

Git and Github

Presented by Nitya Pasrija

WHAT IS GIT?

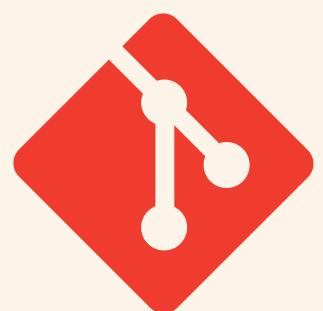
Git is a Version Control System.

Here are a few benefits of VCS:

- It keeps a log of changes.
- Comparison with previous versions of work.
- Working on different features(branches) at the same time.
- Allows rolling back to previous versions.
- Tracking ownership of constituent parts of code.

Intro

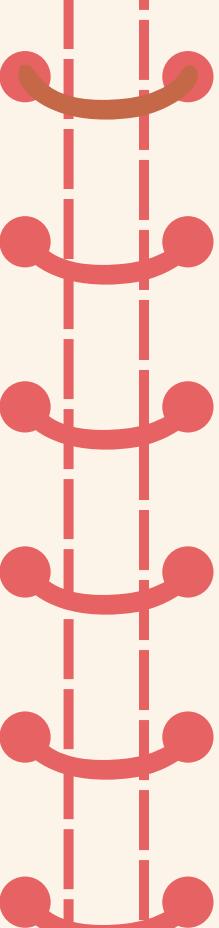
GIT VS GITHUB



GIT

It is installed and maintained in your local system, rather than the cloud. It is a high-quality version control system.

The one thing that sets Git apart is its branching model.



GitHub

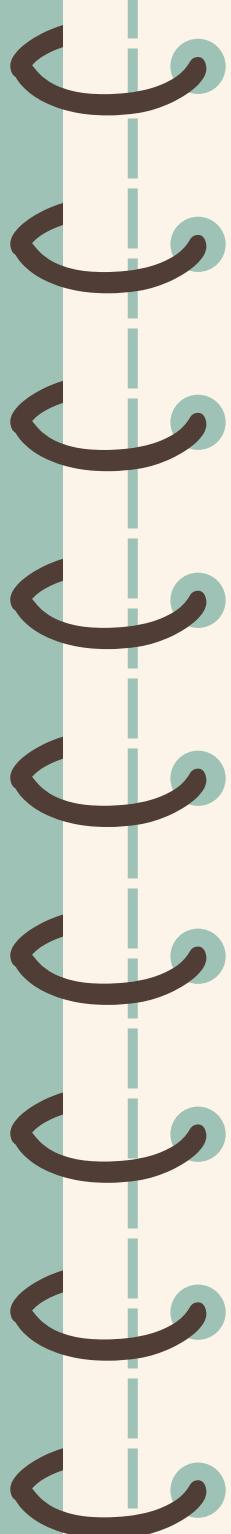


GitHub is designed as a Git repository hosting service, this is exclusively cloud-based.

You can share your code, giving others the power to make revisions or edits.



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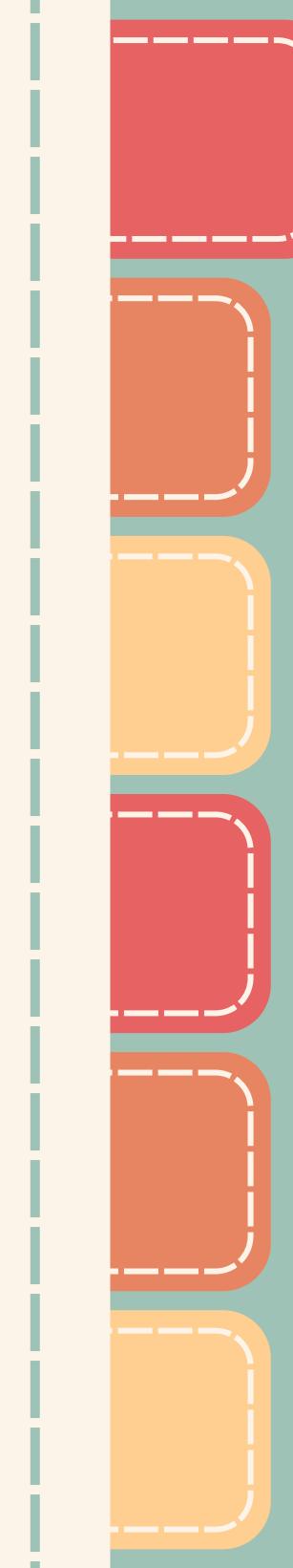


