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| **GitHub** |
| Console Commands and Operation |
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| In this paper showing the different commands that can be used in the console and the effect it has on our repositories |
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| **3/18/2014** |
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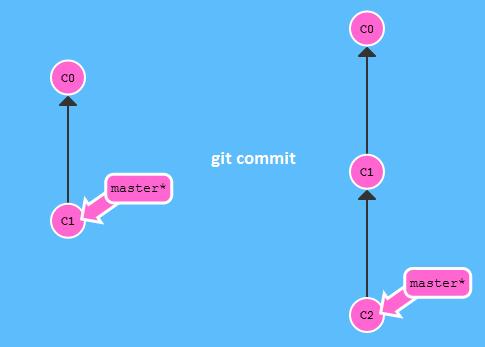
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Commands

Below are the different commands and their usefulness.

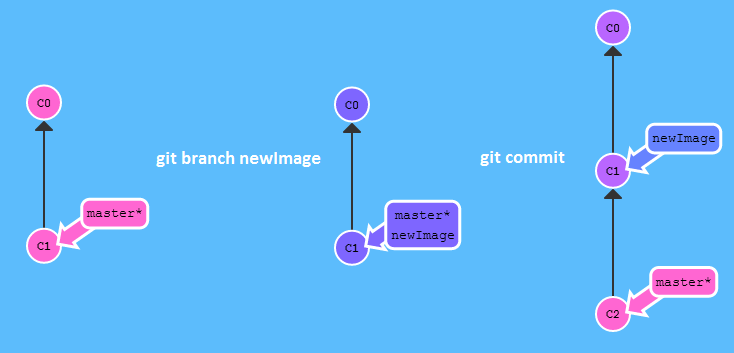
# Commit

This command saves a change we have made in our local repository.



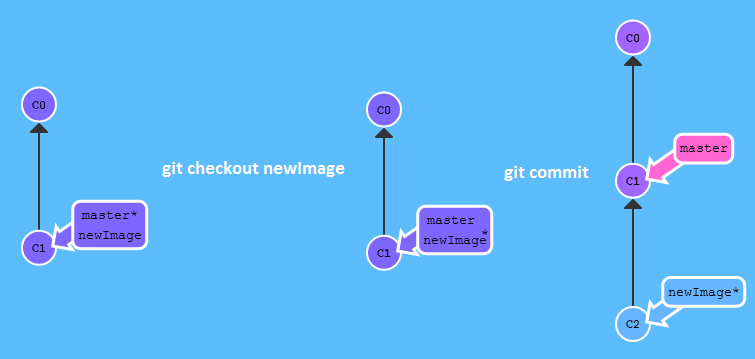
# Branch

Create a new branch in the local repository.



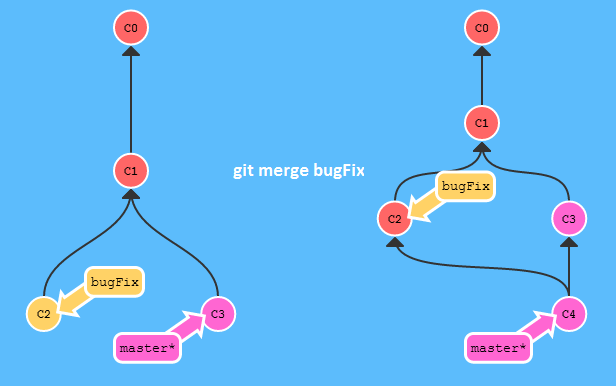
# Checkout

Change our position in the local repository. In this way we can go positioning ourselves in different places. The (\*) represents our current position.

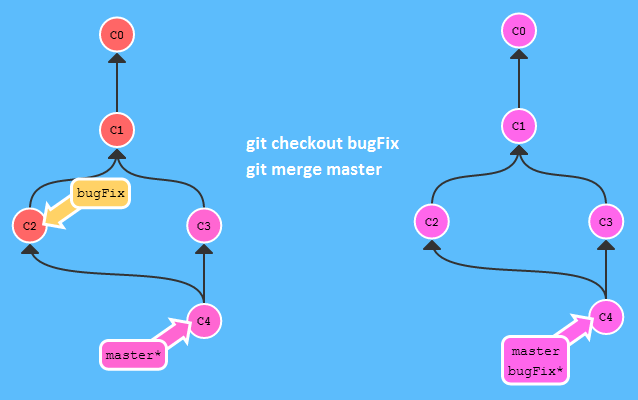


# Merge

Merge two branches having a common father in the local repository.

