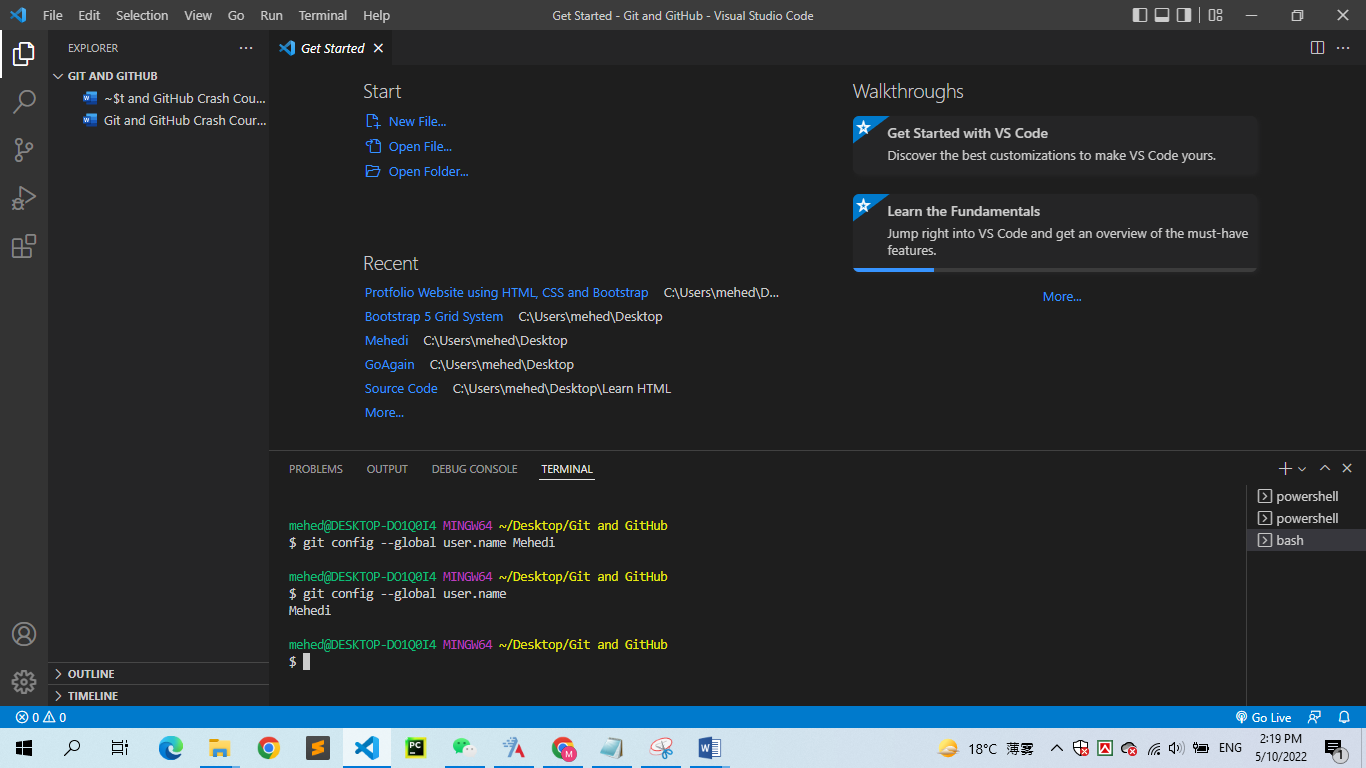
**Git and GitHub Crash Course**

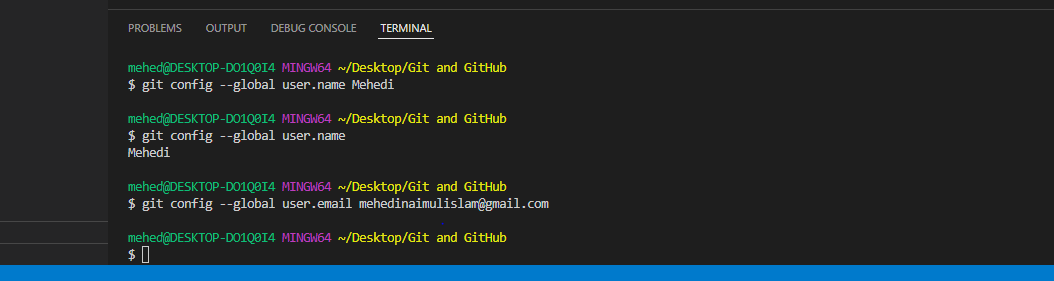
**Tools**

* VS Code
* Git Bas

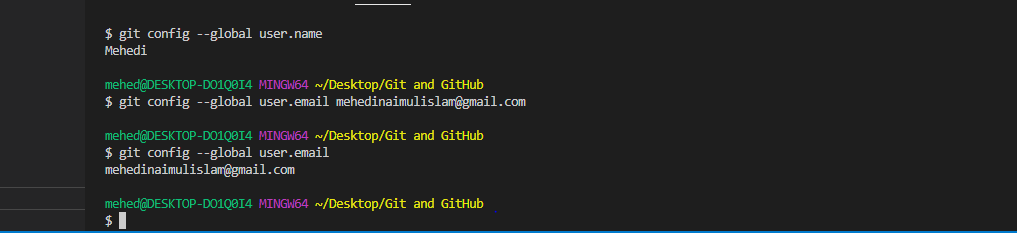
Create Name and Output Name



