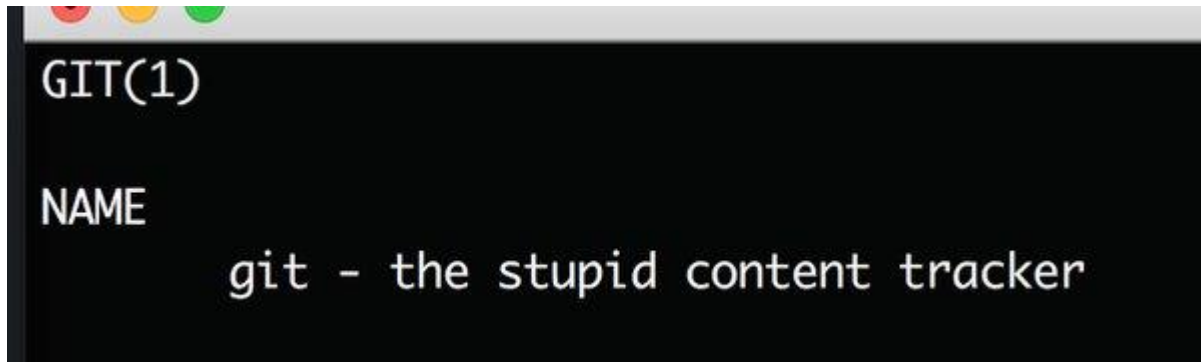


GIT

Basic features

A terminal window with a dark background and light gray text. The window has a title bar with three colored buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left. The text inside the terminal reads: 'GIT(1)' on the first line, 'NAME' on the second line, and 'git - the stupid content tracker' on the third line.

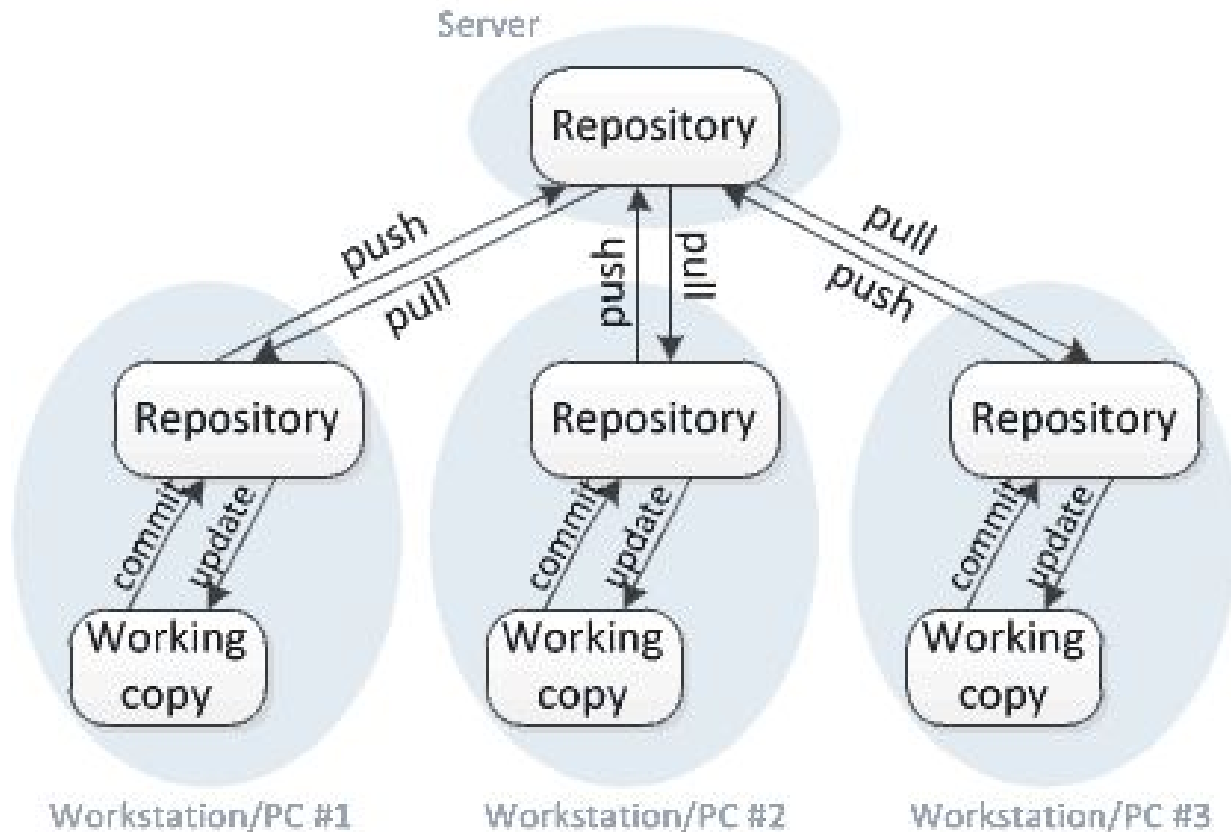
```
GIT(1)

NAME

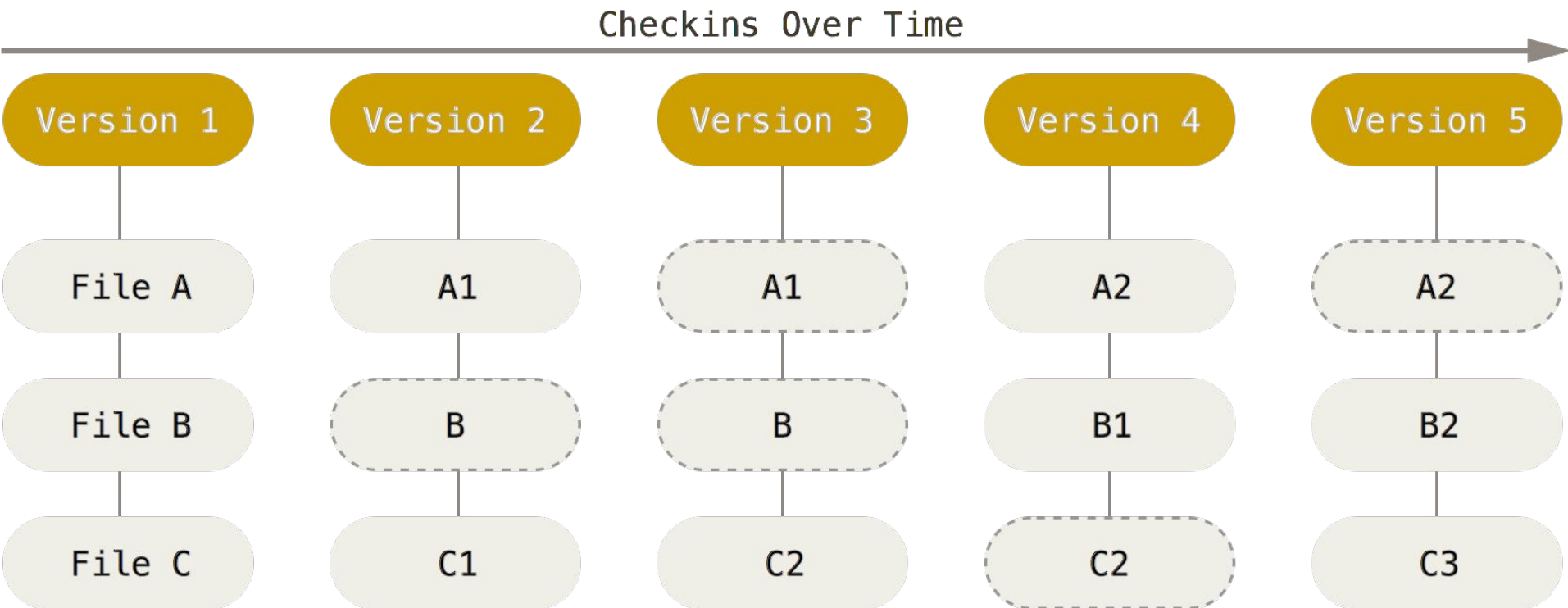
    git - the stupid content tracker
```

- Distributed version control
- Developed in 2005, originally for Linux kernel development
- Free, GNU General Public License version 2
- Available for Linux, BSD, Solaris, OS X, Microsoft Windows
- Installation: <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-Installing-Git>

