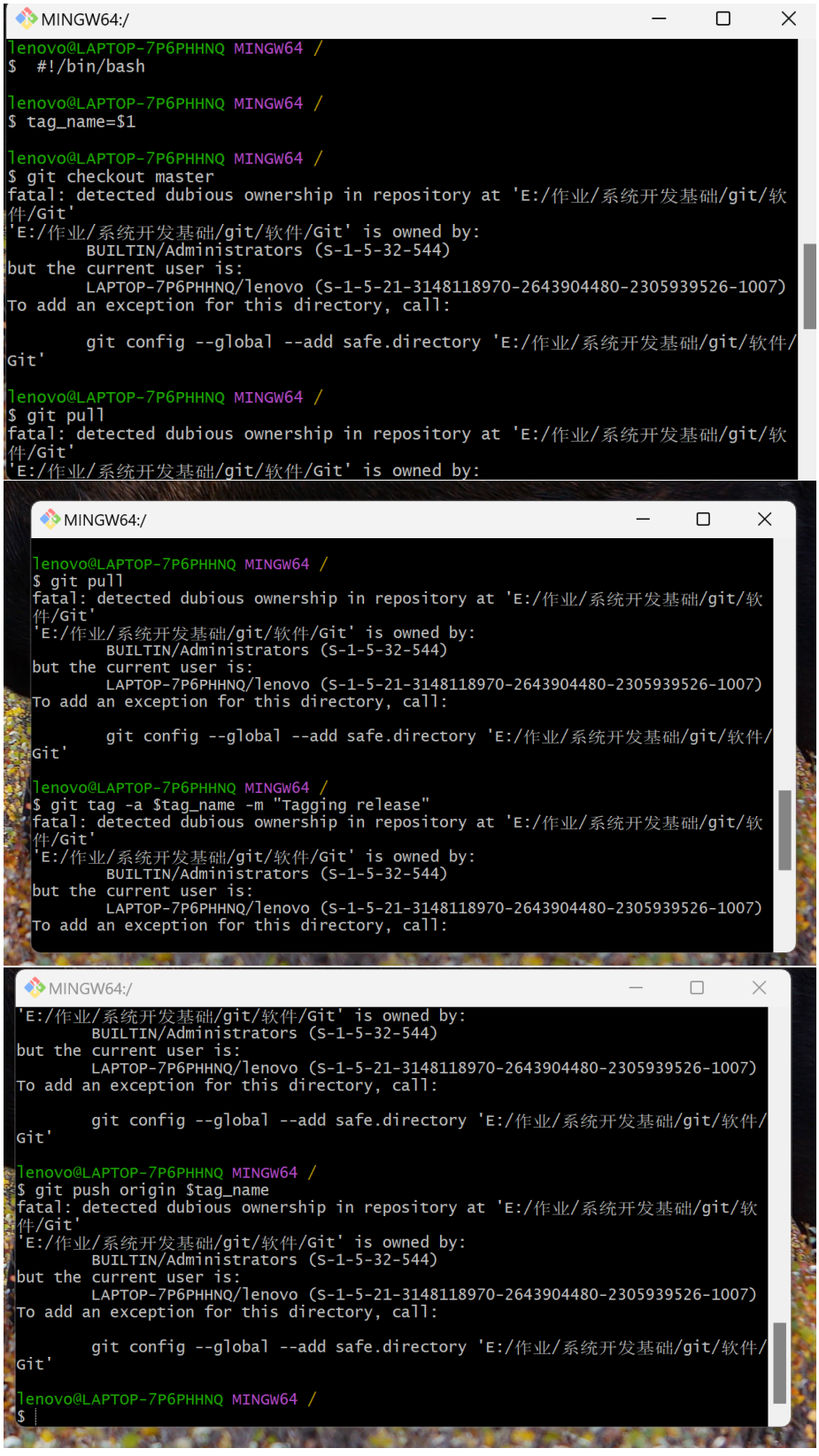


2.2.12 创建一个标签的自动化脚本

- 命令展示

```
#!/bin/bash
tag_name=$1  # 第一个参数是标签名
git checkout master  # 切换到主分支
git pull           # 拉取最新代码
git tag -a $tag_name -m "Tagging release"  # 创建带注释的标签
git push origin $tag_name  # 推送标签到远程仓库
```

