

Code and data management with Git

Git Basics

Connect to the education server

Open <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/latest.html> in your browser.

Download and run **putty.exe**. (Alternative binary files, the SSH and Telnet client itself).

Introduce the education server IP address **145.88.35.11** as destination.

Make sure that the **port number** is set to **22** and that **SSH** is selected as **connection type** and press **“Open”** to start the connection.

Press “Yes” if the security alert pops up.

Introduce your provided **username** and press enter.

Introduce your provided **password** and press enter.

1 General questions

- How can you check your local git repository state?
 - git state
 - git repository
 - git commit
 - git status
 - git show
 - git log
- What command is used to stage a file?
 - git stage
 - git checkout
 - git add
 - git status
 - git diff
 - git log
- How do you tell git what files to ignore?
 - git ignore {file-name}
 - add the file paths to a file named “.gitignore”
 - it is not possible
 - git not track {file-name}
- The **git commit** command:
 - stages all the modified files
 - saves the staged files changes into the repository “database”
 - retrieves old files into the working directory
 - shows a repository history and lets the user pick what commits to discard
- A file is brought into the modified state when:

| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> it is staged | <input type="checkbox"/> the user checks out a previous version of it |
| <input type="checkbox"/> it has been edited by the user | <input type="checkbox"/> the file is committed |

2 Practical exercises

Local configuration

First, let Git know what your name and e-mail address is:

```
$ git config --global user.name "Your Name"
$ git config --global user.email "your@email.address"
$ cat ~/.gitconfig
```

Create a repository

First, create an empty directory inside your home directory and use “`git init`” in that newly-created directory to make a new repository.

- *Hint:* Use a short and descriptive name for the directory.
- *Question:* How can you see that you are working in a Git repository?

Check the status of your repository.

Your first commit

Create a new file named “README” (with an editor, or by using the “`touch`” command).

- *Question:* What is the status of this new file?

Stage this file for the next commit using “`git add`”.

- *Question:* What is the status of this file now?

Commit your changes.

- *Question:* What happened to the status?

Manipulation in the staging area

Edit your file and stage it.

Now remove the file from the staging area.

Working with versions

Commit your changed file.

Now you change your mind, and want to revert this commit.

- *Hint:* Use “`git log`” to see a list of all your versions.

Edit your file again and check the differences with your last commit.

- *Question:* What is the difference with your first commit?

Make a file that you do not want to track.