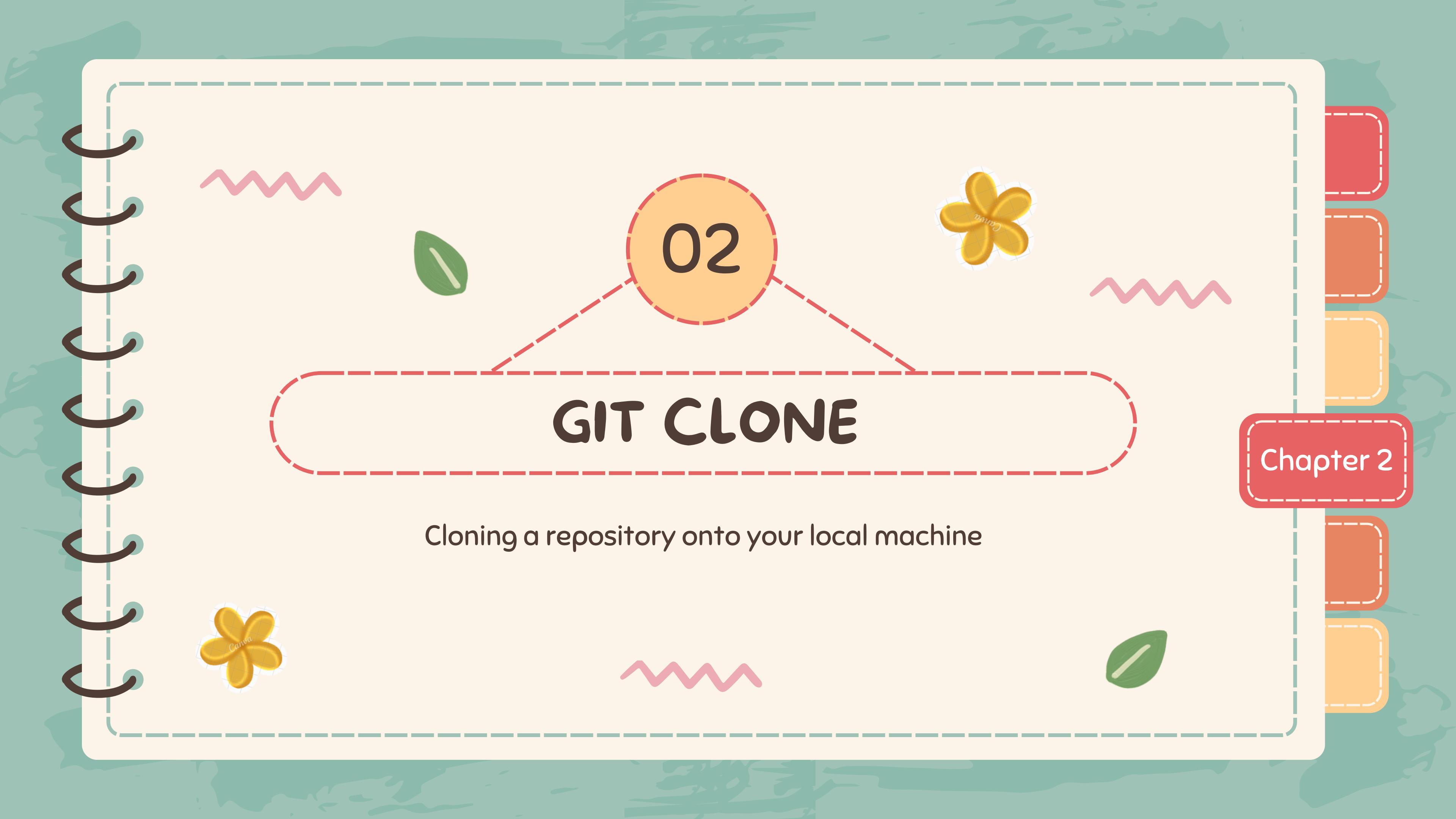
CONFIGURE GIT



```
$ git config --global user.name "ABC XYZ"  
$ git config --global user.email abcxyz@example.com
```

Reference for Setup:
<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-First-Time-Git-Setup>

