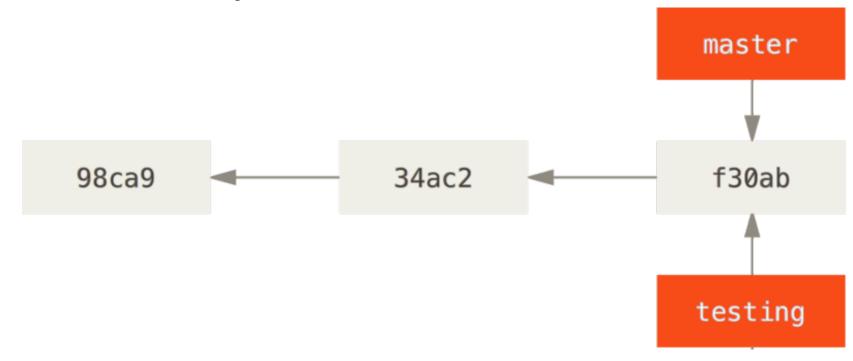
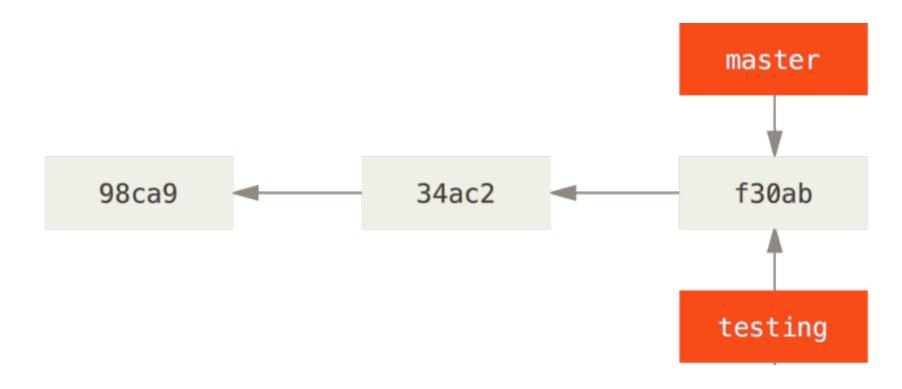
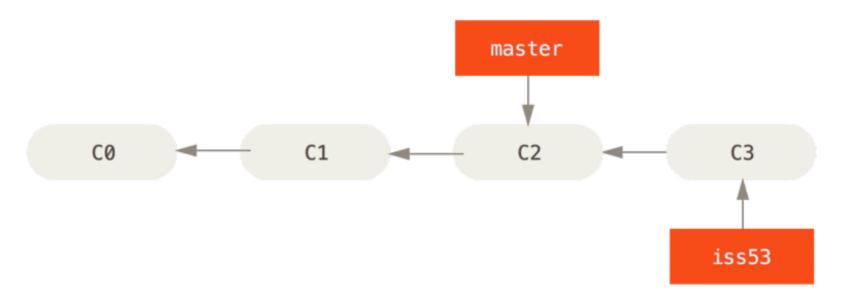
- In Git Bash (or terminal) navigate so that you're inside the 2240Lab2 repository from last week.
 - If you don't have a repository from last week, go to GitHub, create a repository called 2240Lab2, then clone it locally
- You can create a new branch in git using the branch command.
- Create a new branch called testing: git branch testing_yourFirstName_LastName
- Do a git status to show your new branch and take a screenshot



