Petit Manuel de Git

Pour initialiser Git à partir de rien :

- installer Git
- mkdir dossier
- git clone (adresse clone à droite du repository sur le site de Git)
- git status pour checker

Pour bosser sur Git :

« githelp » pour avoir la liste des commandes suivantes

- git pull pour récupérer la merde des autres
- git add (nom fichier)
- git commit -m "le nom de mon commit"
- git push origin master / git push
- git push (nom fichier)

For Prateek :
- Git pull origin master (to get all changes)
- git add –all (to add the new files)
- git commit -m "message" (to commit the message)
- git push origin master

Conflict solution :

I think this is the right way:

```
git fetch --all
git reset --hard origin/master
```

Explanation:

`git fetch` downloads the latest from remote without trying to merge or rebase anything.

Then the `git reset` resets the master branch to what you just fetched. The `--hard` option changes all the files in your working tree to match the files in `origin/master` , **!!! so if you have any local changes, they will be lost. With or without** `--hard` **, any local commits that haven't been pushed will be lost.**

If you have any files that are *not* tracked by Git (e.g. uploaded user content), these files will not be affected.