

#WhoAml?

- http://vinhnx.github.com
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a brief introduction

"In <u>software development</u>, Git (<u>/ g It/</u>) is a

<u>distributed revision control</u>

and <u>source code management</u> (SCM) system

with an emphasis on speed…

Git was initially designed and developed

by <u>Linus Torvalds</u> for <u>Linux kernel</u> development…"

- Git (Wikipedia) -

tl;dr

Installing git in your development machine

MAC:

- http://code.google.com/p/git-osx-installer
- http://mac.github.com/

Windows:

- http://code.google.com/p/msysgit
- http://windows.github.com/
 highly recommended! -If you're using Windows PC like me;)

Eclipse plugins:

http://eclipse.github.com/

Mobile:

http://mobile.github.com/

Let's get started!

Setup name & email

- → git config --global user.name "Your Name"
- → git config --global user.email "your_email@whatever.com"

Setup line ending preferences

- * For Unix/Mac users:
- → git config --global core.autocrlf input
- → git config --global core.safecrlf true
- * For Windows users:
- → git config --global core.autocrlf true
- → git config --global core.safecrlf true

your first commit

```
→ mkdir lerepo
→ cd lerepo
→ git init
Initialized emtpy Git repository /somedir/lerepo/.git/
→ echo "oh hai" > hai.txt
→ git add hai.txt
→ git commit -m "first commit"
[master (root-commit) 8970fa6] first commit
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 hai.txt
```

Me: Think of repo (repository) as a folder.

Them: Repo (repository) is commonly refers to a location for storage, often for safety or preservation.

-> read this for more details

git add means telling git that "I want you to index this/these file(s)!" Say, you already had another file in your repository, named, script.js.

```
→ ls -l
total 2
-rw-r--r-- 1 admin None 7 Oct 1 10:23 hai.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 Administrators None 47 Oct 1 10:57 script.js
```

... and you want to add both files. (hai.txt & script.js)

→ git add hai.txt script.js
→ git commit -m "index all the files"
[master (root-commit) 8d018aa] index all the files
2 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 hai.txt
create mode 100644 script.js

... but in come cases, you just want to add *only* specific file(s) manually, just tell git so:

→ git add hai.txt

→ git commit -m "updated hai.txt"

[master (root-commit) 8970fa6] first commit
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 hai.txt

cool, now what?!



checking status -- before indexing (staging)

```
→ git status
        hai.txt
```

checking **status** --after indexing (staging)

→ git status -sb

On branch master
nothing to commit (working directory clean)



quick tip

viewing **status** the short/clean way

```
→ git status -sb
## Initial commit on master
?? hai.txt
```



English, Do You Speak It?

- You are now on branch master
- Your file (hai.txt) has been modified
- ... but you haven't staged it yet
- ... so, your index is unclean === dirty ⊗

history lesson

```
→ git log --pretty=oneline
56230b1 updated hai.txt (Vinh Nguyen, 33 seconds ago)
8d018aa index all the files (Vinh Nguyen, 13 minutes ago)
```

quick tip

(again)

The Ultimate Log Format

```
→ git log --pretty=format:"%h %ad | %s%d [%an]" --graph --date=short
```

Take a look in detail:

- --pretty="..." defines the format of the output.
- %h is the abbreviated hash of the commit
- %d are any decorations on that commit (e.g. branch heads or tags)
- %ad is the author date
- %s is the comment
- %an is the author name
- --graph informs git to display the commit tree in an ASCII graph layout
- --date=short keeps the date format nice and short

Ref: http://gitimmersion.com/lab_10.html

Your first Github repo



your first github repo



News Feed

vinhnx

- 1. Register an account at github.com.
- 2. Create new repo.
- 3. Fill in information.
- 4. Copy your SSH. Eg: git@github.com:yourname/your-repo-name.git
- 5. In your terminal/command prompt/whatever. Type in, with **hub** is your remote name (optional)
- → git remote add hub git@github.com:yourname/your-repo-name.git
- 6. Let me check

```
→ git remote -v
hub git@github.com:yourname/your-repo-name.git (fetch)
hub git@github.com:yourname/your-repo-name.git (push)
```

not so fast... (another tip)

It's recommended to run **git status** again to check whether if files are staged properly and most importantly, your current working branch ** [in default, we are all working for on master branch].

** a branch is like your feature lab – wherein you can experiment something cool. If "it just works", merge it to master branch for your final code, else you may forget or abandon it ...