Distributed version control

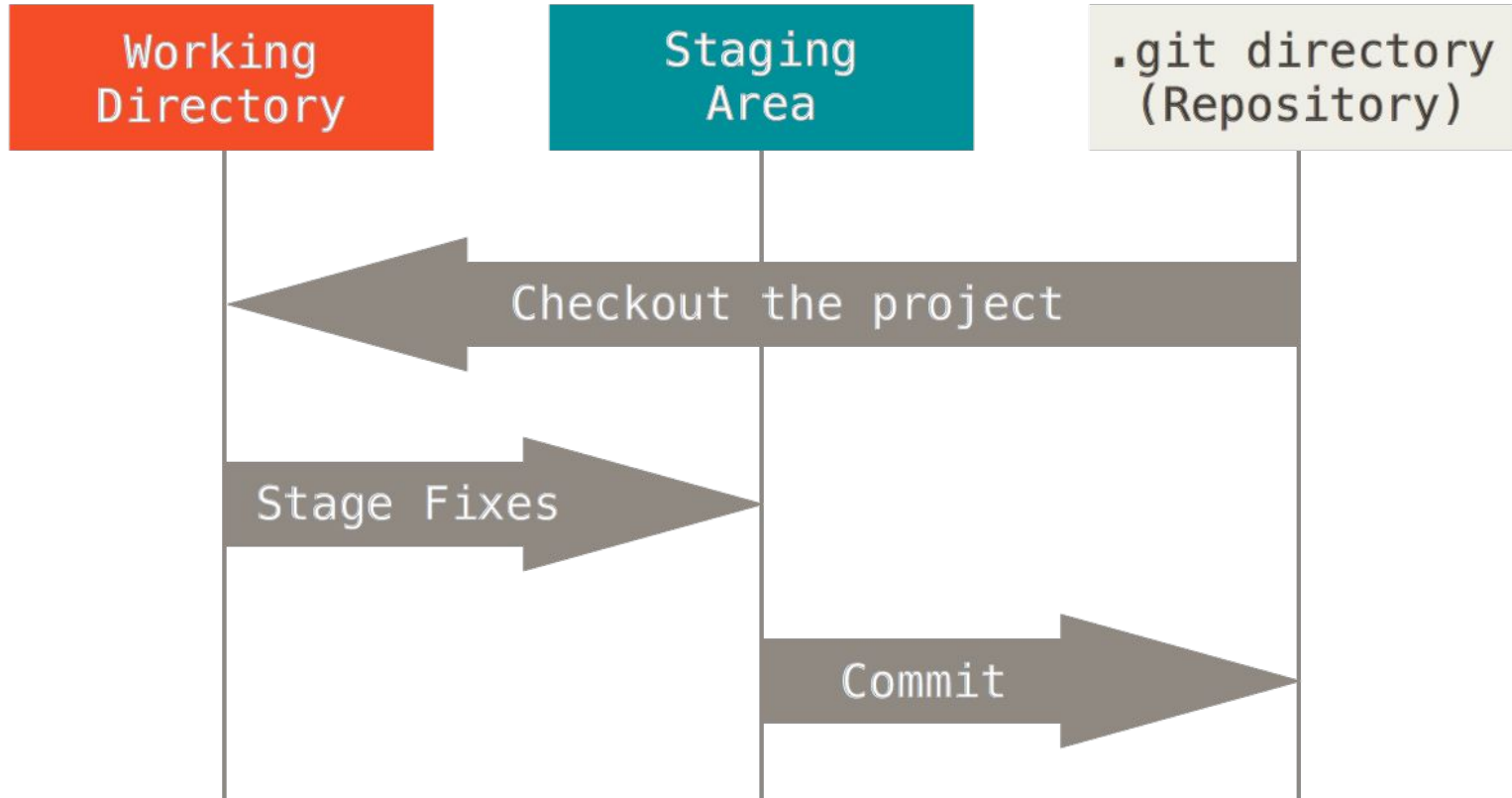


Storing data as snapshots

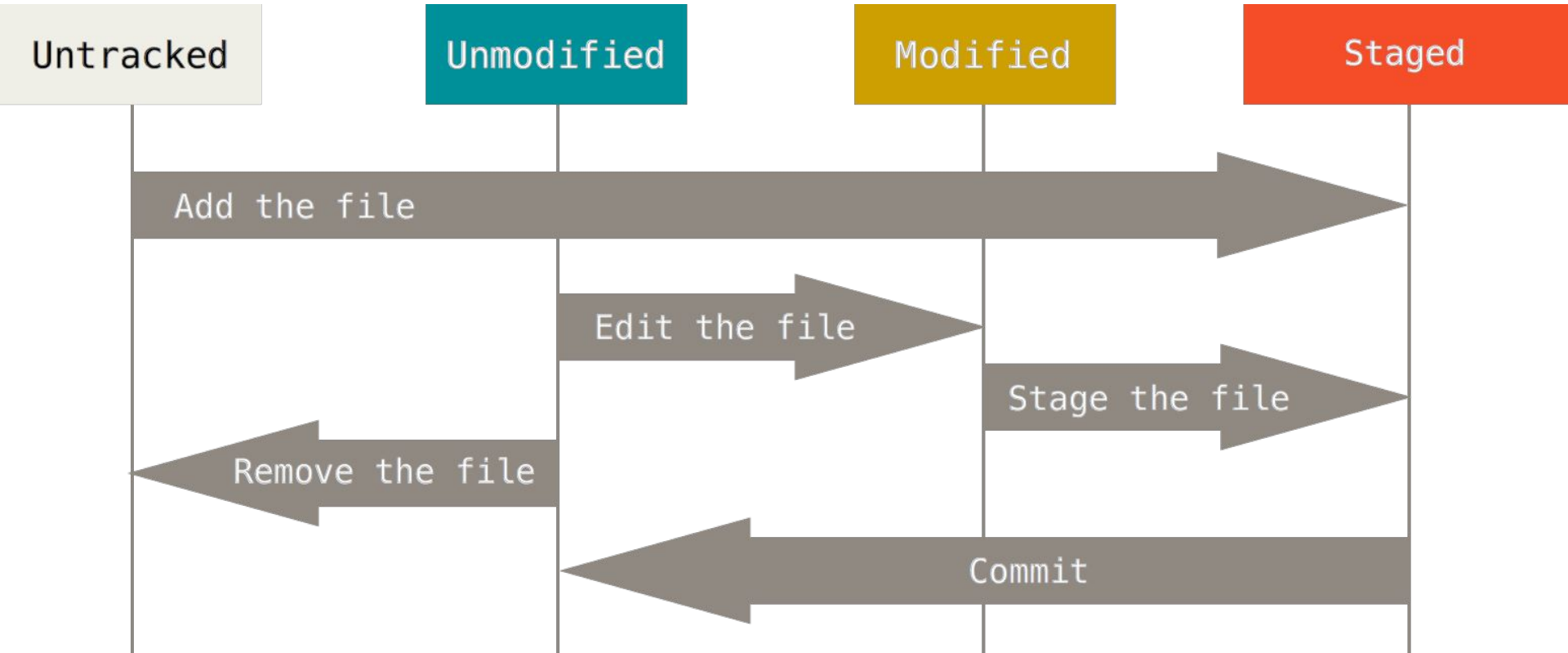


Basic snapshotting

Areas



Working directory - file states



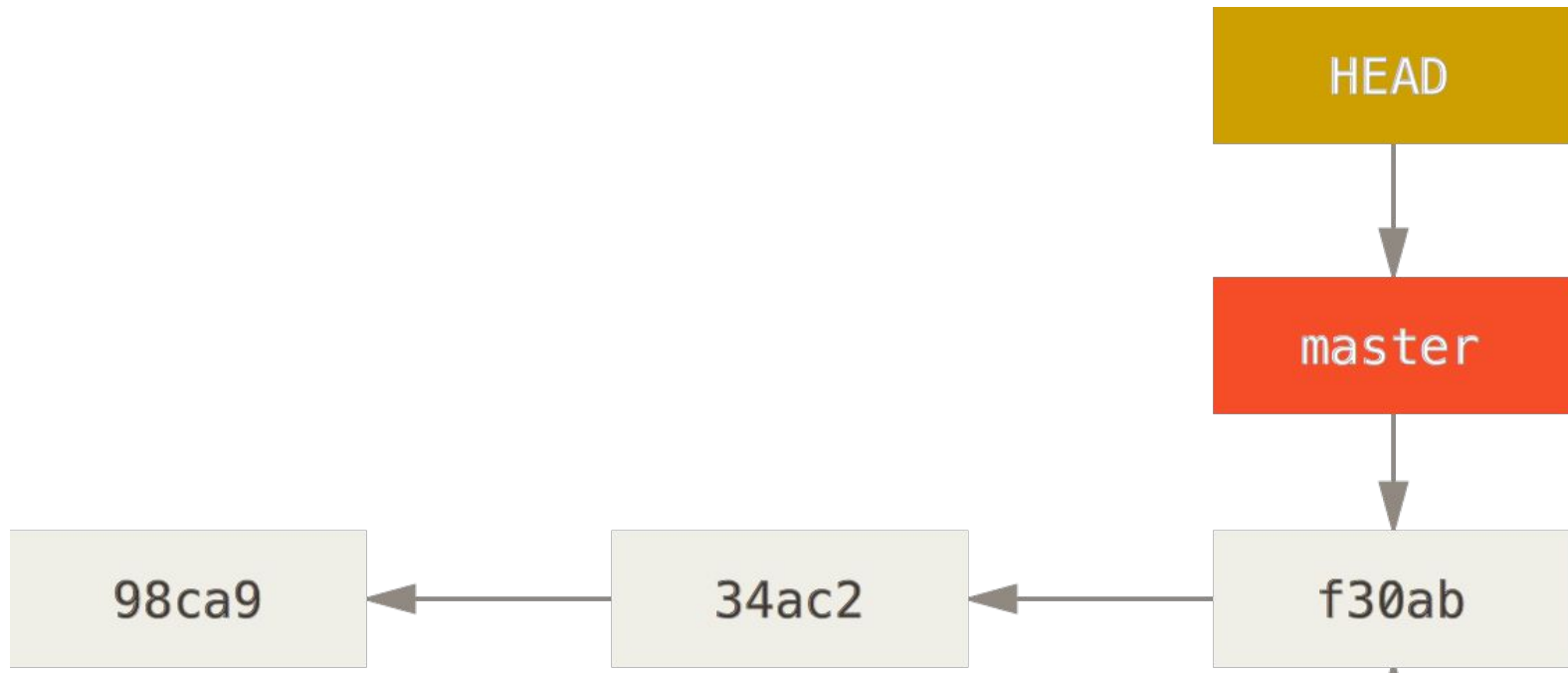
Basic snapshotting - summary

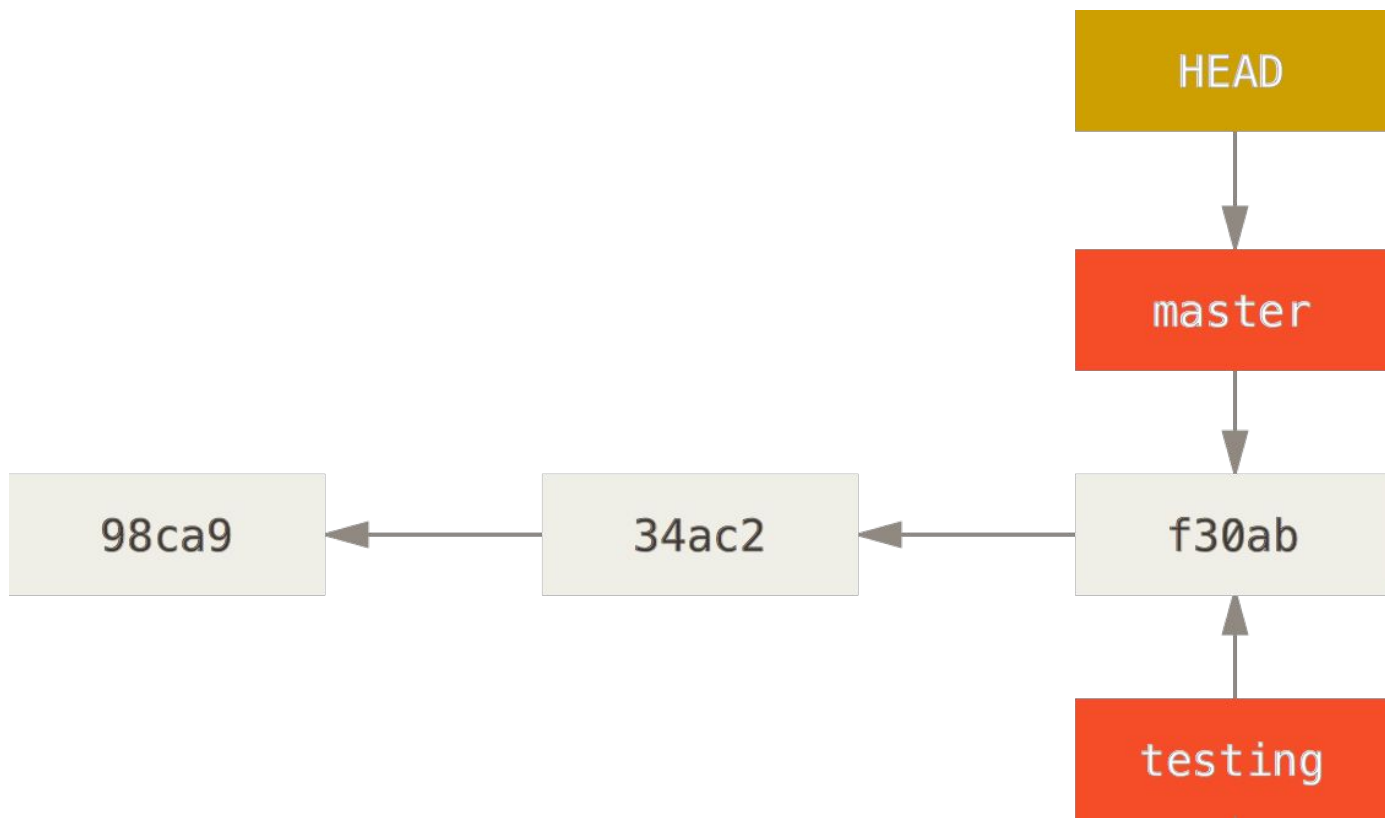
- **git init::** creates a new (empty) local repository
- **git add [path]:** adds new/modified files to the staging area (next commit)
- **git commit -m “[message]”:** commits staged files into the local repository with the specified commit message
- **git status:** shows status of the files in the working directory
- **git log:** displays history of commits in reverse chronological order: author's name and e-mail, the date written and the commit message
- **gitk, gitk --all:** simple built-in gui for viewing history