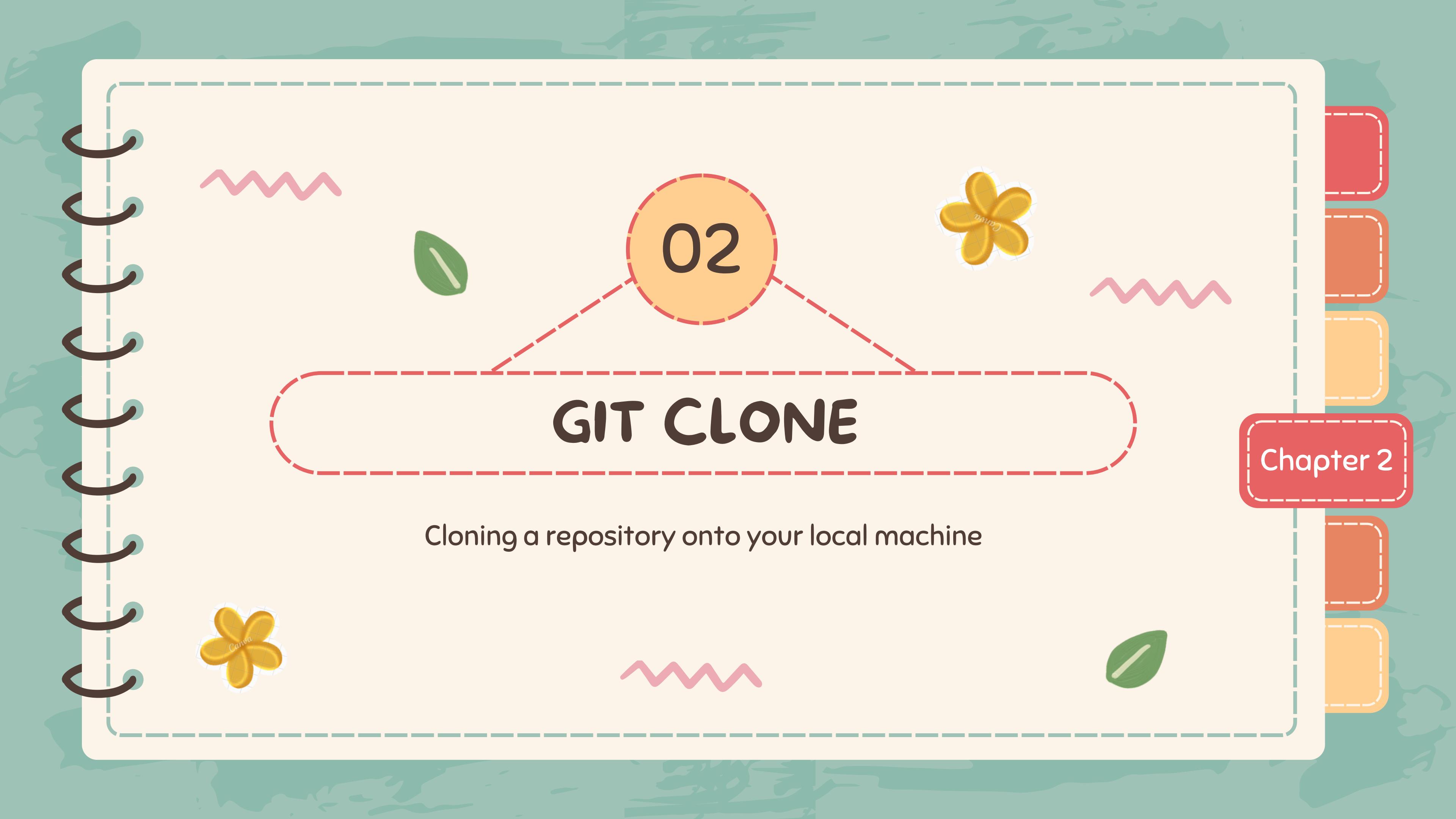




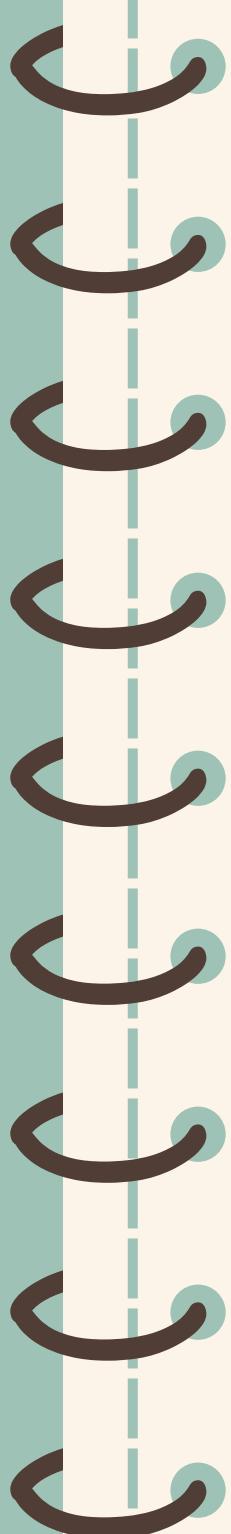
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GIT CLONE

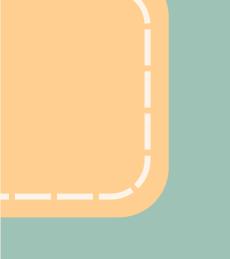
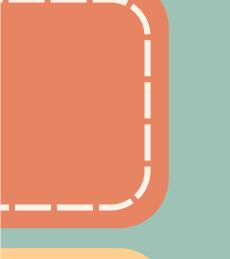
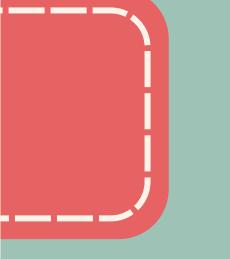
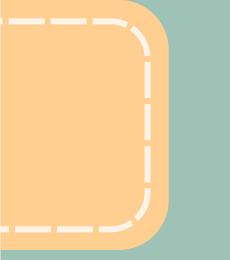
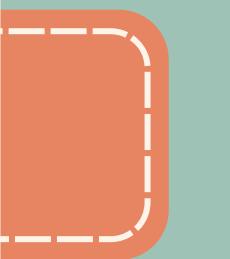
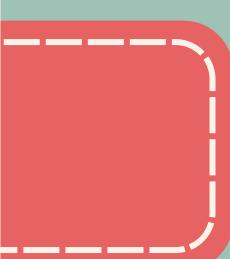
Cloning a repository onto your local machine