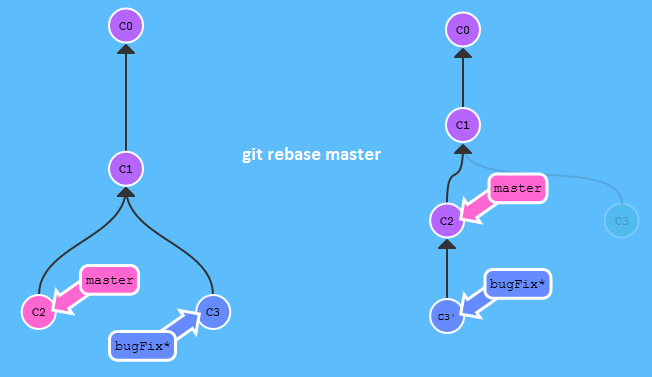


To leave the two branches in the same state:

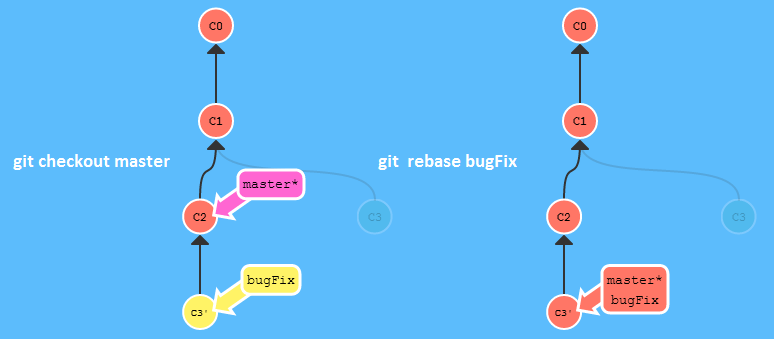


# Rebase

Merge the commits involved and leaves them sequentially.

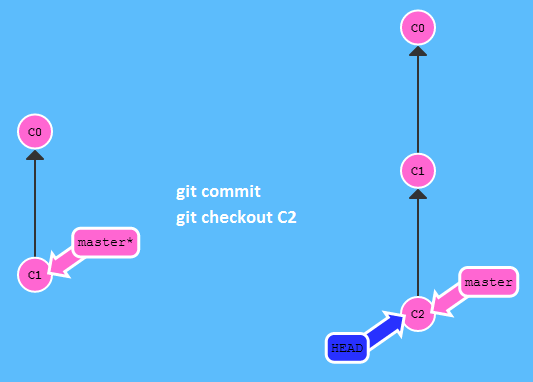


To leave the two branches in the same state:

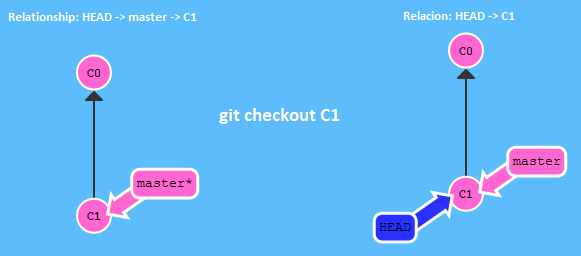


HEAD element

To continue with the commands, we must first know the HEAD element, HEAD always points to the last selection, now look at an example:



Other example:

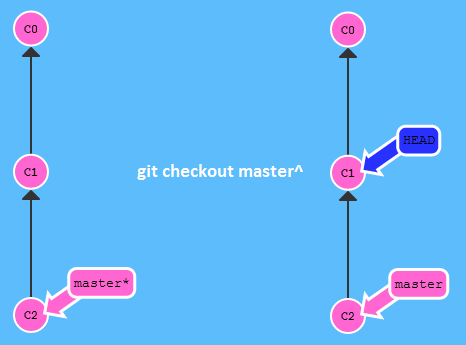


Operators

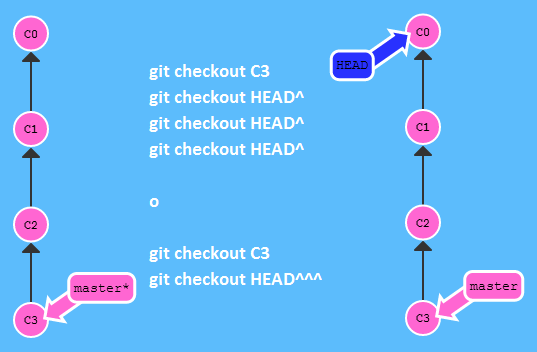
With these operators we can make direct positions to use in commands.

