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# Introduction

## 講師

劉艾霖

實務上的 Web Full Stack 開發經驗，熟悉 Java 以及 JavaScript 開發技術，專精於網站開發、架構設計與撰寫前後端自動化測試。是位全端工程師、後端工程師、測試開發工程師、企業內訓講師，具有 8 年軟體開發相關資歷，目前從事企業技術教學、技術顧問、軟體開發。

培訓經驗：曾於 JSDC 2016、Modern Web 2016、Testing Day 2017 等技術大會擔任講者，並於各大院校、資策會、IThome、企業內訓等機構擔任技術研獎及 Workshop 講者。

## 上課注意事項

### 需事前安裝以下軟體

- 如果你還沒有 GitHub 帳號，請在 [GitHub 官方網站](#)進行註冊。
- 建議使用 Google Chrome 瀏覽器
- VirtualBox 5.x 以上版本虛擬機器軟體及 Extension Pack

### 並確保電腦規格符合以下建議條件：

1. 建議使用 64 位元作業系統
2. 作業系統 Windows、Mac 或 Linux 皆可
3. 建議 8GB 以上實體記憶體（最低需求為 4GB）
4. 至少 40GB 磁碟可用空間

我們在課程中會提供實作練習專用的 VM Image，以方便搭配教材內容。

## License



# VM

- 安裝 VirtualBox

Cloud 9

帳號 : user

密碼 : password

## 打開 IDE

<http://localhost:9083>

## 如果字太小

Go to Preferences > User Settings > Editor > Terminal. There you will find the Font Size option.

# Git 是什麼

- 它是一個版本控制系統 (VCS)
- 利用分散式的方式開發
- 快速且有效率
- 支援並且鼓勵分支的開發環境



## 語法結構

```
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]
           [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
           <command> [<args>]
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/alincode-hello$ git
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]
           [--git-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
  init       Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize
            an existing one
```

```
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
  add          Add file contents to the index
  mv          Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlin
k
  reset        Reset current HEAD to the specified state
  rm          Remove files from the working tree and from the
index

examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
  bisect      Use binary search to find the commit that intro
duced a bug
  grep         Print lines matching a pattern
  log          Show commit logs
  show         Show various types of objects
  status       Show the working tree status

grow, mark and tweak your common history
  branch      List, create, or delete branches
  checkout    Switch branches or restore working tree files
  commit      Record changes to the repository
  diff         Show changes between commits, commit and workin
g tree, etc
  merge        Join two or more development histories together
  rebase      Forward-port local commits to the updated upstr
eam head
  tag          Create, list, delete or verify a tag object sig
ned with GPG

collaborate (see also: git help workflows)
  fetch        Download objects and refs from another reposito
ry
  pull         Fetch from and integrate with another repositor
y or a local branch
  push         Update remote refs along with associated object
s

'git help -a' and 'git help -g' list available subcommands an
```

## Git 是什麼？

---

```
d some  
concept guides. See 'git help <command>' or 'git help <concep  
t>'  
to read about a specific subcommand or concept.
```

## 為什麼我們需要 Git

- 離線
- 快速
- 更好的 merge 機制

# Git VS SVN

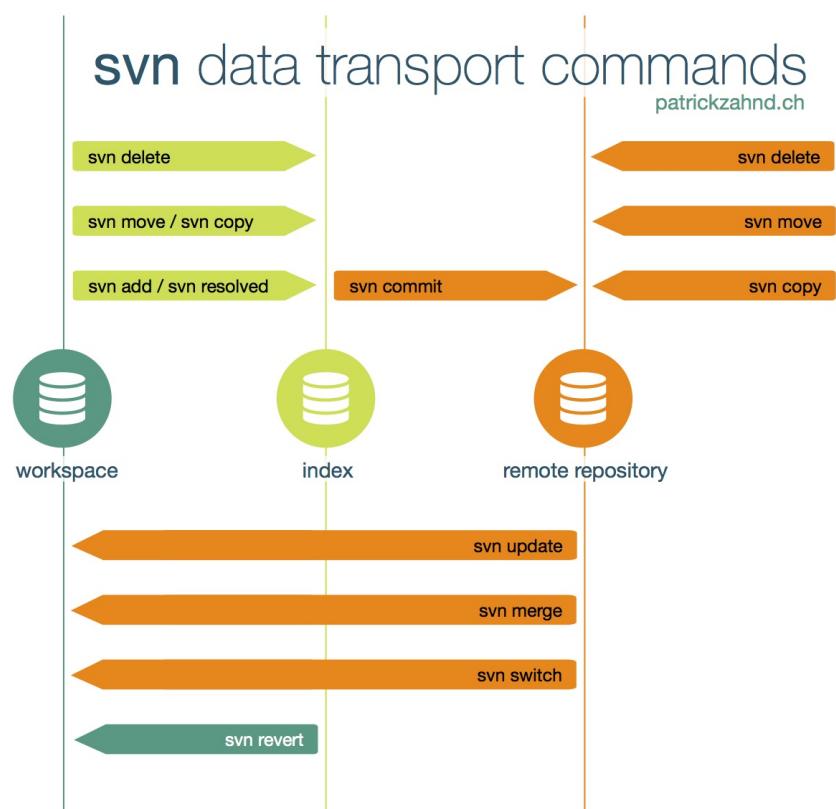
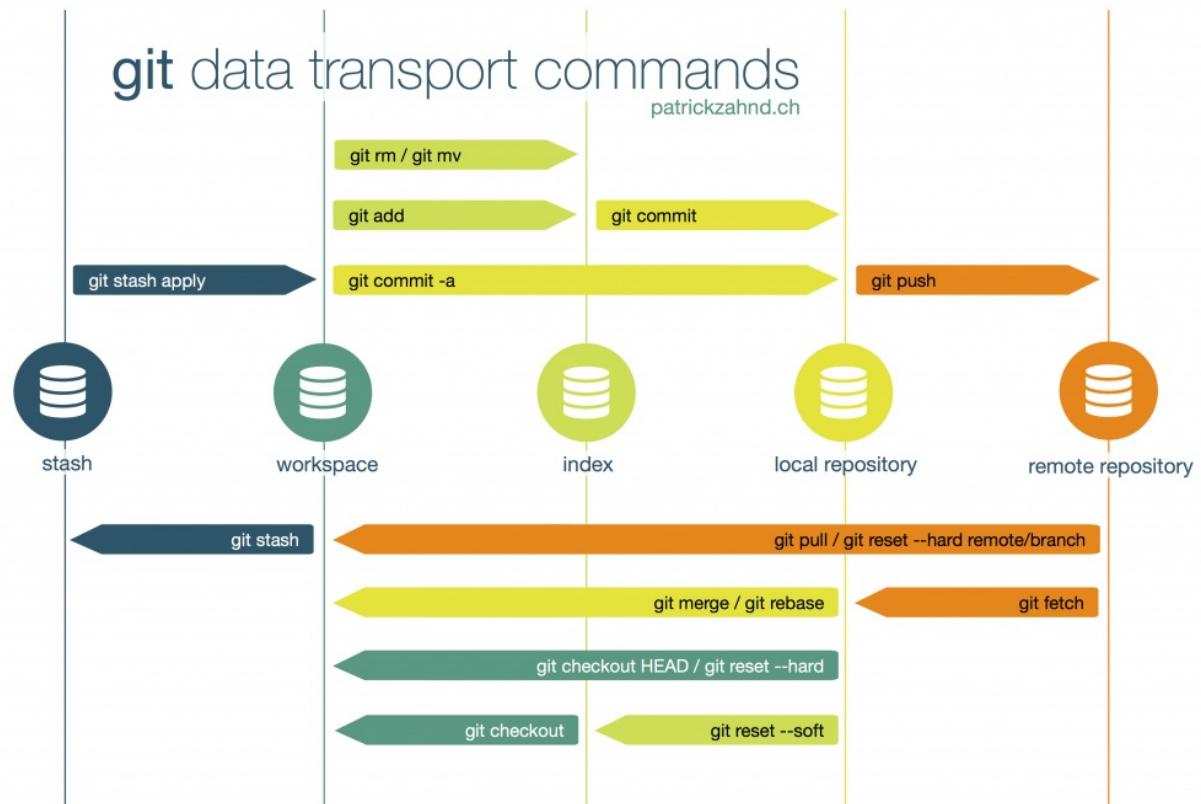
## Git

- 可以在離線狀態 commit
- 非常快速
- 數不清的新功能
- Straight merge 預設的合併模式，會有全部的被合併的 branch commits 記錄加上一個 merge-commit，看線圖會有兩條 Parents 線，並保留所有 commit log。

## SVN

- 不能在離線狀態 commit
- 只要 commit 多的時候，查看 log 容易 timeout
- 很容易發生衝突，甚至只要檔案重新命名，SVN 就認不出来了。
- Squashed commit 壓縮成只有一個 merge-commit，不會有被合併的 log。

## transport



比較

- Git 的「送交」與「發布」步驟是分開的
- Git 沒有唯一的真實歷史紀錄，在分散式開發環境中，大家都是平等的。
- 時間戳不重要，重點是「父子關係」。

## git init

裸容器 (bare)：一個沒有工作目錄的容器，目錄通常會取為 xxx.git

### 使用情境

- 初始化專案

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git init	
git init --bare	初始化裸容器

### 語法結構

```
usage: git init [-q | --quiet] [--bare] [--template=<template-directory>] [--shared[=<permissions>]] [<directory>]

--template <template-directory>
          directory from which templates will
          be used
--bare            create a bare repository
--shared[=<permissions>]
          specify that the git repository is
          to be shared amongst several users
-q, --quiet        be quiet
--separate-git-dir <gitdir>
          separate git dir from working tree
```



# 設定檔

## 設定檔的位置

Config file location	
--global	use global config file
--system	use system config file
--local	use repository config file

- git config --global 的設定內容會被寫入 ~/.gitconfig
- git config 的設定會被寫入 .git/config

## 編輯設定檔的方式

- vi .git/config
- 使用 git config 指令

## 注意事項

- --global 參數比需要緊接著 git config

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git config l	列出所有設定值
git config push.default matching	
git config --global user.name "demo_user"	
git config --global user.email "demo_user@demo.com"	
git config --local user.name "demo_user"	設定名稱
git config --local user.email "demo_user@demo.com"	設定信箱
git config alias.co "checkout"	設定 checkout 暱稱
git config alias.tree "log --oneline --decorate --graph"	設定 tree 暱稱
git config alias.l "log --all --decorate --graph --oneline"	設定 l 暱稱
git config core.editor "vim"	修改預設編輯器

## 推薦設定的 alias

```
alias.co=checkout
alias.ci=commit -m
alias.st=status
alias.pl=pull
alias.ps=push
alias.df=diff
alias.br=branch
alias.ap=add -p
alias.aa=add .
alias.cp=checkout -p
alias.cc=checkout .
alias.ss=stash
alias.spp=stash pop
alias.sdd=stash drop
alias.rb=rebase
alias.type=cat-file -t
alias.dump=cat-file -p
alias.clear=remote prune origin
alias.tree=log --oneline --decorate --graph
alias.cm=commit
alias.lg=log --color --graph --pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset
-%C(yellow)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset
' --abbrev-commit --
alias.logg=log --all --graph --pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset
-%C(yellow)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset
' --abbrev-commit --date=relative
```

## 語法結構

```
usage: git config [<options>]

Config file location
  --global           use global config file
  --system           use system config file
  --local            use repository config file
  -f, --file <file> use given config file
```

--blob <blob-id> read config from given blob object

## Action

--get get value: name [value-regex]

--get-all get all values: key [value-regex]

--get-regexp get values for regexp: name-regex [value-regex]

--get-urlmatch get value specific for the URL: section[.var] URL

--replace-all replace all matching variables: name value [value\_regex]

--add add a new variable: name value

--unset remove a variable: name [value-regex]

--unset-all remove all matches: name [value-regex]

--rename-section rename section: old-name new-name

--remove-section remove a section: name

-l, --list list all

-e, --edit open an editor

--get-color find the color configured: slot [default]

--get-colorbool find the color setting: slot [stdou t-is-tty]

## Type

--bool value is "true" or "false"

--int value is decimal number

--bool-or-int value is --bool or --int

--path value is a path (file or directory name)

## Other

-z, --null terminate values with NUL byte

--name-only show variable names only

--includes respect include directives on looku p



## 練習題：init

### 情境：1. 建立一個裸容器

1. 透過 `mkdir init-bare.git` 指令，新增一個資料夾叫 `init-bare.git`
2. 透過 `git init --bare` 指令，進行專案初始化。
3. 完成裸容器的建置

## 索引 (Index)

- 索引是一個動態且暫時的二進位檔案，此檔案描述整個容器的目錄結構。
- Git 的一個關鍵特色在於，它可以讓你使用有條理，且完整的步驟來修改索引的內容。
- 索引允許將持續增加的開發步驟及送交的修改之間區隔開來。

## 索引的名稱由來

- 依照物件內容，透過 SHA1 演算法運算，產出 160 個位元得值，使用 40 位 16 進位的數字呈現。範例：  
`c21132707b7c5a945dc6187655981cb5d2b67887`

# 認識 Git 物件

## 物件型態

### **blob** 物件

實際檔案內容

### **tree** 物件

```
git write-tree
```

```
100644 blob f3b9a76bc4e9ccad8e613a8f00d279ae023e81d9 .gitignore
040000 tree 2ce507750fe9d51b9a587934cadb8dcba4d08e358 .vscode
100644 blob 95e9b0b25b5295ea09df687ce87921dc359fbcb0 LICENSE
100644 blob 5302934326ee2082005ebf0a7cd3a932a75353a0 README.md
100644 blob ee0e01483aefc3326749380bd9f47f13181cb14c SUMMARY.RY.md
040000 tree e3a43292c1c3b9d75731ffa28e2f8b287654efc3 comma.md
040000 tree 4af7150c15ed99abc02e935619af322da8620903 foundatation
040000 tree 671d79384113b2b73961f254d25013bfe89d25e3 git-flow
100644 blob 9464f843f5dc01ede201ee872218db64eb905dc1 github.b.md
040000 tree ca88d0944c8ac48c7750eed3ab534f6f1911969f mise
040000 tree 05f4dc2fd37ead780727bd55d122c23b204f3cab practice
040000 tree a4006ed3288ce93305ebd8bb79be648c2955d101 prepare
100644 blob cf61a2ddec9e7b2d7e73e1400b1ff0c2ff24d31a resources.md
040000 tree a54bcc2e0a588a95dac720af08e400245120f9ee setup
100644 blob c9ceb128cc0a241fd3d088fa9f14972916502f40 tips.md
```

## commit 物件 (送交物件)

```
tree 81745419c7ba83f077eaaf86bd2fafd3fb9b8b64
parent f512170b13fa45e065c219fad3a89843b0002b4e
author alincode <alincode@gmail.com> 1526312241 +0800
committer alincode <alincode@gmail.com> 1526312241 +0800

update
```

- 樹狀物件的名稱，該物件顯示檔案的關聯
- 新版本作者的姓名以及新版本修改的時間
- 送交者的姓名及送交時間
- 此修訂版本 commit 時，留下的描述

## tag 物件

```
git rev-parse v0.0.1
git cat-file -p d8044b536a827ea34e638a3da76dae9740922896
```

```
tree 16ae2442a6869cb7be3aeecc47129721218d8074d
parent fb7f269f31cd9fe29712ed2a4b7f4cde208ed6e3
parent 8ccde2dc957c45a2575ec1b385cfda93c9ed1b60
author Your Name <you@example.com> 1526307625 +0000
committer Your Name <you@example.com> 1526307625 +0000

Merge branch 'dev'
```

