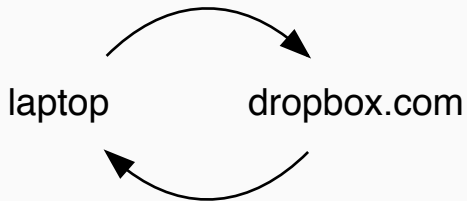
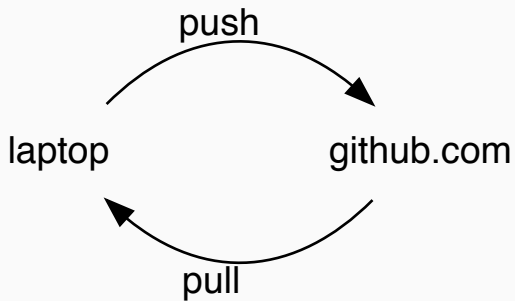
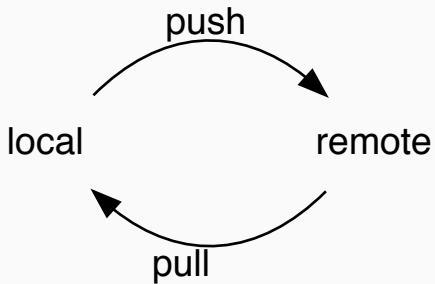


git and github.com

Dropbox Sync







- pull** Receive changes (edits, new files, files removed).
- push** Send changes to another computer.
- clone** Download an existing repo, e.g. from github.com.
“The first pull.”
- repo** Folder of files to track, with a “.git/” database of revisions.

- add** Mark a changed file as ready to commit. Moves an edit to the staging area.
- staging** A waiting area for edits before they are committed.
- commit** Bundle edits together. Needs a commit message. Moves edits from the staging area into the `.git/` database. A commit is the standard unit of time in git.
- checkout** Update the files in your working directory to what they were at a particular commit.

Vocabulary

push Send new commits in my `.git/` database to a different computer (like `github.com`).

If the `.git/` database on the other computer has different commits, the push is aborted.

pull Receive new commits to my `.git/` database.

If the `.git/` database on the other computer has different commits, git will try to merge those changes, but if there is a merge conflict, you must throw away your computer.

Get an assignment

[click link to github classroom assignment]
`git clone https://github.com/...`

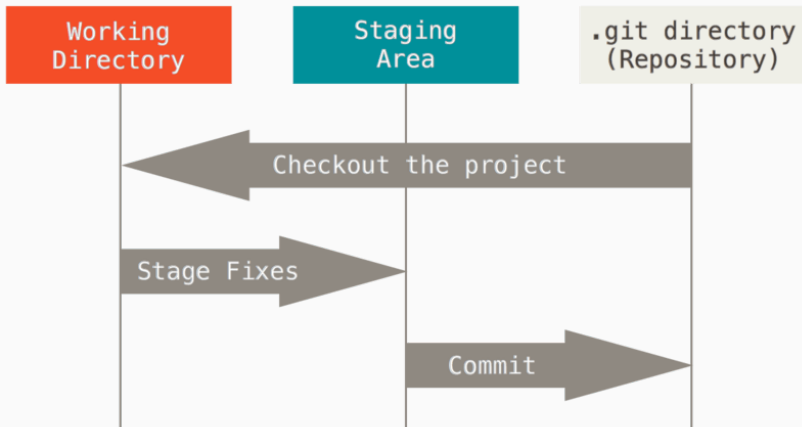
Get an update to an assignment

`git pull`

Submit an assignment

1. `git add [files]`
2. `git commit [describe changes]`
3. `git push`

git areas



Why learn git?

“Move fast and break things” mentality.

Multiple versions of files without having multiple files.

Reproducibility.

Open science.

Brace yourselves!

Pro Git

Oh, shit! Git