# 实验报告——git 和 Latex

姓名: 徐亚齐 学号: 23020007136 2024 年 8 月 23 日

# 目录

1	练习	内容		2
	1.1	git 实例	列	2
		1.1.1	获取 Git 仓库	2
		1.1.2	检查当前文件状态	3
		1.1.3	跟踪新文件	3
		1.1.4	Git 别名	4
		1.1.5	忽略文件	4
		1.1.6	查看修改	5
		1.1.7	提交更新	6
		1.1.8	移除文件	7
		1.1.9	文件改名	7
		1.1.10	查看提交历史	7
	1.2	Latex	文档编辑实例	9
		1.2.1	标题的添加	9
		1.2.2	标签的创建与引用1	10
		1.2.3	目录	10
		1.2.4	改变字体的颜色 1	11
		1.2.5	段落缩进问题	1
		1.2.6	特殊字符的表示 1	13
		1.2.7	在 Latex 文本中输出命令语句 1	13

3	解题感悟										16
2	结果										16
	1.2.10	数学公式的	的表示	 	 			 •	•		15
	1.2.9	插入图片		 	 						15
	1.2.8	画表格		 	 						14

# 1 练习内容

# 1.1 git 实例

学习了 git 的基本内容,尝试练习使用 git

### 1.1.1 获取 Git 仓库

安装配置好 git 后,需要初始化仓库,输入语句 git init 后,初始化完成。然后利用 git add 来添加追踪文件,得到存在被追踪文件与初始提交的 Git 仓库。也可以通过克隆现有的仓库来得到 Git 仓库。

图 1: 实例 1 (1)

```
Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)
$ git clone https://github.com/schacon/simplegit-progit
Cloning into 'simplegit-progit'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 13, done.
remote: Total 13 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 13 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (13/13), done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (3/3), done.
```

图 2: 实例 1 (2)

#### 1.1.2 检查当前文件状态

检查文件状态用 git status 命令,它可以将已追踪文件上的更改显示出来。也可以用 git status -s 命令,使状态以另一种方式显示出来。 结果:

```
Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)

$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

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

图 3: 实例 2

#### 1.1.3 跟踪新文件

增加新的追踪文件时,需要先添加新文件,再进行追踪。

可以用 echo 'New file' > new 命令来添加新文件。新添加的不会被追踪,需要用 git add 来对新文件进行追踪。

```
Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)

$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

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

Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    new

Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)

$ git add new

Warning: in the working copy of 'new', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time
Git touches it
```

图 4: 实例 3

#### 1.1.4 Git 别名

如果想让指令更简洁,可以通过 git config 来起别名,我们可以通过起别名获得两个等价的命令,通过这种操作命令也会更加通俗易懂。

结果:

```
Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)
$ git config --global alias.last 'log -1 HEAD'

Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)
$ git last
commit 7a332b39dbedbcf0aa38016788d26b03ecc62cba (HEAD -> main)
Author: xyq <3503733900@qq.com>
Date: Wed Aug 28 21:39:59 2024 +0800

第二次提交
```

图 5: 实例 4

#### 1.1.5 忽略文件

对于不需要 git 管理的文件,可以进行忽略,这时需要创建一个.gitignore 文件,并将需要忽略的文件写在里面。然后再运行 cat .gitignore 命令就可以了。

```
Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)
$ cat .gitignore
# 忽略所有的 .a 文件
*.a

# 但跟踪所有的 lib.a,即便你在前面忽略了 .a 文件
!lib.a

#忽略所有以~结尾的文件
*~
```

图 6: 实例 5

### 1.1.6 查看修改

按照资料的指引,先修改 new 文件后暂存,再修改 contributing.md 后不暂存,此时用 git diff 命令,就可以查看未暂存的文件更新的部分。用 git diff -staged 命令就可以查看已暂存的文件将要添加到下次提交的内容。

图 7: 实例 6

#### 1.1.7 提交更新

提交前先确认修改的内容都放到了暂存区,然后再用 git commit 命令提交,在 vim 编辑器中写上提交说明,就可以了。

```
Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)

$ git commit

[main (root-commit) 7748e68] 第一次提交

3 files changed, 4 insertions(+)

create mode 100644 contributing.md

create mode 100644 new

create mode 100644 track.txt
```

图 8: 实例 7

#### 1.1.8 移除文件

移除文件用 git rm 命令,执行命令后用 git status 查看就可以发现已经移除了。如果只想把文件从暂存区删除,就要用 git rm -cached 命令。 结果:

