

# Git & GitHub

- easy recovery file
- who introduced an issue & whom?
- Rollback to previously working state.

## Git :-

GitHub → Website (For Hosting)

(git on Repository on tracking set of files  
GitHub site)

## Git :-

- snapshot not difference.

git →  $F_1 F_2 r_3$

All history

- Almost every operation is local.

↓  
after that push in server (github)

- Git has integrity.

→ add user name & email

- git config --global user.name "Amruta"

- user.email "amruta@gmail.com"

Show name & email

- git config user.name

- user.email

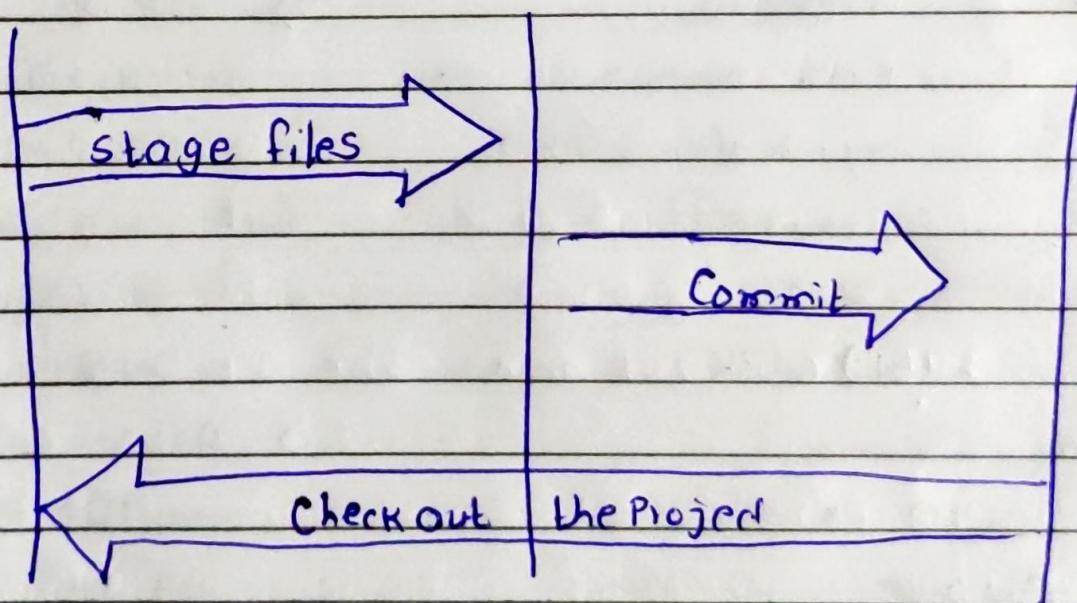
⇒ Git Stage Architecture

$\hookrightarrow$  It is set of file  
you want to take snapshot(commit/save file)

Working  
Directory

Staging  
Area

git directory  
(repository)



③

→ git init

(initialized empty git repo in particular Folder)

2) git status

(Show the status of folder)

3) git add -A

(Add all files in staging Area)

4) git commit -m "Your Message"

(It take snapshot & save it)

5) git log

(To check which commits i was mad)

6) git add filename.txt

(Add particular file in staging Area)

Danger

7) rm -rf .git

(To stop the tracking in Folder & all things are Delete from git)

\* Contents not Delete from Folder. Only .git Folder Delete.

8) git clone https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow.git

url of other

Repo's on GitHub

(To create a clone of Repo in Local machine)

9) Pwd

(Show current directory)

