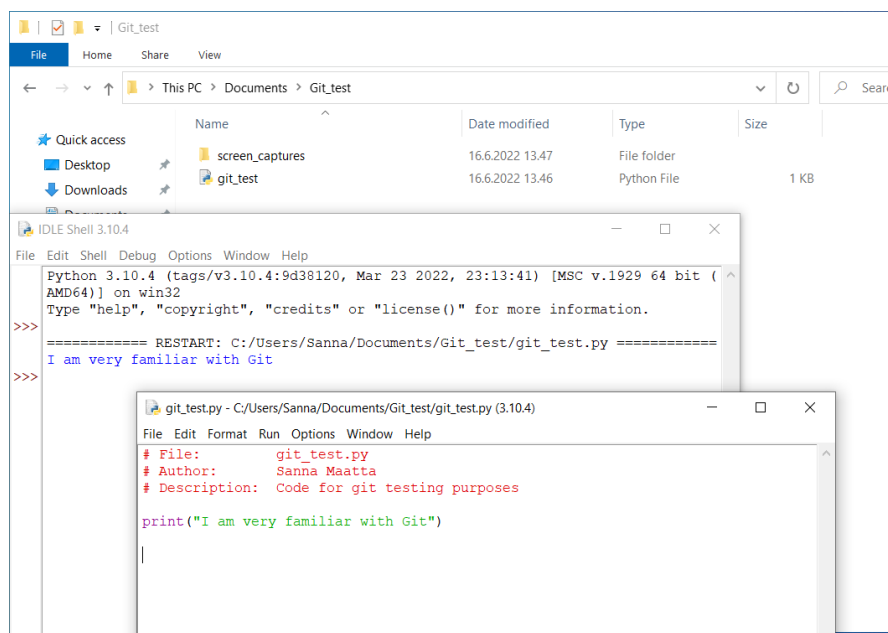


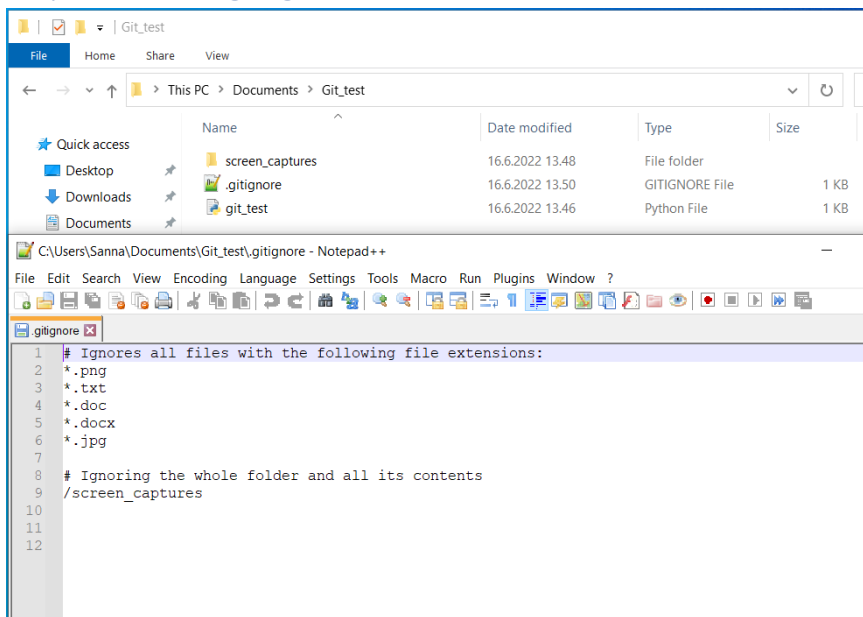
Here you can see examples of the commands and how your git bash etc. should look after each step. So, basically, mimic these. If/when you face problems, make sure that you have typed all the commands right and carefully read the instructions.

## Capture 1 – Create folder and add some code

(Notice that the screen\_captures folder that you can see in the capture below can be used for e.g. to store the Word document, where you paste the screen captures (that you are instructed to do). But you can store the Word document some other location on your computer as well.)

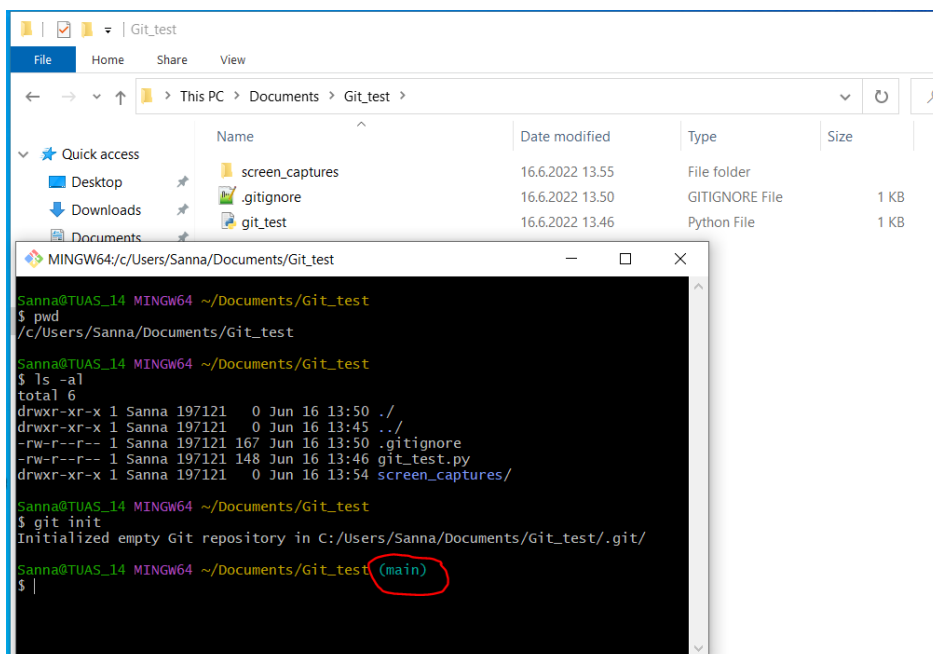


## Capture 2 – .gitignore file

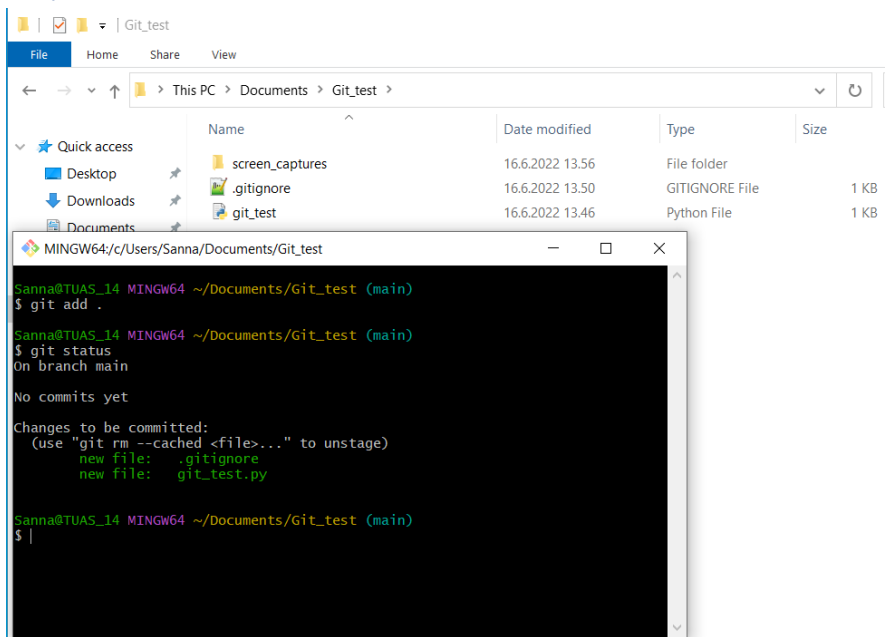


Capture 3 – Open Git Bash, see where you are and initialize the repository

Notice that instead of (main), see the red circle in screen capture, you may have (master). It is ok, just take this into account also later on this course.

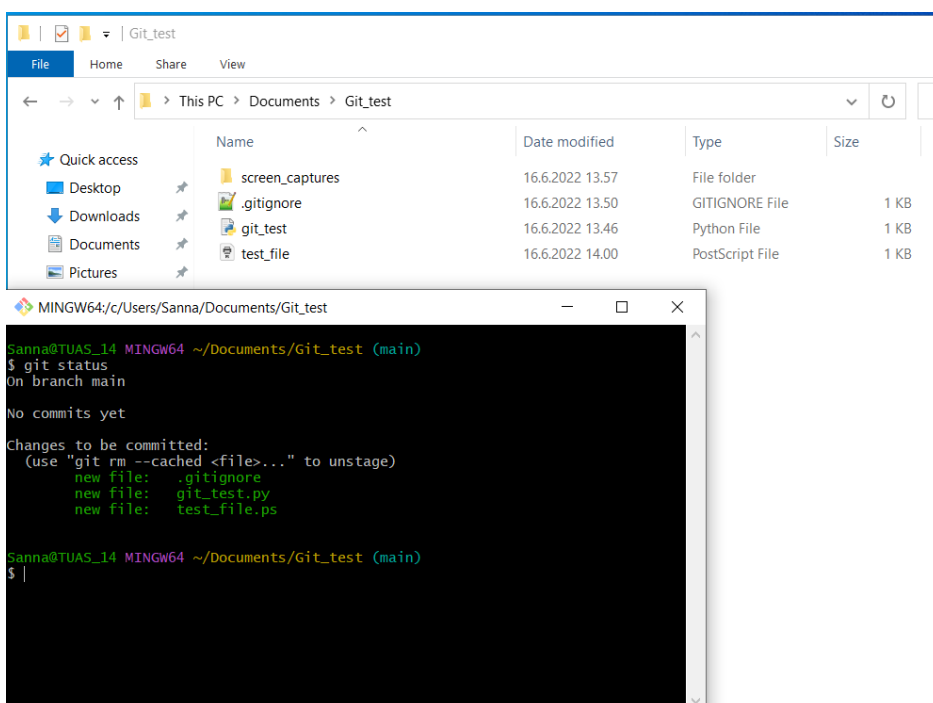


## Capture 4 – Git add



[Capture 5 – Undoing git add command (repeat this only if you accidentally added files you were not supposed to or you want to try out the undoing things)]

For demonstration purposes, a test\_file.ps is added using git add command and this is how you can undo the git add command.



```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git_test

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:   .gitignore
        new file:   git_test.py
        new file:   test_file.ps

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git rm --cached test_file.ps
rm 'test_file.ps'

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:   .gitignore
        new file:   git_test.py

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        test_file.ps

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ |
```

## Capture 6 – Setting up your account

```
$ git commit -m "Initial commit of git_test.py"
Author identity unknown

*** Please tell me who you are.

Run

  git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
  git config --global user.name "Your Name"

to set your account's default identity.
Omit --global to set the identity only in this repository.
```

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git_test

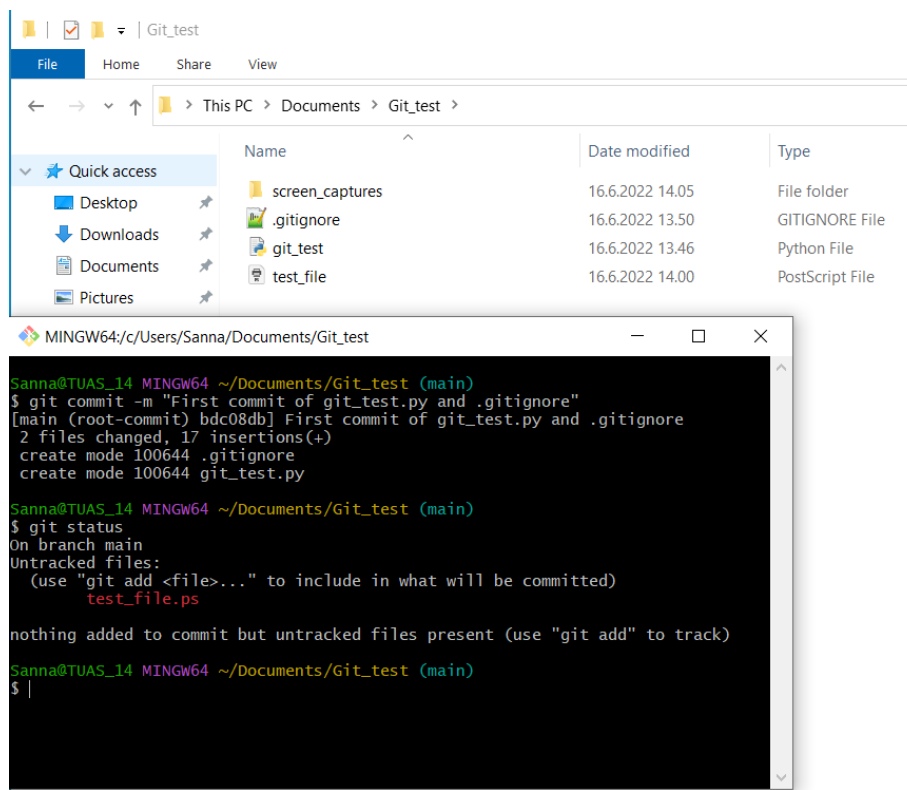
Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git config --global user.email "sanna.maatta@turkuamk.fi"

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git config --global user.name "Sanna Maatta"

