# CEI.

# GIT

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#### GIT ... STANDS FOR ...

#### Naming [edit]

Torvalds sarcastically quipped about the name *git* (which means "unpleasant person" in British English slang): "I'm an egotistical bastard, and I name all my projects after myself. First 'Linux', now 'git'."<sup>[31][32]</sup> The man page describes Git as "the stupid content tracker".<sup>[33]</sup>

The read-me file of the source code elaborates further:[34]

"git" can mean anything, depending on your mood.

- Random three-letter combination that is pronounceable, and not actually used by any common UNIX command. The fact that it is a mispronunciation of "get" may or may not be relevant.
- Stupid. Contemptible and despicable. Simple. Take your pick from the dictionary of slang.
- "Global information tracker": you're in a good mood, and it actually works for you. Angels sing, and a light suddenly fills the room.
- "Goddamn idiotic truckload of sh\*t": when it breaks.

The source code for Git refers to the program as "the information manager from hell".

### **GIT DOWNLOAD**



Q Type / to search entire site...

#### **About**

#### **Documentation**

#### **Downloads**

GUI Clients Logos

#### Community

The entire **Pro Git book** written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.

#### **Downloads**



Older releases are available and the Git source repository is on GitHub.



#### **GUI Clients**

Git comes with built-in GUI tools (git-gui, gitk), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for a platform-specific experience.

View GUI Clients →

#### Logos

Various Git logos in PNG (bitmap) and EPS (vector) formats are available for use in online and print projects.

 $\textbf{View Logos} \rightarrow$ 

### **GITHUB**

#### **CREATE A GITHUB USER**

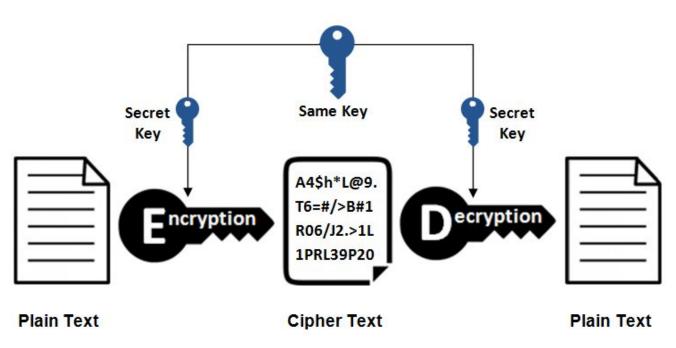


# GitHub

A vast platform reshaping how developers collaborate on projects by offering essential tools for version control, issue tracking, and code review.

# SSH KEY

### **Symmetric Encryption**



### **CREATE A SSH KEY**

# Generating a new SSH key and adding it to the ssh-agent

After you've checked for existing SSH keys, you can generate a new SSH key to use for authentication, then add it to the ssh-agent.

Mac Windows Linux

#### About SSH key passphrases *∂*

You can access and write data in repositories on GitHub using SSH (Secure Shell Protocol). When you connect via SSH, you authenticate using a private key file on your local machine. For more information, see "About SSH."

https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/connecting-to-github-with-ssh/generating-a-new-ssh-key-and-adding-it-to-the-ssh-agent

#### **GIT INIT**

#### **CREATE A NEW REPOSITORY**

create a new directory, open it and perform

git init

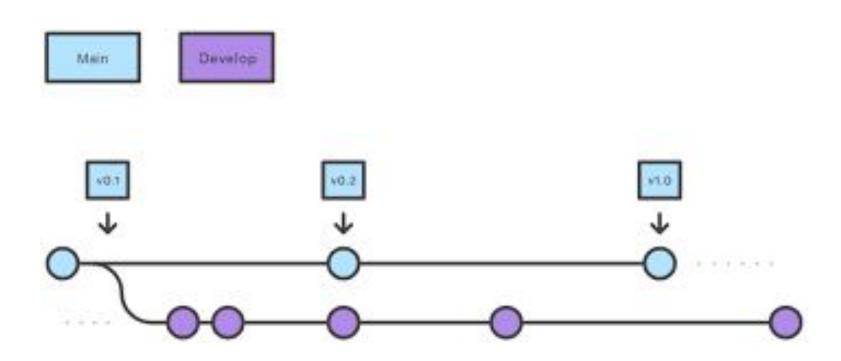
to create a new git repository.

## **GIT CLONE**

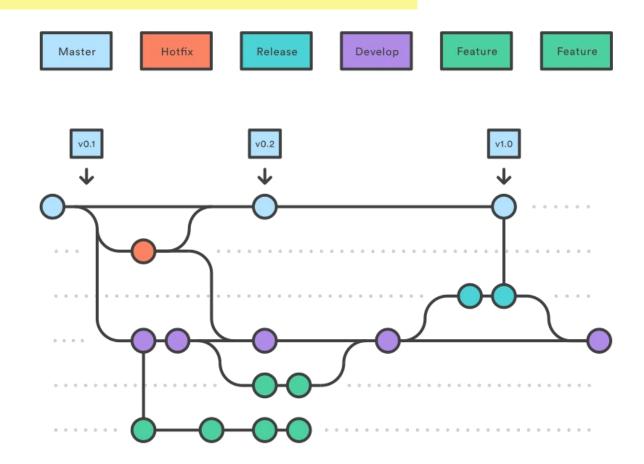
#### **CLONE A REPOSITORY**

git clone /path/to/repository

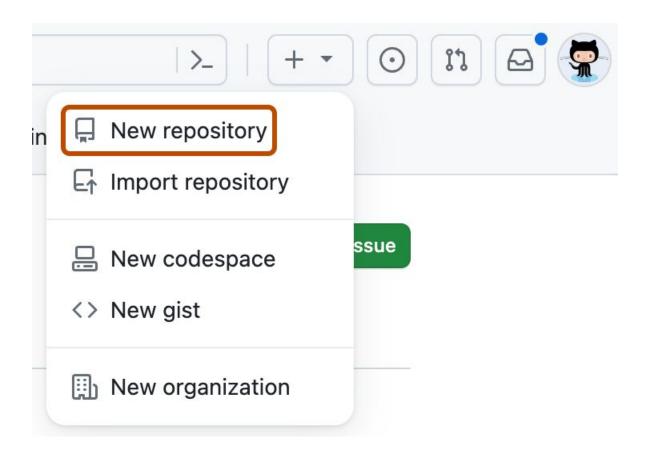
# **GIT FLOW**



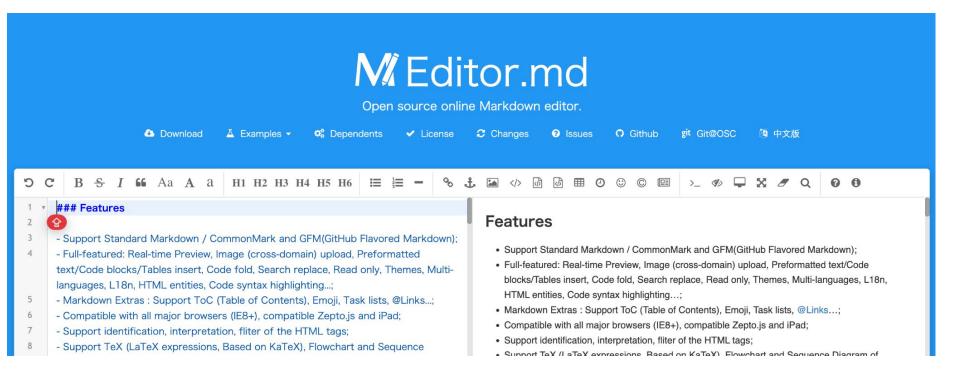
# **GIT FLOW**



# CREATE A REPO AND CLONE IT



#### ADD A README FILE



https://pandao.github.io/editor.md/en.html

#### **PUSH TO MAIN**

```
git add README.MD
git commit -m ':tada: first commit'
git push origin main
```

#### CREATE A NEW BRANCH

```
git checkout -b develop
git add any.ipynb
git add . . .
git commit -m ':arrow_up: new notebooks'
git push
```

# OPEN A PULL REQUEST

#### Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