Chapter 2



GIT CLONE

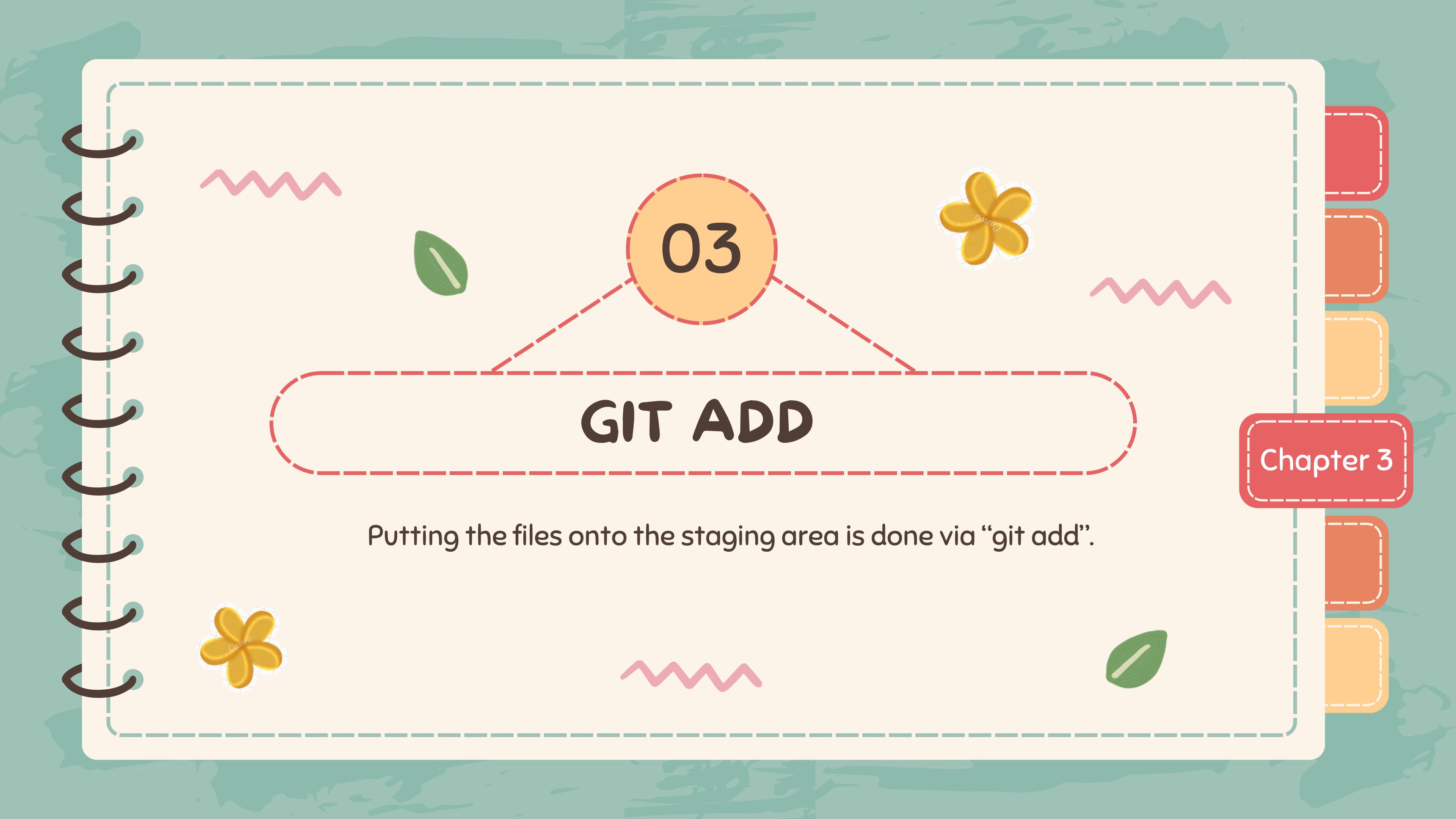


```
$ git clone <url>
```

This command generates a copy of the repository locally.

NOTE:

A clone is a copy of a repository, whereas the fork is a copy you create of someone else's repository.

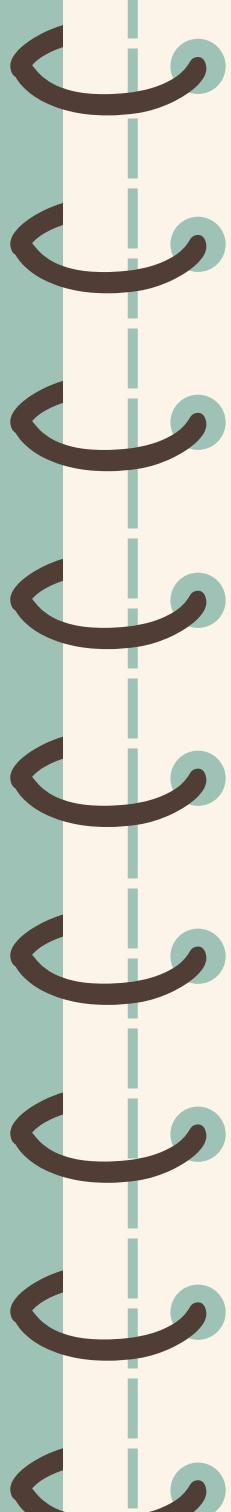


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GIT ADD

Putting the files onto the staging area is done via “git add”.

