Xebia Internship

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# GitHub

## Introduction to Git

### Version Control History

Version control records changes to a file or set of files over time so you can recall specific versions later.

* SCM: Source code management
  + Multiple revisions, commit and roll back changes.
  + Manage branches of development.

### Importance of Git

Git thinks about data like a stream of snapshots. Which means it doesn’t need to rewrite a file each time a user commits instead it just points to what has been changed.

* Define change-sets
* Tag important
* Most operations are local so you can keep working regardless of your connection and commit to your local machine.
* Git is checksummed before it’s stored and is then referred to by that checksum. You won’t lose information in transit or get file corruption without Git being able to detect it. Git uses a SHA-1 hash.
* Most actions are an add so most things are undoable.
* Three stages:
  + Modified: file has been changed but not committed.
  + Staged: marked a modified file in its current version to go into your **next** commit snapshot.
  + Committed: Data is stored in the local database.

### GitHub Tools (GitBash, Git GUI)

XXX

### GitHub Practice Session

XXX

### Git Branches

* Reference to a commit ID.
* Naming convention features-workitem-123/frontend.
* git branch <branch-name>
* git checkout -b <branch-name> -- to create
* git checkout master
* git checkout - = go to previous branchgit sta
* git merge experimental git
* Shambhavi all xebia India and master blaster

# IntelliJ Tricks

## Shortcuts

Calculator, Operator,