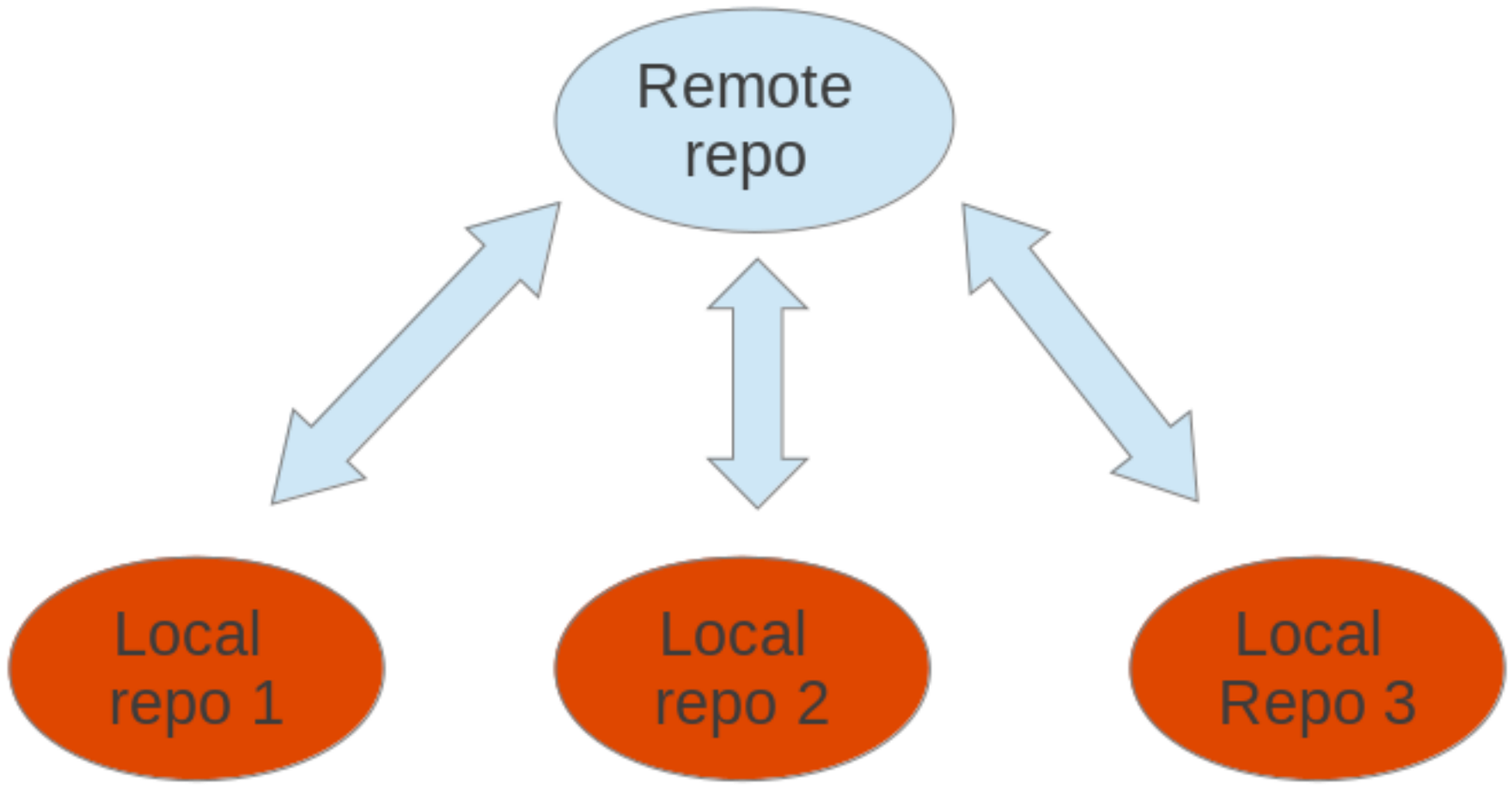
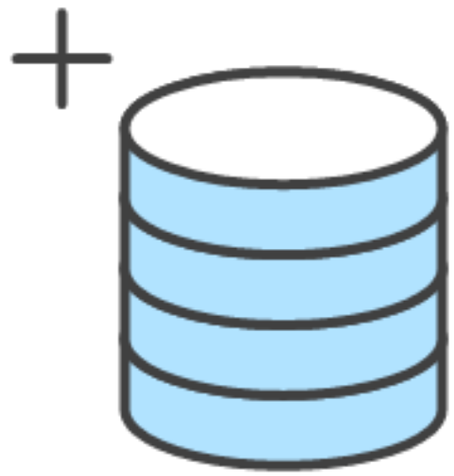
Git Introduction

