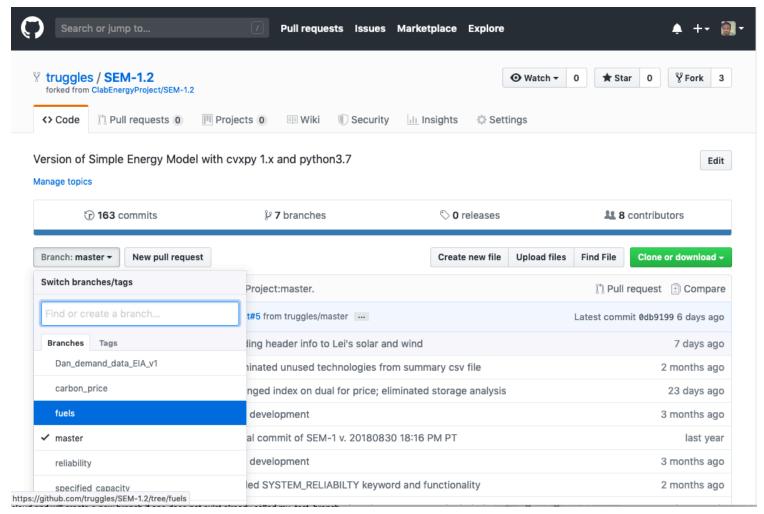
Some Git Basics

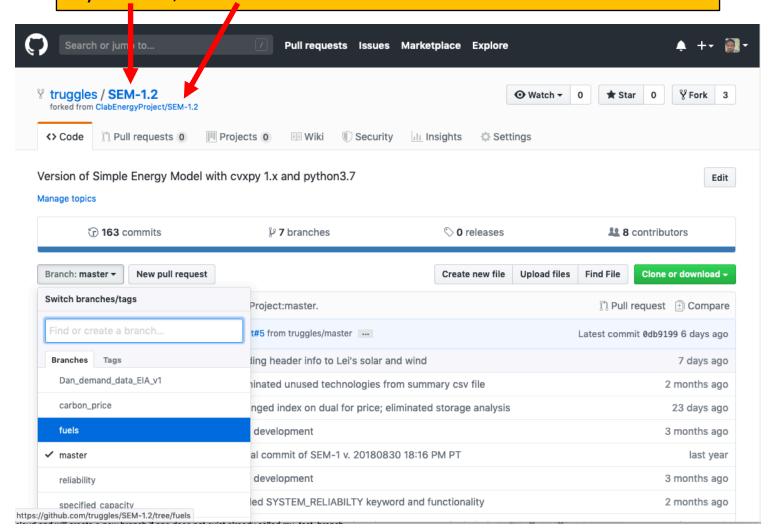
Tyler Ruggles
3 October 2019





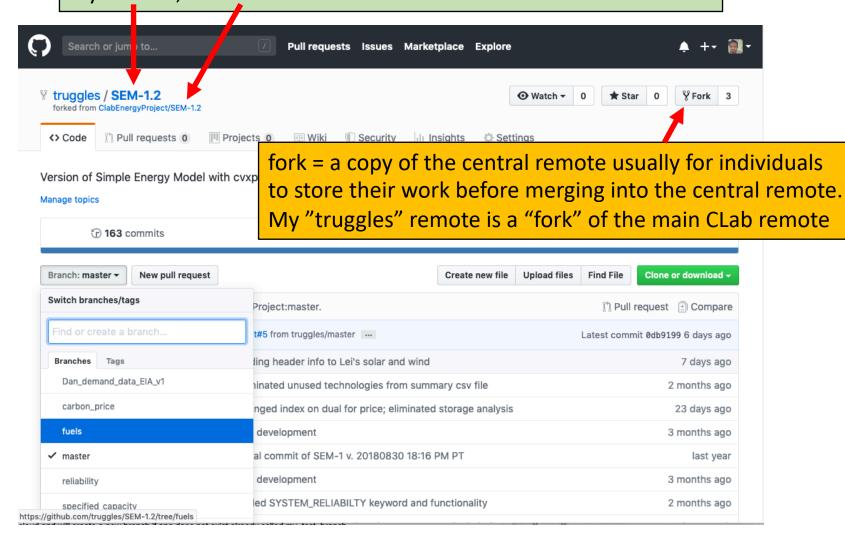


remote = an individual person or organizations repository of code my remote; main CLab remote



