Course Plan - Git & git.embl.de

Introduction

- Why worry about version control?
- "Poor man's Git" -> multiple folders/filenames with different versions of project/script
- What is git good for? What is Git not good for?

The GitHub Interface & First Steps

- · log into GitHub
- show an example project
 - highlight key parts of project interface
 - show project history timeline
 - show blame for a single file
 - show how to view older versions of a file
- · create a project from scratch Guacamole
- add a README.md
- introduce basics of Markdown
- make a change to README via web interface
- commit and explain commit message
- repeat
- add new file(s)
 - instructions.txt:
 - * chop avocados
 - * chop onion
 - * and mix well
- ingredients.txt
 - * 2 avocados
 - * 1 lime
 - * 2 tsp salt

Working on the command line

- navigate to relevant directory
- clone repo && cd into project directory
- change global settings
 - git config --global user.name
 - git config --global user.email
 - git config --global core.editor "nano -w" (no wrapping)
 - git config --global color.ui auto
- ls -a -> .git folder
- mention git init demo this at the end of day
- git status
- git log
- edit/create a file add "1/2 onion" to ingredients
- git add
- git commit
 - (if necessary) more about commit messages
 - imagine your future self as a collaborator, who won't know (remember) why you made the changes you're making
- explain staging area; local repository
- EXERCISE -> slide
- one more change "add salt to taste" to instructions
- git add
- git reset HEAD instructions.txt
- diagram on slide
- git commit -m
- mention git commit -a & warn about hazards of using it
- git log
 - git log -N
 - git log --oneline
 - git log --patch <filename>
- add "* tomato ketchup" to ingredients
- git add
- git commit
- "* squeeze lime" to instructions
- git diff
 - git add + git diff --staged
 - git diff --color-words
 - git diff HEAD~2 <filename>
 - git diff <commithash> <filename>
- git revert <commithash>
- edit README and another file
- git checkout HEAD to revert to most recent committed state
 - git checkout HEAD <filename> to achieve the same thing with a single file

- EXERCISE -> slide
- detached head!
 - git checkout <commithash> (forgetting filename)
 - git checkout master to recover from this
- .gitignore
- remotes
 - git remote
 - git remote -v
 - git push origin master
 - make a change on GitHub
 - git pull origin master
- collaboration exercises

Extras

- git init
- GitHub Flow
- issues, automatically closing
- setting up SSH keys