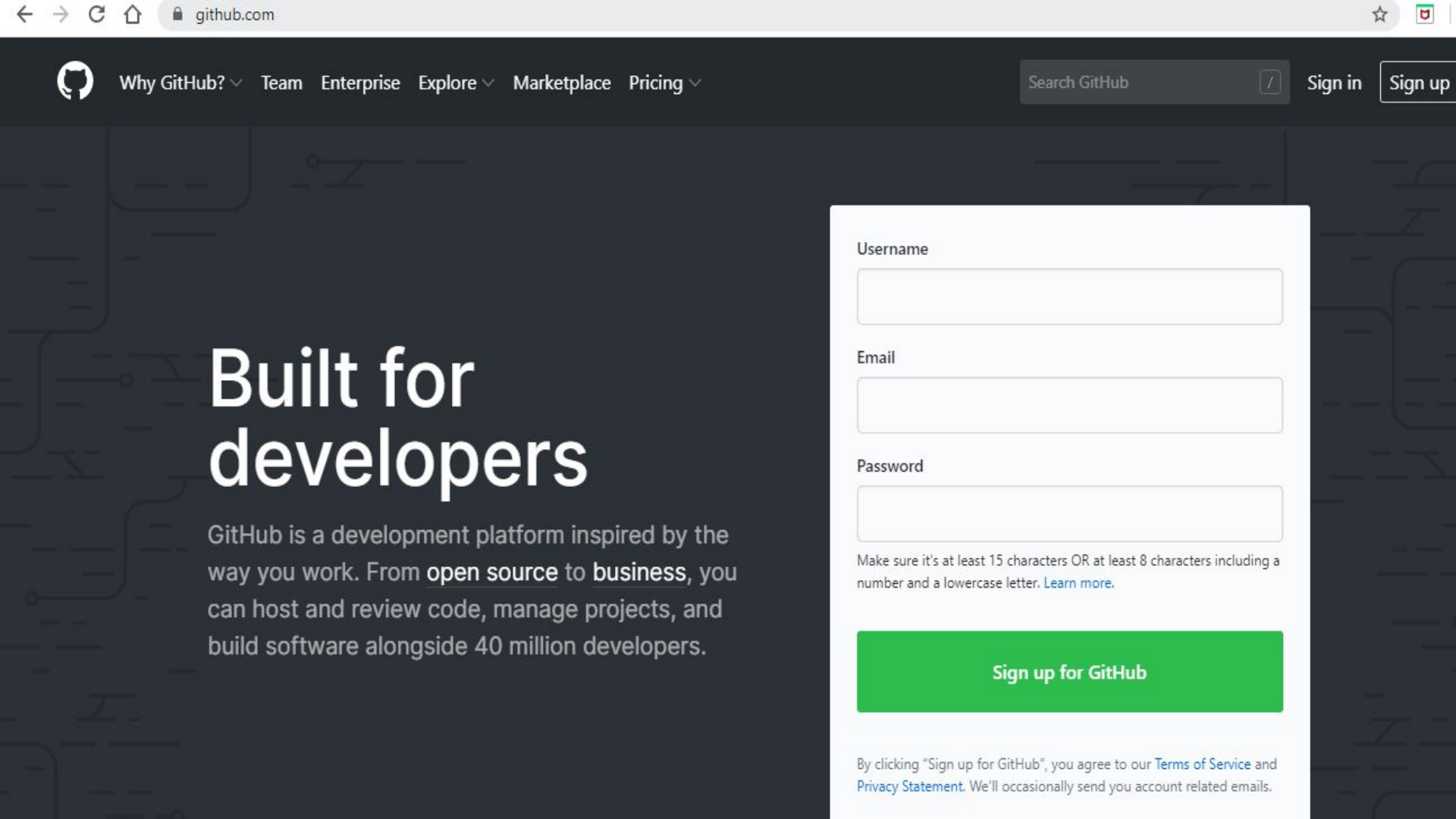
GirlScript Foundation

Education Outreach Program

Introduction to Git & GitHub

DAY 3

PRESENTED BY - SUKRITI SHAH


github.com
Why GitHub?
Team
Enterprise
Explore
Marketplace
Pricing
Search GitHub
/
Sign in
Sign up
Built for developers
GitHub is a development platform inspired by the way you work. From open source to business, you can host and review code, manage projects, and build software alongside 40 million developers.
Username
Email
Password
Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter. Learn more.
Sign up for GitHub
By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our Terms of Service and Privacy Statement. We'll occasionally send you account related emails.

github.com/join

Join GitHub

Create your account

Verify your account

When the image
is the correct way up
touch Done!

Done

Email preferences

Send me occasional product updates, announcements, and offers.

Join a free plan

[GitHub] Please verify your email address. Inbox ×

GitHub <noreply@github.com>
to me

Your email was verified.

What do you want to do first?