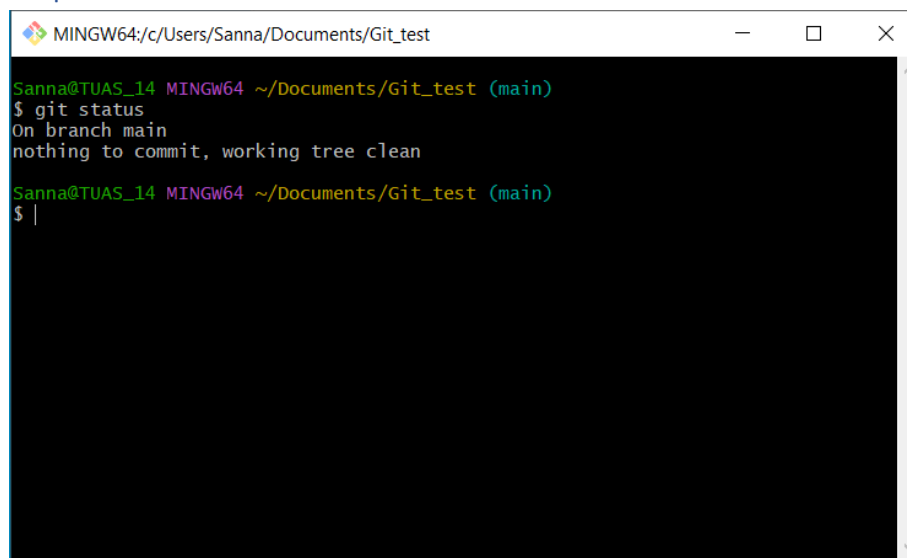
Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ |
```

## Capture 7a – Git commit

Notice that the test\_file.ps is there for demonstration purposes only (how to undo to the git add command, see Capture 5 for more details)



## Capture 7b – Git status



## Capture 8 – Git log after committing the changed code

A terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git\_test' showing the output of 'git log'. The output displays two commits. The first commit, with hash '2caf345c173a225d46c913f705759bb53476632e', is the HEAD and points to the 'main' branch. Its message is 'Added an output print to git\_test.py'. The second commit, with hash 'bdc08dbdfa560bed0577c2160ad48d7452579959', is the first commit of 'git\_test.py' and '.gitignore'. The terminal also shows the output of 'git ls-tree -r main --name-only' which lists '.gitignore' and 'git\_test.py'.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git_test
Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git log
commit 2caf345c173a225d46c913f705759bb53476632e (HEAD -> main)
Author: Sanna Maatta <sanna.maatta@turkuamk.fi>
Date: Thu Jun 16 14:21:01 2022 +0300

    Added an output print to git_test.py

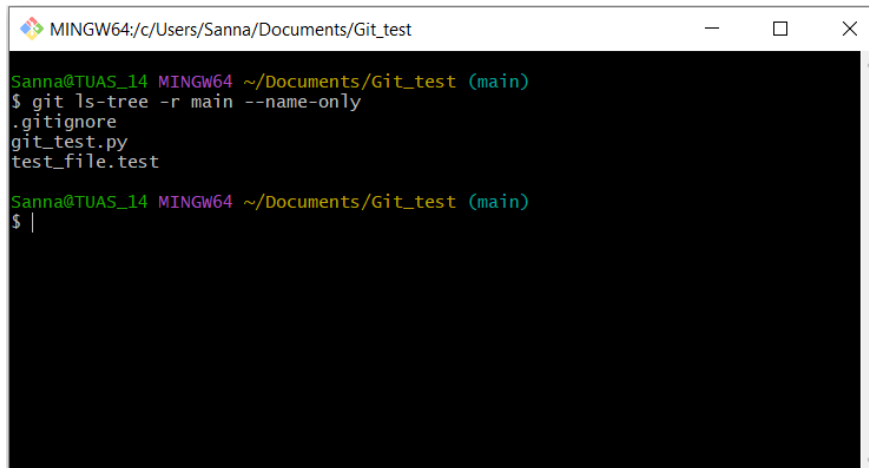
commit bdc08dbdfa560bed0577c2160ad48d7452579959
Author: Sanna Maatta <sanna.maatta@turkuamk.fi>
Date: Thu Jun 16 14:06:24 2022 +0300

    First commit of git_test.py and .gitignore

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git ls-tree -r main --name-only
.gitignore
git_test.py

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ |
```

## Capture 9 – Showing the versioned files

A terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git\_test' showing the output of 'git ls-tree -r main --name-only'. The output lists three files: '.gitignore', 'git\_test.py', and 'test\_file.test'.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git_test
Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git ls-tree -r main --name-only
.gitignore
git_test.py
test_file.test

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ |
```

[Capture 10 – Removing a versioned file from versioning (repeat this only if you accidentally versioned a file you were not supposed to version; or repeat this if you want to try out the undoing things commands)]

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git_test

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git rm test_file.test
rm 'test_file.test'

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git commit -m "removing test_file.test"
[main de61dcc] removing test_file.test
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 test_file.test

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git ls-tree -r main --name-only
.gitignore
git_test.py

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ |
```

Capture 11 a and b – A new branch and a new code file and moving back to main branch

```
ist
hare View
> This PC > Documents > Git_test >
Name
screen_captures
.gitignore
dev_test
git_test

MINGW64:/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git_test

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git checkout -b development
Switched to a new branch 'development'

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (development)
$ touch dev_test.py

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (development)
$ git add .

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (development)
$ git commit -m "new code file created dev_test.py"
[development 8bf4019] new code file created dev_test.py
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 dev_test.py

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (development)
$ ls -al
total 18
drwxr-xr-x 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 14:26 ./
drwxr-xr-x 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 13:45 ../
drwxr-xr-x 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 14:30 .git/
-rw-r--r-- 1 Sanna 197121 167 Jun 16 13:50 .gitignore
-rw-r--r-- 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 14:29 dev_test.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 Sanna 197121 186 Jun 16 14:18 git_test.py
drwxr-xr-x 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 14:25 screen_captures/

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (development)
$ |
```

```

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (development)
$ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ ls -al
total 18
drwxr-xr-x 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 14:31 ./
drwxr-xr-x 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 13:45 ../
drwxr-xr-x 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 14:31 .git/
-rw-r--r-- 1 Sanna 197121 167 Jun 16 13:50 .gitignore
-rw-r--r-- 1 Sanna 197121 186 Jun 16 14:18 git_test.py
drwxr-xr-x 1 Sanna 197121  0 Jun 16 14:30 screen_captures/

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$

```

## Capture 12 – Working with git remotes

Remember that if you have (master) instead of (main), your command may be: `git push -u origin master`

```

MINGW64/c/Users/Sanna/Documents/Git_test

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git push -u origin main
Enumerating objects: 22, done.
Counting objects: 100% (22/22), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (21/21), done.
Writing objects: 100% (22/22), 2.12 KiB | 1.06 MiB/s, done.
Total 22 (delta 9), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://gitlab.com/sanna.maatta/git-test-project.git
 * [new branch]      main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git branch --all
development
* main
remotes/origin/main

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$ git remote -v
origin  https://gitlab.com/sanna.maatta/git-test-project.git (fetch)
origin  https://gitlab.com/sanna.maatta/git-test-project.git (push)

Sanna@TUAS_14 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Git_test (main)
$

```

## Capture 13 – GitLab

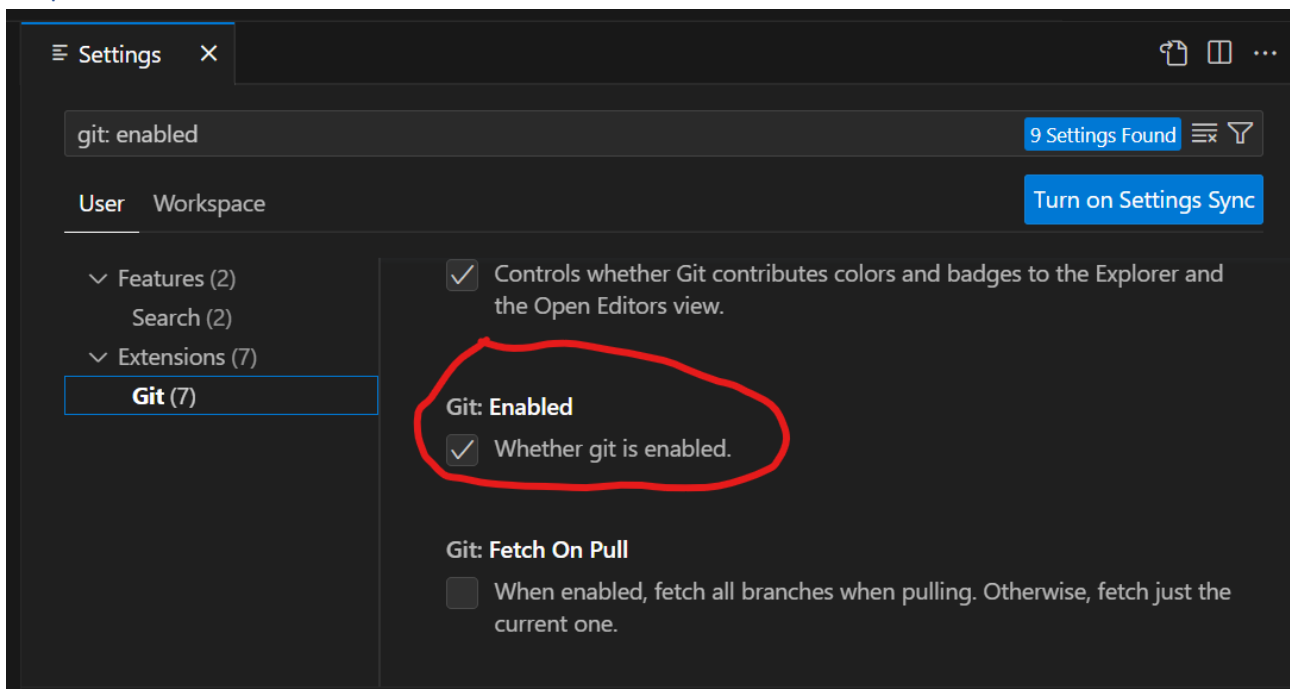
The screenshot shows the GitLab web interface for a repository named 'Git test project'. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Project information, Repository, Files, Commits, Branches, Tags, Contributors, Graph, Compare, Issues (0), and Merge requests (0). The main content area shows the repository details for the 'main' branch. A notification indicates a 'solved merge conflict' by sanna.maatta 2 hours ago. Below this, a table lists the repository's files and their last commit details.

Name	Last commit
.gitignore	First commit of git_test.py and .gitignore
dev_test.py	new code file created dev_test.py
git_test.py	solved merge conflict



## Visual Studio Code

### Capture 14 – Git Enabled



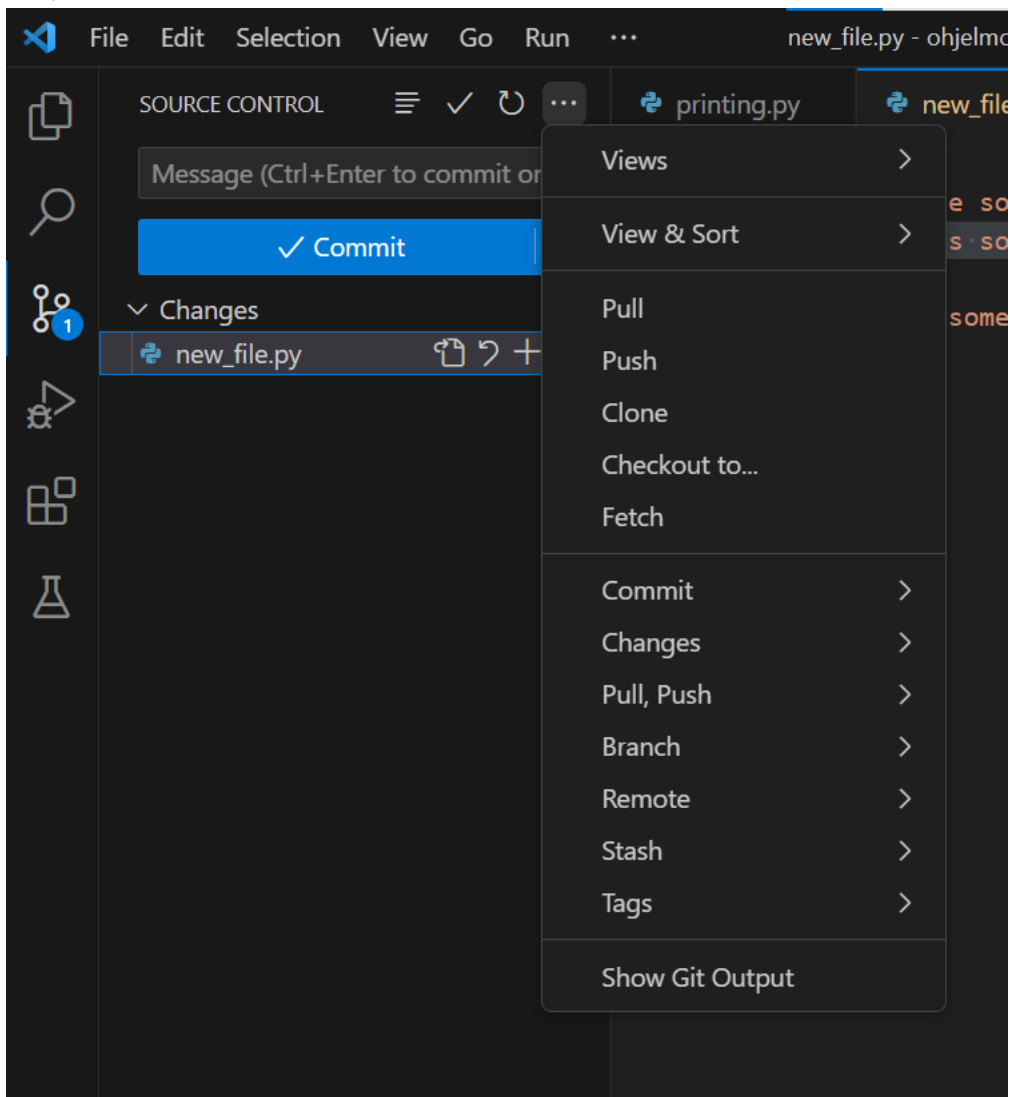
### Capture 15 – Type Git in VS Code Terminal

The beginning looks something like this:

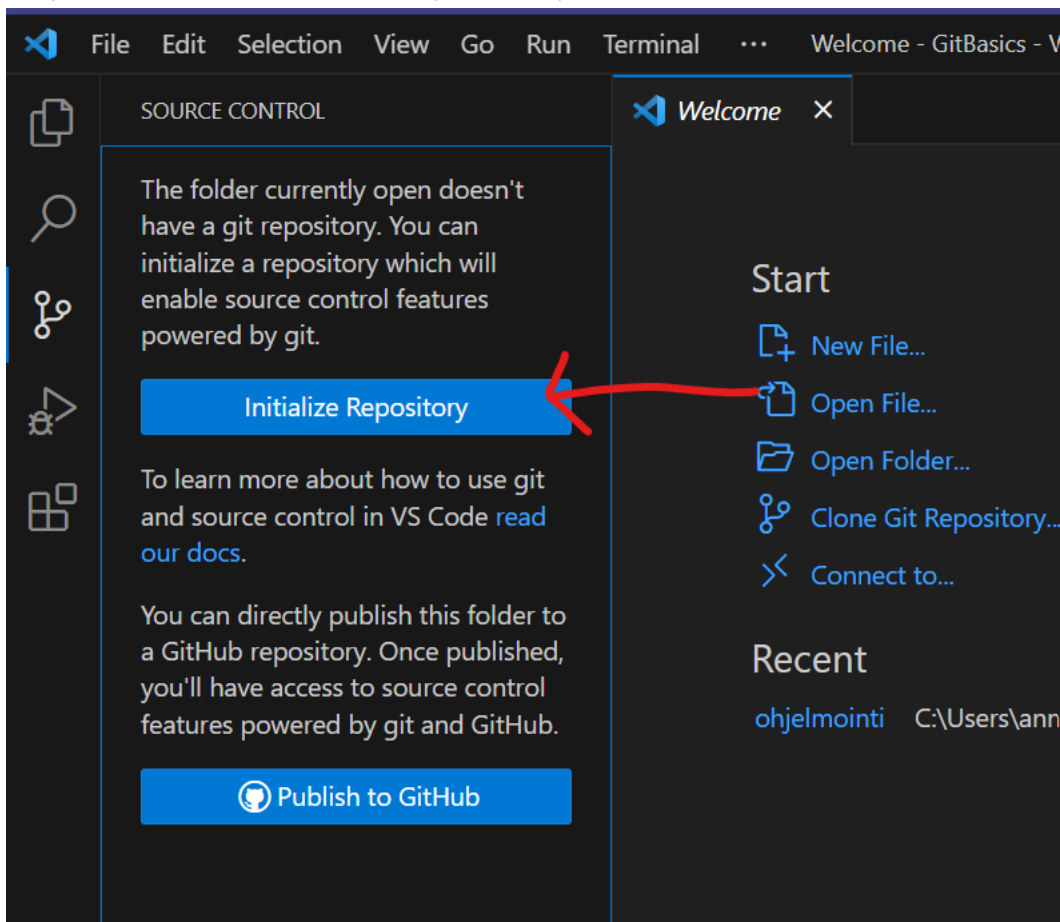
```
PS C:\Users\annukka23H\Documents\ohjelmointi> git
usage: git [-v | --version] [-h | --help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>
]
      [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-pat
h]
      [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [-
-bare]
      [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
      [--config-env=<name>=<envvar>] <command> [<args>]

These are common Git commands used in various situations:
```

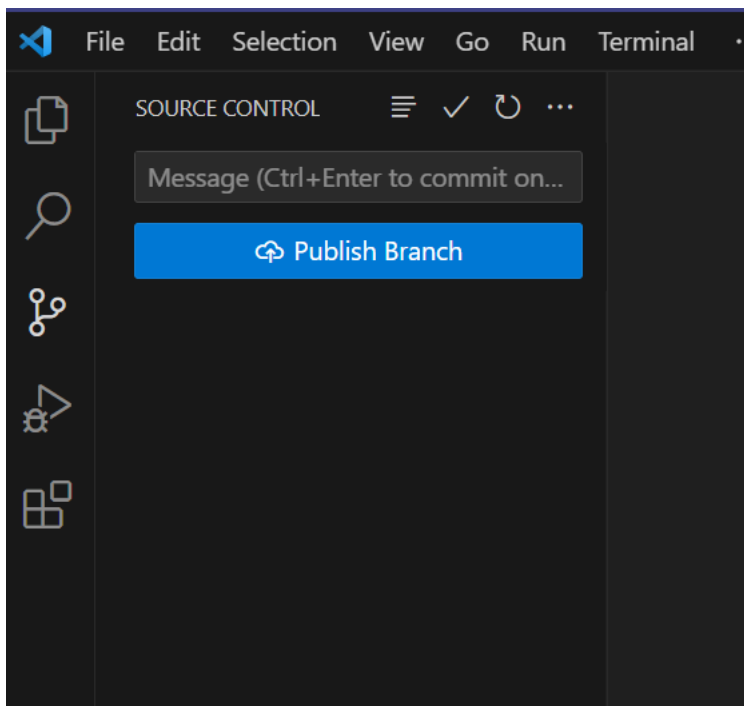
## Capture 16 – Git Commands in VS Code



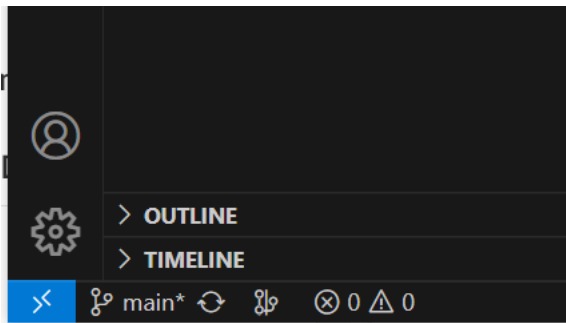
## Capture 17 – Initialize Repository



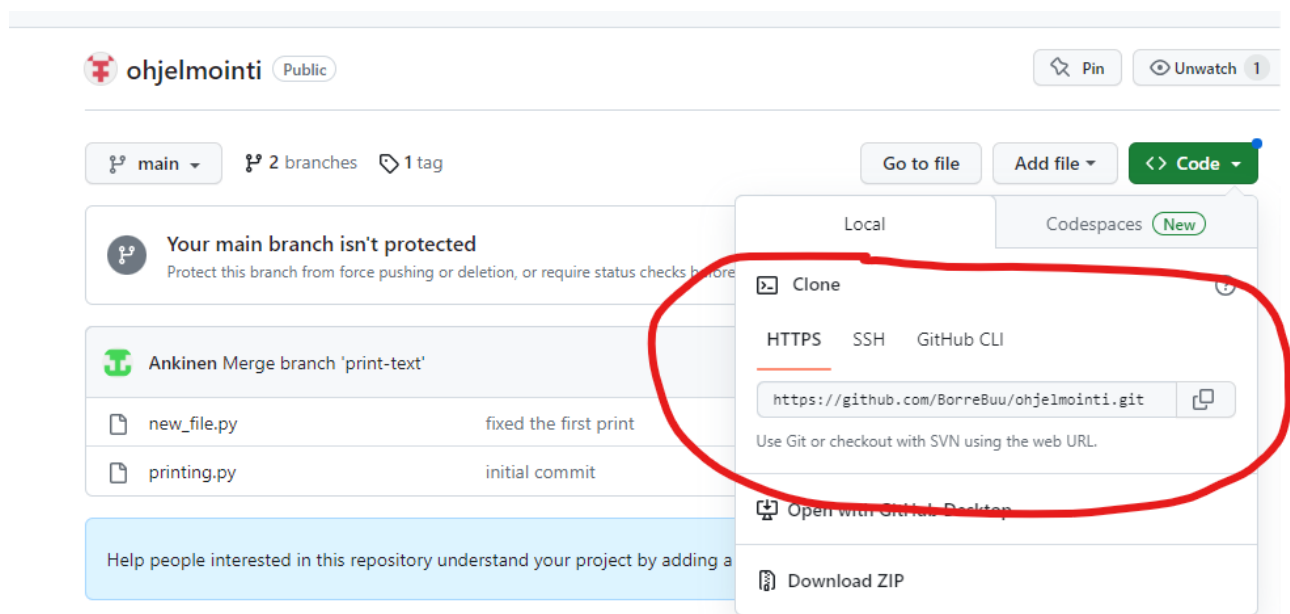
Initialized repository looks like this:



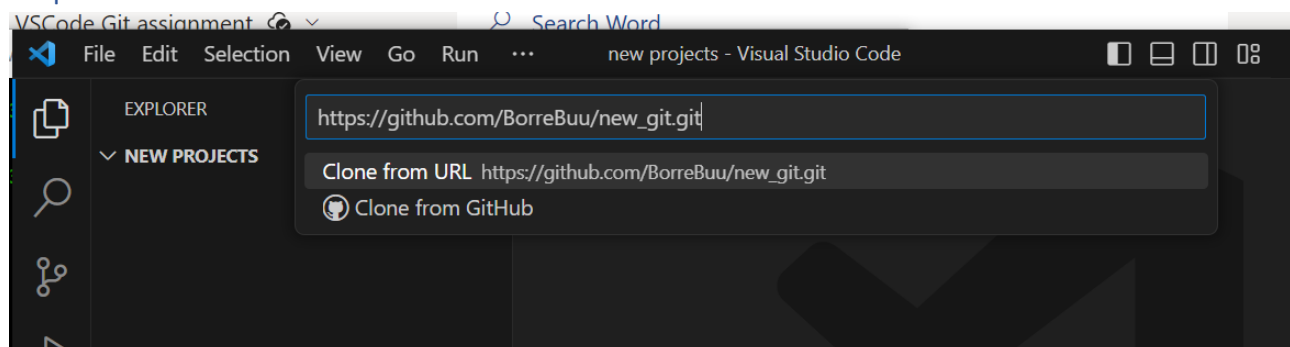
Capture 18 - See the main or master branch on the bottom left corner



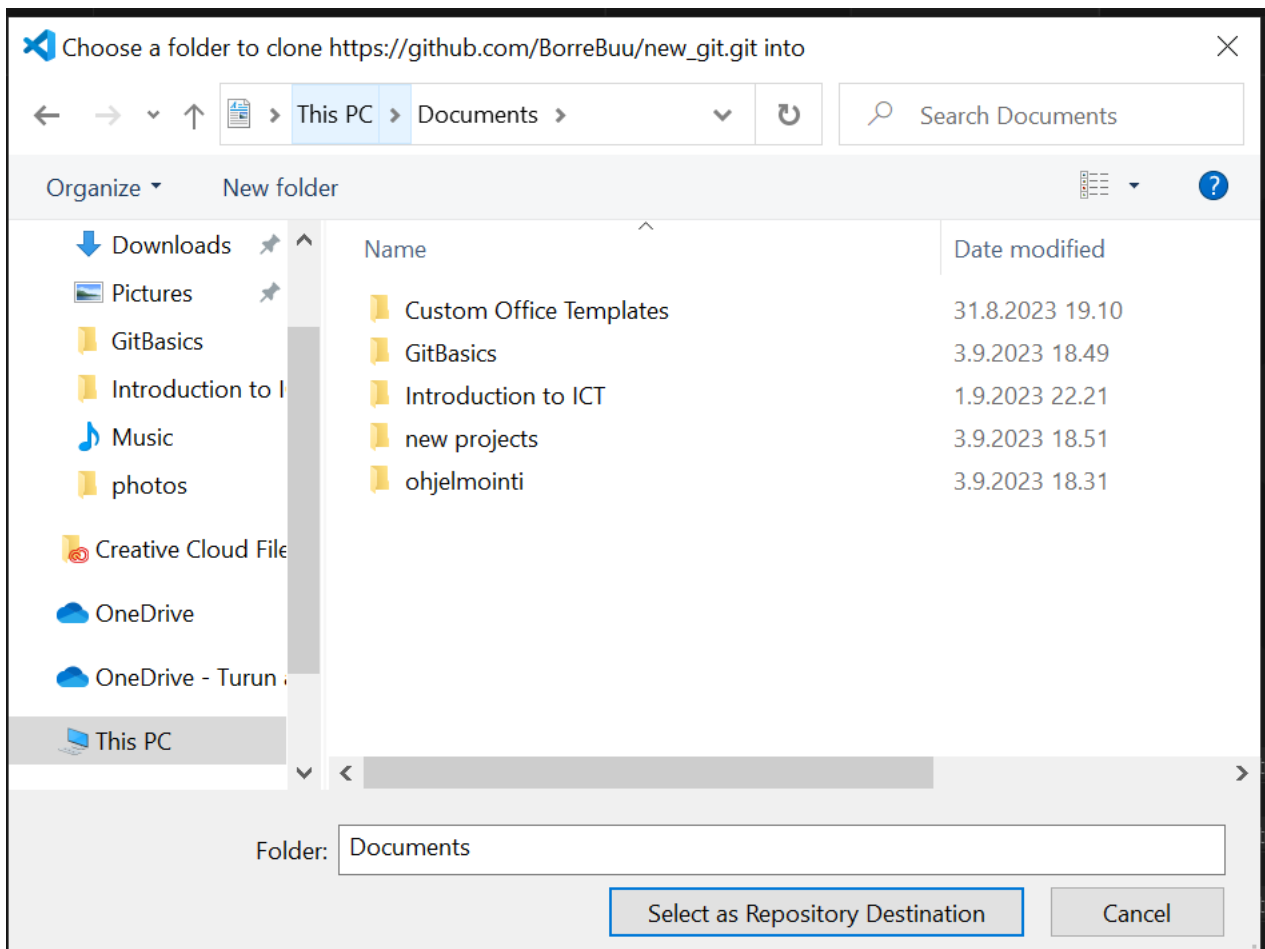
Capture 19 - Copy the URL Address from a Remote Repository