→ git status

On branch master
nothing to commit (working directory clean)

Kay, things seem rather good up to now! © Press arrow right to next slides...

cat

:3

cat-file

(not really)

In order to check and see more information for what we have done in recent activities. You can run this:

→ git cat-file -p HEAD

tree **56230b1**6f2e04c1a385008f78ad761152fdf0480

parent **8d018aa**81664cf7caad20a3ab7bcd6d03354a18b

author Vinh Nguyen <name@mail.com> 1349065326 +0100

committer Vinh Nguyen <name@mail.com> 1349065326 +0100

- Right now, don't bother the cat-file-p command.
- What does **HEAD** mean, it's simply your current branch/last committed stage. (Don't confuse with **Index** (staging area) and **working tree** (the stage of files in checkout)). -- See this for more details:
- Now you have information about your **most recently commit** (HEAD === master), You can inspect last 2, by HEAD^n with n is an specific number, eg: HEAD^1.
- Remember the 5w, the what/when/where/who/why
- Still remember history?! Can you spot what in common? ©

```
→ git log --pretty=oneline
56230b1 updated hai.txt (Vinh Nguyen, 33 seconds ago)
8d018aa index all the files (Vinh Nguyen, 13 minutes ago)
```

Noticed that in your **log**, we have 2 commits up to now, represented by the first **7** characters of **SHA** (Secure Hash Algorithm).

56230b1 8d018aa

And surprisingly, but not quite, in your **git cat-file -p HEAD** command, we now see them again. What the fuzz?

```
tree 56230b16f2e04c1a385008f78ad761152fdf0480

parent 8d018aa81664cf7caad20a3ab7bcd6d03354a18b

author Vinh Nguyen <name@mail.com> 1349065326 +0100

committer Vinh Nguyen <name@mail.com> 1349065326 +0100
```

updated hai.txt

Git is just connection of dots. Think of it as a graphical base, a dot/node represented by a branch in a tree, dot will be our working **HEAD**. Tree with SHA **56230b1** is a child of its parent as SHA **8d018aa**.

Read again, we may notice **git cat-file -p HEAD**, we now have more information like: author of last commit, name of committer, time when commit occurred, and the message of last commit...

push

Kay, back to **push** topic. Now your Github repo is ready for continous development. Why don't we push it?

→ git push -f hub master

Counting objects: 7, done.

Delta compression using up to 4 threads.

Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.

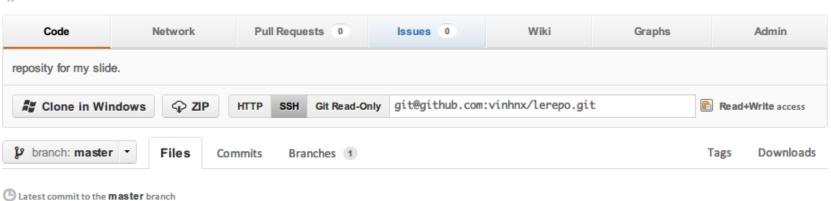
Writing objects: 100% (7/7), 594 bytes, done.

Total 7 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)

To git@github.com/yourname/your-repo-name.git

+ c80efd2...40807b2 master -> master(force update)





🖺 Pull Request

ဖို Fork



lerepo/

name	age	message	history
hai.txt	2 hours ago	updated hai.txt [vinhnx]	
script.js	2 hours ago	index all the files [vinhnx]	

summary & more

```
# BASIC COMMAND ...
## note: command with slash '/' in between can be optionally chosen, eg:
```

- -s/-b, you can choose either -s or -b

 → git init # to initialize a git repo
- ... hardcore hacking ...
- → git status -s/-b/-sb # show file added to staging area, files with changes, untracked files
- → git log hai.txt # show recent commits on hai.txt
- → git add ./-A/[file/files] # adding file(s) to index
- → git commit -m "commit message" # message of a commit
- ### working remotely
- → git remote add/delete [remote.name] [git.url] # adding/deleting remote
- → git push [remote.name] [branch.name] # update the [remote] with your commit from [branch.name]
- → git pull # fetch changes from remote and merge into current branch
- → git fetch [remote.name] # update the remote-tracking branch for [remote.name] (default is origin)

```
# EVEN MORE COMMAND ...
## note: HEAD === most recent commit on your working branch. As I said
before, default is master.
→ git add [dir] # add all files in [dir] directory
        → git add .
### add all files under current directory, untracked file included
→ git rm [file1] [files2] ... [fileN] # remove n files from the project
→ git reset HEAD [file] # remove specified file from next commit
### branching
→ git checkout -b [branch.name] # create a new branch and switch to it
→ git branch -d [branch.name] # delete a branch
→ git rev-parse HEAD # show me SHA of last commit
→ git cat-file -t HEAD # what type of last commit in current working
branch
→ git cat-file -p HEAD # all your last commit's information belong to
```

→ git clone # clone a repo

tweaking git (make it more awesome)

```
# Highlight whitespace in # Add aliases to your
# Add colors to your
~/.gitconfig file:
                             diffs [color]
                                                            ~/.gitconfig file:
                               ui = true
[color]
                                                            [alias]
 ui = auto
                                                              st = status
                              [color "diff"]
                                                              ci = commit
[color "branch"]
                                whitespace = red reverse
                                                              br = branch
 current = yellow reverse
                                                              co = checkout
 local = yellow
                              [core]
                                                              df = diff
                               whitespace=fix,-indent-
                                                              dc = diff --cached
 remote = green
                              with-non-tab, trailing-
                                                              lg = log - p
                              space, cr-at-eol
[color "diff"]
                                                              ls = ls-files
 meta = yellow bold
                                                              lol = log --graph --
                              # Show files ignored by git:
                                                            decorate --pretty=oneline --
 frag = magenta bold
                              ign = ls-files -o -i --
                                                            abbrev-commit
 old = red bold
                              exclude-standard
 new = green bold
                                                              lola = log --graph --
                                                            decorate --pretty=oneline --
[color "status"]
                                                            abbrev-commit --all
 added = yellow
 changed = green
 untracked = cyan
```

ref

Gitref: http://gitref.org

Github help: https://help.github.com/

Git-scm: http://git-scm.org/

Pro git book: http://git-scm.com/book

→ git help [command]