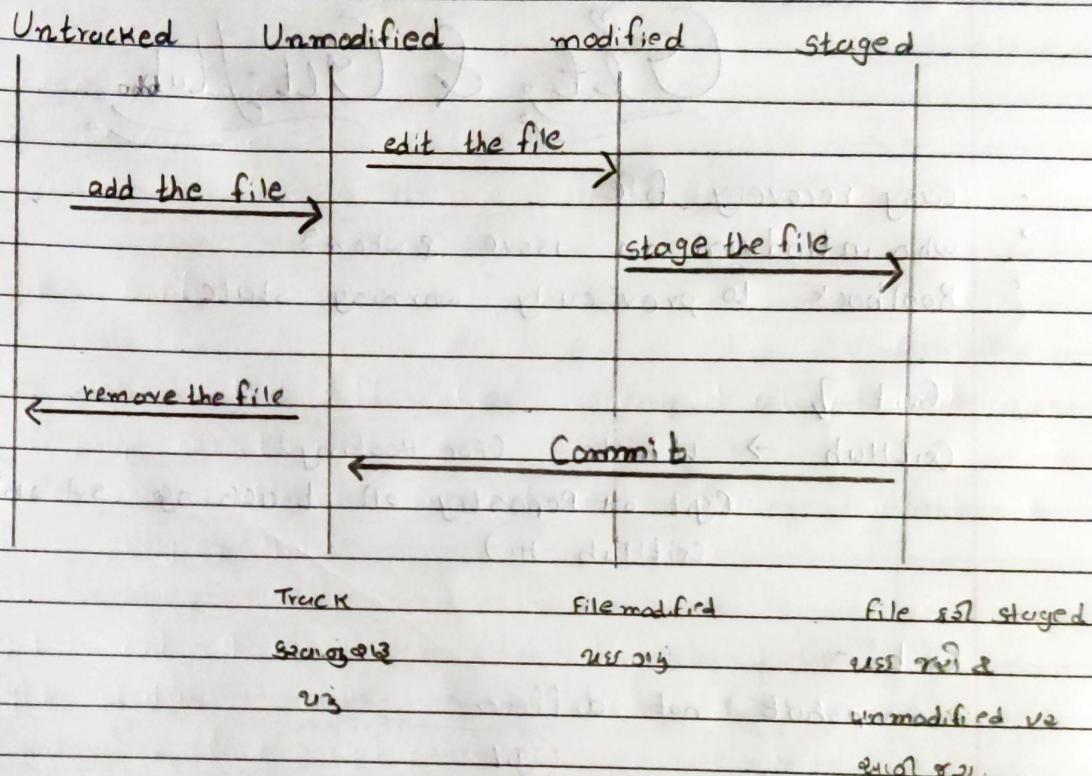
10) ls

(Show all files in current directory)

→ cd (change directory)

12) (To exit from git log)  
Press "Q"

### File Status Life cycle



### Git ignore :-

→ touch error.log

(create a file in which the errors of software are stored)  
(It is not imp file) (we want to this file is not shown in git status when file is updated)

2) touch .gitignore

(create .gitignore file) (open file type → error.log)  
(Now, error.log file is stored in .gitignore) (so, when error.log file is changed, we don't see changes in git status)

3) git status

(it shows only .gitignore is untracked)

4) git add -A

(adds .gitignore in staging area)

5) git commit -m "gitignore commit"

so,

if you add .gitignore file then it will ignore untracked files in the directory.

→ After adding .gitignore file error.log and file generate user log

.gitignore file

↳ \* .log files will be ignored  
from user.log and file not in ignore user log

→ If folder is ignore by git.

Ex folder Name: dir

|- dir  
  |- .gitignore  
  |- error.log  
  |- Hello.txt

Open .gitignore  
type in 2nd line  
⇒ dir/  
Save .gitignore (No dir can't ignore folder ignore user)

→ git by default folder is ignore by git of Hanksilk

|- dir  
  |- static  
    |- dir → can't ignore user  
      |- test.txt  
    |- Hello.txt  
  |- .gitignore

Because .gitignore file can't ignore user dir / Hanksilk  
will ignore user dir and folder size 2 ignore user

which, use `git add` folder or ignore existing directory

Open `.gitignore`

change `dir/` → `/dir/` → save

so, which use `git add` directory ignore `static`

• ② Particular folder or file ignore `static` ex `dir`

open `.gitignore`

→ `static/ dir` save

## → Git Diff

between

To show the difference between working directory and Staging Directory

or what's difference ~~pre~~ between previous commit & Staging Area

→ `git add -A`

→ `git status`

written { modified: `.gitignore`  
in { newfile: static/dir/text Document in dir.txt  
green color { newfile: static/textDoc.txt

(Above this file is now in staging Area)

(Now modified static/textDoc.txt)

(P.T.O.)

