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Some options:

- Pure Git GUI[1] clients:

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    - git-gui & gitk (comes with the Git CLI)

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Installation - GUI

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- Pure Git GUI[1] clients:
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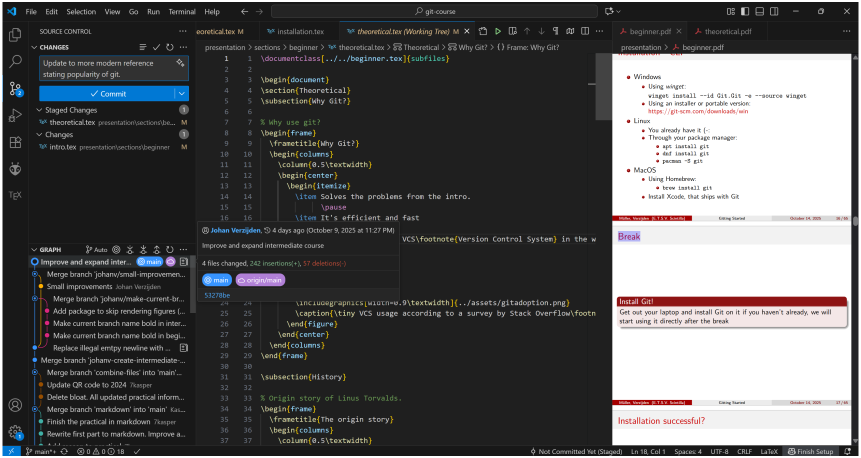
  - Github Desktop (only for Mac & Windows)
  - gitg (only for Linux & Windows)
  - See https://git-scm.com/downloads/guis for more
- Most IDEs have a Git GUI built-in

[1]Graphical User Interface

Installation - GUI Showcase



Update to more modern reference stating popularity of git.

theoretical.tex presentation\sections\be... M

intro.tex presentation\sections\beginner M

- Improve and expand inter... main
- Merge branch 'johanv/small-improvemen...
- Small improvements Johan Verzijden
- Merge branch 'johanv/make-current-br...
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- Delete bloat. All updated practical inform...
- Merge branch 'markdown' into 'main' Kas...
- Finish the practical in markdown 7kasper
- Rewrite first part to markdown. Improve a...

```
\documentclass[../../beginner.tex]{subfiles}

\begin{document}
\section{Theoretical}
\subsection{Why Git?}

% Why use git?
\begin{frame}
  \frametitle{Why Git?}
  \begin{columns}
    \column{0.5\textwidth}
    \begin{center}
      \begin{itemize}
        \item Solves the problems from the intro.
              \pause
        \item It's efficient and fast
```

Johan Verzijden, 4 days ago (October 9, 2025 at 11:27 PM)

Improve and expand intermediate course

4 files changed, 242 insertions(+), 57 deletions(-)

main origin/main

53278be

```
VCS\footnote{Version Control System} in the w
```

```
        \includegraphics[width=0.9\textwidth]{../assets/gitadoption.png}
        \caption{\tiny VCS usage according to a survey by Stack Overflow\footn
      \end{figure}
    \end{center}
  \end{columns}
\end{frame}

\subsection{History}

% Origin story of Linus Torvalds.
\begin{frame}
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```

- Windows
  - Using *winget*:
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Break

Install Git!

Get out your laptop and install Git on it if you haven't already, we will start using it directly after the break

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Installation successful?

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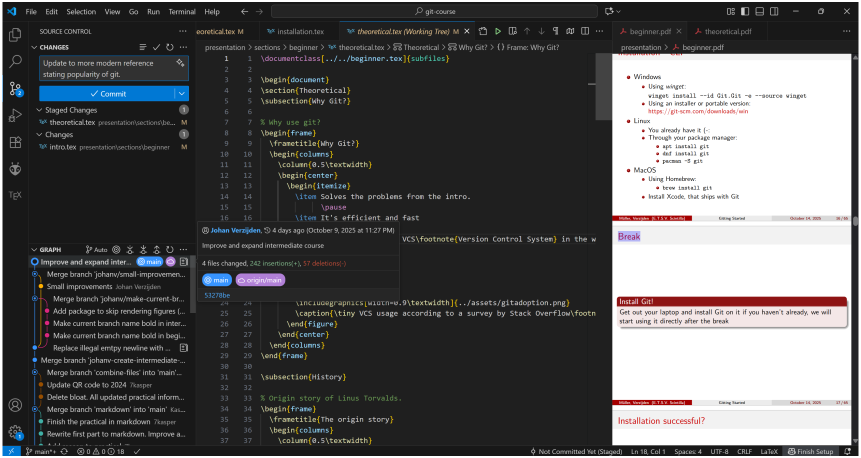
[2] Command Line Interface

Installation - GUI Showcase



Update to more modern reference stating popularity of git.

Staged Changes 1
theoretical.tex presentation\sections\be... M
Changes 1
intro.tex presentation\sections\beginner M

GRAPH
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presentation > sections > beginner > theoretical.tex > Theoretical > Why Git? > {} Frame: Why Git?

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presentation > beginner.pdf

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Installation successful?

main*+ ⊗ 0 ⚠ 0 ⓘ 18 Not Committed Yet (Staged) Ln 18, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF LaTeX Finish Setup

Nice and all, but we will use the CLI[2].

[2]Command Line Interface

Installation - CLI

Installation - CLI

- Windows
  - Using *winget*:

    ```
    winget install --id Git.Git -e --source winget
    ```
  - Using an installer or portable version: https://git-scm.com/downloads/win

Installation - CLI

- Windows
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Installation - CLI

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  - Using *winget*:
    ```
    winget install --id Git.Git -e --source winget
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  - Using an installer or portable version:
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- MacOS
  - Using Homebrew:
    - `brew install git`
  - Install Xcode, that ships with Git

5 minutes

Install Git!

Get out your laptop and install Git on it if you haven't already, we will start using it after 5 minutes

Installation successful?

Installation successful?