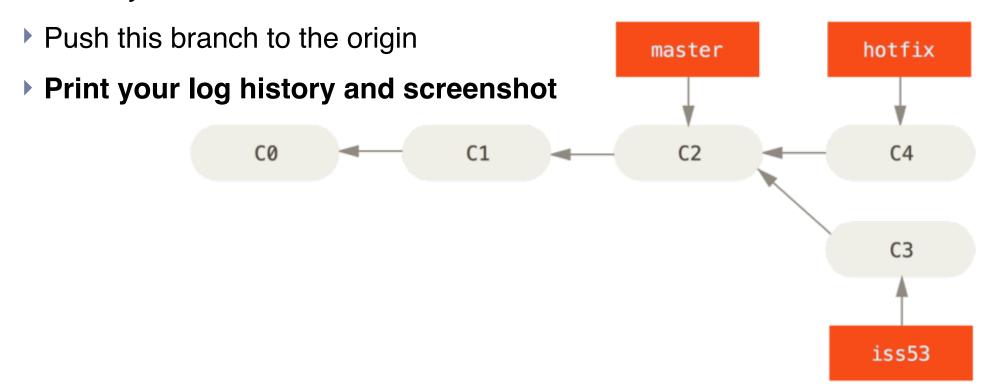
- ▶ Now switch to testing: *git checkout testing_yourFirstName_LastName*
- Create a new file called testing.txt in the new branch and then add and commit it.
 - Note: in your local file system the master and all branches are represented by the same directory
- Print the log history of your branch and screenshot it



- Push the new branch to remote
- git push -u origin testing_yourFirstName_LastName
- The -u automatically sets upstream for you, linking your local repo to a central one.
- "Upstream" would refer to the remote repo that other people will be pulling from, e.g. your GitHub repo.

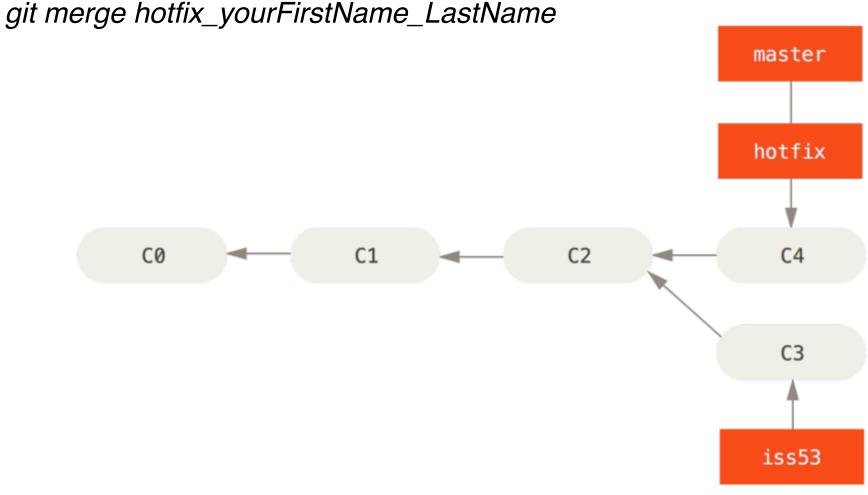


- Now create another branch called hotfix_yourFirstName_LastName using the command:
- git checkout -b hotfix_yourFirstName_LastName
 - Note this does both the branching and checkout in one step
- Create a new file called hotfix.txt and then add and commit to hotfix_yourFirstName_LastName



- Go to GitHub and notice the difference between the three branches you now have.
- Why does the hot fix branch have the testing.txt file? How would you avoid this?
- Include a screenshot of your github, showing the hot fix branch

We will merge hotfix_yourFirstName_LastName with master git checkout master



- Now delete hotfix_yourFirstName_LastName git branch -d hotfix_yourFirstName_LastName
- Then delete the remote branch
 git push origin --delete hotfix_yourFirstName_LastName

Print and screenshot your log history

- Suppose we had changed a file in hotfix_yourFirstName_LastName that existed in master. This will result in conflict.
- In cases of conflict, you can resolve the conflict in the file by editing it. Then you can stage it by using the command add, and then commit.

- Git is very interesting, right??
- ▶ You can learn more about git from the following resources:

https://git-scm.com/ (an excellent resource)

J. Loeliger. Version Control with Git. O'Reilly, Sebastopol, CA, May 2009.