- 效果展示


MINGW64:/
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ #!/bin/bash
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ tag_name=$1
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git checkout master
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:
git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git pull
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
MINGW64:/
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git pull
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:
git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git tag -a $tag_name -m "Tagging release"
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:
MINGW64:/
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:
git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$ git push origin $tag_name
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git' is owned by:
BUILTIN/Administrators (S-1-5-32-544)
but the current user is:
LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ/lenovo (S-1-5-21-3148118970-2643904480-2305939526-1007)
To add an exception for this directory, call:
git config --global --add safe.directory 'E:/作业/系统开发基础/git/软件/Git'
lenovo@LAPTOP-7P6PHHNQ MINGW64 /
$

2.2.13 使用脚本自动化删除过时的分支

- 命令展示

```
#!/bin/bash
git fetch --all  # 获取所有分支信息
for branch in ‘git for-each-ref --format=’%(refname:short)’ refs/remotes/origi
  if [[ $(git for-each-ref --format=’%(upstream:short)’ refs/heads/$branch) !=
    git branch --delete $branch
  fi
done
```

- 效果展示

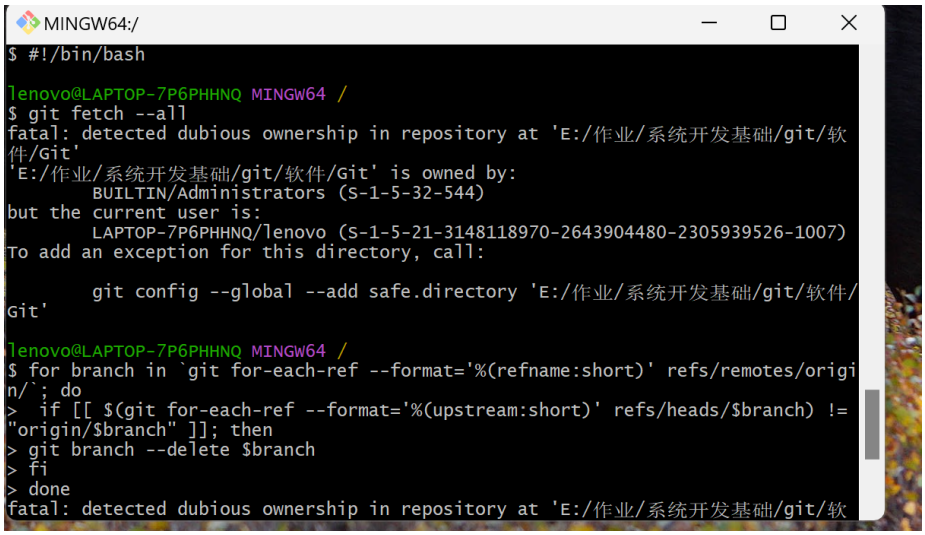


图 5: 自动化删除过时分支的效果展示

2.2.14 使用脚本自动化检查分支是否落后于远程分支

- 命令展示

```
#!/bin/bash
git fetch origin  # 抓取远程分支
```

```
for branch in ‘git for-each-ref --format=’%(refname:short)’ refs/heads/‘; do
  if git rev-list --count --left-right origin/master...$branch; then
    echo "$branch is behind origin/master"
  fi
done
```

- 效果展示

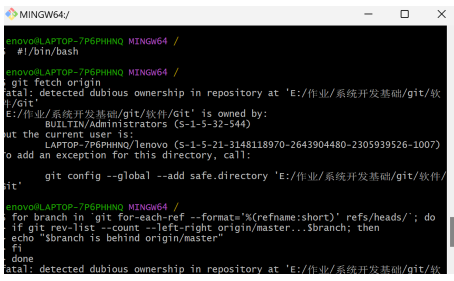


图 6: 效果展示1

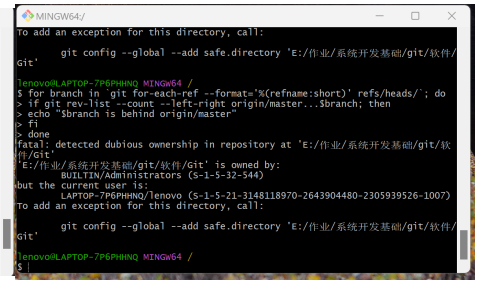


图 7: 效果展示2

图 8: 自动化检查分支是否落后于远程分支的效果展示

- 命令展示

```
#!/bin/bash
if git diff-index --name-only HEAD | read; then
  echo "You have uncommitted changes."
  git status
else
  echo "No uncommitted changes."
fi
```