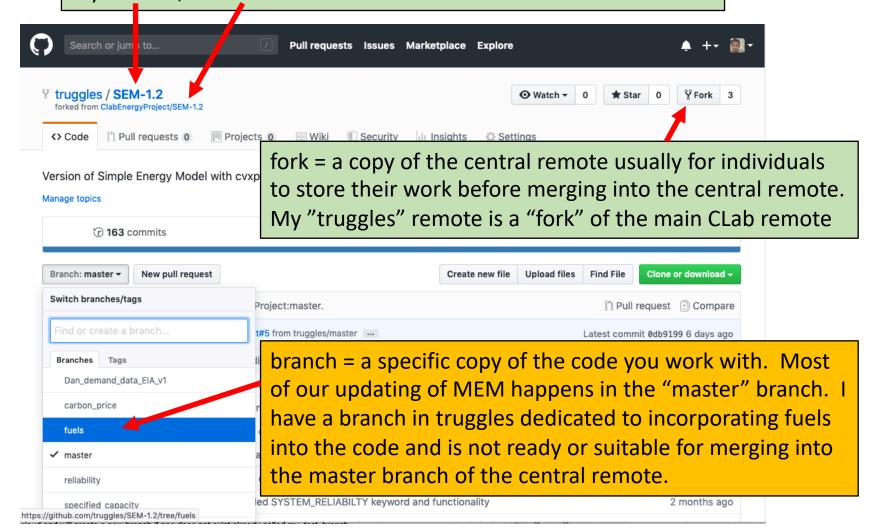


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Git actions

- commit = after making changes to the code, saving and recording that work locally
- push = send the commits you have made to a certain remote and branch in the cloud
- pull = take updates from a specific remote and branch in the cloud and apply them to you local code
- checkout = this can do multiple things
 - Switch which branch is currently active in your code
 - Load a new branch locally from code in the cloud
 - Undo all changes you have made to a file before you commit the changes



Example workflow

- Tyler joins CLab and is planning to contribute to the central code.
- He starts by forking the central repository using the web interface (slide 3)
- Then here are some sample commands from the command line to check out the main CLab code as well as Tyler's remote.

```
$ mkdir ~/my_new_MEM
```

\$ cd ~/my_new_MEM

\$ git clone git@github.com:ClabEnergyProject/SEM-1.2.git # set up a new local repository of MEM-1.2 based on the code in the central repository \$ cd SEM-1.2

\$ git remote add ruggles_remote git@github.com:truggles/SEM-1.2.git # add the truggles remote and locally name it ruggles_remote. Now he can push his updates there



Making new branches and collaborating Beware of the quotes

Beware of the quotes " in this text, it likely won't work if you copy and paste them to the terminal

\$ git branch # this lists the active branch and the other locally available ones

\$ git checkout -b my_test_branch # create a new local branch for updates

\$ git branch # see that you created and switch to a new branch marked with *

\$ echo "my awesome update and bug fix" >> Core_Model.py # append this string to the end of the file (silly example of editing code)

\$ git diff # shows you all changes you have made

\$ git commit Core_Model.py -m "My great bug fix" # commits the new work with the indicated message

\$ git push ruggles_remote my_test_branch # this pushes the local commit to the truggles remote in the cloud and will create a new branch if one does not exist already called my_test_branch



