

# Introducción a la Gestión de Proyectos de Software (IGPS)

## Presentación 05 –GIT (1)

Pablo Herrero García

# **GIT**

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## **Comandos**

# GIT

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Dile a Git quien  
eres

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```
$ git config --global user.name "pablo.herrero"
```

```
$ git config --global user.email  
"pablo.Herrero@uneatlantico.es"
```

```
$ git config --global --list # To check the info you just  
provided
```

# GIT

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## Más comandos

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\$ *git init*

\$ *git clone <repo>*

\$ *git add .*

\$ *git commit -m*  
*"<message>"*

\$ *git remote add <name>*  
*<url>*

\$ *git push*

# GIT

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## Más comandos

### GIT BASICS

`git init`  
`<directory>`

Create empty Git repo in specified directory. Run with no arguments to initialize the current directory as a git repository.

`git clone <repo>`

Clone repo located at `<repo>` onto local machine. Original repo can be located on the local filesystem or on a remote machine via HTTP or SSH.

`git config`  
`user.name <name>`

Define author name to be used for all commits in current repo. Devs commonly use `--global` flag to set config options for current user.

`git add`  
`<directory>`

Stage all changes in `<directory>` for the next commit. Replace `<directory>` with a `<file>` to change a specific file.

`git commit -m`  
`"<message>"`

Commit the staged snapshot, but instead of launching a text editor, use `<message>` as the commit message.

`git status`

List which files are staged, unstaged, and untracked.

`git log`

Display the entire commit history using the default format. For customization see additional options.

`git diff`

Show unstaged changes between your index and working directory.

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## Más comandos

### REMOTE REPOSITORIES

```
git remote add  
<name> <url>
```

Create a new connection to a remote repo. After adding a remote, you can use <name> as a shortcut for <url> in other commands.

```
git fetch  
<remote> <branch>
```

Fetches a specific <branch>, from the repo. Leave off <branch> to fetch all remote refs.

```
git pull <remote>
```

Fetch the specified remote's copy of current branch and immediately merge it into the local copy.

```
git push  
<remote> <branch>
```

Push the branch to <remote>, along with necessary commits and objects. Creates named branch in the remote repo if it doesn't exist.

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## Más comandos

### GIT BRANCHES

`git branch`

List all of the branches in your repo. Add a `<branch>` argument to create a new branch with the name `<branch>`.

`git checkout -b  
<branch>`

Create and check out a new branch named `<branch>`.  
Drop the `-b` flag to checkout an existing branch.

`git merge <branch>`

Merge `<branch>` into the current branch.



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