Every developer needs to configure their environment, so let's get your GitHub experience optimized for you.

Start a new project

Start a new repository or bring over an existing repository to keep contributing to it.

Create a repository

Collaborate with your team

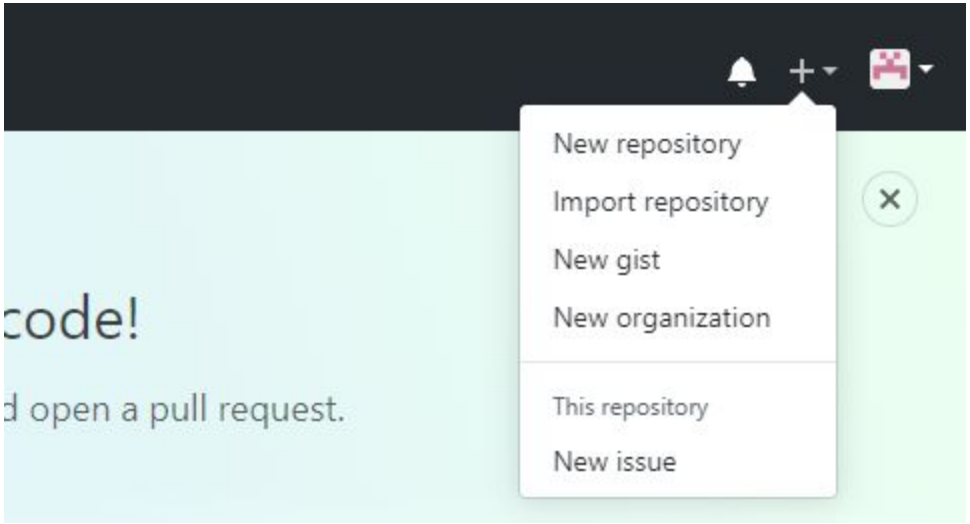
Improve the way your team works together and get access to more features with an organization.

Create an organization

Learn how to use GitHub

Get started with an "Introduction to GitHub" course in our Learning Lab.

Start Learning


New repository
Import repository
New gist
New organization
This repository
New issue
code!
d open a pull request.

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere?
Import a repository.

Owner

gsgitgithub /

Repository name *

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **fluffy-couscous**?

Description (optional)

Public
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Initialize this repository with a README
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer.

Add .gitignore: None

Add a license: None

No description, website, or topics provided.