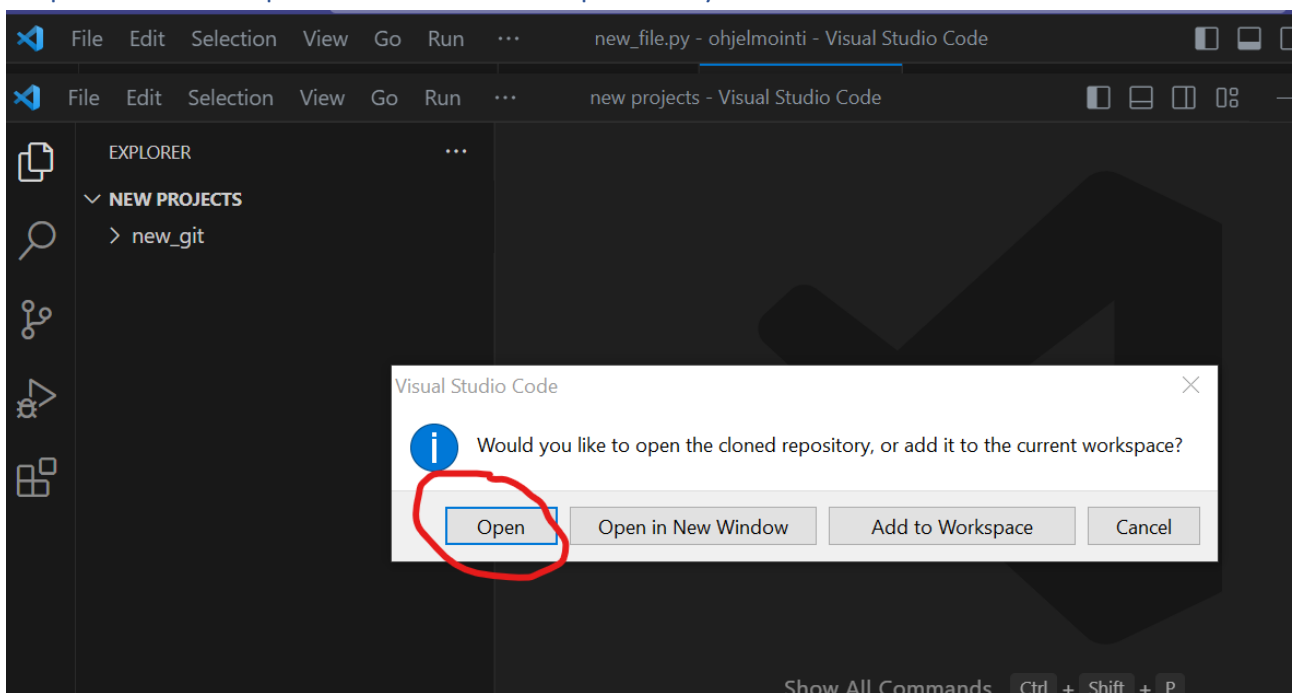
Capture 20 – Clone from URL



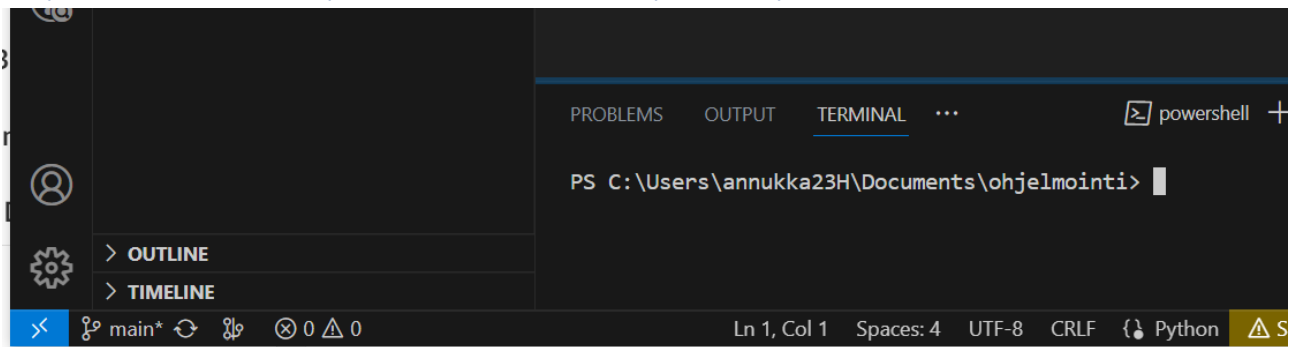
Specify the folder you want the clone to be:



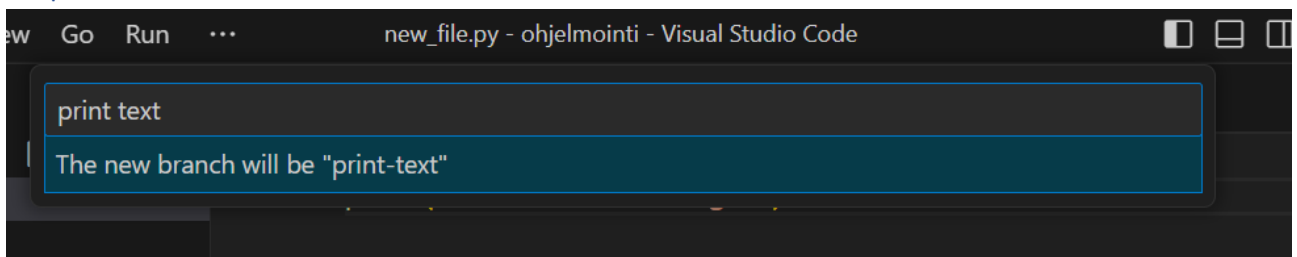
## Capture 21 – Open the Cloned Repository



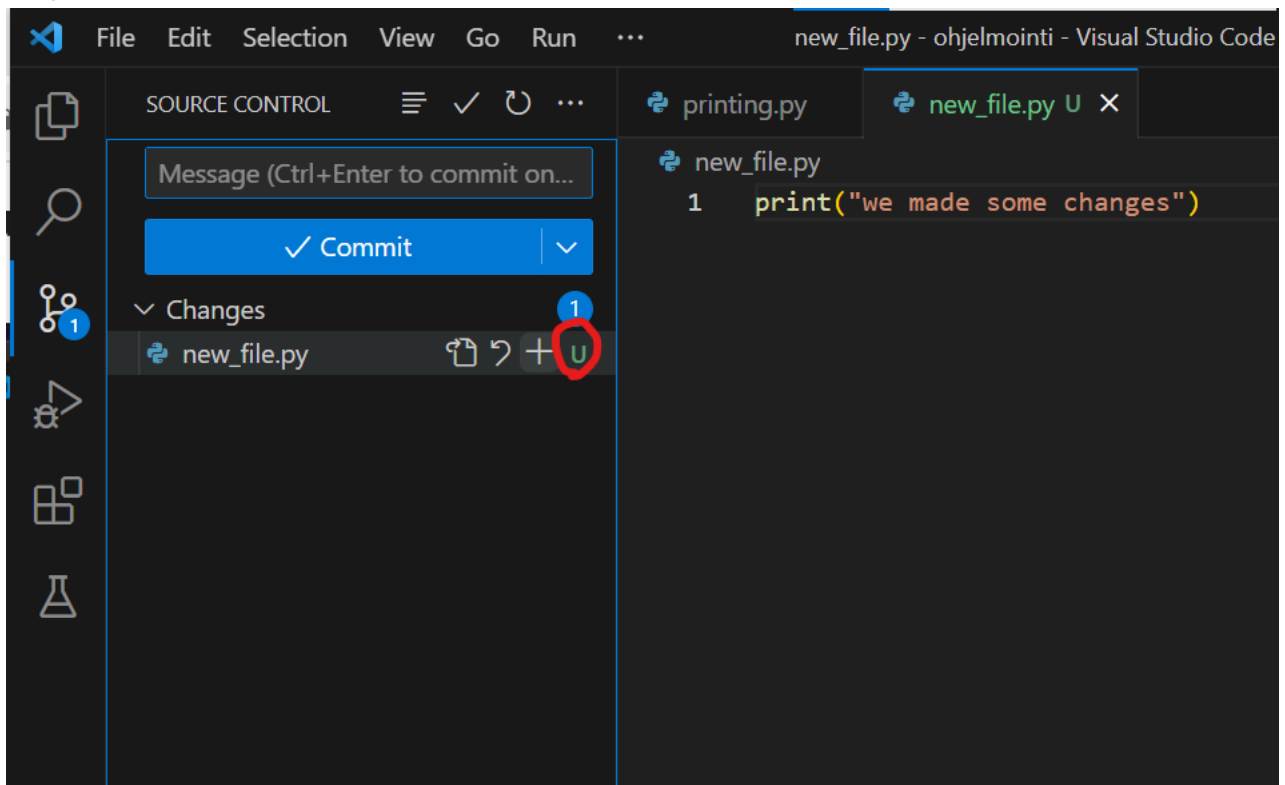
## Capture 22 – Example of a Created Repository



