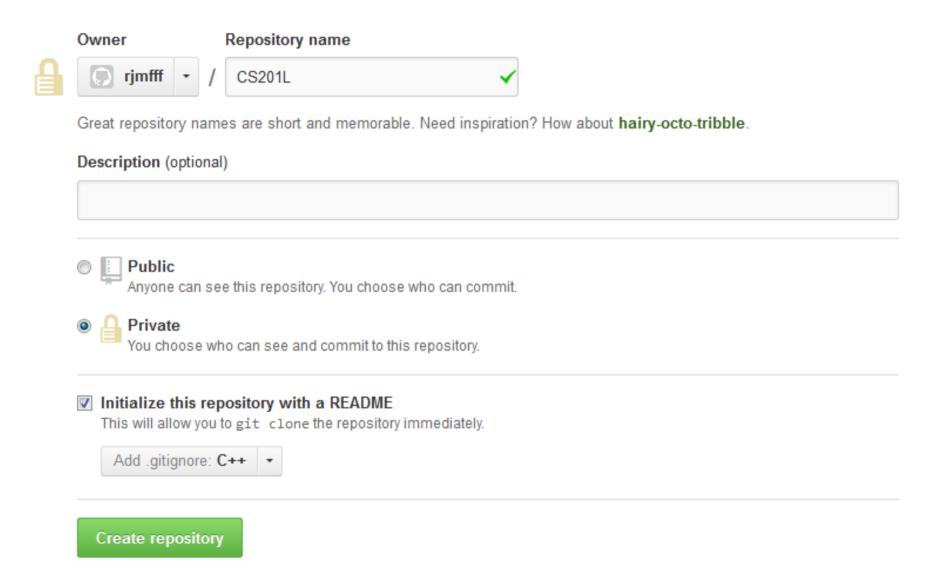
Using Git With GitBash / CLI (Command Line Interface) Available anywhere Git is installed!

- Creating a new Project Repository
- Sharing the Repository with the instructor(s)
- Downloading Repository from server to harddrive
- Adding new files
- Creating a commit
- Pushing to/Syncing with the server
- Pulling new changes

• From https://github.com/, scroll down until you see the green New repository button under the Your repositories section. Click the button.



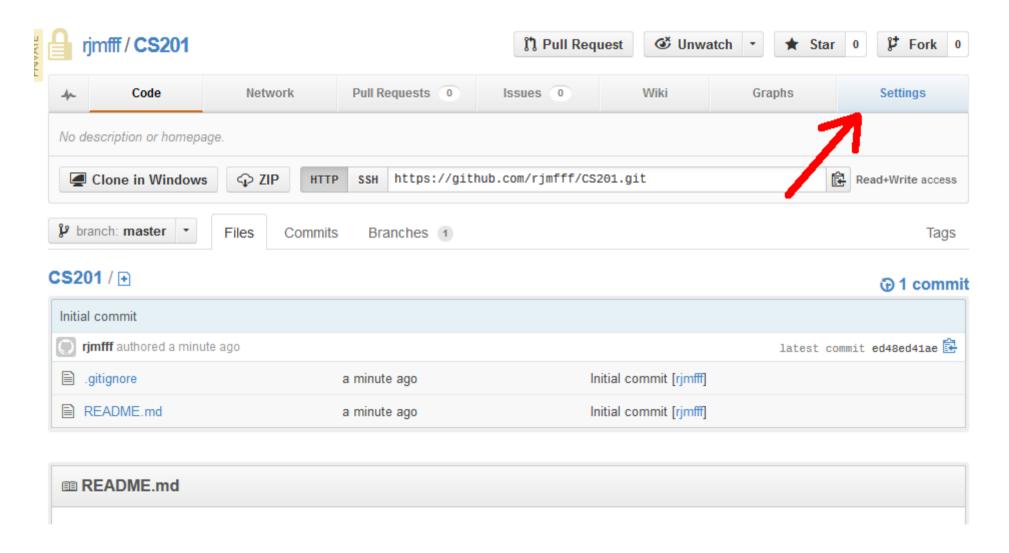
- On the <u>Create a New Repository</u> page, fill out the following:
 - Repository Name: CS201
 - Description: Optional
 - Select Private radio button
 - If it asks for a credit card, you haven't been activated as a student account yet. See week 1 slides
 - Check Initialize this repository with a README
 - From the dropdown box, select C++ as the language



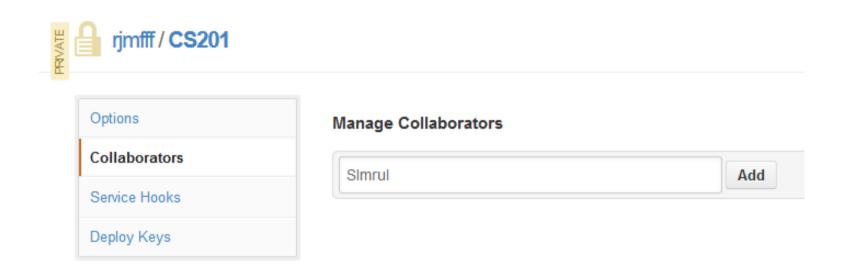
- You will need to create an additional repository if you're in the CS 201 Lab.
 - CS 201
 - CS 201 L

- For CS 201, you will need to share your repository with Rachel.
- For CS 201 L, you will need to share your repository with Imrul and Rachel.

 From your Repository website, https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/CS201 Click on the <u>Settings</u> button.



- From the Settings page, click on the <u>Collaborators</u> tab.
- In the Collaborators tab, enter our IDs:
 - RJMFFF for Rachel (CS 201 and CS 201 L)
 - Simrul for Imrul
 - Usernames are not case-sensitive
- Click on the <u>Add</u> button.



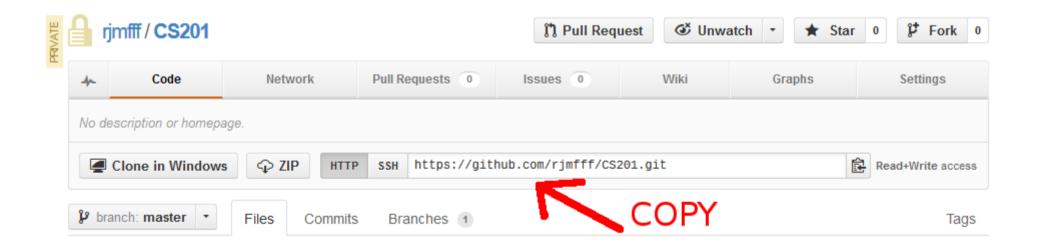
3. Setting up Git

- If you have GitHub for Windows/Mac installed or GitGUI installed, then you are able to use Git from the Command Line as well!
- CLI stands for "Command Line Interface".
- Open:
 - Git Bash from the Start Menu (Windows)
 - Open a terminal (*NIX)



- The repository is currently only on the web server. To add and change files, you need to pull it down to your local machine.
- You will modify files on your harddrive, and when you're done with a change, push them back to the server.

 From your Repository website, https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/CS201 highlight the .git URL and copy it.



 Navigate Git Bash or your terminal to a folder for your project.

```
MINGW32:/c/_Projects/CS201

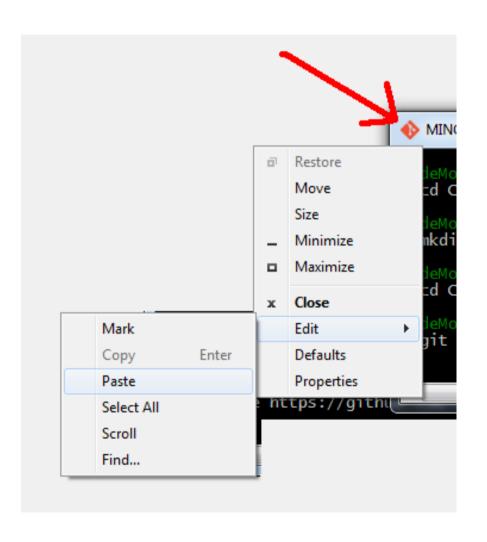
CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c
$ cd C:/_Projects

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects
$ mkdir CS201

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects
$ cd CS201

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201
$
```

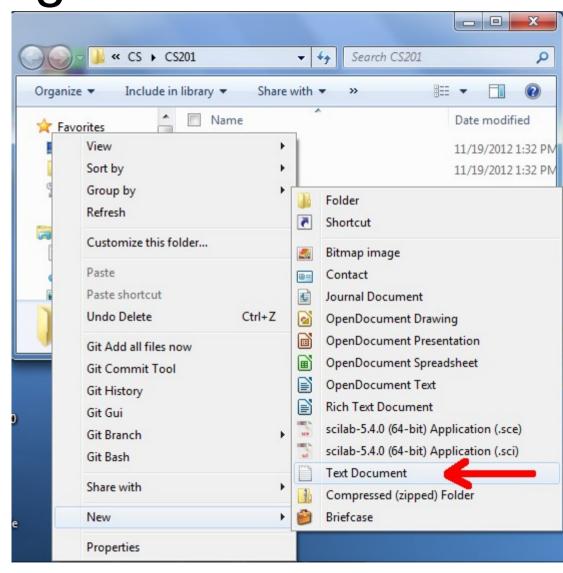
- Type "git clone", then paste in the .git URL.
- In GitBash, you can paste by clicking on the program icon, clicking <u>Edit</u>, then <u>Paste</u>.
- Hit enter.



```
MINGW32:/c/ Projects/CS201
CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c
$ cd C:/_Projects
 CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects
$ mkdir CS201
 CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects
$ cd CS201
 CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201

Sigit clone https://github.com/rjmfff/CS201.git
Cloning into 'CS201'.
Username for 'https://github.com': rjmfff
Password for 'https://rjmfff@github.com':
remote: Counting objects: 23, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (13/13), done.
remote: Total 23 (delta 5), reused 19 (delta 4)
Unpacking objects: 100% (23/23), done.
 odeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201
```

- Navigate to your project folder in Windows Explorer (or whatever).
- Create a new text document in the repository folder.



- From Git Bash, type: git status
- This tells you what files have been changed.

```
MINGW32:/c/_Projects/CS201/CS201

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)

$ git status

# On branch master

# Untracked files:

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

#

Yet another test file.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)

$
```

- You can add a specific file by typing: git add [filename]
- Or add all changes by typing: git add *
- If you type the first few characters of a filename and hit TAB, it will try to autocomplete for you.
- If there are spaces in the filename, you need to prefix the spaces with \ or include the filename within double-quotes.

Use git add to add the new file.

```
CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)
$ git add Yet\ another\ test\ file.txt

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)
$ git add "Yet another test file.txt"

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)
$ git add *
```

git status before add:

```
CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)

$ git status

# On branch master

# Untracked files:

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

#

Yet another test file.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

git status after add:

```
CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)
$ git add *

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)
$ git status
# On branch master
# Changes to be committed:
# (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
# new file: Yet another test file.txt
#
```

- Now we need to commit the file we added. A commit can contain multiple files and has a label message so you can keep track of your changes over time.
- You can commit with either:
 git commit
 or
 git commit -m "This is my commit message"

 If you use git commit (without the -m flag), your OS will open a text editor for you to add the commit message.

 If it opens Vim... well, I don't know how to use Vim. Close the bash and commit with the -m

flag.:P

```
MINGW32:/c/_Projects/CS201/CS201

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)
$ git commit -m "This is my commit message"
[master 458c986] This is my commit message
0 files changed
create mode 100644 Yet another test file.txt

CodeMoose@BLUEBERRY /c/_Projects/CS201/CS201 (master)
$ ___
```

6. Pushing your changes to the server

- Now we've committed our changes, but it isn't backed up to the server until we actually push the changes.
- To push our list of commits to the server, use git push -u origin master
- Don't worry about what "-u origin master" means for this class, just memorize it. (It has to do with branching).

6. Pushing your changes to the server

6. Pushing your changes to the server

Your changes will now be visible on the webpage.

