Origins and upstream

Git remote -v show shows where push will send data

Git remote rm origin removes origin fetch/push stream

Branching

Code Along: (Example Code) https://github.com/BlakeERichey/Branching-Practice/blob/master/CodeAlong

Git checkout -b newBranch create a new branch called newBranch and moves u to it

Git branch -d newBranch deletes newBranch

# 

Git add … git commit …

Git checkout master move to branch master

Git merge newBranch merges newBranch into master

1. Once the pull request is merged, [delete](https://github.com/blog/1377-create-and-delete-branches) the fixingBranch on your forked repo on GitHub and on your computer (git checkout master && git pull upstream master && git branch -d fixingBranch)

git push --set-upsteam origin testBranch sets push destination for branch

Alternatively to single time push to a branch: git push origin <branch\_name>

Removing files in branch:

Also handy: git rm -r directory // To remove directory and content

Use [git rm](https://git-scm.com/docs/git-rm):

git rm file1.txt git commit -m "remove file1.txt"

But if you want to remove the file only from the Git repository and not remove it from the filesystem, use:

git rm --cached file1.txt git commit -m "remove file1.txt"

Forking:

Forking = cloning someone else’s repo into your repos. You have a copy but have no means of changing the original

Navigate to repo you want to fork. Top right of github you can fork

Make local clone of fork

git remote add upstream <original url> keep fork repo updated with original

Git fetch pull updates

Git pull to pull and merge updates