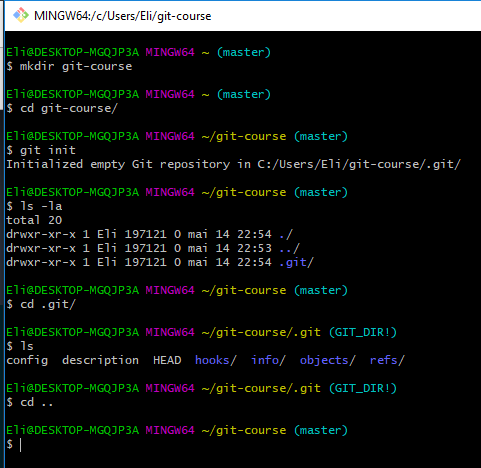
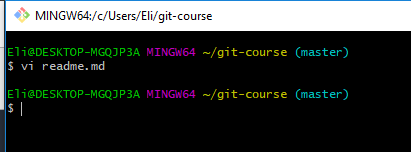


Criando o repositório:



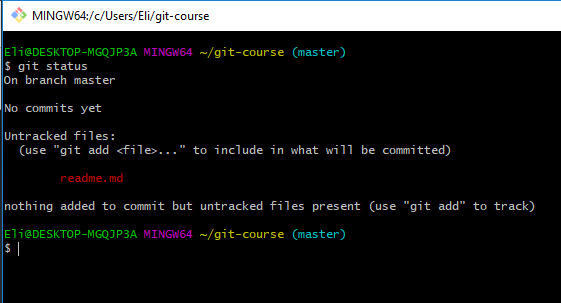
Criando arquivos no git:

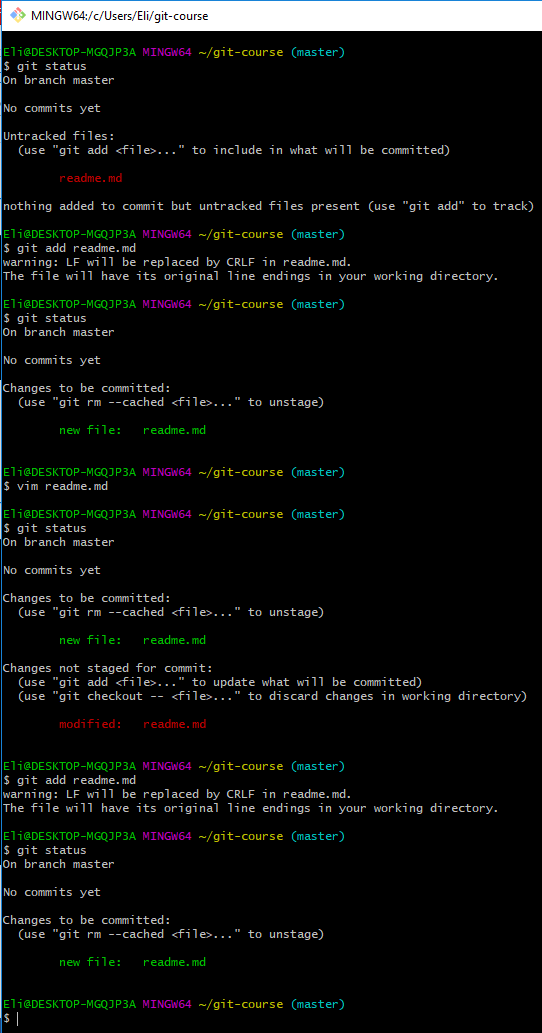


Para iniciar a edição digitar “i”.

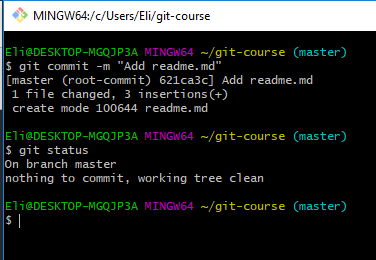
Para sair da edição digitar “:wq”