Advanced Git by Github's Matthew McCullough

http://marakana.com/s/advanced_git_graphs_hashes_compression_matthew_mccullough_github,1280/index.html

Introduction to Git with Scott Chacon of GitHub

http://marakana.com/s/video introduction to git with scott chacon of github.399/index.html

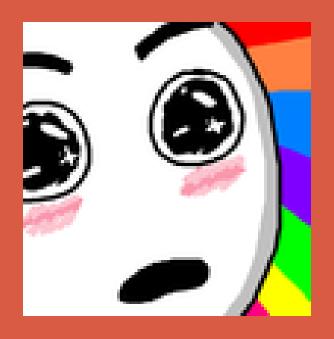
Git Magic - Tommy MacWilliam '13 from Harvard

http://cs50.tv/2011/fall/seminars/Git magic/Git magic.mp4

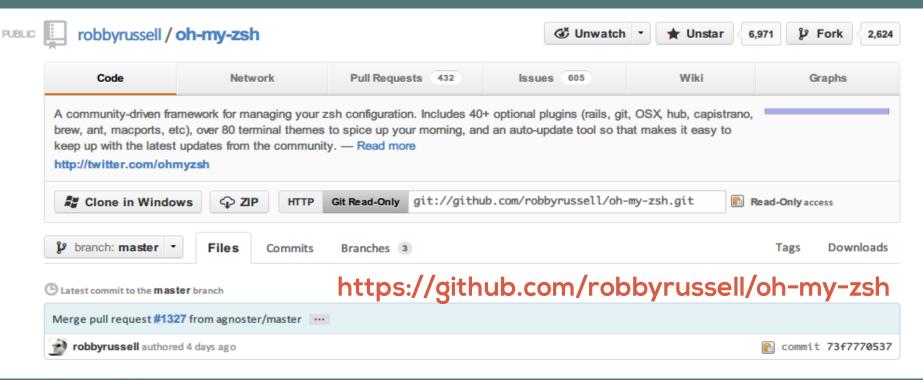
must watch!

typo? ...don't worry;)

```
('°□°)' <del>test</del> master... → git add -a
error: unknown switch `a'
usage: git add [options] [--] <filepattern>...
   -n, --dry-run
                        dry run
   -v, --verbose
                        be verbose
   -i, --interactive
                        interactive picking
   -p, --patch
                        select hunks interactively
   -e, --edit
                        edit current diff and apply
   -f, --force
                         allow adding otherwise ignored files
   -u, --update
                        update tracked files
   -N, --intent-to-add
                         record only the fact that the path will be added later
   -A, --all
                         add changes from all tracked and untracked files
   --refresh
                         don't add, only refresh the index
   --ignore-errors
                        just skip files which cannot be added because of errors
   --ignore-missing
                         check if - even missing - files are ignored in dry run
```



last but totally not least



```
('°□°)' <del>vinh source</del> → git pu
pull -- fetch from and merge with another repository or local branch
push -- update remote refs along with associated objects
```

[tab]

awesome, autocomplete is awesome!!!

"yourself, don't repeat" -- DRY

```
save times
write less
do more
```

with alias...

```
## master
M git-beginner.pdf
M git-beginner.pptx
gcam='git commit -a -m'
[master f8768ea] fix typo
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
Counting objects: 7, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 195.58 KiB, done.
Total 4 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
To git@github.com:vinhnx/Git-for-beginners.git
  7543216..f8768ea master -> master
```

```
alias gs='git status -sb'
alias gsb='git status -b'
alias gss='git status -s'
alias gr='git remote -v'
alias gra='git remote add'
alias gcf='git cat-file'
alias gcam='git commit -a -m'
alias gcft='git cat-file -t'
alias gcfp='git cat-file -p'
alias gc='git checkout'
alias gcat='cat'
alias gcm='git checkout masterr'
alias gmb='git merge-base'
alias qm='git merge'
alias grp='git rev-parse master'
alias gd='git describe --tags master'
alias undo='reset --hard'
alias gsh='git show'
alias qb='git branch'
# show verbosed git branches
alias gbv='git branch -v'
```

https://gist.github.com/3844446

(or open **.zshrc** file in your favorite text editor and make some noises changes)

** it's located in ~/.zshrc

Well, that's it! I hope these could help you get acquainted with fundamental about git.

Thanks!

@vinhnx

