



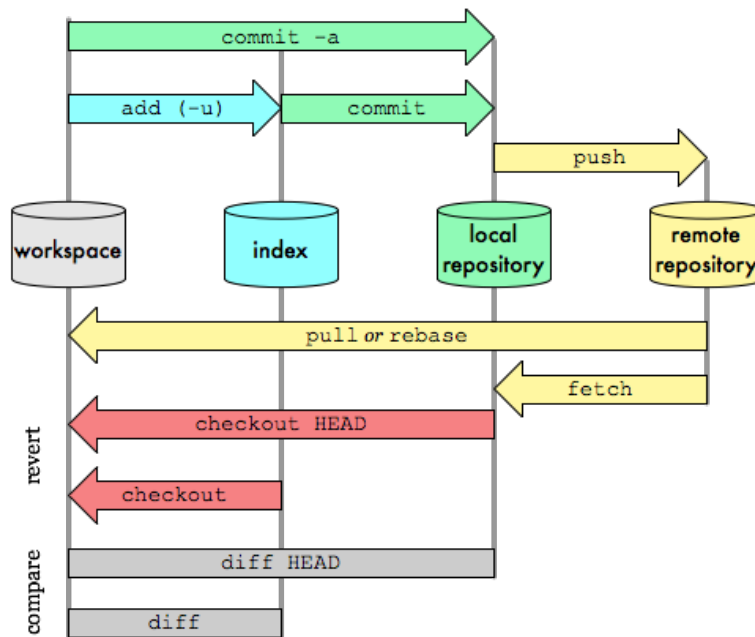
Basic Git Commands

Jeffrey Leek, Assistant Professor of Biostatistics
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

Pushing and pulling

Git Data Transport Commands

<http://osteele.com>



<http://gitready.com/beginner/2009/01/21/pushing-and-pulling.html>

Adding

- Suppose you add new files to a local repository under version control
- You need to let Git know that they need to be tracked
 - `git add .` adds all new files
 - `git add -u` updates tracking for files that changed names or were deleted
 - `git add -A` does both of the previous
- You should do this before committing

Committing

- You have changes you want to commit to be saved as an intermediate version
- You type the command
 - `git commit -m "message"` where message is a useful description of what you did
- This only updates your local repo, not the remote repo on Github

Pushing

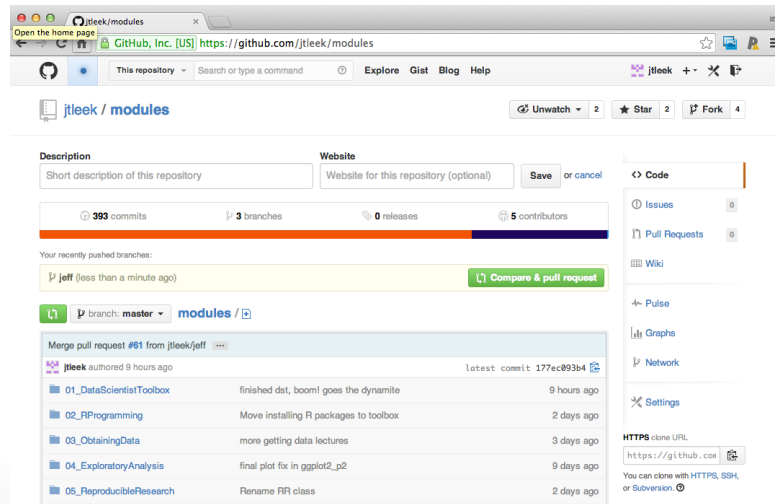
- You have saved local commits you would like to update on the remote (Github)
- You type the command
 - `git push`

Branches

- Sometimes you are working on a project with a version being used by many people
- You may not want to edit that version
- So you can create a branch with the command
 - `git checkout -b branchname`
- To see what branch you are on type:
 - `git branch`
- To switch back to the master branch type
 - `git checkout master`

Pull requests

- If you fork someone's repo or have multiple branches you will both be working separately
- Sometimes you want to merge in your changes into the other branch/repo
- To do so you need to send a pull request.
- This is a feature of Github.



Time to be a hacker!

- Git documentation <http://git-scm.com/doc>
- Github help <https://help.github.com/>
- Google/Stack Overflow are great for Github