# Operator ^

This operator allows us to move up a level, the father commit.

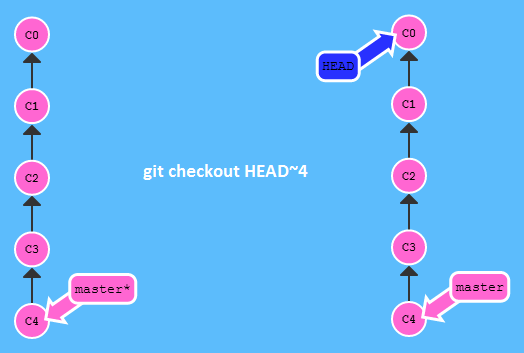


Other example:



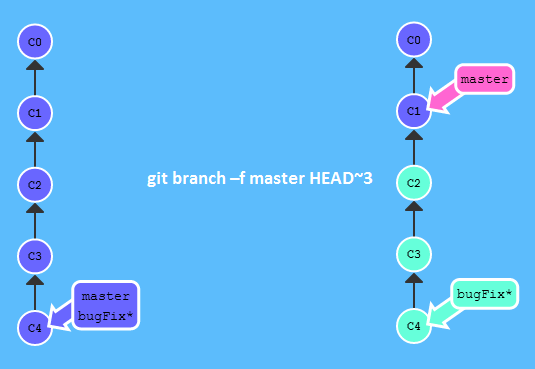
# Operator ~

With this operator also you upload levels but the amount that you indicate.



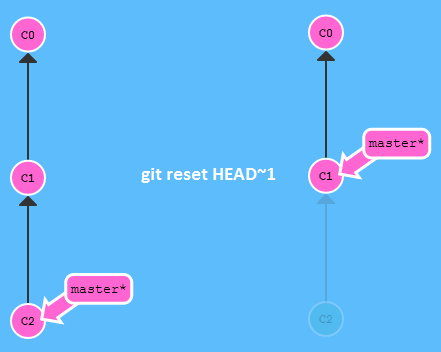
**Forcing a branch**

This command change the index position of a branch.



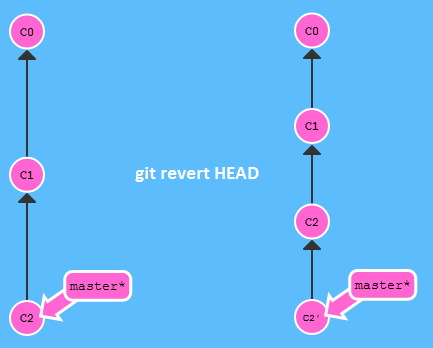
# Reset

It allows us to reverse a commit in the local repository.



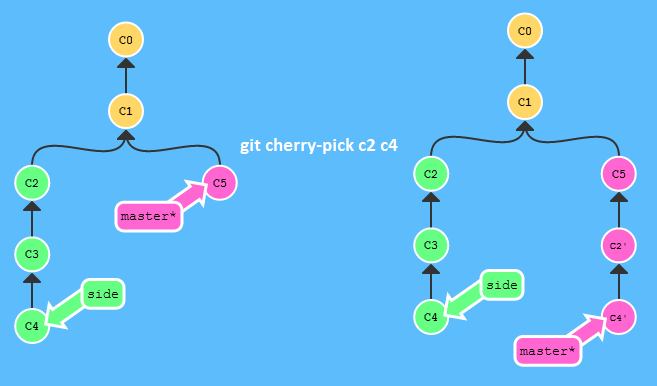
# Revert

It allows us to revert a commit, as a result created a new one to then take it to the remote repository.



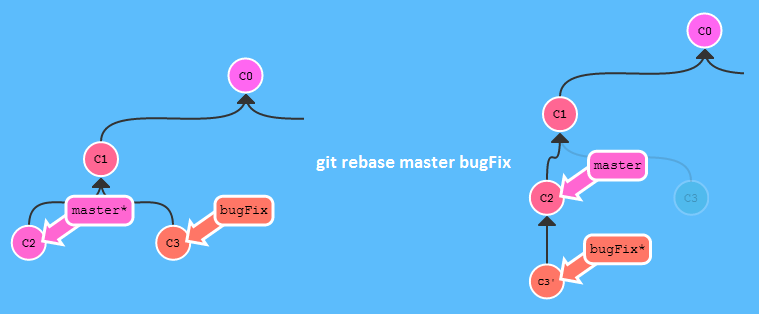
# Cherry-pick

Choose the list of commits that need to perform a merge.