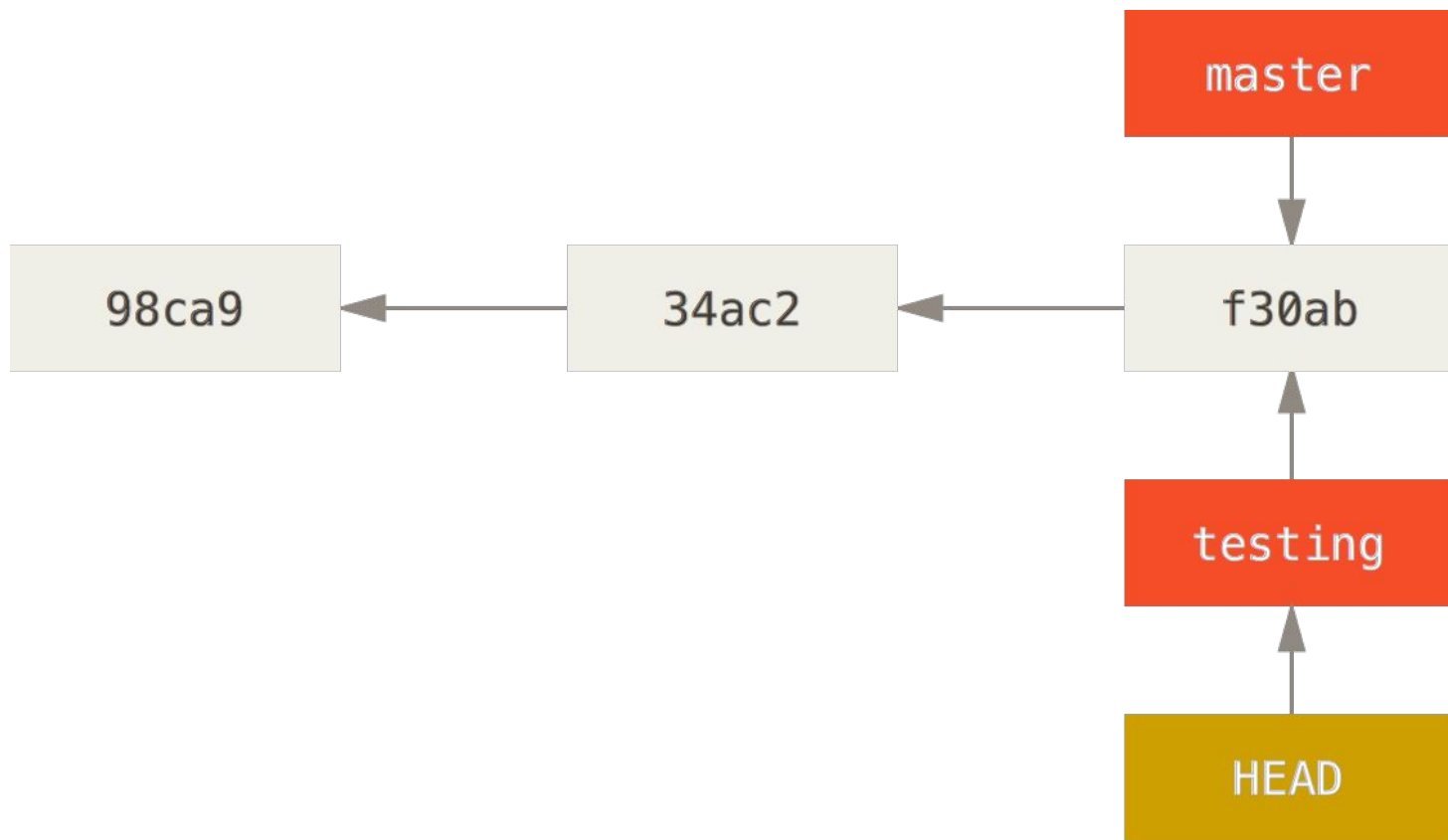
Basic snapshotting - other useful commands

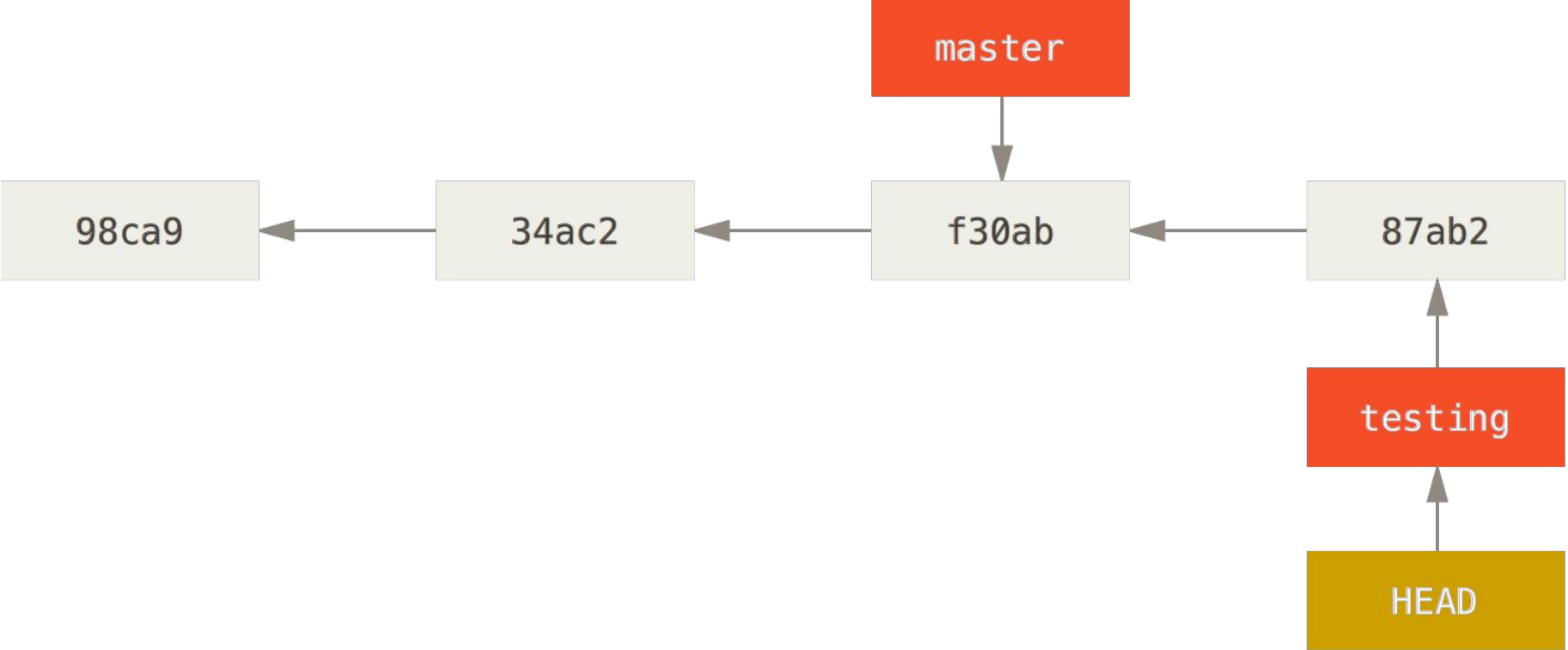
- **git commit -a**: shortcut, automatically stage all tracked, modified files and commits them
- **git status -s (=status --short)**: shows short version of status
- **.gitignore**: file which defines file types ignored by git
- **git rm**: removes files
- **git mv::** moves/renames files
- **git gui**: simple built-in gui for snapshotting
- **git log -p, -- [filename], -N, --stat, --pretty=oneline, --pretty=format: [format], --graph, --since, -S**: various log formats and filters
- **git diff**: compares the working directory to the staging area
- **git diff --staged (=git --cached)**: compares staged changes to the last commit

