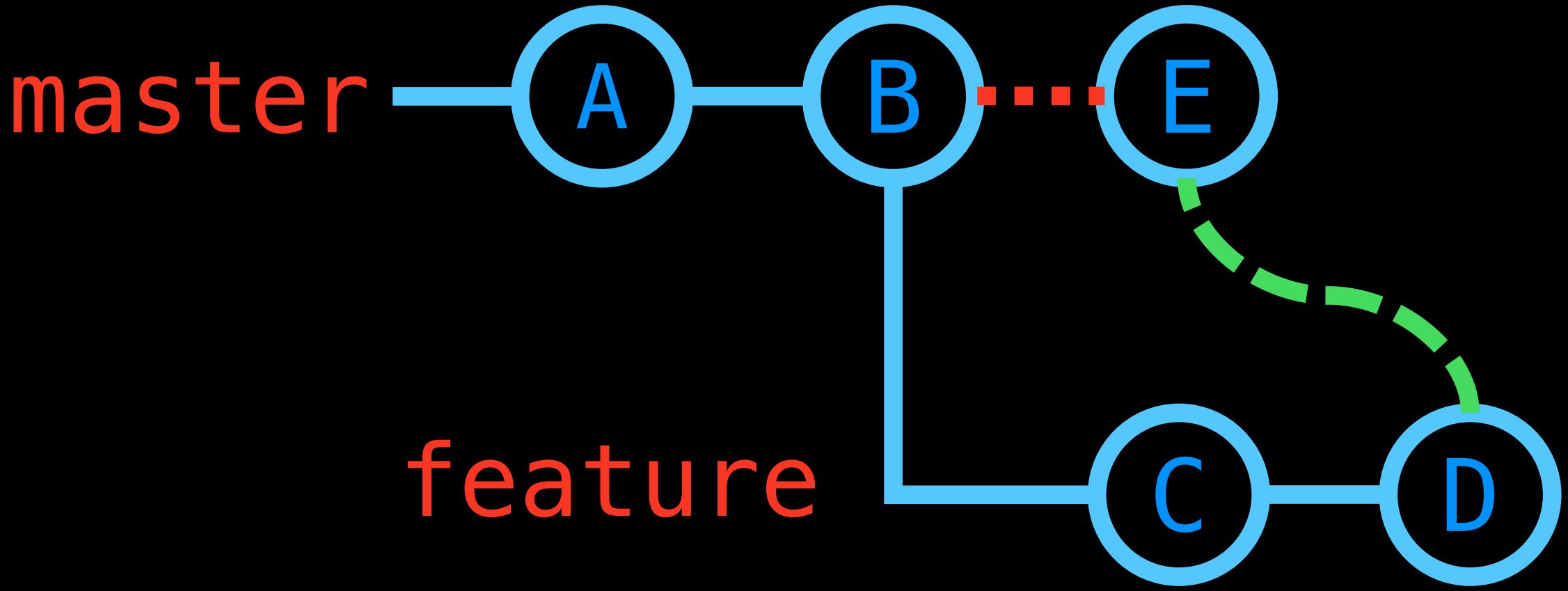
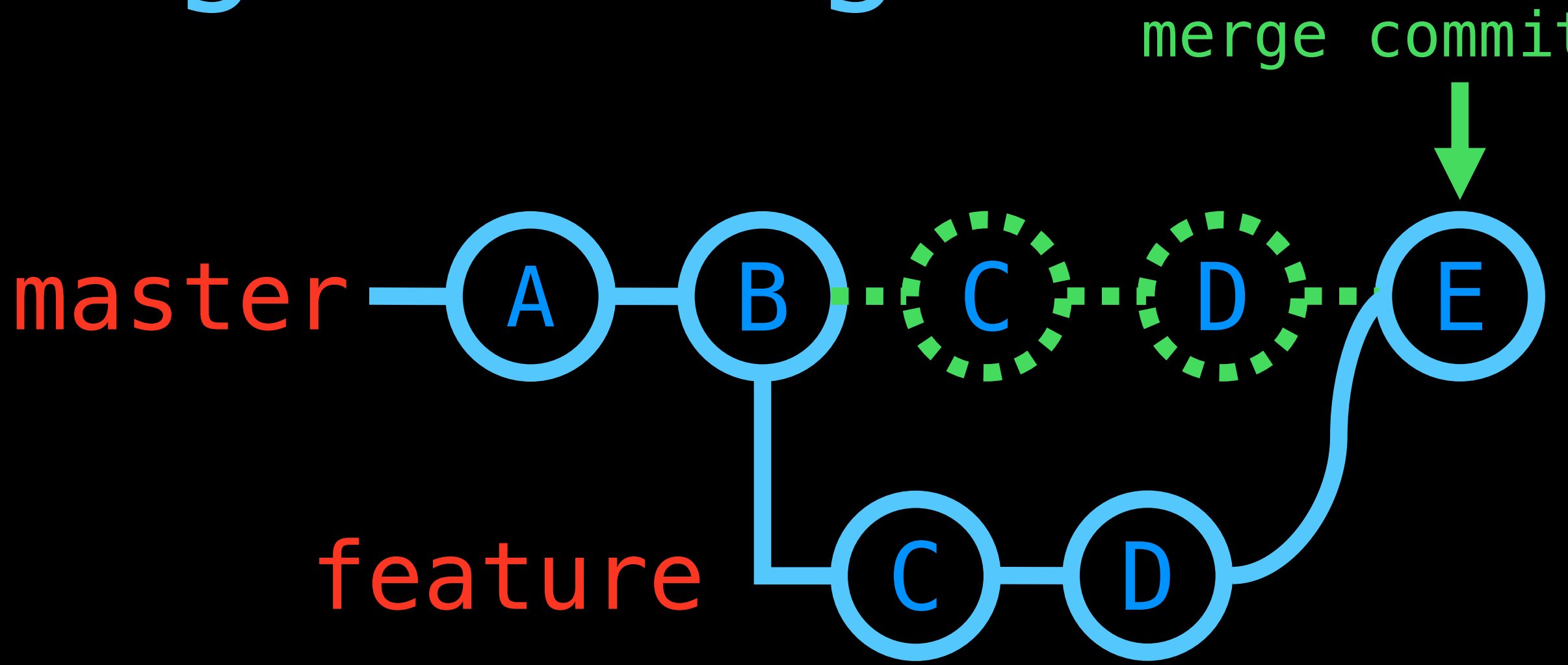
➜ IntroductionTo git:(interactive-workshop)

with Ethan Arrowood

→ what is git?


master
A
B
E
feature
C
D

→ git merge



→ git init

- Initializes a git repo on your local machine

- Do not use this command if you created your project on GitHub (use git clone instead)

→ git status

- Outputs modified files, the staging environment, and basic commit information

→ git add <files>

– Add changed files to staging for the next commit

→ git commit -m <msg>

- Commit staged files to the current working branch
- The <msg> is a 72 character or less summary of the new changes

➜ git checkout -b <branch>

- Create a new branch starting from the currently active branch

→ git log

- Output detailed information about each commit in a repo
- Displays a commit tree with the --graph flag

→ git merge <branch>

- Merge commits from active branch to destination <branch>
- Use --no-ff flag to include a merge commit

→ git …

- pull, push, squash, rebase, cherry-pick, tag, conflicts, fetch, branch, stash, remote, revert, blame, reset, clone, rm, mv, diff

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