# Rebase

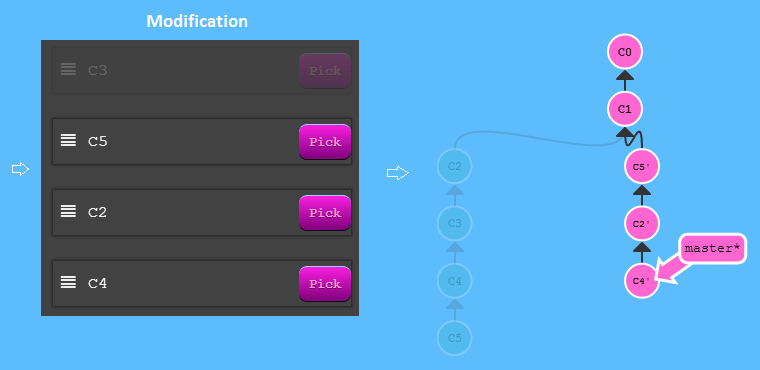
It allows us to arrange, the commits, on one line.



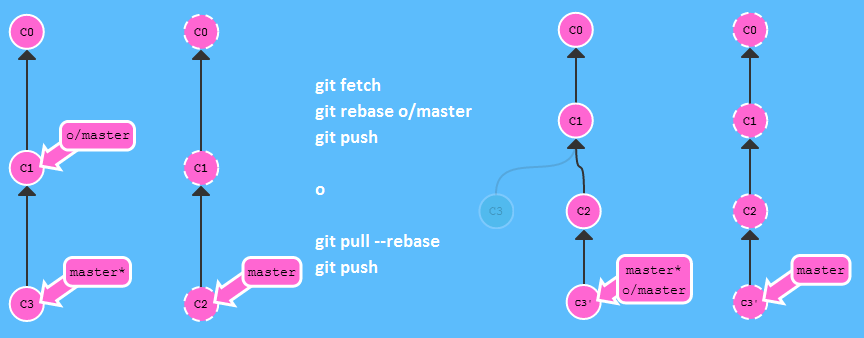
Situations

Perform a "rebase", change the order and choose who applies a merge and create a branch like with cherry-pick, this is used when not to "commits" apply merge with cherry-pick or reorder commits:

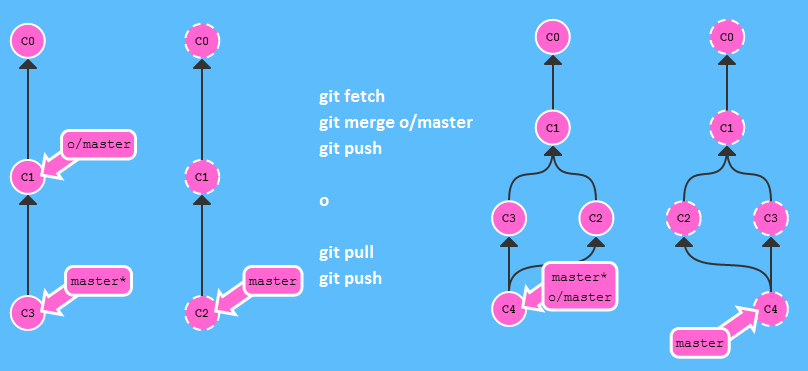




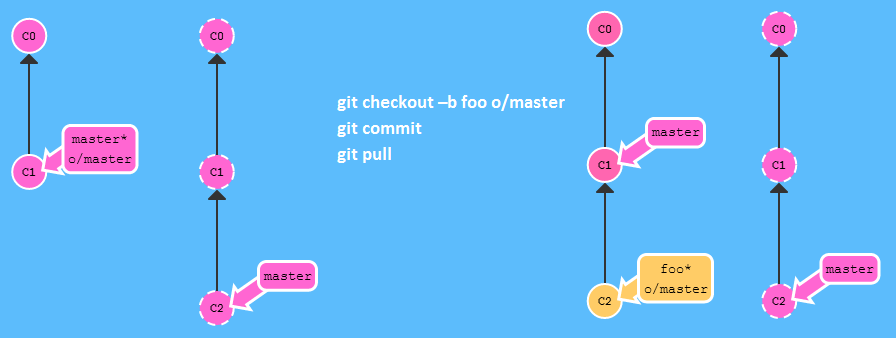
Update branch before loading changes:



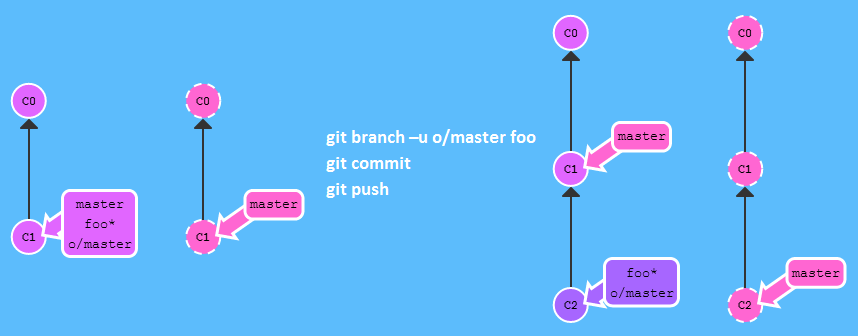
Merge the new changes to the remote branch:



Create a follower branch of the remote repository:

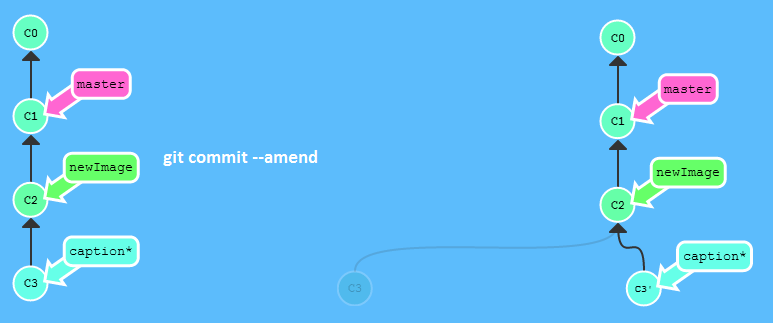


Other way:



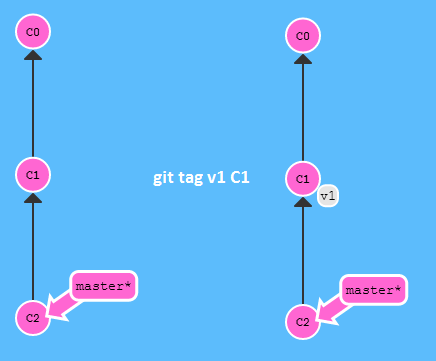
# Ament

Make changes to the last commit generating new one and so do not need to create a complete new commit.



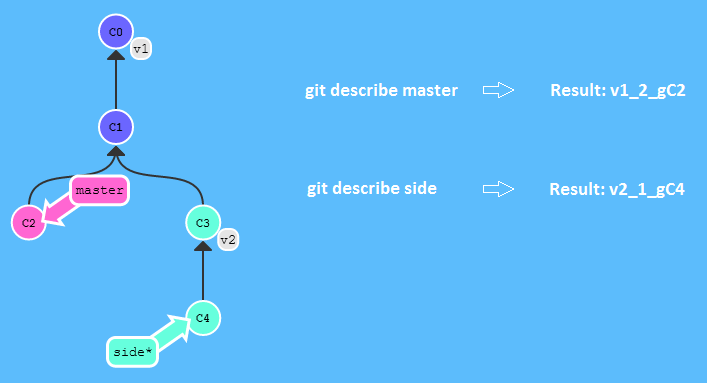
# Tag

It is used to create permanent points.



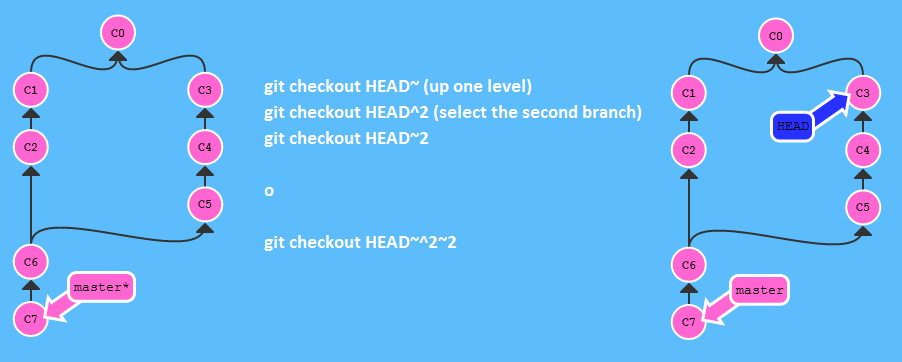
# Describe

It allows us to find the last tag, the number of commits and your name.