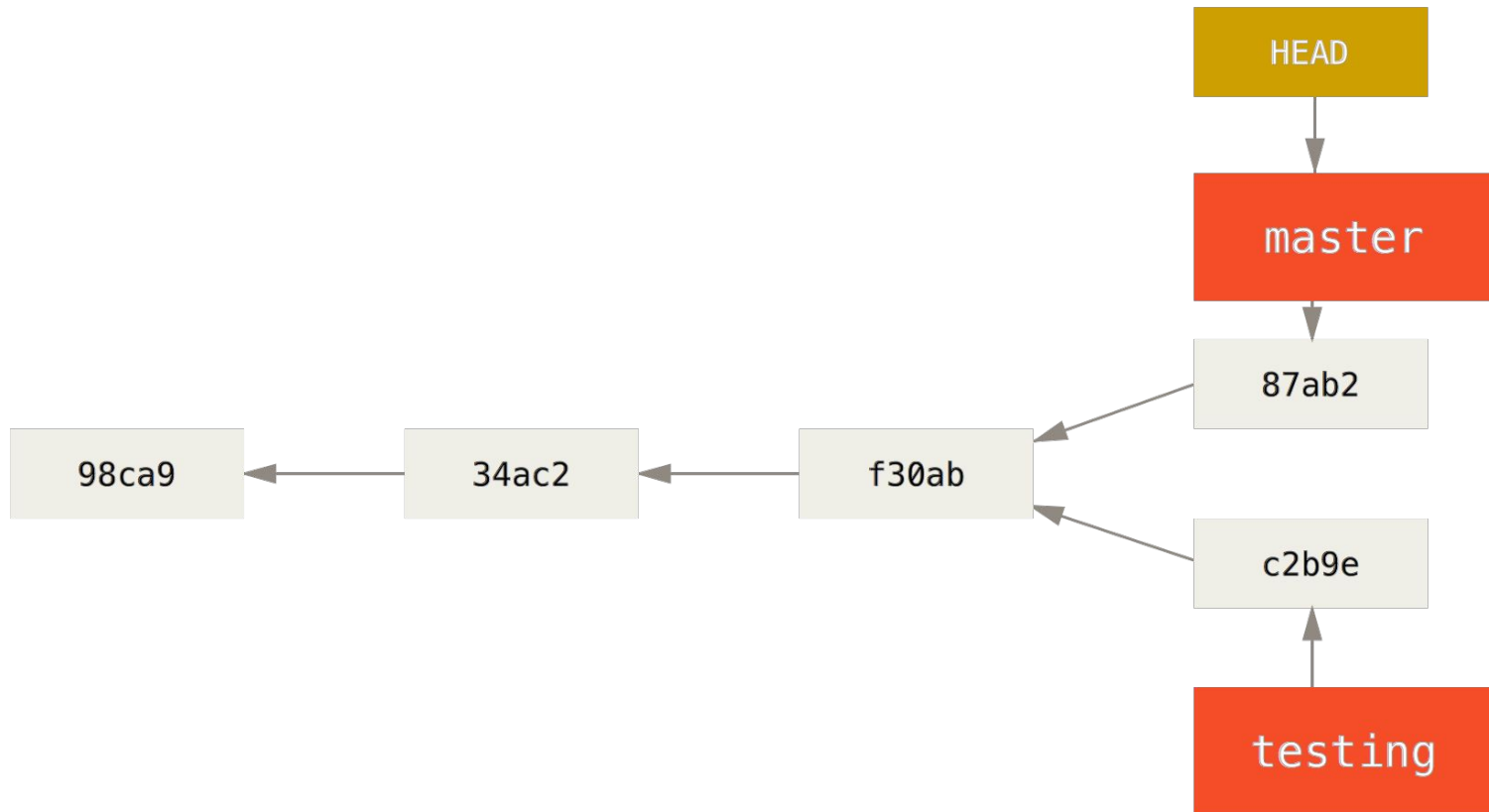
Branching

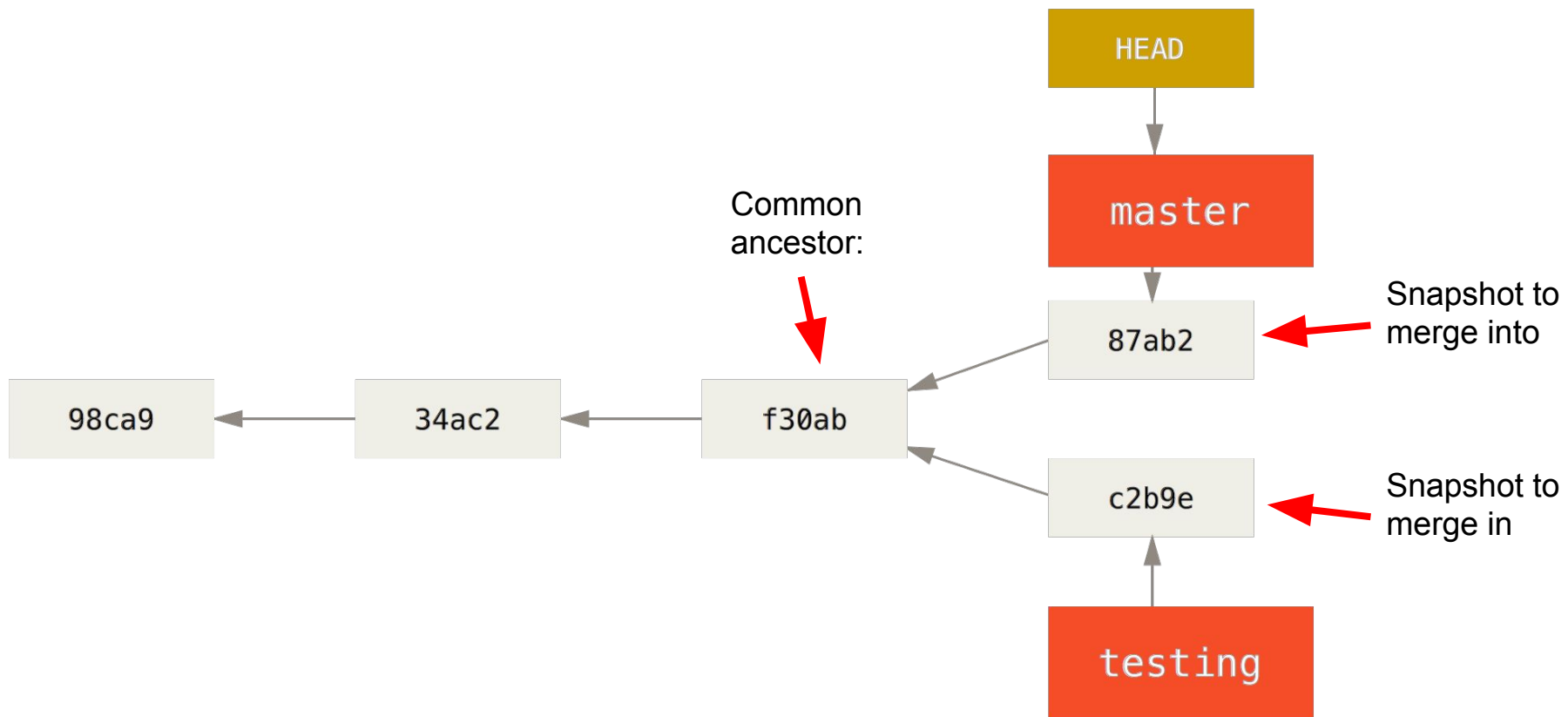


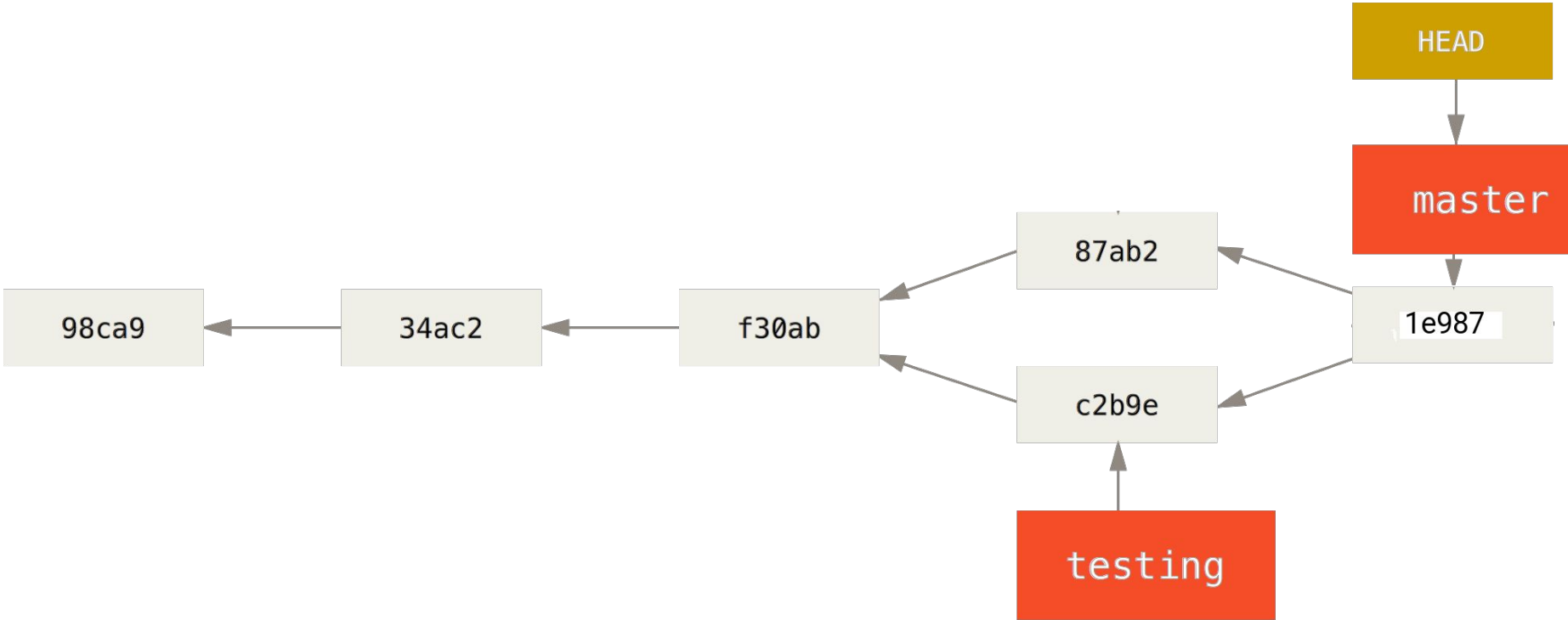












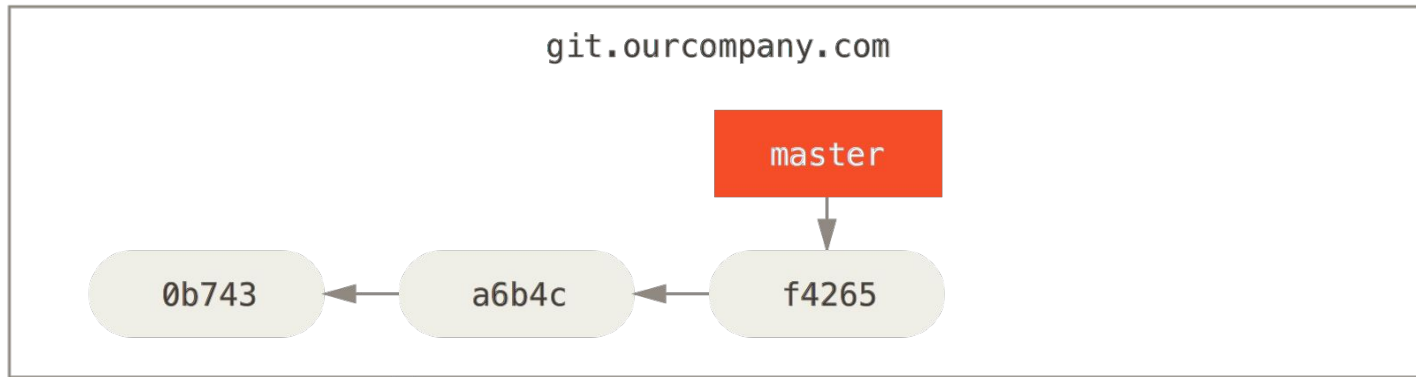
Branching - summary

- **git branch:** lists all branches (-v, --merged, --no-merged)
- **git branch [branchname]:** creates new branch
- **git checkout [branchname]:** switches to a branch “branchname”
- **git merge [branchname]:** merges branch “branchname” into current branch
- **git add [path]:** stages fixed files
- **git commit:** finalizes merge - allows that only if all conflicted files have been fixed and staged
- **git branch -d [branchname]:** deletes branch “branchname”