Edit

Manage topics

1 commit | 1 branch | 0 packages | 0 releases | 1 contributor

Branch: master | New pull request | Create new file | Upload files | Find file | Clone or download

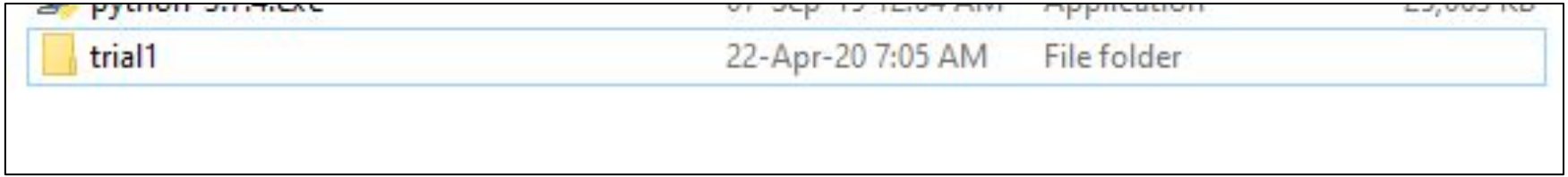
gsgitgithub Initial commit — Latest commit 522bf4d 2 minutes ago

README.md — Initial commit — 2 minutes ago

README.md

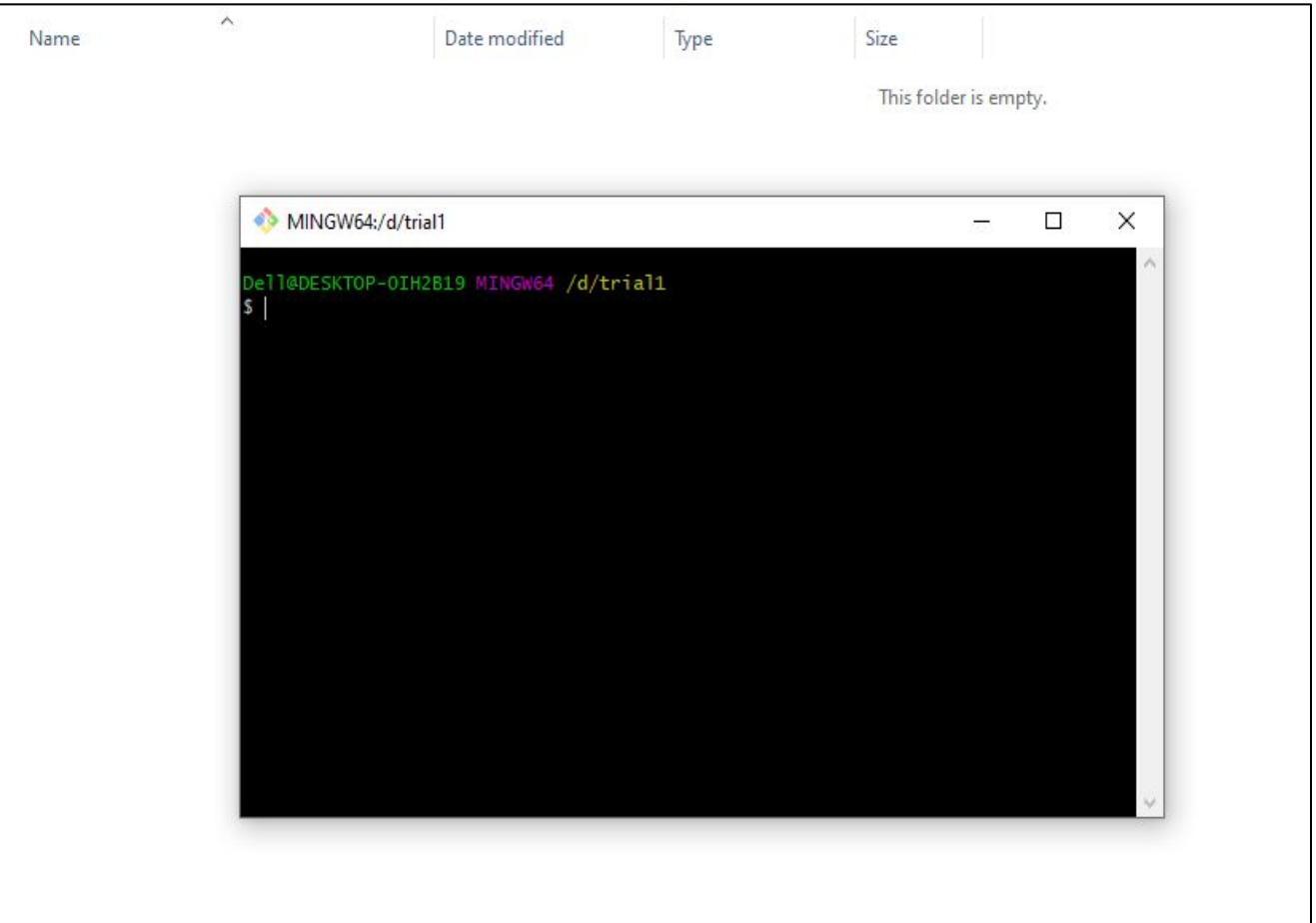
trial1

Create a folder. Name it as you like.



Open the folder you just created. Right-click.

Select “Use Git Bash here”

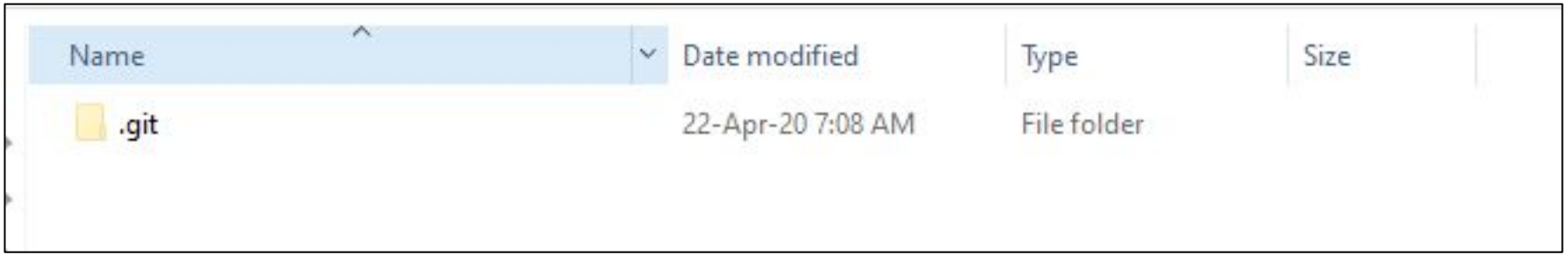


git init


MINGW64:/d/trial1
Dell@DESKTOP-OIH2B19 MINGW64 /d/trial1