## 物件儲存

- 當 Git 要儲存一個物件時，它使用內容雜湊演算值，而不是檔案名稱。若有兩個存在不同目錄，但內容相同的檔案，兩個檔案的 SHA1 會相同。
- SHA1 的前兩位數，會作為 `git/object/前兩位數` 的放置位置。

## git ls-files -s

```
100644 aff6388cfffe192b412dfca52ddeee7a7ebd8961e 0      hello
 .txt
```

## find .git

```
.git/objects/af
.git/objects/af/f6388cfffe192b412dfca52ddeee7a7ebd8961e
```

## git write-tree

```
bb9e55860a20ae3a1c441d5e2d8a5e0261a3f2ff
```

## git cat-file -p cbfd7a8e6c7bd0eec9f524b42bdce9ff31bac2e3

將內容反組譯

```
100644 blob aff6388cfffe192b412dfca52ddeee7a7ebd8961e  hello
 .txt
100644 blob 14be0d41c639d701e0fe23e835b5fe9524b4459d  hello
 2.txt
```

## Git 內部檔案

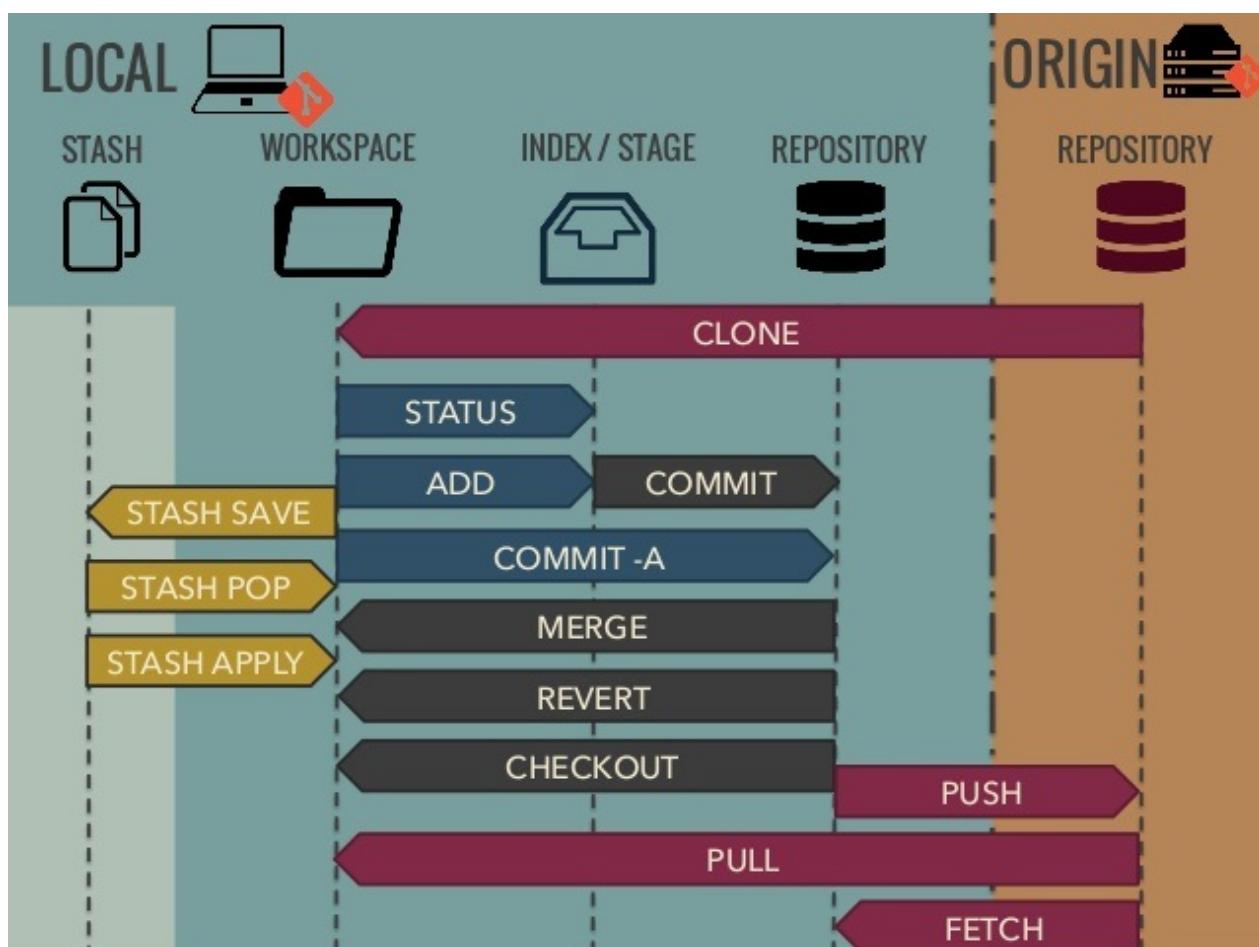
### find .git

```
.git
.git/branches
.git/COMMIT_EDITMSG
.git/config
.git/description
.git/HEAD
.git/hooks
```

```
.git/hooks/applypatch-msg.sample  
.git/hooks/commit-msg.sample  
.git/hooks/post-update.sample  
.git/hooks/pre-applypatch.sample  
.git/hooks/pre-commit.sample  
.git/hooks/pre-push.sample  
.git/hooks/pre-rebase.sample  
.git/hooks/pre-receive.sample  
.git/hooks/prepare-commit-msg.sample  
.git/hooks/update.sample  
.git/index  
.git/info  
.git/info/exclude  
.git/logs  
.git/logs/HEAD  
.git/logs/refs  
.git/logs/refs/heads  
.git/logs/refs/heads/master  
.git/logs/refs/remotes  
.git/logs/refs/remotes/origin  
.git/logs/refs/remotes/origin/HEAD  
.git/logs/refs/remotes/origin/master  
.git/objects  
.git/objects/04  
.git/objects/04/1f29da84578ee14f4f5e5147a576d0580cea9d  
.git/objects/info  
.git/objects/pack  
.git/objects/pack/pack-28fa62ca95b17883a7d6a1b6d9b2013a7d9ab7  
51.idx  
.git/objects/pack/pack-28fa62ca95b17883a7d6a1b6d9b2013a7d9ab7  
51.pack  
.git/packed-refs  
.git/refs  
.git/refs/heads  
.git/refs/heads/master  
.git/refs/remotes  
.git/refs/remotes/origin  
.git/refs/remotes/origin/HEAD
```

```
.git/refs/remotes/origin/master  
.git/refs/tags
```

# 工作區、暫存區、儲存庫



檔案階段	檔案所在位置	說明
已修改	Working Directory(目前的目錄)	經過修改的檔案
已暫存	Staging area(暫存區)	要提交的變動清單
已提交	Repository(容器)	已提交的檔案及變動記錄

# git status 指令

## 使用情境

- 觀看檔案的狀態

## 狀態

```
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    modified:   README.md

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

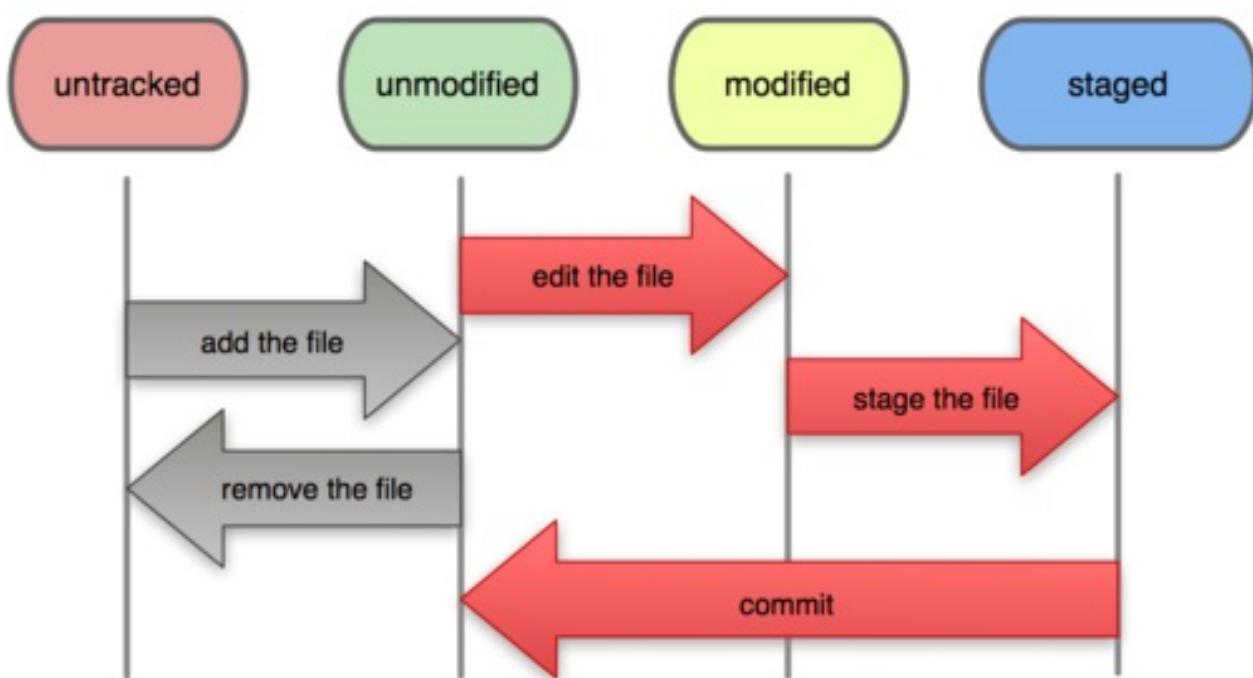
    modified:   command/config.md
    modified:   command/status.md
    modified:   command/tag.md
    modified:   foundation/git-vs-svn.md
    modified:   foundation/index.md
    modified:   foundation/object.md
    modified:   foundation/space.md
    modified:   foundation/what.md
    modified:   foundation/why.md
    modified:   tips.md

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

    command/assets/status.png
    command/assets/status2.png
```

- untracked : Untracked files (未被追蹤的檔案)
- unmodified : Changes not staged for commit (被更動但尚未要提交的檔案)
- modified: Changes to be committed (將要提交的檔案)
- staged

## File Status Lifecycle



## 檔案分類

- 被追蹤
- 不被追蹤
- 被忽略

.gitignore

想忽略的檔案，如暫存檔、log、編譯後的檔案

```
# Logs
logs
*.log
npm-debug.log*
yarn-debug.log*
yarn-error.log*

# Runtime data
pids
*.pid
*.seed
```

## 狀態 status

```
*.pid.lock

# Directory for instrumented libs generated by jscoverage/JSCover
lib-cov

# Coverage directory used by tools like istanbul
coverage

# nyc test coverage
.nyc_output

# Grunt intermediate storage (http://gruntjs.com/creating-plugins#storing-task-files)
.grunt

# Bower dependency directory (https://bower.io/)
bower_components

# node-waf configuration
.lock-wscript

# Compiled binary addons (http://nodejs.org/api/addons.html)
build/Release

# Dependency directories
node_modules/
jspm_packages/

# Typescript v1 declaration files
typings/

# Optional npm cache directory
.npm

# Optional eslint cache
.eslintcache
```

## 狀態 status

```
# Optional REPL history  
.node_repl_history  
  
# Output of 'npm pack'  
*.tgz  
  
# Yarn Integrity file  
.yarn-integrity  
  
# dotenv environment variables file  
.env
```

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git status	看目前檔案的狀態

## 語法結構

```
usage: git status [<options>] [--] <pathspec>...

    -v, --verbose            be verbose
    -s, --short              show status concisely
    -b, --branch              show branch information
    --porcelain             machine-readable output
    --long                   show status in long format (default
)
    -z, --null               terminate entries with NUL
    -u, --untracked-files[=<mode>]
                            show untracked files, optional mode
      s: all, normal, no. (Default: all)
        --ignored            show ignored files
        --ignore-submodules[=<when>]
                            ignore changes to submodules, optional
      when: all, dirty, untracked. (Default: all)
        --column[=<style>]    list untracked files in columns
```

## git add 指令

將檔案放入索引。將檔案備份到「物件儲存」中，使用 SHA1 算出名稱並且建立索引，將檔案放入準備狀態。

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git add README.txt	
git add .	將資料先暫存到 staging area

### 語法結構

```
usage: git add [<options>] [--] <pathspec>...

-n, --dry-run           dry run
-v, --verbose           be verbose

-i, --interactive       interactive picking
-p, --patch              select hunks interactively
-e, --edit                edit current diff and apply
-f, --force              allow adding otherwise ignored file

-u, --update             update tracked files
-N, --intent-to-add      record only the fact that the path
will be added later

-A, --all                 add changes from all tracked and un
tracked files

--ignore-removal         ignore paths removed in the working
tree (same as --no-all)

--refresh                don't add, only refresh the index
--ignore-errors           just skip files which cannot be add
ed because of errors

--ignore-missing          check if - even missing - files are
ignored in dry run
```

# git commit 指令

- 送交
- 版本和容器變動的最小單位

## 使用情境

- 新增送交
- 更改送交

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git commit -m "commit message"	新增一筆送交紀錄
git commit -a -m "commit message"	git add . + git commit -m
git commit --amend -m "修改成新的 message"	改變最後一次提交紀錄

## 語法結構

```

usage: git commit [<options>] [--] <pathspec>...

      -q, --quiet           suppress summary after successful commit
      -v, --verbose          show diff in commit message template

Commit message options
      -F, --file <file>     read message from file
      --author <author>      override author for commit
      --date <date>          override date for commit
  
```

## 送交 commit

```
-m, --message <message>
                  commit message
-c, --reedit-message <commit>
                  reuse and edit message from specified commit
-C, --reuse-message <commit>
                  reuse message from specified commit
--fixup <commit>
fixup specified commit
--squash <commit>
squash specified commit
--reset-author
sed with -C/-c/--amend)
-s, --signoff
-t, --template <file>
use specified template file
-e, --edit
--cleanup <default>
from message
--status
include status in commit message template
-S, --gpg-sign[=<key-id>]
                  GPG sign commit

Commit contents options
-a, --all
commit all changed files
-i, --include
add specified files to index for commit
--interactive
interactively add files
-p, --patch
interactively add changes
-o, --only
commit only specified files
-n, --no-verify
bypass pre-commit hook
--dry-run
show what would be committed
--short
show status concisely
--branch
show branch information
--porcelain
machine-readable output
--long
show status in long format (default
)
```

## 递交 commit

---

```
-z, --null          terminate entries with NUL
--amend            amend previous commit
--no-post-rewrite  bypass post-rewrite hook
-u, --untracked-files[=<mode>]
                  show untracked files, optional mode
s: all, normal, no. (Default: all)
```

## 練習題：新增兩個送交紀錄

1. 透過 `mkdir commit` 指令，新增一個資料夾叫 `commit`
2. 透過 `git init` 指令，進行專案初始化。
3. 透過 `echo "Hello World" >> README.md` 指令，在資料夾中，新增一個檔案叫 `README.md`
4. 透過 `git add .` 指令，將所有更變加入 `index` 中
5. 透過 `git commit -m 'init'` 指令，將更變送交給 git
6. 透過 `echo 123 >> README.md` 指令，編輯 `README.md`
7. 透過 `git add .` 指令，將所有更變加入 `index` 中
8. 透過 `git commit -m 'update readme'` 指令，將更變送交給 git
9. 完成第一個版本控制範例