Making new branches and collaborating Beware of the quotes

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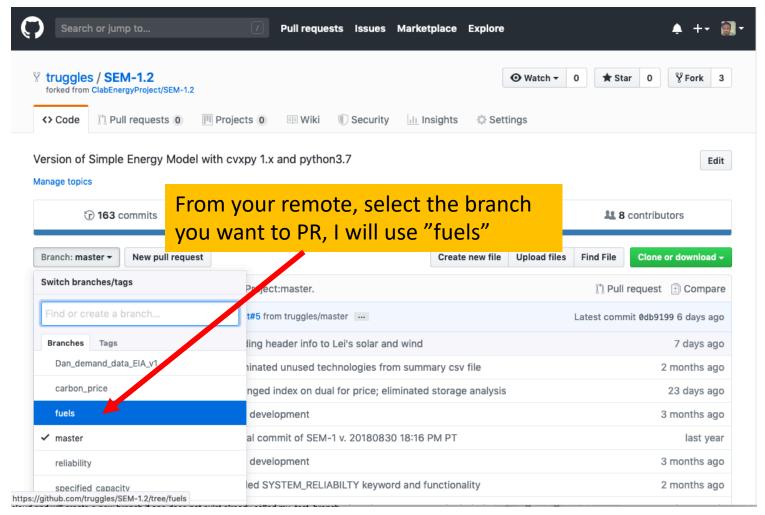
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\$ git diff # sho \$ git commit (the indicated into the main CLab master branch

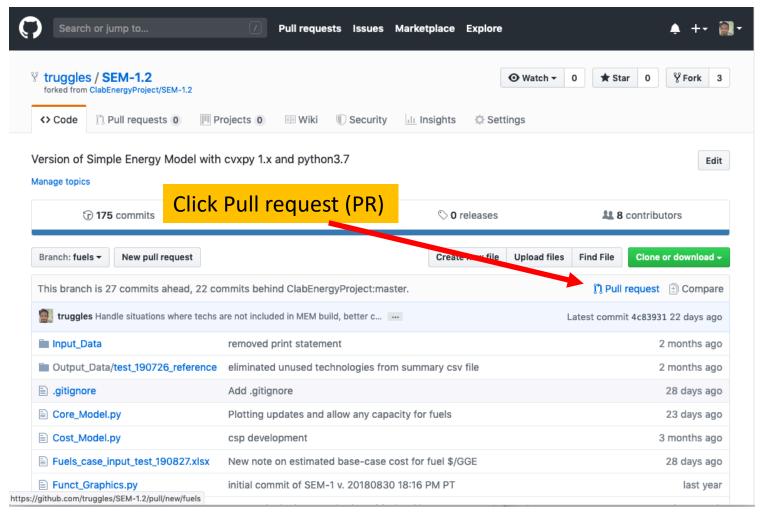
v work with

\$ git push ruggles_remote my_test_branch # this pushes the local commit to the truggles remote in the cloud and will create a new branch if one does not exist already called my_test_branch

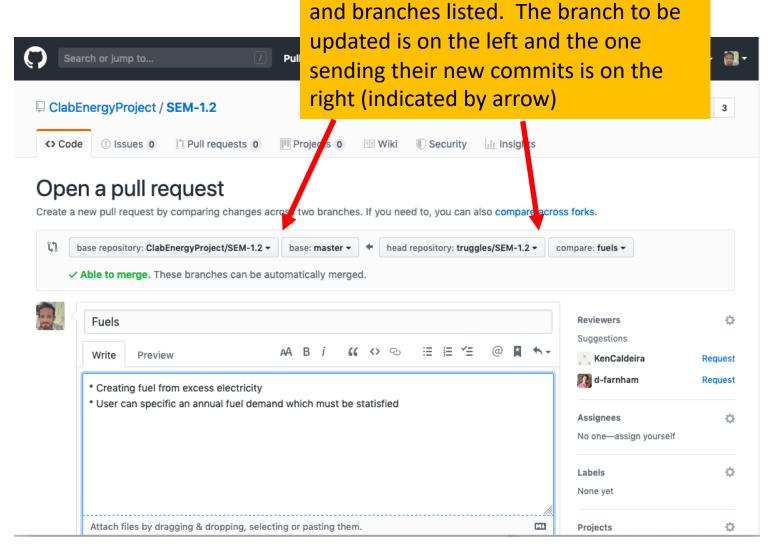






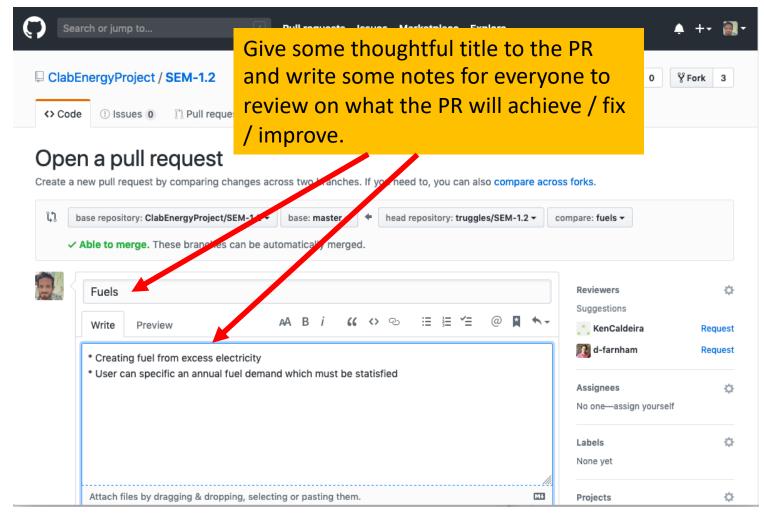




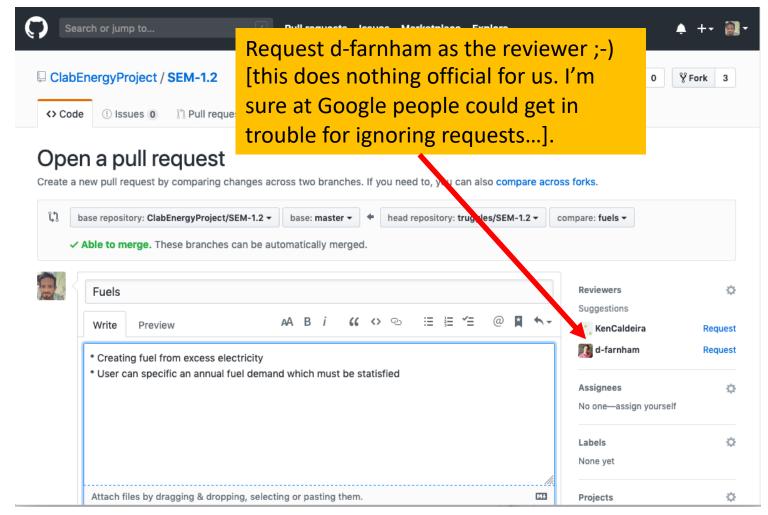


Make sure you have the correct remote

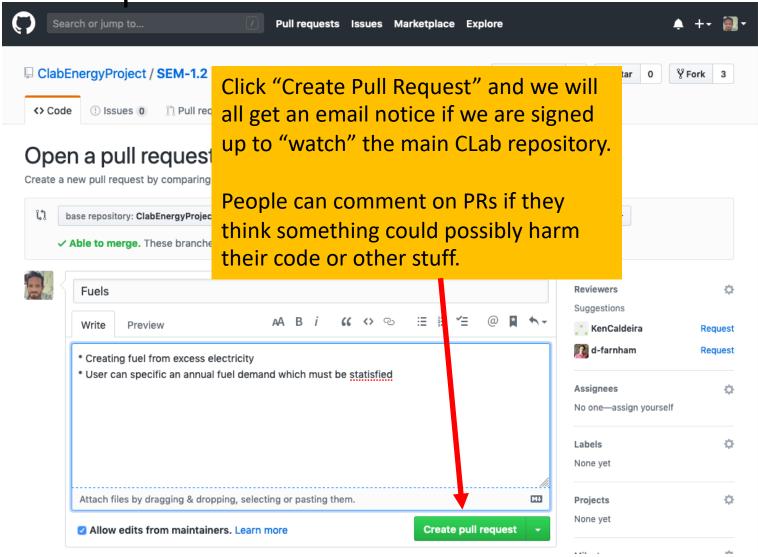














Incorporating other people changes into your code

 When others make changes to the CLab master branch, you should consider if you want those changes in your code and:

\$ git checkout master # this will switch your active local branch to the master branch

\$ git pull # this will fetch (git term from grab) the code from the cloud and download it, then it will merge those downloaded updates into your active working area



Incorporating updates into other branches

 If Tyler wanted to incorporate changes to CLab master to his "fuels" branch he would:

\$ git checkout fuels # switch to his fuels branch \$ git pull origin master # "origin" is the name of the first remote which creates the repository, because we used "git clone git@github.com:ClabEnergyProject/SEM-1.2.git" "origin" points to ClabEnergyProject