```
johanv@my-machine: ~$ git
usage: git [-v | --version] [-h | --help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
           [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
           [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
           [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
           [--super-prefix=<path>] [--config-env=<name>=<envvar>]
           <command> [<args>]

These are common Git commands used in various situations:

start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
   clone      Clone a repository into a new directory
   init       Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one

work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
   add        Add file contents to the index
   mv         Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
   restore    Restore working tree files
   rm         Remove files from the working tree and from the index

examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
   bisect     Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
   diff       Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
   grep       Print lines matching a pattern
   log        Show commit logs
```

Contents

Configuration

Why:

- Let git know who's editing.
- Let git know how to do some things.
- Usually only change after setup.

How:

- Using commands:

```
git config --global core.editor 'nano'
git config --global <setting> <value>
```

What:

Setting	Advised value
core.editor	nano / <preferred editor>
user.name	<your name>
user.email	<your email address>
user.useConfigOnly	true
init.defaultBranch	main
pull.ff	true

Configuration - File structure

Read `git help config` or `man git config` for all configuration options.

You can also edit using an editor:
`git config --global --edit`:

```
[core]
  editor = nano
[init]
  defaultBranch = main
[user]
  useConfigOnly = true
  name = Alice
  email = alice@example.com
[pull]
  ff = true
```

Contents

Tutorial

Starting a new project

Using Git Bash or other terminal we start by creating a regular folder to hold our project. Then setup the repository by doing an init.

```
$ mkdir my-summary
$ cd my-summary
$ git init
```

README.md

Let's start our project with a file. We will create the file *README.md*. This is a markdown type file. Markdown is a simple filetype that allows for formatted text. It is likely you already know quite a bit of markdown as it is also used in for instance Discord and (to a lesser extend) in WhatsApp.

The *README.md* file is special. For developers this is often an entry point to understand what the repository is about. On many websites such as Gitlab the *README.md* file will also be shown (formatted) on the front page of your repository website.

Your first file

Let's add some content to the *README.md* file:

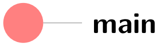
```
# Git Course Summary
This _README.md_ file will contain some markdown
   text detailing what I learned during the Git
   Course.
```

We can now save the file. Note that at this point the file is only changed in your *workspace*.

Your first commit

- We move the created file to the index:
  ```
  $ git add README.md
  ```
- And we do our first commit!
  ```
  $ git commit -m 'Initial commit'
  ```

Your first commit



- We move the created file to the index:
  ```
  $ git add README.md
  ```
- And we do our first commit!
  ```
  $ git commit -m 'Initial commit'
  ```
- On the left you see the commit tree. Currently we are on the first commit inside the main branch.
- You can also see your first commit:
  ```
  $ git log
  $ git log --oneline
  ```

Changing something

Let's add some text to the *README.md* file:

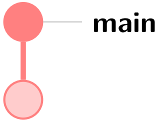
```
[...]
## How to commit
1. Add, delete or change files
2. You can stage your files by doing `git add
   filename` or stage everything with `git add -A
   `
3. Commit using `git commit -m 'message'`, be
   sure to provide a good description of the
   changes.
```

We can now save the file. Note that at this point the file is again only changed in your *workspace*. Try to add it to the index and then make a second commit.

Your second commit

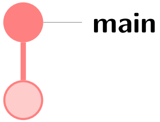
- We can move all files onto the index by using:
  ```
  $ git add -A
  ```
- And peform the second commit:
  ```
  $ git commit -m 'Add the section: how to
  commit'
  ```

Your second commit



- We can move all files onto the index by using:
  `$ git add -A`
- And peform the second commit:
  `$ git commit -m 'Add the section: how to commit'`
- If everything went well we now have the tree on the left. The reference HEAD is now pointing to the second commit.

Branching out

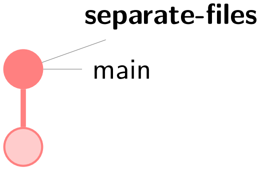


It is useful to develop larger features in a seperate branch of your repository. This helps working together as well as giving the ability to switch between versions of your codebase.

Let's say we want to move our 'How to commit' section to a different file. We start by switching to a new branch:
(the -c argument means create)

```
$ git switch -c separate-files
```

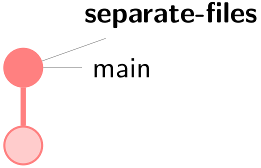
A new branch



The create command bases the new branch on the branch you were in. So at this moment the *separate-files* branch and the *main* branch are identical. We did switch to the *separate-files* branch, this is also visible in the terminal. Any new commits will be pushed to the current branch.

Let's give that a try!

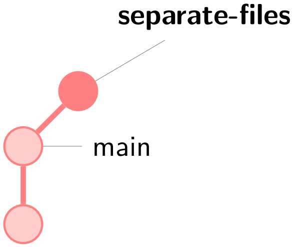
Separating the files



- Make a new file *TUTORIAL.md* and copy the *How to commit* section over from *README.md*.
- Delete that part in the *README.md* file.
- Commit all changes:

```
$ git add -A'
$ git commit -m 'Move "How to commit"
 to TUTORIAL.md'
```

Separating the files



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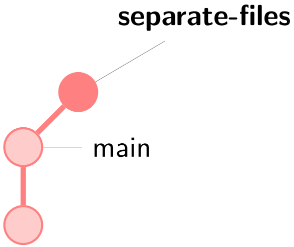
- Delete that part in the *README.md* file.
- Commit all changes:

```
$ git add -A'
$ git commit -m 'Move "How to commit"
 to TUTORIAL.md'
```

- The *separate-files* branch now has an extra commit on it and is no longer the same as the *main* branch.

More commits

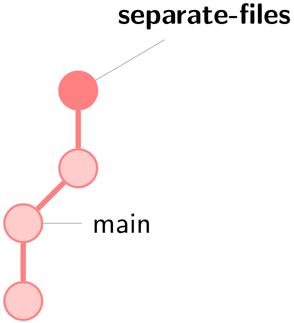


- Add a small header in *TUTORIAL.md* explaining what is in the file.
- Commit this change:

```
$ git commit -am 'Add file info for
TUTORIAL.md'
```

Note: the -a option on git commit automatically adds all changed files to the index, but it does ***not*** *track new files!*

More commits



- Add a small header in *TUTORIAL.md* explaining what is in the file.
- Commit this change:
  `$ git commit -am 'Add file info for TUTORIAL.md'`
  Note: the -a option on git commit automatically adds all changed files to the index, but it does ***not*** *track new files!*
- The branch now has 2 extra commits.
- Change and save something in the *README.md* file.
- Now we want to edit something unrelated to the separate files. We try switching back to the main branch, can you?
  `$ git switch main`

Switching branches

You cannot switch branches when your workspace is not 'clean'. You basically have a few options at this point.

1. Commit the last change of your workspace to the branch.
2. Clean all files in your workspace to the last commit (i.e. delete all changes since the last commit):
   ```
   $ git reset --hard
   ```
3. Stash your changes (explained in intermediate course)

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1. Commit the last change of your workspace to the branch.
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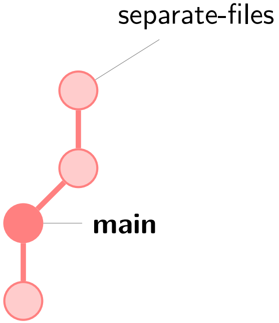
   ```
   $ git reset --hard
   ```
3. Stash your changes (explained in intermediate course)

Try the second option and switch again using:

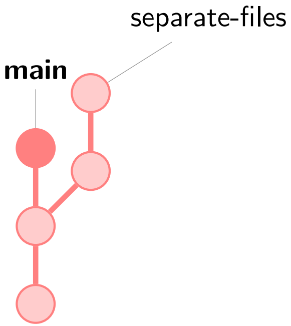
```
$ git switch main
```

Pushing to main



- Your reference is now back at the *main* branch. Notice how your files have also reverted back. *Note: Do not worry, you can freely switch between the branches. As long as you don't reset or clean everything no code is ever lost when using git.*
- Let's add a commit on the main branch. Go into *README.md* and add:
  `**TUTORIAL.md** - Basic tutorial on how to commit.`
- Commit changes:
  `$ git commit -am 'Add file description for TUTORIAL.md'`

Pushing to main



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  ```
  **TUTORIAL.md** - Basic tutorial on
  how to commit.
  ```
- Commit changes:
  ```
  $ git commit -am 'Add file
  description for TUTORIAL.md'
  ```
- The *main* branch now has another commit.

Merging

Git allows us to do non-linear code editing. We can keep pushing different features to the separate branches. We can switch, compare and do all sorts of different things with this.

Eventually there comes a point where we might want to get all changes of a branch (for instance separating the *TUTORIAL.md* file) into another branch (for instance the *main* branch). We do this with merging.

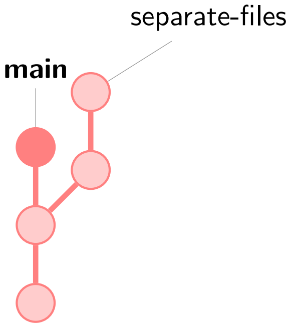
Merging

Git allows us to do non-linear code editing. We can keep pushing different features to the separate branches. We can switch, compare and do all sorts of different things with this.

Eventually there comes a point where we might want to get all changes of a branch (for instance separating the *TUTORIAL.md* file) into another branch (for instance the *main* branch). We do this with merging.
To merge the *separate-files* branch onto the current (*main*) branch perform:

```
$ git merge separate-files
```

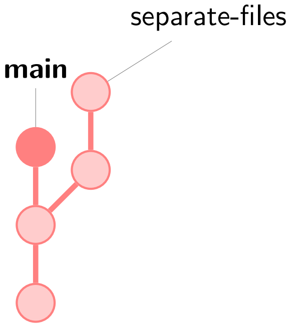
Merging - Conflict



- Merging a branch can go automagically. But not now. Since both *separate-files* and *main* have more recent changes to *README.md* we have a conflict that needs to be resolved.
- Go through *README.md* and find the conflict. With your IDE or by deleting the GIT messages you can fix your code to get the wanted result from both branches.
- When you are done fixing the *README.md* file add it to the index:

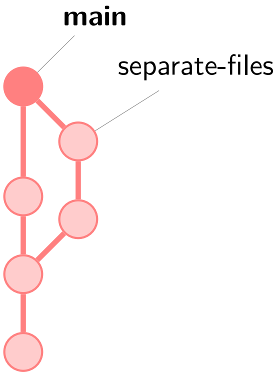
```
$ git add -A
```

Merging - Conflict



- Now continue the merge:
  `$ git merge --continue`
  Note: When all conflicts are resolved you will be asked to provide a message. Providing this message (by closing the file) will make a new merge commit.

Merging - Conflict



- Now continue the merge:
  `$ git merge --continue`
  Note: When all conflicts are resolved you will be asked to provide a message. Providing this message (by closing the file) will make a new merge commit.
- We now see a new commit on *main* and all the history of *seperate-files* is also pulled in.

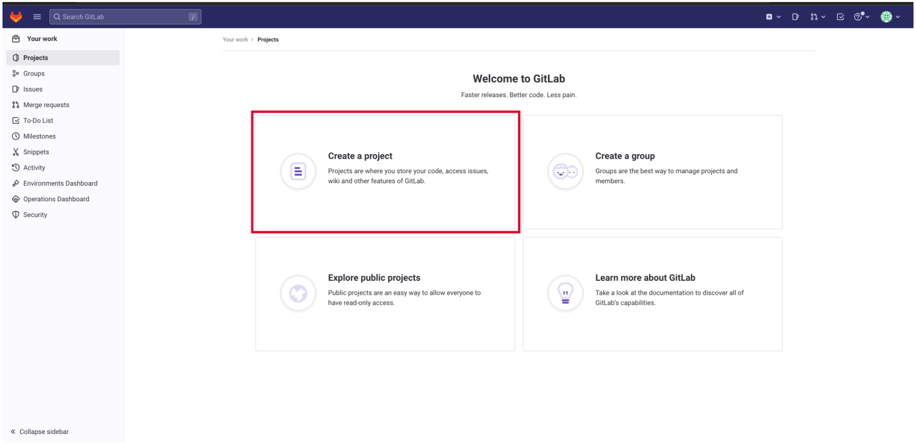
Working together

Now we have the basics of comitting and branches down. A real power of Git is working together with other people. Git allows us to clone a remote repository and then push our commits and branches to that. Any repository can be setup as remote if there is Git server running or SSH access to it. However we almost always see a dedicated git server in use.