Chapter 3



GIT ADD

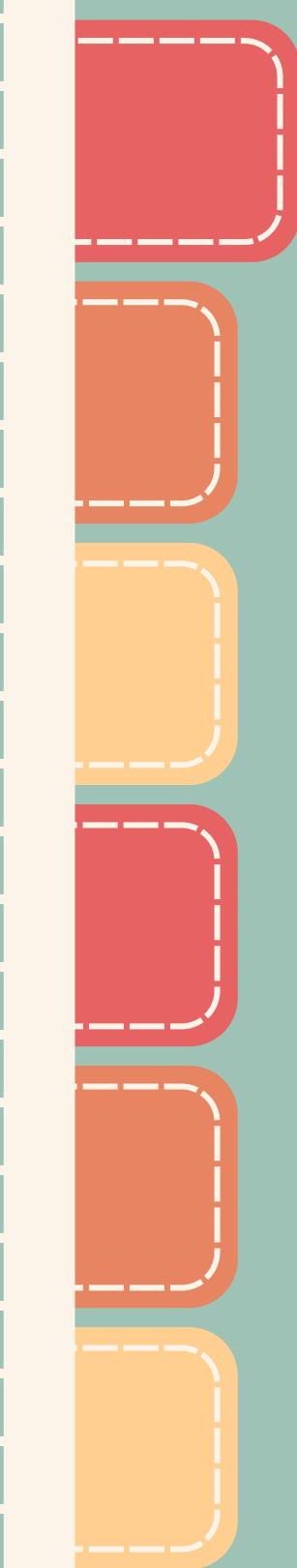


```
$ git add xyz.txt
```

This command tells Git to add the specific files to the stage

```
$ git add *
```

This command will add all the changed files to the staging area, basically all changes (addition, deletion, modification).