Add Email address in terminal



Get admin’s email address



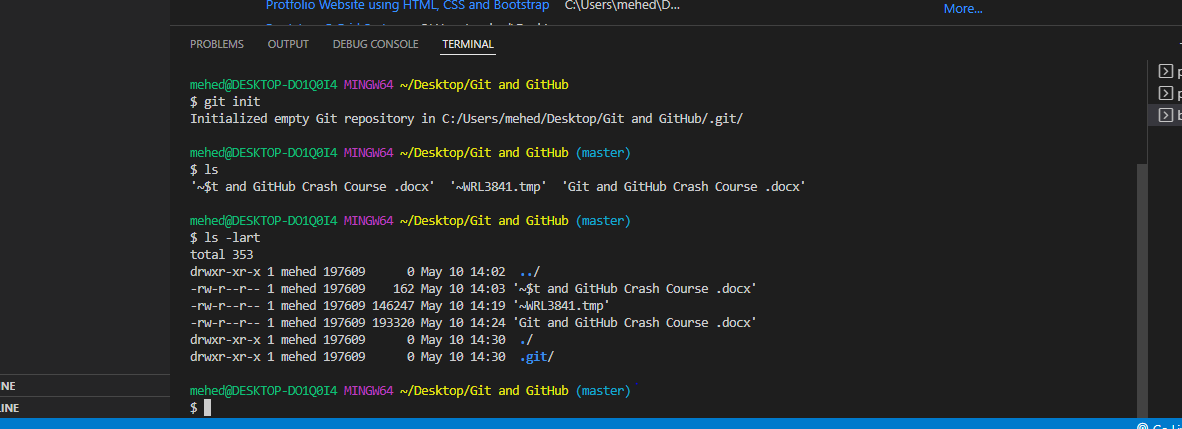
Clear Terminal

mehed@DESKTOP-DO1Q0I4 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git and GitHub