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in D:/trial1/.git/

Inside the folder go to “View” and check the box for “Hidden files”/”Show Hidden files”

Will be able to see .git folder



Adding a remote

To add a new remote, use the `git remote add` command on the terminal, in the directory your repository is stored at.

The `git remote add` command takes two arguments:

- A remote name, for example, `origin`
- A remote URL, for example, `https://github.com/user/repo.git`

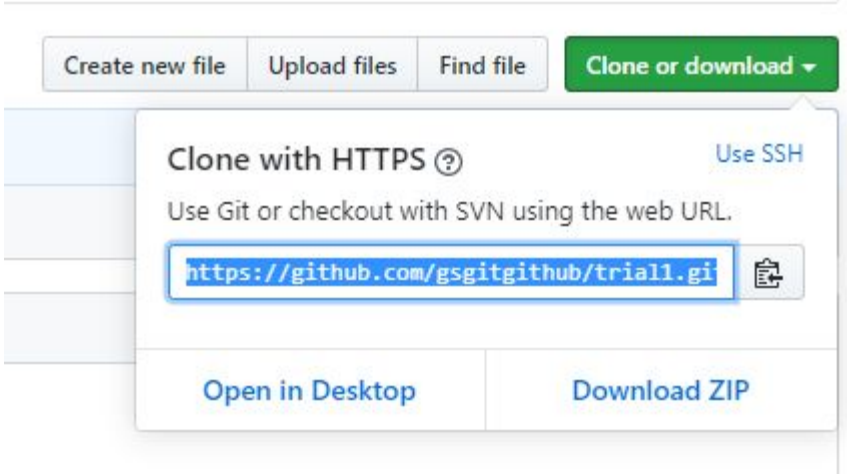
For example:

```
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/user/repo.git
# Set a new remote
```