For open source projects we usually see the remote repository hosted on a public website such as `https://github.com`. Closed source (such as company projects) are very often self-hosted with something like `https://gitlab.com`. We will now use utwente's gitlab server to host our source code because you already have an account there and you can share with other students.

Go to `https://gitlab.utwente.nl` and sign in with your student number (e.g. `s2037335`) and password.

Create repository on Gitlab



Welcome to GitLab

Faster releases. Better code. Less pain.

Create a project

Projects are where you store your code, access issues, wiki and other features of GitLab.

Create a group

Groups are the best way to manage projects and members.

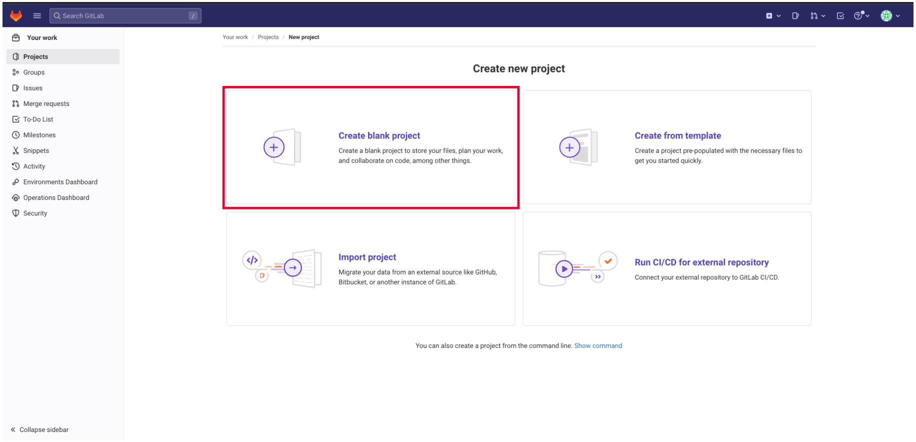
Explore public projects

Public projects are an easy way to allow everyone to have read-only access.

Learn more about GitLab

Take a look at the documentation to discover all of GitLab's capabilities.

Create repository on Gitlab



Create new project

Create blank project
Create a blank project to store your files, plan your work, and collaborate on code, among other things.

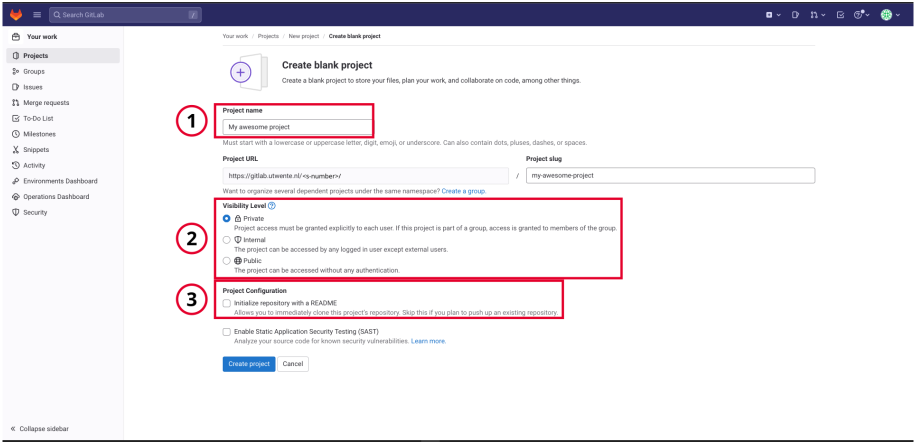
Create from template
Create a project pre-populated with the necessary files to get you started quickly.

Import project
Migrate your data from an external source like GitHub, Bitbucket, or another instance of GitLab.

Run CI/CD for external repository
Connect your external repository to GitLab CI/CD.

You can also create a project from the command line. Show command

Create repository on Gitlab



Create blank project

Create a blank project to store your files, plan your work, and collaborate on code, among other things.

Project name

My awesome project

Must start with a lowercase or uppercase letter, digit, emoji, or underscore. Can also contain dots, pluses, dashes, or spaces.

Project URL		Project slug
https://gitlab.utwente.nl/<s-number>/	/	my-awesome-project

Want to organize several dependent projects under the same namespace? Create a group.

Visibility Level

[✓ Private]
Project access must be granted explicitly to each user. If this project is part of a group, access is granted to members of the group.

Internal
The project can be accessed by any logged in user except external users.

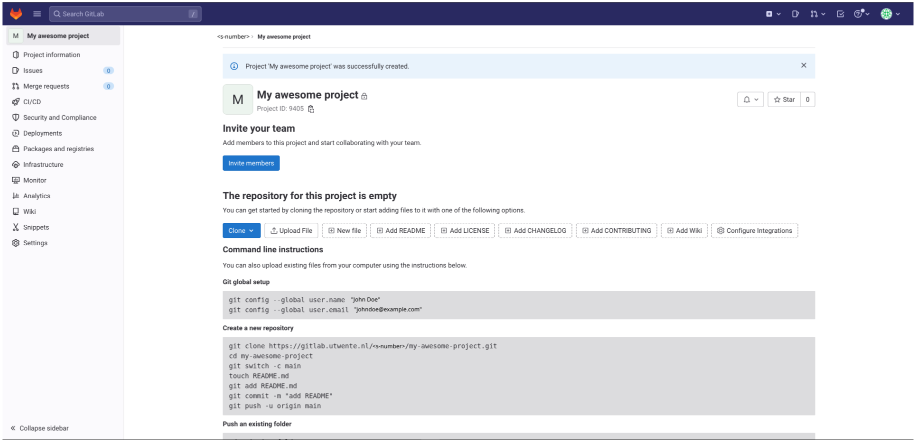
Public
The project can be accessed without any authentication.

Project Configuration

☐ Initialize repository with a README
Allows you to immediately clone this project's repository. Skip this if you plan to push up an existing repository.