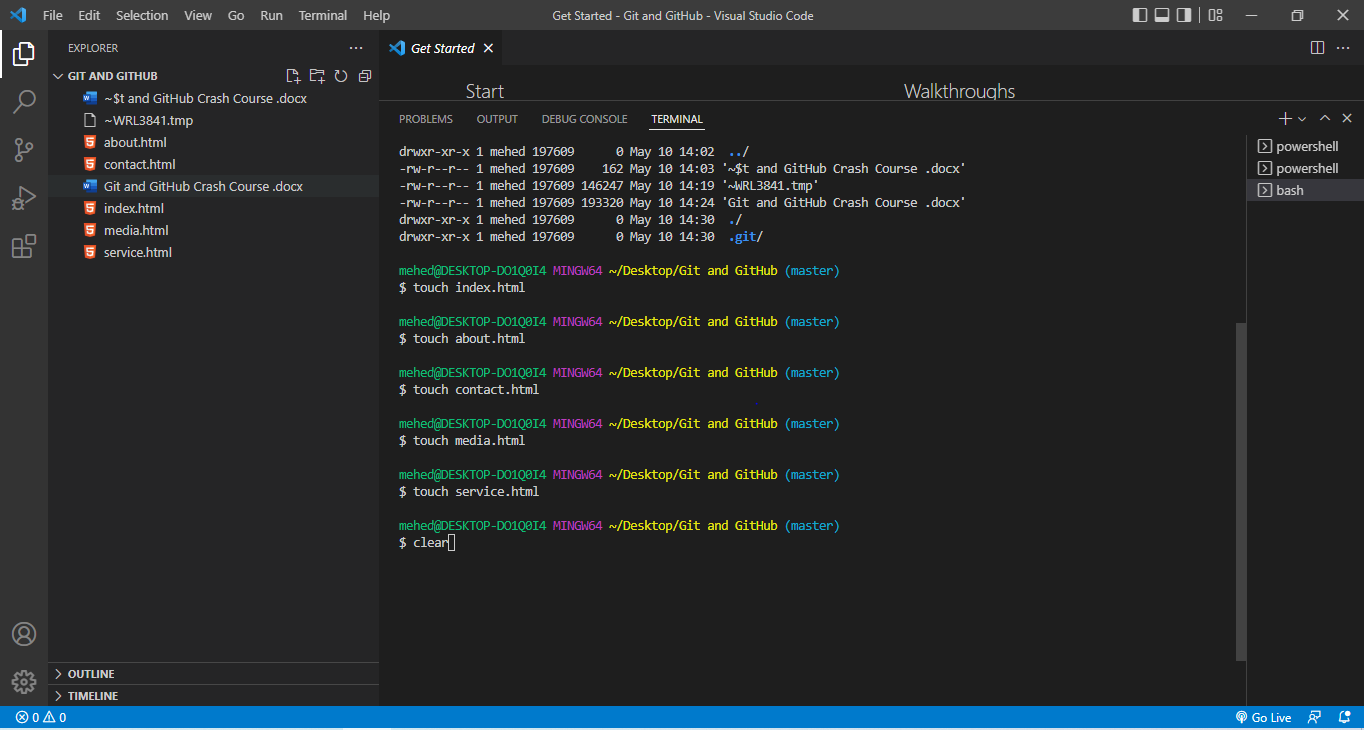
$ Clear

**init Command**

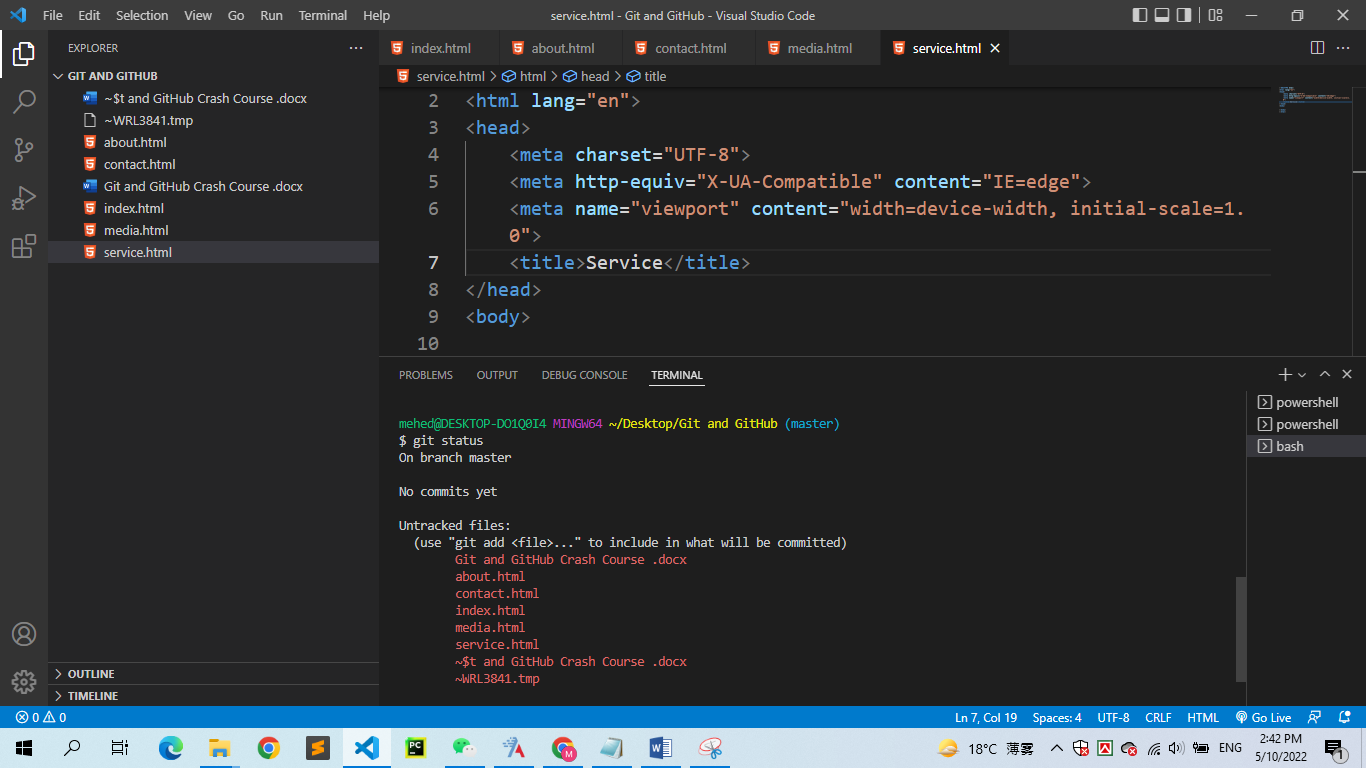
**Active Git and Check Blank Folder**



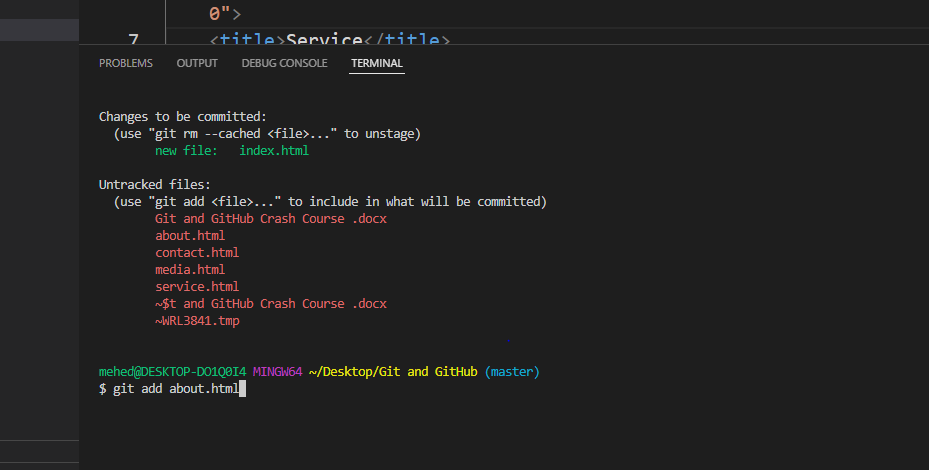
Create new file in folder with git



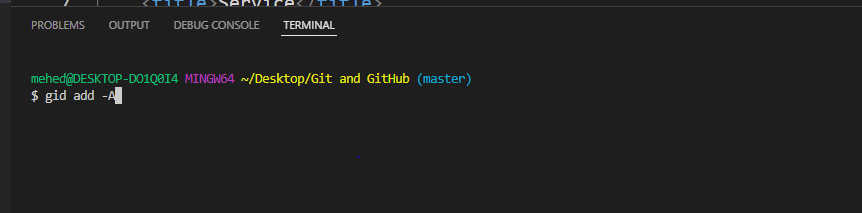
**Check git Status**



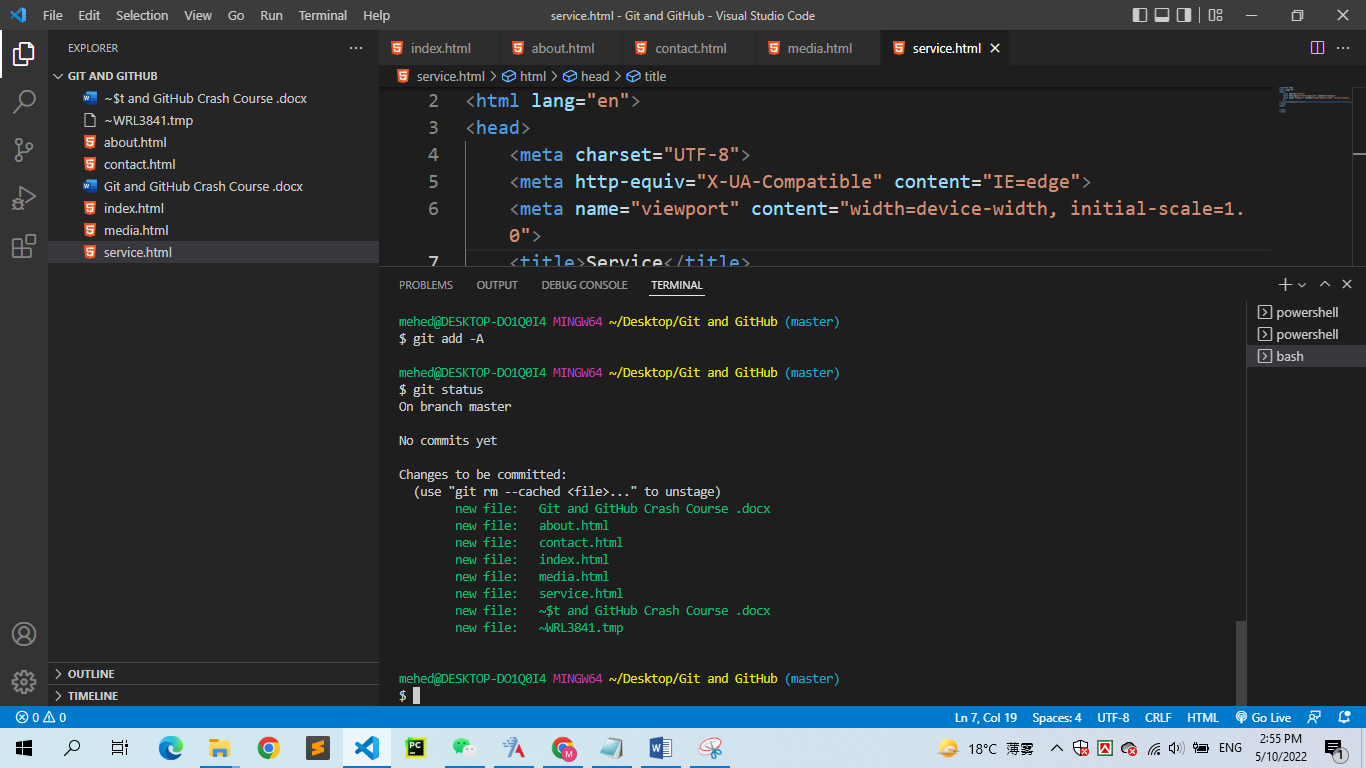
Staged File



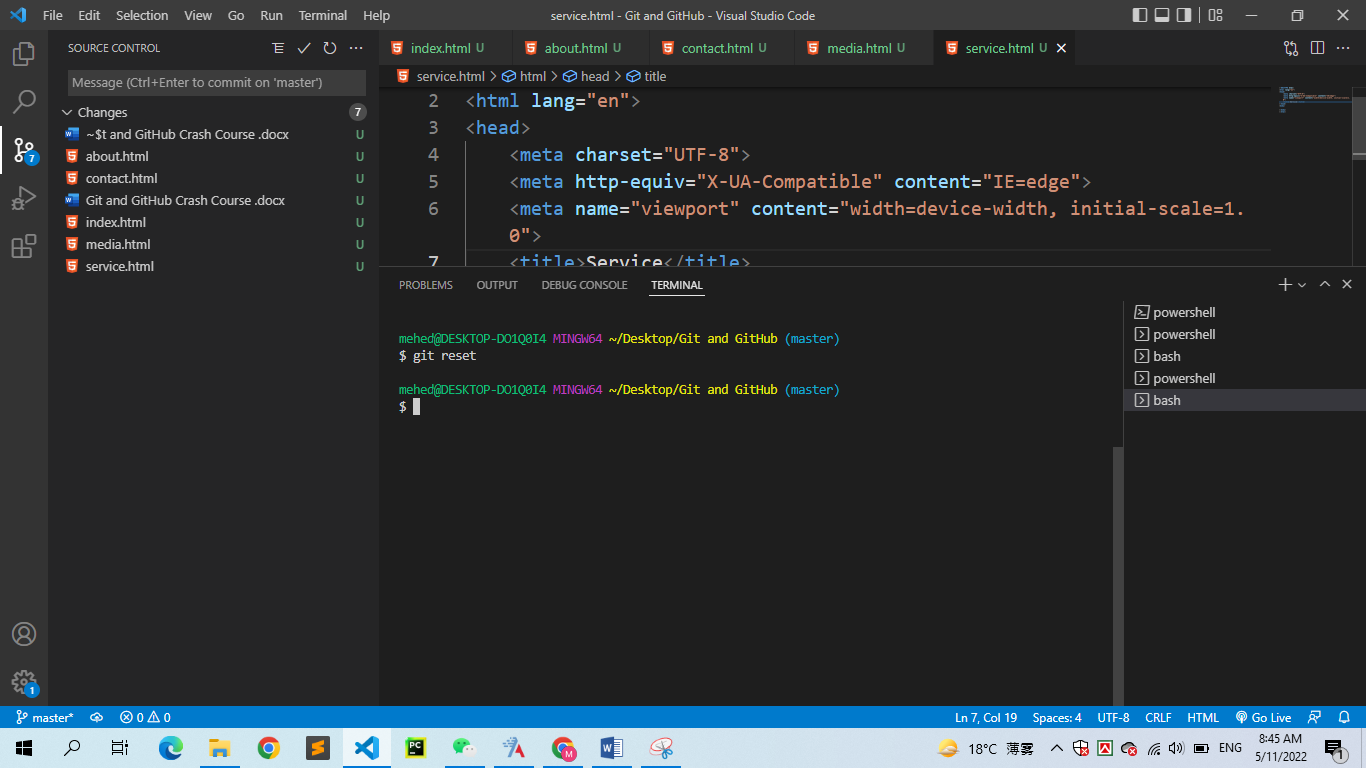
Stage All File



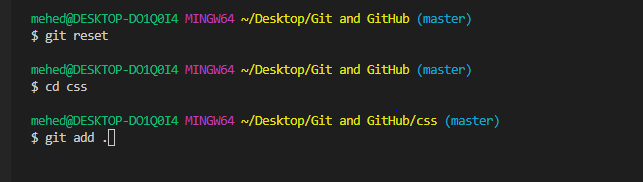