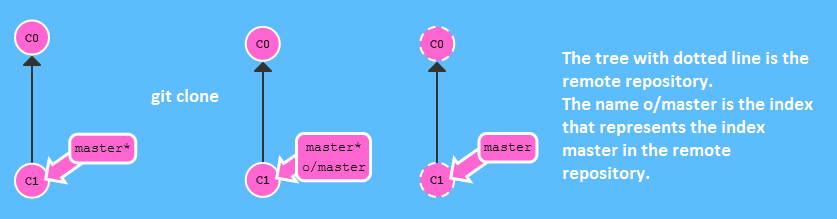
Back in the commits

Back in the commits, the other branch, using operators.



# Clone

It allows us to clone a remote repository.



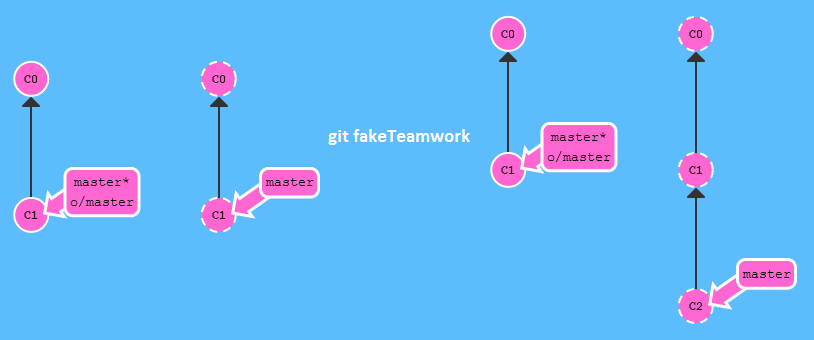
In practice does not have the name "o/master" has the name "origin".

Example:

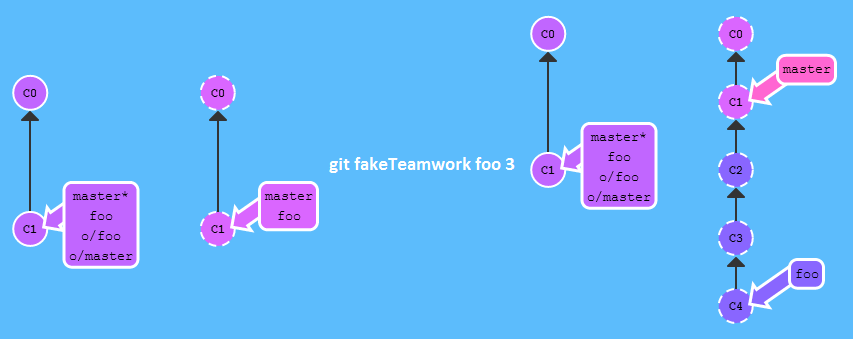


# Fake Teamwork

We can simulate the state of the repository was updated.

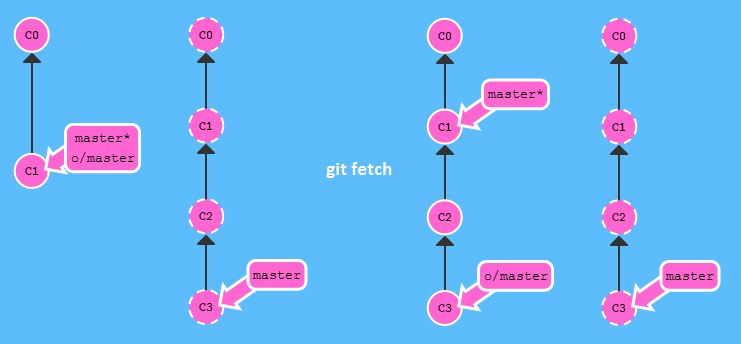


Another example updating three commits of the foo branch:

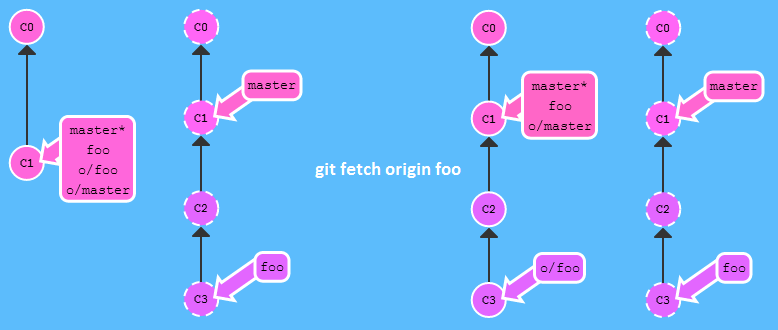


# Fetch

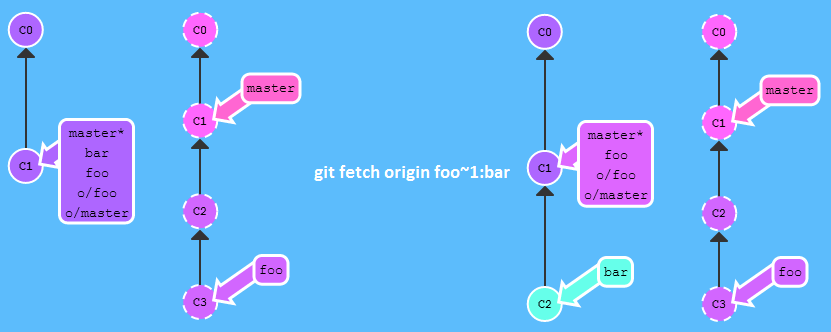
It allows us to retrieve data from the remote repository, but does not change anything about the local state.



## Fetch with parameters

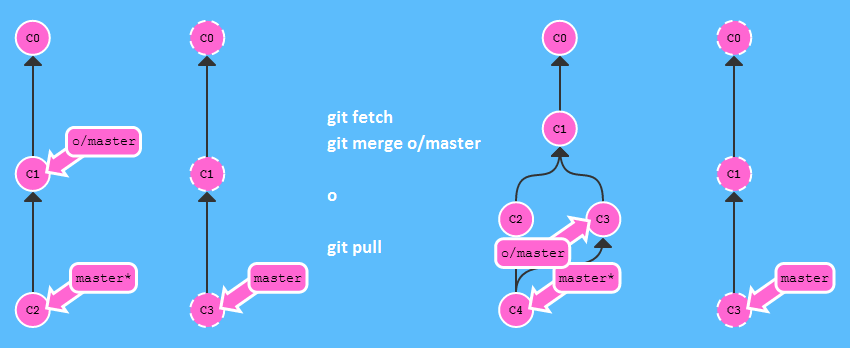


Other example:

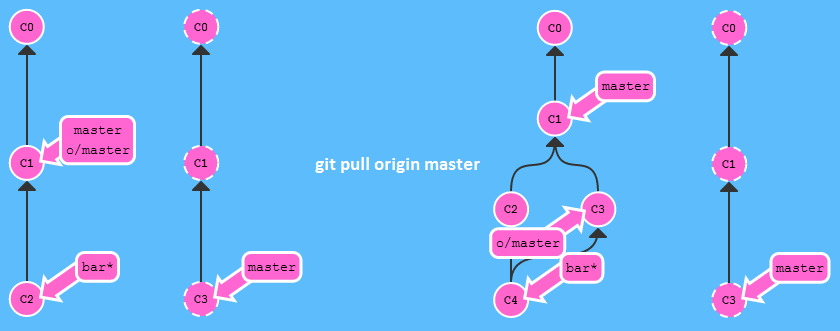


# Pull

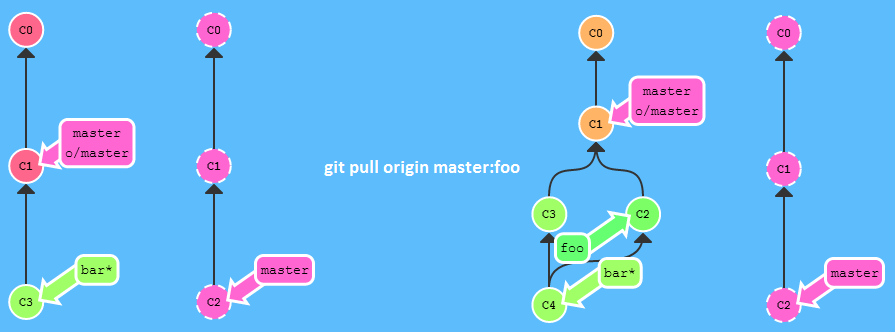
It allows us to retrieve data from the remote repository and updates the local state.