- **git tag -a [tagname] -m [message]:** tags last commit

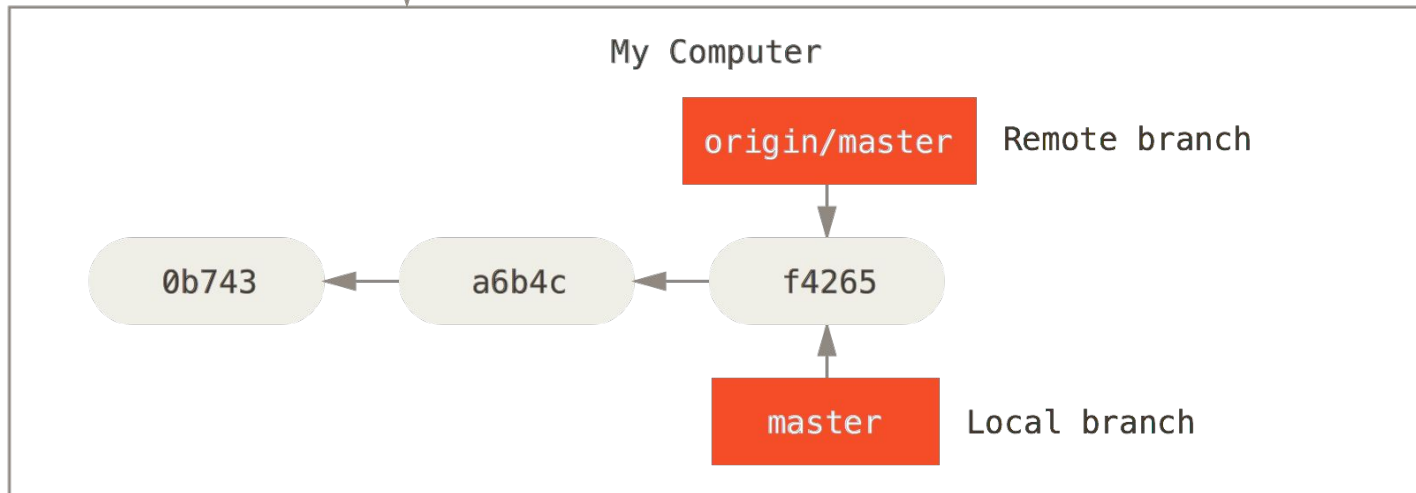
Branching - other useful commands

- **git checkout -b [branchname]**: shortcut, creates a new branch “branchname” and switches to its context
- **git tag**: lists all defined tags
- **git tag -a [tagname] [commit] -m [message]**: tags specified commit
- **git show [tagname]**: shows detailed information on given tag
- **Rebasing** - an alternative to merge

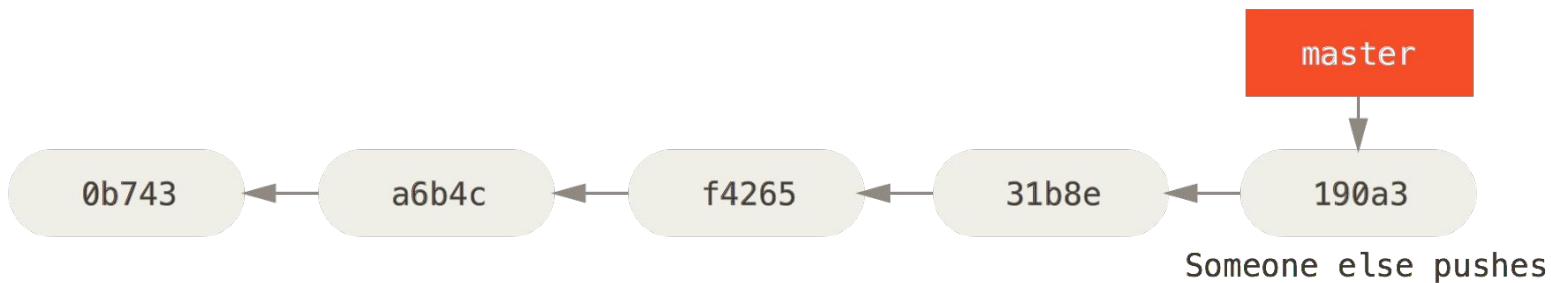
Remote repositories



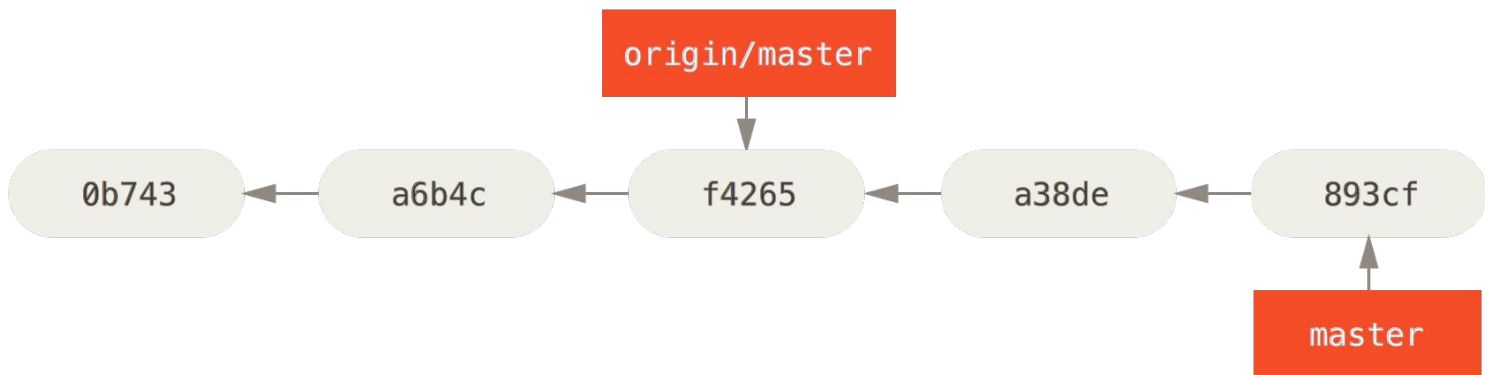
`git clone janedoe@git.ourcompany.com:project.git`