→ (After Changes) (Aayush live here)

→ git status

changes to be committed:

green color { modified: .gitignore  
newfile: static/dir/Text Document in dir.txt  
newfile: static/textDoc.txt  
changes not staged for commit:  
modified: static/textDoc.txt (Red color)

→ git diff

(Show Difference working directory & staging Area)

diff --git a/static/TextDoc.txt b/static/textDoc.txt

-- a/static/TextDoc.txt (stage Area file version)

+ + b/static/textDoc.txt (working Dir. file version)

@@ -0,0 +1 @@

+ Aayush lives here!! (This is odd) it is difference

\no new line at end of file

→ git add -A

→ git status

changes to be committed:

modified: .gitignore

newfile: static/dir/Text Document in dir.txt

newfile: static/textDoc.txt

(Now, there is no modified file)

→ git diff

(Now show nothing) (Because working Dir & stage Area same & empty)

⇒ (Now, Compare Staging Area with Previous commit)

→ git diff --staged

(Show Difference between staging area & previous commit)

⇒ Skipping The staging Area

→ git commit -a -m "Direct commit"

(will track file or stage કરીયે commit કરી શકોયા)

(Untracked file નથી હાલ એ �untrack & કરી શકોયા)

⇒ Moving and Renaming File :-

If manually change Direct file or જામ Rename કરોયા  
(without using git). & એનું હશે git status Run કરોયા  
it એ હોય ત્થી old જામ એની file Delete કરી શકોયા &  
new જામ એની file add કરી શકોયા એ ઉનtrack file છે.

new new name file of git add -A કરોયા  
git status કરોયા હોય એ સ્પેચ કે હોય .  
file એ જામ change કરી શકોયા. old.txt → new.txt

After that you need to commit

→ Remove File (Delete File)

File or Direct Delete will not affect git status  
only changes deleted : third.txt (Red color) will  
Delete file at stage and go

# Optimise Way

1) git rm File\_Name.txt

(File Delete user will & automatic will changes  
Staged user user will.)

→ 2) git commit -m "Remove This File"

→ Rename File # Optimise way

2) git mv old.txt new.txt

(File or change user will & automatic will  
staging Area will user will)

2) git commit -m "Rename This file"

⇒ Ignore tracked file :-

will tracked file or ignore selected.

1) .gitignore will file name can't save changes  
↳ track.txt

· git status

modified: .gitignore

· git commit -m "modified gitignore"

git, को ignore हिस्तीन वा file (track.txt) or modified गोप्य .

- git status रिपोजिटरी में कोई नया चुनाव नहीं है।  
modified.txt  
इसकी वज़ीर file द्वारा track की गई।  
gitignore हिस्तीन कोई बदलते नहीं है।
- कोई वा file of untrack गोप्य नहीं है।

\* 2) git rm --cached track.txt  
Track.txt का file को untrack file के रूप में git on working tree में delete हो जाएगा।  
\* Local machine में कोई अवधारणा नहीं है।

git status

↳ changes to be committed:

deleted: track.txt

git commit -m "Remove track.txt"

22

## ⇒ Viewing & Changing Commit in Git

1) `rm -rf .git`  
(Delete repository of with git)

2) `git log`  
(Show all commit's)

2) `git log -p` (Show all commit with diff)  
(Shows commit and its changes (diff))  
Shows line remove user, shows line Add  
user code etc.

3) `git log -p -3` (Show latest 3 commit with diff)  
u can specify any number

4) `git log --stat`  
(Shows commit (of diff user etc) & deletion etc)  
+ insertion user & removal - Deletion user)

5) `git log --pretty=oneline` (Author & commit Msg)  
(Shows commit 1 line after another etc.)

6) `git log --pretty=short`  
(Shows hi level commit & user etc.)

7) `git log --pretty=full` (Author, commit & commit Msg etc)  
(Shows Author name, commit date etc & commit  
Msg etc, etc along with.)

Author → File created by user etc.  
Commit → File of change get by log user etc.

## Filter in git log

8&gt;

```
git log --since=2.days
```

C2 Elasti CI & CII commits under 2 days.  
1.months , 1.years , 1.weeks

9&gt;

```
git log --pretty=format:"%h --%an"
```

(Format in output string)

Where, %h = abbreviated commit hash

%an = author name.

%ae = author email

10&gt;

```
git commit --amend
```

(Edit commit of change series)

Screen open ke liye aur edit commit

Old commit se koi bhi se aise se liye

Commit of msg uski aade ki aadhar.

