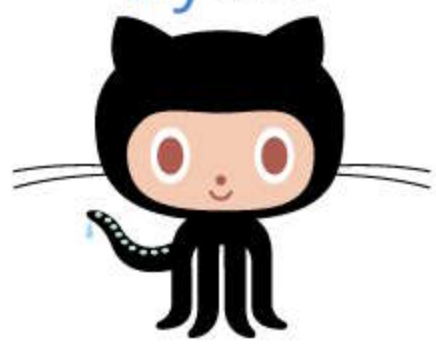
Facebook | Code School - Try Git

https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1

1.1 · Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?

tryGit



Git allows groups of people to work on the same documents (often code) at the same time, and without stepping on each other's toes. It's a distributed version control system.

Our terminal prompt below is currently in a directory we decided to name "octobox". To initialize a Git repository here, type the following command:

git init

TryGit—1143x310

```
Press enter to submit commands

> |
```

My Octobox Repository

Advice

Directory:
A folder used for storing multiple files.

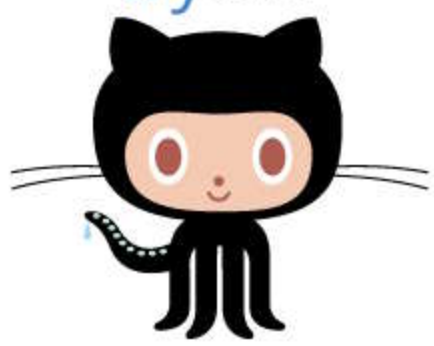
Repository:
A directory where Git has been initialized to start version controlling your files.

Clicky Click:
Click on the instructions preceded by an arrow. They will be copied into the terminal prompt.

04:55 p.m.
12/08/2014

1.1 · Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?

tryGit



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Our terminal prompt below is currently in a directory we decided to name "octobox". To initialize a Git repository here, type the following command:

git init

TryGit—1143x310

```
Press enter to submit commands

> git init
```

My Octobox Repository

Advice

Directory:
A folder used for storing multiple files.

Repository:
A directory where Git has been initialized to start version controlling your files.

Clicky Click:
Click on the instructions preceded by an arrow. They will be copied into the terminal prompt.

1.2 · Checking the Status

tryGit

Good job! As Git just told us, our "octobox" directory now has an empty repository in /.git/. The repository is a hidden directory where Git operates.

To save your progress as you go through this tutorial -- and earn a badge when you successfully complete it -- head over to create a free Code School account. We'll wait for you here.

Next up, let's type the git status command to see what the current state of our project is:

git status

TryGit—1143x310

```
Press enter to submit commands

> git init


Initialized empty Git repository in /.git/

  Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

.git

Advice

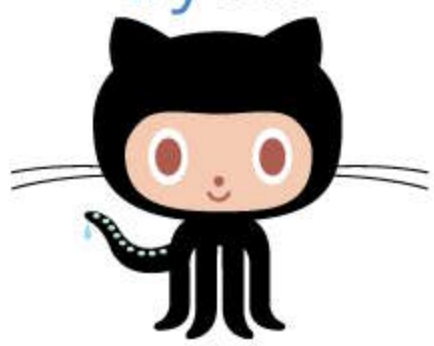
The .git directory

On the left you'll notice a .git directory. It's usually hidden but we're showing it to you for convenience.

If you click it you'll notice it has all sorts of directories and files inside it. You'll rarely ever need to do anything inside here but it's the guts of Git, where all the magic

1.3 · Adding & Committing

tryGit



I created a file called octocat.txt in the octobox repository for you (as you can see in the browser below).

You should run the git status command again to see how the repository status has changed:

`git status`

TryGit—1143x310