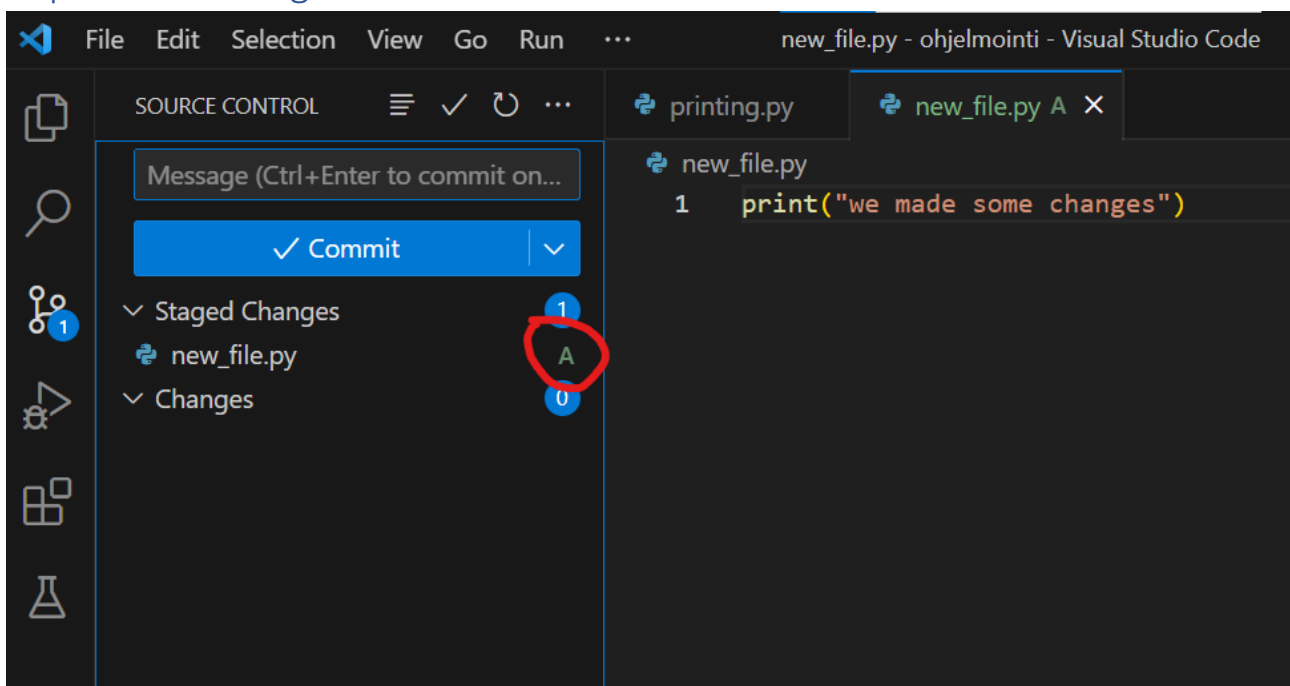
## Capture 23 – New Branch Name



## Capture 24 – Untracked File

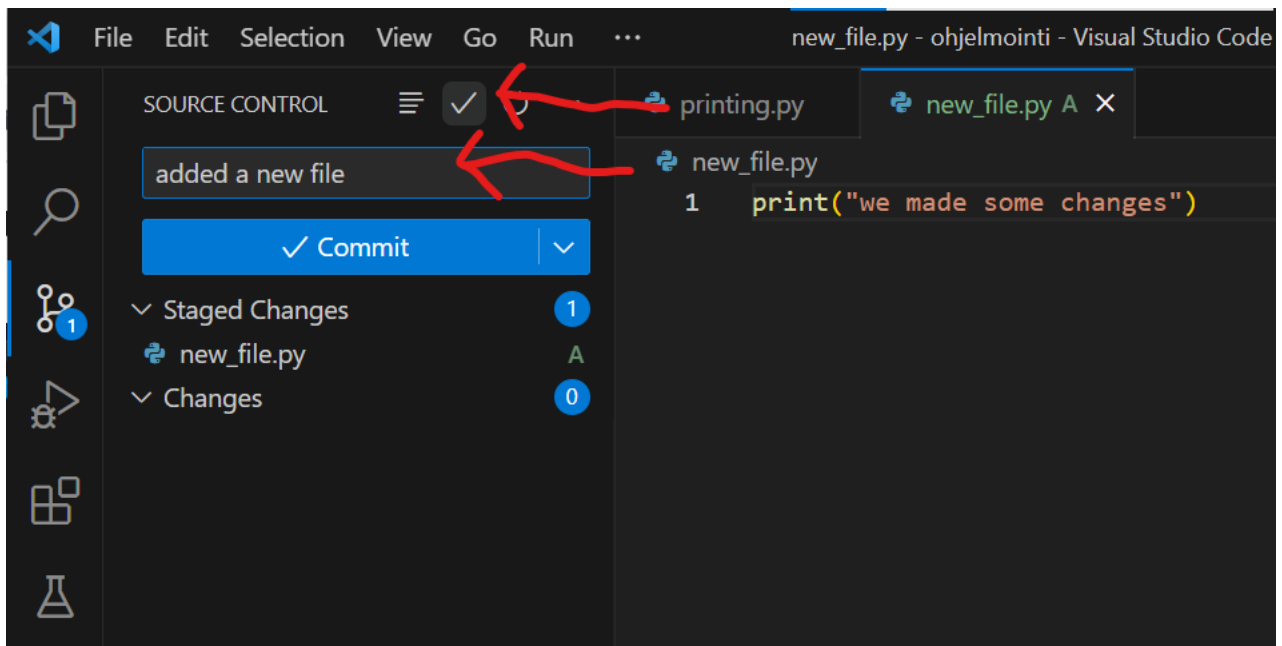


## Capture 25 – Staged file

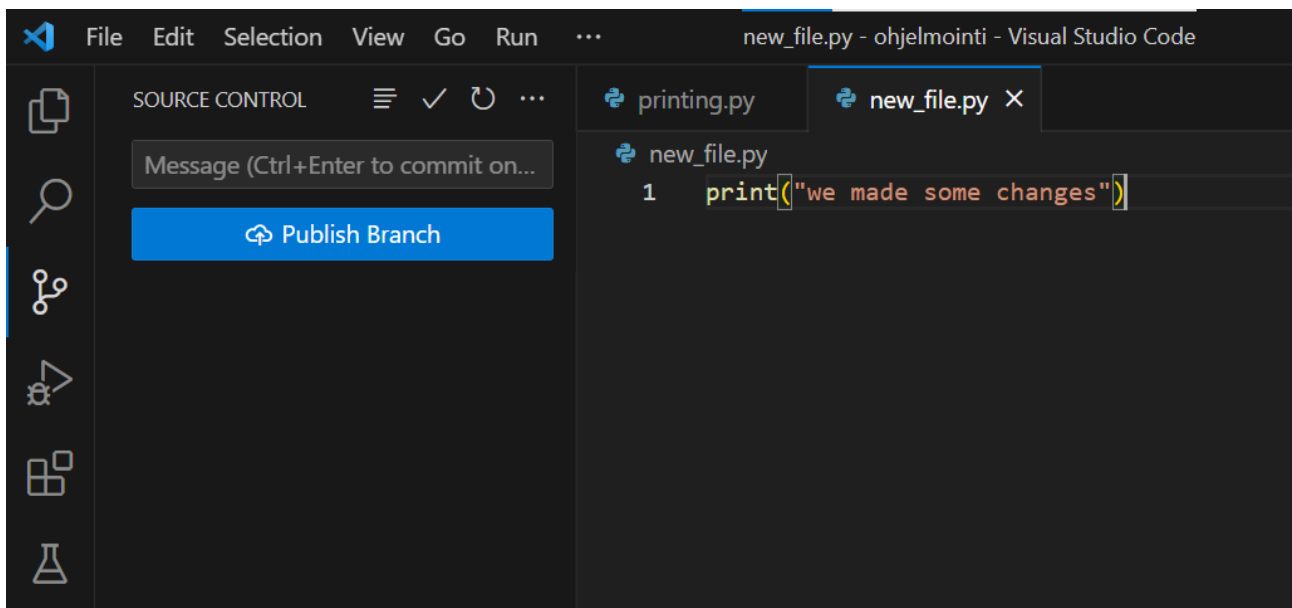


## Capture 26 – Commit the Changes

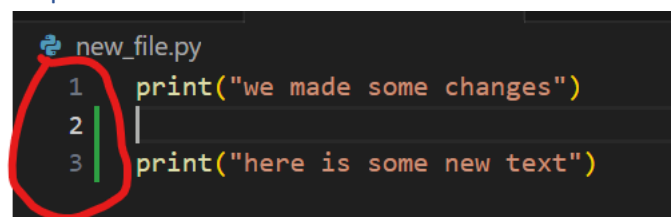
Write a commit message to the text box:



After commit, it should look like this in Source Control:



Capture 27 – “Gutter” – New Code Added





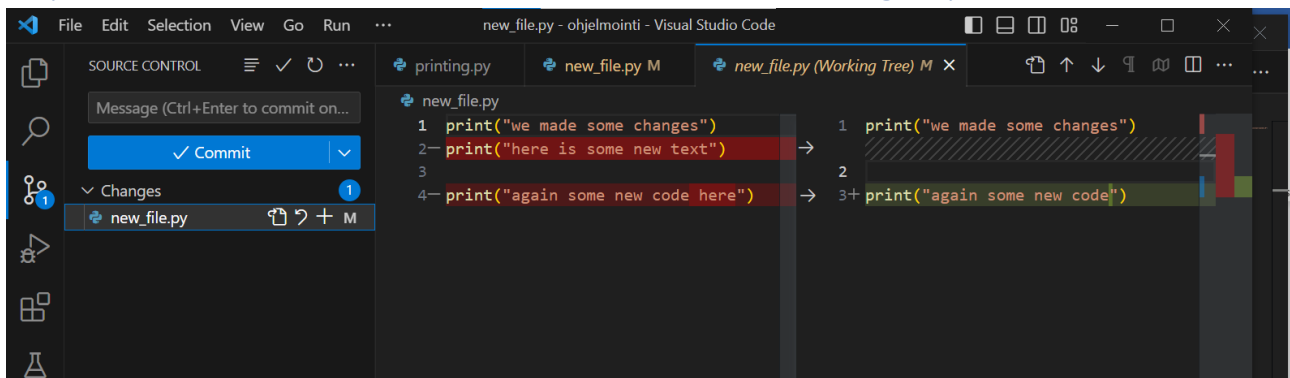
## Capture 28 – “Gutter” – Changes made

```
new_file.py
1 print("we made some changes in the previous example")
2
```

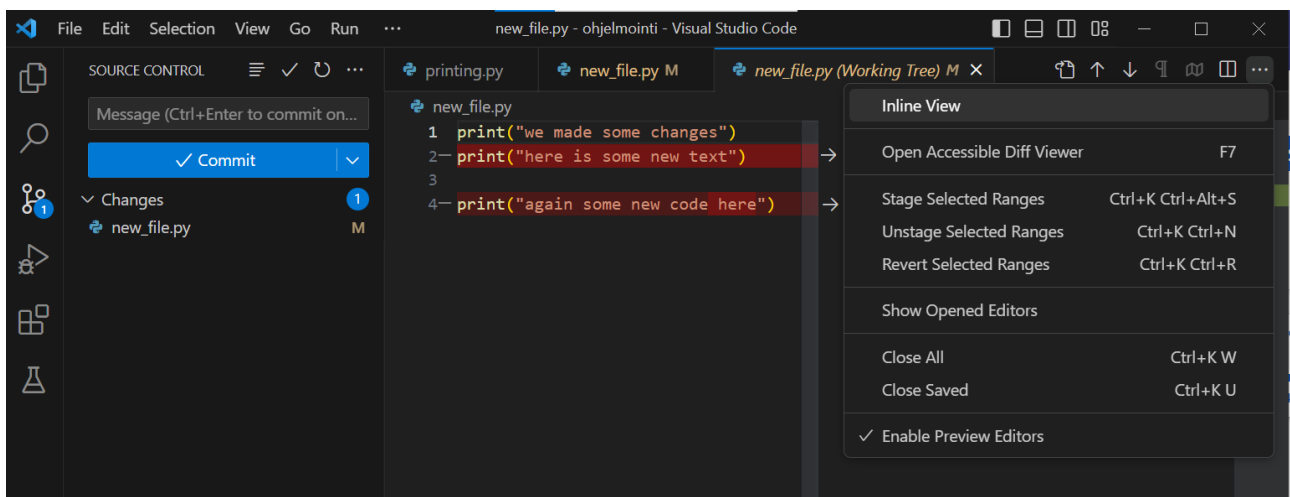
## Capture 29 – “Gutter” – Deleted a Line

```
new_file.py
1 print("we made some changes")
2
3 print("again some new code here")
```

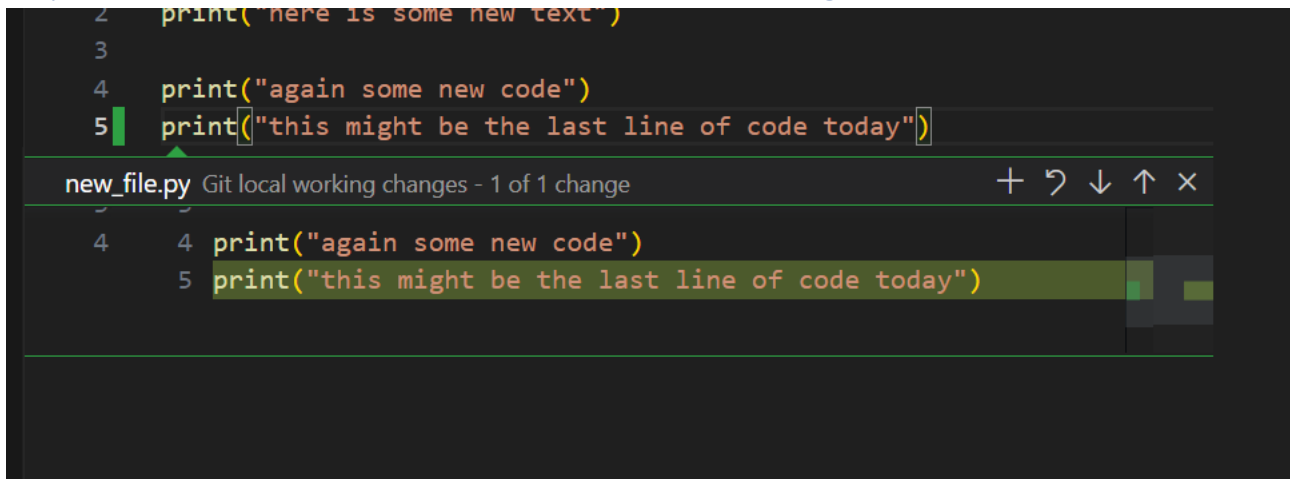
## Capture 30 – Select the file name and see the changes you made



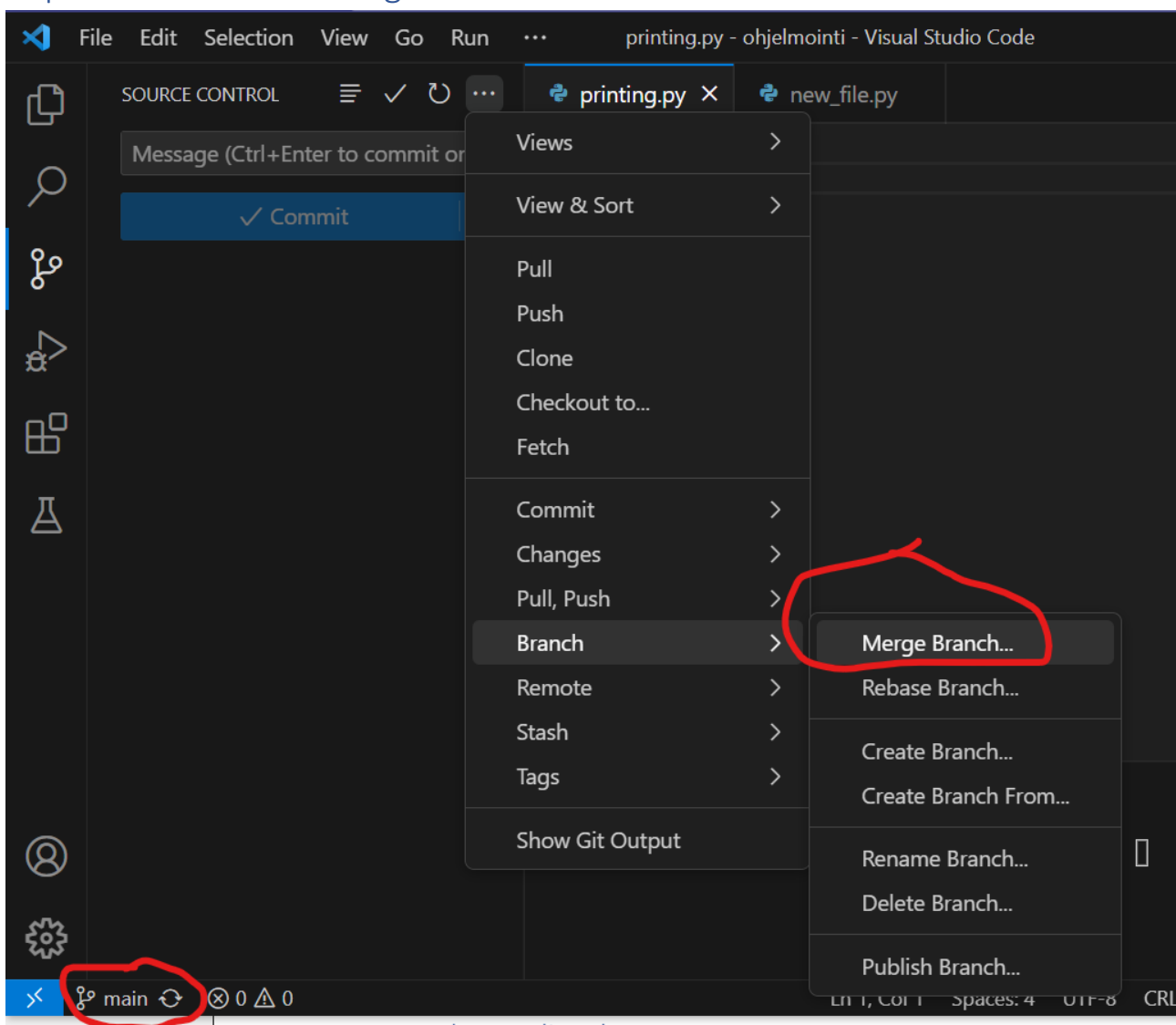
From the upper right corner, you can select Inline View to see the changes in one file:



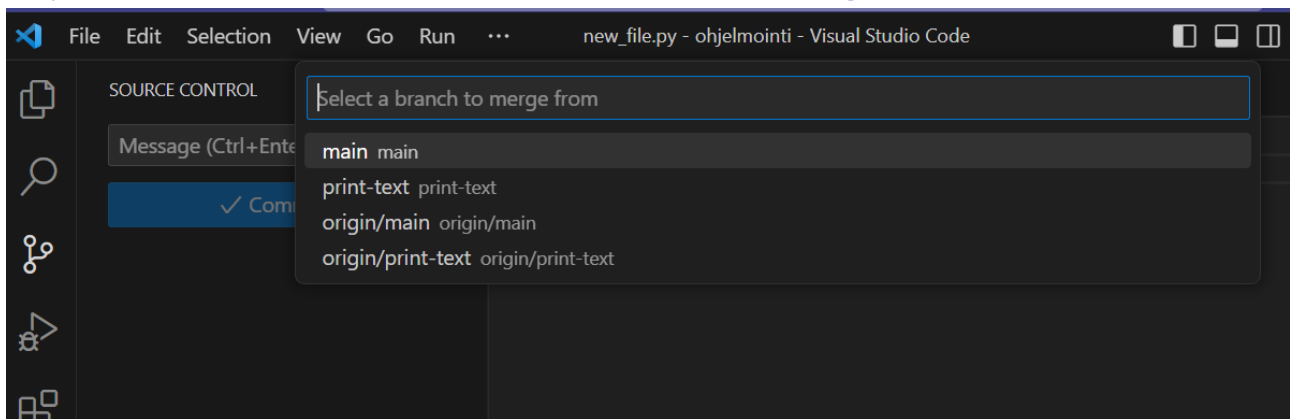
Capture 31 – Click the “Gutter” to See the Changes