Ciclo de vida dos status dos arquivos

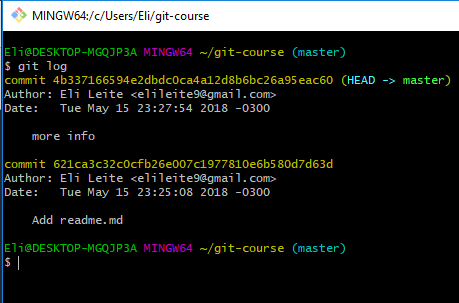


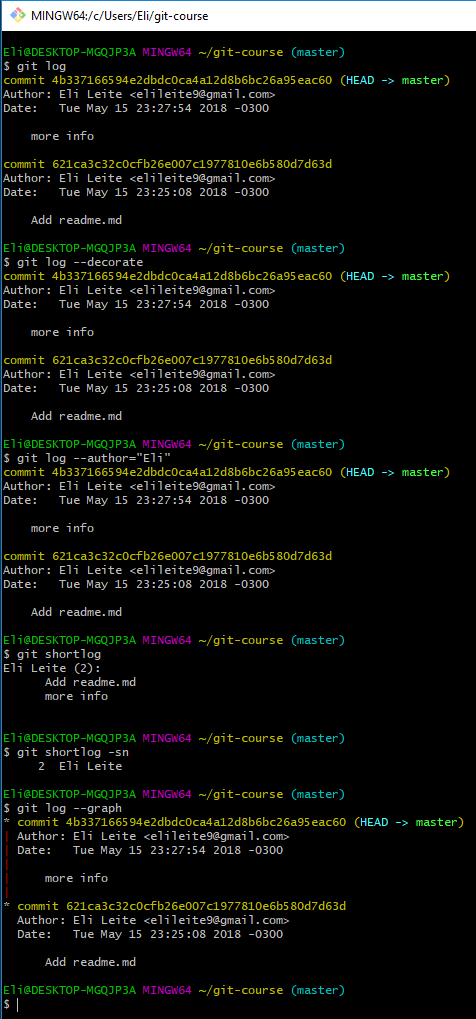


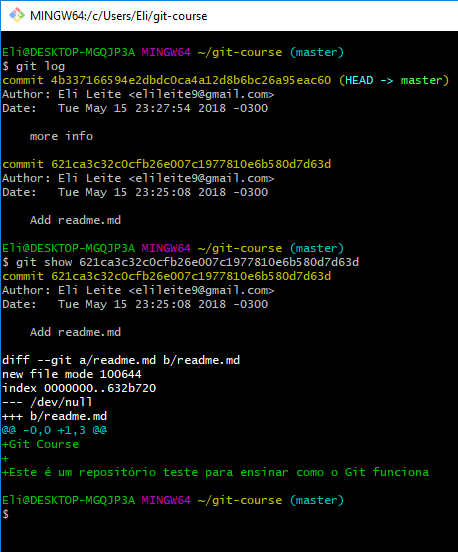
Commitando:



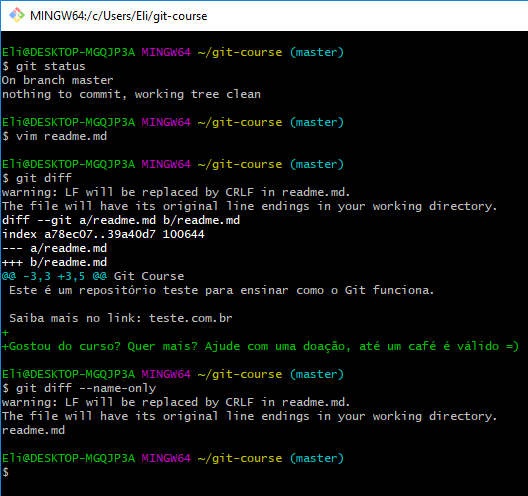
Git log:



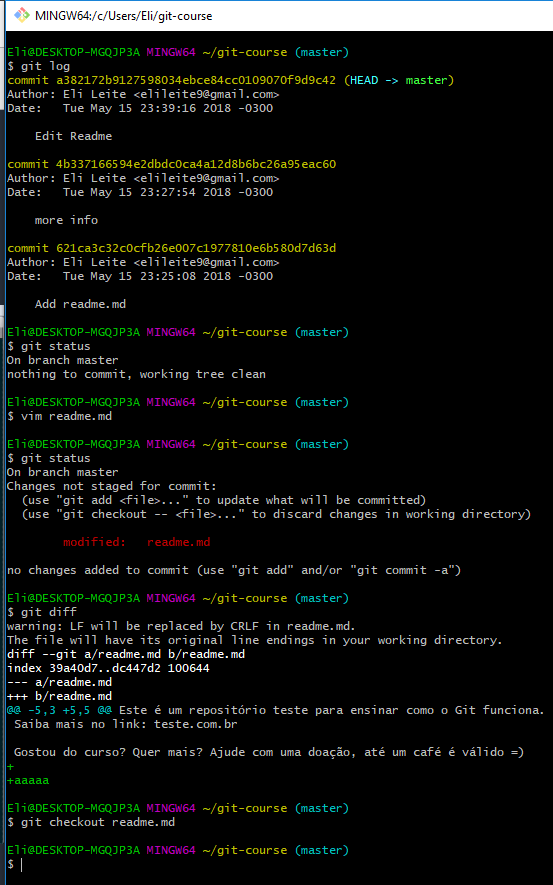


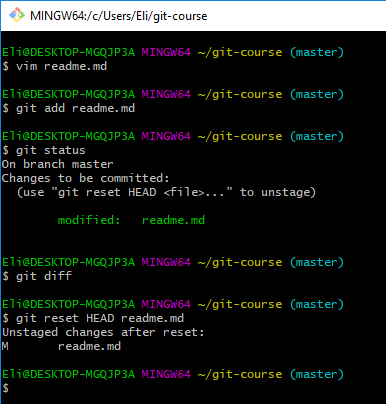


Git Diff:

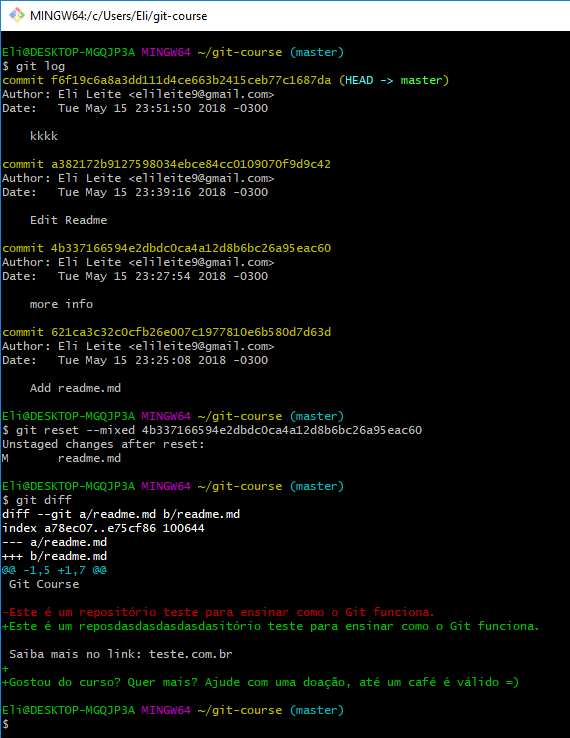


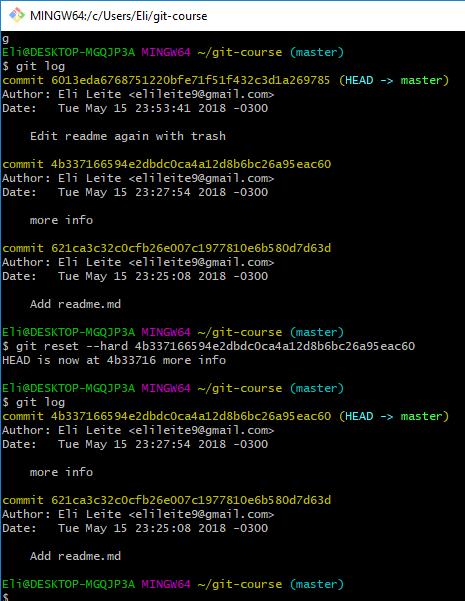
Git Checkout: Para remover modificações realizadas no arquivo.



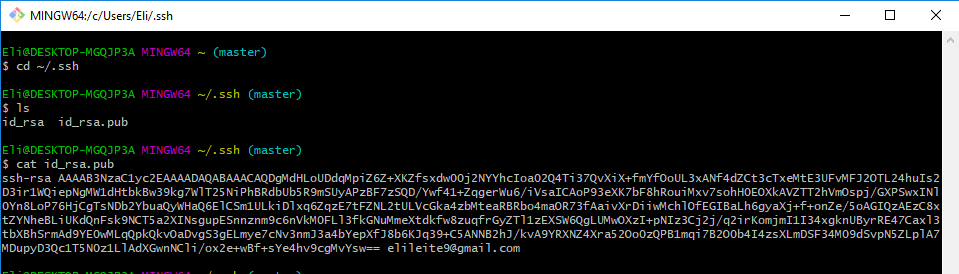


Git reset, --soft, --mixed, --hard:

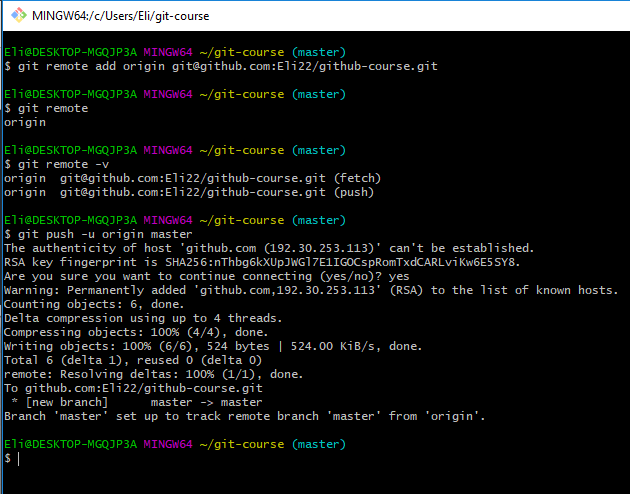




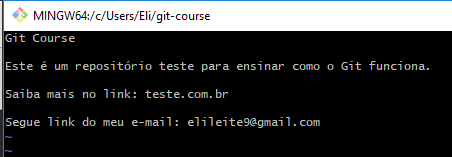
Copiando a chave SSH pública:

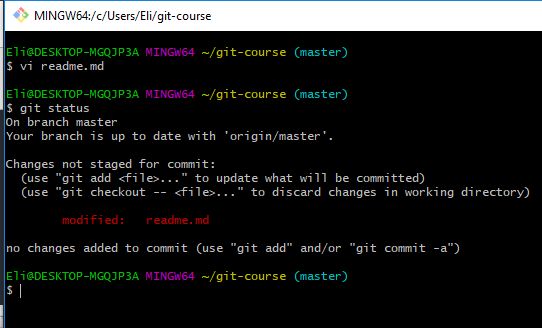


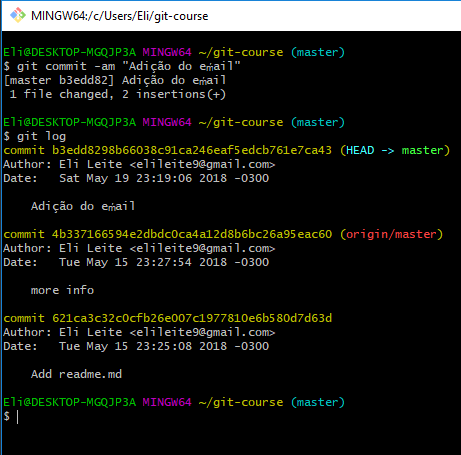
Ligando um repositório local ao repositório remoto (UTILIZAR O LINK DO SITE DO GITHUB, CLICAR NO BOTÃO DO SSH) e dando push nos arquivos do máster (local) para o origin (remoto):

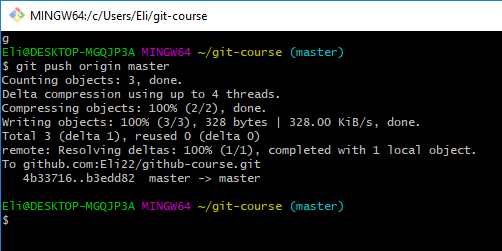


Alterando o arquivo no máster local:



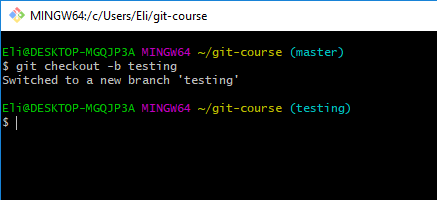






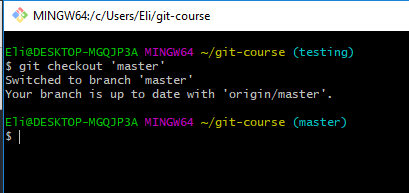
O Fork faz cópia do repositório (de outra pessoa para fazer modificação de algo que não seja meu). É comumente utilizado em projetos open source.