```
Initialized empty Git repository in /.git/
  Success!
 $ git status


# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
  Success!
 $
```

My Octobox Repository

.git

octocat.txt

Advice

Tip:

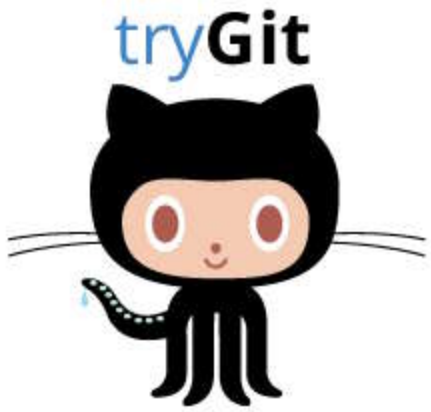
It's healthy to run `git status` often. Sometimes things change and you don't notice it.

1.4 · Adding Changes

Good, it looks like our Git repository is working properly. Notice how Git says octocat.txt is "untracked"? That means Git sees that octocat.txt is a new file.

To tell Git to start tracking changes made to octocat.txt, we first need to add it to the staging area by using git add.

```
git add octocat.txt
```



TryGit—1143x310

```
  Success!

 $ git status


# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#       octocat.txt
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

  Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

.git

octocat.txt

Advice

staged:
Files are ready to be committed.

unstaged:
Files with changes that have not been prepared to be commited.

untracked:
Files aren't tracked by Git yet. This usually indicates a newly created file.

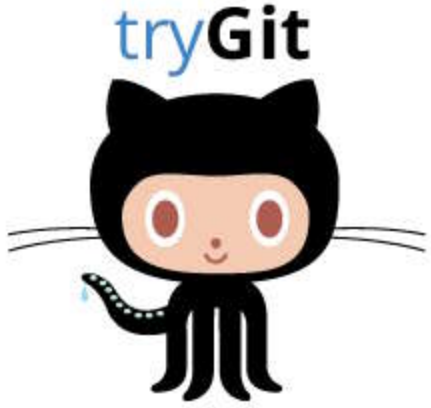
deleted:
File has been deleted and is waiting to be

1.5 · Checking for Changes

Good job! Git is now tracking our octocat.txt file. Let's run git status again to see where we stand:

`git status`

tryGit



TryGit—1143x310

```
# Initial commit
#
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#       octocat.txt
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

  Success!

 $ git add octocat.txt



  Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area

 $ git status
```

My Octobox Repository

.git

octocat.txt

Advice

add all:

You can also type `git add -A .` where the dot stands for the current directory, so everything in and beneath it is added. The `-A` ensures even file deletions are included.

git reset:

You can use `git reset <filename>` to remove a file or files from the staging area.

1.6 · Committing

tryGit

Notice how Git says changes to be committed? The files listed here are in the Staging Area, and they are not in our repository yet. We could add or remove files from the stage before we store them in the repository.

To store our staged changes we run the commit command with a message describing what we've changed. Let's do that now by typing:

`git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"`

TryGit—1143x310

```
  Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area

 $ git status


# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#       new file:   octocat.txt
#

  Success!

 $ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"
```

My Octobox Repository

.git

octocat.txt

Advice

Staging Area:
A place where we can group files together before we "commit" them to Git.

Commit
A "commit" is a snapshot of our repository. This way if we ever need to look back at the changes we've made (or if someone else does), we will see a nice timeline of all changes.

1.7 · Adding All Changes

tryGit

Great! You also can use wildcards if you want to add many files of the same type. Notice that I've added a bunch of .txt files into your directory below.

I put some in a directory named "octofamily" and some others ended up in the root of our "octobox" directory. Luckily, we can add all the new files using a wildcard with git add. Don't forget the quotes!

git add '*.txt'

TryGit—1143x310

```
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#       new file:   octocat.txt
#

  Success!

 $ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"


[master (root-commit) 20b5ccd] Add cute octocat story
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 octocat.txt

  Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Wildcards:

We need quotes so that Git will receive the wildcard before our shell can interfere with it. Without quotes our shell will only execute the wildcard search within the current directory. Git will receive the list of files the shell found instead of the wildcard and it will not be able to add the files inside of the octofamily directory.

1.8 · Committing All Changes

tryGit

Okay, you've added all the text files to the staging area. Feel free to run git status to see what you're about to commit.

If it looks good, go ahead and run:

`git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'`

TryGit—1143x310

```
$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"


[master (root-commit) 20b5ccd] Add cute octocat story
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 octocat.txt

  Success!

