

# Git for Dr. Wartell's Courses

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Revision: 9/9/2015 7:13:48 PM

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## 1. Prerequisites

This document assumes the reader has the following prerequisite knowledge:

- Basic knowledge of Unix style shell (for a 5 page primer see [1])
  - If Unix style shells are new for you, you should read through [1] after you install a suitable command-line shell and before you proceed to Section 4.
- Knowledge of environment variables, what they are and how to set them (see [3])
  - This document will direct you to resources on environment variables as they are needed.

## 2. Guide to Reading these Instructions

Various section, sub-sections and specific numbered instructions are either “generic” or operating system or Git server specific. Generic instructions apply to all operating systems and Git servers while specific ones differ across systems.

Your instructor will have told you which Git server you must use for your course work. It will be one of the following:

1. `git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu`
2. `bitbucket.org`
3. `https://cci-git.uncc.edu`

Instructions that are specific to one of the above Git servers will have the following headings:

- `[YourServer=git-viscenter]`
- `[YourServer=Bitbucket]`
- `[YourServer=cci-git]`

Your instructor will have told you which operating systems you must use for your course work. Instructions that are specific to a specific operating system will have the following headings:

- `[YourOS=Windows]`
- `[YourOS=Linux]`
- `[YourOS=Mac]`

Depending on the course you are taking you may be required to use only one designated operating system. This information will be given to you in class.

Finally, screen shots in this document are optimized for electronic viewing only where you can zoom in on the image to see full detail. Printing this document is not recommended.

## 3. Installing Git and OpenSSH

Git is a command-line program. The Git server uses OpenSSH for secure access and authorization. Therefore a workstation must have OpenSSH as well as the Git command-line program installed. GUI versions of Git are also available. (TortoiseGit is the recommended GUI for Windows).

**Woodward Labs:** Windows computers in Woodward labs have both the command-line Git, OpenSSH and TortoiseGit installed. If you are working in this lab, you can skip 3.1.1, 3.2 and 3.3, but you must still perform 3.1.2 before moving on to Section 4.

**Computers Elsewhere:** If you are working on computers elsewhere, you need to install Git, OpenSSH and TortoiseGit. Installation instructions are below.

### **3.1. Installation and Setup of OpenSSH**

The Git server uses the SSH public-key mechanism for security and authorization. Hence you need to install OpenSSH.

#### **3.1.1. Download and Install OpenSSH**

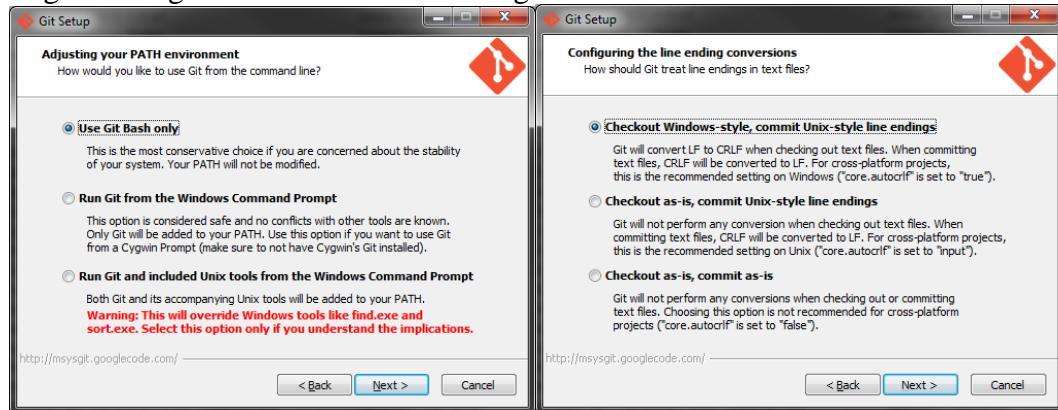
If you are working from a UNCC lab computer that already has Msysgit and Putty installed, skip this section.

*Instructions below vary with your operating system.*

##### **[YourOS=Windows]**

1. Download and Install msysgit <http://msysgit.github.io/>.

This installs a minimal Unix style shell (called ‘git-bash’), the basic OpenSSH tools as well as git. During install select the following:



(Note: If you are an **expert** with cygwin tools, you can alternatively install OpenSSH via cygwin setup, but see caveat<sup>1</sup>).

2. Download and install PuTTY. Specifically:
  - a. Download and Install the Windows installer, putty-x.xx-installer.exe, from <http://www.putty.org/>.
  - b. Modify the PATH environment variable (see [3]) to include the path to where PuTTY is installed. Typically this is "C:\Program Files (x86)\PuTTY"
  - c. To verify the PATH setting:
    - i. Open a git-bash shell via Start Menu→Git→Git Bash
    - ii. In the shell run plink:

```
$ plink
PuTTY Link: command-line connection utility
Release 0.63
Usage: plink [options] [user@]host [command]
      ("host" can also be a PuTTY saved session name)
      [...misc additional output will appear...]
```

#### **[YourOS=Linux]**

Generally this OS already has OpenSSH installed; if not see <http://www.openssh.org/>.

#### **[YourOS=Mac]**

Download and Install OpenSSH from <http://www.openssh.org/>

#### **3.1.2. Create an SSH private and public key**

This section applies to **all** operating systems

If you are already familiar with SSH private and public keys and you already have a public SSH key that you use regularly, then skip to step 4, but still do Section 3.1.3 if you are using Windows.

Key creation has to be done only once. Afterwards, you can re-use your private key file for authorized access to the Git server from multiple computers.

The instructions below are fairly generic to any Unix like shell [1].

##### **1. Open a shell prompt:**

**[YourOS=Windows]:** Run: Start => All Programs => Git => Git Bash

---

<sup>1</sup> ZJW: Circa August 2013, cygwin git doesn't play nicely with TortoiseGit (see 10.1). A possible solution is ssh-pageant.

[YourOS=Linux/Mac]: Open a terminal window.

## 2. Check for SSH Keys

```
$ cd ~/.ssh  
$ ls  
[This is list files in your .ssh directory]
```

Check the directory listing for a file named `id_rsa.pub`. This file should *not* exist, unless you must have previously created a public/private key pair. If you already created one, goto step 4. Otherwise proceed with step 3.

## 3. Generate a new SSH Key

```
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "your_email@uncc.edu" [You must use your UNCC email]  
Generating public/private rsa key pair.  
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/Zachary/.ssh/id_rsa): [Press Enter]
```

Now you need to enter a passphrase. Enter one and write it down in a safe place. When using Git, you will have to enter this each time you login to your computer.

```
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): [Type a passphrase]  
Enter same passphrase again: [Type the passphrase again]
```

You will see output similar to this:

```
Your identification has been saved in id_rsa.  
Your public key has been saved in id_rsa.pub.  
The key fingerprint is:  
60:4d:47:66:9e:98:d7:26:1d:de:b0:9a:d3:30:3d:00 your_email@uncc.edu  
[...additional output maybe displayed...]
```

This creates two files a private key file `id_rsa` and a public key file `id_rsa.pub`. The private key file must be kept in a secure directory and must be available on any computer from which you plan to access BitBucket.