## log / show 指令

```
commit bcc6d48c244a3ddc189743aa1a70e08d675c15ae
Author: alincode <alincode@gmail.com>
Date:   Tue May 15 17:16:25 2018 +0000

c4 + c5

commit cc0287cad52021681efb7ac45c3d42132196ae95
Author: alincode <alincode@gmail.com>
Date:   Tue May 15 17:16:02 2018 +0000

c3

commit 350960de2b4e6ef7d7c5944fd8edf1779dab22b6
Author: alincode <alincode@gmail.com>
Date:   Tue May 15 17:15:46 2018 +0000

c2

commit b740400c3859a40aad3b44b17c57c6ea5370ae8b
Author: alincode <alincode@gmail.com>
Date:   Tue May 15 17:15:32 2018 +0000

c1
```

```
commit bcc6d48c244a3ddc189743aa1a70e08d675c15ae
Author: alincode <alincode@gmail.com>
Date:   Tue May 15 17:16:25 2018 +0000

    c4 + c5

diff --git a/4.md b/4.md
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..b8626c4
--- /dev/null
+++ b/4.md
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+4
diff --git a/5.md b/5.md
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..7ed6ff8
--- /dev/null
+++ b/5.md
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+5
diff --git a/README.md b/README.md
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..d00491f
--- /dev/null
+++ b/README.md
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+1
```

## 使用情境

- 查看送交內容 / 更變

## 常用指令範例

範例	說明
git show README.md	
git log [HEAD]	查看 commit 歷史紀錄
git log -2	查看最後兩筆 commit 歷史紀錄
git log master	
git log --oneline	
git log --author="alincode"	只查看特定人的送交紀錄
git log -p hello.js	
git log --follow README.md	列出包含該檔案變動的提交(包含改名前)
git log --oneline --abbrev-commit --all --graph --decorate --color	
git log --graph --oneline --all --decorate	顯示所有分支並圖形化
git log --since="1 weeks ago"	一週內的 log

- `--graph`：排列出 commit 節點的演進圖
- `--oneline`：最精簡的方式顯示。
- `--all`：顯示所有分支的commit紀錄。
- `--decorate`：表示要標示分支的名稱。

`git log \^commitA` # A 之後的提交(不列出 A 之前的提交，不含 A)  
`git log -[num]` # 最近[num]筆的提交紀錄

## 語法結構

## 檢視 log / show

```
usage: git log [<options>] [<revision-range>] [[--] <path>...]
]
or: git show [<options>] <object>...

-q, --quiet           suppress diff output
--source              show source
--use-mailmap         Use mail map file
--decorate[=...]      decorate options
-L <n,m:file>        Process line range n,m in file, cou-
nting from 1
```

## git diff 指令

差異比較

### 使用情境

- 檢查更動
- 判斷該文件是否發成衝突或者解決衝突是否成功
- git diff 用在衝突檔案時只會顯示衝突的部分，而不會顯示只有一邊修改的部分

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git diff --ours/--theirs	
git diff	比對差異

### 語法結構

```
usage: git diff [<options>] [<commit> [<commit>]] [--] [<path>...]
```

## git rm 指令

刪除檔案

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git rm README.txt	將檔案從 repo 中刪除

### 語法結構

```
usage: git rm [<options>] [--] <file>...

-n, --dry-run           dry run
-q, --quiet             do not list removed files
--cached                only remove from the index
-f, --force              override the up-to-date check
-r                      allow recursive removal
--ignore-unmatch        exit with a zero status even if nothing matched
```

## 練習題：rm

**情境：誤新增了一筆不該放入 repo 的檔案，需要被移除。**

1. 透過 `touch system.log`，新增一筆 log。
2. 透過 `git add .`，將更變建立索引。
3. 透過 `git commit -m 'add log'`，新增 commit 紀錄。
4. 透過 `git rm system.log` 指令，刪除 system.log 檔案
5. 透過 `git commit -m 'remove log'` 指令，將刪除檔案的紀錄送交給 repo。
6. 透過 `touch .gitignore` 指令，新增 .gitignore 檔案。
7. 編輯 .gitignore 檔案，加入 \*.log
8. 透過 `git add .`，將更變建立索引。
9. 透過 `git commit -m 'add .gitignore file'`，新增 commit 紀錄。

## git mv 指令

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git mv README.txt README2.txt	將檔案重新命名

### 語法結構

```
usage: git mv [<options>] <source>... <destination>

      -v, --verbose            be verbose
      -n, --dry-run             dry run
      -f, --force               force move/rename even if target ex
      ists
      -k                         skip move/rename errors
```

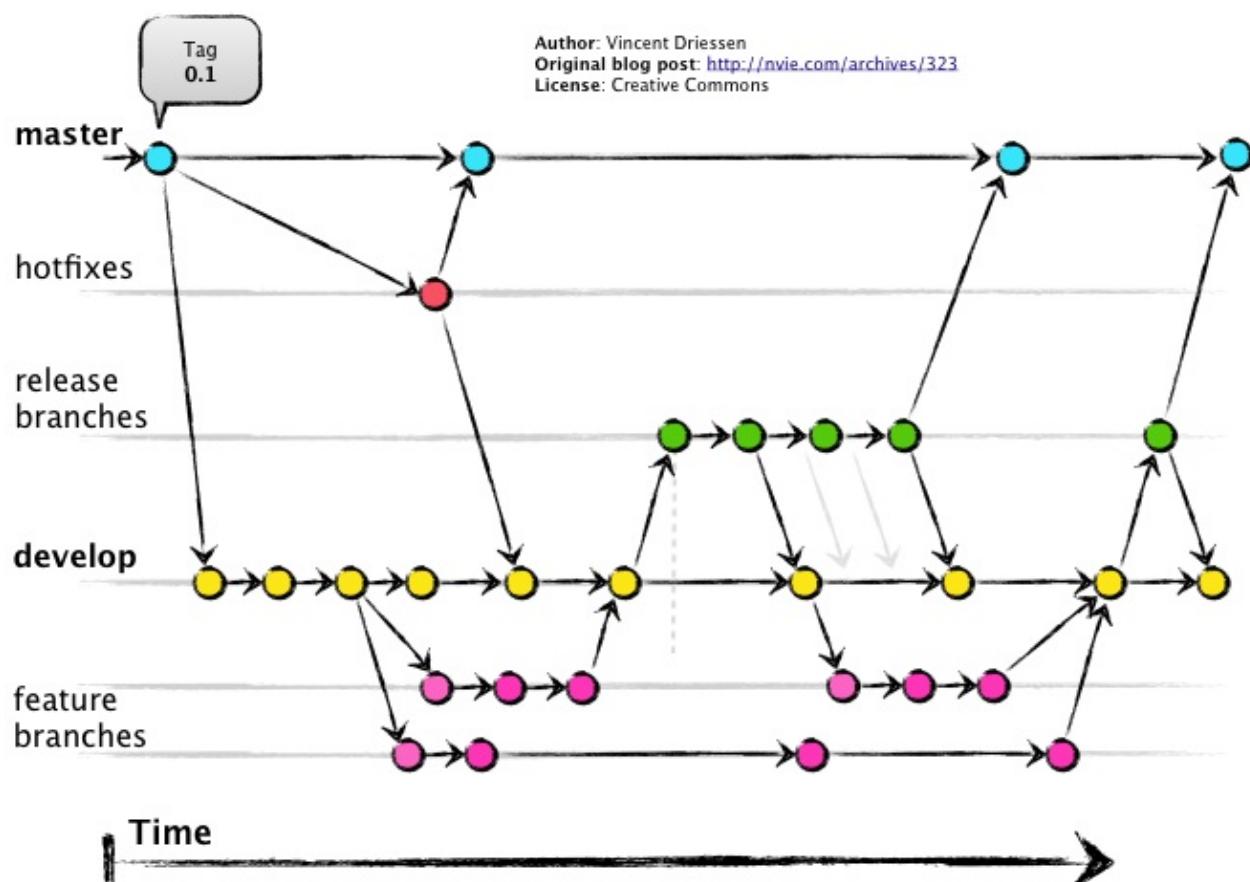
# Git Flow 整體概念

## 分支 branch

在開發軟體時，可能同時會有多人在開發同一功能或修復錯誤，也可能會有多個發佈版本的存在，並且需要針對每個版本進行維護。為了能支援同時進行數個功能的增加或版本控制，Git具備了分支的功能。分支是為了將修改記錄的整體流程分開儲存，讓分開的分支不受其他分支的影響，所以在同一個 repo 但不同分支，可以同時進行多個不同的修改。

## 使用情境

- 可以讓你的系統依據不同的需求分別進行開發，又不互相影響。



## 建議分支命名

```
hotfix/issue-1  
feature/issue-1
```

## 主要 branch

- master: 主要版本，只接受 hotfix 和 release 的 merge
- develop: 所有 feature 開發都從這分支出去，完成後 merge 回來

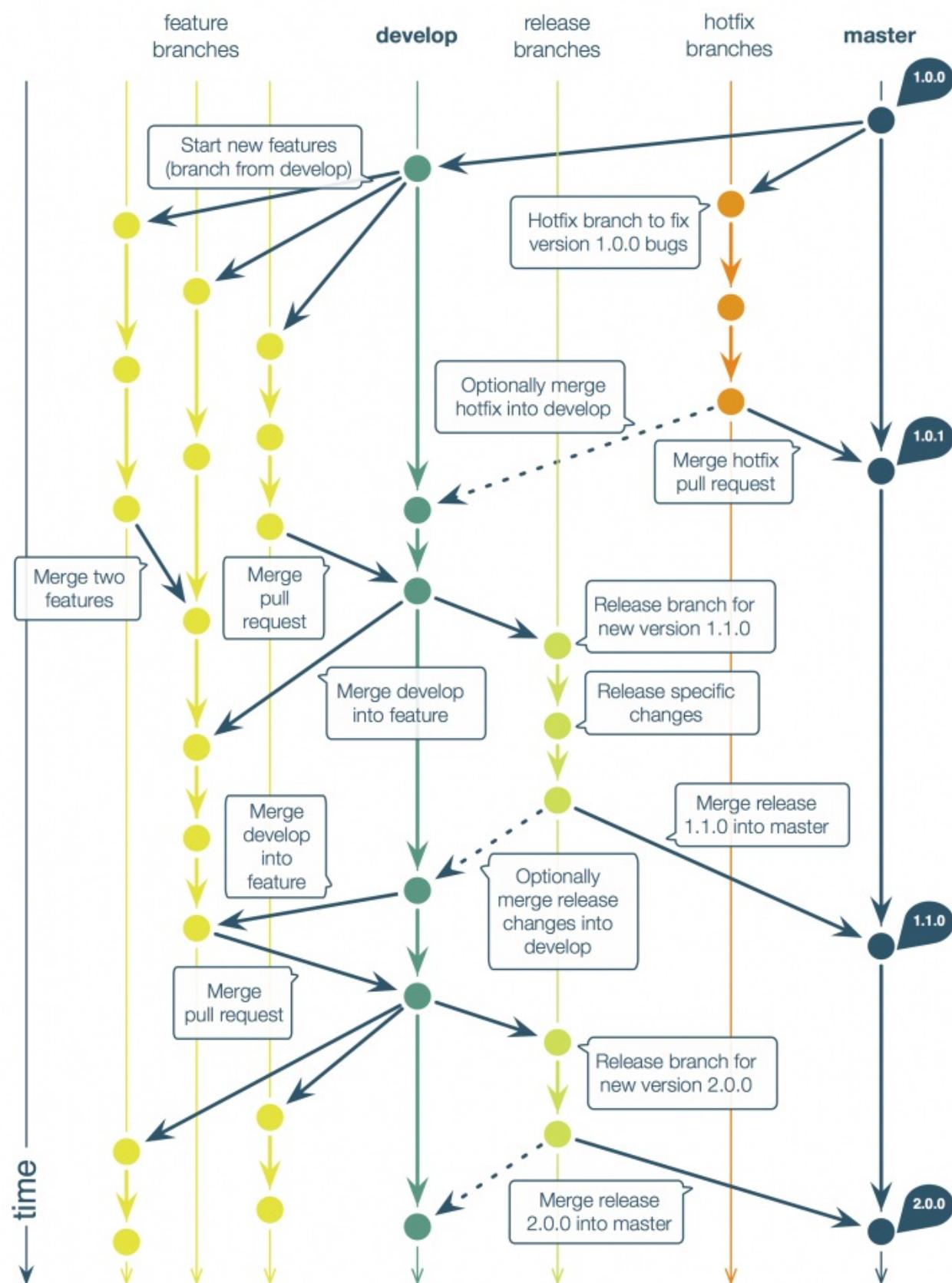
## 支援 branch

- feature branches：從 develop 分支出來，當功能開發修改完成後 merge 回 develop
- release branches：從 develop 分支出來，是準備釋出的版本，只修改版本號與 bug，完成後 merge 回 develop 與 master，並在 master 標上主版本號或次版本號的 tag (major 版號)
- hotfix branches：從 master 分支出來，主要是處理已釋出版本需要立即修改的錯誤，完成後 merge 回 develop 與 master，並在 master 標上修訂版本號的 tag。

