

# Assignment01

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# 1 Introduction

This is a technical report that describes how to use the git utility.

# 2 Git Technique Explanation

Git utility is widely used by developers. It is because there are several benefits on using the git utility. Main features of git are code sharing, work integration, version control, and open source contribution. At below, this paper explains the way of git usage.

## 2.1 Code Sharing

With the git utility, people can upload their local files to git repository. By this repository, the files can be shared. In order to upload files, init, add, remote, commit, push commands are needed.

## 2.1.1 Init

Start using the git utility on the local repository.



## 2.1.2 Add

Select the files that want to be committed.

MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — 

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)
\$ git add \*

#### **2.1.3** Commit

Commit the files to be shared with a comment.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — 

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ git commit -m "Test Commit"
[master (root-commit) 100d173] Test Commit
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 assignment01.tex

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ |
```

### **2.1.4** Remote

Define the certain Github repository.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — X

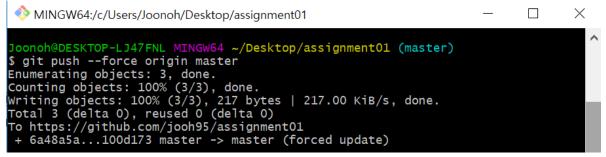
Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/jooh95/assignment01

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

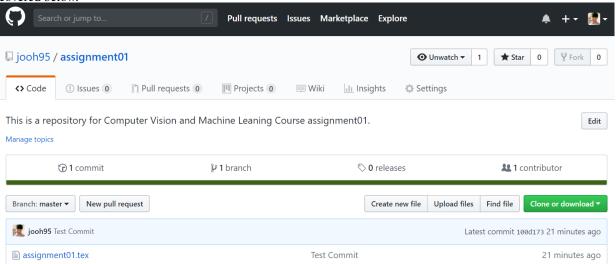
$ |
```

#### 2.1.5 Push

Upload committed files to the certain Github repository.



People can view, download, and contribute on this repository. Details about code cloning and contributing will be covered below.



# 2.2 Work Integration

Git utility is also useful when several people work on the same code or project. Status and pull commands give information about updates on the file so that integration jobs become much easier. Besides, work can be managed separately through the unit called 'branch.'

#### 2.2.1 Pull

From the remote Github repository, one can copy others' work to his or her local directory.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — X

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ git pull https://github.com/jooh95/assignment01 master
From https://github.com/jooh95/assignment01

* branch master -> FETCH_HEAD

Already up to date.

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ |
```

#### **2.2.2** Status

Modifications in the repository are easily checked.

## 2.2.3 Branch

Branch is a unit for managing the repository. There should be many branches in a single project.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — X

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)
$ git branch new_branch

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)
$ |
```

If there are updates, one can push that modification to the server. Thus, work is always in an integrated status.

# 2.3 Version Control

When working on a project, several version of code or documents are created. Git utility provide roll back function. Moreover, the history of commit is available.

#### 2.3.1 Reset

Roll back to the previous commit according to the HEAD pointer with deleting commit history. HEAD is a pointer points the using branch.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — X

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ git reset --soft HEAD

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ |
```

## 2.3.2 Checkout

Checkout command is similar to the reset command. However, the difference in on checkout command can roll back a certain file.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — X

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ git checkout assignment01.tex

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ |
```

#### 2.3.3 Revert

Revert is also similar to the reset command, but the commit history is kept.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — X

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ git revert master
[master a0ad357] Revert "Revert "Test Commit""

1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 assignment01.tex

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)

$ |
```

## 2.3.4 Log

History of users' commit can be tracked by the log command.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Joonoh/Desktop/assignment01 — — — X

Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)
$ git log
commit 100d1730c2d5e0a3c15ce00eece7365f1dd1986b (HEAD -> master, origin/master)
Author: jooh95 <jooh95@naver.com>
Date: Sat Sep 15 21:35:33 2018 +0900

Test Commit

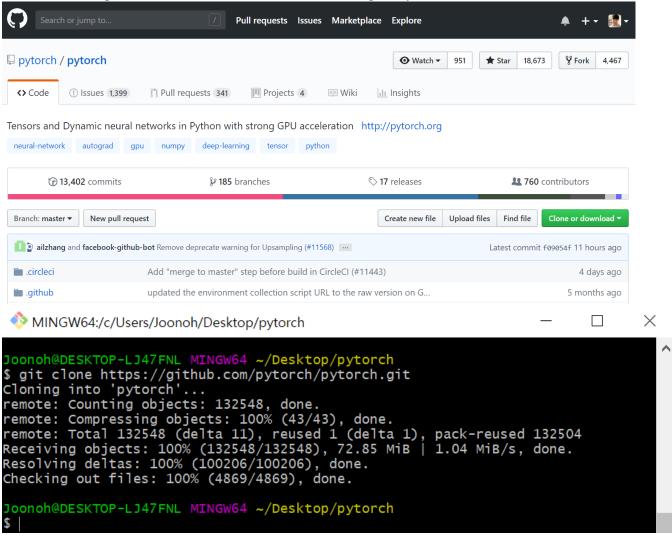
Joonoh@DESKTOP-LJ47FNL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/assignment01 (master)
$ |
```

## 2.4 Open Source Contribution

In Github, millions of open source are free to implement. To use those, developers have to clone to their own local repository.

## 2.4.1 Clone

Clone command copies all files from the remote server to the local repository.



Through the git, open source developers can improve original code, implement the code on their own projects, ask some questions in issues section, etc.

# 3 Github Link

https://github.com/jooh95/assignment01