Syncing Repositories

git remote add origin <url>

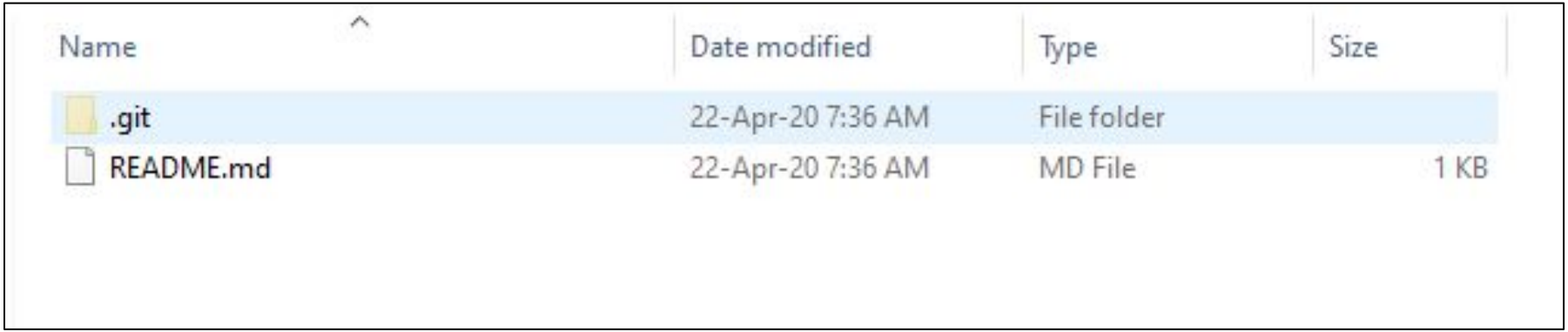
```
Dell@DESKTOP-OIH2B19 MINGW64 /d/trial1 (master)
$ git remote add origin "https://github.com/gsgitgithub/trial1.git"
```



git pull origin master

```
Dell@DESKTOP-OIH2B19 MINGW64 /d/trial1 (master)
$ git pull origin master
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 588 bytes | 4.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/gsgitgithub/trial1
 * branch            master     -> FETCH_HEAD
 * [new branch]      master     -> origin/master
```

README.md file is visible inside the folder



Created a new text document named “t1.txt”

git status

```
Dell@DESKTOP-OIH2B19 MINGW64 /d/trial1 (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        t1.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

git add t1.txt

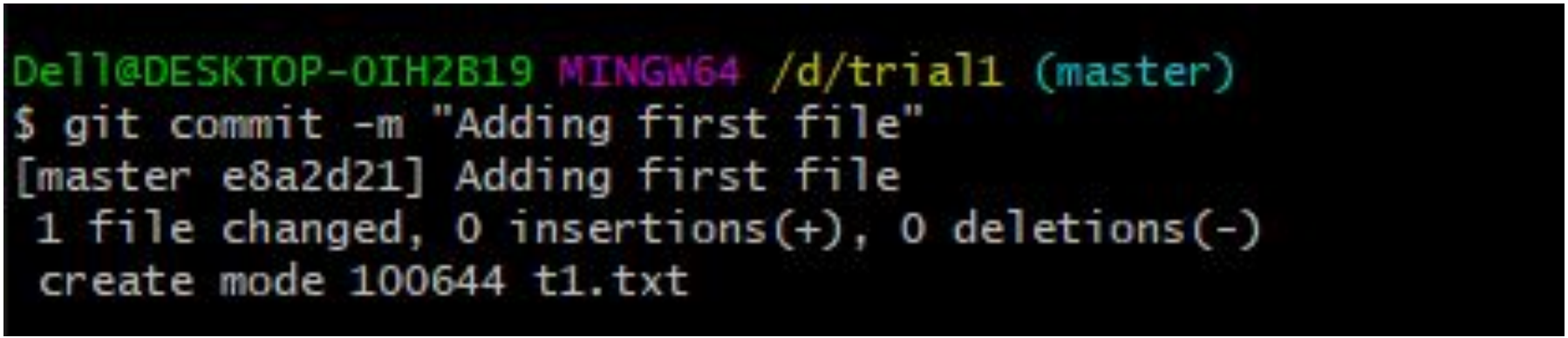
git add -A

git add filename1 filename2 filename3