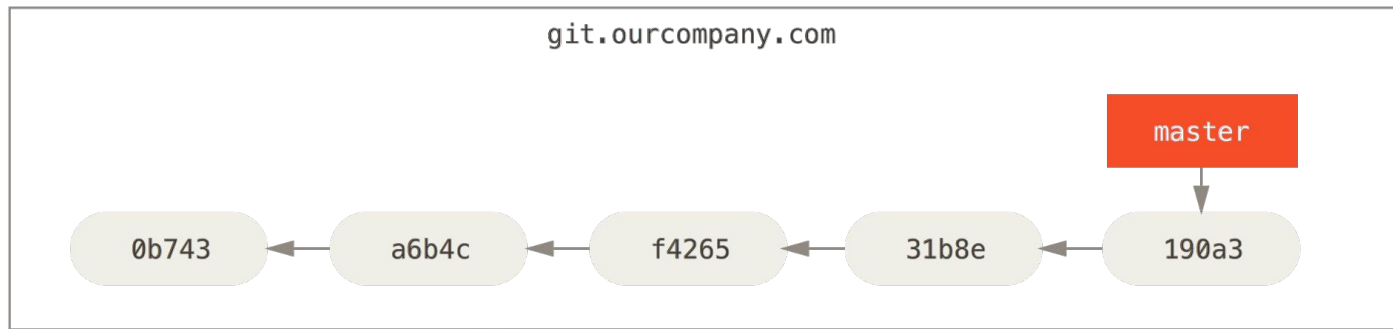


git.ourcompany.com

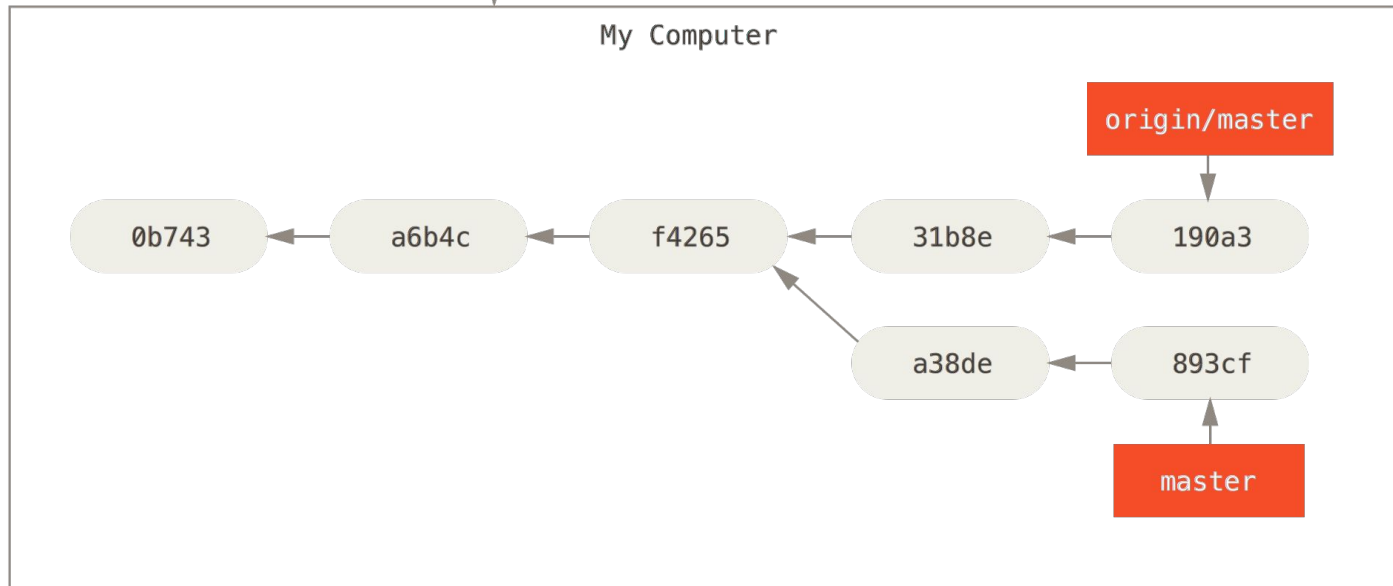


My Computer





git fetch origin



Remote repositories - summary

- **git clone [url]:** gets a copy of an existing Git repository
- **git branch -vv:** shows list of local branches and corresponding upstream branches (if the local branch is a tracking branch)
- **git fetch [remote-name]:** downloads data to the local repository (without merging it)
- **git push [remote-name] [branch-name]:** uploads local branch to the branch in the remote repository

Remote repositories - other useful commands

- **git clone [url] [dir]**: downloads the repository into specified directory
- **git pull [remotename]**: fetches data from the server and automatically tries to merge it into the current code
- **git remote**: lists the shortnames of all specified remote handles
- **git remote -v**: lists also URLs
- **git remote show [shortname]**: shows detailed information on given remote repository
- **git ls-remote --heads [remote-name]**: lists all remote branches

Other commands

Undoing things

- **git commit --amend:** adds more files or modifications to the last commit and/or changes commit message of last commit
- **git reset HEAD [file]:** unstages file
- **git checkout -- [file]:** reverts changes in file

Other useful commands:

- **git revert [commit]:** undoes the changes introduced by given commit and appends a new commit with the resulting content
- **git reset --hard HEAD~1:** removes last commit
- **git reset --hard [commit]:** resets the branch to the specified commit (all following commits are removed)

(warning: “git reset --hard” command will delete all changes in the working directory)

