Bhushan Tripathi – GITHUB Assignment

1. Advantages of GIT – inclusion of new team members in an ongoing project, version control mechanism, import and export of the code from Linux, and Open source program
2. ANSI C
3. Interface between working directory and repository
4. Create an account on GITHUB and create a new repository
5. Head is seeing the top portion of the code skeleton
6. Branching helps assigning part of the project to a team member and create subsection of the project.
7. $GIT branch (Branch Name)
8. Conflict arises when two separate branches have made coding changes in the same line of the code in a file.
9. Locate the branch in the repository where merge conflict arises and choose whether to remove the conflict or resolve it
10. GIT config helps assign values in the project
11. Fork is a clone of the repository which allows you to experiment with the existing code without affecting the original project.
12. Fork is a copy of the project, branch is a sub section of the project and clone helps create a copy of the repository of the database on your local machine.
13. Branch is a subset of the code while pull request if when one is trying to merge his code with the project.
14. GIT fetch is a monitoring function while GIT pull is a merging function
15. $ GIT Revert
16. Advantages of Forking Workflow – Experimentation, innovation, team work
17. Working tree is the file that you are working on while Head is a pointer to the branch that you last commit
18. git branch <flag[-r/-a/none]> --merged master
19. GIT clone is used to make a copy of a directory or file in a repository
20. GIT Stash is a temporary shelf of the working file in a repository
21. Use git stash when you want to record the current state of the working directory and the index, but want to go back to a clean working directory
22. GIT Stash is a temporary shelf of the working file in a repository
23. When you Git stash or Git stash save, Git will actually create a Git commit object with some name and then save it in your repo
24. md is markdown. README.md is used to generate the html summary you see at the bottom of projects.
25. Using GIT remote add origin function
26. The git checkout command lets you navigate between the branches created by git branch
27. Create a new-branch Use a separate branch for each feature or issue you work on. After creating a branch, check it out locally so that any changes you make will be on that branch. This checks out a branch called new-feature based on master
28. The git rm command can be used to remove individual files or a collection of files. The primary function of git rm is to remove tracked files from the Git index
29. Applying the working changes from stash to the master
30. Git logs allow you to review and read a history of everything that happens to a repository
31. git add is the first command in a chain of operations that directs Git to "save" a snapshot of the current project state, into the commit history. When used on its own, git add will promote pending changes from the working directory to the staging area.
32. git diff is a multi-use Git command that when executed runs a diff function on Git data sources. These data sources can be commits, branches, files and more. ... The git diff command is often used along with git status and git log to analyze the current state of a Git repo.
33. The git status command displays the state of the working directory and the staging area
34. Git offers a feature referred to as a worktree, and what it does is allow you to have multiple branches running at the same time.
35. git branch -D my-branch
36. Rebase as an Alternative to Merge. While merging is definitely the easiest and most common way to integrate changes, it's not the only one: "Rebase" is an alternative means of integration.
37. git rm --cached file
38. instead of using a merge commit, rebasing re-writes the project history by creating brand new commits for each commit in the original branch. The major benefit of rebasing is that you get a much cleaner project history. First, it eliminates the unnecessary merge commits required by git merge
39. Git repository is a file location where you are storing all the files related to your project.
40. git commit -m "Git commit message here"
41. The commit object contains the directory tree object hash, parent commit hash, author, committer, date and message.
42. [Project Planning: Use Case Templates #674](https://github.com/probot/probot/issues/674)
43. GitHub, SVN (Subversion), Bitbucket, Perforce, and Mercurial are the most popular alternatives and competitors to Git
44. Gist is a snippet of code hosted by Github that has all of the benefits of a Github repository
45. Gist: Is an additional feature added to github to allow the sharing of code snippets, notes, to do lists and more
46. GITLAB and BITBUCKET