```
Dell@DESKTOP-OIH2B19 MINGW64 /d/trial1 (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:   t1.txt
```

git commit -m “mssg”

git commit -a -m “committing multiple files together”

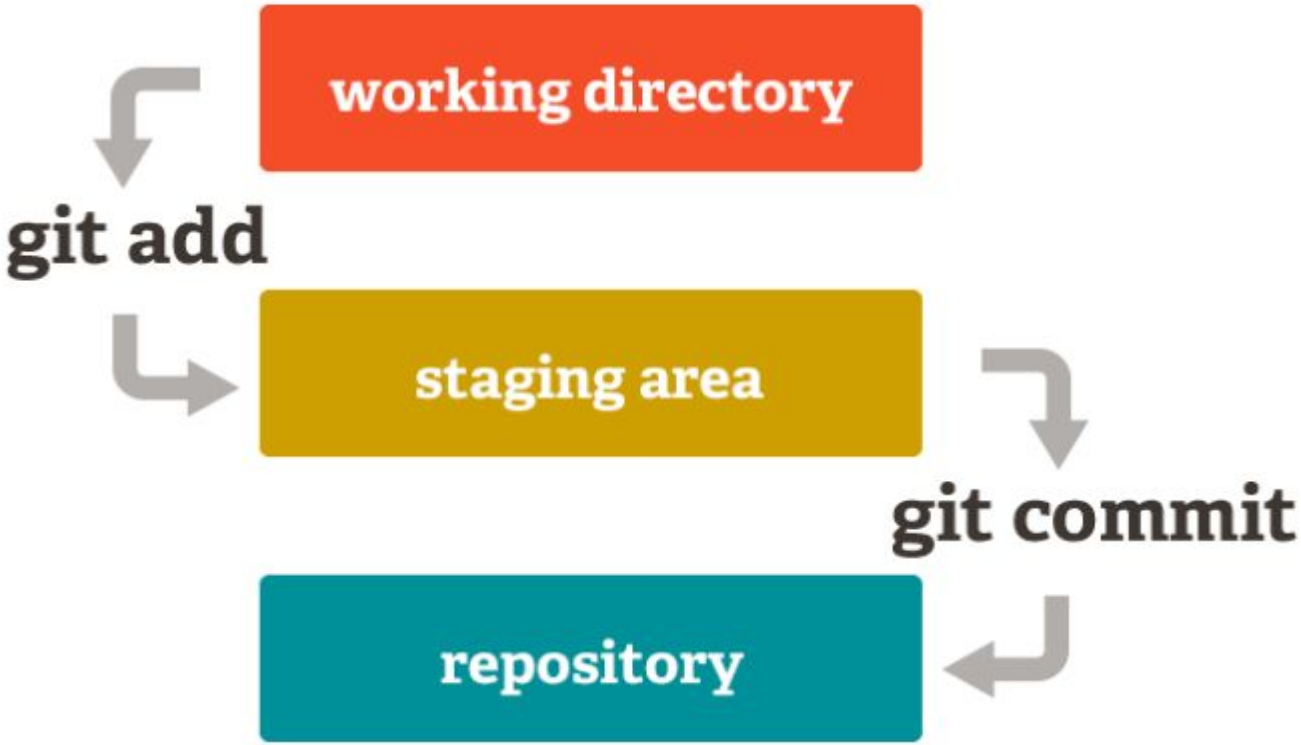


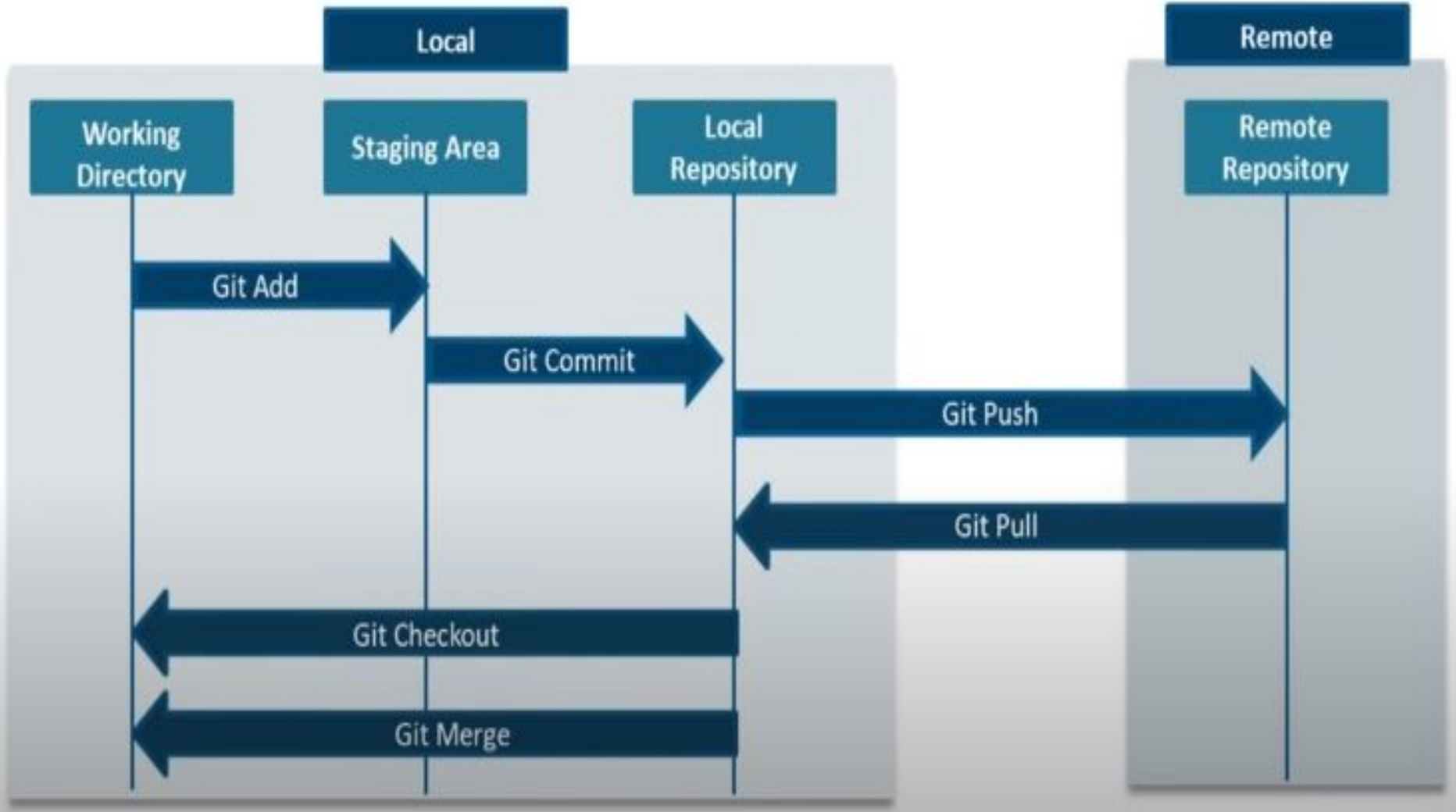
git log

git log --oneline

git push origin master

Source
https://medium.com/@lucasmaurer/git-gud-the-working-tree-staging-area-and-local-repo-a1f0f4822018




Local
Remote
Working Directory
Staging Area
Local Repository
Remote Repository
Git Add
Git Commit
Git Push
Git Pull
Git Checkout
Git Merge

- `git init` → Create a new git repository
- `git add "newfile"` → Add a new file to your staging area
- `git commit` → Adds staged changes to your local repository
- `git push "remote" " branch"` → Push local repository changes to your hosting service