### ***Securing Your Private Key:***

Best practices for private key management are that you never store the private key on a public computer or in shared home directories (H: drive, etc.). Rather you store them on your personal computer(s) and on a USB device used solely as a SSH key backup device. A reasonable way to transfer the private key to another personal computer is using a USB device.

If you intend to use Git on multiple, different public or shared computers on campus, keeping the private key on a USB stick or drive that you regularly carry is a reasonable compromise. (If you are *certain* you will never use this key again outside of one particular course, it's

acceptable to store it on your H: drive since the course TA will disable your Git account at the end of the semester.)

#### 4. Submit Your Public Key:

*Instructions below vary based on your server.*

##### a. [YourServer=git-viscenter]

The file you submit must be renamed from `id_rsa.pub` to `your_uncc_id.pub` where your standard UNCC email is `your_uncc_id@uncc.edu`.

You submit your `your_uncc_id.pub` file via a Moodle assignment indicated by your instructor.

##### b. [YourServer=Bitbucket]

- i. Create a Bitbucket account as described in Section 6.2 **Bitbucket** Server URL.

##### ii. Login to Bitbucket and goto Manage Account:

A screenshot of the Bitbucket account settings page. The top navigation bar shows 'Bitbucket', 'Dashboard', 'Teams', 'Repositories', and 'Create'. Below that is a 'Manage' button and a dropdown menu with options: 'View profile', 'Manage account' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Inbox', 'Invite a friend', and 'Log out'. The main content area shows 'GENERAL' and 'Account settings' sections, with 'Email addresses' listed under 'GENERAL'. On the right, there's a 'Username: zwartell (change)' field and other account details like first name, last name, website, and location.

##### iii. Select SSH keys:

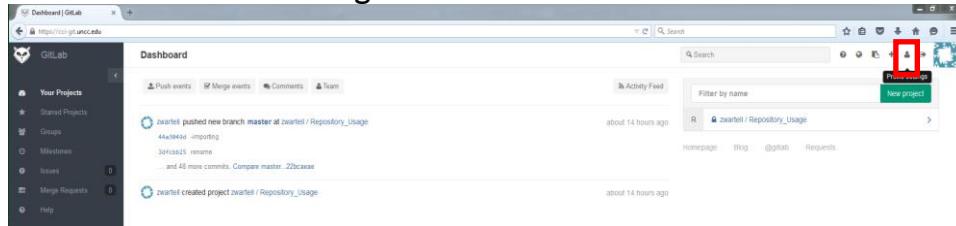
A screenshot of the Bitbucket account settings page. The left sidebar has sections: GENERAL (Account settings, Email addresses, Notifications, Custom domain, Change username, Delete account), PLANS AND BILLING (Plan details), ACCESS MANAGEMENT (User groups, OAuth, HipChat integration), and SECURITY (Change password, **SSH keys**, which is highlighted with a red box). The main content area shows 'Account settings' with fields for First name, Last name, Website, Location, and Language (set to English). There are also checkboxes for Keyboard shortcuts and Private profile, and buttons for 'Save settings' and 'Cancel'.

- iv. Follow the Bitbucket's instructions to Add key
- v. Submit your Bitbucket user id to the TA and instructor via the Moodle assignment indicated by your instructor.

##### c. [YourServer=cci-git]

- i. Login to <https://cci-git.uncc.edu/> using your standard UNCC username and password

ii. Select "Profile Settings":



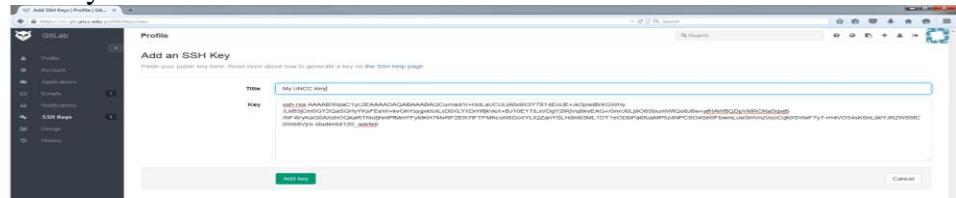
iii. Select "SSH Keys"



iv. Select "Add SSH Key"



v. Cut and paste the text from your public key file into the dialog box and give the key a title.



5. [YourOS=Windows] Window users also need to perform the next section, 3.1.3 [Windows] Create PuTTY Private Key.

### 3.1.3. [Windows] Create PuTTY Private Key

This section is for Windows only

After:

- installing PuTTY (Section 3.1.1, Step #2)
- and after following the general key generation instructions in 3.1.2 Create an SSH private and public key

the following is required to generate PuTTY compatible version of your private key.

1. Run PuTTYgen:

General: Start Menu→Putty→PuTTYgen

2. Select **MenuBar**→**Conversions** and then **Import Key** on the drop-down menu.  
This pop's up dialog: **Load Private Key**.
3. In **Load Private Key** find the private key file you created in Section 3.1.2 and open it.  
You will be prompted for your passphrase.
4. In the **PuTTY Key Generator** window select **Save Private Key**.
  - a. Save the key to a file named **id\_rsa.ppk** in the same directory as where you stored your standard private key file.

You should keep the PuTTY private key and the standard private key safe as described in Section 3.1.2.

### **3.2.            *Installation and Setup of Git***

If you are working from a UNCC computer that already has Git installed you can skip this section.

[*YourOS=Windows*] If you did not download and install msysgit to install OpenSSH in the previous section then do so now to install Git (<http://msysgit.github.io/>).

(*Note:* If you and only if are an **expert** with Cygwin tools, you can install git using cygwin setup).

[*YourOS=Linux*] Download and install Git from <http://git-scm.com/>.

[*YourOS=Mac*] Download and Install Git from <http://git-scm.com/>

### **3.3.            *Installation and Setup of TortoiseGit***

If you are working from a UNCC computer that already has TortoiseGit installed you can skip this section.

Generally, the Git instruction in this document and any Git instructions given in this course will be given on using Git command-line examples for generality. But many GUI Git tools are available as well. Use of GUI Git tools is optional.

[*YourOS=Windows*]

Download and install TortoiseGit from <https://code.google.com/p/tortoisegit/>.

[*YourOS=Mac/Linux*]

Various Git GUIs are found here <http://git-scm.com/downloads/guis>.

## **4. Full Git Tutorial**

If Unix style shells are new for you, you should read through [1] after you install a suitable command-line shell and before you proceed through this section.

Read the following chapters from the ProGit book by Scott Chacon available on-line [2]. Do the exercises in the outline below. You can perform 99% of the exercises even without access to the Git server, but to complete exercises you must submit (`git push`) the final results to your designated Git server (Step 4).

Anywhere below that says Exercise: you should actually do what the book instructs and save your work which you will submit with a final `git push`.