☐ Enable Static Application Security Testing (SAST)
Analyze your source code for known security vulnerabilities. Learn more.

Create repository on Gitlab



Project 'My awesome project' was successfully created.

My awesome project

Project ID: 9405

Invite your team

Add members to this project and start collaborating with your team.

The repository for this project is empty

You can get started by cloning the repository or start adding files to it with one of the following options.

Command line instructions

You can also upload existing files from your computer using the instructions below.

Git global setup

```
git config --global user.name "John Doe"
git config --global user.email "johndoe@example.com"
```

Create a new repository

```
git clone https://gitlab.utwente.nl/<s-number>/my-awesome-project.git
cd my-awesome-project
git switch -c main
touch README.md
git add README.md
git commit -m "add README"
git push -u origin main
```

Push an existing folder

Set up remote tracking locally

On our local repository we will add a reference to the remote repository we just created:

```
$ git remote add origin https://gitlab.utwente.nl/<s-number
>/<project-name>.git
```

Push to remote

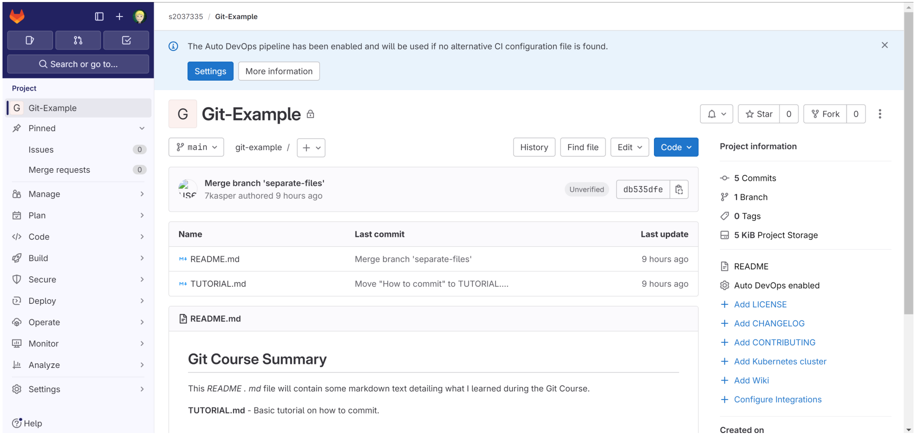
If we look at the Gitlab page we will not see any of the files we made. That is because we have not yet pushed our commits to the remote. Let's synchronise these repositories:

```
$ git push -u origin main
```

Note: you may need to provide login information. On a public repository everyone can download but only members can push changes to it.

Look at repository on Github/Gitlab

You will now see your files and README on the remote repository!



s2037335 / Git-Example

The Auto DevOps pipeline has been enabled and will be used if no alternative CI configuration file is found.

Settings | More information

Git-Example

main · git-example /

History | Find file | Edit | Code

Merge branch 'separate-files'
7kasper authored 9 hours ago · Unverified · db535dfe

Name	Last commit	Last update
README.md	Merge branch 'separate-files'	9 hours ago
TUTORIAL.md	Move "How to commit" to TUTORIAL....	9 hours ago

README.md

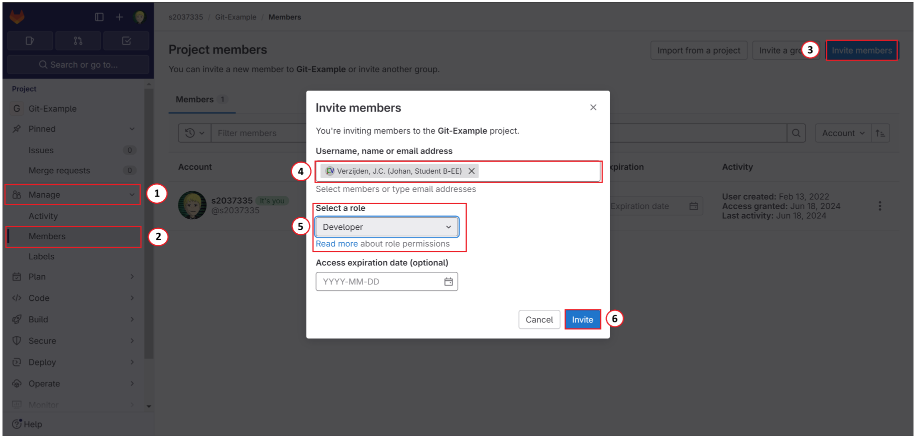
Git Course Summary

This *README . md* file will contain some markdown text detailing what I learned during the Git Course.

TUTORIAL.md - Basic tutorial on how to commit.

Inviting other developers

As previously said; since the repository is public everyone on utwente can see and copy the code. To allow people on private repositories or to allow them to also push changes to the remote you can invite them as members:



Invite members

You're inviting members to the **Git-Example** project.

Username, name or email address

Verzijden, J.C. (Johan, Student B-EE)

Select members or type email addresses

Select a role

Developer

Read more about role permissions

Access expiration date (optional)

YYYY-MM-DD

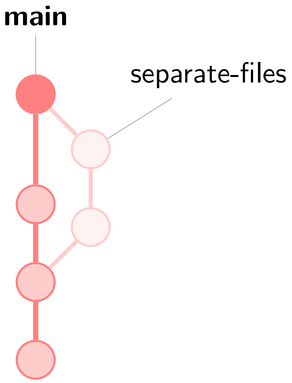
Cloning

The remote is where people base their own local repositories on. If we are invited to someone's repository we can clone this repository onto our local machine. We can then edit code, do commits and eventually push back to the remote.