Edit screen hi → i → esc

Screen hi aade ki aadhar

↳ press 'esc'

↳ Type → :wq → Enter

43

## → Unstaging & Unmodifying Files In Git :-

- 1) git restore --staged first.txt  
 (first.txt file staging Area hi se commit kia  
 aur ab a file of unstaged se ahi hoga)  
 git restore first.txt (Modify hain unmodified)
- \* 2) git checkout -- first.txt  
 (Example:- first.txt ki "Hello world" aur  
 commit hogi.  
 • use a file hi sse changes kari  
 "Hello world yellow world" kari  
 file of save kar di  
 • Ed, usei unstaged & commit se  
 edit file & then save ho na den  
 hi git checkout --first.txt aur  
 aisan file ki "Hello world" rahi)

- \* 3) git checkout -f  
 (Working tree of user ki commit aur maine kia  
 aur & working tree user ki commit hoga  
 ej ek user ka file changes kar di kia & user ki  
 commit kia user ka.)

## → Working with Remote Repositories :-

Push  
 ↓  
 code of GitHub user  
 on my laptop

Pull (Bring)  
 ↓  
 GitHub user code  
 laptop ki memory

- git remote add origin https://github.com/Ayushp454/  
 GitTutorial.git

on website of GitHub  
 ayush's origin se ahi  
 & ahi as a remote add ho gai

3) git remote

origin (remote & add self & will show current)

4) git remote -v

(Self remote hi aur link ue push & pull working of  
origin.)

git push origin master

5) git push -u origin master

(Local machine of folder & origin git init self &

Folder of origin ue GitHub ue push self)

(Self origin data GitHub ue self transfer self)

Self error self access own self

go to → setting (GitHub setting) → SSH & GPG Keys  
→ Title → own name self → next → Key

⇒ Key self → open git bash → type →

ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your\_email@  
gmail.com"

→ Enter → Enter → y

→ eval \$(ssh-agent -s)

Agent pid 1688

→ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id\_rsa

Identity added

→ tail ~/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub

(Self self self self self self self self self)

Key hi own self

Add SSH Key

## → Setting Alias In Git

### → Alias

mean write small command instead of bigger command.

Example:

git status or ~~git status~~ git st run command run ~~git status~~ at ~~git~~ hit.

1 → git config --global alias.st status

(after this run git st any time git status of run st.)

after st status on screen we see changes.

Commit on ~~git commit~~ ci equal hit

2 → git config --global alias.ci commit

3 → unstage ~~git~~ hit

git restore --staged this.txt equal

git " " -- this.txt



→ git config --global alias.unstage 'restore --staged --'

git restore --staged - this.txt

git unstage this.txt

4

Show last commit

→ git config --global alias.last 'log -p -1'

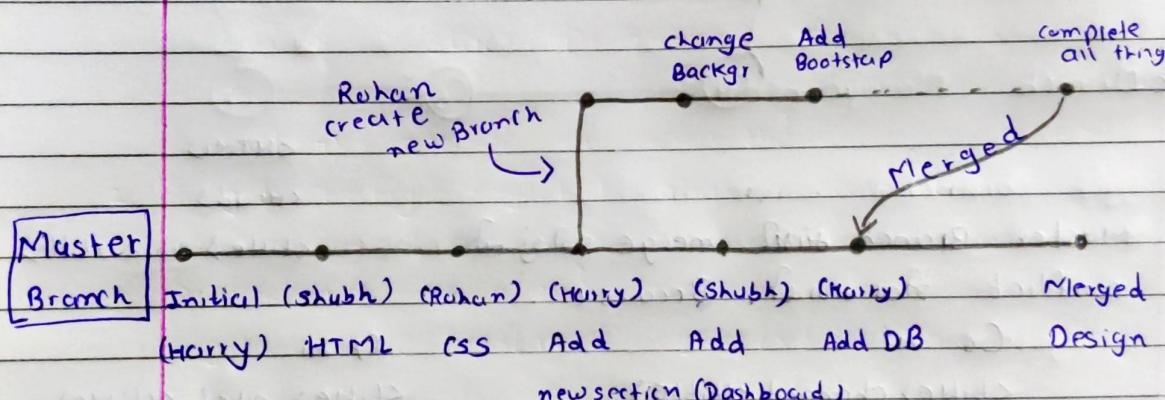
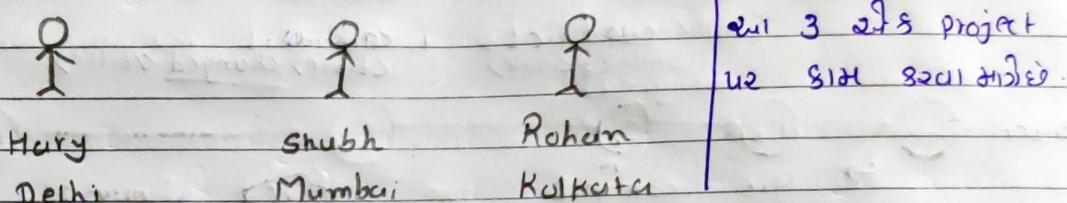
17