## 1. Create `git-tutorial` directory

- Open a shell prompt as described earlier (see Section 1, Step #1)
- Create a directory called ‘git-tutorial’ for performing and saving the exercises.

```
$ cd path_to_a_directory_where_you_can_save_your_work  
$ mkdir git-tutorial  
$ cd git-tutorial
```

## 2. ProGit - Chapter 1:

- Read 1.1 – 1.3
- Skip 1.4 (this was covered in Section 2 of this document).
- Read 1.5 and do all the exercises with command-line git, but with the following substitutions:
  - Exercise: “Your Editor”  
*Note:* use whatever simple editor you prefer (notepad.exe perhaps)
  - Exercise: “Your Diff Tool”  
*Note:* replace vimdiff with TortoiseMerge.exe
- Read 1.6, 1.7

## 3. ProGit - Chapter 2:

- Read 2.1:
  - From the class website download `Helloworld.tar.gz` to `git-tutorial` and uncompress it.

```
$ tar -xf Helloworld.tar.gz  
$ ls -R  
.:  
HelloWorld  HelloWorld.tar.gz  
  
. /HelloWorld:  
HelloWorld.sln  HelloWorld.vcxproj  
HelloWorld.vcxproj.filters  HelloWorld.vcxproj.user  
main.c  README  
$ rm Helloworld.tar.gz [don't need this anymore]  
$ cd HelloWorld
```

- Exercise: “Initializing a Repository in an Existing Directory”

Perform the instructions inside the directory `HelloWorld`. This will add the provided files to a new local repo. Go ahead and `git add` all the provided files to this repo.

iii. [Exercise: “Cloning an Existing Repository”](#)

Return to your **git-tutorial** directory:

```
$ cd ..
```

Perform the book’s exercises. This will create various clones of the remote repo mentioned in the book.

b. Read 2.2:

- i. From the class website, download `ProGit_Chapter_2_2.tar.gz` to your `git-tutorial` directory and uncompress it. Perform the exercises from this chapter in that directory:

```
$ cd git-tutorial  
$ tar -xf ProGit_Chapter_2_2.tar.gz  
$ rm ProGit_Chapter_2_2.tar.gz [don't need this anymore]  
$ cd Chapter_2_2
```

ii. [Exercise: “Checking the Status of Your Files”](#)

*Notes:* Use whatever text file editor you are familiar with instead of vim for the “`$ vim README`“ examples in the ProGit chapter.

iii. [Exercise: Tracking New Files](#)

iv. GUI Git Tool

[*YourOS=Windows*]

Exercise:

Using TortoiseGit, open an Explorer window and goto the `Chapter_2_2` directory. Right-click to see the TortoiseGit shell extension commands. Test and explore the following TortoiseGit operations from the menu: Show Log, Check for Modifications, Repo-Browser and Diff, Diff with previous and Help.

TortoiseGit Help “Chapter 3. Daily Use Guide” discusses TortoiseGit (the earlier TortoiseGit Help chapters are largely redundant with the ProGit book)

[*YourOS=Linux/Mac*]

The instructor does not proscribe any particular GUI Git tool. Feel free to experiment with whatever one you prefer. This step (iv. GUI Git Tool) has no deliverables, so you can skip this step if you want.

v. [Exercise: Staging Modified Files](#)

vi. [Exercise: Ignoring Files](#)

vii. [Exercise: Viewing Your Staged and Unstaged Changes](#)

*Note:* When the book discusses making changes to various files, just make any small change to each file.

viii. [Exercise: Committing Your Changes](#)

- ix. [Exercise: Skipping the Staging Area](#)
- x. [Exercise: Removing Files](#)
- xi. [Exercise: Moving Files](#)
- c. Read 2.3
  - i. [Exercise: Viewing the Commit History](#)

Do the first two exercises cloning `simplegit-progit` into:

```
git-tutorial\simplegit-progit
```

Stop at the example “`$ git log -p -2`”. Now skip to the next sub-section.

#### 4. **git-push your git-tutorial**

This step can only be done after you submitted your public key (Section 3.1.2, Step #4 of this document to the Git server).

- a. Read Section 5 in this document.
- b. Perform Section 6.4.1 or 6.4.2 as appropriate to start a shell and ssh-agent. Then use the shell you opened in those sections to perform the following.
- c. Compress `git-tutorial`

```
$ cd parent_directory_of_git-tutorial
$ tar -zcf git-tutorial.tar.gz git-tutorial
[This compresses the directory to a .tar.gz file]
$ tar -tf git-tutorial.tar.gz
[This will just list the .tar.gz file contents to verify them]
```

Note, in real world git usage you would never create a .tar.gz file. But to simplify the TA’s grading of this tutorial, we put all the tutorial files (local git repo’s) into one .gz file and then you submit the single .gz file to a proper remote repo on the Git server.

- d. Create a new remote repo for submission. *Instructions below vary based on your server.*

[*YourServer=git-viscenter*]

```
$ git clone git-viscenter@cci-
subv.uncc.edu:wartell/ITCS_XXXX/students/John_Doe/git-full-tutorial
Cloning into 'git-full-tutorial'...
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/git-
viscenter/repositories/wartell/ITCS_4120/students/John_Doe/git-micro-tutorial.git/
warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository
[... your output will differ slightly.]
$ rm -rf git-full-tutorial
[yes, this is a bit silly, but to simplify common instructions with Bitbucket delete
the local repo now]
```

[*YourServer=Bitbucket*]

Create new remote repo on Bitbucket called:

## git-full-tutorial

Review 6.2 *Bitbucket* Server URL and see Section 7 Common Git Operations repo creation instructions. Make sure to share it with the TA and Dr. Wartell's Bitbucket accounts.

[*YourServer=cci-git*]

Create new remote repo on *cci-git* called:

## git-full-tutorial

Review Section 6.3 *cci-git* Server URL and see Section 7 Common Git Operations repo creation instructions. Make sure to share your repo with the TA and Dr. Wartell's UNCC accounts.

- e. Create local repo and link to the new remote repo:

For input text *remote\_repo\_path* below, substitute the following:

[bitbucket] git@bitbucket.org:*your\_user\_id*  
[cci-git] git@cci-git.uncc.edu:*your\_user\_id*  
[git-viscenter] git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/*ITCS\_XXXX*/students/*FirstName\_LastName*

```
$ mkdir git-full-tutorial  
$ cd git-full-tutorial  
$ git init  
Initialized empty Git repository in git-full-tutorial/.git/  
$ git remote add origin remote_repo_path/git-full-tutorial.git
```

- f. Copy to *git-tutorial.tar.gz* to the new local repo directory.

```
$ mv ..git-tutorial.tar.gz git-full-tutorial
```

- g. Add, commit and push to the Git server's remote repo.

```
$ git add .  
[..misc output...]  
$ git commit -a -m "-submitted git-full-tutorial assignment"  
[..misc output...]  
$ git push -u origin master  
[..misc output...]
```

- h. Verify the Git server's remote repository. (See below, Section 8.3 Verify Your Remote Repository).

## 5. Micro Git Tutorial

This section is **only** for students who are **granted permission** to skip Section 4 Full Git Tutorial. This tutorial just verifies that you have full read/write access to your remote repository on the Git server. Students must ask the professor via email for permission to perform this micro tutorial.

This section can only be done after you submit to the your public key to the Git server (Section 3.1.2, Step #4 of this document) and after you have received confirmation that your key is installed on the Git server.

