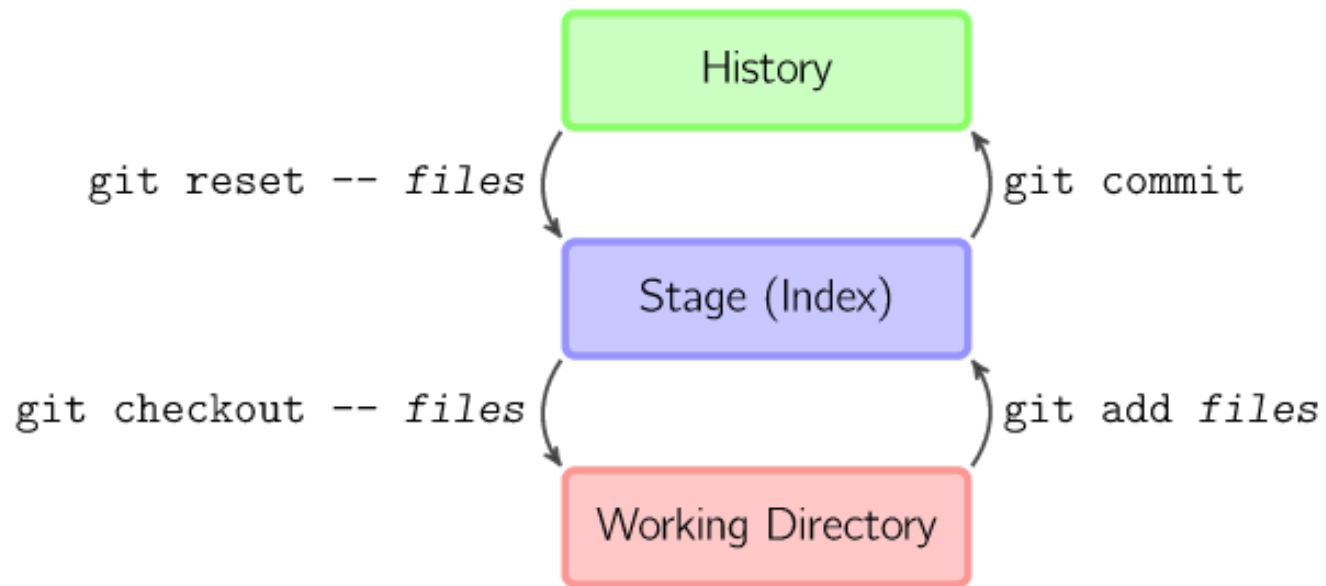


git

git is a version control and source
code management system. It is fast.
It is good.

How Does it work



TOP 5 Git Commands

Git init

- Go to directory where you want to start your git repo
- Run git init
 - This will initialize a repository in the current directory
 - You will see something like this:

```
mattandmelissacampbell$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/mattandmelissacampbell/Downloads/git_
tutorial/work/hello/.git/
```

Git add

- Copies files to the stage
- You run git add on a file when you want to include whatever changes you've made to it in your next commit snapshot. Anything you've changed that is not added will not be included

Git commit

- Saves a snapshot of the stage as a commit
- `git commit – m “First Commit”`
- The “m” adds a message to your commit
- you run `git commit` to record the snapshot of your staged content. This snapshot can then be compared, shared and reverted to if you need to

Git push

- “pushes” your file to a remote repository
- you run `git push [alias] [branch]` to update a remote repository with the changes you've made locally. It will take what your `[branch]` looks like and push it to be `[branch]` on the remote, if possible. If someone else has pushed since you last fetched and merged, the Git server will deny your push until you are up to date.

Git pull

- Fetches down new data from a remote server

Note: This basically runs a git fetch immediately followed by a git merge

sources

- From:<http://marklodato.github.com/visual-git-guide/index-en.html>
- Gitref.org