# Gitflow

patrickzahnd.ch

● commits → relations - - - optional

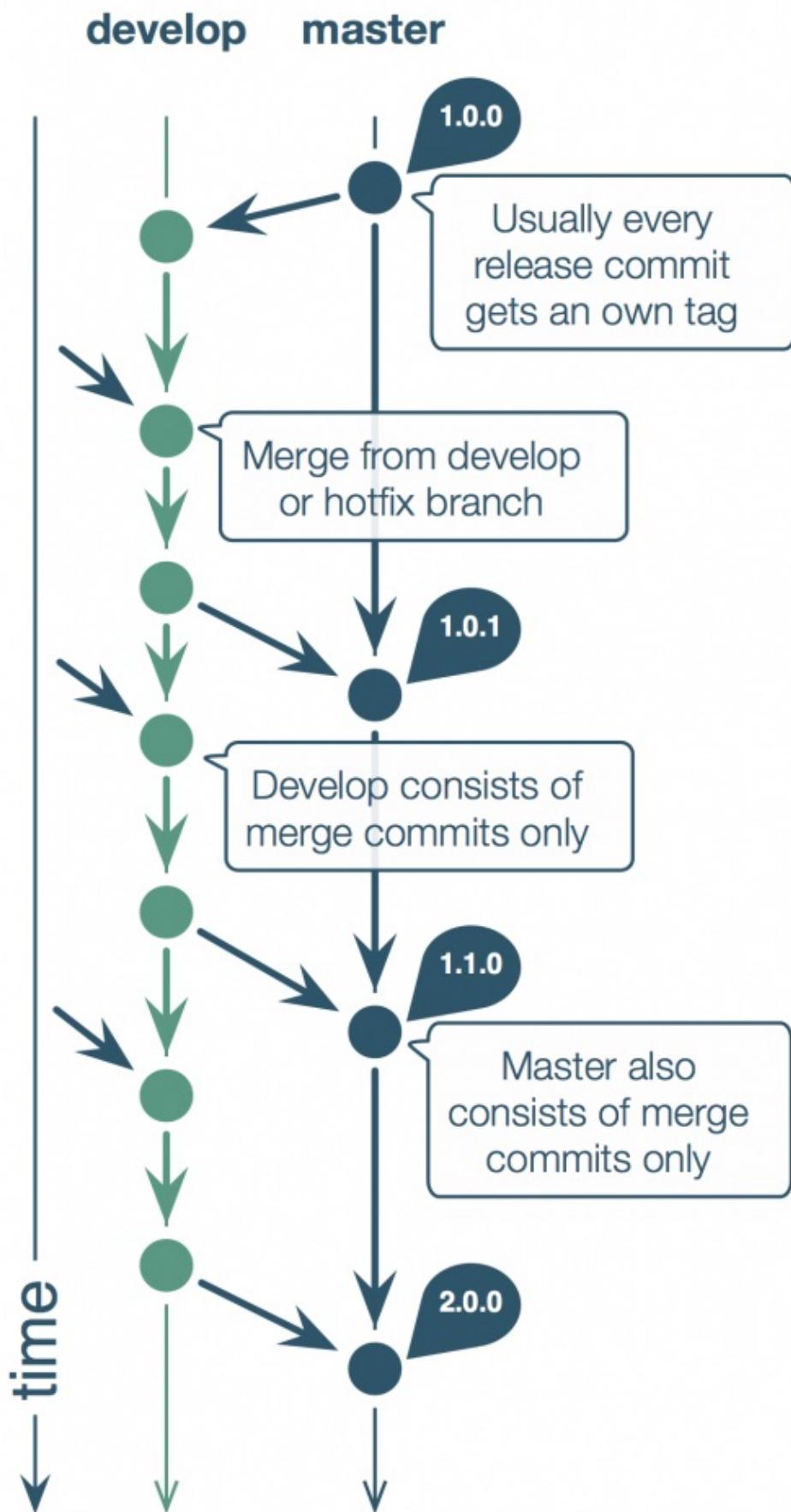




# Master 分支

# Gitflow main branches

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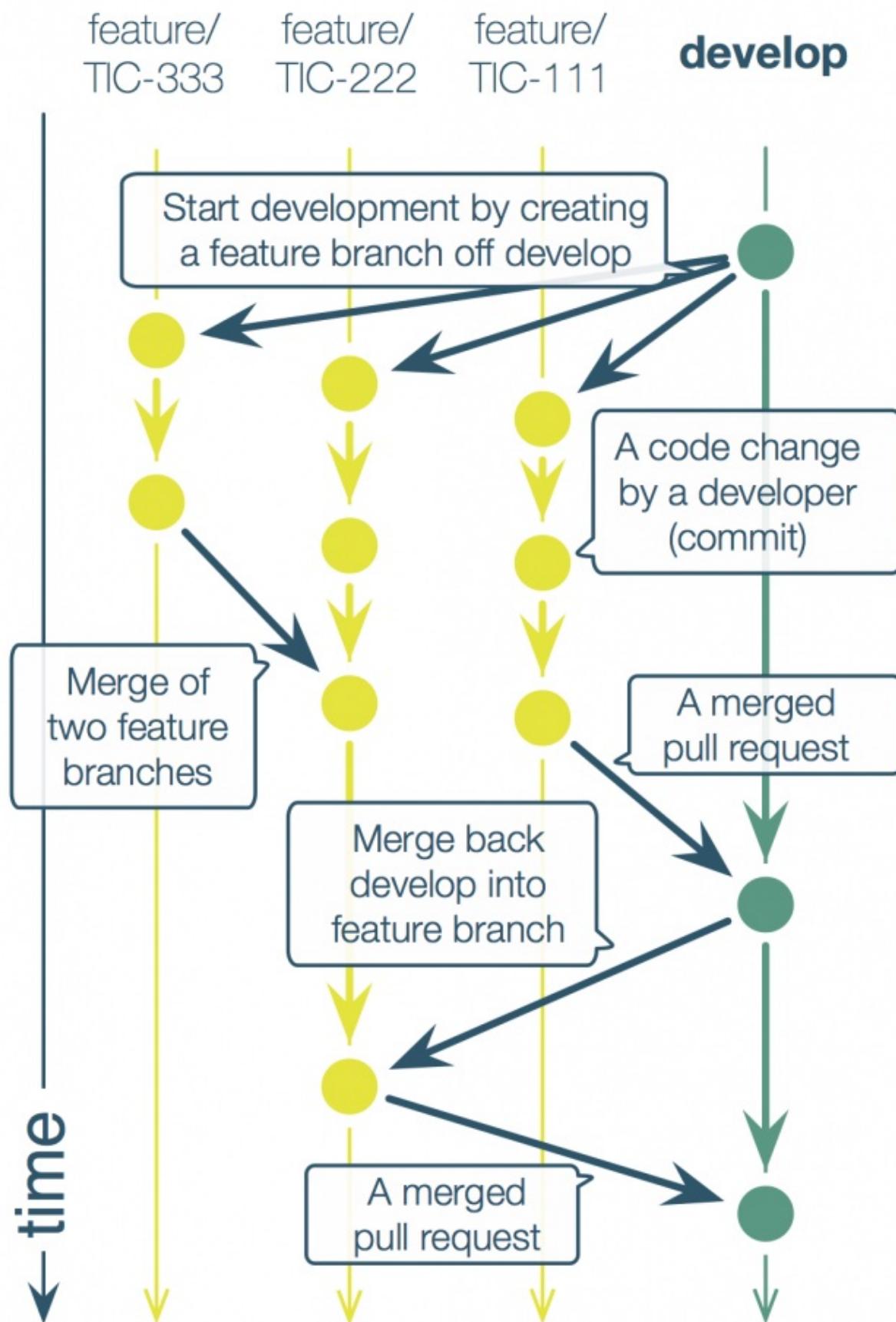




# Feature 分支

# Gitflow feature branches

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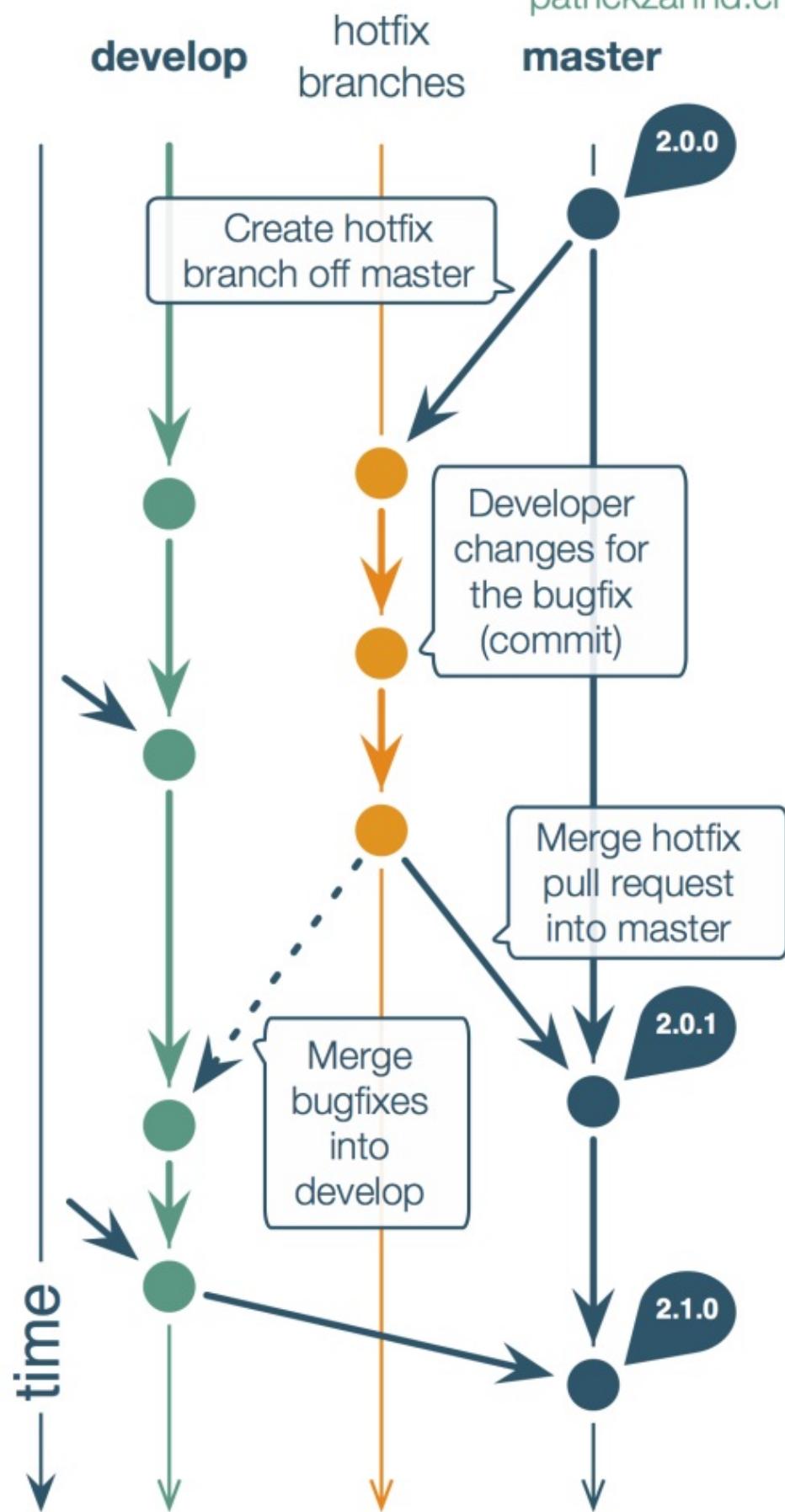




## hotfix 分支

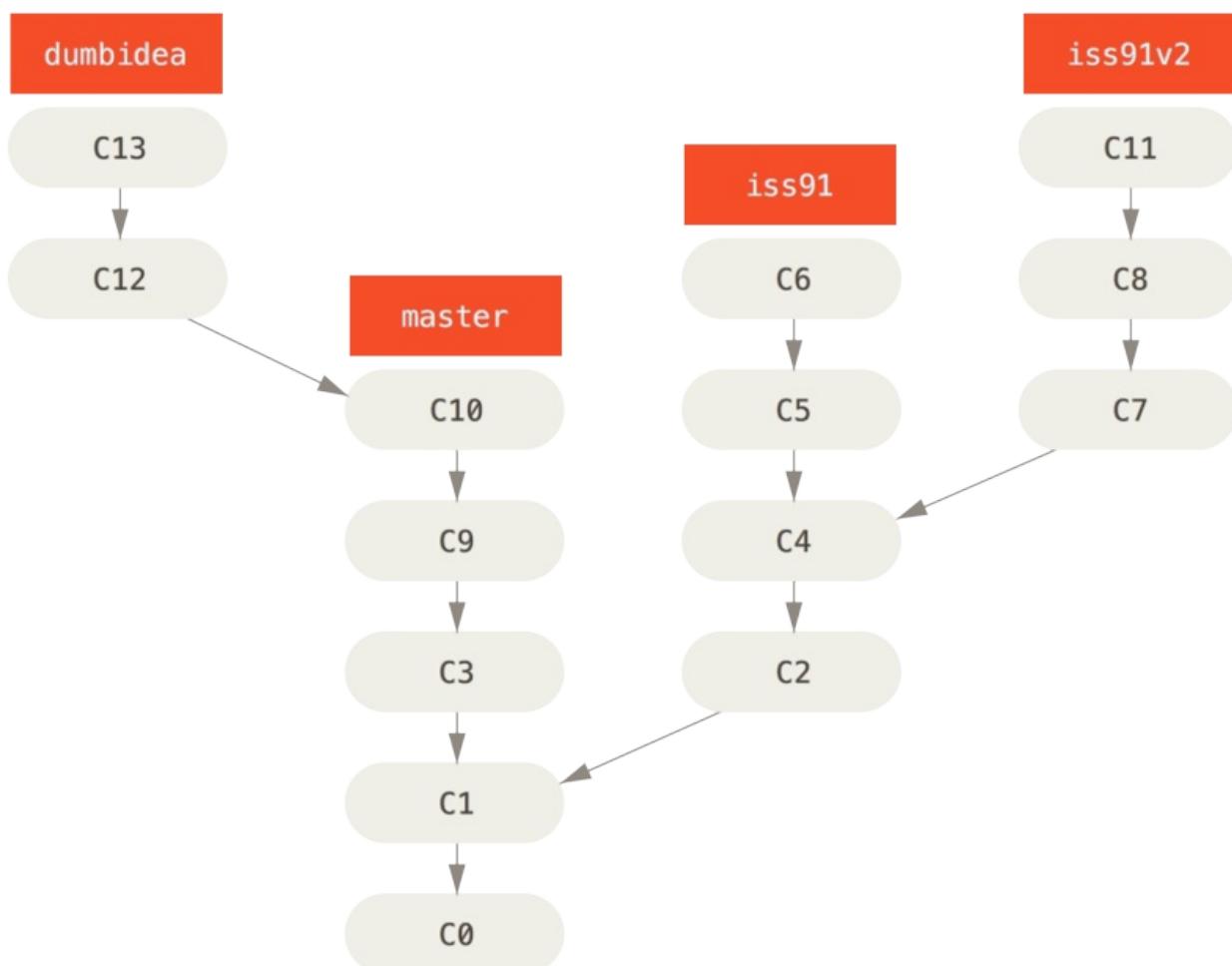
# Gitflow hotfix branches

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# git branch CRUD



圖片來源 - [git-scm.com](http://git-scm.com)

git branch --all

```
* master
  remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/master
  remotes/origin/master
```

## 名稱

- 絕對名稱
- 參照名稱

```
refs/head  
refs/remotes  
refs/tags
```

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git branch dev	新增 dev 分支
git branch	列出 local 分支
git branch -r	列出遠端分支
git branch -a	列出所有分支
git branch -m dev dev2	修改分支名稱
git branch -d dev2	刪除分支
git branch -D dev2	強迫刪除分支 (即使分支，還沒被 merge 過)

## 相關聯指令

範例	說明
git push origin dev	發佈 dev 分支

## 語法結構

## 分支 branch CRUD

```
usage: git branch [<options>] [-r | -a] [--merged | --no-merged]
      or: git branch [<options>] [-l] [-f] <branch-name> [<start-point>]
      or: git branch [<options>] [-r] (-d | -D) <branch-name>...
      or: git branch [<options>] (-m | -M) [<old-branch>] <new-branch>
      or: git branch [<options>] [-r | -a] [--points-at]
```

# git checkout 指令

checkout 可用於將特定版本檔案取出，無論是資料夾或檔案皆可。

## 使用情境

- 切換分支
- 透過 `git checkout -- README.md`，還原尚未 commit 的最新的變動

## 常用指令範例

範例	說明
<code>git checkout README.md</code>	取出 README.md 檔案
<code>git checkout docs/</code>	取出特 docs 資料夾
<code>git checkout dev</code>	取出 dev 分支
<code>git checkout -b dev</code>	新增 dev 分支，並同時切換到 dev 分之上
<code>git checkout -- README.md</code>	將 README.md 恢復到上一次 Commit 的狀態

## 語法結構

```
usage: git checkout [<options>] <branch>
or: git checkout [<options>] [<branch>] -- <file>...

-q, --quiet           suppress progress reporting
-b <branch>          create and checkout a new branch
-B <branch>          create/reset and checkout a branch
-l                   create reflog for new branch
--detach             detach the HEAD at named commit
-t, --track           set upstream info for new branch
--orphan <new-branch>
                     new unparented branch
-2, --ours            checkout our version for unmerged f
iles
-3, --theirs           checkout their version for unmerged
files
-f, --force            force checkout (throw away local mo
difications)
-m, --merge             perform a 3-way merge with the new
branch
--overwrite-ignore      update ignored files (default)
--conflict <style>      conflict style (merge or diff3)
-p, --patch             select hunks interactively
--ignore-skip-worktree-bits
                     do not limit pathspecs to sparse en
tries only
--ignore-other-worktrees
                     do not check if another worktree is
holding the given ref
--progress             force progress reporting
```

## 練習題：還原尚未 commit 的最新的變動

1. 編輯 README.md
2. 透過 `git checkout -- README.md` 指令，還原修改的內容

## 練習題：新增一個分支

### Step1

```
vi start.sh

echo "Hello World" >> README.md && git add . && git commit -m
  'init'
echo "1" >> m1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm1'
echo "2" >> m2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm2'

sh start.sh
```