- (Q) -

## Creating & Switching Branches :-

(Master)

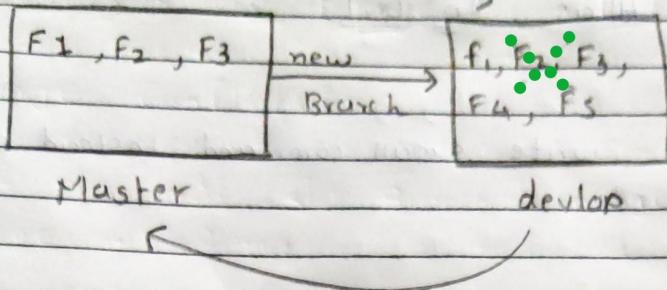
Master Branch of zipu2 main & important branch  
size 62



Harry also create new branch  
But he is deleted because  
him work in this branch  
is not better than master.

- Master Branch size 62 Branches  
size of partly work size of size of last hi  
Merge size of size of of size of size of
- Branch size 451 on 451 Branches size  
size of size of

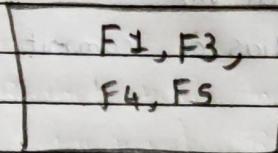
switch Master → Develop



Branch switch usi 8.2.21 21.2.21  
Develop to → Master

MERGE

After complete all work  
successfully in Develop



1) git checkout -b develop

(Create branch named develop & switch to it)

2) git checkout master

(Develop will master branch & switch to it)

3) git branch

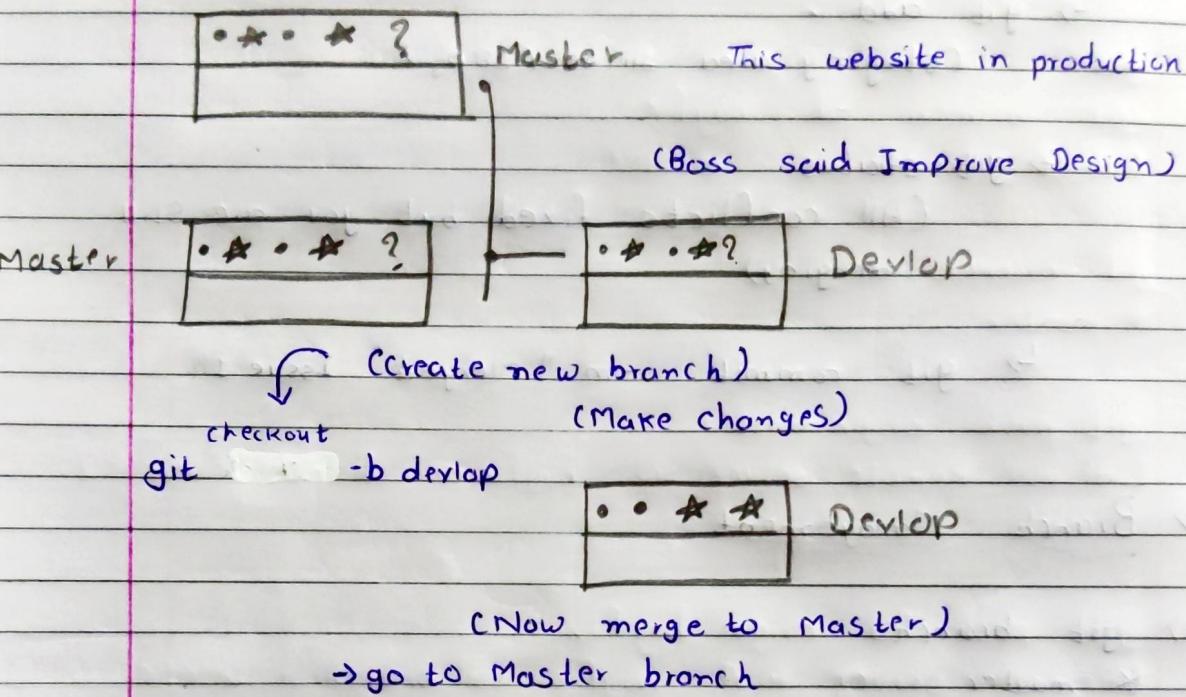
(branch on list current & new Branch will be in green color in current.)

