

Git Basics



Git Setup

- Setup properties globally
 - \$git config --global user.name "Kalman Hazins"
 - \$git config --global user.email myemail@whteva.com
- Verify that an option has been set
 - \$git config <option>
 - For example, \$git config user.name

C:\Users\HAZINK1>git config user.name Kalman Hazins

- Getting help on any Git command
 - \$git help <command>

Initializing a repo

Where do I get a repo from?

1. Create a new repo

- \$cd some_dir
- \$git init
- (Possibly create a .gitignore file)
- \$git add .
 - (. Adds the entire current directory with subdirectories)
- \$git commit -m "Initial commit"

Cloning a repository

2. Clone an existing repo

```
$git clone <a href="https://repourl.git">https://repourl.git</a>
```

Many transfer protocols available

- https:
- git:
- file:

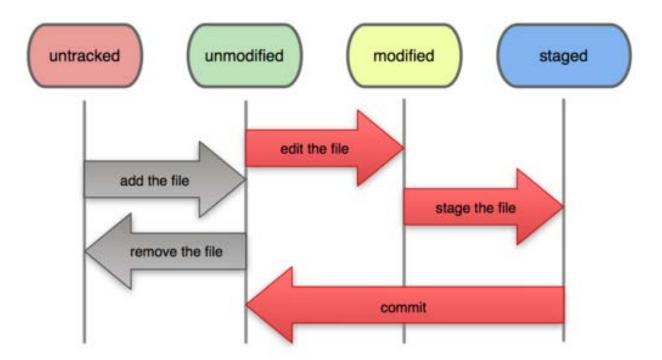
git status

- \$git status
 - Provides the current status of your repo

\$ git status

On branch master

nothing to commit (working directory clean)



git add

- \$git add <file/dir>
 - Add untracked file(s) to be tracked or
 - Add a tracked file to the staging area
 - Mods made to the file after "git add" need to be "git-added" again! (Even if you did not commit yet!)

```
$ vim benchmarks.rb
$ git status
# On branch master
# Changes to be committed:
# (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
# new file: README
# modified: benchmarks.rb
#
# Changed but not updated:
# (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
#
# modified: benchmarks.rb
#
```

git diff

- \$git diff
 - Shows the difference between working directory and staging area
- \$git diff --staged
 - Shows the changes between HEAD (latest commit on current branch) and staging area
- \$git diff HEAD
 - Shows the deltas between HEAD and working dir

git commit

- \$git commit
 - Commits your changes to the repo
 - Prompts for a commit message in an editor
 - Better, just use the -m (message) option
 - \$git commit -m "Your msg here"

Skipping the staging area

- (The moment you've been waiting for!!! ©)
- To skip the staging area just use -a flag
 - After initially adding the file
- Either -a -m or -am will do the trick

git rm / git mv - Remove/Rename

- \$git rm <file>
 - Removes the file from being tracked and your working directory
 - Stages the change for the next commit
- \$git mv <file1> <file2>
 - Removes <file1> from being tracked
 - Renames it to <file2>
 - Stages the change for the next commit

git log

- \$git log view commit history
- Many nice options need to play with it to see what you like
 - <n> specify number of commits back to see
 - −p generate patch
 - ---stat shows a diffstat
 - --oneline one line history of commits
 - ---graph

Unstaging a staged file

```
$ git add .
$ git status
# On branch master
# Changes to be committed:
# (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
# modified: README.txt
# modified: benchmarks.rb
#
```

```
$ git reset HEAD benchmarks.rb
benchmarks.rb: locally modified
$ git status
# On branch master
# Changes to be committed:
# (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
# modified: README.txt
#
# Changed but not updated:
# (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
# (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
#
# modified: benchmarks.rb
#
```

Going back in time

- Before committing
 - -\$git checkout .
 - Re-checkout all tracked files overwriting local changes
 - -\$git checkout -- <file>
 - Re-checkout just one specific file
- After committing
 - -\$git revert HEAD
 - Reverts the most recent commit

git tag - Bookmarks

```
$ git tag -a vl.4 -m 'my version l.4'
$ git tag
v0.1
vl.3
vl.4
```

```
$ git show v1.4
tag v1.4
Tagger: Scott Chacon <schacon@gee-mail.com>
Date: Mon Feb 9 14:45:11 2009 -0800

my version 1.4
commit 15027957951b64cf874c3557a0f3547bd83b3ff6
Merge: 4a447f7... a6b4c97...
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gee-mail.com>
Date: Sun Feb 8 19:02:46 2009 -0800

Merge branch 'experiment'
```