Git, Android Studio, and Beyond

How and open source tool integrates with an open source platform

A Brief History of Open Source

- Linux
- Git
- The Cathedral and The Bazaar
- The spread of open source
- Android sits on Linux

Where did Linux come from

- Unix
- Linus Torvalds
- Open Source development
- Spread
- Something else

The need for Git

- Former VCS Bitkeeper, proprietary system
- Need for a new VCS with better performance and right functionality
- Developed in 2005
- Many possible origins of the name Git
- About a month to really get up and running and performing the way intended

nglish

srpski

∂Edit links

Releases [edit]

Version	Original release date[citation needed]	Latest version	Release date[citation ne
0.99	2005-07-11	0.99.9n	2005-12-15
1.0	2005-12-21	1.0.13	2006-01-27
1.1	2006-01-08	1.1.6	2006-01-30
1.2	2006-02-12	1.2.6	2006-04-08
1.3	2006-04-18	1.3.3	2006-05-16
1.4	2006-06-10	1.4.4.5	2008-07-16
1.5	2007-02-14	1.5.6.6	2008-12-17
1.6	2008-08-17	1.6.6.3	2010-12-15
1.7	2010-02-13	1.7.12.4	2012-10-17
1.8	2012-10-21	1.8.5.6	2014-12-17
1.9	2014-02-14	1.9.5	2014-12-17
2.0	2014-05-28	2.0.5	2014-12-17
2.1	2014-08-16	2.1.4	2014-12-17
2.2	2014-11-26	2.2.3	2015-09-04
2.3	2015-02-05	2.3.10	2015-09-29
2.4	2015-04-30	2.4.12	2017-05-05
2.5	2015-07-27	2.5.6	2017-05-05
2.6	2015-09-28	2.6.7	2017-05-05
2.7	2015-10-04	2.7.5	2017-05-05
2.8	2016-03-28	2.8.5	2017-05-05
2.9	2016-06-13	2.9.4	2017-05-05
2.10	2016-09-02	2.10.3	2017-05-05
2.11	2016-11-29	2.11.2	2017-05-05
2.12	2017-02-24	2.12.3	2017-05-05
2.13	2017-05-10	2.13.4	2017-08-01
2.14	2017-08-04	2.14	2017-08-04

Basic Git commands

- git add
- git commit
- git push
- git pull
- git log
- git status

Git web site and demo

- Home for git -- <u>https://git-scm.com/</u>
- Tutorial to try git and learn basics -- https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/5

1.7 · Adding All Changes

Great! You also can use wildcards if you want to add many files of the same type. Notice that I've added a bunch of .txt files into your directory below.

I put some in a directory named "octofamily" and some others ended up in the root of our "octobox" directory. Luckily, we can add all the new files using a wildcard with **git add**. Don't forget the quotes!

→ git add '*.txt'



```
TryGit—1300x310

# Changes to be committed:
# (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#

Success!

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b5ccd] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt
```

1.7 · Adding All Changes

Great! You also can use wildcards if you want to add many files of the same type. Notice that I've added a bunch of .txt files into your directory below.

I put some in a directory named "octofamily" and some others ended up in the root of our "octobox" directory. Luckily, we can add all the new files using a wildcard with **git add**. Don't forget the quotes!

→ git add '*.txt'



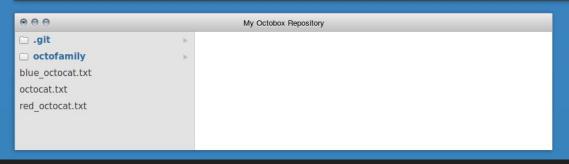
```
# Changes to be committed:
# (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#

Success!

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b5ccd] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt

Success!
$
```



Advice

Wildcards

We need quotes so that Git will receive the wildcard before our shell can interfere with it. Without quotes our shell will only execute the wildcard search within the current directory. Git will receive the list of files the shell found instead of the wildcard and it will not be able to add the files inside of the octofamily directory.



About

The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.



Documentation

Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material.



Downloads

GUI clients and binary releases for all major platforms.



Community

Get involved! Bug reporting, mailing list, chat, development and more.



Pro Git by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.









Mac Build



Companies & Projects Using Git



facebook

Microsoft twitter Linked in.

























```
(master) GitAndMore s git help
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c name=value]
          [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
          [-p | --paginate | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
          [--qit-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
          <command> [<args>]
These are common Git commands used in various situations:
start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
   clone
             Clone a repository into a new directory
             Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one
   init
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
  add
             Add file contents to the index
             Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
  mv
             Reset current HEAD to the specified state
  reset
             Remove files from the working tree and from the index
   rm
examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
             Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
   bisect
             Print lines matching a pattern
   grep
             Show commit logs
   loa
             Show various types of objects
   show
   status
             Show the working tree status
grow, mark and tweak your common history
             List, create, or delete branches
   branch
             Switch branches or restore working tree files
   checkout
             Record changes to the repository
   commit
  diff
             Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
```

Join two or more development histories together merge Forward-port local commits to the updated upstream head rebase Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG tag collaborate (see also: git help workflows) fetch Download objects and refs from another repository Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch pull Update remote refs along with associated objects push 'git help -a' and 'git help -g' list available subcommands and some concept guides. See 'git help <command>' or 'git help <concept>' to read about a specific subcommand or concept.

Basic Git concepts

- Repository
- Branch
- Fork
- Pull request
- Merge



