

git

for beginners

// with some basic commands

#WhoAml ?

@vinhnx

<http://vinhnx.github.com>

<http://github.com/vinhnx>

a brief introduction

*“In software development, Git (/gɪt/) is a
distributed revision control
and source code management (SCM) system
with an emphasis on speed...*

*Git was initially designed and developed
by Linus Torvalds for Linux kernel development...”*

– Git (Wikipedia) –

tl;dr

Installing git in your dev machine

MAC: <http://code.google.com/p/git-osx-installer>

Windows: <http://code.google.com/p/msysgit>

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 empty Git repository /somedir/lerrepo/.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
```

Think of repo (repository) as a folder.

Repository commonly refers to a location for storage, often for safety or preservation. [read this](#)

git add means telling git that “I want you to index this/these file!”

Say, you already hard 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 some 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**

```
# On branch master
```

```
#
```

```
# Initial commit
```

```
#
```

```
# Untracked files:
```

```
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
```

```
#
```

```
#       hai.txt
```

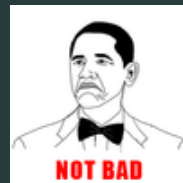
```
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

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

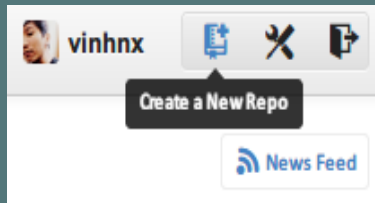


your first github repo

github



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].

```
→ git status
```

```
# On branch master
```

```
nothing to commit (working directory clean)
```

Kay, things seem rather good up to now! 😊
Let's go ahead to next slides...

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 56230b16f2e04c1a385008f78ad761152fdf0480
parent 8d018aa81664cf7caad20a3ab7bcd6d03354a18b
author Vinh Nguyen <name@mail.com> 1349065326 +0100
committer Vinh Nguyen <name@mail.com> 1349065326 +0100

updated hai.txt
```

- 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, represent 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 represent as 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 commiter, time when commit occurred, and the message of last commit...

push

Kay, back to **push** topic.

Now your Github repo is ready for continuous 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)
```

PUBLIC



vinhnx / lerepo

Pull Request

Unwatch

Star

0

Fork

0

Code

Network

Pull Requests 0

Issues 0

Wiki

Graphs

Admin

repository for my slide.



Clone in Windows



ZIP

HTTP

SSH

Git Read-Only

git@github.com:vinhnx/lerepo.git



Read+Write access



branch: master

Files

Commits

Branches 1

Tags

Downloads

Latest commit to the **master** branch

updated hai.txt



vinhnx authored 2 hours ago



commit 40807b25d1

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 us ;)

→ git clone # clone a repo

tweaking
git

(make it more awesome)

```
# Add colors to your  
~/.gitconfig file:
```

```
[color]
```

```
ui = auto
```

```
[color "branch"]
```

```
current = yellow reverse
```

```
local = yellow
```

```
remote = green
```

```
[color "diff"]
```

```
meta = yellow bold
```

```
frag = magenta bold
```

```
old = red bold
```

```
new = green bold
```

```
[color "status"]
```

```
added = yellow
```

```
changed = green
```

```
untracked = cyan
```

```
# Highlight whitespace in  
diffs [color]
```

```
ui = true
```

```
[color "diff"]
```

```
whitespace = red reverse
```

```
[core]
```

```
whitespace=fix,-indent-  
with-non-tab,trailing-  
space,cr-at-eol
```

```
# Show files ignored by git:
```

```
ign = ls-files -o -i --  
exclude-standard
```

```
# Add aliases to your  
~/.gitconfig file:
```

```
[alias]
```

```
st = status
```

```
ci = commit
```

```
br = branch
```

```
co = checkout
```

```
df = diff
```

```
dc = diff --cached
```

```
lg = log -p
```

```
ls = ls-files
```

```
lol = log --graph --
```

```
decorate --pretty=oneline --  
abbrev-commit
```

```
lola = log --graph --
```

```
decorate --pretty=oneline --  
abbrev-commit --all
```

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

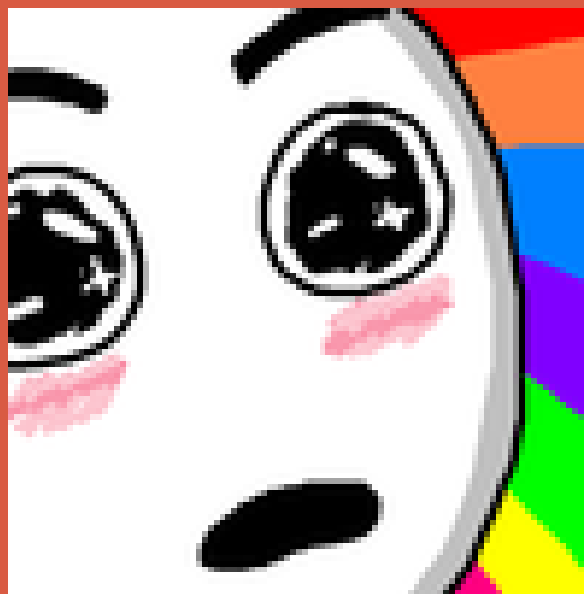
http://cs50.tv/2011/fall/seminars/Git_magic/Git_magic.mp4

must watch!


typo? ...don't worry ;)




```
('°□°)' _└─┬─┐ test 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


PUBLIC  robbyrussell / oh-my-zsh


 Unwatch  Unstar 6,971  Fork 2,624

| Code | Network | Pull Requests 432 | Issues 605 | Wiki | Graphs |
|------|---------|-------------------|------------|------|--------|
|------|---------|-------------------|------------|------|--------|



A community-driven framework for managing your zsh configuration. Includes 40+ optional plugins (rails, git, OSX, hub, capistrano, brew, ant, macports, etc), over 80 terminal themes to spice up your morning, and an auto-update tool so that makes it easy to keep up with the latest updates from the community. — [Read more](#)
<http://twitter.com/ohmyzsh>

 Clone in Windows  ZIP HTTP **Git Read-Only** `git://github.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-zsh.git`  Read-Only access

 branch: **master** **Files** Commits Branches 3 Tags Downloads

 Latest commit to the **master** branch

Merge pull request #1327 from agnoster/master ...

 **robbyrussell** authored 4 days ago  commit 73f7770537

<https://github.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-zsh>

"oh-my-zsh: your life in a shell" -- [fox](#)

[tab]

```
( '°□° )' _ | — vinh source✓ → git pu  
pull      -- fetch from and merge with another repository or local branch  
push      -- update remote refs along with associated objects
```

awesome, autocomplete is awesome!!!

Well, that's it!

I hope these could help you
get acquainted with fundamental
git commands.

;)

Thanks!

[@vinhnx](#)