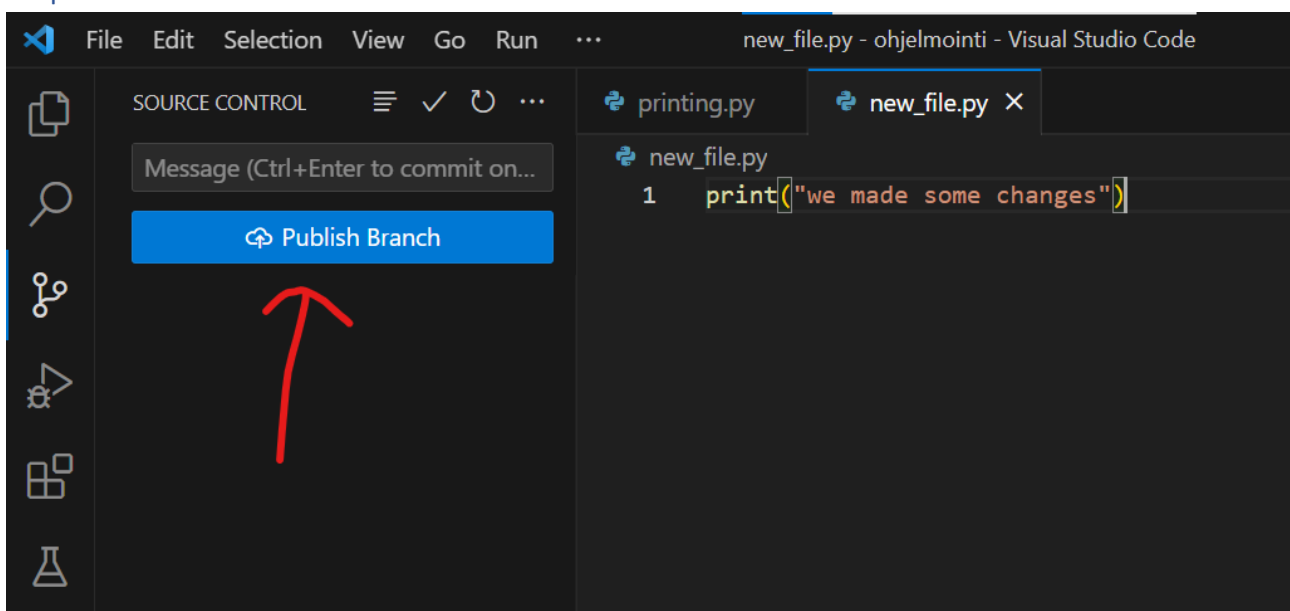
Capture 32 – Select Merge Branch



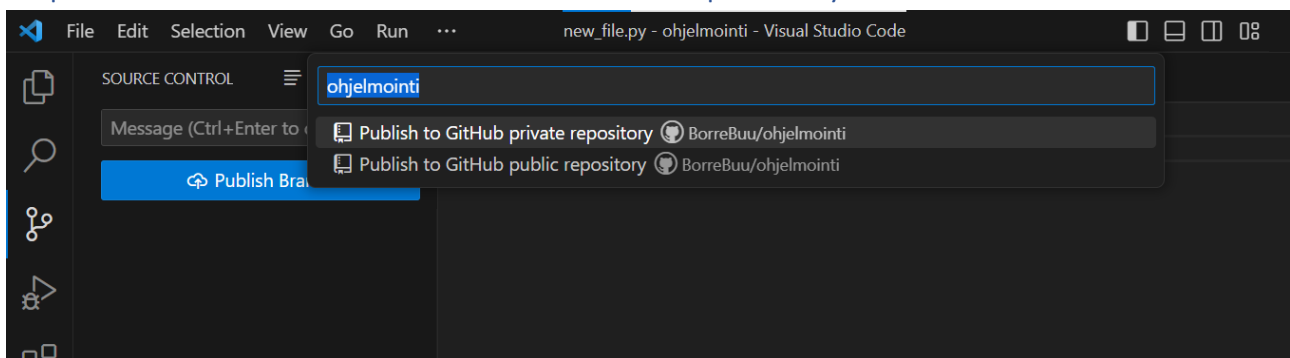
### Capture 33 – Select the Branch You Want to Merge from



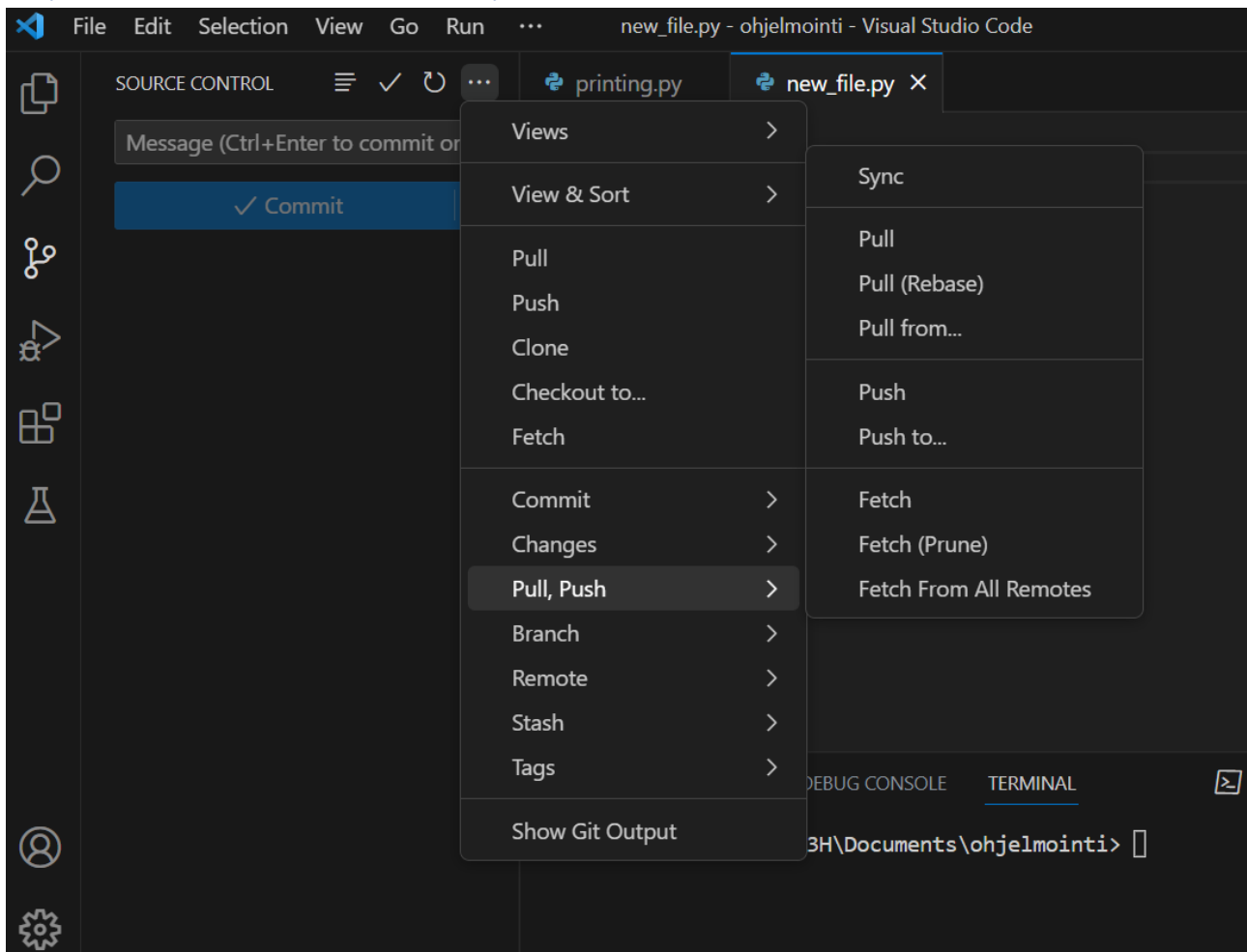
### Capture 34 – Publish Branch



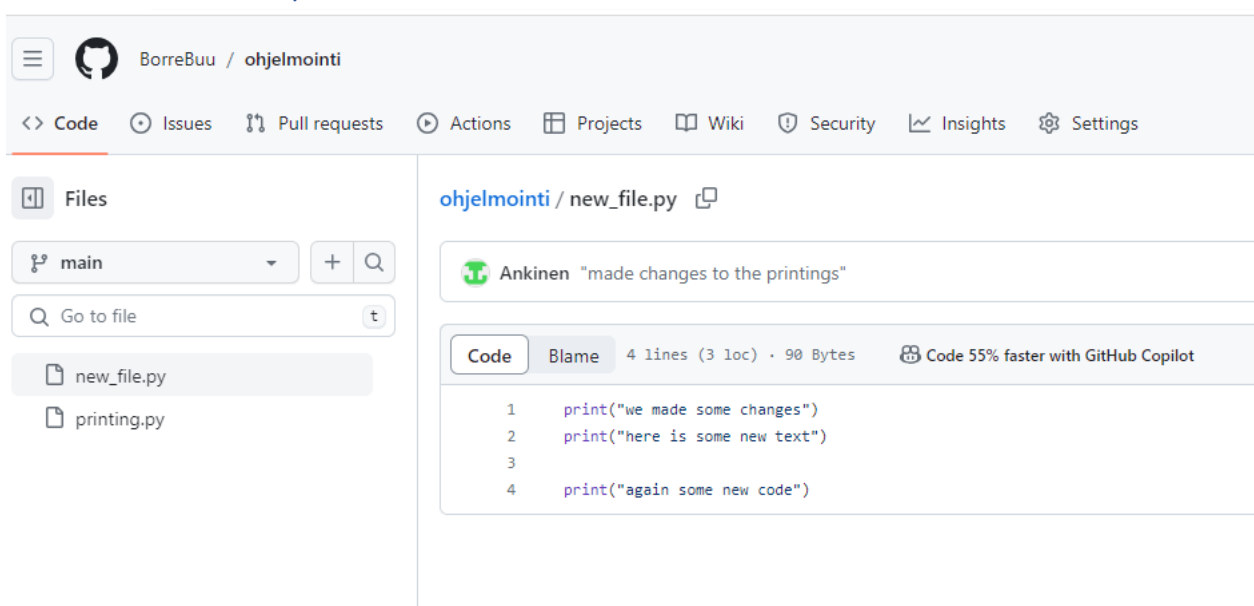
### Capture 35 – Choose Public or Private Repository