```
Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)

$ git rm track.txt

rm 'track.txt'

Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)

$ git status

On branch main

Changes to be committed:

(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)

deleted: track.txt
```

图 9: 实例 8

#### 1.1.9 文件改名

若想将追踪的文件改名,需要用 git mv file\_from file\_to 命令,操作后再次用 git sta 结果:

图 10: 实例 9

#### 1.1.10 查看提交历史

若想查看提交的历史记录,只需要在项目里进行 git log 命令即可,它可以按时间先后将提交的基本信息显示出来,若在后面加上 -p 则显示每次提交的差异,再加上 -n 则显示最近 n 次提交的说明。也可以在后面加上--stat ,来看提交的简略统计信息。结果:

图 11: 实例 10 (1)

```
@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 /D/git (main)
$ git log --stat
commit 7a332b39dbedbcf0aa38016788d26b03ecc62cba (HEAD -> main)
Author: xyq <3503733900@qq.com>
Date: Wed Aug 28 21:39:59 2024 +0800
     第二次提交
 .gitignore
 contributing.md => contributing track.txt
                                            0
 3 files changed, 8 insertions(+)
   mit 7748e6849ce6fc82c995e2462b80df678ba9f9c7
Author: xyq <3503733900@qq.com>
Date: Wed Aug 28 21:07:10 2024 +0800
     第一次提交
 contributing.md
                        2 ++
 new
                      | 0
 track.txt
 3 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
```

图 12: 实例 10 (2)

也可以在后面加一pretty , 再加上 format 可以定制记录显示格式, 且此时的格式不会随 git 更新而改变。若要限制提交的时间, 用—since 即可,可以限制在一天, 也可以是一个时间段。

结果:

```
Lenovo@LAPTOP-FGVNVP6K MINGW64 <mark>/D/git (main)</mark>
$ git log --pretty="%h - %s" --since="2024-8-27"
7a332b3 - 第二次提交
7748e68 - 第一次提交
```

图 13: 实例 10 (3)

# 1.2 Latex 文档编辑实例

学习了 Latex 的基础命令,并根据资料进行了练习

#### 1.2.1 标题的添加

添加标题时,使用\maketitle的命令,将报告的题目用\title写出来, 姓名等信息用\author,日期可写可不写,不表示的话会默认当前的时间。

#### 练习代码与结果:



图 14: 实例 1

## 1.2.2 标签的创建与引用

使用\label{labelname}创建标签,如果想要引用,就用\ref{labelname}, 这样就可以达到引用的效果。

### 练习代码与结果:

```
25 * \subsection{Stage 1}
26 \label{sec1}The first part.
27 * \section{Results}
28 Here are my results.Referring to section \ref{sec1} on page\pageref{sec1}.

