

# Usage SwarmLab gitea!

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This HowTo teaches you how to Use SwarmLab gitea.

[Git](#) is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

## 1. create a new repository

Open [Swarmlab Gitea](#)

Use any web browser on your computer to join

### 1.1. Sign In

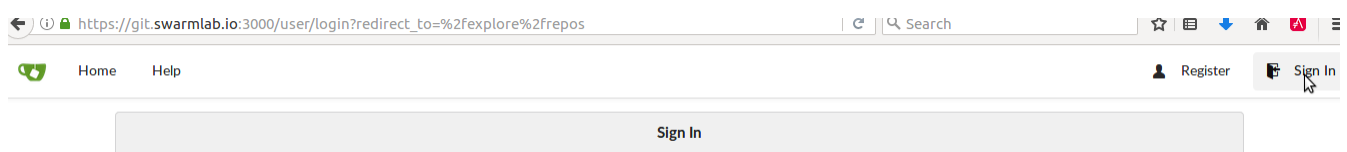


Figure 1. Click on "Sign-in"

## Proxy Error



### Proxy Error

The proxy server received an invalid response from an upstream server.  
The proxy server could not handle the request GET /user/login.

Reason: Error reading from remote server

Apache/2.4.25 (Debian) Server at git.swarmlab.io Port 3000

Reload Page!!!

## 1.2. New Repository

### 1.2.1. step 1

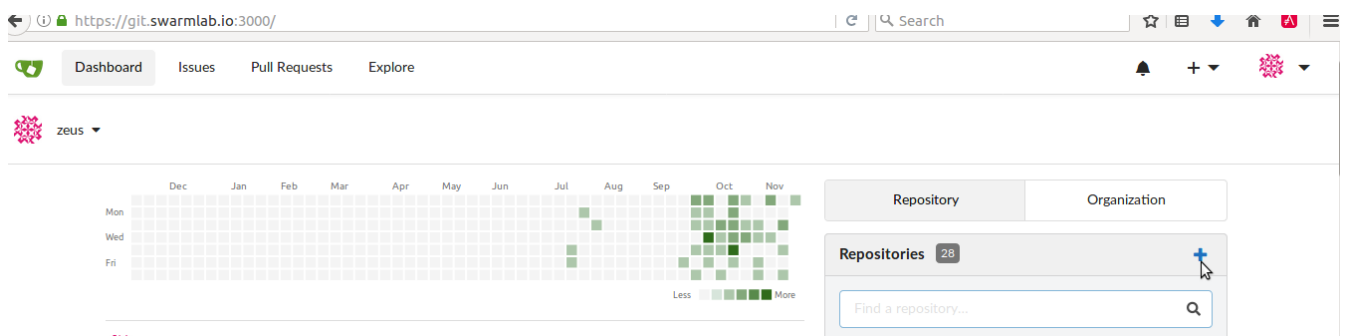


Figure 2. New Repository

### 1.2.2. step 2

Repository Name \*

Good repository names use short, memorable and unique keywords.

Visibility  Make Repository Private

Description

---

.gitignore

License

README

Initialize Repository (Adds .gitignore, License and README)

Figure 3. Create New Repository

## 2. clone repository

### 2.1. git clone

#### 2.1.1. copy url

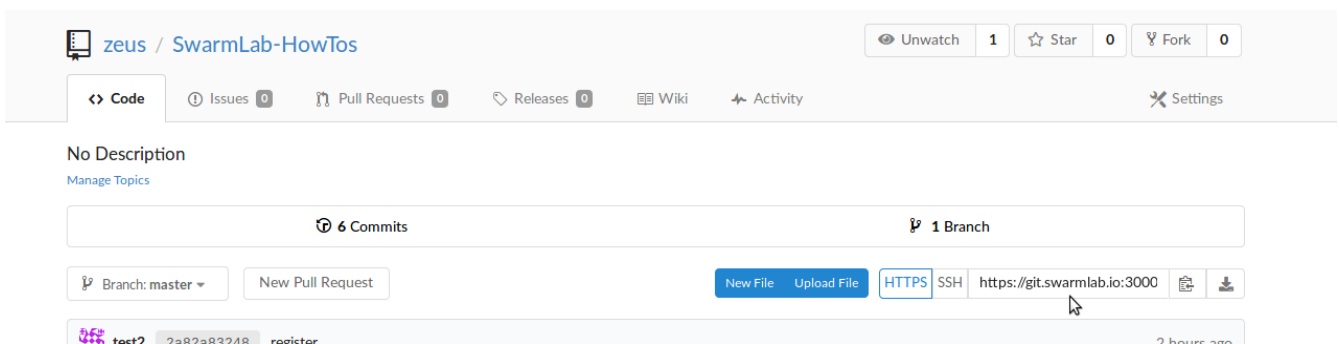


Figure 4. clone Repositor

## 2.1.2. paste url

- On your computer!

*git clone*

```
git clone paste-url-here
```

*Install Git*

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install git
```



*git error*

The requested URL returned error: 502

Try again!!!

# 3. workflow

## 3.1. add & commit

You can propose changes (add it to the Index) using

*git add*

```
git add <filename>  
git add *
```

This is the first step in the basic git workflow. To actually commit these changes use



*git status*

git status

*git commit*

```
git commit -a -m "Commit message"
```



Now the file is committed to the HEAD, but not in your remote repository yet.

## 3.2. pushing changes

Your changes are now in the HEAD of your local working copy.

To send those changes to your remote repository, execute

*git push*

```
git push origin master
```

Change master to whatever branch you want to push your changes to.

### 3.3. update

to update your local repository to the newest commit, execute

*git pull*

```
git pull origin
```

in your working directory to fetch and merge remote changes.

### 3.4. log

in its simplest form, you can study repository history using..

*git log*

```
git log
```

You can add a lot of parameters to make the log look like what you want. To see only the commits of a certain author:

*git log*

```
git log --author=bob
```

To see a very compressed log where each commit is one line:

*git log*

```
git log --pretty=oneline
```

Or maybe you want to see an ASCII art tree of all the branches, decorated with the names of tags and branches:

*git log*

```
git log --graph --oneline --decorate --all
```

See only which files have changed:

*git log*

```
git log --name-status
```

These are just a few of the possible parameters you can use. For more, see `git log --help`

## 4. links & resources

[Git Community Book](#)

[A Visual Git Reference](#)



### *Reminder*

Caminante, no hay camino,  
se hace camino al andar.

Wanderer, there is no path,  
the path is made by walking.

**Antonio Machado** Campos de Castilla