

# Git Tutorial

Jae Woo Lee and Stephen A. Edwards  
Columbia University

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Git is a source code version control system. Such a system is most useful when you work in a team, but even when you're working alone, it's a very useful tool to keep track of the changes you have made to your code.

## Configure your git environment

Tell git your name and email:

```
git config --global user.name "Your Full Name"  
git config --global user.email you@somewhere.com
```

Git stores this information in the `~/.gitconfig` file.

You may also want to set the `EDITOR` environment variable to `vim` or `emacs`; this controls which editor you use to enter log messages.

## Creating a project

Let's create a new directory, `~/tmp/test1`, for our first git project.

```
cd  
mkdir tmp  
cd tmp  
mkdir test1  
cd test1
```

Put the directory under git revision control:

```
git init
```

If you type `ll` (I'll assume that `ll` is an alias for `ls -a1F`), you will see that there is a `.git` directory. The git repository for the current directory is stashed in the `.git` directory.

Let's start our programming project. Write `hello.c` with your editor:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("%s\n", "hello world");
    return 0;
}
```

Compile and run it:

```
gcc hello.c
./a.out
```

Let's see what git thinks about what we're doing:

```
git status
```

The `git status` command reports that `hello.c` and `a.out` are “Untracked.” We can have git track `hello.c` by adding it to the “staging” area (more on this later):

```
git add hello.c
```

Run `git status` again. It now reports that `hello.c` is “a new file to be committed.” Let's commit it:

```
git commit
```

Git opens up your editor for you to type a commit message. A commit message should succinctly describe what you're committing in the first line. If you have more to say, follow the first line with a blank line, and then with a more thorough multi-line description.

For now, type in the following one-line commit message, save, and exit the editor.

```
Added hello-world program.
```

Run `git status` again. It now reports that only `a.out` is untracked. It has no mention of `hello.c`. When git says nothing about a file, it means that it is being tracked, and that it has not changed since it has been last committed.

We have successfully put our first coding project under git revision control.

## Modifying files

Modify `hello.c` to print “bye world” instead, and run `git status`. It reports that the file is “Changed but not updated.” This means that the file has been modified since the last commit, but it is still not ready to be committed because it has not been moved into the staging area. In git, a file must first go to the staging area before it can be committed.

Before we move it to the staging area, let's see what we changed in the file:

```
git diff
```

Or, if your terminal supports color,

```
git diff --color
```

The output should tell you that you took out the “hello world” line, and added a “bye world” line, like this:

```
-printf("%s\n", "hello world");  
+printf("%s\n", "bye world");
```

We move the file to the staging area with git add command:

```
git add hello.c
```

In git, “add” means this: move the change you made to the staging area. The change could be a modification to a tracked file, or it could be a creation of a brand new file. This is a point of confusion for those of you who are familiar with other version control systems such as Subversion.

At this point, git diff will report no change. Our change—from hello to bye—has been moved into staging already. So this means that git diff reports the difference between the staging area and the working copy of the file.

To see the difference between the last commit and the staging area, add --cached option:

```
git diff --cached
```

Let’s commit our change. If your commit message is a one-liner, you can skip the editor by giving the message directly as part of the git commit command:

```
git commit -m "changed hello to bye"
```

To see your commit history:

```
git log
```

You can add a brief summary of what was done at each commit:

```
git log --stat --summary
```

Or you can see the full diff at each commit:

```
git log -p
```

And in color:

```
git log -p --color
```

## The tracked, the modified, and the staged

A file in a directory under git revision control is either tracked or untracked. A tracked file can be unmodified, modified but unstaged, or modified and staged. Confused? Let's try again. There are four possibilities for a file in a git-controlled directory:

1. Untracked

Object files and executable files that can be rebuilt are usually not tracked.

2. Tracked, unmodified

The file is in the git repository, and it has not been modified since the last commit. `git status` says nothing about the file.

3. Tracked, modified, but unstaged

You modified the file, but didn't `git add` the file. The change has not been staged, so it's not ready for commit yet.

4. Tracked, modified, and staged

You modified the file, and did `git add` the file. The change has been moved to the staging area. It is ready for commit.

The staging area is also called the "index."

## Other useful git commands

Here are some more git commands that you will find useful.

To rename a tracked file:

```
git mv old-filename new-filename
```

To remove a tracked file from the repository:

```
git rm filename
```

The `mv` or `rm` actions are automatically staged for you, but you still need to `git commit` your actions.

Sometimes you make some changes to a file, but regret it, and want to go back to the version last committed. If the file has not been staged yet, you can do:

```
git checkout -- filename
```

If the file has been staged, you must first unstage it:

```
git reset HEAD filename
```

There are two ways to display a manual page for a git command. For example, for the `git status` command, you can type one of the following two commands:

```
git help status
man git-status
```

Lastly, `git grep` searches for specified patterns in all files in the repository. To see all places you called `printf()`:

```
git grep printf
```

## Cloning a project

You created a brand new project in the `test1` directory, added a file, and modified the file. But more often than not, a programmer starts with an existing code base. When the code base is under git version control, you can *clone* the whole repository.

Let's move up one directory, clone `test1` into `test2`, and `cd` into the `test2` directory:

```
cd ..
git clone test1 test2
cd test2
```

Type `ll` to see that your `hello.c` file is cloned here. Moreover, if you run `git log`, you will see that the whole commit history is replicated here. `git clone` not only copies the latest version of the files, but also copies the entire repository, including the entire commit history. After cloning, the two repositories are indistinguishable.

Let's make some changes—and let's be bad. Edit `hello.c` to replace `printf` with `printf%^&`, save and commit:

```
vim hello.c
git add hello.c
git commit -m "hello world modification - work in progress"
```

Now run `git log` to see your recent commit carrying on the commit history that was cloned. If you want to see only the commits after cloning:

```
git log origin..
```

Of course you can add `-p` and `--color` to see the full diff in color:

```
git log -p --color origin..
```

Let's make one more modification. Fix the *printf*, and perhaps change the “bye world” to “rock my world” while we're there.

```
vim hello.c
git add hello.c
git commit -m "fixed typo & now prints rock my world"
```

Run `git log -p --color origin..` again to see the two commits you have made after cloning.

## Adding a directory into your repository

Enter the original `test1` directory, create the solution subdirectory, and add two files to it:

```
cd ../test1
mkdir solution
cd solution

cp ../hello.c .
echo 'hello:' > Makefile
```

Type `ll` to see that two files—`Makefile` and `hello.c`—have been created in the solutions directory. (`hello.c` was copied from the parent directory, and `Makefile` was created directly on the command line using the `echo` command.)

Now, move out of the solution directory, and `git add` & `git commit` the solution directory:

```
cd ..
git add solution
git commit -m "added solution"
```

Note that `git add solution` stages all files in the directory.

## Pulling changes from a remote repository

When others are working on the same project, you will often want to get updated files from a remote repository. You do that by “pulling” the changes in my repository into your repository. Let’s pull the changes we just made in `test1` into `test2`:

```
cd ../test2/
git pull
```

The `git pull` command looks at the original repository that you cloned from, fetches all the changes made since the cloning, and merges the changes into the current repository. You now have the solution right in your repository.

## Learning more about git

```
man gittutorial
```

The documentation page of the Git web site, <http://git-scm.com/documentation>, also has many links.