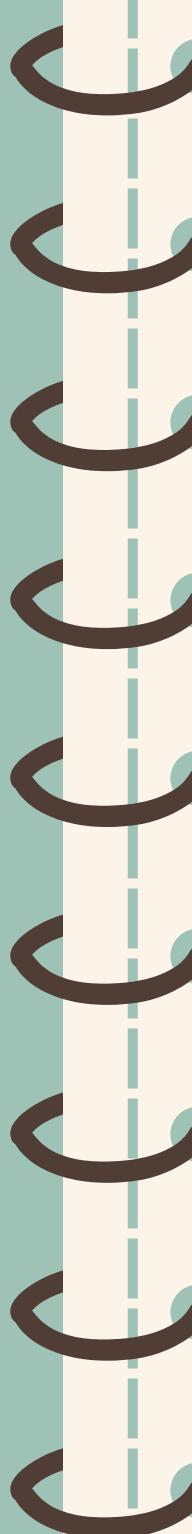


04

GIT COMMIT

Git commit is the “Ctrl + S” equivalent on your local repository

Chapter 4



GIT COMMIT

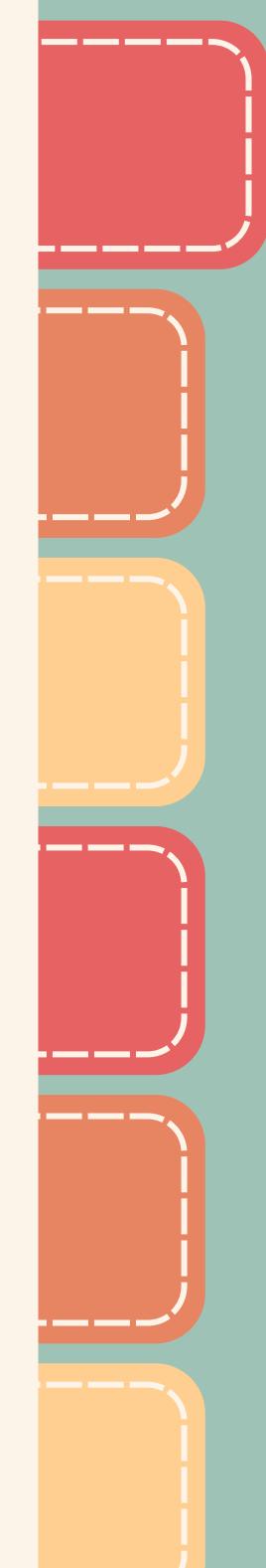


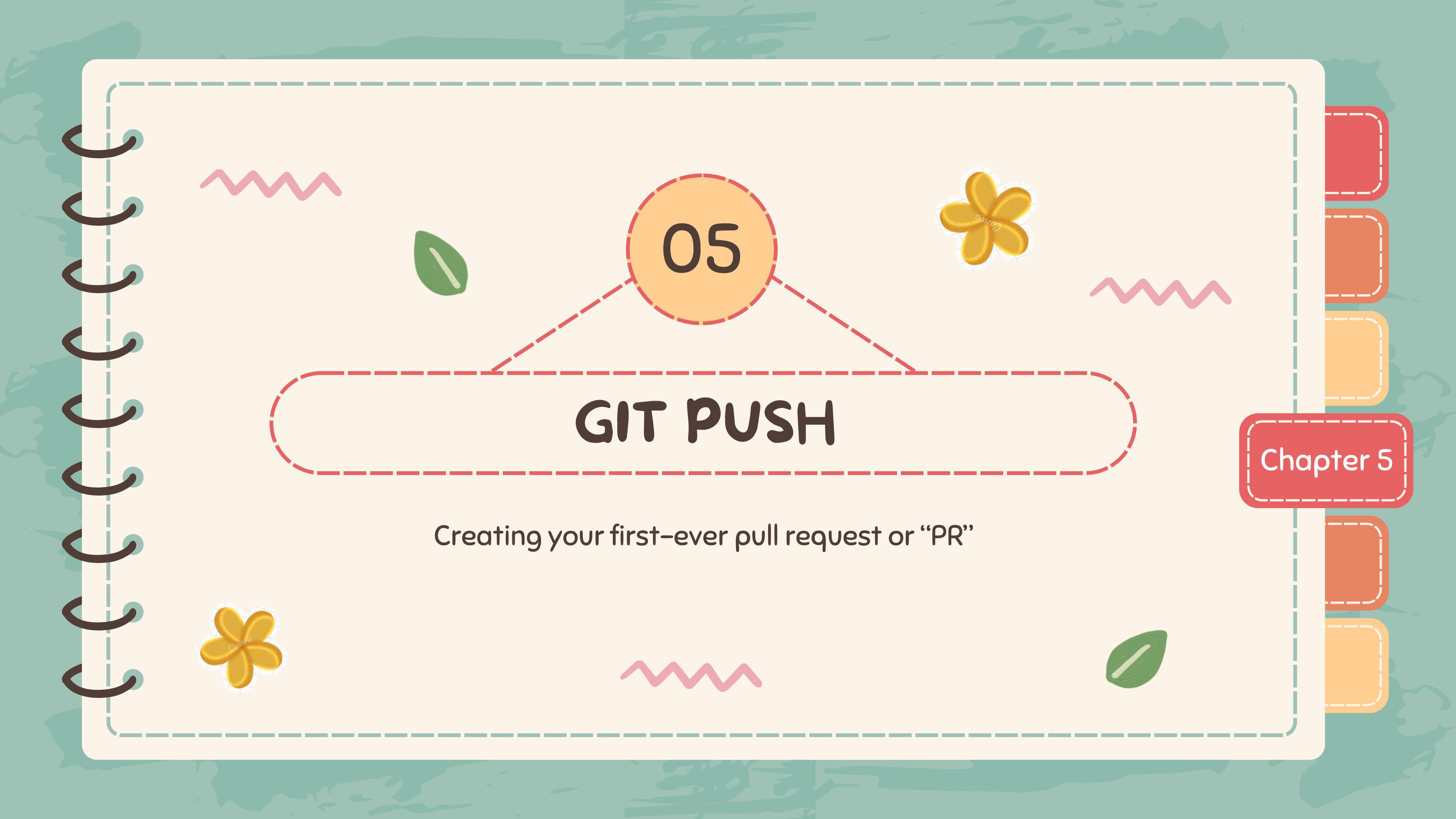
```
$ git commit -m "insert message"
```

This command tells Git to add the files from the staging area to the local repository of the user.

NOTE:

Here, the changes will be visible on your GitHub fork, but not the repository you created a fork from.





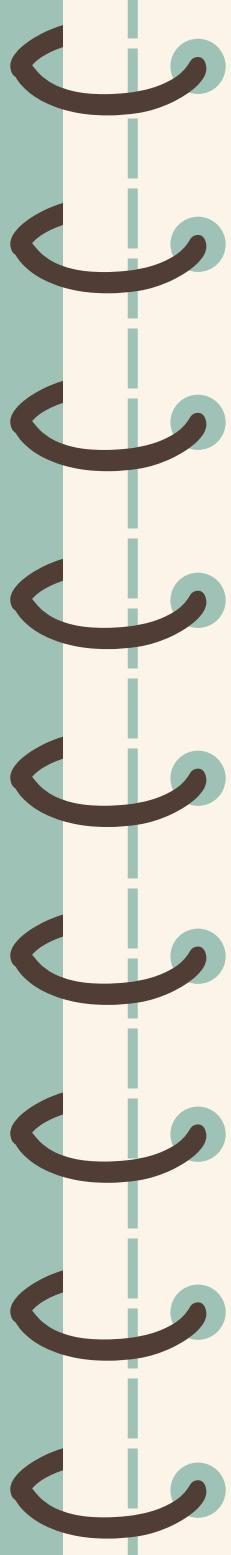
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GIT PUSH

Creating your first-ever pull request or “PR”