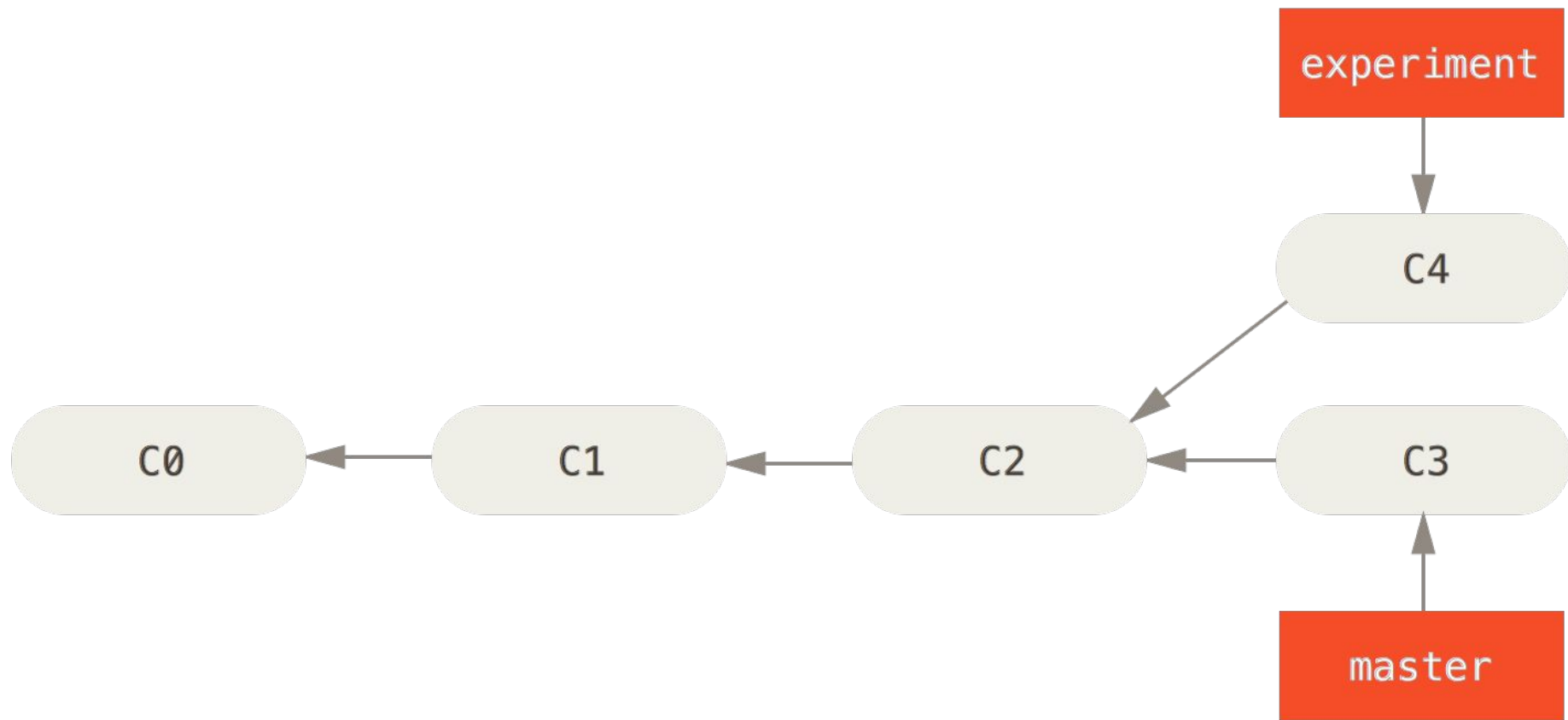
Setup, help

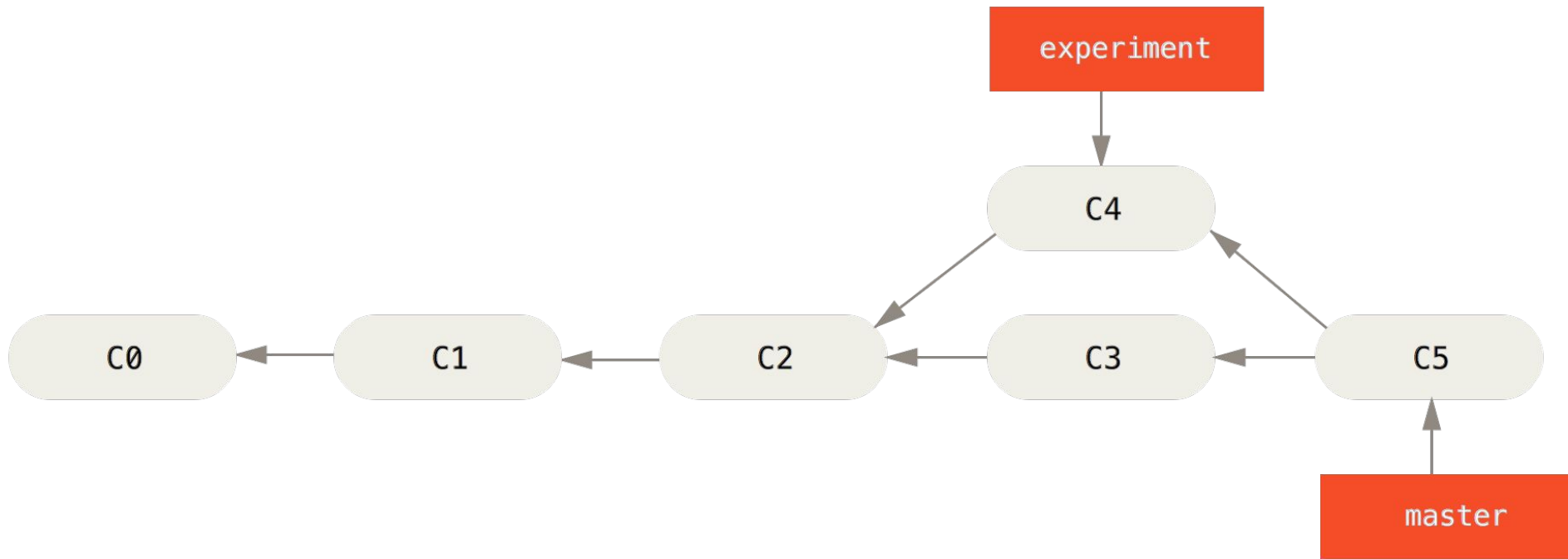
- **git config**: various settings, e.g.
 - global user.name "John Doe"
 - global user.email johndoe@example.com
 - global alias.co checkout
- **git help [cmd]**: help
- **man git [cmd]**: help

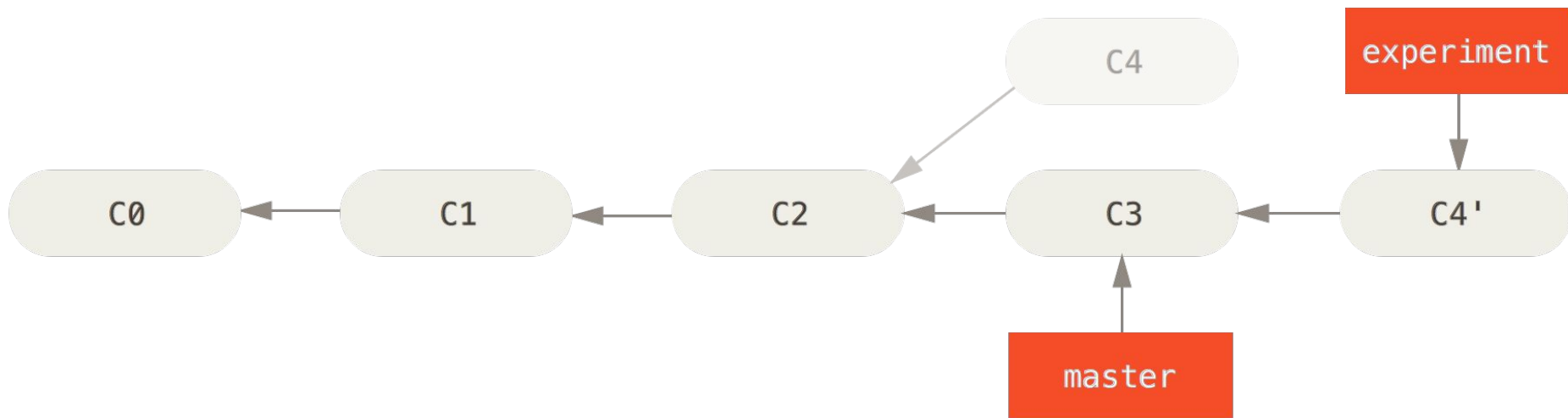
References

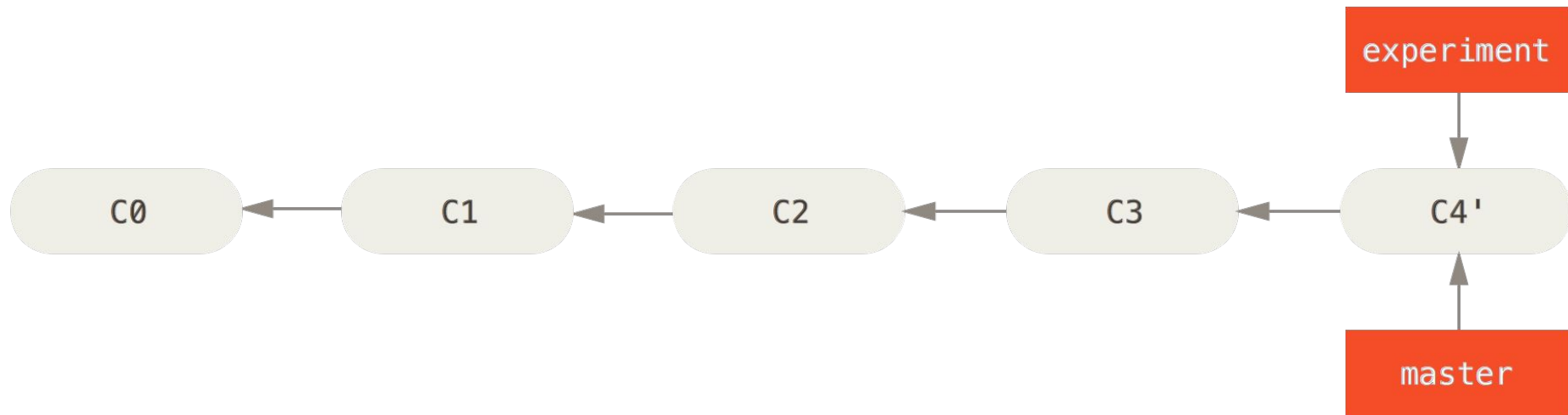
- <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2>
- <https://git-scm.com/docs>
- <https://www.atlassian.com/git/>

Rebasing









Rebasing - summary

- **git rebase [branch2]:** replays all (separate) commits of the current branch (branch1) to the branch2 and makes branch1 to point to the resulting commit
- **git checkout [branch2], git merge [branch1]:** finalizes merge

Other useful commands:

- **git rebase --onto [branch1] [branch2] [branch3]:** checks out the branch3, figures out the commits from the common ancestor of branch 2 and branch3, and then replays them onto branch1
- **git rebase -i:** interactive rebase
- **git cherry-pick [commit1] [commit2], ...:** applies the changes introduced by given commits one by one, recording a new commit for each