Exercise Introduction

Before attempting the exercises in this document please ensure that you have read and understood the key topics covered in Tutorial.

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Task 1: Basic Git Setup (5 min)

Run the following commands and observe what they do. Feel free to test around. You can find help for any git command using git <COMMAND> --help or man git-<COMMAND>. Feel free to replace nano with your favorite text editor command.

Setup

```
mkdir -p $HOME/git-ex && cd $HOME/git-exercise
git --version
git config --global user.name "NAME" Set your name.
git config --global user.email "EMAIL" Set your email.
git config --global core.editor "nano" Set nano as editor for commit messages.
git init --initial-branch=main
git status
```

Task 2: Commits and branches (10 min)

Committing	
touch README	
git status	
git add .	
git status	
git commit -m "Initial Commit"	
nano README	Write a few words into the file and close nano.
git status	
git diff README	See your changes, close with q .

git add README git commit

Write a commit message using nano, save and close.

Reverting changes	
rm README	
git status	
git resethard HEAD	Undo the delete by reverting to the last commit
	this also undoes any other changes you made.
git status	
ls	See that the README file is back.
rm README	
git commit -a -m "Deleted README"	Use -a flag to commit a staged changes.
git status	
ls	Confirm that README was deleted and the change
	was committed.
git revert TAB + TAB	This shows a list of your recent commits.
	Type the first two characters of the id of your last com- mit and
	press TAB and ENTER.
	Write a commit message for your reverted commit, save
	and close nano.
Creating branches	
git checkout -b feature	Create a new branch.
<pre>echo "This is a new file." > new_file</pre>	
git add new_file	Stage the new file.
git commit -m"add a new file"	Create a commit on feature .
git loggraphonelinedecorate	Visualize the commit history.
git checkout main	Return to the initial branch.
ls	What happened to the working tree?

Task 3: Remote repositories (5 min)

Remote repository	
	Make sure you can login to https://gitlab.gwdg.de,
	https://gitlab-ce.gwdg.de or https://github.
	com.
	Replace the domain and username accordingly.
git remote add origin "https://gitlab-ce.gwd	g.de/USERNAME/git-exercise.git
git pushset-upstream origin main	This will query your credentials if you do not have them
	stored already
	and create a remote repository.
	The visibility of the repository is private by default
	so only you and the teammates you have explicitly in-
	vited have access.
	Visit https://gitlab-ce.gwdg.de/USERNAME/
	git-exercise to view your new project.
rm -rf ~/git-exercise	Delete the local copy of the repository.
cd	switch back to your home directory.
git clone https://gitlab-ce.gwdg.de/USERNAME	
0 1 <i>7 7 0</i> 2 2 2 7 0 0 2 1 7 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Download the repository from remote.

```
cd git-exercise
```

git pull git log Make a change to README on the web and commit it.

See the change you made on the web.

Task 4: Working with .gitignore (2 min)

gitignore	
touch credentials	
git status	See that the credentials file can be staged.
nano .gitignore	Write credentials into the file and save your changes.
git status	See that only .gitignore can be staged and credentials
	is ignored.
git add credentials	

Git has many more features, one of them, which is commonly used, is branching.

Further Reading

- Missing Semester; Version Control (Git): https://missing.csail.mit.edu/2020/version-control/
- Learn Git branching: https://learngitbranching.js.org/