Check File



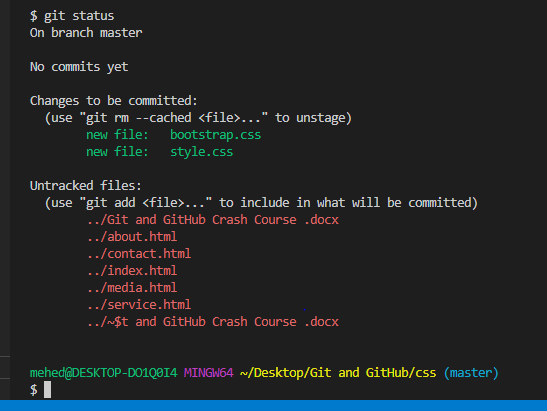
For Reset



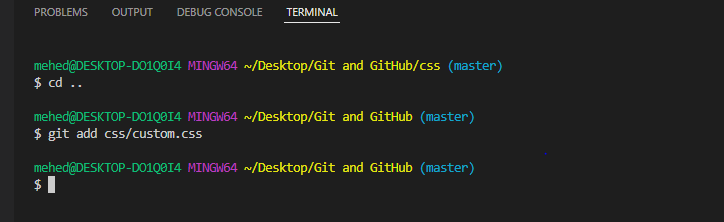
Put stage a folder



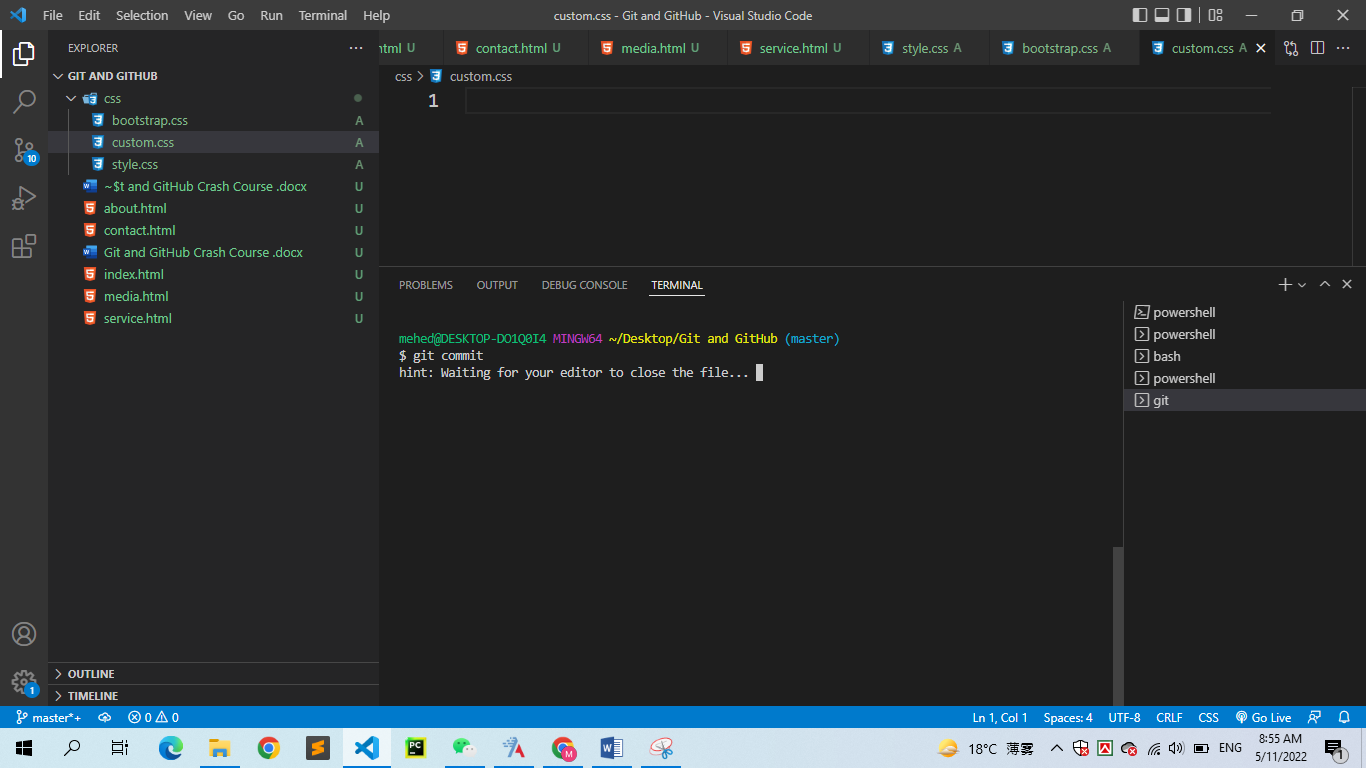
Check git status

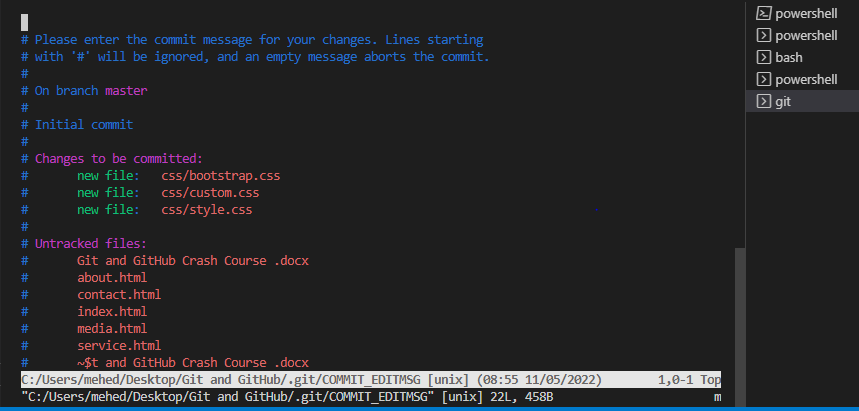


