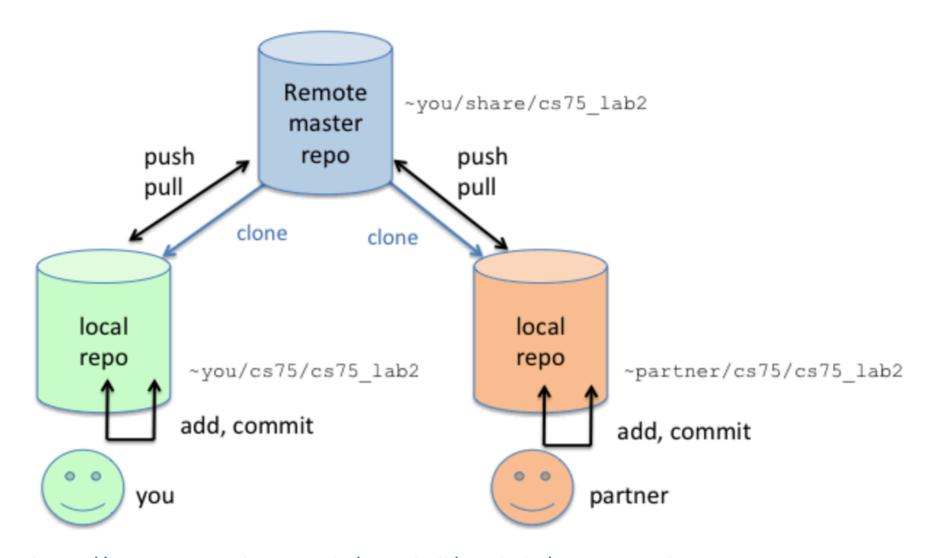
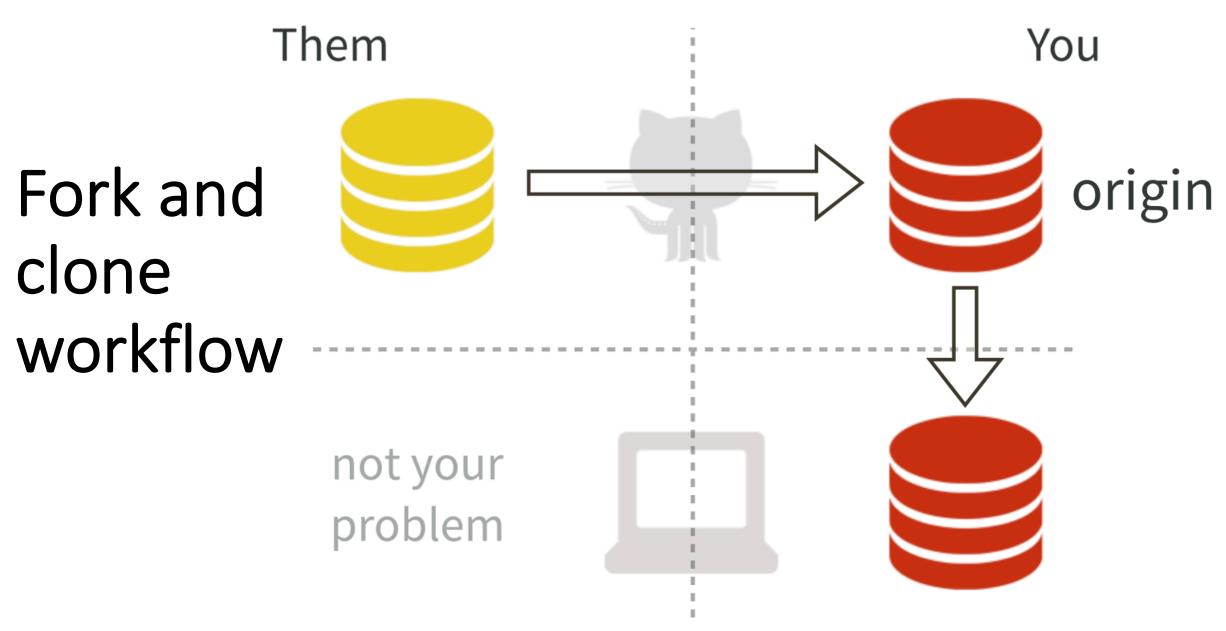
Intro to Git

ParFlow Short Course

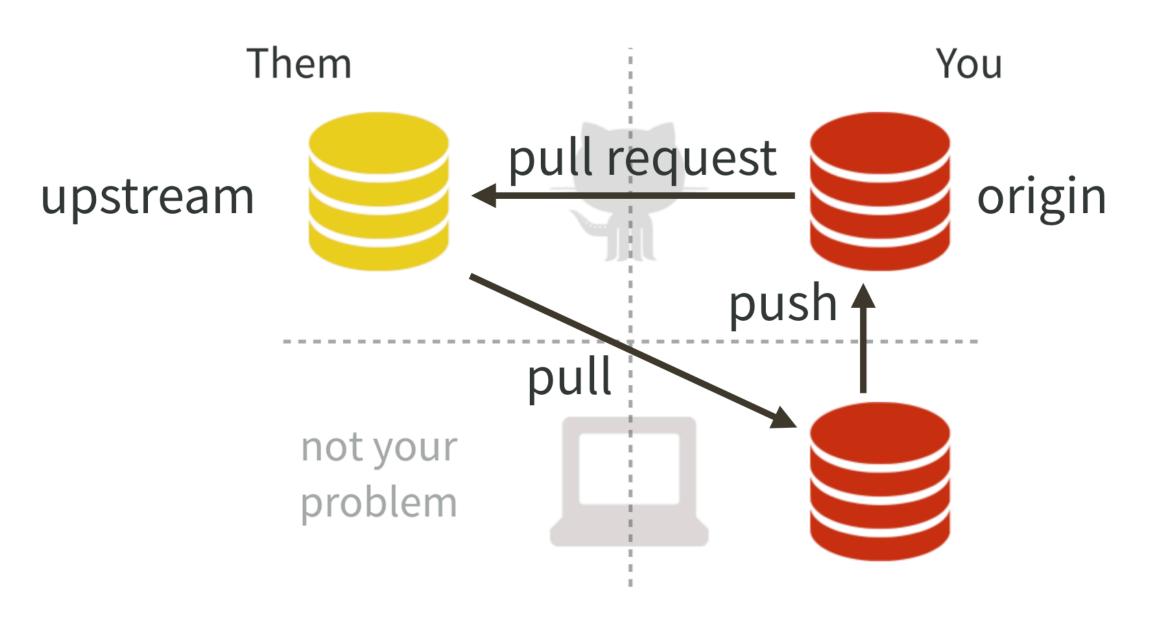
Local and remote version controlled repositories