- `git pull "remote" " branch"` → pull code from your hosting service to your local directory
- `git status` → Show which files are being tracked v. untracked

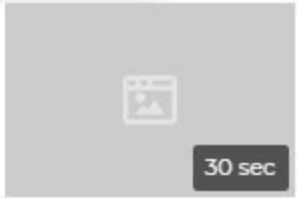
1 - Quiz

Which command is used to view the commit history?

- git status ✗
- git commit -m "commit mssg" ✗
- git log ✓
- git init ✗

2 - Quiz

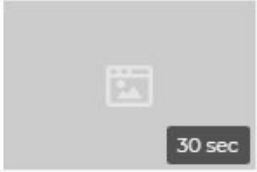
If we make changes in our remote repo & want them to be reflected in our local repo, which command is to be used?



- git push ✗
- git pull ✓

3 - Quiz

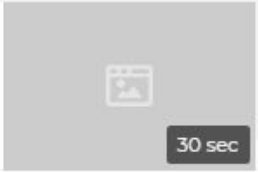
If we make changes in our local repo & want them to be reflected in our the remote repo, which command is to be used?



- git push ✓
- git pull ✗

4 - True or False

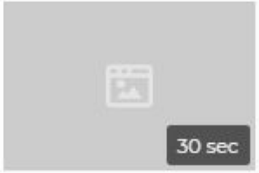
Git is a Centralized Version Control System.



- True ✗
- False ✓

