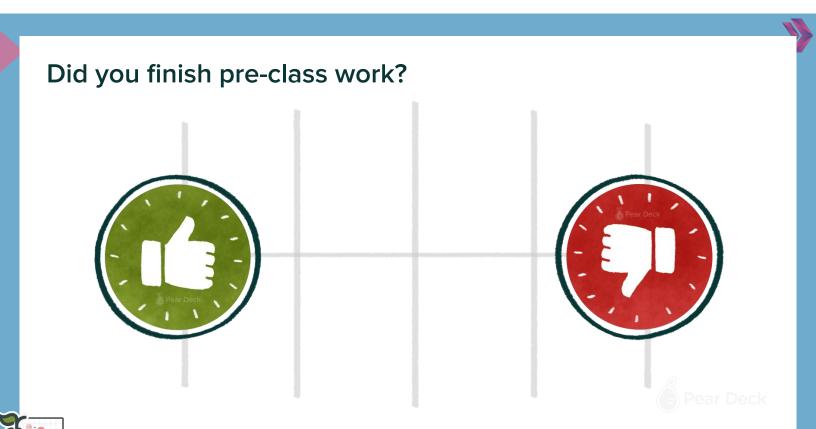


Git Introduction







Git Journey





Remote repo GitHub Pull request

More Practice with Git





Table of Contents

- What is version control?
- What is Git?
- How to create a Git repository?
- Basic Git commands
- Git workflow





What do you know about Git? >>

Let's discuss about Git





What is Git?

Git is an open source distributed version control system









What's Version Control?



What's Version Control?



What comes to your mind when you hear this?



What's Version Control?

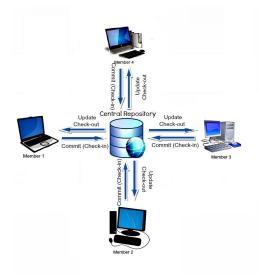
- Track changes on text files / source files for you
- → Unlimited Undo / Redo
- Time Travel
- Collaborative development environment
- → Compare and Blame
 - What changed
 - When it changed
 - Why it changed
 - Who changed it



Version Control Systems

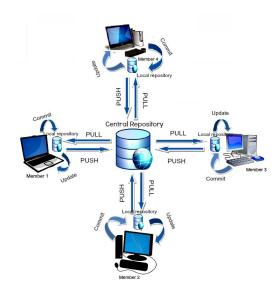
Centralized

You need to be connected to the server



Distributed

You can work while offline





What's Version Control?

Version Control Systems (VCS)

- Tracks and records changes to files over time
- Can track any type of file, but most commonly used for code
- Contains extra information such as date, author, and a message explaining the change



What's Version Control?

Benefits of Version Control Systems (VCS)

- Can retrieve previous version of files at any time
- Retrieve files that were accidentally deleted
- Can be used locally, or collaboratively with others



What is Git?



What is Git?

- → Git is a software
- → Content Tracker
- → Distributed Version Control System (VCS)
- → Linus Torvalds



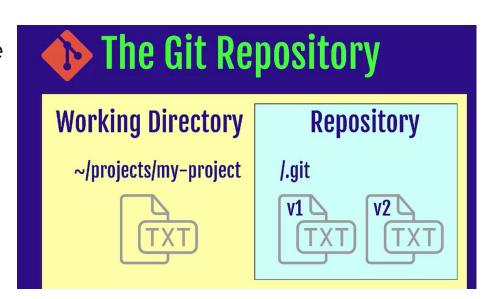




Git Repository

What is a repository

- A directory or storage space where your projects can live.
- Local Repository
- Remote Repository





Git Repository

Let's check if you have git in your computer

git --version

git needs your identity to mark/label changes / editor

git config --global user.name "Your Name"

git config --global user.email "Your Email"

git config --global core.editor "vim"

git config --list





Git Repository



to create a new local repo

git init

to see the commands

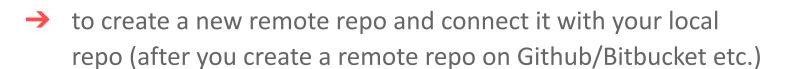
git help

→ to see the status of your repo

git status



Git Repository



git clone address



Workflow



Workflow

Working Directory

Where you work. Create new files, edit files delete files etc.



Staging Area (Index)

Before taking a snapshot, you're taking the files to a stage. Ready files to be committed.



Repository

Committed snapshots of your project will be stored here with a full version history.





File Stages



Committed

Unmodified changes from the last commit snapshot

Modified

Changes made to files since last commit snapshot

Staged

Changes marked to be added into the next commit snapshot



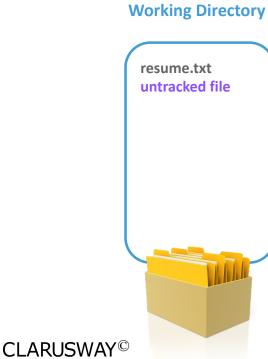


Stage modified files & commit changes



Create a new file





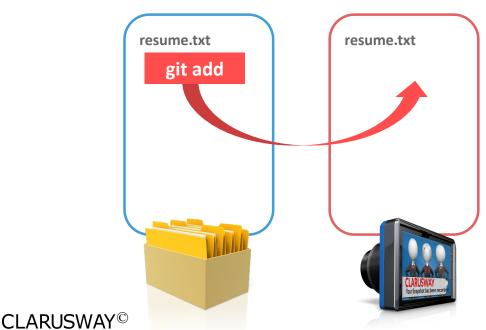




Track/stage a file



Staging Area (Index)





Repository





Stage files options

stage one file

git add filename

stage all files (new, modified)

