

## Cit basics

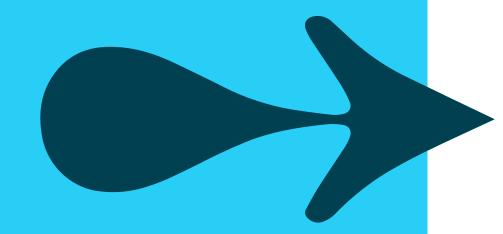


## GIT BASICS



GitHub, GitLab, CodeCommit, BitBucket are all online repositories for Git Based projects. All of these websites and tools use Git as their engine and all do very similar things

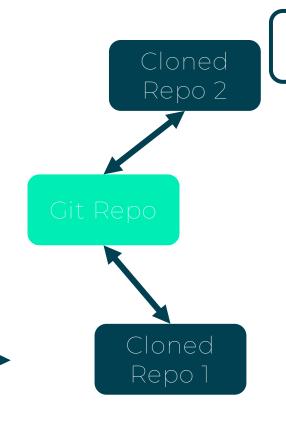
You don't choose to use Git or GitHub, all of these tools use Git so you always use Git





## DECENTRALISED

Gits main benefit over other source control systems is it is Decentralised, meaning there can be multiple versions of a single repo existing at any one time



Change file in repo 2

If a cloned repo is modified in any way the changes aren't automatically made in any other versions

Each version of the repo that has been cloned contains all past history but isn't affected by future changes, unless you pull the changes



Git tracks and keeps a record of modifications through commits

A commit is a snapshot of the state of the project with current files and their contents recorded

Whenever a change is detected (Adding file, removing, changing file, moving file) the changes are saved to a new commit showing the current state of the project

Commits build on top of each other showing the development of a project, the latest commit is known as the head of a project and is the latest recorded state

Commit 4 is the HEAD and is the latest state

Commit 4 – Add JavaScript

Commit 3 – Add images

Commit 2 – Change index.htm

Commit 1 – Create index.htm



Git Commits only contain files we want to track, in order to tell Git to track the changes to files and store them in a Commit we must stage them

The Staging Area is a temp storage space for files until they are committed, like passengers waiting at a train station

Once a commit is made and the changes are tracked the staging area empties for the next commit to be made

A series of commits can be pushed to the original repo (GitHub) for the changes to be reflected there