4) git merge develop

(Master will run command)

(Master branch of Develop Branch will merge & conflicts will be in red)

⇒ Branching & Merging at Production Grade  
Project :-



i) git checkout Master

→ Merge Master with develop

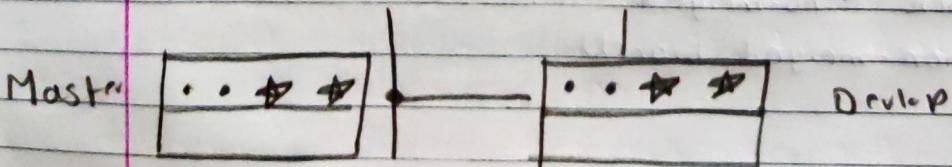
ii) git merge develop

At merge any conflict can  
be come Then fix it

iii) git add .

iv) git commit

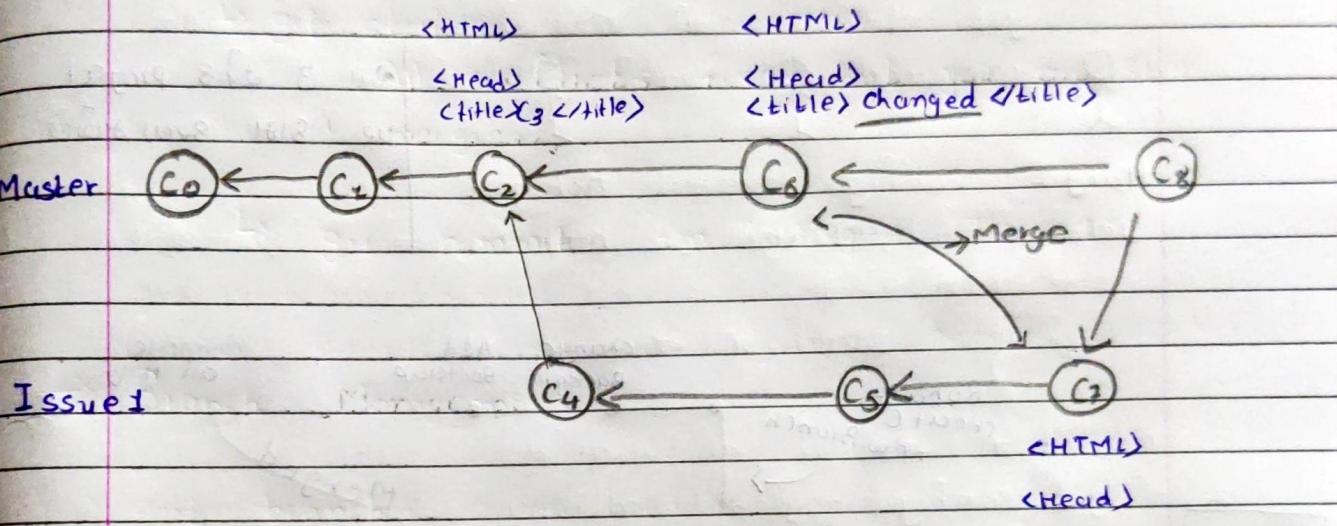
↳ esc  
↳ :qw ↳



=> Branches & Merge Conflicts :-

→ Merge Conflicts :-

if after Branch or merge still not git diff  
Merge still will work.



Master Branch first merge still in conflict still there. Because

C6 in

<title>changed</title>

C7 in

<title>abcd</title>

so after changing still conflict will

=> Fix still vs code in option choose 2) File in accept incoming change, accept current change, add both change.

or just select still conflict & still will be selected manually using user key ED.

<<<< Master: index.html  
=====

>>>> Issue1: index.html

→ Fix SRF file

↳ git status  
Shows all unmerged paths:  
both modified = index.html  
cursors.

↳ git add .

