*(how to merge working in different user name files)*

Install git bash

to change default directory from git bash cmd

cd /e/Onedrive/GENERAL/Books/Computer

Basic GIT commands

*git config* :- It is used to set the name of the author and the email address which you want your commitment to addressing.

git config --global user.name “Jain”

git config –global user.email [jainibrm@gmail.com](mailto:jainibrm@gmail.com)

git config – global – unset user.name // remover user name from config setting

git config –global –unset user.email // remove user email from config setting

The command below return a list of information about your git configuration

git config –list // to list all git config setting :q = quit

git config user.name // to display config user name

git config user.email // to display config user.email

*git init* := It is used to start a new git repository. This is generally used at the beginning.

git init <repo name> or git init if your in that subfolder

git init d:\new/ // start new directory

*git add*:= It is used to add a file to the staging area. Instead of choosing single file name,

you can also choose to give all filenames with an \*.

git add <file name> // touch text.txt - to creat .txt file

git add \* or git add.

*git commit -m* := It is used to snapshot or record a file in its version history permanently.

git commit –m < ”type Remark Message”>

git comit –m “First Commit”

*git commit –a* :- This commit command is used to commit any such file which has been

added as a result of the git add command. It is also responsible for

committing any other files to which you have brought a change to since

then

git commit –a

*git log* :- This is used for listing down the version history for the current working branch

git log or git log --all

git checkout < Branch Name or ref.No.>

*git branch* : command is used to list down all the branches that are locally present in the

respository

git branch <branch name>

GIT Part 2

The git merge command lets you take the independent lines of development created by git branch and integrate them into a single branch.

*Creating Branches :* The git branch command can be used to create a new branch. When you want to start a new future, you create a new branch off main using.

git branch <new branch>

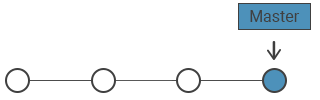
Once created you can then use ‘git checkout <new branch>’ to switch to that branch.

git merge :- to merge branch locally use git checkout to switch to the branch you want to merge into. This branch is typically the main branch. Next, use git merge and specify the name of the other branch into this branch.

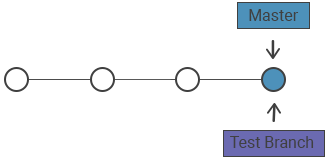
Install : Gitlab or Github or gitbucket

git remote add <variable name> <copy link for git site>

git push <variable name> // to push github into github



git branch < test\_branch>



The newly created branch should be selected with “git checkout”

*Deleting Branches* : After finishing the work on a branch and merging it into the main master, ou can delete it

Git branch –d test\_branch

*git stash* :-

*Git pull :* The git pull command is used to fetch and download content from a remote respository and immediately updte the local respository to match the content.

*REMEMBER :*

*after any changes in filenames*

*1) git add <file name> or all*

*2) git commit <filename> or git commit // to commit all files in the folder*

*3) git remote*

*4) git push*

*any changes goto 1*

Can I add other GitHub users to my organization?

You can add other GitHub users to your organization, and even transfer the organization's ownership to them if you even need to. Each user will have their own account, so you don't need to share a professional account's password with other people

How do I add a collaborator to my GitHub account?

Ensure the collaborator has a GitHub account, otherwise the person will not be added as a collaborator. Click Finish. If you already have an organization, click the organization name under the profile. Click Invite someone. Enter their GitHub username or email.

Admin : [jainbrm@gmail.com](mailto:jainbrm@gmail.com) Github Id = jainjosephk( old Jain2000), ibrm2000

Collaborator : [jainibrm@gmail.com](mailto:jainibrm@gmail.com) Github id = jainkjoseph, ibrm2000

*Part # 3*

Create id at Gitlab or Github

Creat New repository name (subfolder) for ech projects in public or private

Copy HTTP <url address > and past to git terminal (git CMD) along with

git remote add origin <copy http url>

How to Add a remote in Git

Cloning a respository (Subfolder) from a remote server downloads the project to your local computer and leaves you with a local Git repository.

We're going to add a new remote connection to our local repository using the git remote command and need to pieces of information for this:

1. The name we'd like for this new remote.
2. The URL of the remote repository. You can find this after creating a new remote repo on your hosting service of choice (e.g. GitHub, GitLab, Bitbucket...).

Copy HTTP <url address > and past to git terminal (git CMD) along with

*git remote add* origin <copy http url>

( git remote add origin https://github.com/gittower/example.git)

In Git, "origin" is a shorthand name for the remote repository that a project was originally cloned from. More precisely, it is used instead of that original repository's URL - and thereby makes referencing much easier.

git remote // display remote name (ie. origin)

git remote –v // check if command has worked

*Git Push Command:*  The git push command is used to upload local respository content to a remote repository.

git push <origin> master

How to copy from github to our system

*git clone :*- command downloads an existing GIT repository to your local computer

git clone https://github.com/Jainjosephk/Git.git

This will download the project to a folder name after the Git repository(<https://github.com/Jainjosephk>) (*“Git” in the case*). If you want a different folder name, simply specify it as the last parameter:

git clone <https://github.com/Jainjosephk/Git.git> < New foldername>