Git



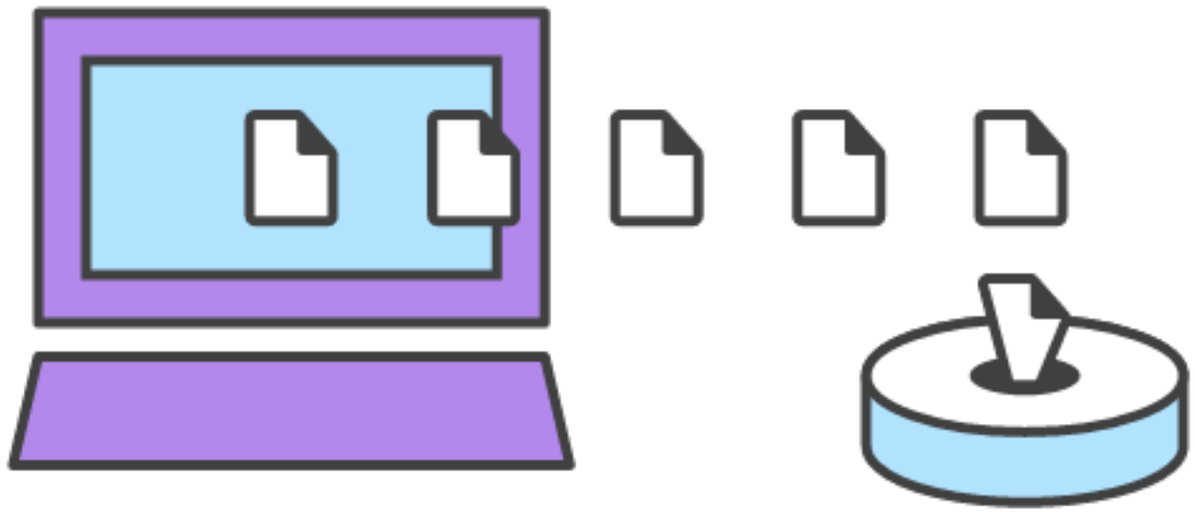
How to work with GIT

Setting up a repository



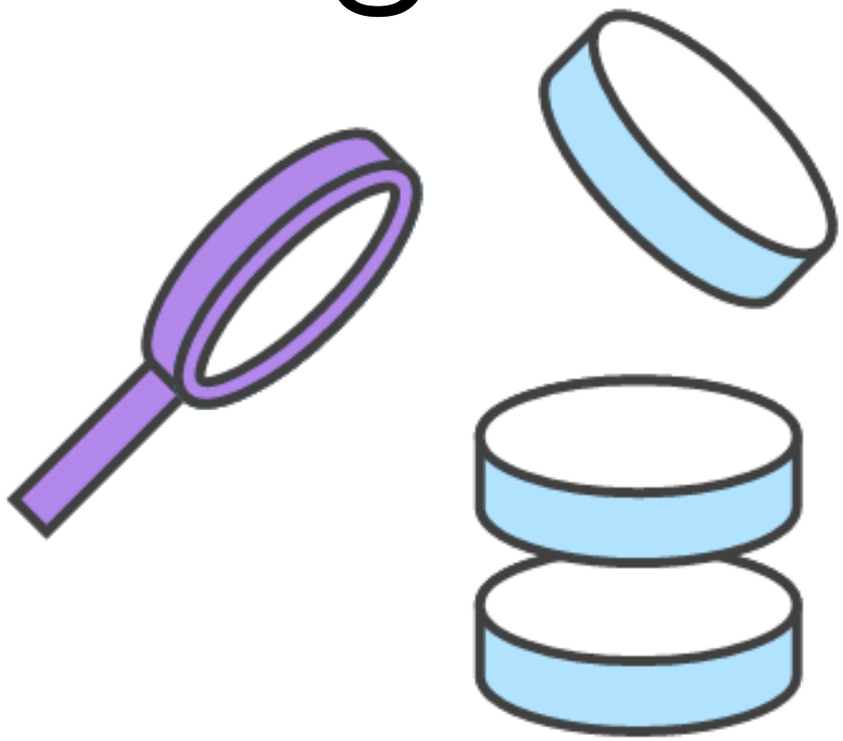
git init
//OR
git clone <repo>
//OR
git clone <repo> <directory>