5 - True or False

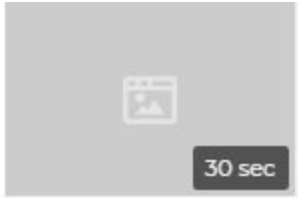
Bitbucket is a VCS.



- True ✗
- False ✓

6 - True or False

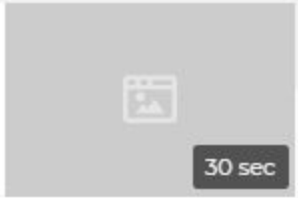
GitHub is a web hosting platform for version control.



- True ✓
- False ✗

7 - Quiz

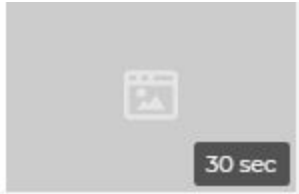
Which of the following is a command line environment and is used for interacting with Git?



- GitHub ✗
- Gitlab ✗
- Git Bash ✓
- Git Boost ✗

8 - Quiz

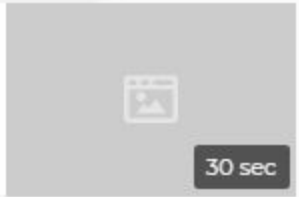
Which of the following command is used to add all changes to the staging area?



- git add -a ✗
- git status ✗
- git add ✗
- git add -A ✓

9 - True or False

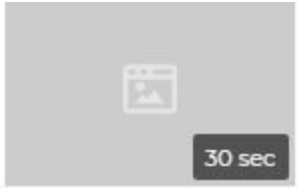
"git status" command adds file to the index?



- True ✗
- False ✓

10 - True or False

Index and Staging area can be used interchangeably.



- True ✓
- False ✗