Start git and an ssh-agent:

- a. Read Section 6 in this document.
- b. Perform Section 6.4.1 or 6.4.2 (of this document) as appropriate. Use the shell you opened to perform remaining steps.
2. Create a new remote repo. *Instructions below vary based on your server.*

[YourServer=git-viscenter]

```
$ git clone git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/ITCS_XXXX/students/John_Doe/git-micro-tutorial
Cloning into 'git-micro-tutorial'...
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/git-viscenter/repositories/wartell/ITCS_4120/students/John_Doe/git-micro-tutorial.git/
warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository
[ ... your output will differ slightly..]
$ rm -rf git-micro-tutorial
[yes, this is a bit silly, but to simplify common instructions with Bitbucket delete
the local repo now]
```

[YourServer=Bitbucket]

Create new remote repo on Bitbucket called:

**git-micro-tutorial**

Review 6.2 **Bitbucket** Server URL and see Section 7 Common Git Operations remote repo creation instructions Item #2. Make sure to share it with the TA and Dr. Wartell's Bitbucket accounts.

[YourServer=cci-git]

Create new remote repo on **cci-git** called:

**git-micro-tutorial**

Review Section 6.3 **cci-git** Server URL and see Section 7 Common Git Operations repo creation instructions Item #2. Make sure to share your repo with the TA and Dr. Wartell's UNCC accounts.

3. Create local repo and link to the new remote repo:

For input text remote\_repo\_path below, substitute the following:

```
$ mkdir git-micro-tutorial
$ cd git-micro-tutorial
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in git-micro-tutorial/.git/
```

```
[bitbucket] git@bitbucket.org:your user id
[cci-git] git@cci-git.uncc.edu:your user id
[git-viscenter] git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/ITCS XXXX/students/FirstName_LastName
```

4. Create a new file:

```
$ cd git-micro-tutorial
$ echo Hello > Test.txt
```

5. add, commit and push to the Git server remote repo.

```
$ git add .
$ git commit -a -m "-submitted git-micro-tutorial assignment"
$ git push -u origin master
```

6. Verify your Git server's remote repository. (See below, Section 8.3 Verify Your Remote Repository).

## 6. Git Server Access

### 6.1. git-viscenter Server URL

This section is only for Git server = **git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu**.

Each student (and/or team) in class has already had a repository directory created for them. The URL of a student's Git repository directory is as follows.

Assume your UNCC email address is:

johndoe@uncc.edu

and your first and last name as it appears in the UNCC BANNER system is:

John Doe

Then your Git username is `johndoe` and your course Git repository URL is:

`git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/ITCS XXXX/students/John_Doe`

Throughout this document, the text `ITCS XXXX` would be replaced by appropriate string for the class you are taking. This will be given to you in class.

Note, if your UNCC BANNER name contains an initial, the initial is removed when creating the directory name of your course Git repository URL. If your UNCC BANNER first or last name contains multiple words, the spaces are removed from between the multiple words in your first or last name when creating the directory name. For example, if your UNCC BANNER name is:

Smith, Jim B.

Then your SVN repository URL is:

```
.../students/Jim_Smith
```

If your UNCC BANNER name is:

Van Winkle, Jim Bob

Then your Git repository URL is:

```
.../students/JimBob_VanWinkle
```

For team projects, all members of the team will be given access to a team directory with a name like:

```
git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/ITCS XXXX/students/[TeamName]
```

Only the Professor and TA can adjust access permissions for repo's in `git-viscenter`.

## 6.2. Bitbucket Server URL

This section is only for Git server Bitbucket

1. Each team member: Create an academic account for yourself on <https://bitbucket.org/> (If you do not already have one, of course).
  - a. <https://bitbucket.org/account/signup/>
  - b. Details on their Academic Account Policy are at this [Link](#). It is much better than the non-academic account!
2. One team member should create a Private Repository for your Project then share that repo with:
  - a. all other team members
  - b. Dr. Wartell (Bitbucket UserID: zwartell) and TA's Bitbucket UserID:
3. Instructions for setting access permission ("sharing") your Bitbucket repo are found the Bitbucket Website and briefly reviewed in Section 7 Common Git Operations, Item #0.

Note, you will access Bitbucket using the ssh protocol. This means the Bitbucket URL you should use will be something like:

`git@bitbucket.org:your_userid/your_reponame.git`

The course repo's and material will be found at URL's such as:

`git@bitbucket.org:zwarzell/reponame.git`

### **6.3. cci-git Server URL**

This section is only for Git server **cci-git**

1. Login to <https://cci-git.uncc.edu> using your UNCC id and password.

You only have to login to the website when creating new repositories and performing other GitLab specific operations. Most, git operations will be performed using the Git command-line or your preferred GUI for Git.

2. You will access **cci-git** using the ssh protocol. This means the Git URL you should use will be something like:

`git@cci-git.uncc.edu:your_uncc_userid/your_repo_name.git`

3. The course repo's and material will be found at URL's such as:

`git@cci-git.uncc.edu:ITCS_Class_Group_Name/the_repo_name.git`

The ITCS\_Class\_Group\_Name will be given you with your assignments.

4. Team Projects: If you course using team projects use the following instructions and conventions for creating a repository accessible by all team members:

**9/9/2015: Instruction are yet to be written**

### **6.4. Accessing Git Server Using SSH Keys**

These section requires you have already submit your public key to your designated Git Server.

This section covers:

1. Starting and logging into an **ssh-agent** daemon in a command-line.  
(Mac/Linux 6.4.1; Windows 6.4.2.)
2. Example Git operations using the Git server.

#### 6.4.1. [Linux/Mac] Starting the ssh-agent daemon

This section is only for Linux and Mac operating systems

These steps must be done each time you login into a computer if you want to access the Git server. They start the `ssh-agent` daemon process which manages Git's authentication to the Git server.

These steps will only work after you submit your public key to the TA and he has confirmed that it has been added to the Git server.

1. Start your command-line shell
2. Start the `ssh-agent` daemon process

```
$ ssh-agent bash --login
```

This starts a `ssh-agent` daemon and a new bash shell that is setup to communicate with the `ssh-agent` daemon.

3. Load your private key into the `ssh-agent` daemon.

```
$ ssh-add .ssh/id_rsa
Enter passphrase for h:/My Documents/cygwin_home/.ssh/id_rsa.uncc:[Enter
Password]
Identity added: ~/ssh/ id_rsa ([...misc output...])
```

4. To verify ssh-agent access:

(Instructions below vary based on your server)

[YourServer=git-viscenter]

```
$ ssh git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu
The authenticity of host 'cci-subv.uncc.edu' (10.18.203.162) can't be
established.
RSA key fingerprint is e2:6f:ac:ff:a3:30:a2:0e:c2:d6:98:f4:78:55:c5:7f.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? [type yes]
Warning: Permanently added 'cci-subv.uncc.edu,10.18.203.162' (RSA) to
the list of known hosts.
[...the above will appear the first time you connect to
the git-viscenter ...]

hello johndoe, this is git-viscenter@cci-subv running gitolite3 v3.5.2-
3-g2515992 on git 1.7.5

R W      Repository_Usage
R W      sandbox
R W  wartell/[ITCS XXXX/John Doe
R     wartell/[ITCS XXXX/public
[...other output may appear as well...]
Connection to cci-subv.uncc.edu closed.
```

This lists the repositories you have access to.

Possible Errors: If you are prompted for a password here, your public key has not been registered yet.

[YourServer=bitbucket]

```
$ ssh git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/welcome.git
Using username "git".
Server refused to allocate pty
logged in as zwartell.
[zwartell will be your bitbucket id]
You can use git or hg to connect to Bitbucket. Shell access is disabled.
```

The above verifies your **ssh-agent** is successfully passing your key through ssh to Bitbucket.

[YourServer=cci-git]

```
$ ssh git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/
The server's host key is not cached in the registry. You
have no guarantee that the server is the computer you
think it is.
The server's rsa2 key fingerprint is:
ssh-rsa 2048 aa:32:4a:f4:4e:96:bc:cb:46:3d:b9:de:64:bc:19:ef )
[^ exact number may differ ^]
If you trust this host, enter "y" to add the key to
PuTTY's cache and carry on connecting.
If you want to carry on connecting just once, without
adding the key to the cache, enter "n".
If you do not trust this host, press Return to abandon the
connection.
Store key in cache? (y/n) [TYPE yes]
Warning: Permanently added 'cci-subv.uncc.edu,10.18.2013.162' (RSA) to
the list of known hosts.

Using username "git".
Server refused to allocate pty
Welcome to GitLab, zwartell.          [zwartell will be your username]
```

5. To verify read-access to the `welcome` repo:

For input text `welcome_repo_path` below, substitute the following:

```
[bitbucket]    git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/welcome.git
[cci-git]      git@cci-git.uncc.edu:zwartell/welcome.git
[git-viscenter] git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/welcome.git
```

```
$ git clone welcome_repo_path
The authenticity of host 'cci-subv.uncc.edu' (10.18.203.162) can't be
established.
RSA key fingerprint is e2:6f:ac:ff:a3:30:a2:0e:c2:d6:98:f4:78:55:c5:7f.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? [type yes]
Warning: Permanently added 'cci-subv.uncc.edu,10.18.203.162' (RSA) to
the list of known hosts.

[...the above will only appear the first time you
connect to the git-viscenter ...]

Cloning into 'welcome'...
remote: Counting objects: 6, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (6/6), 5.50 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
```

Possible Errors: If you are prompted for a password here, either the **ssh-agent** daemon is not setup right or your public key has not been registered yet.

#### 6.4.2. [Windows] Starting the ssh-agent daemon

This section is only for Windows operating systems.

When you login into a computer from which want to connect to your Git server, you must perform these steps once. The steps start the **ssh-agent** daemon which manages Git's authentication to the Git server.

These steps will only work after you submit your public key to the Git server.

These instructions allow both TortoiseGit and command-line Git to use the same **ssh-agent** daemon.

##### Start Pageant

1. Run Pageant:  
General: Start Menu→Putty→Pagent  
This will create a Pageant system tray icon.
2. On the Pageant system tray icon, right-click and select Add Keys from the menu. This will open a dialog box.
3. Using the dialog, open your **id\_rsa.ppk** file. You will be prompted for your passphrase.

This starts PuTTY's version of the **ssh-agent** daemon. The **ssh-agent** will continue to run until you log off your computer.

##### Start and Use the Command-Line Shell

4. Start the Git-Bash shell: Start Menu→Git→Git-Bash
5. To tell **git** to use the ssh client compatible with TortoiseGit type the following:

General:

```
$ export GIT_SSH=plink.exe
```

Optionally to avoid the requirement of setting the GIT\_SSH variable each time you run Git-Bash, add the above line to the .bash\_profile file (see Appendix 10.2).

6. To verify the Pagent ssh-agent daemon is working:  
*(Instructions below vary based on your server)*

[YourServer=git-viscenter]

```
$ plink git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu info
The authenticity of host 'cci-subv.uncc.edu' (10.18.203.162) can't be
established.
RSA key fingerprint is e2:6f:ac:ff:a3:30:a2:0e:c2:d6:98:f4:78:55:c5:7f.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? [type yes]
Warning: Permanently added 'cci-subv.uncc.edu,10.18.203.162' (RSA) to
the list of known hosts.
[...the above will only appear the first time you
connect to the git-viscenter ...]

hello johndoe, this is git-viscenter@cci-subv running gitolite3 v3.5.2-
3-g2515992 on git 1.7.5

R W      Repository_Usage
R W      sandbox
R W  wartell/[ITCS XXXX/John Doe
R     wartell/[ITCS XXXX/public
[...other output may appear as well...]
Connection to cci-subv.uncc.edu closed.
```

This lists the repositories you have access to.

Possible Errors: If you are prompted for a password here, either the ssh-agent daemon is not setup right or your public key has not been registered yet.

[YourServer=bitbucket]

```
$ plink git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/welcome.git
Using username "git".
Server refused to allocate pty
logged in as zwartell.
[zwartell will be your bitbucket id]
You can use git or hg to connect to Bitbucket. Shell access is disabled.
```

The above verifies your **ssh-agent** is successfully passing your key through ssh to Bitbucket.

[*YourServer=cci-git*]

```
$ plink git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/
The server's host key is not cached in the registry. You
have no guarantee that the server is the computer you
think it is.
The server's rsa2 key fingerprint is:
ssh-rsa 2048 aa:32:4a:f4:4e:96:bc:cb:46:3d:b9:de:64:bc:19:ef )
[^ exact number may differ ^]
If you trust this host, enter "y" to add the key to
PuTTY's cache and carry on connecting.
If you want to carry on connecting just once, without
adding the key to the cache, enter "n".
If you do not trust this host, press Return to abandon the
connection.
Store key in cache? (y/n) [TYPE yes]
Warning: Permanently added 'cci-subv.uncc.edu,10.18.2013.162' (RSA) to
the list of known hosts.

Using username "git".
Server refused to allocate pty
Welcome to GitLab, zwartell.      [zwartell will be your username]
```

The above verifies your **ssh-agent** is successfully passing your key through ssh to the server.

6. To verify read-access to the `welcome` repo:

In console example below, substitute the following as appropriate for the input text  
`welcome_repo_path`

```
[bitbucket] git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/welcome.git
[ccи-git] git@cci-git.uncc.edu:zwartell/welcome.git
[git-viscenter] git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/welcome.git
```

```
$ git clone welcome_repo_path
[...an authenticity check (below) may not appear if you already accepted
the rsa key]
The authenticity of host 'cci-subv.uncc.edu' (10.18.203.162) can't be
established.
RSA key fingerprint is e2:6f:ac:ff:a3:30:a2:0e:c2:d6:98:f4:78:55:c5:7f.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? [type yes]
Warning: Permanently added 'cci-subv.uncc.edu,10.18.203.162' (RSA) to
the list of known hosts.
[the cloning message (below) should always appear]
Cloning into 'welcome'...
remote: Counting objects: 6, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (6/6), 5.50 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
```

Possible Errors: If you are prompted for a password here, either the `ssh-agent` daemon is not setup right or your public key has not been registered yet.

## 7. Common Git Operations

This section assumes you already open a command-line shell and started your `ssh-agent` daemon (Section 6.4.1 or 6.4.2). This section describes several operations referenced in the tutorial sections of this document.

## 7.1. Basic Git Operations

1. To clone one of your already existing repositories:

For input `git_server_url` substitute the appropriate Server URL from Section 6 Git Server Access:

```
$ git clone git_server_url/RepoName.git
Cloning into 'RepoName'...
remote: Counting objects: 13, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (13/13), done.
remote: Total 13 (delta 6), reused 0 (delta 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (13/13), 347.17 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (6/6), done.
```

2. To create a new empty, remote repository:

[git-viscenter]:

```
$ git clone git-viscenter@cc-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/NewRepoName
Cloning into 'NewRepoName'...
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/git-viscenter/repositories/wartell/
ITCS_XXXX/students/John_Doe/NewRepoName.git
warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository
[ ... your output will differ slightly.]
```

Note, git-viscenter uses the gitolite server which has a special feature that creates a remote repo if it does not already exist when you attempt to clone it. git-viscenter access permissions are managed by the TA and generally already set-up for the course.

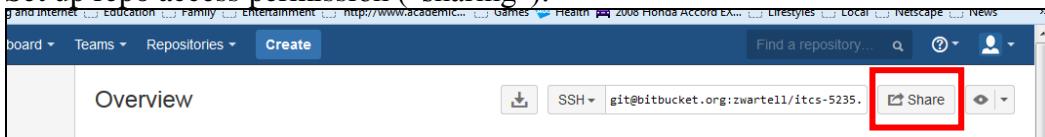
[Bitbucket]:

- a) Select create:



- b) Here are some recommended settings (assume you name the repo `MyRepoName`)

- c) Set up repo access permission (“sharing”):



- d) Add your team members (if the project is a team project).  
e) Add the course TA and Professor

Dr. Wartell	zwartell
TA	<i>get their email from class website</i>

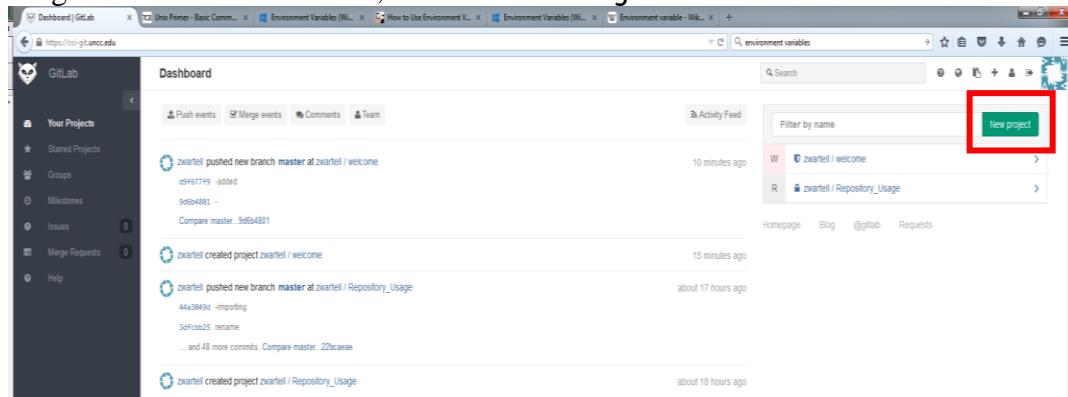
- f) In general the steps to populate the remote repo is by creating a local repo and performing a `git push` as follows:

```
$ mkdir MyRepoName
$ cd MyRepoName
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in git-micro-tutorial/.git/
$ git remote add origin git@bitbucket.org:your user id/MyRepoName.git
Cloning into 'git-micro-tutorial'...
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/git-viscenter/repositories/wartell/ITCS_4120/students/John_Doe/git-micro-tutorial.git/
warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository
[ ... your output will differ slightly..]

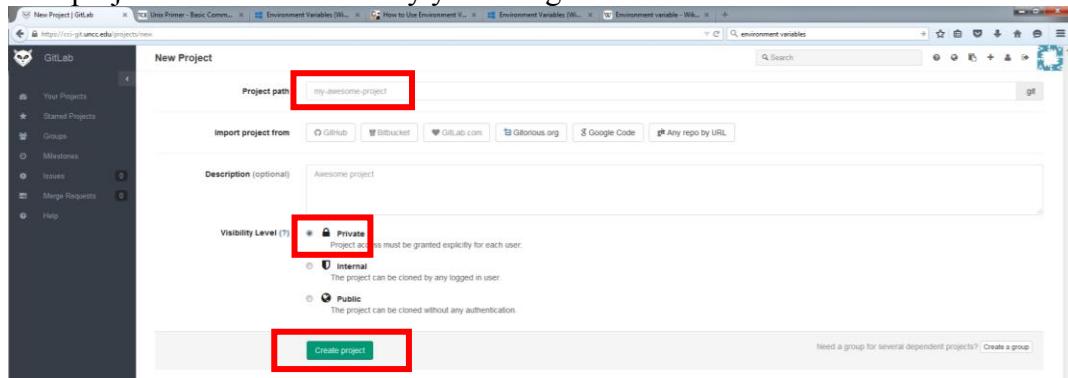
$ git add .
$ git commit
$ echo "John Doe" >> contributors.txt
$ git add contributors.txt
$ git commit -m 'Initial commit with contributors'
$ git push -u origin master
```

[ccii-git]:

- a) To go the GitLab Dashboard, select “New Project”



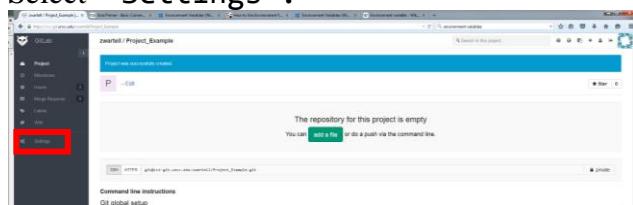
- b) Add project name as directed by your assignment’s instructions:



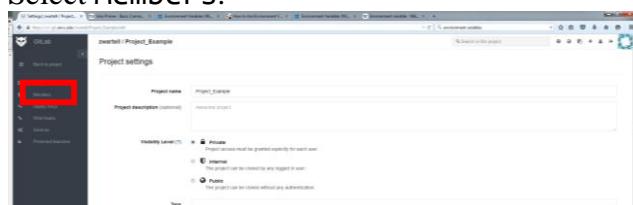
- c) Select “Private”.

- d) Select “Create Project”. This should display the image in the next step.

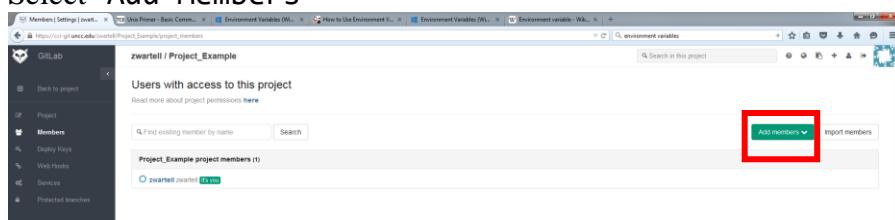
- e) Select “Settings”.



- f) Select Members.



- g) Select "Add Members"



- h) Add the TA and Professor (get their UNCC user name from their email address) under **People**. Give both of them **Reporter** access in the “Project Access” menu. Select “Add Users to Project”.

The screenshot shows the 'Members' page of a GitLab project. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Project' selected. The main area shows 'Users with access to this project' with a search bar and a 'Find existing member by name' input field. Below this is a 'Project Access' section with 'Guest' and 'Reporter' roles. A red box highlights the 'Project Access' section. At the bottom, a green 'Add users to project' button is highlighted with a red box.

3. To push files to the new empty, remote repository created in Step 2 above, assume the remote is called `Project_Example.git`:

[ccи-git]

- a) **Option I:** If you have not already created files in a local directory that you want to import, performing the following:

```
$ git clone git@cci-git.uncc.edu:your user id/Project_Example.git
Cloning into 'Project_Example'...
warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository.
Checking connectivity... done.
$ cd Project_Example

[... create, add and commit files... for example see below]

$ touch README.md
$ git add README.md
$ git commit -m "add README"
[master (root-commit) dd8e1a0] add README
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 README.md
$ git push -u origin master
Counting objects: 3, done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 219 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To git@cci-git.uncc.edu:zwartell/Project_Example.git
```

- b) **Option II:** If you already created files in a local directory (call it `Project_Example`) that you want to import (and that local directory is NOT already a local Git repo), performing

```
$ cd Project_Example
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in Project_Example/.git/
$ git remote add origin git@cci-git.uncc.edu:your user id/Project_Example.git
$ git add -A
$ git commit -m "-initial import"
$ git push -u origin master
Counting objects: 3, done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 219 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To git@cci-git.uncc.edu:zwartell/Project_Example.git
```

### [git-viscenter, bitbucket]

Perform the same instructions as above for [cci-git] but replace:

git@cci-git.uncc.edu:your user id/

with

[bitbucket] git@bitbucket.org:your user id

[git-viscenter] git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/ITCS XXXX/students/FirstName\_LastName

3. To delete a remote repo:

### [YourServer=git-viscenter]

```
$ ssh git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu D
```

[ ... help documentation will be displayed.. ]

(For Windows using Git-Bash substitute `ssh` above with `plink`)

[YourServer=bitbucket] See Bitbucket Website.

[YourServer=cci-git] See cci-git Website.

## 7.2. Other Git Operations

4. To open a second shell window that uses the an already running `ssh-agent` daemon.

### a. Create New Shell:

#### [Windows with Git-Bash]:

Just start another Git-Bash shell (Start Menu→Git→Git-Bash) and repeat instructions in 6.4.2 in the new shell.

#### [Windows with Cygwin running without Pageant]:

In your first command shell window:

```
$ start sh --login
```

#### [Mac & Linux]:

In the first command shell window:

Type the command that starts the GUI command-line shell that you prefer to use, for example: `xterm`.

### b. Verify the Second Shell is connected to original SSH Agent:

In the second shell window, verify connection to your `ssh-agent` daemon:

```
$ ssh-add -l
2048 a3:c5:ec:be:c6:df:fa:80:3c:77:01:09:c0:af:7d:52 /h/My
Documents/cygwin_home
/.ssh/id_rsa.uncc (RSA)
```

## 8. Course Git Policies

### 8.1. ***Submitting Class Assignments***

Submit all your assignments by using Git add, commit and push to upload your code to your Git repository subdirectory.

Your projects will be graded based on the version of your code that is **git-push'ed to the Git server at the time of the due date for the project.**

### 8.2. ***Keep the repository clean!!!***

It is standard practice when using version control software to not commit intermediate or output files generated by the compiler into the repository. Intermediate or output compilation files are all regenerated when someone else checkout's the source code and recompiles it. Like all compilers MSVS 20xx generates lots of these (\*.ncb, \*.ilk, \*.exe, \*.obj, etc.).

**Rule:** Do not commit such intermediate files to your Git repository!

Fortunately, you can automate this process using the `.gitignore` mechanism (see [2]).

By convention, the following files should be put in the repository:

- source code files (.cpp, .h, etc.)
- compilation scripts or project files
  - Under MSVS 2010 for C++:  
          .vcxproj, .sln, .vcxproj.user  
Under earlier MSVS versions:  
          .vcproj, .sln, .vcproj.<username>.<machinename>.user
- a .txt file or .doc file describing what parts of the project you completed or left incomplete, etc.
- any input files such as image files or other data files required by your program
- any subdirectories containing the above files

When adding subdirectories, be careful not to blindly submit their entire contents because often they contain additional automatically generated files.

#### Reasoning:

Adding intermediate auto-generated files to the repository is wasteful, messy and can create subtle problems. Many intermediate files will create compilation problems if they are copied between different computers. Putting them in the repository is equivalent to such copying.

### **8.3. Verify Your Remote Repository**

The TA only sees your remote BitBucket repo's.

**Rule:** Always make sure your assignment appears as you expect in the remote repo.

#### *The Ultimate Verification:*

The ultimate way to verify the remote repo contains the files you think it does is to clone it into another directory and check that second cloned copy for completeness. You should do this when you are completely done with your assignment.

#### *Some Safety Checks:*

Performing *The Ultimate Verification* while you are developing code is tedious. During software development the following are good practices to keep track of your commit's and push's.

- `git-status`

#### *Good Result:*

```
$ git status
# On branch master
nothing to commit, working directory clean
```

The above indicates everything is good. You have no file changes that have not been committed to the local repo and no local repo commits that have not been pushed to the remote repo.

#### *Maybe Bad:*

If you get messages like:

```
$ git status
# On branch master
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be
#    committed)
#
#       junk_or_important.txt
```

then you have untracked files (but you have push'ed all your commits). This maybe ok as along as these files aren't files that belong in a repo. Optionally, you might consider adding to the `.gitignore` file (see [2]).

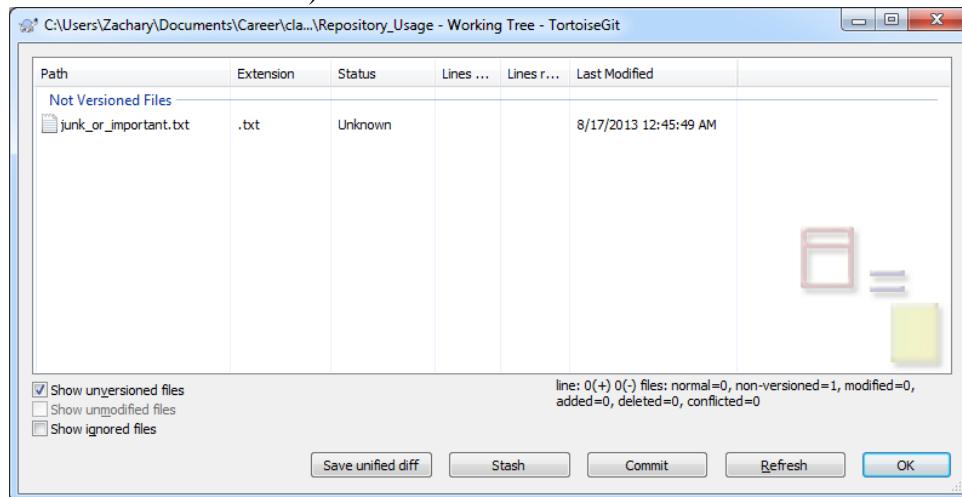
#### *Bad:*

If you get a message like:

```
$ git status
# On branch master
# Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.
#   (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
#
nothing to commit, working directory clean
```

then you have not pushed all your latest changes to the remote repo. Do a **git-push** before the final assignment deadline.

