Introduction to Git

CAT&DOG Git study 2013
Day 2

Eon Jeong

March 31, 2013

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Beginning a local repository

Looking over GitHub

Interacting with remote repositories

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Overview

Git, in comparison with Subversion

	`git`	`svn`
topology	*distributed*	*centralized*
configuration	one at top	all recursive
mergeable	everything	b2t only
objects stored	itself	difference
mg. method	3-way	2-way
temp. save	multiple	local copy?
commit id	hexadec. hash	serial dec. no.
on/offline	only possible in git	
branch cost	cheaper in git	
complexity	svn costs less ideally	
performance	git does much better	

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init

Create an empty repository in current directory, or reinitialize an existing one.

commit

Post a new revision from files in the workspace.

add

Stage(index) some file(s) to be committed.

checkout

Get file(s) from a specific revision to the workspace.

status

Show status of the workspace.

log

List commits from recent ones and their references.

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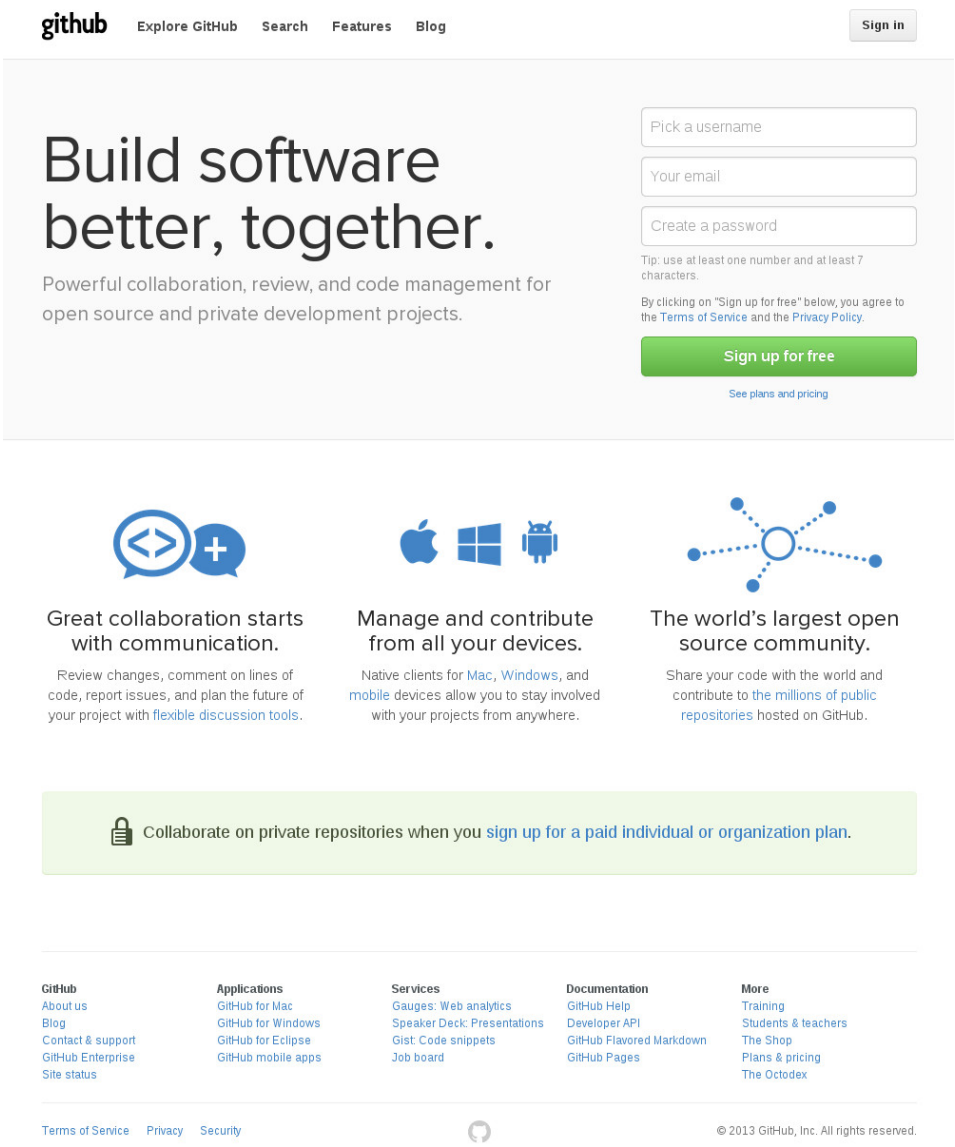
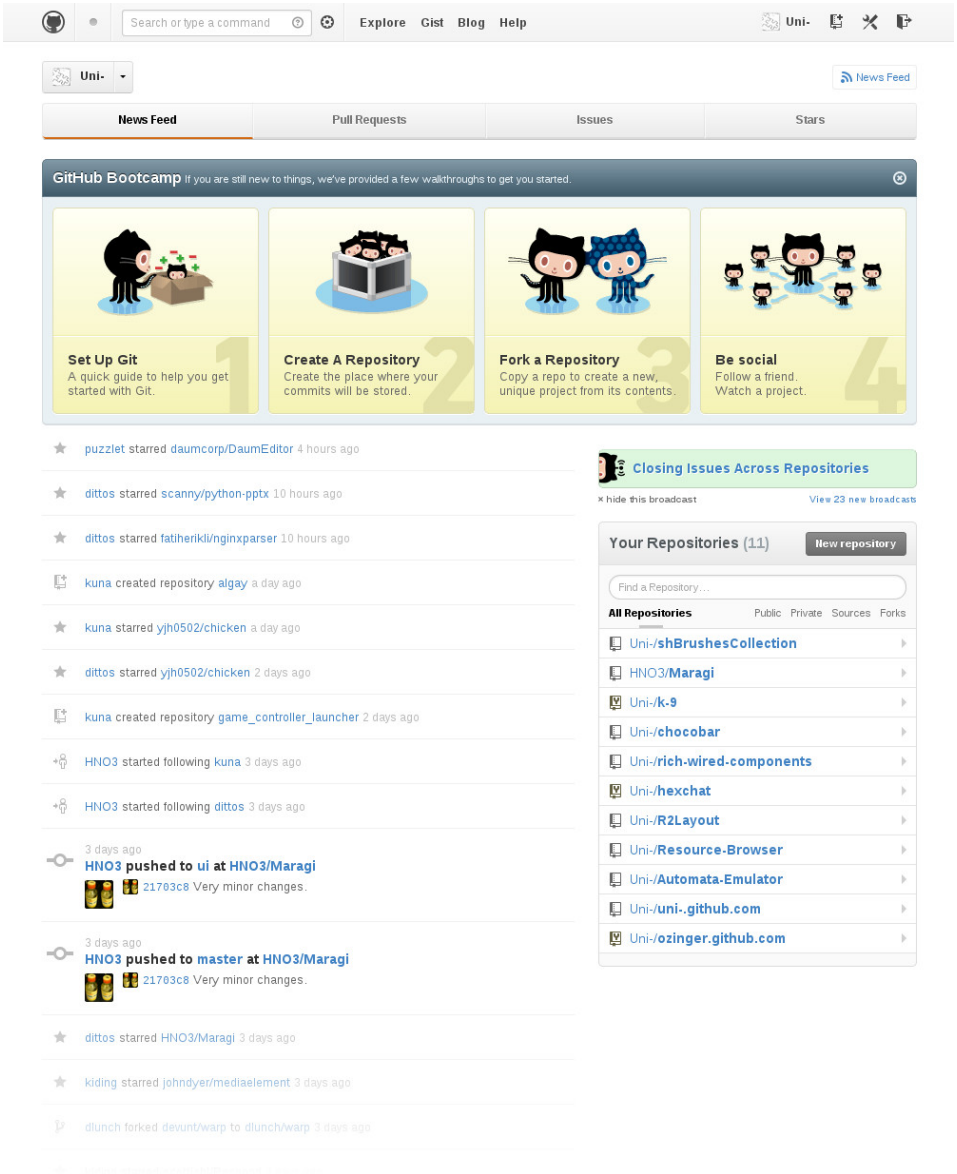
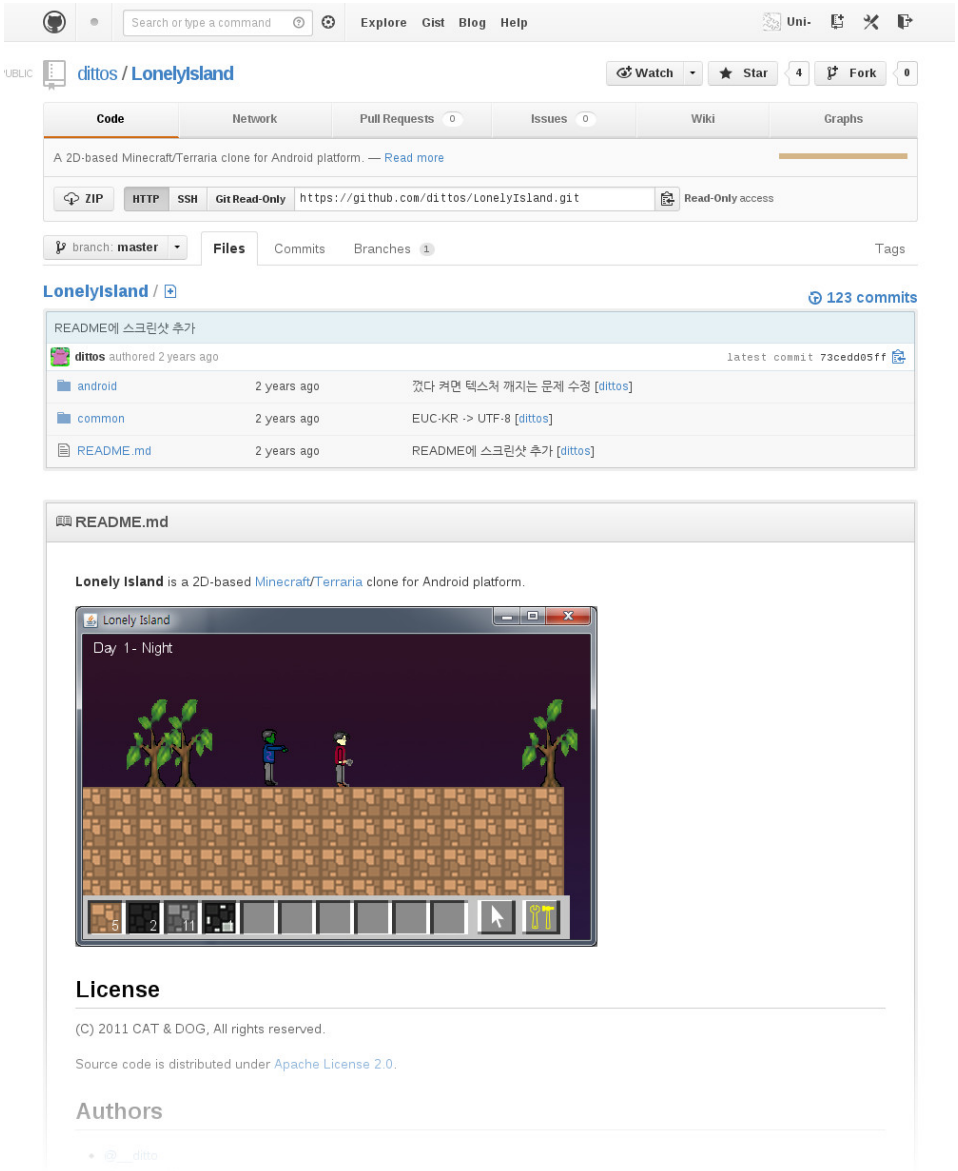
https://github.com



https://github.com (signed in)



https://github.com/dittos/LonelyIsland



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https://github.com/Uni-/studying-repo

How to create a GitHub repo

1. Click “Create a new repo”
2. Type name and description
3. ???
4. PROFIT!

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clone

Make a repository into a new subdirectory, with remote `origin` and its brances.
Equivalent:

- (`mkdir`, `cd`)
- `init`
- `remote add origin`
- `fetch origin`
- `checkout master`

pull

Apply a remote repository to the remote reference and attach branches to the corresponding upstream.
Equivalent:

- `fetch <remote>`
- `merge <branch>`

push

Update associated remote repositories and references, applying changes from the local one.

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Second week's assignment

Fork me on GitHub

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1. **Let me gather all your names!**
   - Fork *Uni-/studying-repo*.
   - Clone your fork on a local system.
   - Append your name on the list in `README.md`. (Note: no necessity it is real one.)
   - Make a commit and push to *your* remote repo.
   - Write a pull request. *(optional)*