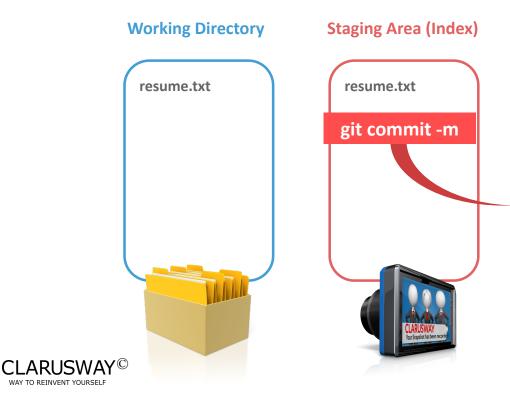
git add.

stage modified and deleted files only

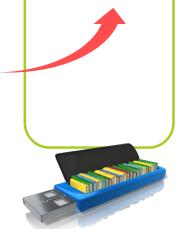
git add -u



Commit







resume.txt



Commit





Commit

Commit the files on the stage

git commit -m "message"

Add and commit all tracked files

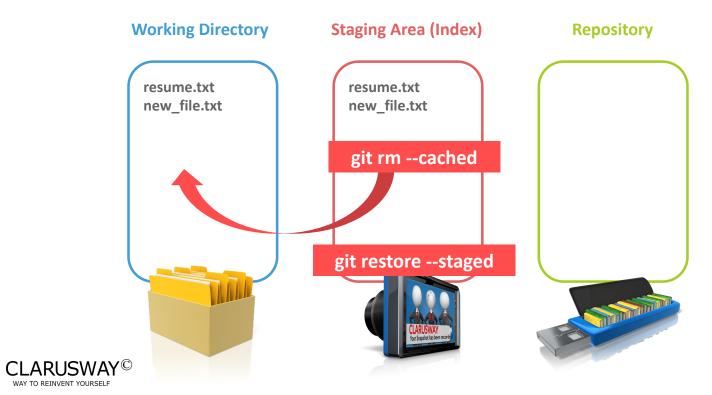
git commit -am "message"

amend commit message

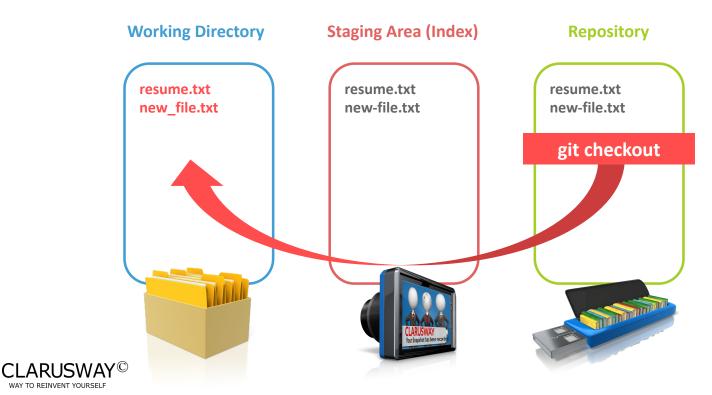
git commit --ammend



Remove from stage



Checkout from Repo





Git

Working

directory

git add



GitHub

Remote Git repository



New project

- Create a repo
- → Create a new file/edit file etc.

Local Machine

Staging

area

(index)

git checkout

git commit

Git

repository

- Stage/Track your changes
- Commit changes

git init

git add.

git commit -m "message



Task-1



- Create a new repo under project-3 folder
- Create a file named file1.txt
- Change the file
- → Stage the file
- → Commit the file to your repo



Task-1 Solution



touch file1.txt Create a file named file1.txt

vim file1.txt Change the file

git add. Stage the file

git commit -m "messag Commit the file to your repo





Task-2

- → Create a file named file2.txt
- → Edit file2.txt
- → Stage
- → Delete the file file1.txt
- → Rename file2.txt >> file3.txt
- → Stage file3.txt
- → Unstage file3.txt
- → Stage file3.txt again
- → Commit the file to your repo
- Change the message of the commit

Switch back to your first commit in Task-1

ું કુમાવે ભારત પ્રાથમ sour response!

Pear Deck Interactive Slide

Do not remove this ba

Task-2 Solution



- → Edit file2.txt
- → Stage
- → Delete the file file1.txt
- → Rename file2.txt >> file3.txt
- → Stage file3.txt

touch file2.txt

vim file2.txt

git add.

rm file1.txt

mv file2.txt file3.txt

git add.





Task-2 Solution Cntd.

- Unstage file3.txt
- Stage file3.txt again

git rm --cached file3.txt

git add.

Commit the file to your repo git commit -m "message"

Change the message of the commit

git commit --amend

Switch back to your first commit in Task-1

git log

git checkout "first commit ID"





Git

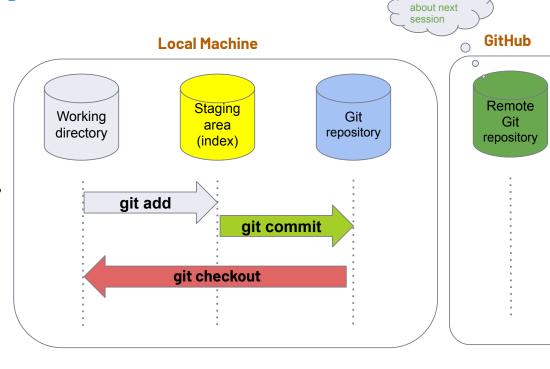
Summary



Summary

will talk

git init
git status
git add .
git commit -m "abc"
git log
git checkout







THANKS!

Any questions?

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