- 效果展示

图 9: 检查未提交文件的效果展示

2.2.15 使用脚本自动化检查远程分支是否存在

- 命令展示

```
#!/bin/bash
remote_branch=$1  # 第一个参数是远程分支名
if git show-ref --verify --quiet "refs/remotes/origin/$remote_branch"; then
  echo "Remote branch $remote_branch exists."
else
  echo "Remote branch $remote_branch does not exist."
fi
```

- 效果展示

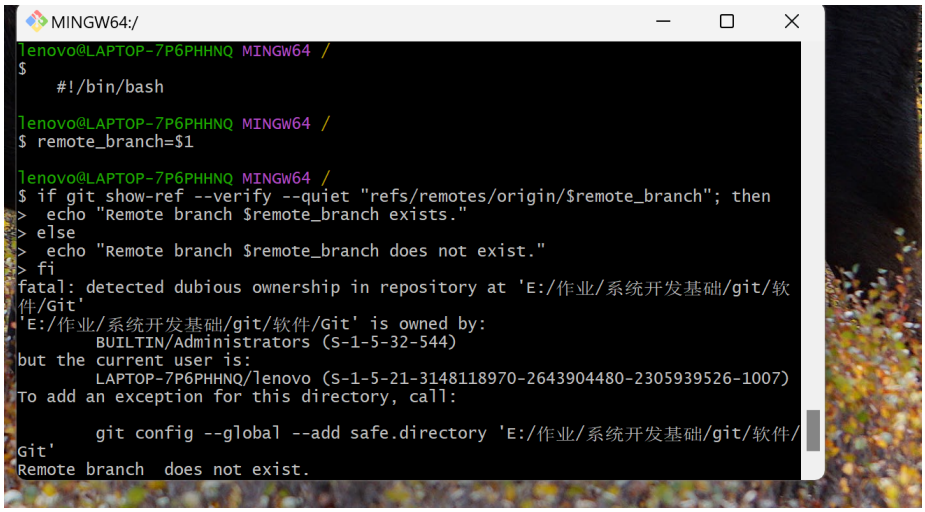


图 10: 检查远程分支是否存在的效果展示

3 困难与解决方案

3.1 LaTex

- 问题：图片/表格插入跳行!!
- 解决方案：通过float包解决
- 问题：检查了好几个小时一直编译不通过!!!
- 解决方案：因为aux文件没有完整输入，导致上次编译结束后aux文件的部分内容缺失。删除编译文件夹内.aux扩展名结尾的文件，重新用Latex命令进行编译，自动生成正确的aux文件，完成错误的修复。
- 问题：编译成功但是目录消失了
- 解决方案：多编译两次

3.2 git

- 问题：无法克隆

- 解决方案：问题是由于没有配置信任的服务器HTTPS验证。默认，cURL被设为不信任任何CAs，就是说，它不信任任何服务器验证。执行下面命令就可以解决
  git config –global http.sslVerify false
- 问题：切换分支报错：有文件未跟踪
- 解决方案：尝试删除项目，然后从新安装，或者直接从现有的项目中把文件夹复制过来
- 问题：git rm –cached 报错：recursively without -r
- 解决方案：命令加上-f即可
- 问题：同一个文件跟踪两次
- 解决方案：使用git rm –cached来取消对重命名之前的文件跟踪

4 心得体会

- LaTex对于数学公式，定理等编辑较为友好，大部分的数学公式都能通过命令展示，且排版较为整洁，但LaTex上手难度较高，且不如word这种可视化软件来得方便，通过代码来编写文档

- git可以极大地简化了代码的管理和协同工作流程，但是仍是上手较难有阵痛期，各种配置也相对来说较为麻烦，单人使用不推荐，多人协作还不错

5 github网址

GitHub仓库