Clone someone else's repo (after being added as member) or simulate working together by cloning your own repository in a different folder:

```
$ cd ../
$ mkdir clone
$ cd clone
$ git clone https://gitlab.utwente.nl/<s-number>/<project-
name>
$ cd <project-name>
```

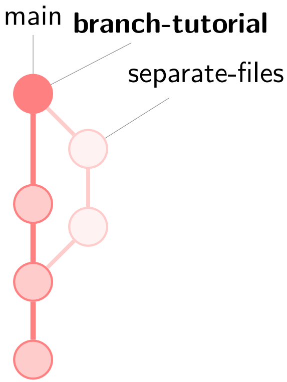
Comitting on the clone



- We will do a commit on the new branch *branch-tutorial* branch on the clone:

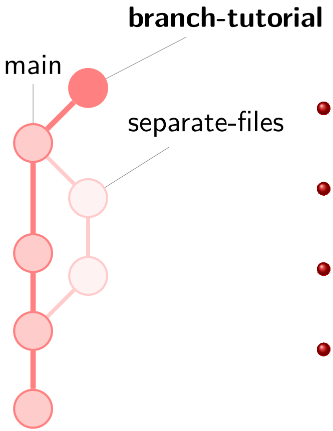
```
$ git switch -c branch-tutorial
```

Comitting on the clone



- We will do a commit on the new branch *branch-tutorial* branch on the clone: `$ git switch -c branch-tutorial`
- Now add a summary to the *TUTORIAL.md* file of how to make a branch and switch to it.
- Once again commit your changes: `$ git commit -am 'Add branching tutorial'`

Comitting on the clone



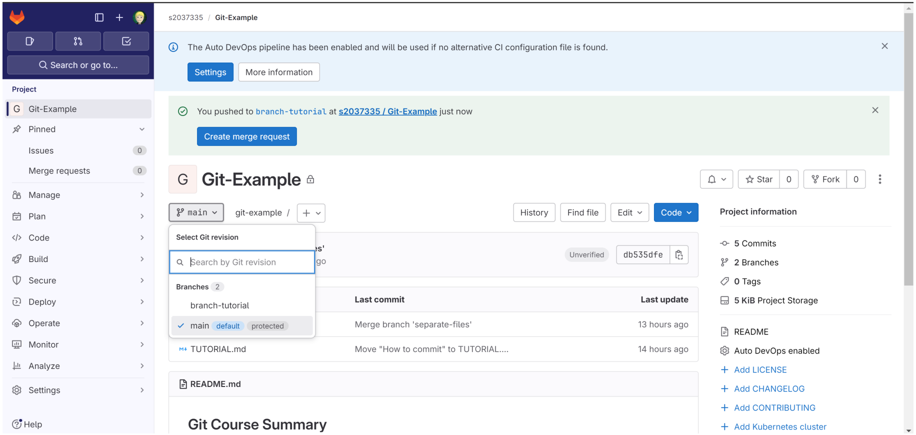
- We will do a commit on the new branch *branch-tutorial* branch on the clone:
  `$ git switch -c branch-tutorial`
- Now add a summary to the *TUTORIAL.md* file of how to make a branch and switch to it.
- Once again commit your changes: `$ git commit -am 'Add branching tutorial'`
- We now see a new commit on *branch-tutorial* in the clone repository.
- *Note: Although the separate-files history is embedded in the main after the merge commit the branch itself is not known as it was never pushed to or pulled from the remote.*

Pushing from the clone

We commit our new branch from the clone to the remote repository:

```
$ git push origin branch-tutorial
```

After this we can see that on the website we can switch between the pushed branches:



s2037335 / Git-Example

The Auto DevOps pipeline has been enabled and will be used if no alternative CI configuration file is found.

You pushed to branch-tutorial at s2037335 / Git-Example just now

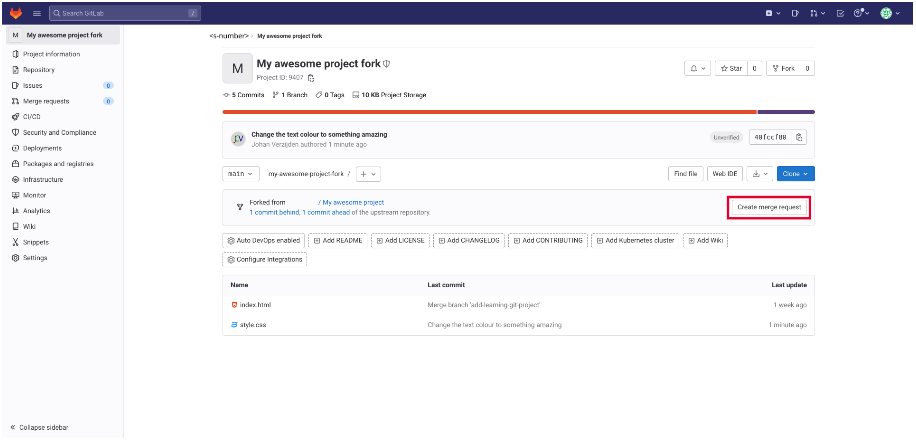
Merge request

Instead of merging on the command line we can create a merge request (often also called pull request). This is very useful for working together. Before actually bringing the *branch-tutorial* branch changes into the *main* version of our summary project we first create the request for this. This allows us to write some text explaining, discussing this with comments and also have other people review the changes you suggest.

Note: On open source projects you are often not a member so you cannot push to these repositories straight away. You can however create a so-called fork of the project. This is your own copy where you have all the access rights. After pushing to your fork you can create a pull request to push the changes 'upstream' to the actual repository.

Let's try it!

Open merge request



My awesome project fork
Project ID: 9407

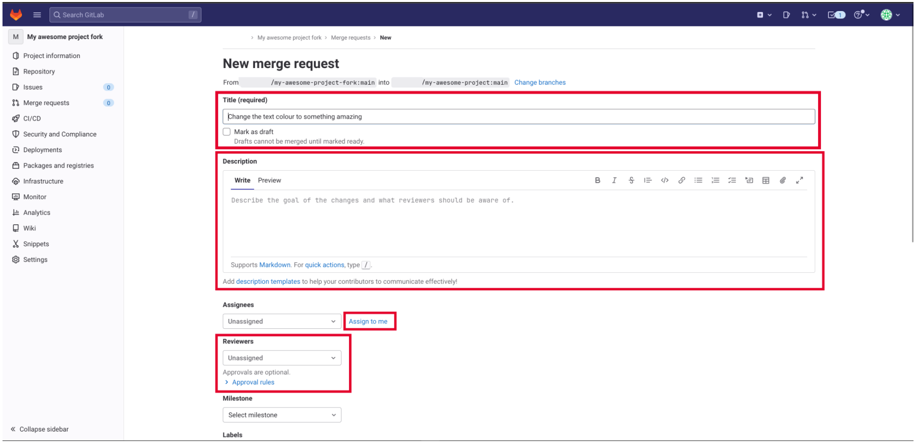
5 Commits 1 Branch 0 Tags 10 KB Project Storage

Change the text colour to something amazing
Johan Verzijden authored 1 minute ago
Unverified 40fccf80

Forked from / My awesome project
1 commit behind, 1 commit ahead of the upstream repository.