## Pull with parameters

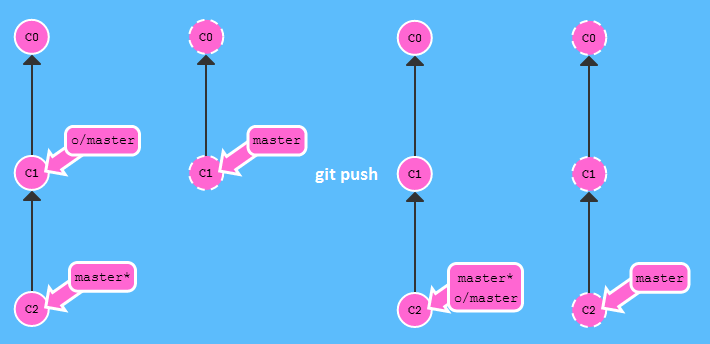


Other Example:

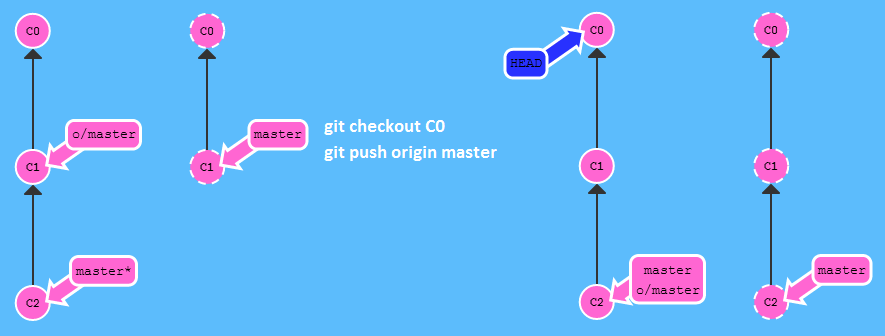


# Push

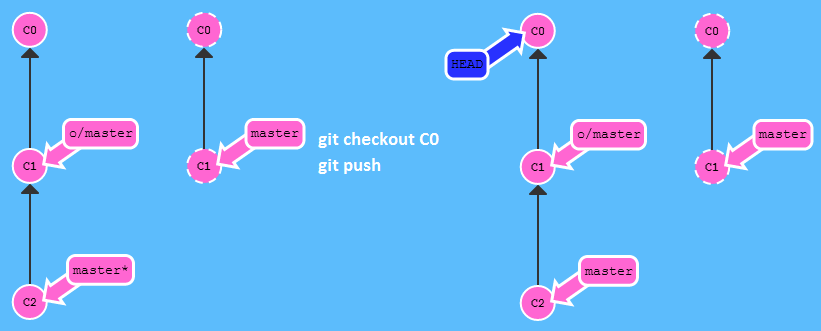
Upload the local changes to the remote repository, publishes local work.



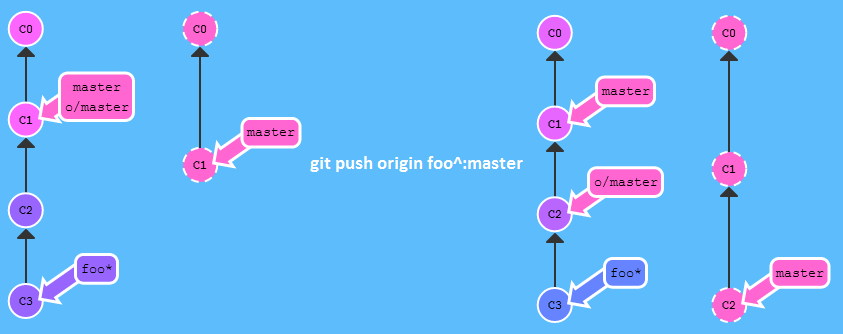
## Push with parameters



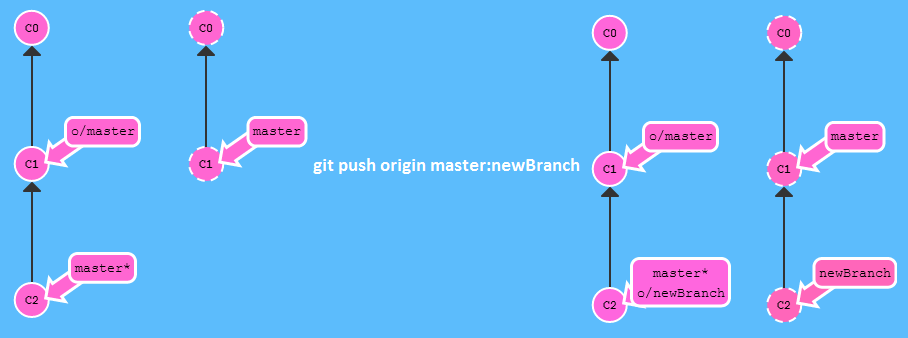
If you do not use parameters we obtain the following result:



## Push in different destination



Other example:



Example with empty argument:



Other example:

