

# # complete git and github

## GIT

- Version control system is a tool that helps to track changes in the code

\* Git is a version control system. it is;

- popular
  - free & open source
  - fast & scalable
- (1) track the history  
(2) collaborate

\* Github (Github.com)

website that allows developers to store and manage their code using git. (in the form of folders).  
↳ (Repository)

↳ changes => commit = changes are final

## # setting up git

↳ visual studio code

↳ windows (git bash)

↳ Mac (Terminal)

# git --version (To check git version)

## # configuring git

= git config --global user.name "My name"

= git config --global user.email "demo@gmail.com"

= git config --list

# clone & status

clone - cloning a repo on our local machine

git clone <-link->

status - display the state of the code

git status

\* cd = change directory

\* ls = list files

\* ls -a = hidden files

add → commit

# status

\* untracked

new file that git doesn't yet track

\* modified

changed

\* staged

file is ready to be committed

\* unmodified

unchanged

# Add & commit

add - adds new or changed files in your working directory to the git staging area.

git add <- file name ->

commit - it is the record of change

git commit -m "some message"

# Push command

push - upload local repo content to remote repo

git push ~~to~~ ~~to~~ <sup>name</sup> origin main  
branch

push = local → Remote

# Init command

init - used to create a new git repo

git init

git remote add ~~to~~ origin <- link ->

git remote -v (to verify remote)

git branch (to check branch)

git branch -M main (to rename branch)

git push origin main

✓ local repo

index.html

(U)

style.css

(U)

untracked  
file

git push -u origin main

# workflow

local git

# Git branches

# Branch commands

git branch (to check branch)

git branch -M main (to rename branch)

git checkout <- branch name -> (to navigate)

git checkout -b <- new branch name -> (to create new branch)

git branch -d <- branch name -> (to delete branch)

# Merging code

\* way 1

git diff <- branch name -> (to compare commits, branches, files & more)

git merge <- branch name -> (to merge 2 branches)

\* way 2

create a PR (pull request)

# pull requests

it lets you tell others about changes you're published to a branch in a repo on github.

## # Pull command

used to fetch and download content from a remote repo and immediately update the local repo to match that content.

```
git pull origin main
```

## # Resolving Merge conflicts

An event that takes place when git is unable to automatically resolve differences in code between two commits.

## # undoing changes

case 1: staged changes

```
git reset <-file name ->  
git reset
```

case 2: committed changes (for one commit)

```
git reset HEAD~1
```

case 3: committed changes (for many commits)

```
git reset <-commit hash ->  
git reset --hard <-commit hash ->
```

\* git log (to check log)

log = history

## # Fork

A fork is a new repo that shares code and visibility settings with the original "upstream" repo.

Fork is a rough copy.