$ git add '*.txt'


  Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

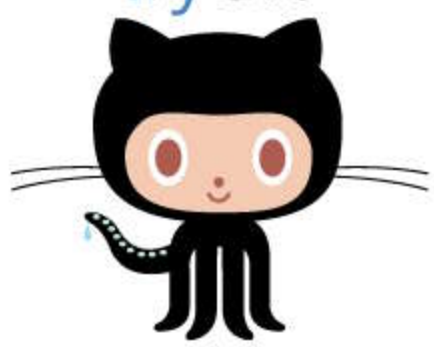
Advice

Check all the things!

When using wildcards you want to be extra careful when doing commits. Make sure to check what files and folders are staged by using `git status` before you do the actual commit. This way you can be sure you're committing only the things you want.

1.9 · History

tryGit



So we've made a few commits. Now let's browse them to see what we changed.

Fortunately for us, there's git log. Think of Git's log as a journal that remembers all the changes we've committed so far, in the order we committed them. Try running it now:

git log

TryGit—1143x310

```
 Success!
$ git commit -m 'Add al the octocat txt files'

[master d246ce4] Add al the octocat txt files
 4 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
 create mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 create mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
 create mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

 Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

More useful logs:

Use `git log --summary` to see more information for each commit. You can see where new files were added for the first time or where files were deleted. It's a good overview of what's going on in the project.

1.10 · Remote Repositories

tryGit

Great job! We've gone ahead and created a new empty GitHub repository for you to use with Try Git at https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git. To push our local *repo* to the GitHub server we'll need to add a remote repository.

This command takes a *remote name* and a *repository URL*, which in your case is https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git.

Go ahead and run git remote add with the options below:

git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git

TryGit—1143x310

```
$ git log


commit 3852b4db1634463d0bb4d267edb7b3f9cd02ace1
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date:   Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

    Add all the octocat txt files

commit b652edfd888cd3d5e7fcb857d0dabc5a0fcb5e28
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date:   Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

    Added cute octocat story

  Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octobox

Advice

git remote:

Git doesn't care what you name your remotes, but it's typical to name your main one `origin`.

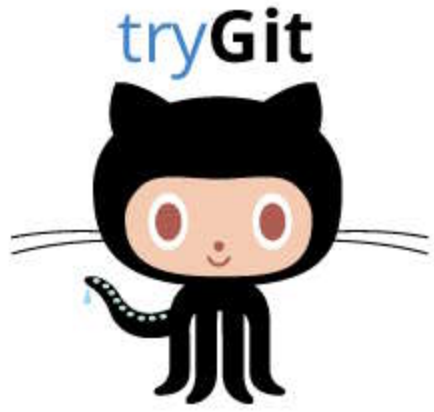
It's also a good idea for your main repository to be on a remote server like GitHub in case your machine is lost at sea during a transatlantic boat cruise or crushed by three monkey statues during an earthquake.

1.11 · Pushing Remotely

The push command tells Git where to put our commits when we're ready, and boy we're ready. So let's push our local changes to our **origin** repo (on GitHub).

The name of our remote is origin and the default local branch name is master. The -u tells Git to remember the parameters, so that next time we can simply run git push and Git will know what to do. Go ahead and push it!

`git push -u origin master`



TryGit—1143x310

```
 Did not name the remote "origin"
$ ti remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git

 ti: command not found
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git

 Success!
$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Cool Stuff:

When you start to get the hang of git you can do some really cool things with `hooks` when you push.

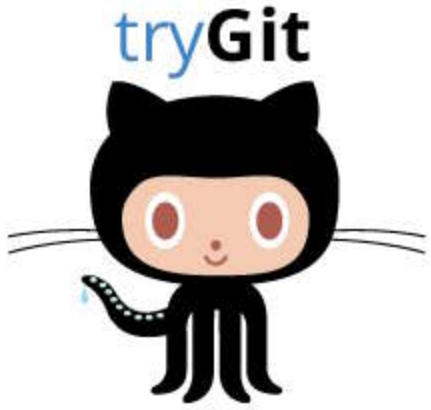
For example, you can upload directly to a webserver whenever you push to your master remote instead of having to upload your site with an ftp client. Check out Customizing Git - Git Hooks for more information.

1.12 · Pulling Remotely

Let's pretend some time has passed. We've invited other people to our github project who have pulled your changes, made their own commits, and pushed them.

We can check for changes on our GitHub repository and pull down any new changes by running:

`git pull origin master`



TryGit—1143x310

```
  ti: command not found
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git


  Success!
 $ git push -u origin master

Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
  Success!
 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

git stash:

Sometimes when you go to pull you may have changes you don't want to commit just yet. One option you have, other than commiting, is to stash the changes.

Use the command '`git stash`' to stash your changes, and '`git stash apply`' to re-apply your changes after your pull.

1.13 · Differences

tryGit

Uh oh, looks like there have been some additions and changes to the octocat family. Let's take a look at what is different from our last commit by using the git diff command.

In this case we want the diff of our most recent commit, which we can refer to using the HEAD pointer.

git diff HEAD

TryGit—1143x310

```
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
  Success!
 $ git pull origin master


Updating 3852b4d..3e70b0f
Fast-forward
 yellow_octocat.txt |    1 +
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt

  Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

HEAD

The HEAD is a pointer that holds your position within all your different commits. By default HEAD points to your most recent commit, so it can be used as a quick way to reference that commit without having to look up the SHA.

1.14 · Staged Differences

tryGit

Another great use for diff is looking at changes within files that have already been staged. Remember, staged files are files we have told git that are ready to be committed.

Let's use git add to stage octofamily/octodog.txt, which I just added to the family for you.

```
git add octofamily/octodog.txt
```

TryGit—1143x310

```
create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
 Success!
$ git diff HEAD

diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1 +1 @@
-A Tale of Two Octocats
+A Tale of Two Octocats and an Octodog

  Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Commit Etiquette:

You want to try to keep related changes together in separate commits. Using '`git diff`' gives you a good overview of changes you have made and lets you add files or directories one at a time and commit them separately.

Adding Changes

1.15 · Staged Differences (cont'd)

Good, now go ahead and run git diff with the --staged option to see the changes you just staged. You should see that octodog.txt was created.

git diff --staged

tryGit

TryGit—1143x310

```
diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1 +1 @@
-A Tale of Two Octocats
+A Tale of Two Octocats and an Octodog

  Success!

$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt


  Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Commit Etiquette:

You want to try to keep related changes together in separate commits. Using '`git diff`' gives you a good overview of changes you have made and lets you add files or directories one at a time and commit them separately.

1.16 · Resetting the Stage

tryGit

So now that octodog is part of the family, octocat is all depressed. Since we love octocat more than octodog, we'll turn his frown around by removing octodog.txt.

You can unstage files by using the git reset command. Go ahead and remove octofamily/octodog.txt.

`git reset octofamily/octodog.txt`

TryGit—1143x310

```
  Success!
 $ git diff --staged

diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+[woof]

  Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Commit Etiquette:

You want to try to keep related changes together in separate commits. Using '`git diff`' gives you a good overview of changes you have made and lets you add files or directories one at a time and commit them separately.

1.17 · Undo

tryGit

git reset did a great job of unstaging octodog.txt, but you'll notice that he's still there. He's just not staged anymore. It would be great if we could go back to how things were before octodog came around and ruined the party.

Files can be changed back to how they were at the last commit by using the command: git checkout -- <target>. Go ahead and get rid of all the changes since the last commit for octocat.txt

git checkout -- octocat.txt

TryGit—1143x310

```
diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+woof!

  Success!

 $ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt


  Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

The '--'

So you may be wondering, why do I have to use this `'--'` thing? `git checkout` seems to work fine without it. It's simply promising the command line that there are no more options after the `'--'`. This way if you happen to have a branch named `octocat.txt`, it will still revert the file, instead of switching to the branch of the same name.

1.18 · Branching Out

tryGit

When developers are working on a feature or bug they'll often create a copy (aka. branch) of their code they can make separate commits to. Then when they're done they can merge this branch back into their main master branch.

We want to remove all these pesky octocats, so let's create a branch called clean_up, where we'll do all the work:

`git branch clean_up`

TryGit—1143x310

```
Success!

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt


Success!

$ git checkout -- octocat.txt


Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Branching

Branches are what naturally happens when you want to work on multiple features at the same time. You wouldn't want to end up with a master branch which has Feature A half done and Feature B half done.

Rather you'd separate the code base into two "snapshots" (branches) and work on and commit to them separately. As soon as one was ready, you might merge this branch

1.19 · Switching Branches

Great! Now if you type git branch you'll see two local branches: a main branch named master and your new branch named clean_up.

You can switch branches using the git checkout <branch> command. Try it now to switch to the clean_up branch:

git checkout clean_up

TryGit—1143x310

```
 Success!

$ git checkout -- octocat.txt



 Success!

$ git branch clean_up



 Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

All at Once

You can use:

```
git checkout -b new_branch
```

to checkout and create a branch at the same time. This is the same thing as doing:

```
git branch new_branch
git checkout new_branch
```

1.20 · Removing All The Things

tryGit

Ok, so you're in the clean_up branch. You can finally remove all those pesky octocats by using the git rm command which will not only remove the actual files from disk, but will also stage the removal of the files for us.

You're going to want to use a wildcard again to get all the octocats in one sweep, go ahead and run:

`git rm '*.txt'`

TryGit—1143x310

```
  Success!
$ git branch clean_up


  Success!
 $ git checkout clean_up

Switched to branch 'clean_up'
  Success!
 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Remove all the things!

Removing one file is great and all, but what if you want to remove an entire folder? You can use the recursive option on git rm:

```
git rm -r folder_of_cats
```

This will recursively remove all folders and files from the given directory.

1.21 · Commiting Branch Changes

tryGit

Now that you've removed all the cats you'll need to commit your changes.

Feel free to run git status to check the changes you're about to commit.

git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

TryGit—1143x310

```
Switched to branch 'clean_up'
  Success!
 $ git rm '*.txt'


rm 'blue_octocat.txt'
rm 'octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/baby_octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/momma_octocat.txt'
rm 'red_octocat.txt'

  Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily

Advice

The '-a' option

If you happen to delete a file without using `'git rm'` you'll find that you still have to `'git rm'` the deleted files from the working tree. You can save this step by using the `'-a'` option on `'git commit'`, which auto removes deleted files with the commit.

```
git commit -am "Delete stuff"
```

1.22 · Switching Back to master

tryGit

Great, you're almost finished with the cat... er the bug fix, you just need to switch back to the master branch so you can copy (or merge) your changes from the clean_up branch back into the master branch.

Go ahead and checkout the master branch:

`git checkout master`

TryGit—1143x310

```
rm 'red_octocat.txt'
  Success!
 $ git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

[clean_up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
 5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

  Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily

Advice

Pull Requests

If you're hosting your repo on GitHub, you can do something called a pull request.

A pull request allows the boss of the project to look through your changes and make comments before deciding to merge in the change. It's a really great feature that is used all the time for remote workers and open-source projects.

Check out out the pull request help page for

1.23 · Preparing to Merge

tryGit

Alrighty, the moment has come when you have to merge your changes from the clean_up branch into the master branch. Take a deep breath, it's not that scary.

We're already on the master branch, so we just need to tell Git to merge the clean_up branch into it:

`git merge clean_up`

TryGit—1143x310

```
[clean_up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
 5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

  Success!

 $ git checkout master

Switched to branch 'master'

  Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Merge Conflicts

Merge Conflicts can occur when changes are made to a file at the same time. A lot of people get really scared when a conflict happens, but fear not! They aren't that scary, you just need to decide which code to keep.

Merge conflicts are beyond the scope of this course, but if you're interested in reading more, take a look the section of the Pro Git book on how conflicts are presented.

1.24 · Keeping Things Clean

tryGit

Congratulations! You just accomplished your first successful bugfix and merge. All that's left to do is clean up after yourself. Since you're done with the clean_up branch you don't need it anymore.

You can use git branch -d <branch name> to delete a branch. Go ahead and delete the clean_up branch now:

git branch -d clean_up

TryGit—1143x310

```
Updating 3852b4d..ec6888b
Fast-forward
 blue_octocat.txt              |    1 -
 octocat.txt                   |    1 -
 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt   |    1 -
 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt  |    1 -
 red_octocat.txt               |    1 -
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

 Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily

Advice

Force delete

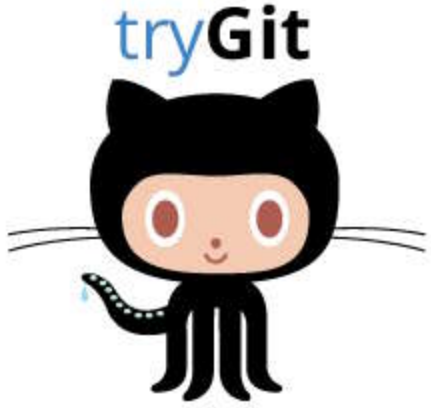
What if you have been working on a feature branch and you decide you really don't want this feature anymore? You might decide to delete the branch since you're scrapping the idea. You'll notice that `git branch -d bad_feature` doesn't work. This is because `-d` won't let you delete something that hasn't been merged.

You can either add the `--force (-f)`

1.25 · The Final Push

Here we are, at the last step. I'm proud that you've made it this far, and it's been great learning Git with you. All that's left for you to do now is to push everything you've been working on to your remote repository, and you're done!

git push



TryGit—1143x310

```
red_octocat.txt              |    1 -
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

 Success!

 $ git branch -d clean_up

Deleted branch clean_up (was ec6888b).

 Success!

 $
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily

Advice

Learning more about Git

We only scratched the surface of Git in this course. There is so much more you can do with it. Check out the Git documentation for a full list of functions.

The Pro Git book, by Scott Chacon, is an excellent resource to teach you the inner workings of Git.

help.github and GitHub Training are also great for anything related to Git in general

1.25 · The Final Push

Great! You now have a little taste of the greatness of Git. You can take a look at the wrap up page for a little more information on Git and GitHub, oh, and of course your badge!

Wrap it all Up

tryGit

TryGit—1143x310

```
 $ git branch -d clean_up

Deleted branch clean_up (was ec6888b).
  Success!

 $ git push


To https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git
   3e70b0f..e80cead  master -> master

  Success!

 >
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily
- yellow_octocat.txt

Advice

Learning more about Git

We only scratched the surface of Git in this course. There is so much more you can do with it. Check out the Git documentation for a full list of functions.

The Pro Git book, by Scott Chacon, is an excellent resource to teach you the inner workings of Git.

help.github and GitHub Training are also great for anything related to Git in general

Congratulations!

Nice job completing the TryGit course from Code School and GitHub. You've earned that cute little badge over there. To gaze at its perfectly symmetrical whiskers for all eternity, sign in or create a free account. And let your friends know how easy it is to try Git!

Share With Your Friends Tweet Your Progress

Continue Learning Git

If you enjoyed this course, take the next step with our Git Real course. We'll dive deeper into Git, focusing on topics such as, Branching, Cloning, and Rebasing.

Continue Learning

Continue Learning Git

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