

Git basic commands

#Git

--> **Download git**

* In Linux-> yum install git

* window->

-- download git bash tool from Internet

-- <https://notepad-plus-plus.org/downloads/v7.8.6/>

#To initialize the git workspace

--> **git init:-**

This command turns a directory into an
empty Git repository

Directory-----Git repository

#To check git version

--> **git --version**

Create directory

* mkdir krishan-repo

* cd krishna-repo/

* git init==>initilize an empty git repository.

#Add files to the staging area

--> **git add:-**

Add files to the staging area
for Git

Files-----Staging Area

(Before a file is available to commit to a repository, the file needs to be added to the git

index (staging area))

- * touch krishna.py

- * gedit krishna.py

- * git add krishna.py

- * git add . (to add all the file in staging area)

#Record the changes made to the file in a local repository

--> git commit

Record the changes made to the file in a local
repository

Staging Area-----local repo

(For easy reference each commit has a unique ID)

.good to give commit a message

.It help us to tell what changes was done in particular commit.

- * git commit -m "first commit"

#This command returns the current state of the repository

--> git status:-

Returns current | if a file in the staging area, but

working branch | not committed, it shown with git status

|

|

(If there are no changes it'll return nothing to commit, working dir clean)

- * git status

- * touch hello.py

```
* gedit hello.py
* git add hello.py
* git status (it show us status)
```

#Configuration of github in git

--> git config:-

Name	E-Mail
----- -----	

Name and email address
assigned to commit from a local
repository.

(With Git, there are many configuration and setting possible.git config is how to assign these settings.Two important settings are user user.name and user.email

```
* git config --global user.name "krishna"
* git config --global user.email ""
```

#Branch and Merge

--> Branching:-

=> Git Branch

git branch :- Checkout your current branch	
git merge :- Integrate branches together	
git checkout :- used for switching branches	

* git branch (To see all the branches)

* git branch devloper

* git branch:-

Here we see two branches that is *master and *devloper

* git checkout devloper (This point towards our feature branch)

* ls

If we want to change something in file

We have two file that is krishna.py and hello.py (I want to change in krishna.py)

=> Again use whatever editor we want

* gedit krishna.py(In dev branch i have made changes to krishna.py file)

=> Add this changes at the modify file in the staging area

* git add . (I want all the changes should be there in my staging area so git add and period)

=> Now i wanna commit this changes

* git commit -m "developer commit"

If i want to merge developer branch to master branch

1. check master branch

* git checkout master (It switch to branch 'master')

2. We merge

* git merge developer (It will merge developer branch with master branch)

If we want to delete our developer branch

* git branch -d developer(It will deleted feature branch)

One more way to create a branch that is:-

* git checkout -b Name of your branch (new developer)

- It will not only create a branch(new developer) but also check in that branch.

To make changes in file

--> open editor gedit hello.py

--> Do changes save it

now again

- * git add .

- * git commit -m "new developer"

==> How to connect remote repository

--> I have remote repo in my github account, i created repository there

1. I want to connect with that repository.

- I need to add that origin

- * git remote add origin and the ssh link

(<https://github.com/KrishnaSharma25/ML-Feature-Extraction-Method.git>)

- We successfully added the origin

=> We created local repository with github account

#Working With Remote Repositories:-

--> git remote-

Local	=====>	Remote
Repository	Connects a local	Repository
	repository with a	
	remote repository	

- krishna-repo is my local repository as shown above

- A remote repository i have shown in my github account

--> git clone-(to copy and download the repository to local computer)

Remote	=====>	Local Working Copy
Repository	Creates a local working copy	
	of an existing remote repository	

-- cloning is equivalent to git init when working with a remote repository, git will create a directory locally with all the files in repository history.

1. I wanna create one more directory

- * cd ..

- * mkdir git-repo

- * cd git-repo/(moving in this repository)

- * git clone and ssh link

 - (<https://github.com/KrishnaSharma25/ML-Feature-Extraction-Method.git>)

 - It cloning git commands

- * ls (To check what files are there)

- * cd git-commands/

Here we have krishna README.md

#Pull and Push Concept

--> git pull-

Remote =====>Local computer

Repository This pulls the changes from the remote
 repository to local computer

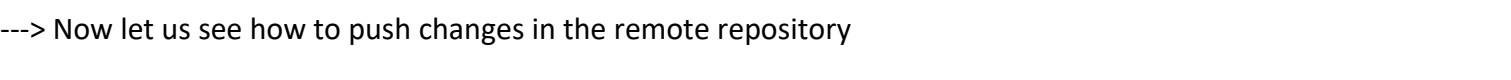
---> Now i can go ahead and pull whatever changes i made in the file that is there in the github account

1. git hub

krishna (make some chnages)

---> Now i want all the changes i have made in my remote repository in local machine

2. git



```
* touch git25.py
```

```
* git add git25.py
```

repository

4. git revert :- It helps you to roll back to the previous version of file

==> Use of git stash:-

- * touch stash.py (Creating a new file)
- * gedit stash.py (make some changes)
- * git add . (Adding to the staging area)
- * git status (It will show new file in the staging area)
 - It is not looking good, so i can put all the uncommitted changes to stash.
- * git stash -u
- * git status
 - It converted my dirty directory to clean one with the help if git stash.
- * git stash list
- * git stash show (If we want to inspect)

==> Use of git log:-

- create a new repository
 - * mkdir git-log (name of my directory)
 - * cd git-log/ (go into the directory)
 - * git init (to initilize it)
 - * gedit krishna1.py
 - * git add . (add in staging area)
 - * git commit -m "log" (finally commit it)
 - * git log (It shows the commit history for the repository)
 - * git log -before="give Date here" (It provide parameter here as well)
 - * git log --author="name of author" (show commit based on the author)
 - * git log --before="date" (It give according to date as well)

==> Use of git revert:-

- How to revert to the previous commit

1. make some changes in file again

```
* gedit krishna1.py
```

2. Add to the staging area

```
* git add .
```

3. commit it

```
* git commit -m "last commit"
```

```
* git log --oneline (It show in one line)
```

4. GO back to the previous commit

```
* git revert 7af537f (last commit)
```

```
* cat krishna1.py
```

-- Now i go ahead and revert to the last commit as well

```
* git revert HEAD
```

```
* ls
```

```
* cat krishna1.py
```

-- whatever file changes that have been done after git revert will be reflected
commit itself.

==> Use of rebase:-

rebase is the way of combine the work between the branches

-- What rebase does:

1. Take set of commits

2. copy them

3. store them outside our repository

Advantage of rebase is that- It can be used to make linear sequence of commit.

```
* git rebase master ( It show current master up to date)
```

-- move our work from current branch to master branch

-- They look like they developed sequentially, but they developed parallely.

-- Create branch

- * git branch krishna2507
- * git checkout krishna2507 (It switched to branch that we have created)
- * ls
- * gedit krishna25.py(make some changes)
- * git add .
- * git commit -m "rebase"
- * git rebase master(It show current branch krishna2507 is up to date)