Criando uma Branche:

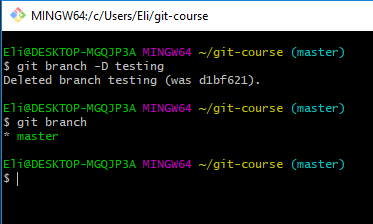




Navegando entre branches:

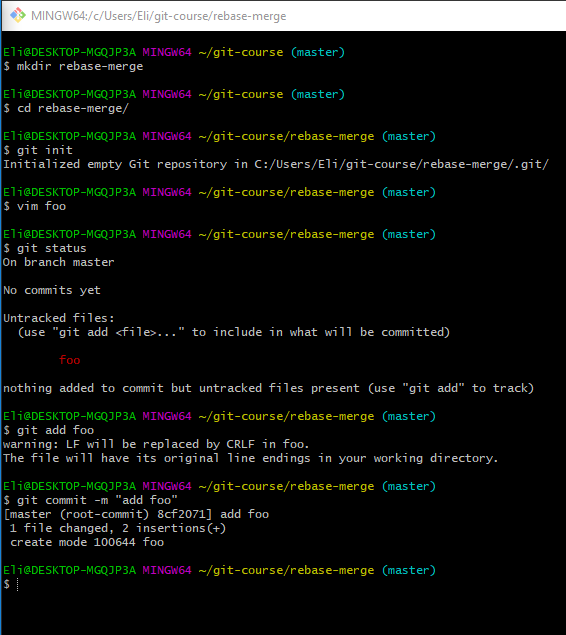


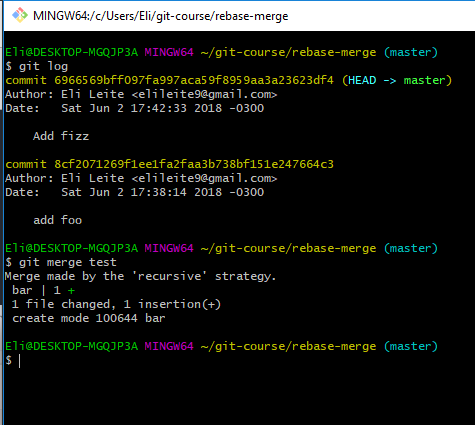
Removendo uma Branche:

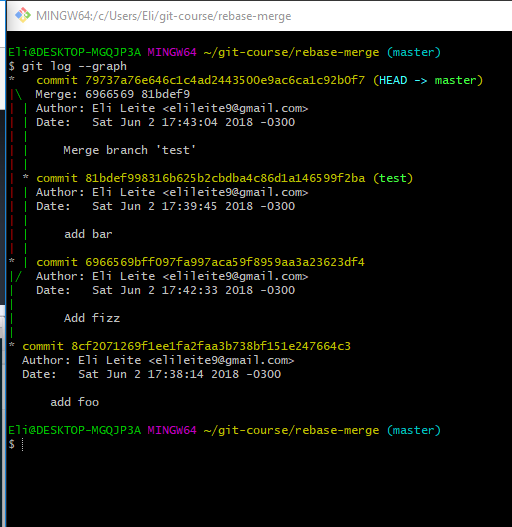


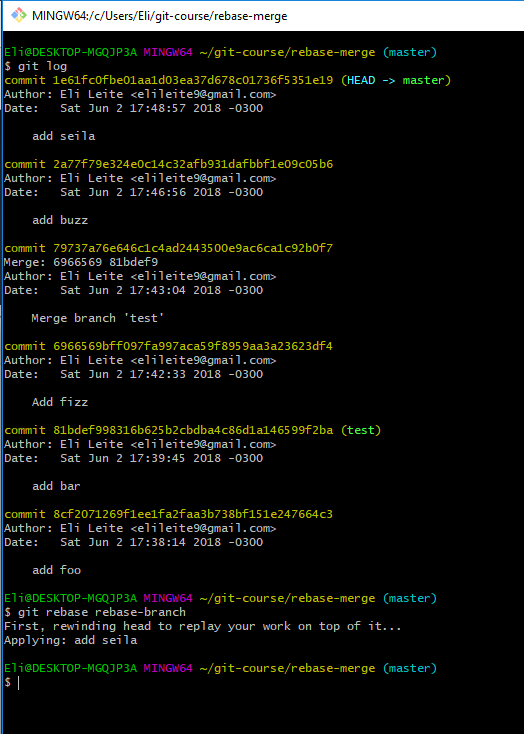
Unindo branches - merge: Cria um commit novo para juntar a diferença.