### Step2

1. 使用 `git branch hotfix/issue-1` 指令來建立 `hotfix/issue-1` 分支
2. 使用 `git checkout hotfix/issue-1` 指令來切換至 `hotfix/issue-1` 分支
3. 新增一個叫 `hotfix1.md` 檔案 `git add hotfix1.md`
4. 透過 `git commit -m 'h1'` 送交 commit
5. 確認已有新的分支產生 `git log --graph --oneline --decorate --all`

## git merge 指令

- 合併
- 修改內容的歷史記錄會維持原狀，但是合併後的歷史紀錄會變得更複雜。
- 預設會以 `fast-forward` 的模式進行。

### Fast-Forward Merge

當你目前的位置 (HEAD) 是某個要被 merge branch 上的 commit 的 root commit，在沒有任何新的 commit 的情形下，要 merge 回來的時候，就會觸發 fast-forward。

由於在原本的分支上沒有新的變更紀錄需要被 merged，預設就會觸發 fast-forward merge，就會直接把這個 commit HEAD 移動到要被 merge 的 commit 的位置，也不會新增一個 merge commit。

#### merge 之前

```
* 1ea846c (HEAD -> dev) 4
* 096a417 3
* 3c20c25 (master) 2
* 72d8959 1
* 337f2b6 Initial Commit
```

#### merge 之後

```
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/merge-sandbox$ git merge dev
Updating 3c20c25..1ea846c
Fast-forward
 README.md | 2 ++
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/merge-sandbox$ git log --graph --oneline --decorate --all
* 1ea846c (HEAD -> master, dev) 4
* 096a417 3
* 3c20c25 2
* 72d8959 1
* 337f2b6 Initial Commit
```

### No Fast-Forward Merge

## 合併 merge

```
git merge dev --no-ff
```

```
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/merge-sandbox$ git merge dev --no-ff
Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.
 README.md | 2 ++
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/merge-sandbox$ git log --graph --oneline --decorate --all
*   d8044b5 (HEAD -> master) Merge branch 'dev'
|\ 
| * 8ccde2d (dev) 4
| * 60d5637 3
|/
* fb7f269 2
* aef5b93 1
* e7de681 Initial Commit
```

## 使用情境

- 在開發一個功能時，通常都會開一支新的分支，使用 --no-ff 可以讓成員在日後可以很清楚辨識不同的功能，所包含的送交歷史紀錄有哪些。
- GitHub merge pull request 的策略，也是使用 --no-ff，也是讓開發者可以方便辨別。

## 缺點

- 即使一個很小的修改，也會拉出一條支線圖。

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git merge master	合併 master 分支的資料，到目前分支
git merge –abort	放棄合併

## 實際操作流程

```
git pull
git log --graph --oneline --decorate --all
git diff master
git merge master
```

## 語法結構

```

usage: git merge [<options>] [<commit>...]
or: git merge [<options>] <msg> HEAD <commit>
or: git merge --abort

-n                                do not show a diffstat at the end o
f the merge
--stat                             show a diffstat at the end of the m
erge
--summary                         (synonym to --stat)
--log[=<n>]                       add (at most <n>) entries from shor
tlog to merge commit message
--squash                           create a single commit instead of d
oing a merge
--commit                           perform a commit if the merge succe
eds (default)
-e, --edit                          edit message before committing
--ff                               allow fast-forward (default)
--ff-only                          abort if fast-forward is not possib
le
--rerere-autoupdate               update the index with reused confli
ct resolution if possible
--verify-signatures                Verify that the named commit has a
valid GPG signature
-s, --strategy <strategy>
                                 merge strategy to use
-X, --strategy-option <option=value>
                                 option for selected merge strategy
-m, --message <message>
                                 merge commit message (for a non-fas
t-forward merge)
-v, --verbose                      be more verbose
-q, --quiet                        be more quiet
--abort                            abort the current in-progress merge
--progress                         force progress reporting
-S, --gpg-sign[=<key-id>]

```

## 合併 merge

--overwrite-ignore	GPG sign commit update ignored files (default)
--------------------	---

## 觀念解說：解決衝突 (conflict)

如果遠端 repo 跟本地端 repo 在同個地方(同行)都發生修改的情況下，這時會導致 Git 無法自動判斷，那一份才是正確的，於是發出衝突緊訊告知使用者需要手動排解衝突。

發生衝突時，執行 `git diff` 可以看到類似。

```
<<<<< HEAD  
123 456
```

```
hello world  
=====
```

```
123 789
```

```
hello world  
>>>>> dev
```

# 練習題：解決衝突

## 情境設定

### 建立一個裸容器

```
cd ~/workspace/git-sample  
mkdir hello.git  
cd hello.git  
git init --bare
```

### 模擬 john 的行為

```
cd ..  
git clone ~/workspace/git-sample/hello.git john-hello  
cd ~/workspace/git-sample/john-hello  
git config user.email "john@demo.com"  
git config user.name "john"  
echo "123" << hello.txt  
git add .  
git commit -m 'create hello file'
```

### 模擬 lily 的行為

```
cd ~/workspace/git-sample/  
git clone ~/workspace/git-sample/hello.git lily-hello  
cd ~/workspace/git-sample/lily-hello  
git config user.email "lily@demo.com"  
git config user.name "lily"
```

## john 編輯檔案

```
vi hello.txt
```

```
123 456
```

```
git add .
git commit -m 'add 456'
git push -u origin master
```

## lily 編輯檔案

```
vi hello.txt
```

```
123 789
```

```
git add .
git commit -m 'add 789'
git push -u origin master
```

## 解決衝突

```
git pull
git diff
# vi 編輯衝突
git add .
git commit
git push -u origin master
```

# git stash 指令

暫存

## 使用情境

- 通常用於臨時必須要切換到其他分支，但現在工作做到一半還不能 commit 時，就先把修改存起來，切到其他分支事情做完之後，再回來把修改取出來，繼續剛剛未完成的工作。

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git stash	暫時儲存當前目錄
git stash list	列出所有暫存區的資料
git stash pop	取出最新的一筆，並移除
git stash clear	把 stash 都清掉
git stash drop	清掉單一筆暫存

## 語法結構

```
usage: git stash list [<options>]
  or: git stash show [<stash>]
  or: git stash drop [-q|--quiet] [<stash>]
  or: git stash ( pop | apply ) [--index] [-q|--quiet] [<stash>]
  or: git stash branch <branchname> [<stash>]
  or: git stash [save [--patch] [-k|--[no-]keep-index] [-q|--quiet]
                [-u|--include-untracked] [-a|--all] [<
                message>]]
  or: git stash clear
```

## 練習題：將檔案放入暫存區，並模擬 git flow 流程。

1. 透過 `git checkout develop`
2. 透過 `git checkout -b feature/issue-1`
3. 透過 `echo "123" >> feature.md` 指令，新增一個檔案
4. 透過 `git add .` 指令，將檔案建立好索引
5. 透過 `git stash` 指令，將檔案暫時放置在暫存區
6. 透過 `git checkout master`
7. 透過 `git checkout -b hotfix/issue-2`
8. 透過 `echo "123" >> hotfix.md` 指令，新增一個檔案
9. 透過 `git commit -m 'I am hotfix'` 指令，新增一個送交紀錄
10. 透過 `git checkout feature/issue-1` 指令，回到 `feature/issue-1` 分支。
11. 透過 `git stash pop` 指令，將存擋取出。
12. 透過 `git add .` 指令，將檔案建立好索引
13. 透過 `git commit -m 'I am feature'` 指令，新增一個送交紀錄

## git reset 指令

- --sort: 轉變為 uncommit 狀態
- --hard: 檔案會消失

### 注意事項

- 只能用在未發佈的送交紀錄

### 使用情境

- 將新增並已加入索引的檔案，還原到沒加入索引之前。
- 還原到過去某一個狀態，重新 commit。

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git reset --sort HEAD	
git reset --hard	回覆到沒修改的狀態

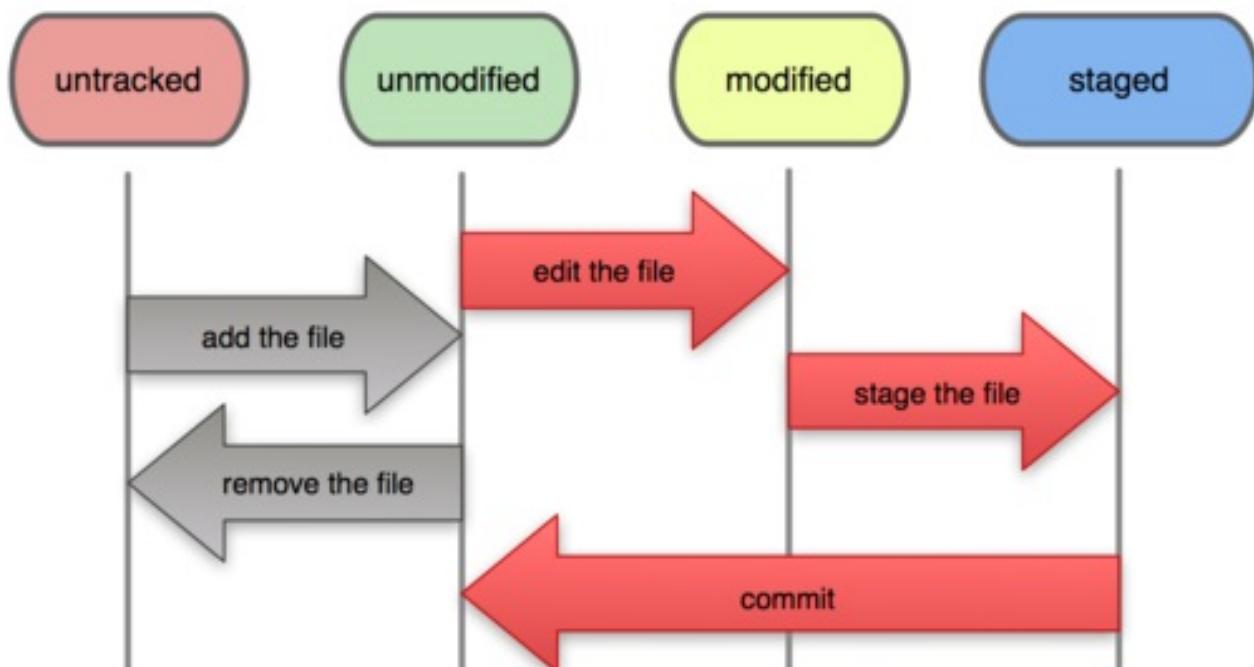
### 語法結構

```
usage: git reset [--mixed | --soft | --hard | --merge | --kee  
p] [-q] [<commit>]  
or: git reset [-q] <tree-ish> [--] <paths>...  
or: git reset --patch [<tree-ish>] [--] [<paths>...]  
  
-q, --quiet           be quiet, only report errors  
--mixed              reset HEAD and index  
--soft               reset only HEAD  
--hard               reset HEAD, index and working tree  
--merge              reset HEAD, index and working tree  
--keep               reset HEAD but keep local changes  
-p, --patch           select hunks interactively  
-N, --intent-to-add record only the fact that removed p  
aths will be added later
```

## 練習題：reset

情境：將新增並已加入索引的檔案，還原到沒加入索引之前

**File Status Lifecycle**



## 練習題：reset

```
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working directory clean
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ echo "readme" >> README.md
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    README.md

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git add .
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    new file:   README.md

user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git reset HEAD README.md
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    README.md

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ █
```

1. 新增一個 README2.md
2. 透過 `git add README2.md` 指令，將修改的內容加入索引。
3. 透過 `git status` 指令，查看目前檔案狀態。
4. 透過 `git reset HEAD README2.md` 指令，將檔案變成 Unstaged (移除索引)。

## 情境：重新 commit，並讓不該存在的檔案消失

## 練習題：reset

```
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git log --oneline
babb10e c5
2c37f34 c4
3464ddf c3
f9d53a8 c2
1050142 c1
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git reset 3464ddf
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git log --oneline
3464ddf c3
f9d53a8 c2
1050142 c1
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    4.txt
    5.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
user@ubuntu-xenial:~/workspace/git-sample/reset-sandbox$ █
```

1. 新增 1 個 commit 紀錄
2. 編輯 m1.md
3. 加入 hello 文字
4. 並 commit 進去
5. 透過 `reset --hard HEAD^` 指令，還原到前一個 commit 狀態，並把上一次的變更清除。

## git revert 指令

新增還原的送交紀錄

### 使用情境

- 修正已經發佈的送交紀錄，新增一個反向的 rollback 送交紀錄。

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git revert HEAD	回到前一次 commit 的狀態

### 語法結構

```
usage: git revert [<options>] <commit-ish>...
or: git revert <subcommand>

--quit                  end revert or cherry-pick sequence
--continue              resume revert or cherry-pick sequence
ce
--abort                 cancel revert or cherry-pick sequence
ce
-n, --no-commit         don't automatically commit
-e, --edit               edit the commit message
-s, --signoff            add Signed-off-by:
-m, --mainline <n>       parent number
--rerere-autoupdate     update the index with reused conflict resolution if possible
--strategy <strategy>
                     merge strategy
-X, --strategy-option <option>
                     option for merge strategy
-S, --gpg-sign[=<key-id>]
                     GPG sign commit
```

## 練習題

情境：還原某一個已經發佈的 commit

```
echo "Hello World" >> README.md && git add . && git commit -m
'init'
echo "1" >> 1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'c1'
echo "2" >> 2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'c2'
echo "3" >> 3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'c3'
git reflog
```

output:

## 資料還原 revert

---

```
3f1e27b HEAD@{0}: commit: c3  
e15d462 HEAD@{1}: commit: c2  
d9968dd HEAD@{2}: commit: c1  
106cbc4 HEAD@{3}: commit (initial): init
```

```
git revert HEAD@{1}  
git log --oneline
```

## git rebase 指令

- 重新指定位置 (整形)
- 修改內容的歷史記錄會接在要合併的分支後面，合併後的歷史記錄會比較清楚簡單，但是會比使用 merge 更容易發生衝突。

### 注意事項

- 僅適用於還沒公開發佈的送交紀錄 (須謹慎使用)

### 使用情境

- 重新指定送交的基礎位置
- 將歷史紀錄進行重新排序、編輯、移除、壓縮、拆散送交

### 優點

可以不產生分支線和額外的 merge commit

### 缺點

- 等於改變提交記錄，僅適合修改還沒發佈的本機端送交紀錄
- 移動的commit若屬於多個分支，則每個分支都要重新指定位置。
- 經常無法自動合併成功的情況，一直得手動排除衝突，過度追求線圖的清晰，反而失去 Git 的部分優點。

### 選擇用 merge 還是 rebase?

需要保留樹狀記錄就用 merge，反之則用 rebase。

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git rebase --onto	指定要從哪裡開始
git rebase master	
git rebase –abort	取消 rebase
git rebase –continue	解決衝突後，繼續rebase
git rebase -skip	忽略 rebase 的 commit
git rebase -i HEAD^^	互動模式 rebase

- continue：執行rebase 指令後出現衝突的情況，而且我們已經編輯好發生衝突的文件，接著就可以執行 `git add` 指令，把新的修改內容加入 Git 索引中，最後再執行這個指令，完成rebase的操作。
- abort：如果執行 rebase 指令後出現衝突的情況，可以使用這個指令取消 rebase 的操作。Git repo 會恢復到還沒有執行 rebase 之前的狀態。
- skip：忽略一個原本要rebase的commit

## 互動模式

```
# Commands:
# p, pick = use commit
# r, reword = use commit, but edit the commit message
# e, edit = use commit, but stop for amending
# s, squash = use commit, but meld into previous commit
# f, fixup = like "squash", but discard this commit's log message
# x, exec = run command (the rest of the line) using shell
# d, drop = remove commit
```

## 語法結構

```
usage: git rebase [-i] [options] [--exec <cmd>] [--onto <newbase>] [<upstream>] [<branch>]
```

## 重新指定位置 rebase

```
or: git rebase [-i] [options] [--exec <cmd>] [--onto <newbase>] --root [<branch>]
or: git-rebase --continue | --abort | --skip | --edit-todo

Available options are

  -v, --verbose           display a diffstat of what changed
  upstream
  -q, --quiet             be quiet. implies --no-stat
  --autostash             automatically stash/stash pop before
  e and after
  --fork-point            use 'merge-base --fork-point' to re
  fine upstream
  --onto ...              rebase onto given branch instead of
  upstream
  -p, --preserve-merges   try to recreate merges instead of i
  gnoring them
  -s, --strategy ...      use the given merge strategy
  --no-ff                 cherry-pick all commits, even if un
  changed
  -m, --merge              use merging strategies to rebase
  -i, --interactive        let the user edit the list of commi
  ts to rebase
  -x, --exec ...          add exec lines after each commit of
  the editable list
  -k, --keep-empty        preserve empty commits during re
  base
  -f, --force-rebase      force rebase even if branch is up t
  o date
  -X, --strategy-option ...
                           pass the argument through to the me
                           rge strategy
  --stat                  display a diffstat of what changed
  upstream
  -n, --no-stat            do not show diffstat of what change
  d upstream
  --verify                allow pre-rebase hook to run
  --rerere-autoupdate     allow rerere to update index with r
```

## 重新指定位置 rebase

```
solved conflicts
  --root                  rebase all reachable commits up to
the root(s)
  --autosquash           move commits that begin with squash
                           move commits that begin with squash
!/fixup! under -i
  --committer-date-is-author-date
                           passed to 'git am'
  --ignore-date           passed to 'git am'
  --whitespace ...        passed to 'git apply'
  --ignore-whitespace     passed to 'git apply'
  -C ...                 passed to 'git apply'
  -S, --gpg-sign[=...]   GPG-sign commits

Actions:
  --continue              continue
  --abort                 abort and check out the original br
anch
  --skip                 skip current patch and continue
  --edit-todo             edit the todo list during an intera
ctive rebase
```

# rebase 練習題

## 1. 情境：重新指定送交的基礎位置

### Step1

```
vi start.sh

echo "Hello World" >> README.md && git add . && git commit -m
'init'

echo "1" >> m1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm1'
echo "2" >> m2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm2'

git checkout -b develop
echo "1" >> d1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd1'
echo "2" >> d2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd2'

git checkout master
echo "3" >> m3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm3'

sh start.sh
```

```
* baa8575 (develop) d2
* 08c6dd4 d1
| * d3f0f96 (HEAD -> master) m3
|/
* 961ce2e m2
* d2ce9b9 m1
* e1b6b24 init
```

### Step2

```
git checkout develop  
git rebase master
```

```
* f4a0540 (HEAD -> develop) d2  
* 49accd3 d1  
* d3f0f96 (master) m3  
* 961ce2e m2  
* d2ce9b9 m1  
* e1b6b24 init
```

### Step3

```
git checkout master  
git merge develop
```

```
* f4a0540 (HEAD -> master, develop) d2  
* 49accd3 d1  
* d3f0f96 m3  
* 961ce2e m2  
* d2ce9b9 m1  
* e1b6b24 init
```

## 2. 情境：合併 commit

### Step1

```
vi start.sh

echo "Hello World" >> README.md && git add . && git commit -m
'init'
echo "1" >> m1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm1'
echo "2" >> m2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm2'
echo "3" >> m3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm3'
echo "4" >> m4.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm4'
echo "5" >> m5.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm5'

sh start.sh
```

```
6b5f927 HEAD@{0}: commit: m5
36b70b4 HEAD@{1}: commit: m4
c9c454b HEAD@{2}: commit: m3
124519e HEAD@{3}: commit: m2
40c3ef6 HEAD@{4}: commit: m1
5d071d6 HEAD@{5}: commit (initial): init
```

## Step2

```
git rebase -i HEAD~3
// or
git rebase -i 124519e
```

```
pick c9c454b m3
pick 36b70b4 m4
pick 6b5f927 m5
```

## Step3

```
pick c9c454b m3
squash 36b70b4 m4
squash 6b5f927 m5
```

## Step4

```
# This is a combination of 3 commits.
# The first commit's message is:
m3

# This is the 2nd commit message:

m4

# This is the 3rd commit message:

m5

# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
#
# Date:      Wed May 16 14:27:26 2018 +0000
#
# interactive rebase in progress; onto 124519e
# Last commands done (3 commands done):
#   squash 36b70b4 m4
#   squash 6b5f927 m5
# No commands remaining.
# You are currently editing a commit while rebasing branch 'master' on '124519e'.
#
# Changes to be committed:
#       new file:  m3.md
#       new file:  m4.md
#       new file:  m5.md
```

## Step5

```
# This is a combination of 3 commits.
# The first commit's message is:
m3 + m4 + m5

# This is the 2nd commit message:

# This is the 3rd commit message:

# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
#
# Date:      Wed May 16 14:36:25 2018 +0000
#
# interactive rebase in progress; onto ff48ff6
# Last commands done (3 commands done):
#   squash d34c16e m4
#   squash 36bce0a m5
# No commands remaining.
# You are currently editing a commit while rebasing branch 'master' on 'ff48ff6'.
#
# Changes to be committed:
#       new file:  m3.md
#       new file:  m4.md
#       new file:  m5.md
```

```
229692a m3 + m4 + m5
ff48ff6 m2
ce6dceb m1
1843cb0 init
```

### 3. 情境：指定要從哪裡開始

#### Step1

```
vi start.sh

echo "Hello World" >> README.md && git add . && git commit -m
  'init'
echo "1" >> m1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm1'
echo "2" >> m2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm2'
echo "3" >> m3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm3'
git checkout -b develop
echo "1" >> d1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd1'
git checkout -b feature/issue-1
echo "1" >> f1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'f1'
echo "2" >> f2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'f2'
git checkout develop
echo "2" >> d2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd2'
echo "3" >> d3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd3'
echo "4" >> d4.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd4'

sh start.sh
```

## 練習題：rebase

```
* 74b765a (HEAD -> develop) d4
* b93be68 d3
* 39fb05d d2
| * 34b0b34 (feature/issue-1) f2
| * d20b3d0 f1
|
* 8a42167 d1
* d69cd5a (master) m3
* aabe4cd m2
* c31bc3c m1
* aca3cd9 init
```

## Step2

```
git checkout feature/issue-1
git rebase --onto b93be68 8a42167
```

```
* ebd250d (HEAD -> feature/issue-1) f2
* 424ee91 f1
| * 74b765a (develop) d4
|
* b93be68 d3
* 39fb05d d2
* 8a42167 d1
* d69cd5a (master) m3
* aabe4cd m2
* c31bc3c m1
* aca3cd9 init
```

## Step3

```
git rebase develop
```

```
* 256ea34 (HEAD -> feature/issue-1) f2
* f33ea9a f1
* 8d2237c (develop) d4
* dac11bf d3
* 3a0bdf9 d2
* 82f03b8 d1
* 0954cc5 (master) m3
* b20873f m2
* 154d298 m1
* e85ec44 init
```

## 4. 情境：兩個分支交疊在一起

- feature/issue-1 是從 develop 開出的分支
- develop 是從 master 開出的分支

### Step1

```
vi start.sh

echo "Hello World" >> README.md && git add . && git commit -m
'init'

echo "1" >> m1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm1'
echo "2" >> m2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm2'
echo "3" >> m3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm3'

git checkout -b develop

echo "1" >> d1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd1'
echo "2" >> d2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd2'
git checkout -b feature/issue-1

echo "1" >> f1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'f1'
echo "2" >> f2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'f2'
git checkout develop

echo "3" >> d3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd3'
git checkout master

echo "4" >> m4.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm4'
echo "5" >> m5.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm5'

sh start.sh
```

```
* 60f2b95 (develop) d3
| * cdc39d8 (feature/issue-1) f2
| * 9653871 f1
|
* a47f155 d2
* 643ee72 d1
| * 6d4d300 (HEAD -> master) m5
| * f505547 m4
|
* 3ab441a m3
* f828a26 m2
* 30deaf9 m1
* 6e88785 init
```

## Step2

## 練習題：rebase

```
git checkout develop  
git rebase master
```

```
* 72fcbcf (HEAD -> develop) d3  
* acc1659 d2  
* 5df5626 d1  
* 6d4d300 (master) m5  
* f505547 m4  
| * cdc39d8 (feature/issue-1) f2  
| * 9653871 f1  
| * a47f155 d2  
| * 643ee72 d1  
|/  
* 3ab441a m3  
* f828a26 m2  
* 30deaf9 m1  
* 6e88785 init
```

## Step3

```
git checkout feature/issue-1  
git rebase develop
```

```
* 2503fd9 (HEAD -> feature/issue-1) f2  
* b2f9117 f1  
* 72fcbcf (develop) d3  
* acc1659 d2  
* 5df5626 d1  
* 6d4d300 (master) m5  
* f505547 m4  
* 3ab441a m3  
* f828a26 m2  
* 30deaf9 m1  
* 6e88785 init
```

## 5. 情境：悲劇現場

### Step1

- init 有 1 個
- m 有 3 個
- d 有 4 個
- f 有 2 個

```
vi start.sh

echo "Hello World" >> README.md && git add . && git commit -m
'init'

echo "1" >> m1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm1'
echo "2" >> m2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm2'
echo "3" >> m3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm3'
git checkout -b develop

echo "1" >> d1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd1'
git checkout -b feature/issue-1
echo "1" >> f1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'f1'
echo "2" >> f2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'f2'
git checkout develop

echo "2" >> d2.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd2'
echo "3" >> d3.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd3'
echo "4" >> d4.md && git add . && git commit -m 'd4'

sh start.sh
```

```
* ae1e023 (HEAD -> develop) d4
* bac0cfe d3
* 2c49b7f d2
| *
| * 8c193eb (feature/issue-1) f2
| * 237bbb4 f1
|
* 6b193ca d1
* 13e64db (master) m3
* 9074c5f m2
* fd0d378 m1
* 27f06bc init
```

## Step2：參數位置弄顛倒了

```
git rebase --onto 6b193ca bac0cfe
```

```
* c759b18 (HEAD -> develop) d4
| *
| * 8c193eb (feature/issue-1) f2
| * 237bbb4 f1
|
* 6b193ca d1
* 13e64db (master) m3
* 9074c5f m2
* fd0d378 m1
* 27f06bc init
```

## 6. rebase 衝突

## 練習題：rebase

```
echo "Hello World" >> README.md && git add . && git commit -m  
'init'  
echo "1" >> m1.md && git add . && git commit -m 'm1'  
git branch hotfix/issue-1  
vi m1.md  
  
git add . && git commit -m 'hotfix update'  
git checkout master  
  
vi m1.md  
git add . && git commit -m 'master update'  
git checkout hotfix/issue-1  
git rebase master  
git diff  
vi m1.md  
git diff  
git add .  
git commit  
git rebase --continue
```

# Reset vs Revert

## Reset

- 用在還未發佈的 commit
- 直接修改舊的送交歷史紀錄，不會多增加一個新的節點。

## Revert

- 用在還未發佈的 commit
- 回到指定的 commit 節點的前一個節點的狀態，執行完畢後會新增一個 commit 節點。

# 容器

## 容器的概念

### 遠端容器

- 分享程式碼的第一步，你必須要將自己的容器與其他的容器，**建立關聯性**才可以交換資料。
- 遠端容器是一個**參照**到另一個容器的分支。
- 一個容器中可以定義**任何數量**的遠端容器。

### 管理容器

當你發布後，任何一個使用者都可能會複製容器，你應該將它視為一個靜態的容器，並且避免「複寫」任何分支的歷史紀錄。

# git remote 指令

## 使用情境

- 指定遠端 repo 位置

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git remote	顯示遠端來源名稱
git remote -v	顯示遠端來源詳細資訊
git remote add origin <a href="http://git.xx.com.tw/project.git">http://git.xx.com.tw/project.git</a>	加入遠端來源
git remote rename origin origin2	修改遠端來源的名字
git remote rm origin2	刪除叫 origin2 的遠端連接

## 語法結構

```
usage: git remote [-v | --verbose]
      or: git remote add [-t <branch>] [-m <master>] [-f] [--tag
s | --no-tags] [--mirror=<fetch|push>] <name> <url>
      or: git remote rename <old> <new>
      or: git remote remove <name>
      or: git remote set-head <name> (-a | --auto | -d | --delet
e | <branch>)
      or: git remote [-v | --verbose] show [-n] <name>
      or: git remote prune [-n | --dry-run] <name>
      or: git remote [-v | --verbose] update [-p | --prune] [(<g
roup> | <remote>)...]
      or: git remote set-branches [--add] <name> <branch>...
      or: git remote get-url [--push] [--all] <name>
      or: git remote set-url [--push] <name> <newurl> [<oldurl>]
      or: git remote set-url --add <name> <newurl>
      or: git remote set-url --delete <name> <url>
```

-v, --verbose                    be verbose; must be placed before a  
subcommand

# git clone 指令

複製一份遠端專案至本地端

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git clone <a href="https://github.com/alincode/git-workshop">https://github.com/alincode/git-workshop</a>	複製遠端容器
git clone ~/remote-repo alincode-repo	複製遠端容器，並指定資料夾名稱
git clone ~/remote-repo	複製遠端容器

## 語法結構

```
usage: git clone [<options>] [--] <repo> [<dir>]

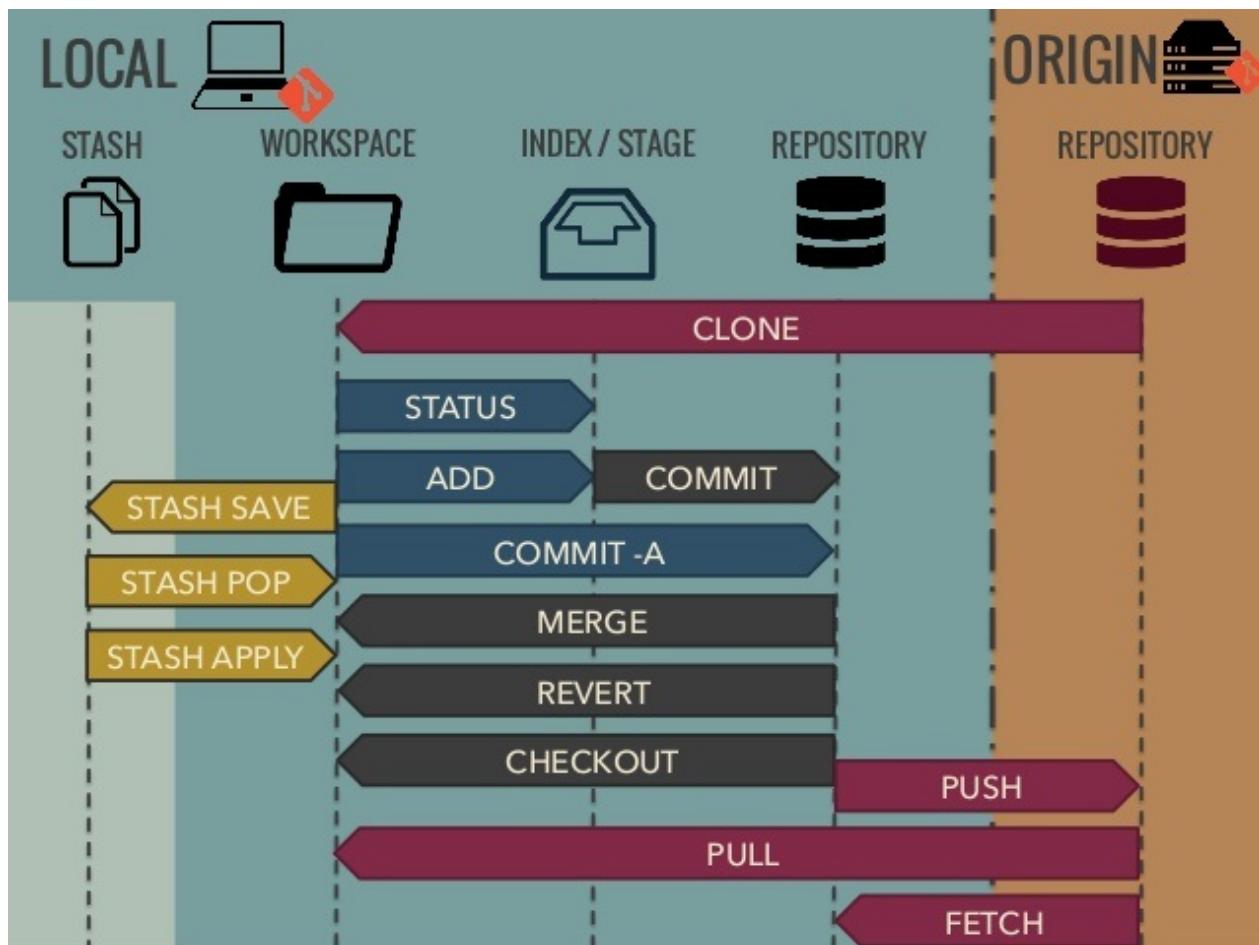
    -v, --verbose            be more verbose
    -q, --quiet              be more quiet
    --progress               force progress reporting
    -n, --no-checkout        don't create a checkout
    --bare                   create a bare repository
    --mirror                 create a mirror repository (implies
bare)
    -l, --local              to clone from a local repository
    --no-hardlinks           don't use local hardlinks, always c
opy
    -s, --shared              setup as shared repository
    --recursive              initialize submodules in the clone
    --recurse-submodules     initialize submodules in the clone
    --template <template-directory>
                           directory from which templates will
be used
    --reference <repo>       reference repository
    --dissociate             use --reference only while cloning
    -o, --origin <name>      use <name> instead of 'origin' to t
rack upstream
    -b, --branch <branch>
                           checkout <branch> instead of the re
mote's HEAD
    -u, --upload-pack <path>
                           path to git-upload-pack on the remo
te
    --depth <depth>          create a shallow clone of that dept
h
    --single-branch          clone only one branch, HEAD or --br
anch
    --separate-git-dir <gitdir>
                           separate git dir from working tree
    -c, --config <key=value>
                           set config inside the new repositor
y
```



# git pull 指令

拉回遠端 repo 最新版送交歷史紀錄到本地端 repo

- clone vs pull
- git pull = git fetch + git merge



## 常用範例

範例	說明
git pull	將遠端的資料更新到本地端，並合併

## 語法結構

```
usage: git pull [<options>] [<repository> [<refs>...]]  
  
      -v, --verbose            be more verbose  
      -q, --quiet              be more quiet  
      --progress              force progress reporting  
  
Options related to merging  
      -r, --rebase[=<false|true|preserve>]  
                                incorporate changes by rebasing rather than merging  
      -n                         do not show a diffstat at the end of the merge  
      --stat                      show a diffstat at the end of the merge  
      --log[=<n>]                add (at most <n>) entries from shortlog to merge commit message  
      --squash                   create a single commit instead of doing a merge  
      --commit                  perform a commit if the merge succeeds (default)  
      --edit                     edit message before committing  
      --ff                       allow fast-forward  
      --ff-only                 abort if fast-forward is not possible  
      --verify-signatures        verify that the named commit has a valid GPG signature  
      -s, --strategy <strategy>  
                                merge strategy to use  
      -X, --strategy-option <option=value>  
                                option for selected merge strategy  
      -S, --gpg-sign[=<key-id>]  
                                GPG sign commit  
  
Options related to fetching  
      --all                      fetch from all remotes  
      -a, --append               append to .git/FETCH_HEAD instead of overwriting
```

## 拉 pull

--upload-pack <path>	path to upload pack on remote end
-f, --force	force overwrite of local branch
-t, --tags	fetch all tags and associated objects
-p, --prune	prune remote-tracking branches no longer on remote
--recurse-submodules[=<on-demand>]	control recursive fetching of submodules
--dry-run	dry run
-k, --keep	keep downloaded pack
--depth <depth>	deepen history of shallow clone
--unshallow	convert to a complete repository
--update-shallow	accept refs that update .git/shallow
w	
--refmap <refmap>	specify fetch refmap

## git fetch 指令

執行 fetch，可以取得遠端 repo 的最新歷史記錄。取得的送交紀錄會導入在自動建立的分支中，並可以切換這個名為 `FETCH_HEAD` 的分支。

### 使用情境

執行 pull，遠端 repo 的內容會自動合併。但是，有時候只是想確認遠端數據庫的內容卻不是真的想合併，在這種情況下，請使用 fetch。

### 常用指令範例

範例	說明
<code>git fetch</code>	更新所有遠端容器
<code>git fetch origin</code>	更新指定遠端容器

### 語法結構

```
usage: git fetch [<options>] [<repository> [<refspec>...]]  
or: git fetch [<options>] <group>  
or: git fetch --multiple [<options>] [(<repository> | <gro  
up>)...]  
or: git fetch --all [<options>]  
  
-v, --verbose           be more verbose  
-q, --quiet            be more quiet  
--all                  fetch from all remotes  
-a, --append            append to .git/FETCH_HEAD instead o  
f overwriting  
--upload-pack <path>  path to upload pack on remote end  
-f, --force             force overwrite of local branch  
-m, --multiple          fetch from multiple remotes  
-t, --tags              fetch all tags and associated objec  
ts  
-n                      do not fetch all tags (--no-tags)  
-p, --prune             prune remote-tracking branches no l  
onger on remote  
--recurse-submodules[=<on-demand>]  
                        control recursive fetching of submo  
dules  
--dry-run               dry run  
-k, --keep              keep downloaded pack  
-u, --update-head-ok   allow updating of HEAD ref  
--progress              force progress reporting  
--depth <depth>        deepen history of shallow clone  
--unshallow             convert to a complete repository  
--update-shallow        accept refs that update .git/shallo  
w  
--refmap <refmap>      specify fetch refmap
```

# 練習題：透過 fetch 指令取得最新送交紀錄

## 前置環境

```
git clone https://github.com/agileworks-tw/git-hello-world
```

## 講師操作

```
vi README.md  
git add .  
git commit -m 'add my name'  
git push
```

## 學員操作

```
git fetch origin  
git log --graph --oneline --decorate --all  
git merge origin/master  
git log --graph --oneline --decorate --all
```

## git push 指令

### 使用情境

- 將本地端新增的送交紀錄，發佈至遠端

### 常用範例

範例	說明
git push origin master -u	從本地端的 master branch 上傳到 origin 的 master branch
git push origin master	發佈 master
git push origin v0.0.1	發佈標籤

### 語法結構

```
usage: git push [<options>] [<repository> [<refspec>...]]  
  
-v, --verbose           be more verbose  
-q, --quiet            be more quiet  
--repo <repository>   repository  
--all                  push all refs  
--mirror               mirror all refs  
--delete               delete refs  
--tags                 push tags (can't be used with --all  
or --mirror)  
-n, --dry-run          dry run  
--porcelain           machine-readable output  
-f, --force             force updates  
--force-with-lease[=<refname>:<expect>]  
                        require old value of ref to be at t  
his value  
--recurse-submodules[=<check|on-demand|no>]  
                      control recursive pushing of submod  
ules  
--thin                use thin pack  
--receive-pack <receive-pack>  
                      receive pack program  
--exec <receive-pack>  
                      receive pack program  
-u, --set-upstream    set upstream for git pull/status  
--progress            force progress reporting  
--prune               prune locally removed refs  
--no-verify           bypass pre-push hook  
--follow-tags         push missing but relevant tags  
--signed[=<yes|no|if-asked>]  
                      GPG sign the push  
--atomic              request atomic transaction on remot  
e side
```

## 練習題：push

### 情境：發佈送交

1. git pull
2. git push

# git tag 指令

標籤

## 使用情境

- 里程碑管理
- 準備發佈一個穩定版本，給予容易識別的版本命名

## 命名

[主版本號] . [次版本號] . [修訂版本號]

```
v0.0.1  
// or  
v0.0.1
```

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git tag	
git rev-parse v0.0.1	
git tag v0.0.1 sha1234	新增 tag
git tag -d v0.0.1	刪除 tag

```
$ git rev-parse v0.0.1  
d93a61550216134ea18ff5db907f066fd8beb866
```

```
$ git cat-file -p d93a61550216134ea18ff5db907f066fd8beb866  
tree cbfd7a8e6c7bd0eec9f524b42bdce9ff31bac2e3  
parent 59da3738f9ccf00e1246098a65259b713e848926  
author alincode <alincode@gmail.com> 1526267514 +0000  
committer alincode <alincode@gmail.com> 1526267514 +0000  
  
add hello2 file
```

## 語法結構

```
usage: git tag [-a | -s | -u <key-id>] [-f] [-m <msg> | -F <file>] <tagname> [<head>]
  or: git tag -d <tagname>...
  or: git tag -l [-n[<num>]] [--contains <commit>] [--points-at <object>]
                                              [--format=<format>] [--[no-]merged [<commit>]]
] [<pattern>...]
  or: git tag -v <tagname>...
```

-l, --list	list tag names
-n[<n>]	print <n> lines of each tag message
-d, --delete	delete tags
-v, --verify	verify tags

### Tag creation options

-a, --annotate	annotated tag, needs a message
-m, --message <message>	tag message
-F, --file <file>	read message from file
-s, --sign	annotated and GPG-signed tag
--cleanup <mode>	how to strip spaces and #comments from message
-u, --local-user <key-id>	use another key to sign the tag
-f, --force	replace the tag if exists
--create-reflog	create a reflog

### Tag listing options

--column[=<style>]	show tag list in columns
--contains <commit>	print only tags that contain the commit
--merged <commit>	print only tags that are merged
--no-merged <commit>	print only tags that are not merged
--sort <key>	field name to sort on
--points-at <object>	print only tags of the object
--format <format>	format to use for the output



## 練習題：發佈 tag

1. 透過 `git tag v0.01` 指令，建立標籤
2. 透過 `git tag` 指令，列出所有標籤
3. 透過 `git tag -d v0.01` 指令，刪除標籤
4. 透過 `git tag v0.0.1 -m '新增了一個偉大的功能'` 指令，建立標籤
5. 透過 `git show v0.0.1` 指令，查看標籤詳細
6. 透過 `git tag v0.0.1` 指令，建立標籤
7. 透過 `git push origin v0.0.1` 指令，發佈標籤

# Github

<https://github.com/webdriverio/webdriverio>

A Node.js bindings implementation for the W3C WebDriver protocol <http://webdriver.io>

Branch: master ▾ New pull request

Latest commit	887122f a day ago
.github	Change comments to actual comments
bin	point to compiled cli module
docs	Makes it more clear that --spec filtering is done on spec file names
examples	Changed the UIs on script
lib	Update W3C link
test	removed useless import
.babelrc	polyfill array.includes to support node v4
.editorconfig	adapt new project setup
.eslintignore	adapt new project setup
.eslintrc	adapt new project setup
.gitignore	enable mobile test in CI
.istanbul.yml	adapt new project setup

## watch 追蹤

- 會收到更變通知
  - 郵件
  - 快訊

## star 紿一個星星

例如像 facebook 按「讚」

## Fork

fork 是發生在「整個容器」的階層上，branch 是發生在「單一容器」中。



# Github issue

## 查看 issue 清單

The screenshot shows the Github repository page for `webdriverio / webdriverio`. The navigation bar includes links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. The repository statistics are shown as Watch (186), Unstar (3,979), Fork (1,063). Below the navigation, there are tabs for Code, Issues (90), Pull requests (16), Projects (0), and Insights. A search bar with the query `is:issue is:open` is present, along with filters for Labels and Milestones, and a prominent green "New issue" button. The main content area displays a list of 90 open issues, each with a title, a link, and a timestamp indicating when it was opened. Some issues have labels like "Bug" or "help wanted". The list is paginated with a "Next" button at the bottom.

## 新增一個 issue

## issue

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new issue. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'This repository', 'Search', 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. On the right side of the header, there are buttons for 'Watch' (186), 'Unstar' (3,979), 'Fork' (1,063), and a user profile icon.

The main area displays the repository details for 'webdriverio / webdriverio'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Code', 'Issues 90', 'Pull requests 16', 'Projects 0', and 'Insights'. The 'Issues' tab is currently selected.

The central part of the screen is a large text editor window. It includes a title field, a toolbar with writing and preview options, and a rich text editor with various styling tools. The text area contains the following content:

```
## The problem

Briefly describe the issue you are experiencing (or the feature you want to see added to WebdriverIO). Tell us what you were trying to do and what happened instead. Remember, this is _not_ a place to ask questions. For that, join the Gitter chat room ([Gitter](https://badges.gitter.im/Join Chat.svg))(https://gitter.im/webdriverio/webdriverio?utm_source=badge&utm_medium=badge&utm_campaign=pr-badge&utm_content=badge))!

## Environment

* WebdriverIO version:
* Node.js version:
* [Standalone mode or wdio testrunner](http://webdriver.io/guide/getstarted/modes.html):
* if wdio testrunner, running synchronous or asynchronous tests:
* Additional wdio packages used (if applicable):

## Details

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting them, or pasting from the clipboard.
```

At the bottom left of the editor, there's a note: "Styling with Markdown is supported". On the bottom right, there's a green button labeled "Submit new issue".

# Github clone

A Node.js bindings implementation for the W3C WebDriver protocol <http://webdriver.io>

Branch: master [New pull request](#) [Create new file](#) [Upload files](#) [Find file](#) [Clone or download](#)

Clone with SSH [Use HTTPS](#)  
Use an SSH key and passphrase from account.  
git@github.com:webdriverio/webdriverio

File	Description	Time
.github	Change comments to actual comments	20 hours ago
bin	point to compiled cli module	4 days ago
docs	Makes it more clear that --spec filtering is done on spec file	6 months ago
examples	Changed the UIs on script	a year ago
lib	Update W3C link	a year ago
test	removed useless import	a year ago
.babelrc	polyfill array.includes to support node v4	a year ago
.editorconfig	adapt new project setup	a year ago
.eslintignore	adapt new project setup	a year ago
.eslintrc	adapt new project setup	a year ago
.gitignore	enable mobile test in CI	a year ago
.istanbul.yml	adapt new project setup	a year ago

```
git clone git@github.com:webdriverio/webdriverio.git
// or
git clone https://github.com/webdriverio/webdriverio.git
```

## Github Fork

```
git remote -v
```

```
origin  https://github.com/your-username/forked-repository.git (fetch)
origin  https://github.com/your-username/forked-repository.git (push)
upstream  https://github.com/original-owner-username/original-repository.git (fetch)
upstream  https://github.com/original-owner-username/original-repository.git (push)
```

```
git fetch upstream
git checkout master
git merge upstream/master
```

## 使用情境

- 常發生在長期無人維護的專案，但你需要使用並修改。
- 你需要用某個專案當基底，開發出一條完全新的路線。

fork

This repository Search Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

webdriverio / webdriverio Watch 186 Unstar 3,979 Fork 1,063

Code Issues 90 Pull requests 16 Projects 0 Insights

A Node.js bindings implementation for the W3C WebDriver protocol <http://webdriver.io>

selenium javascript webdriverio webdriver node test automation

3,114 commits 6 branches 132 releases 305 contributors MIT

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

davidgilbertson and christian-bromann Update W3C link ... Latest commit 887122f a day ago

File	Description	Time Ago
.github	Change comments to actual comments	a year ago
bin	point to compiled cli module	3 years ago
docs	Makes it more clear that --spec filtering is done on spec file names	2 days ago
examples	Changed the UIs on script	8 days ago
lib	Update W3C link	20 hours ago
test	removed useless import	4 days ago
.babelrc	polyfill array.includes to support node v4	6 months ago
.editorconfig	adapt new project setup	a year ago
.eslintignore	adapt new project setup	a year ago
.eslintrc	adapt new project setup	a year ago
.gitignore	enable mobile test in CI	a year ago
.istanbul.yml	adapt new project setup	a year ago

This repository Search Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

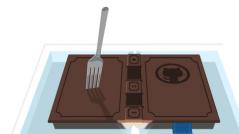
Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 1,064

Code Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Insights Settings

## Forking webdriverio/webdriverio

It should only take a few seconds.

Refresh



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# fork

This repository forked from [webdriverio/webdriverio](#)

A Node.js bindings implementation for the W3C WebDriver protocol <http://webdriver.io>

3,114 commits | 6 branches | 132 releases | 305 contributors | MIT

Branch: master | New pull request | Create new file | Upload files | Find file | Clone or download

This branch is even with webdriverio:master.

Commit	Message	Time Ago
<a href="#">davidgilbertson and christian-bromann</a>	Update W3C link	Latest commit 887122f a day ago
<a href="#">.github</a>	Change comments to actual comments	a year ago
<a href="#">bin</a>	point to compiled cli module	3 years ago
<a href="#">docs</a>	Makes it more clear that --spec filtering is done on spec file names	2 days ago
<a href="#">examples</a>	Changed the UIs on script	8 days ago
<a href="#">lib</a>	Update W3C link	20 hours ago
<a href="#">test</a>	removed useless import	4 days ago
<a href="#">.babelrc</a>	polyfill array.includes to support node v4	6 months ago
<a href="#">.editorconfig</a>	adapt new project setup	a year ago
<a href="#">.eslintignore</a>	adapt new project setup	a year ago
<a href="#">.eslintrc</a>	adapt new project setup	a year ago
<a href="#">.gitignore</a>	enable mobile test in CI	a year ago

# Github Pull Request

Pull Request 是一種通知機制。你修改了他人的代碼，將你的修改通知原來的作者，希望他合併你的修改，這就是 Pull Request。

向 Github 託管的某一項目中的某一分支提出合併請求。項目管理者則可以在 github 的 web 界面上合併來自不同分支的代碼，解決合併衝突，做代碼審查或對代碼進行評論。

```
git pull-request -m "Implemented feature X" -b defunkt:master
-h mislav:feature
```

## 查看 PR

PR #	Title	Comments	Status
#2730	Added initReporters tests & General Clean Up	1	0 of 2
#2716	Allow to pass caps as argument to launcher, and override config caps	1	4 of 6
#2704	Decide to read from stdin using a parameter rather than magic	8	5 of 6
#2691	Dimension of element with "position: static" should not affect viewport visibility	2	4 of 6
#2689	Fix #2684 --specs match directory	1	3 of 6
#2688	Update click workaround to a safer approach	2	2 of 6
#2671	Removed extra bracket from selector example	2	2 of 6
#2670	added ability to pass in interval to waitFor commands	5	4 of 6
#2616	#2615 Launcher should support configuration as JSON object	2	4 of 6

## 新增一個 PR

# pull request

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for `webdriverio / webdriverio`. At the top, there are navigation links for `Pull requests`, `Issues`, `Marketplace`, and `Explore`. On the right, there are buttons for `Watch` (186), `Unstar` (3,979), `Fork` (1,063), and a user profile icon.

Below the header, there are tabs for `Code`, `Issues 90`, `Pull requests 16`, `Projects 0`, and `Insights`. The `Pull requests` tab is selected.

## Compare changes

Compare changes across branches, commits, tags, and more below. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

base fork: `webdriverio/webdriverio` | base: `master` | head fork: `webdriverio/webdriverio` | compare: `master`

[Create pull request](#) Choose different branches or forks above to discuss and review changes.

**Compare and review just about anything**

Branches, tags, commit ranges, and time ranges. In the same repository and across forks.

EXAMPLE COMPARISONS	
<a href="#">end-session</a>	on 12 Apr
<a href="#">asyncAwaitElements</a>	on 7 Nov 2017
<a href="#">v5</a>	on 4 Aug 2017
<a href="#">strategy</a>	on 12 Feb 2016
<a href="#">webdriverjs</a>	on 18 Aug 2014

**mattc41190 added some commits 3 days ago**

- Refactor launcher test (#1) ... Verified af03712
- eslint fixes ✗ 385603c

# 練習題：操作 Github

- 練習題：在 Github 上，新增一個叫 profile 的 repository
- 練習題：直接在 Github 網站上編輯檔案
- 練習題：新增一個 ISSUE
- 練習題：Fork 一個專案
- 練習題：發一個 Pull Request (PR)
- 練習題：進行代碼審查 Code Review

# git reflog 指令

追蹤變更軌跡

## 注意事項

這些更變軌跡紀錄並不會被同步到遠端 repo，僅限於本地端。

## 常用指令範例

範例	說明
git config --global gc.reflogExpire "never"	
git config --global gc.reflogExpireUnreachable "never"	
git config --global gc.reflogExpire "7 days"	
git config --global gc.reflogExpireUnreachable "7 days"	
git reflog delete HEAD@{2}	刪除更變軌跡
git reflog	列表更變軌跡

## 語法結構

```
usage: git reflog [ show | expire | delete | exists ]
```

# git blame 指令

```
a8ee5d0f (Simon Boudrias 2017-11-12 18:22:26 +0800 1) 'use strict';
4d2e5f33 (Simon Boudrias 2013-05-18 22:16:52 -0400 2) /**
4d2e5f33 (Simon Boudrias 2013-05-18 22:16:52 -0400 3) * Base prompt implementation
e604a7d2 (Simon Boudrias 2013-06-06 19:00:29 -0400 4) * Should be extended by prompt types.
4d2e5f33 (Simon Boudrias 2013-05-18 22:16:52 -0400 5) */
```

## 使用情境

- 追蹤 bug，查看這行程式誰的。

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git blame -L 2,5 hello.txt	
git blame -L 2 hello.txt	
git blame -L 2, hello.txt	
git blame -L ,5 hello.txt	追蹤修改紀錄

## 語法結構

```
usage: git blame [<options>] [<rev-opts>] [<rev>] [--] <file>

<rev-opts> are documented in git-rev-list(1)

--incremental           Show blame entries as we find them,
                        incrementally
-b                      Show blank SHA-1 for boundary commi
ts (Default: off)
--root                  Do not treat root commits as bounda
ries (Default: off)
--show-stats            Show work cost statistics
```

--score-debug	Show output score for blame entries
-f, --show-name to)	Show original filename (Default: au
-n, --show-number off)	Show original linenumber (Default:
-p, --porcelain ne consumption	Show in a format designed for machi
--line-porcelain commit information	Show porcelain format with per-line
-c otate (Default: off)	Use the same output mode as git-ann
-t	Show raw timestamp (Default: off)
-l	Show long commit SHA1 (Default: off
)	
-s (Default: off)	Suppress author name and timestamp
-e, --show-email Default: off)	Show author email instead of name (
-w	Ignore whitespace differences
--minimal atch	Spend extra cycles to find better m
-S <file> f calling git-rev-list	Use revisions from <file> instead o
--contents <file> image	Use <file>'s contents as the final
-C[<score>] files	Find line copies within and across
-M[<score>] ss files	Find line movements within and acro
-L <n,m> ng from 1	Process only line range n,m, counti
--abbrev[=<n>]	use <n> digits to display SHA-1s

# git grep 指令

## 使用情境

- 快速內容有指定的關鍵字的檔案位置

## 常用範例

範例	說明
git grep "Hello"	查現在版本是否有 "Hello" 的字串

## 語法結構

```

usage: git grep [<options>] [-e] <pattern> [<rev>...] [[--] <
path>...]

      --cached          search in index instead of in the w
ork tree
      --no-index        find in contents not managed by git
      --untracked       search in both tracked and untracke
d files
      --exclude-standard ignore files specified via '.gitign
ore'

      -v, --invert-match show non-matching lines
      -i, --ignore-case  case insensitive matching
      -w, --word-regexp  match patterns only at word boundar
ies
      -a, --text          process binary files as text
      -I                 don't match patterns in binary file
      s
      --textconv         process binary files with textconv
filters
  
```

## grep

--max-depth <depth>	descend at most <depth> levels
-E, --extended-regexp	use extended POSIX regular expressions
-G, --basic-regexp	use basic POSIX regular expressions (default)
-F, --fixed-strings	interpret patterns as fixed strings
-P, --perl-regexp	use Perl-compatible regular expressions
-n, --line-number	show line numbers
-h	don't show filenames
-H	show filenames
--full-name	show filenames relative to top directory
-l, --files-with-matches	show only filenames instead of matching lines
--name-only	synonym for --files-with-matches
-L, --files-without-match	show only the names of files without match
-z, --null	print NUL after filenames
-c, --count	show the number of matches instead of matching lines
--color[=<when>]	highlight matches
--break	print empty line between matches from different files
--heading	show filename only once above matches from same file
-C, --context <n>	show <n> context lines before and after matches
-B, --before-context <n>	show <n> context lines before matches
-A, --after-context <n>	

## grep

	show <n> context lines after matches
s	
-NUM	shortcut for -C NUM
-p, --show-function	show a line with the function name before matches
-W, --function-context	show the surrounding function
-f <file>	read patterns from file
-e <pattern>	match <pattern>
--and	combine patterns specified with -e
--or	
--not	
(	
)	
-q, --quiet	indicate hit with exit status without output
--all-match	show only matches from files that match all patterns
-O, --open-files-in-pager[=<pager>]	show matching files in the pager
--ext-grep	allow calling of grep(1) (ignored by this build)

# git tig

```

2018-03-19 04:48 Pavel Roskin
2018-03-19 07:47 Jonas Fonseca
2018-03-18 22:47 Pavel Roskin
2018-03-18 22:33 Pavel Roskin
2018-03-18 22:34 Pavel Roskin
2018-03-16 21:24 Jonas Fonseca
2018-03-13 02:32 rofl0r
2018-03-13 02:31 rofl0r
2018-03-13 03:26 Thomas Koutcher
2018-03-13 03:23 Björn Andersson
2018-03-13 03:09 Björn Andersson
2018-02-07 03:23 Jonas Fonseca
2018-02-06 23:05 hwangcc23
2018-02-06 22:22 hwangcc23
2018-01-31 23:52 hwangcc23
2018-01-30 20:12 Jonas Fonseca
2018-01-27 21:01 harshavardhan
2018-01-09 09:25 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-21 19:46 Alexander Droste
2017-12-19 11:22 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-18 16:58 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-18 12:07 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-14 21:14 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-14 20:30 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-14 11:00 Stephen
2017-12-14 13:45 David O'Trakoun
2017-12-14 19:43 Christian Brabandt
2017-12-14 12:46 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-12 22:01 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-12 21:35 Jonas Fonseca
2017-12-11 14:38 Jonas Fonseca
2017-10-16 13:03 Matt
2017-09-30 18:30 Jonas Fonseca
2017-08-14 13:10 Roland Walker
2017-08-14 13:05 Roland Walker
2017-09-30 13:09 Roland Walker
2017-09-29 15:38 Roland Walker
[main] bc722c9612638d757ca911b31d7b11564af5c3de - commit 17 of 2441      1% [diff] bc722c9612638d757ca911b31d7b11564af5c3de - line 1 of 30      100%

```

o Don't allow pos->lineno to underflow

M Merge pull request #799 from proski

- o Annotate fall-through in case state
- o Let strncpy() terminate the destination
- o Drop "const" from return values, it
- o Print the ncurses and readline versions
- o display.h: fix build against netbsd-curses
- o display.c: fix build with netbsd-curses
- o Fix file argument (#788)
- o New boolean option "send-child-enter"
- o Update make config for cygwin/ncurses

M Merge pull request #780 from hwangcc23

- o Fix usage of sizeof(finder->line)
- o Fix dead code

**o Fix the resource leak**

o <tig-2.3.3> tig-2.3.3

- o updated https to https (#777)
- o Change refs\_tags type to size\_t
- o Revert "Handle \n like \r (#758)" (#759)
- o Fix #164 by catching SIGHUP
- o <tig-2.3.2> tig-2.3.2
- o Only check for busy loop when no view
- o <tig-2.3.1> tig-2.3.1
- o Handle \n like \r (#758)
- o Update NEWS
- o Parallelize the Travis CI build and make
- o tig(1): Fix env var checked (#752)
- o Handle \n like \r (#758)
- o Use initscr to ensure proper TTY setup
- o Fix #164: Add workaround to detect bus
- o Move loop updating views to separate function
- o Fix formatting of the Windows install
- o Added another installation method (#759)

M Merge pull request #725 from roland

- o restore tty attrs+flush before/after
- o save and restore TTY attributes
- o preserve/restore TTY attributes in tests
- o raise timeout in test which sleeps

```

commit bc722c9612638d757ca911b31d7b11564af5c3de
Refs: tig-2.3.3-1-gbc722c9
Author: hwangcc23 <hwangcc@csie.ntu.edu.tw>
AuthorDate: Wed Jan 31 23:52:13 2018 +0800
Commit: hwangcc23 <hwangcc@csie.ntu.edu.tw>
CommitDate: Wed Jan 31 23:52:13 2018 +0800

Fix the resource leak
Fix the file descriptor leak.
...
src/display.c | 4 +---
1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

diff --git a/src/display.c b/src/display.c
index 974f601..6f04255 100644
--- a/src/display.c
+++ b/src/display.c
@@ -408,8 +408,10 @@ save_view(struct view *view, const char *path)
    enum_name(get_line_type_name(line->type)),
    line->selected);
-
+    if (!view->ops->get_column_data(view, line, &column_data))
+        if (!view->ops->get_column_data(view, line, &column_data)) {
+            fclose(file);
+            return true;
+        }
+
    if (column_data.box) {
        const struct box *box = column_data.box;

```

# 實用小技巧

## 新增空的資料夾

```
# 新增一個空的資料夾  
mkdir docs && cd docs  
# 放一個名稱為 .gitkeeper 的檔案  
touch .gitkeeper
```

## 救回誤刪的檔案

```
# 查看已刪除的檔案  
git ls-files -d  
  
# 將已刪除的檔案還原  
git ls-files -d | xargs git checkout --
```

## 救回誤刪的分支

若你不小心移除了分支或是其他參照，你可以使用 `git reflog` 指令來還原。

## 快速尋找臭蟲

- 善用 `grep`
- 善用 `blame` 文件逐行追溯
- 善用 `bisect` 二分查找

## 更多資源

- [Git Magic - 前言](#)

## 參考來源

- [gitster/git-helddocs](#)