(Staging area still unmerged)

↳ git status

(All conflicts fixed but you are still  
merging)

↳ git commit -m "Merged Issue 1"

## → Branch Management

1) git branch

\* master

develop

system

2) git branch -v

(Show all branch last commit msg with has code)

\* master 97b13c "This will fix"

develop a93ef "This was Remaning"

3) git branch --merged

(Show only <sup>already</sup> merged branches)

4) git branch --no-merged

(Show non-merged branch)

5) git branch -d develop

(It will delete develop branch if it is already merged.

otherwise

give error if develop is not merged &  
Say: write: -D instead of -d

6) git branch -D develop

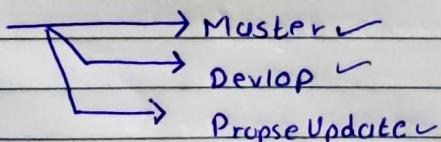
(It will delete develop branch if it is not merged)

## Git Branching Work-Flow :-

### Work Flow

Long Running  
Branches

Topic  
Branches

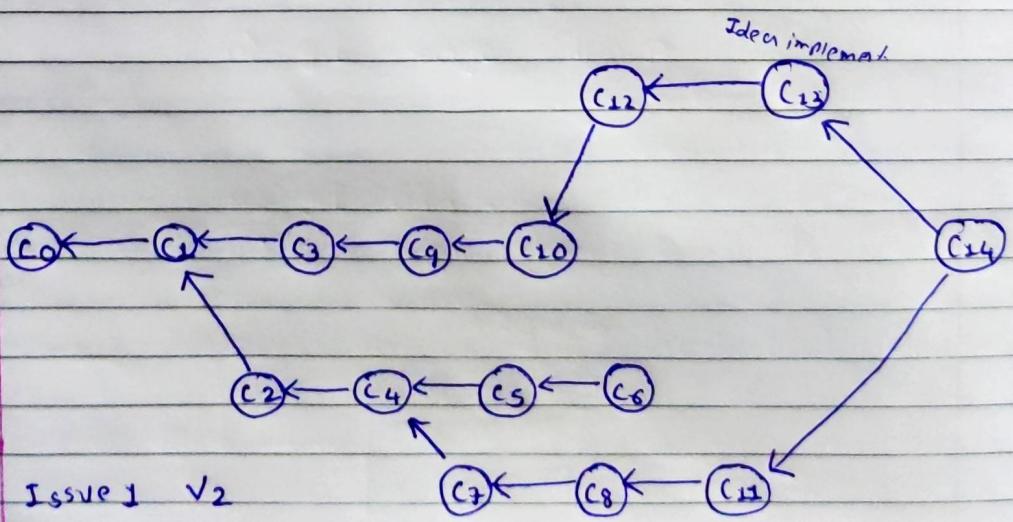


→ Replace text with typed JS  
Typed JS Int

Idea

Master

Issue 1



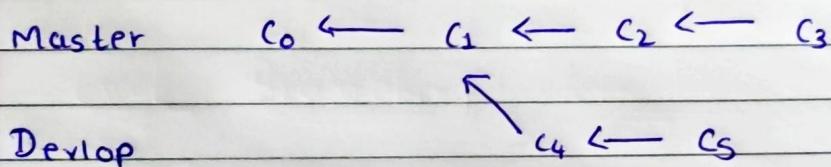
23

$\Rightarrow$  Publishing    Git    Branches :

How to push branches on server ?

Branches publish own own explicit publish  
several times

### Example :-



1) git push origin master

(wing Muster Branch & server ve gəj)

2) git checkout Develop

3> git push origin develop

NOTE:

Push ~~git~~ to Branch ~~git~~ Commit ~~git~~

~~optional~~

git push origin bugfix: my bug fix

Laptop hi & bugfix aur branch of wala mybugfix aur  
Remote side aur log tracking start seletj

गेट ब्रॉन्च को सफलतापूर्वक मिला.

नोट कि लैपटॉप में Delete करके ब्रॉन्च को  
लैपटॉप में नहीं & Delete करके रेमोट में भी।

git branch -d bugfix  
(Delete branch in laptop)

git branch  
\* master

git push origin master  
(अब रेमोट सर्वर पर bugfix का ब्रॉन्च भी होगा)

4) git push -d origin bugfix  
(रेमोट सर्वर पर bugfix का ब्रॉन्च और Delete करके।)