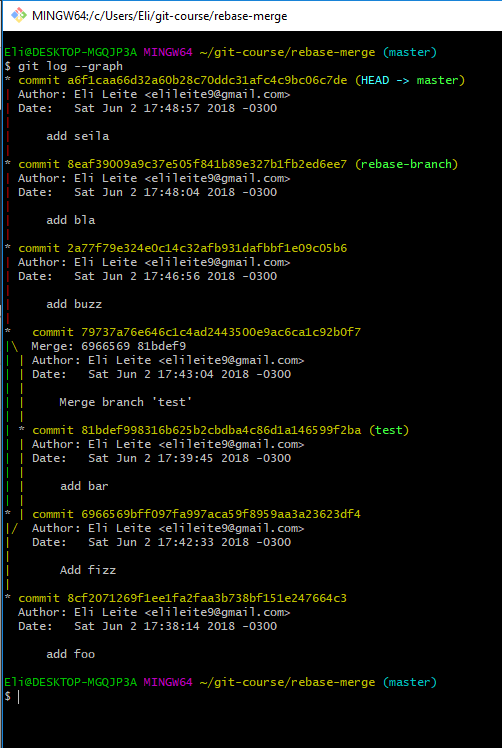
Unindo branches - rebase: joga o commit para o inicio da fila (Fast-foward).







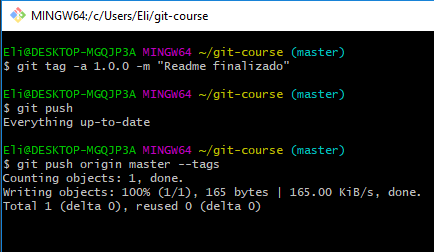




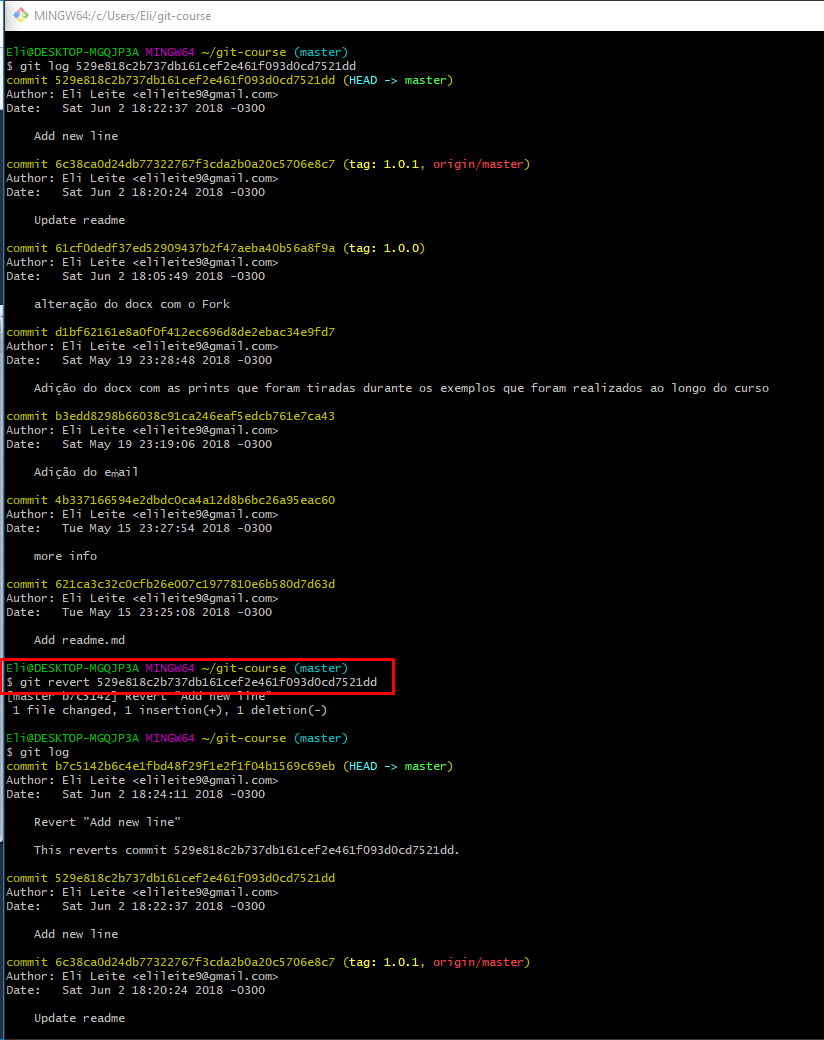
Criando Alias dos comandos no git:

git config - -global alias.s status

Criando Tags:



Git reverse:



Apagando tags e branches remotos:

