

2 Lecture 2:Jan 15

Last time

- Introduction
- Course logistics

Today

- Reply to the “Presentation Dates” thread on Canvas by the end of Friday.
- Git

What is git?

Git is currently the most popular system for version control according to [Google Trend](#). Git was initially designed and developed by [Linus Torvalds](#) in 2005 for Linux kernel development. Git is the British English slang for unpleasant person.

Why using git?

- [GitHub](#) is becoming a de facto central repository for open source development.
- **Advertise** yourself through GitHub (e.g., host a free personal webpage on GitHub, [example and tutorial](#)).
- a skill that employers look for (according to [this AmStat article](#)).

Git workflow

Figure [2.1](#) shows its basic workflow.

What do I need to use Git?

- A **Git server** enabling multi-person collaboration through a centralized repository.
- A **Git client** on your own machine.
 - Linux: Git client program is shipped with many Linux distributions, e.g., Ubuntu and CentOS. If not, install using a package manager, e.g., `yum install git` on CentOS.
 - Mac: follow instructions at <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/install-git>.
 - Windows: Git for Windows at <https://gitforwindows.org> (Graphical User Interface, or in short, GUI) aka Git Bash.
- Do **not** totally rely on GUI or IDE (Integrated Development Environment). Learn to use Git on command line, which is needed for cluster and cloud computing.

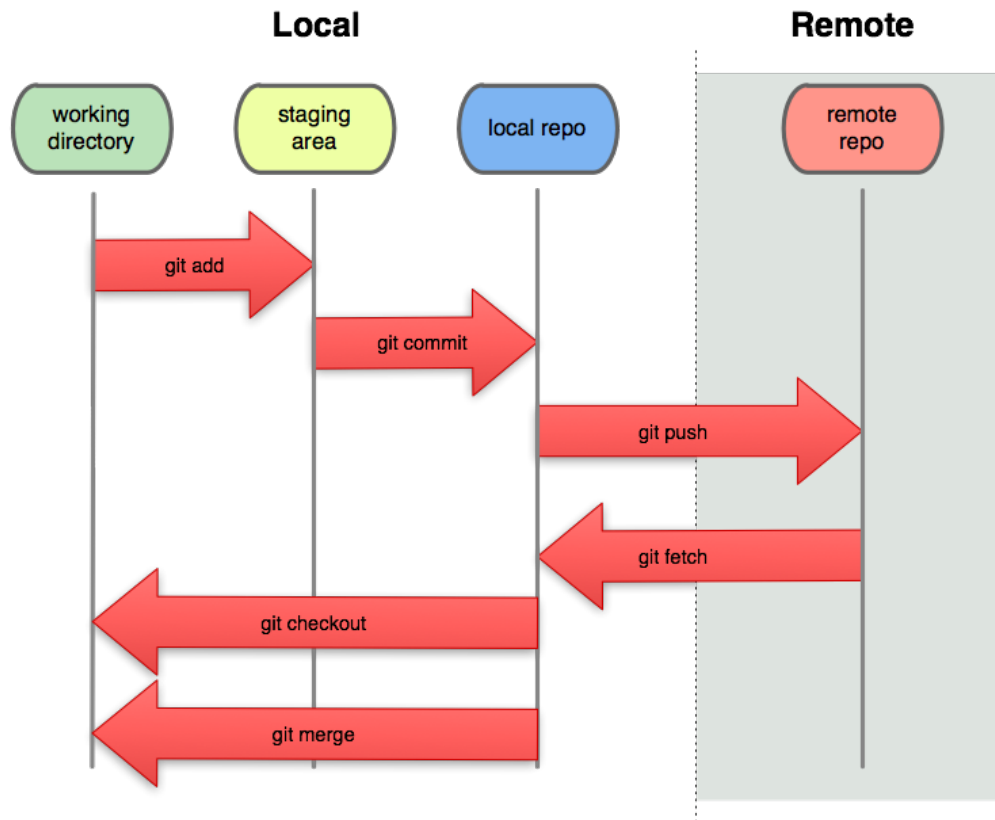


Figure 2.1

Git survival commands

- `git pull` synchronize local Git directory with remote repository.
- Modify files in local working directory.
- `git add FILES` add snapshots to staging area
- `git commit -m "message"` store snapshots permanently to (**local**) Git repository
- `git push` push commits to remote repository.

Git basic usage

Working with your local copy.

- `git pull` : update local Git repository with remote repository (fetch + merge).
- `git log FILENAME` : display the current status of working directory.
- `git diff` : show differences (by default difference from the most recent commit).
- `git add file1 file2 ...` : add file(s) to the staging area.

- `git commit` : commit changes in staging area to Git directory.
- `git push` : publish commits in local Git repository to remote repository.
- `git reset --soft HEAD 1` : undo the last commit.
- `git checkout FILENAME` : go back to the last commit, discarding all changes made.
- `git rm FILENAME` : remove files from git control.

Git demonstration

Show how to create a private git repository for HW and Exam submissions.

On [GitHub](#)

- Obtain [student developer pack](#).
- Create a private repository `Xiang-Ji-math-6040-2025-spring` (please substitute 6040 by 7260 if you are taking the graduate level and use your own first and last names). Add `xji3` as your collaborators with write permission ([instruction](#)).

On your local machine:

- clone the repository: please refer to [this webpage](#) with instructions for your operating system.
- enter the folder: `cd Xiang-Ji-math-6040-2025-spring` .
- after finishing the rest of the questions, save your file inside your git repository folder `Xiang-Ji-math-6040-2025-spring` with name `hw1.pdf` (for example). Please make it human-readable.
- now using git commands to stage this change: `git add hw1.pdf`
- commit: `git commit -m "hw1 submission"` (remember to replace the quotation mark)
- push to remote server: `git push`
- tag version hw1: `git tag hw1` and push: `git push --tags` .

Take a look at the tags on GitHub ([instructions](#)).

When submitting your hw, please email your instructor (xji4@tulane.edu) a link to your tag ([instructions](#)).