Chapter 5



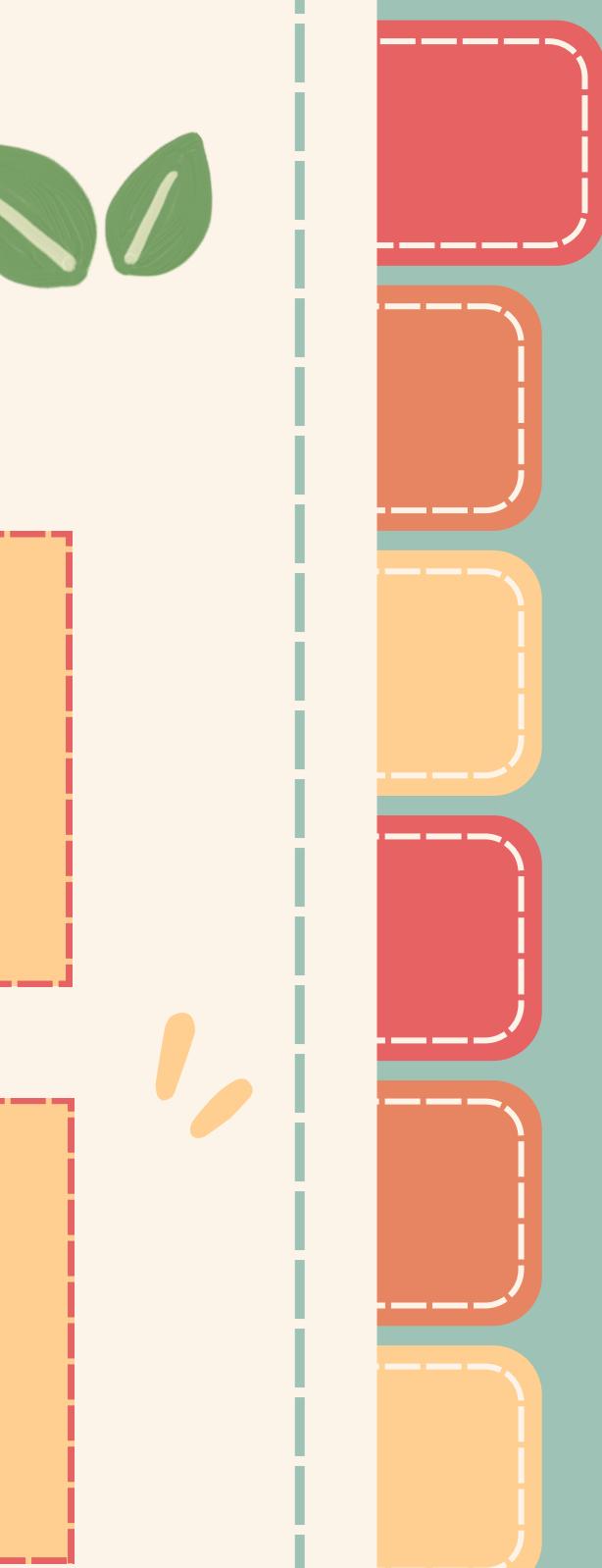
GIT PUSH

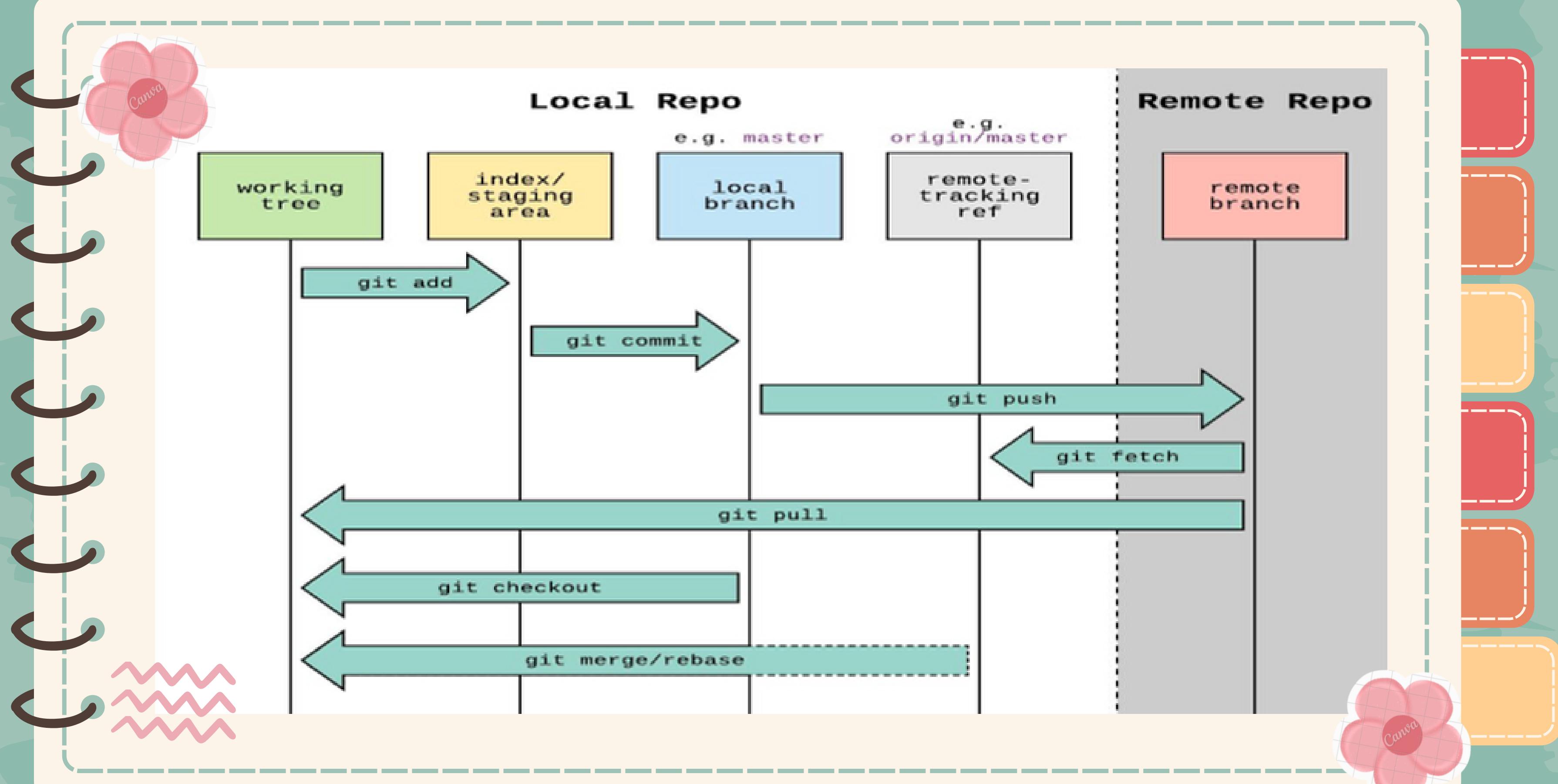


\$ git push

It enables you to make your code visible to everyone

Now you are all set to take on the challenges thrown your way. Good Luck!





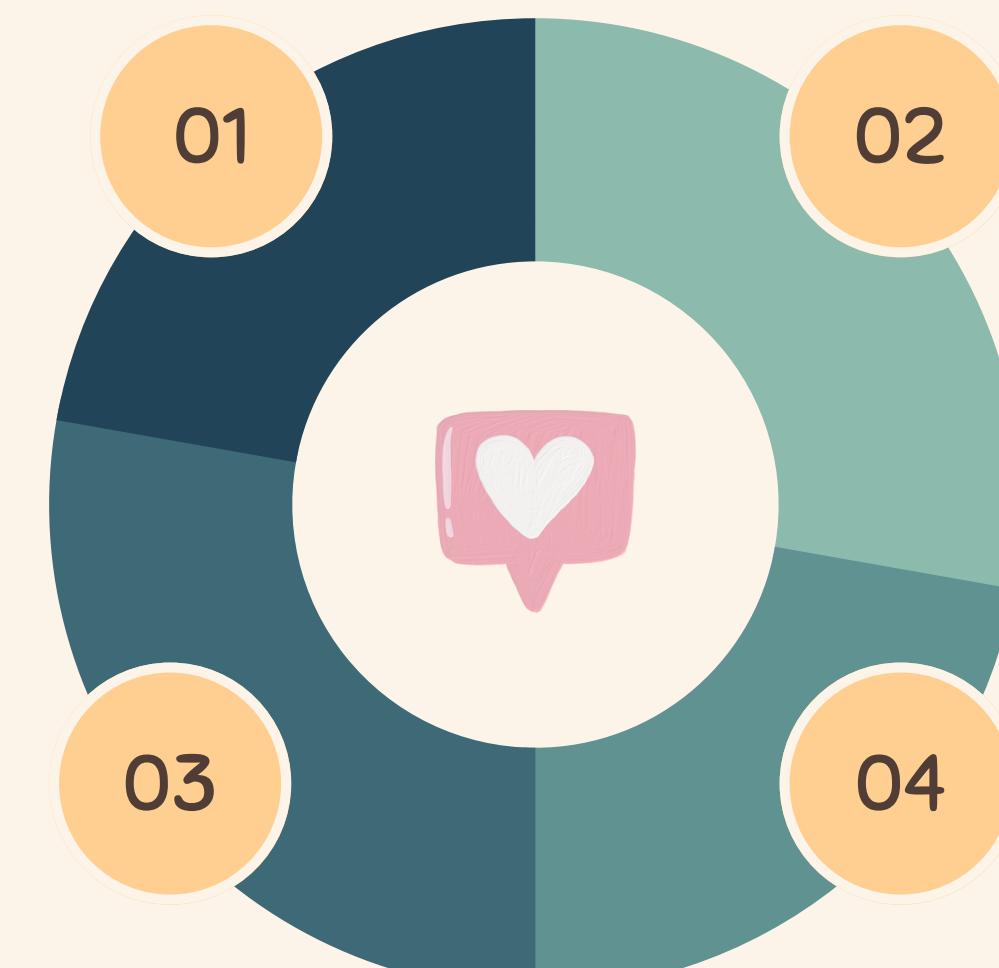
LET'S REVISE :)

Create/clone/fork
a repository

Creating commit
in local repo

Add and commit
to repository

Git Push and
creating the PR



NO CODE OPTION???

YES! We can directly use GitHub's features and make use of <https://github.dev> for making brief changes without the Git Terminal.

Let's find out how..



GITHUB: NO CODE

PROS

Using the GitHub features is great when you have typo errors or if you only require to have a few files uploaded such as images, pdfs, etc.

CONS

It is not recommended to use it while testing code as there will be no live deployment for you to check the output of your code.

THANK YOU :)