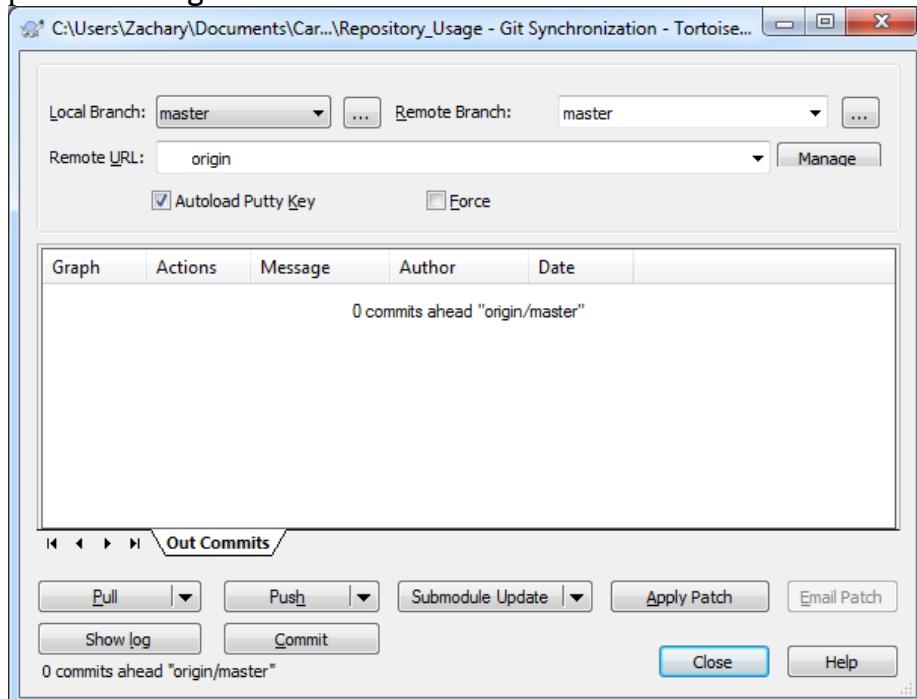
- **TortoiseGit** – Optionally, another good way to check with the TortoiseGit shell extension is using **Check for Modifications**. This will show you whether you have any changes not committed to the local repo (but make sure to check the box, **Show Unversioned Files**). Below we see one file is untracked.



However, **Check for Modifications** will not tell you whether you have pushed all your commits to the remote repo.

For that use the TortoiseGit shell extension and select **Git Sync**. The following **Git Sync** dialog box would indicate your local repo has committed changes that you have not

pushed to the `git-viscenter` remote:



However, `Git Sync` does not show you if you have changes to local files that you have not committed to the local repo!

#### 8.4. **Tips**

*This section will be populated as more students use the Git and the TA gets feedback.*

#### 8.5. **Common Error Messages**

*This section will be populated as more students use the Git and the TA gets feedback.*

#### 8.6. **Common Errors**

1. **Escape Characters – Especially for Spaces:** HTML escape character (e.g. `%20`) is not the shell escape character

Be careful with escape sequences in strings representing file names and paths. For example the HTML standard for URLs uses the % symbol as an escape character, so `http://www.no%20spaces%20here.com` is translated as

`http:\\www.no spaces here.com`

However, general file systems (Windows/Mac/Unix) and command-line shells for these OS do not use % as an escape sequence when creating file names or directory names. So if you did the following at the Windows cmd.exe prompt:

```
c:\ mkdir "no% 20space% 20here"
```

you will actually get a directory with a nutty looking name including the %'s, and the file system commands, command-line tools, and MSVS compiler components will probably fail in some fashion when processing that directory name.

## 9. Citations

- [1] Unix Primer - Basic Commands In the Unix Shell,  
<http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Training/Tutorials/Reference/unixprimer.html>
- [2] Scott Chacon, Pro Git, Apress, <http://git-scm.com/book>.
- [3] To add or change the values of environment variables,  
[http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/hs\\_performance\\_maintenance.mspx](http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/hs_performance_maintenance.mspx)
- [4] Bash Reference Manual,  
[http://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html\\_node/index.html](http://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/index.html)

## 10. Appendix

### 10.1. *TortoiseGit - MsysGit Incompatibility*

TortoiseGit works best with PuTTy and Pageant rather than using Git Bash (MsysGit)'s default command-line ssh-agent. (Hence we use plink.exe instead of ssh.exe for Git-Bash).

Here is why:

Every Windows Explorer window runs within the same Explorer.exe process. Consequently, executing “\$ explorer .” from a command-line shell,  $S$ , creates an Explorer window,  $W$ , whose Explorer.exe process never sees the environment variables created by that shell process  $S$ ; Explorer.exe only sees the environment variables that existed when Explorer.exe started at login. Therefore, TortoiseGit commands executed from the new Explorer window,  $W$ , cannot see the environment variables of the command-line shell (because these commands are executed within the sole Explorer.exe process).

An ssh-agent uses an environment variable, SSH\_AUTH\_SOCK, to tell an ssh process what socket that ssh process connects to talk to the ssh-agent. Therefore, it is not possible for TortoiseGit commands executed from the window  $W$  to know on which socket any ssh-agent started in the original command-line shell  $CLS$  is communicating.

Options:

1. Login twice, once using Putty's pageant.exe with TortoiseGit (set to use tortoiseplink instead of ssh) and using ssh-agent for the msysgit bash shell. (This is what Dr. Wartell does; but this adds complications to the instructions, so I don't recommend it to students).

2. Set up msysgit bash shell to use pagent & tortoiseplink instead of ssh-agent & ssh (This is currently what the instructions in this document do)
3. <http://cuviper.github.io/ssh-pageant/>

## 10.2. .bash\_profile, GIT\_SSH

.bash\_profile is a bash script that is executed by bash each time you start a new bash shell [4]. It is located in your bash shell's home directory for your user account. Locate and edit it as follows:

```
$ cd ~  
$ ls -la .bash_profile  
[usually this file will already be exist, if not we'll create it]  
$ notepad .bash_profile
```

Generally, the safest place to add the export command is the last line of the script (or add it wherever you see other export commands in the script). Add the line:

```
export GIT_SSH=NameOfYourSSHClient
```

*NameOfYourSSHClient* is the name ssh client listed for your OS in Section 6.4.

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GitURL	git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/	git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• git-viscenter@cci-subv.uncc.edu:wartell/</li><li>• git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/git@bitbucket.org:zwartell/</li></ul>
GitURLClassSuffix			optional
GitStudentURL	git@bitbucket.org:/your_uid	git@bitbucket.org:/your_uid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>git-viscenter:</u></li><li>• <u>bitbucket:</u> <u>git@bitbucket.org:your_uid/</u></li></ul>
GitStudentURLSuffix			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>git-viscenter:</u> ITCS_xxxx/students/John_Doe/</li><li>• <u>bitbucket:</u> &lt;empty&gt;</li></ul>
RepoSuffix	.git	.git	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>git-viscenter:</u> &lt;empty&gt;</li><li>• bitbucket: .git</li></ul>