Put stage a specific file from folder

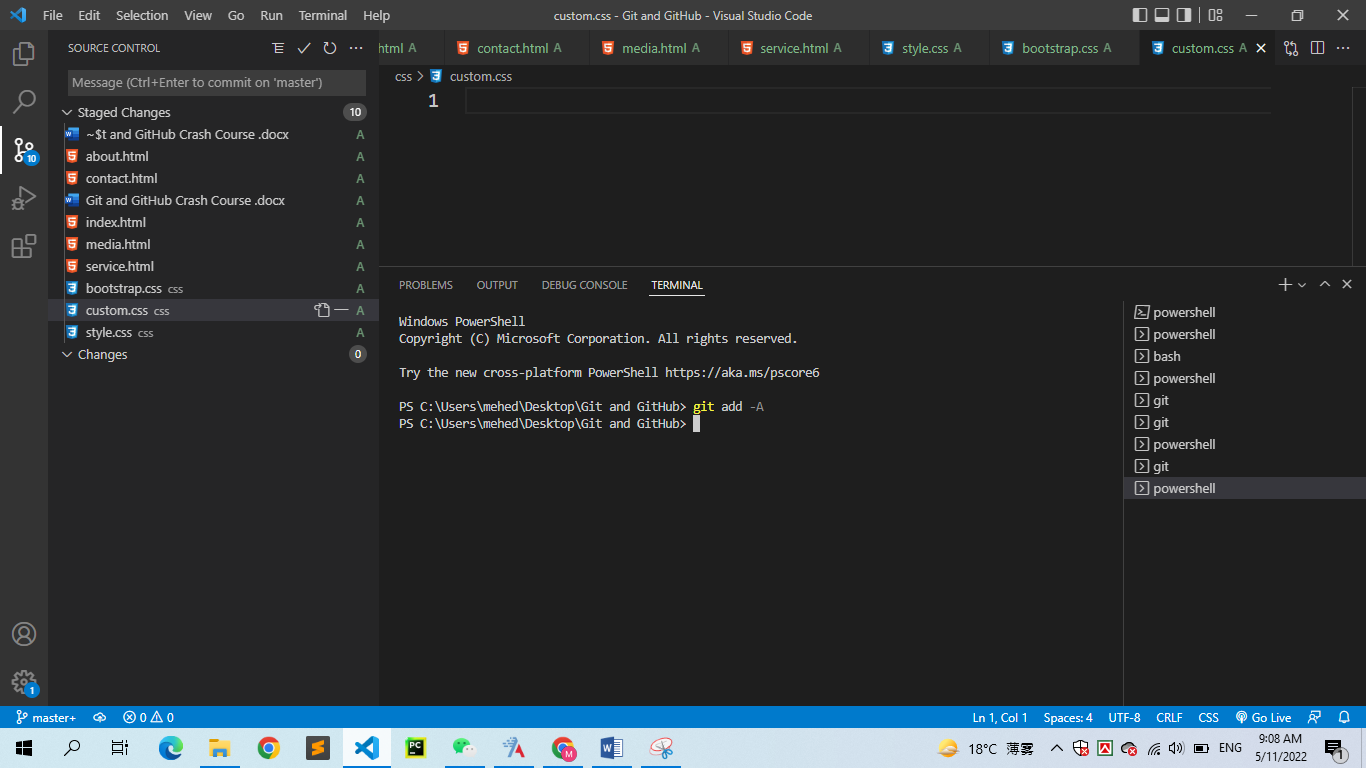


Git Commit

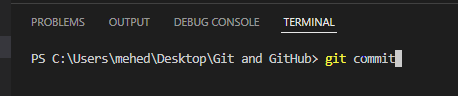




Add everything



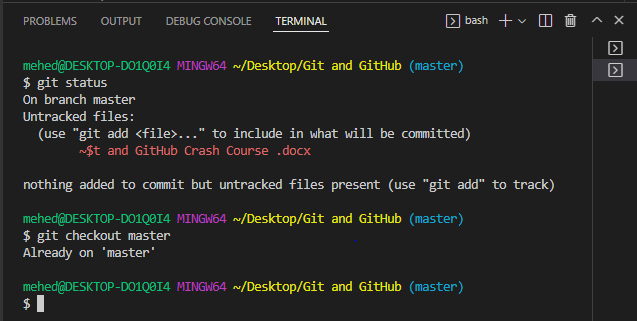
Git commit



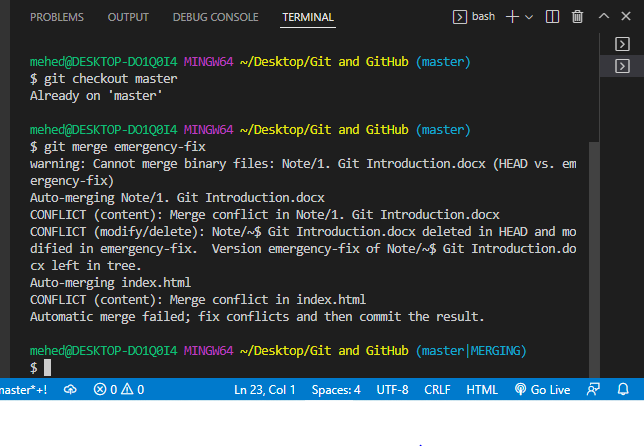
**Merge Branches**

We have the emergency fix ready, and so let’s merge the master and emergency-fix branches.

First， we need to change to the master branch:



Now we merge the current branch (master) with emergency-fix:



Since the emergency-fix branch came directly from master, and no other changes had been made to master while we were working, Git sees this as a continuation of master. So it can “Fast-forward”,