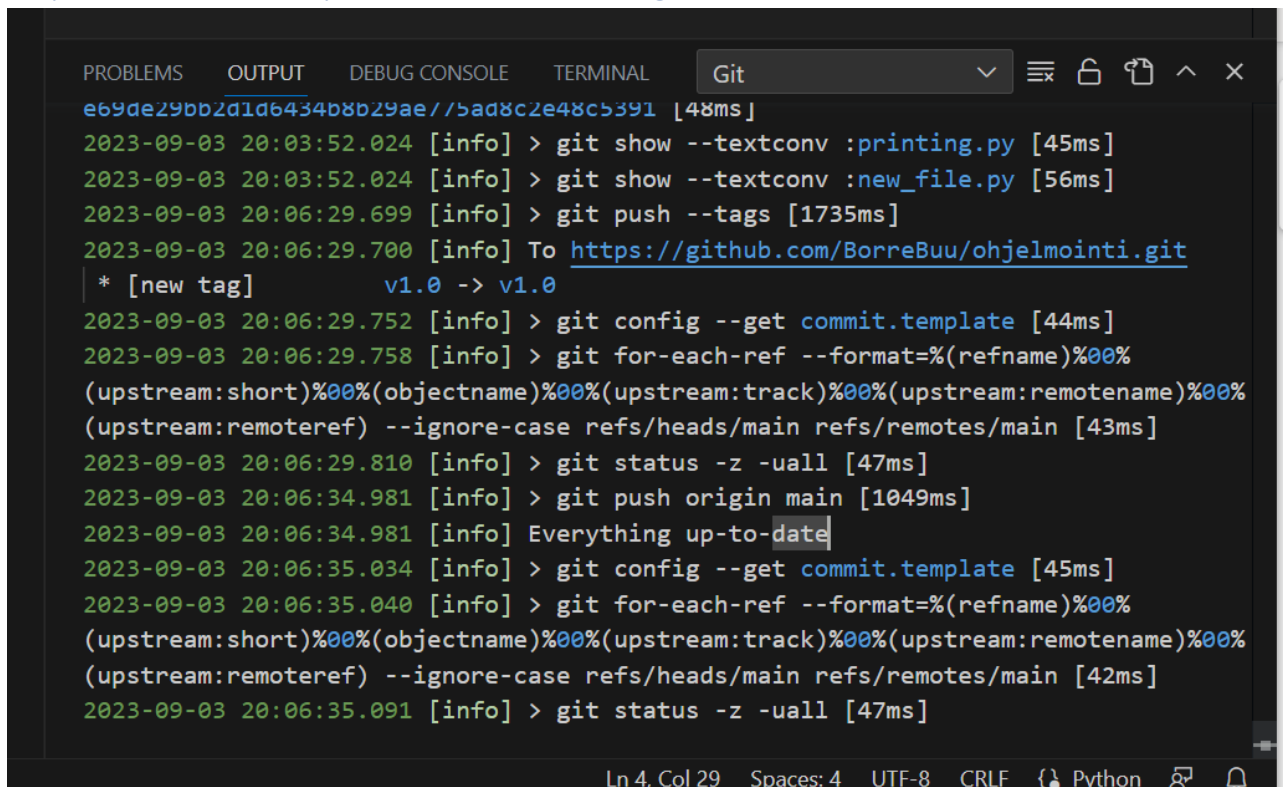
## Capture 36 – Push, Pull and Sync



## Capture 37 – Example of a Remote Repository Where All the Changes Have Been Successfully Pushed



## Capture 38 - Example of "Git: Push Tag"

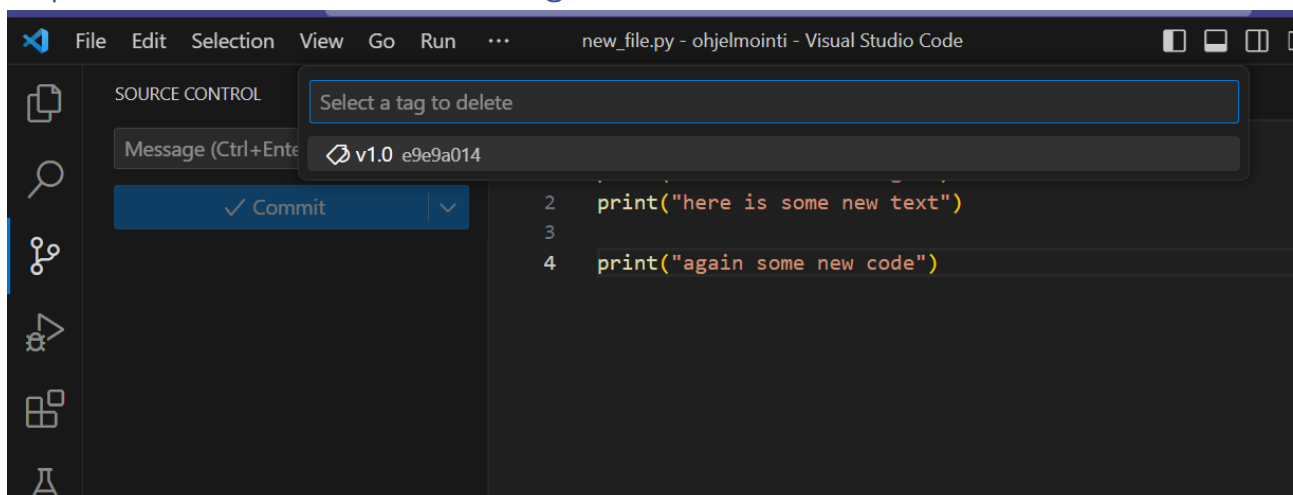


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
e69de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae//5ad8c2e48c5391 [48ms]
2023-09-03 20:03:52.024 [info] > git show --textconv :printing.py [45ms]
2023-09-03 20:03:52.024 [info] > git show --textconv :new_file.py [56ms]
2023-09-03 20:06:29.699 [info] > git push --tags [1735ms]
2023-09-03 20:06:29.700 [info] To https://github.com/BorreBuu/ohjelmointi.git
* [new tag]          v1.0 -> v1.0
2023-09-03 20:06:29.752 [info] > git config --get commit.template [44ms]
2023-09-03 20:06:29.758 [info] > git for-each-ref --format=%(refname)%00%
(upstream:short)%00%(objectname)%00%(upstream:track)%00%(upstream:remotename)%00%
(upstream:remoteref) --ignore-case refs/heads/main refs/remotes/main [43ms]
2023-09-03 20:06:29.810 [info] > git status -z -uall [47ms]
2023-09-03 20:06:34.981 [info] > git push origin main [1049ms]
2023-09-03 20:06:34.981 [info] Everything up-to-date
2023-09-03 20:06:35.034 [info] > git config --get commit.template [45ms]
2023-09-03 20:06:35.040 [info] > git for-each-ref --format=%(refname)%00%
(upstream:short)%00%(objectname)%00%(upstream:track)%00%(upstream:remotename)%00%
(upstream:remoteref) --ignore-case refs/heads/main refs/remotes/main [42ms]
2023-09-03 20:06:35.091 [info] > git status -z -uall [47ms]
```

The terminal window has a status bar at the bottom showing: Ln 4, Col 29 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Python.

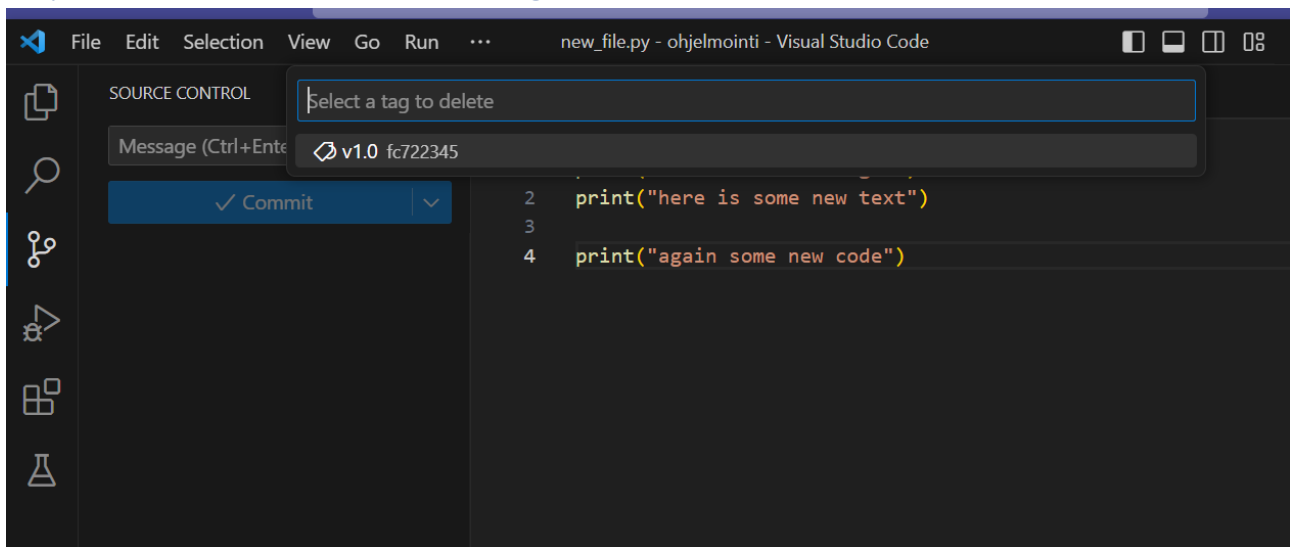
## Capture 39 – Delete Remote Tag



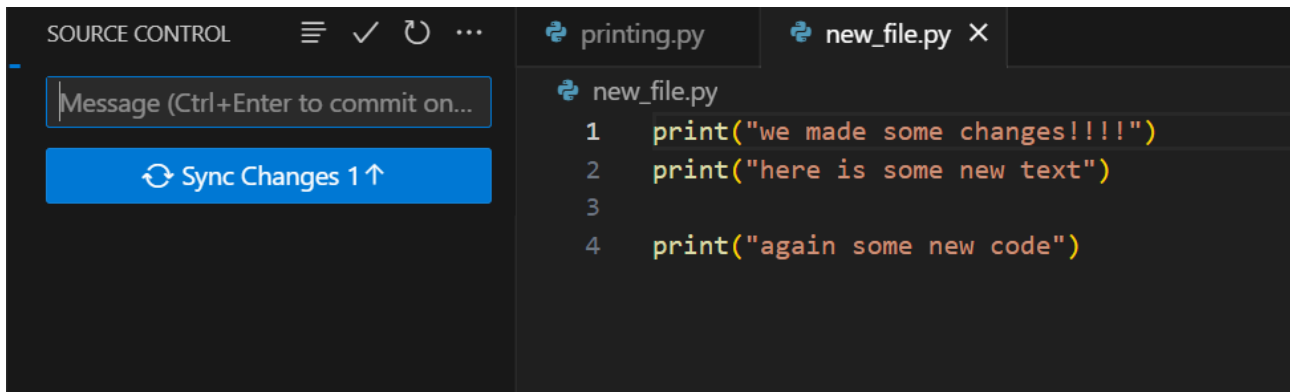
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The Source Control panel on the left has a dropdown menu open with the text "Select a tag to delete". Below the dropdown, the commit message "v1.0 e9e9a014" is visible. The main editor area shows the following code:

```
2 print("here is some new text")
3
4 print("again some new code")
```

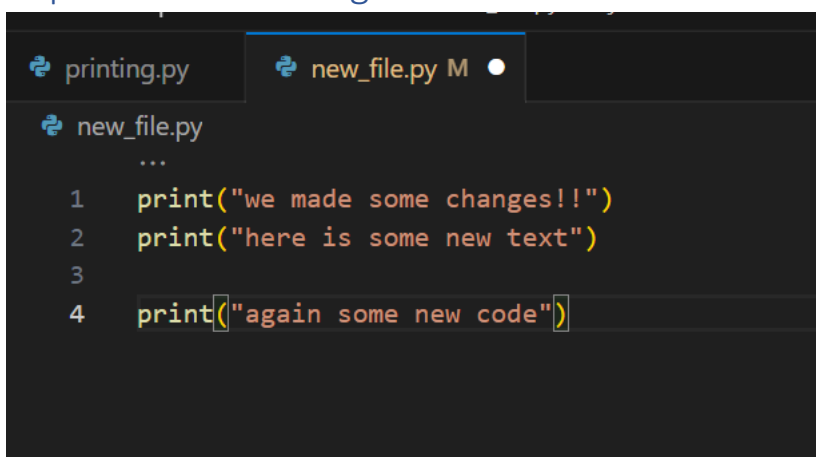
## Capture 40 – Delete a Local Tag



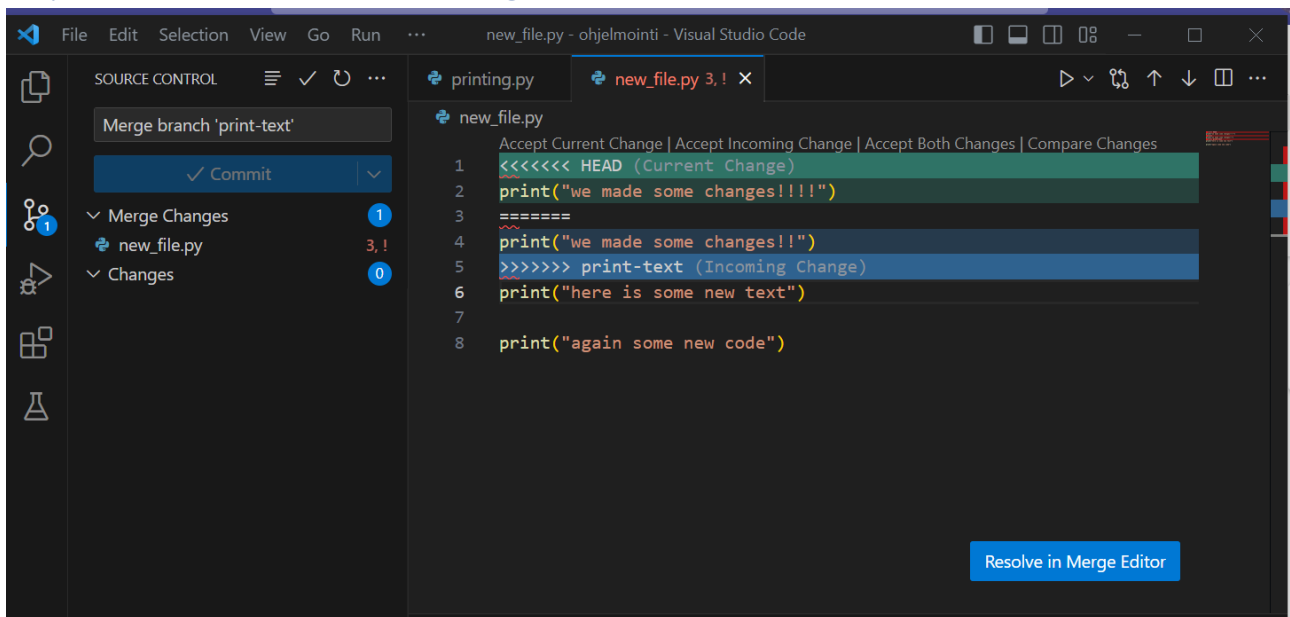
## Capture 41 – Causing Conflict – Edit the Main Branch



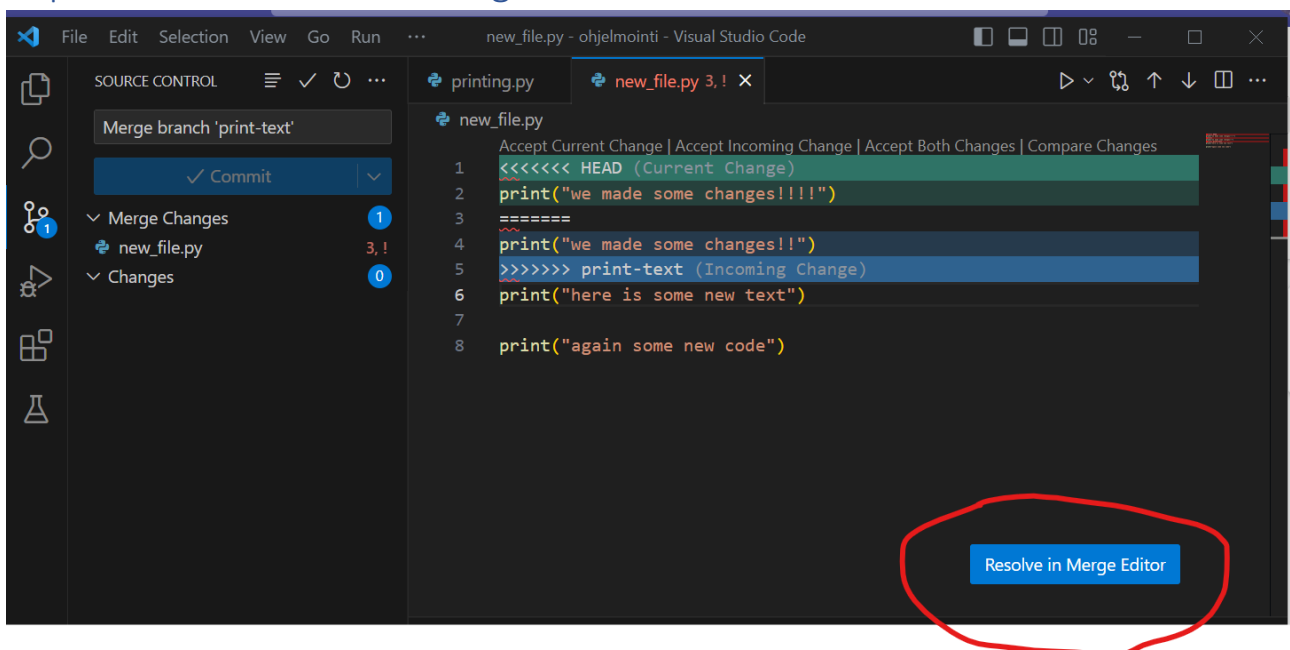
## Capture 42 – Causing Conflict – Edit the Working Branch



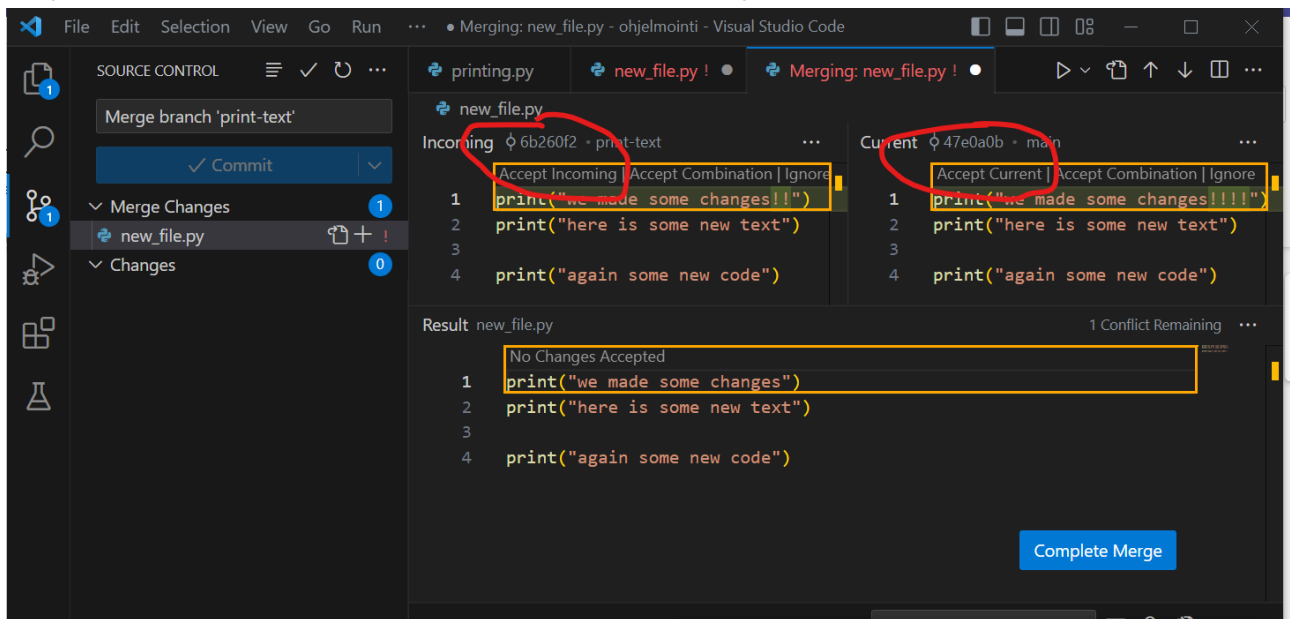
## Capture 43 – We Have a Merge Conflict!



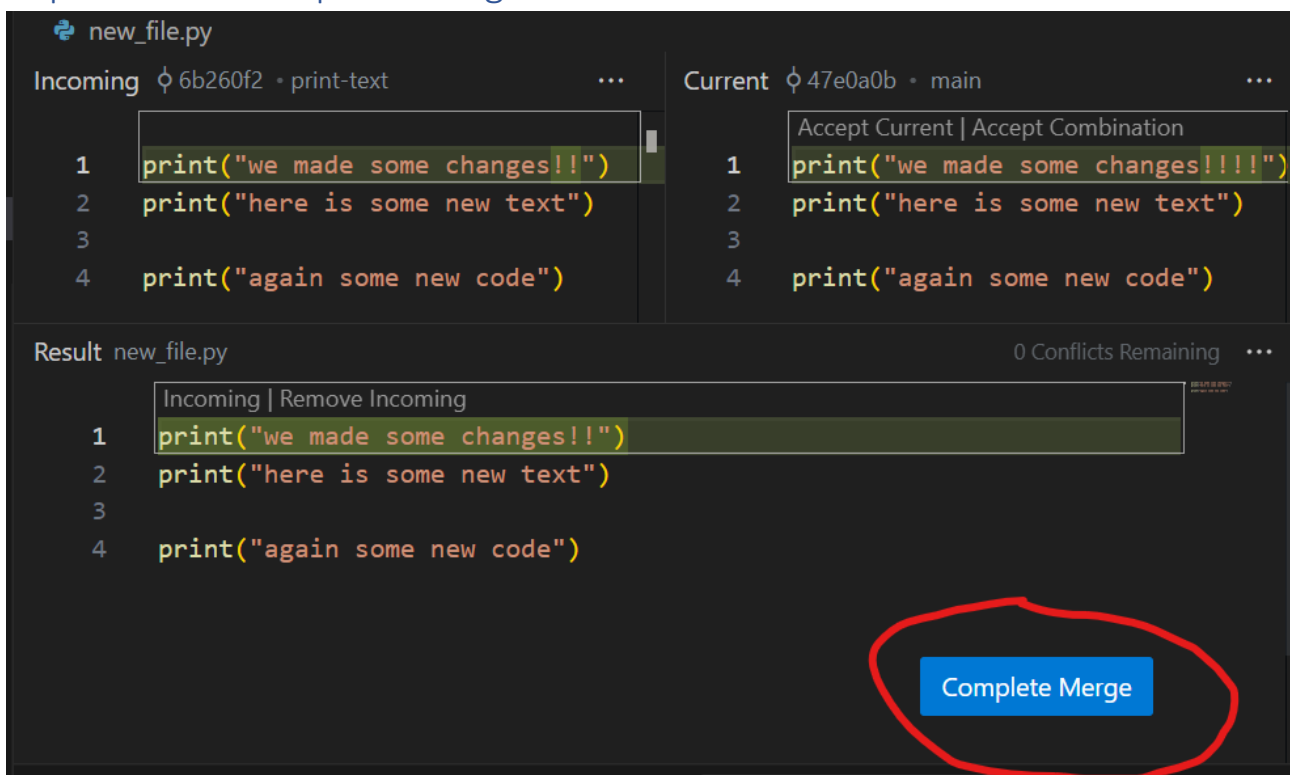
## Capture 44 – Resolve in Merge Editor



## Capture 45 – Select What You Want to Keep



## Capture 46 – Complete Merge





## Capture 47 – Example of Remote Repository After Solving Conflicts

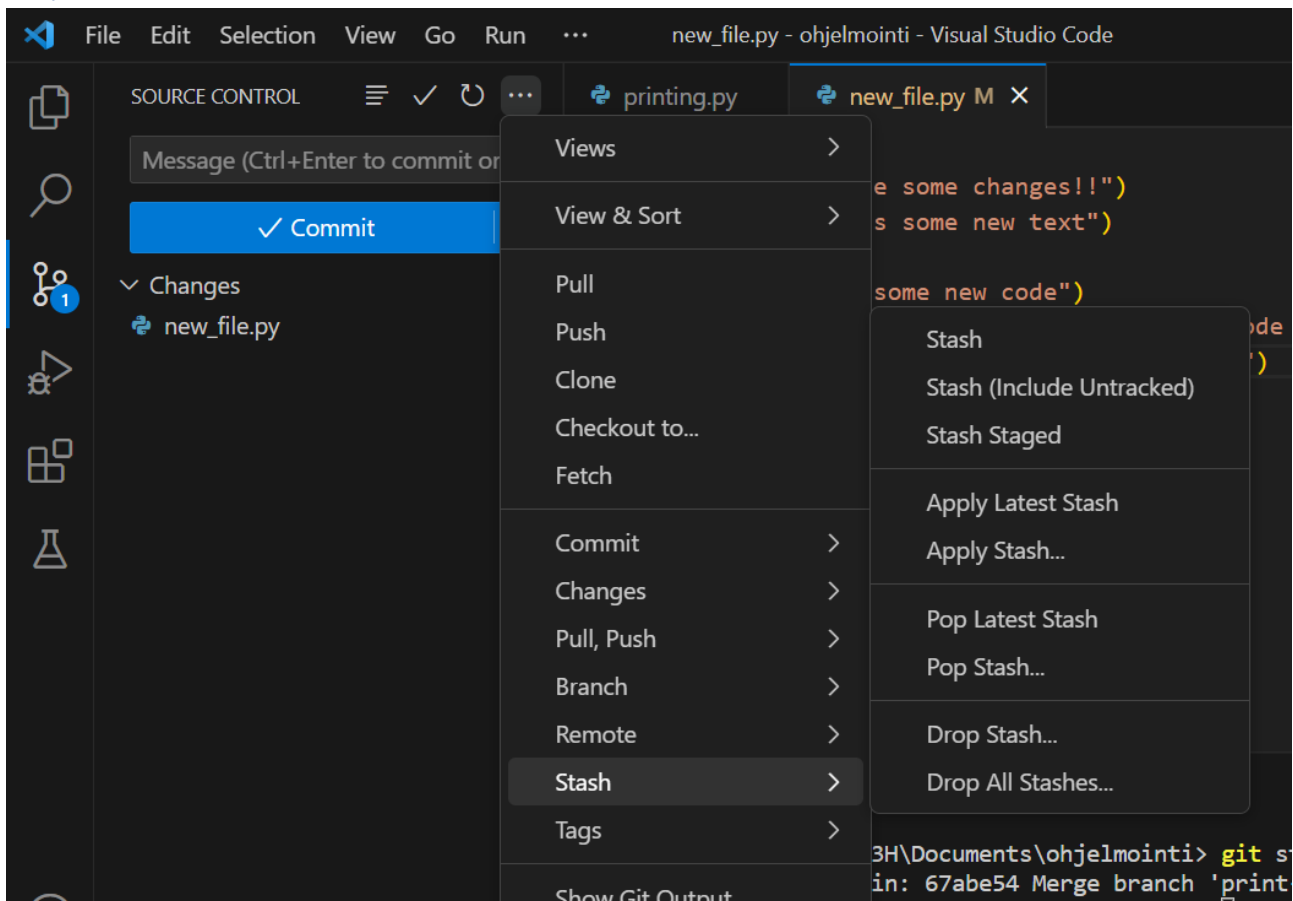
ohjelmointi / new\_file.py

Ankinen fixed the first print

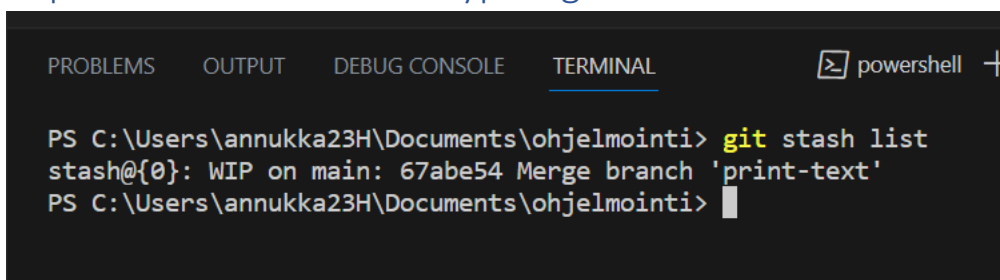
Code Blame 4 lines (3 loc) · 92 Bytes Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot

```
1 print("we made some changes!!")
2 print("here is some new text")
3
4 print("again some new code")
```

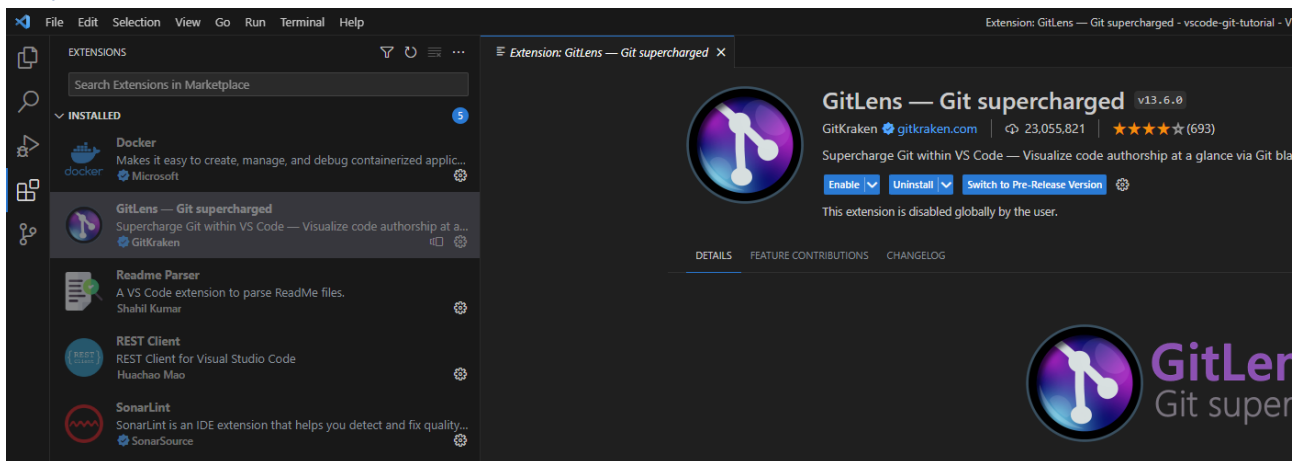
## Capture 48 – Stash



## Capture 49 – In Terminal Type: “git stash list”



## Capture 50 – Install GitLens Extension



## Capture 51 – How the Stash Looks Like with GitLens