2.1 Stage 1
The first part.
3 Results

3 Results
```

图 15: 实例 2

#### 1.2.3 目录

创建目录需要使用\tableofcontents语句,在文档内输入它编译后就可以生成目录,在标注页码的同时还可以选择数字类型,比如阿拉伯数字或罗马数字,用\pagenumbering{roman}或者\pagenumbering{arabic}就可以达到改变数字类型的目的。

#### 练习代码与结果:

图 16: 实例 3

#### 1.2.4 改变字体的颜色

改变字体的颜色需要使用包,包引用的命令 \usepackage[options]{color} 应该放在文档的前导命令处,即\begin{ariticle}之前。在文本中使用彩色的字体,命令为{\color{colorname}text},同时还可以尝试将字体的背景颜色也改变,此时的命令为\colorbox{colorname}{text} 统习的代码与结果:



图 17: 实例 4

#### 1.2.5 段落缩进问题

关于段落缩进问题, Latex 有默认你设置, 若想段落顶格, 需要在顶格的段落前加上\noindent命令, 还有一个命令\setlength{\parindent}{0pt},使用后可以使它后面的所偶有段落都顶格。练习的代码与结果:

I have been in love with words and stories since I was a child. Reading books opened up a whole new world for me. I was fascinated by the power of language to create vivid images, evoke emotions, and inspire people. I began to write my own stories and poems, pouring out my thoughts and feelings onto the pages.

As I grew older, my passion for writing only intensified. I realized that writing is not just a hobby, but a calling. I want to use my words to make a difference in the world. I want to tell stories that touch people's hearts, raise awareness about important issues, and bring hope and inspiration to those who need it.

To achieve my dream, I know that I need to work hard. I read widely to improve my vocabulary and understanding of different writing styles. I practice writing every day, honing my skills and experimenting with different genres. I also seek feedback from others and learn from my

I believe that with determination and perseverance, I can make my dream come true. One day, I hope to see my name on the cover of a best-selling book, knowing that my words have reached countless readers and made a positive impact on their lives.

#### 1 Introduction

I have been in love with words and stories since I was a child. Reading books opered up a whole new world for me. I was faccinated by the power of language to create vivid image, wode emotions, and impripe people. I began to write my own stories and poems, pouring out my thoughts and feelings out to be more.

As I grew older, my passion for writing only intensified. I realized that writing is not just a hebby, but a calling. I want to use my words to make a difference in the world. I want to tell stories that took peeple's basts, raise awareness about important issues, and bring hope and impiration to those

To achieve my dream, I know that I need to work hard. I read widely to improve my vocabulary and understanding of different writing styles. I practice writing every day, honing my skills and experimenting with different ways. I sho need for lively from others and bears from we mixtubes.

I believe that with determination and perseverance, I can make my dream come true. One day, I hope to see my name on the cover of a bestselling book, knowing that my words have reached countless readers and made a positive impact on their lives.

#### 2 Methods

2.1 Stage 1

2.2 stage 2

3 Results

Home are my results Referring to section 2.1 on recol.

#### 图 18: 实例 5

- 21 I have been in love with words and stories since I was a child. Reading books opened up a whole new world for me. I was fascinated by the power of language to create vivid images, evoke emotions, and inspire people. I began to write my own stories and poems, pouring out my thoughts and feelings onto the pages.
- 22 23 \noi:
- As I grew older, my passion for writing only intensified. I realized that writing is not just a hobby, but a calling. I want to use my words to make a difference in the world. I want to tell stories that touch people's hearts, raise awareness about important issues, and bring hope and inspiration to those who need it.

To achieve my dream, I know that I need to work hard. I read widely to improve my vocabulary and understanding of different writing styles. I practice writing every day, honing my skills and experimenting with different genres. I also seek feedback from others and learn from my mistakes.

27

I believe that with determination and perseverance, I can make my dream come true. One day, I hope to see my name on the cover of a best-selling book, knowing that my words have reached countless readers and made a positive impact on their lives.

#### Introduction

I have been in low with words and stories since I was a child. Reading books opened up a whole new world for me. I was faminated by the possible of language to create vivid images, evoke emotions, and inspire people. I began to write my own stories and poems, pouring out my thoughts and feelings onto the pages.

As I grew older, my passion for writing only intensified. I realized that writing is not just a holdy, but a calling. I want to use my words to make a difference in the world. I want to tell stories that tools people's learnt as a water of the stories and the proper is best as a water of the stories and the privation to those who need it.

To achieve my dream, I know that I need to work hard. I read widely to improve my vocabulary and understanding of different writing styles. I practice writing every day, honing my skills and experimenting with different

I believe that with determination and perseverance, I can make in dream come true. One day, I hope to see my name on the cover of a bes selling book, knowing that my words have reached countless readers are made a positive impact on their lives.

#### 2 Method

2.1 Stage 1

The first part
2.2 stage 2

2.2 stage 2 3 Results

> Here are my results. Referring to section 2.1 on page1.

图 19: 实例 5(一段顶格)

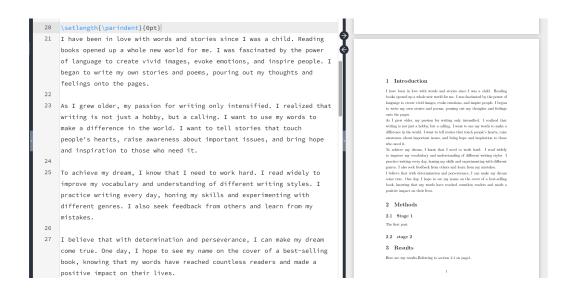


图 20: 实例 5 (全顶格)

#### 1.2.6 特殊字符的表示

在 Latex 中, 想要输出一些有含义的特殊字符不能直接写, 应该在前面加\进行转义, 例如: \#\\$\%\&\\_\{\}。注意三个特殊的符号:\^{}和\~{},需要加{}。\需要用命令\textbackslash来输出, 因为\\是换行。

练习的代码和结果:



图 21: 实例 6

#### 1.2.7 在 Latex 文本中输出命令语句

在 Latex 中的命令语句如果直接写在内容中,会被看作一个操作命令, 无法直接在文本中表示出来,所以需要用\verb来进行正常的文本输出,注 意使用时要用 | 标明开始位置和结束位置。

练习的代码和结果:

图 22: 实例 7

#### 1.2.8 画表格

画表格开始的命令语句为\begin{tabular}{},结束的语句为\end{tabular}, 首先我了解了以下字母的含义:

- 1表示一个左对齐的列;
- r 表示一个右对齐的列;
- c 表示一个向中对齐的列;
- |表示一个列的竖线;

在写表格的内容时,要掌握: & 用于分割列; \\ 用于换行;

在标注表格的横线时,需要了解的命令语句有两个:

\hline 表示插入一个贯穿所有列的横着的分割线;

\cline{n-m} 会在第n列和第m列插入一个横着的分割线。

#### 练习的代码和结果:



图 23: 实例 8 (1)

Item	Quantity	Price(\$)
Nails	500	0.34
Wooden boards	100	4.00
Bricks	240	11.50

图 24: 实例 8 (2)

#### 1.2.9 插入图片

插入图片时,可以设置图片的位置,默认左对齐。可以用\centering将图片放在页面中央

用\includegraphics{}将同一目录下的图片放在文档中。

此外还可以用\caption{}给图片起个标题 练习的代码与结果:





图 25: 实例 9

#### 1.2.10 数学公式的表示

用 \$ 开始数学模式

学习了分数,上标和下标,根号,求和与积分等数学相关的内容 上标用,下标用\_,分数用\frac{numerator}{denominator}来表示,根 号用\sqrt{},求和用\sum,积分用\int。

练习的代码和结果:

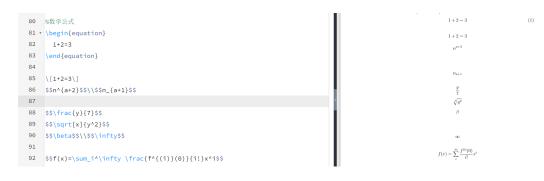


图 26: 实例 10

# 2 结果

github 链接: https://github.com/XY568/G-and-L.git 部分文件上传截图:

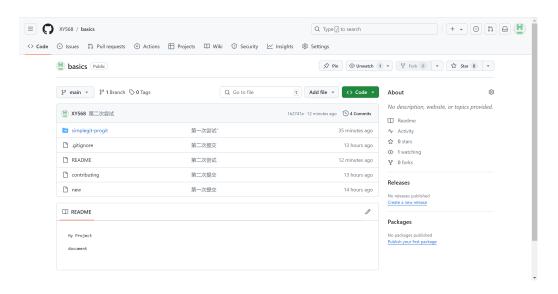


图 27: github 截图

# 3 解题感悟

在学习 Git 的过程中,我感受到了 Git 的重要意义,通过它我们可以保存文件的历史记录,看到每个人对文件的修改。学习 Git 主要是了解每个命令操作,我在学习的过程中主要是了解基础的命令语句,并通过练习加强记忆,遇到不懂的问题就反复尝试以寻找正确的方法,或在网上搜寻解决的思路。Git 较多的命令语句对记忆是个考验,但作为一个版本控制的重要系统,它让我计划在接下来的学习中继续加强练习,我相信,在未来的学习和工作中,Git 一定会成为一个非常有帮助的存在。

学习 LaTex 让我又掌握了一个新的排版工具,在开始看老师推荐的资料时,我看着许多代码有点无从下手,但在接触过后,我体验到了它功能的强大。尤其是目录的生成和表格的绘制,原本复杂的它们在用 LaTex 后,仅仅需要简短的代码就可以实现自动生成。随着对 LaTex 的深入学习,我渐渐对它产生了一些兴趣,即使还有许多的内容需要我继续探索,但在掌

握基础后,我不再感觉它是一个难以驾驭的系统。我也相信,它在我今后的学习中会成为帮助我提升自己的有用工具。

无论是 Git 还是 LaTex,在最开始接触的时候,总会给我一种难以掌握的感觉,但在一点点的了解与练习后,我发现它们并没有我想象的那么难,所以在学习新的东西时,我们不能还没有了解就想退缩,要努力尝试与实践,再复杂的事物也可以在付出中被掌握,更何况在没有接触的情况下,我们不知道它是不是真的不简单。而且更让人开心的是,在学习 Git 和 LaTex 后,我获得了成就感,我也会在未来继续两种系统的学习,让它们成为我学习路上的实用工具。