https://www.cs.swarthmore.edu/~newhall/unixhelp/git_create.php



https://happygitwithr.com/fork-and-clone.html



https://happygitwithr.com/fork-and-clone.html

Setting up GIT

- 1. Sign up for a GitHub account: Github.com
- 2. Configure Git on your computer:

```
$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"
$ git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com
```

Getting the repo

1. Fork the repo to make a remote copy for yourself:



- 2. Clone your forked Repo to get a local copy of the repo you forked git clone /path/to/repository
- 3. Add the original HydroFrame repo as your 'upstream' if you want to be able to pull from this repo in the future.

git remote add upstream https://github.com/hydroframe/ParFlow-Short Course

Check your setup

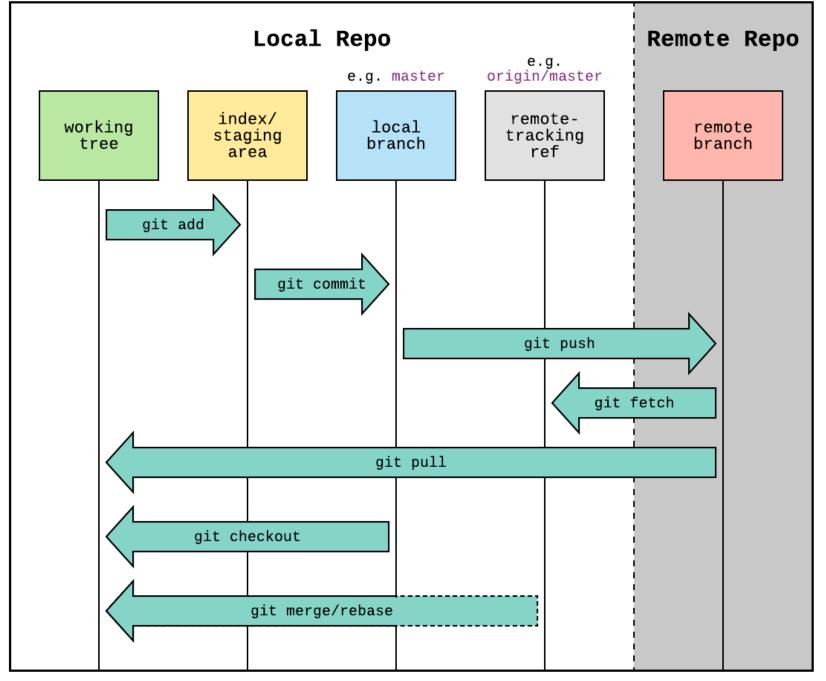
• git status: to see whether your local repo is up to date and what branch you are on

• git branch: shows you want branch you are currently working on

• git remote: Shows the remote repose you are connected to

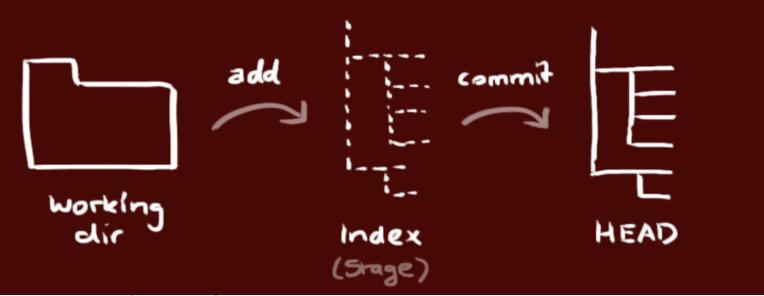
• git remote show origin: To show the url for a given remote (in this case origin)

GitHub workflow



workflow

your local repository consists of three "trees" maintained by git. the first one is your Working Directory which holds the actual files. the second one is the Index which acts as a staging area and finally the HEAD which points to the last commit you've made.



Copied from: http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/

add & commit

You can propose changes (add it to the Index) using

git add <filename>

git add *

This is the first step in the basic git workflow. To actually commit these changes use

git commit -m "Commit message"

Now the file is committed to the **HEAD**, but not in your remote repository yet.

Copied from: http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/

pushing changes

Your changes are now in the **HEAD** of your local working copy. To send those changes to your remote repository, execute

git push origin master

Change master to whatever branch you want to push your changes to.

If you have not cloned an existing repository and want to connect your repository to a remote server, you need to add it with

git remote add origin <server>

Now you are able to push your changes to the selected remote server

Copied from: http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/