Name	Last commit	Last update
index.html	Merge branch 'add-learning-git-project'	1 week ago
style.css	Change the text colour to something amazing	1 minute ago

Open merge request



New merge request

From /my-awesome-project-fork:main into /my-awesome-project:main Change branches

Title (required)

Change the text colour to something amazing

Mark as draft
Drafts cannot be merged until marked ready.

Description

Write Preview

Describe the goal of the changes and what reviewers should be aware of.

Supports Markdown. For quick actions, type /.

Add description templates to help your contributors to communicate effectively!

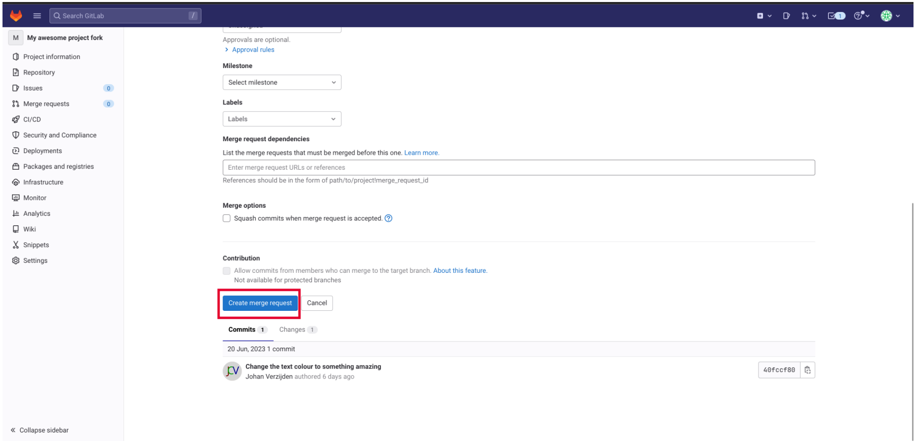
Assignees
Unassigned Assign to me

Reviewers
Unassigned
Approvals are optional.
Approval rules

Milestone
Select milestone

Labels

Open merge request



Approvals are optional.
› Approval rules

Milestone
Select milestone

Labels
Labels

Merge request dependencies
List the merge requests that must be merged before this one. Learn more.
Enter merge request URLs or references
References should be in the form of path/to/project!merge_request_id

Merge options
☐ Squash commits when merge request is accepted.

Contribution
☐ Allow commits from members who can merge to the target branch. About this feature.
Not available for protected branches

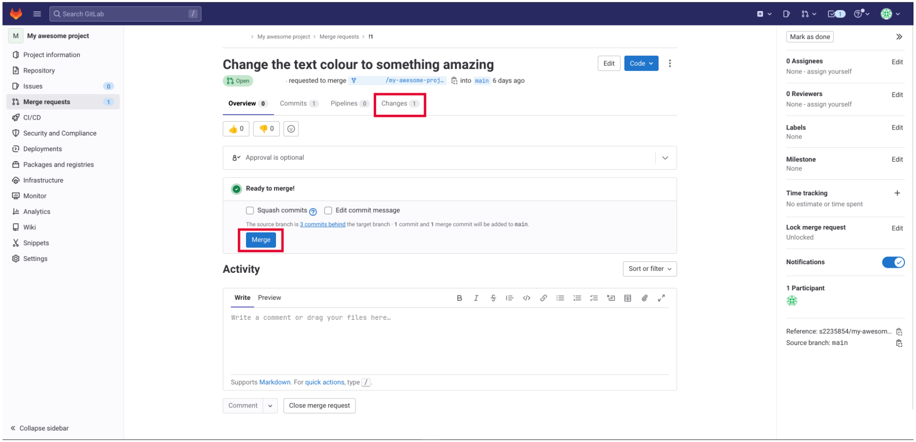
Create merge request | Cancel

Commits 1 | Changes 1

20 Jun, 2023 1 commit

Change the text colour to something amazing
Johan Verzijden authored 6 days ago
40fccf80

Review and accept merge request



Change the text colour to something amazing

Open · requested to merge /my-awesome-proj… into main 6 days ago

Ready to merge!

Squash commits · Edit commit message

The source branch is 3 commits behind the target branch · 1 commit and 1 merge commit will be added to main.

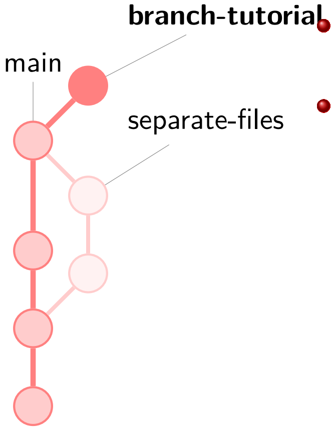
Activity

Write a comment or drag your files here…

Supports Markdown. For quick actions, type /.

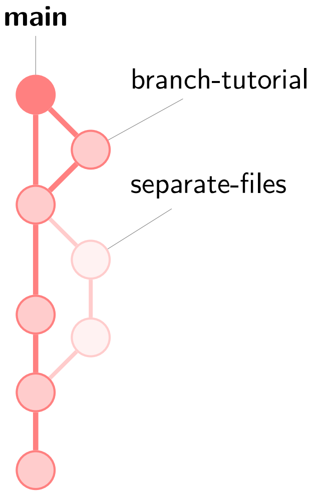
0 Assignees: None - assign yourself
0 Reviewers: None - assign yourself
Labels: None
Milestone: None
Time tracking: No estimate or time spent
Lock merge request: Unlocked
Notifications
1 Participant
Reference: s2235854/my-awesom…
Source branch: main

Performing the merge



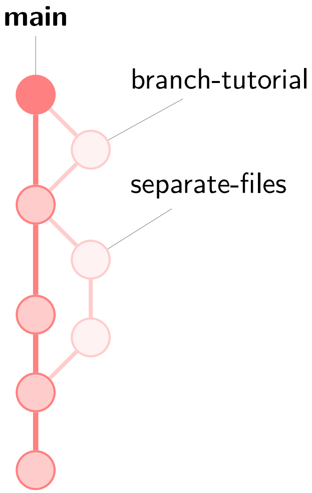
- On the website create a merge request. Merge *branch-tutorial* into *main*.
- Review and merge the request.

Performing the merge



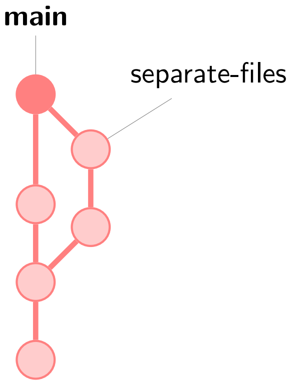
- On the website create a merge request. Merge *branch-tutorial* into *main*.
- Review and merge the request.
- Now again a merge commit is created on the *main* branch.
- If we know we don't need the *branch-tutorial* branch anymore we can click 'Delete source branch' on the Merge Request.

Performing the merge



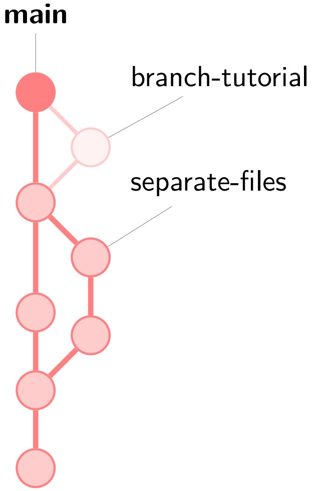
- On the website create a merge request. Merge *branch-tutorial* into *main*.
- Review and merge the request.
- Now again a merge commit is created on the *main* branch.
- If we know we don't need the *branch-tutorial* branch anymore we can click 'Delete source branch' on the Merge Request.
- We see the remote no longer holds the source branch but all changes and history are embedded from the merge.

Pulling from the origin



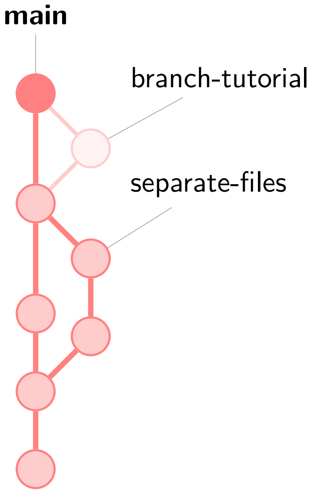
- Let's switch back to our first local repository:
  `$ cd ../../<project-name>`
- Now of course we don't know about the changes of the remote yet. Let's reel them in:
  `$ git pull origin main`

Pulling from the origin



- Let's switch back to our first local repository:
  `$ cd ../../<project-name>`
- Now of course we don't know about the changes of the remote yet. Let's reel them in:
  `$ git pull origin main`
- Yes! Now our changes are also in the other local branch!
- *Note: In this repository we still of course have the separate-files branch as we never deleted it locally. We do not have the branch-tutorial branch as we have never pulled it from the remote.*

Reverting a commit



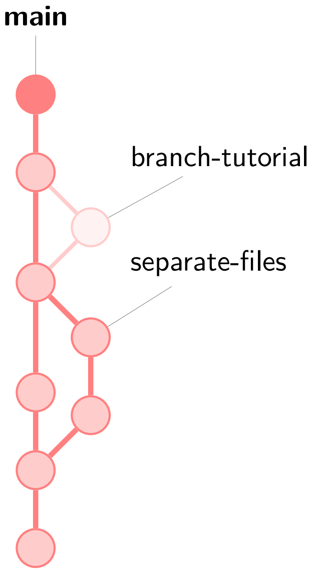
- Imagine that the last change screwed up our program and we want to delete it. Git helps a lot by recording all changes so we can just revert the change.
- First find out the hash of the commit that introduced the mistake. You can do this on the website or perhaps with:

```
$ git log
```

- In my case it seemed the 'Add branching tutorial' was wrong. Its hash starts with 'd7f775'. We can revert it using:

```
$ git revert d7f775
```

Reverting a commit



- Imagine that the last change screwed up our program and we want to delete it. Git helps a lot by recording all changes so we can just revert the change.
- First find out the hash of the commit that introduced the mistake. You can do this on the website or perhaps with:
  ```
  $ git log
  ```
- In my case it seemed the 'Add branching tutorial' was wrong. Its hash starts with 'd7f775'. We can revert it using:
  ```
  $ git revert d7f775
  ```
- This creates a new commit on *main* that does the opposite changes of the commit specified. It essentially negates it.

Never forget

Reverting creates a new commit. History never gets deleted this way and we can even revert the revert. Of course to update to our other developers we have to push to the origin and then pull on the other machines again.

Note: While it is not advised to muck about in the history of git commits, you can for instance use `git reset`. A use case might be that you accidentally commited a password to a shared repository and reverting the commit does not remove this from history. As these actions are more uncommon we will discuss them only in the intermediate course.

Done!

This concludes the practical for the basic git course. You have now used all important and most essential git commands and concepts, congratulations!

There is a lot more that Git can do. It can help you find bugs by doing a binary search on your code, there are commands to easily help you find changes in history (so you know who to blame). You can work together with multiple upstream branches, secure your code with signed GPG keys, etc. If you want to learn more about this search the web or come to our intermediate course! :-)

Common Git Commands - Cheat sheet

`git ...`

- `init`
- `add [<filenames>]`
- `commit [-m '<message>']`
- `switch [-c] <branch name>`
- `log [ --graph --oneline]`
- `push`
- `pull`
- `fetch`
- `clone <path/URL>`
- `blame <file> [--color-by-age]`
- `revert <commit>`
- `reset [--hard] <commit>`

Sources for future reference

- `git help <command>`
- `man gittutorial`
- gitimmersion.com

Contact details

Think of a question later on? Feel free to reach out to us!

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