Git Version control system

Version control

the management of changes to documents,computer programs,large websites, and other collections of information

Terms

directory -- folder

cli --- command line interface

ls- la to list all the items including hidden files (la) for mac

COde editor -- word processor for writing code

repository -- proect, or folder/place where your project is

Github -- a website to host your repositories online

Git commands

clone -- bring a repository that is hosted somewhere like github into a folder on your local machine

add -- track your files and changes in git

commit -- save your files in git

push --upload git commits to a remote repo, like github

pull -- download changes from remote repo to your local machine, the opposite of push

.md file

git

git status -- which shows the changes eventhough not tracked

git add \*/file -- then we can track

git commit -m -- to commit the changes

SSH keys :

to push changes from local machine to git hub you have to prove that you are owner of this account for that you need to generate the ssh key by using this command

ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "email@example.com" -- here t stands for type of encryption and emailid

ssh-keygen is also enough

enter 'filename' to store the key

sshkey -- private

sshkey -- public (we have to copy this we will enter in github)

after adding to github

then we need ssh key to ssh agent

1.eval $(ssh-agent -s)

2.ssh-add ~/(inpath)/filename

PROCESS

git init -- create repository locally

git add /\* -- to track files

git commit -m 'message' -- to commit changes

git push origin master -- to push

git remote add origin url -- create a repository in github and paste here

git remote -v -- to check

git push -u origin master -- -u is used here to avoid typing whole in the next time

Git branching:

Master Branch -- default or main branch

Feature Branch –

Hot fix Branch --

You cant see the edits or commits which is done in feature branch in master branch and vice versa.