Saving Changes



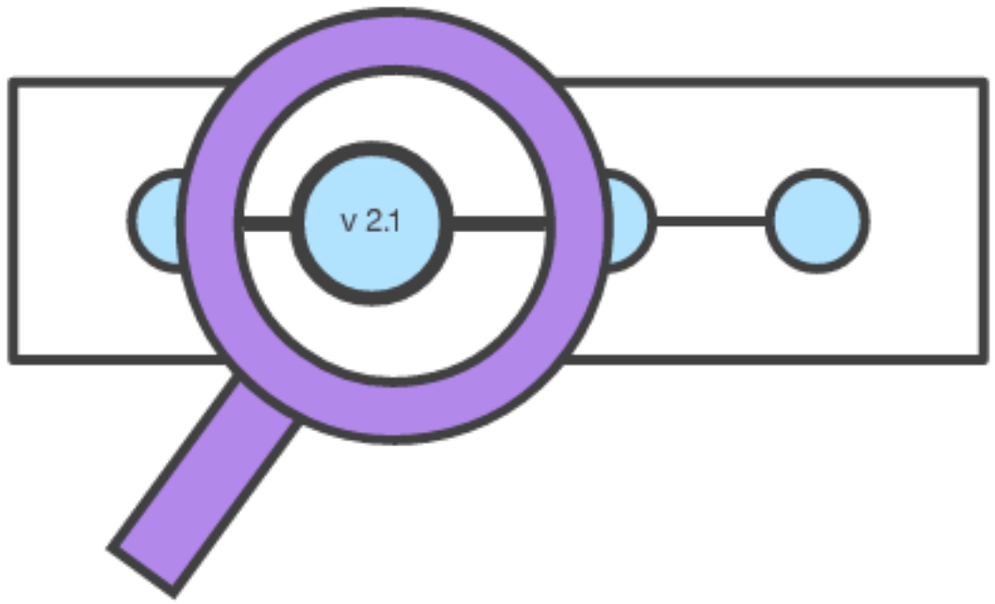
git add <file>
git add <directory>
git commit -m <message>
git push

Inspecting a repository



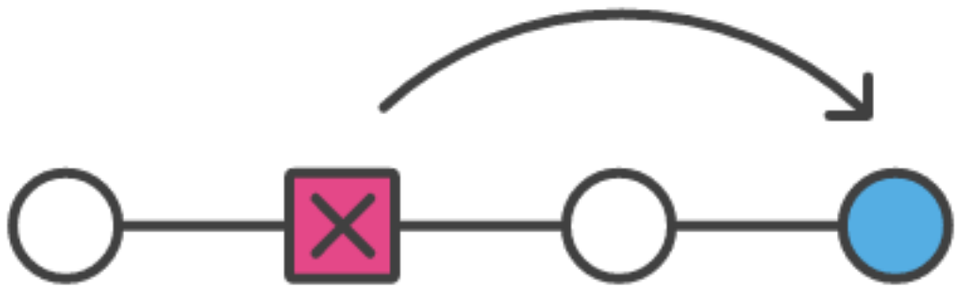
git status
git log
git log -n limit
git log <file>

Checkout a File, a Commit or a Branch



git checkout master
git checkout HEAD
git checkout <commit> <file>
git checkout <commit>

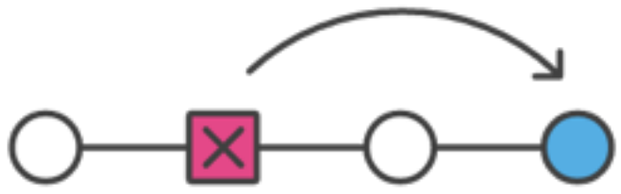
git revert



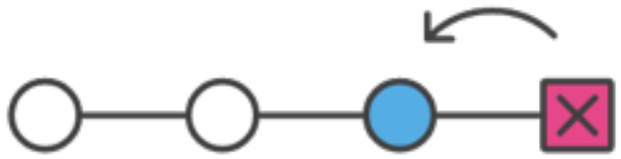
git revert <commit>

git reset

Reverting



Resetting



git reset <file>
git reset <commit>

Syncing

git remote -v
git remote add <name> <url>
git remote rm <name>
git remote rename <old-name> <new-name>
Example:
git remote add john http://dev.example.com/john.git

Git fetch

- The git fetch command imports commits from a remote repository into your local repo

git fetch <remote>

git fetch <remote> <branch>

Example:

git fetch origin

git checkout master

git log origin/master

git merge origin/master

Git pull

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

```
git pull <remote>
```

Git push

git push <remote> <branch>

git push <remote> --all

gitignore

What we did not explained

- Merging
- Branching
- Making a pull request
- Rebase