

Comandos Básicos de Git

Josefina Mendoza, Felipe Cheker y Francisco Sosa

git init

- . Inicializa un nuevo proyecto en git
- . Configura el ambiente para el proyecto
- . Crea una carpeta oculta que brinda la estructura de datos dentro del proyecto

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18363.657]
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D:\GFG>git init
Initialized empty Git repository in D:/GFG/.git/
```

git clone

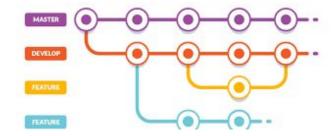
- . Genera una copia del repositorio original
- . El repositorio puede ser local o remoto



```
C:\github>git clone https://github.com/baskaufs/junk.git
Cloning into 'junk'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
```

git branch

- . Crea una rama de desarrollo independiente
- . Se puede listar todas las ramas creadas
- . Se puede eliminar ramas



```
C:\github>git clone https://github.com/baskaufs/junk.git
Cloning into 'junk'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
```

git checkout

- . Permite moverse entre ramas
- . Permite crear una rama (git checkout -b <rama>)
- . Permite hacer checkout en un commit
- . Permite reparar archivos (git checkout -- <archivo>)

```
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git checkout dev1
Switched to branch 'dev1'
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git branch
* dev1
master
```

git status

- . Permite visualizar si algún archivo tuvo un cambio
- . Permite visualizar si hay algún archivo listo para hacer commit

```
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git status
                                                     On branch master
                                                     Your branch is behind 'origin/master' by 4 commits, and can be fast-forwarded.
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git status
                                                       (use "git pull" to update your local branch)
On branch dev1
nothing to commit, working tree clean
                                                     Changes not staged for commit:
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git add Prueba
                                                       (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git status
                                                       (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
On branch dev1
                                                             modified: Prueba
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
                                                             modified: Prueba2.0
       new file: Prueba
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git commit -mensaje
[dev1 5f75c73] ensaje
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 Prueba
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git status
On branch dev1
nothing to commit, working tree clean
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git>
```

git add

- . Permite agregar al ambiente "stage" todos los archivos que hayan tenido al menos un cambio
- . Es el paso previo a realizar un commit

```
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git status

On branch dev1

nothing to commit, working tree clean

PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git add Prueba

PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git status

On branch dev1

Changes to be committed:

(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)

new file: Prueba

Working directory

Working directory

Working directory

Git add

Staging area
```

git commit

- . Para realizar commit necesitamos tener los archivos en el ambiente "stage"
- . Establece un punto de control
- . git commit -m "Mensaje"

```
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git status
On branch dev1
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        new file: Prueha
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git commit -mensaje
[dev1 5f75c73] ensaje
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 Prueba
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto Git> git status
On branch dev1
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```



git push

- . Este comando envía tus cambios al servidor remoto
- . Agregando "-set-upstream <nombre-remoto> <nombre-de-tu-rama>" permite que Git realice un seguimiento automático de la relación entre la rama local y la rama remota



```
Changes to be committed:
    (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        modified: Prueba2.0

PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git commit -m COMMIT
[master 8bd385e] COMMIT
    1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git push
Everything up-to-date
```

git pull

. Este comando se utiliza para descargar contenido desde un repositorio remoto y actualizar al instante el repositorio local para reflejar ese contenido



git revert

- . Te permite establecer una rama a un commit anterior. Básicamente rebobina el estado de su rama
- . Este comando genera un commit nuevo deshaciendo los comandos anteriores.

```
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git revert HEAD --no-edit
[master ea09b71] Revert "COMMIT"

Date: Sun Aug 20 21:36:37 2023 -0300

1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

DS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\De
```

git reset

. Comando que usamos cuando queremos mover el repositorio a uno anterior commit, descartando cualquier cambio realizado después de eso commit

```
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git reset a1fef7f
Unstaged changes after reset:
M Prueba
M Prueba2.0
DS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop
```

Se puede observar que quedaron archivos en el ambiente de desarrollo ya que en el punto que se hizo reset habían archivos distintos a los que hay en la última versión.

git merge

- . El comando git merge se usa para fusionar las ramas.
- . Para utilizar git merge primero tenemos que pararnos en la rama a la que queremos llevar los cambios, luego aplicamos el comando.

```
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> git merge dev1
Merge made by the 'ort' strategy.
Prueba | 2 +-
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
PS C:\Users\felip\Desktop\Proyecto_Git> []
```

Recursos de aprendizaje

https://github.com/pcottle/learnGitBranching - flujo de ramas

https://learngitbranching.js.org/?locale=es_AR - Aprender git a través de un juego

<u>https://ndpsoftware.com/git-cheatsheet.html#loc=remote_repo</u>; - Definiciones de comandos de git en sus respectivos ambientes.

https://gitexercises.fracz.com/ - Ejercicios de git

<u>https://marklodato.github.io/visual-git-guide/index-en.html#basic-usage</u> - Explicación de git con imágenes

Demostración Práctica



Recomendaciones de uso

- 1. Detallar el contenido y el objetivo del proyecto, utilizar organización de carpetas con nombres claros.
- 2. Commits pequenos: Generar commits pequeños y coherentes, cada uno con dicho propósito. Esto hace que sea más fácil el entendimiento de cada cambio y deshacerlos si es necesario.
- 3. Ramas: Utilizar las ramas para trabajar en nuevas características o correcciones de errores. Esto hace que mantengamos el código principal estable mientras realizamos pruebas o solucionamos problemas.
- 4. Pull requests: Al trabajar en equipo, debemos hacer uso de Pull Requests (PR) para incorporar cambios a la rama principal. Esto facilita la revisión del código y genera posibles cambios antes de la fusión.

Bibliografía

https://docs.github.com/es/get-started/using-git/about-git

https://git-scm.com/book/es/v2/Ap%C3%A9ndice-C%3A-Comandos-de-Git-Obtener-y-Crear-Proyectos

https://git-scm.com/docs/git-clone

https://github.com/git-guides/git-clone

https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/setting-up-a-repository/git-clone

https://git-scm.com/docs/git-branch

https://git-scm.com/docs/git-checkout

https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/using-branches/git-checkout

ChatGPT - "git checkout"

foto diapositiva 7 y 8 - https://www.w3docs.com/learn-git/git-add.html