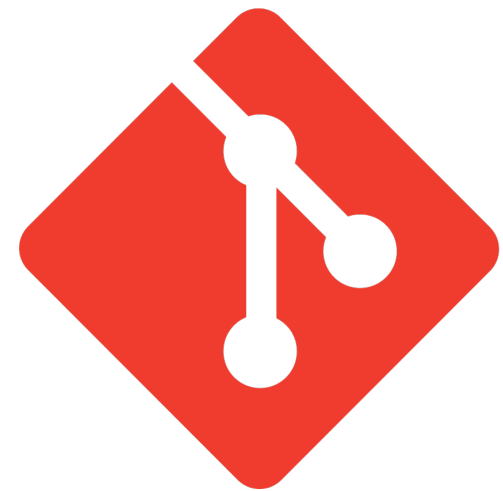
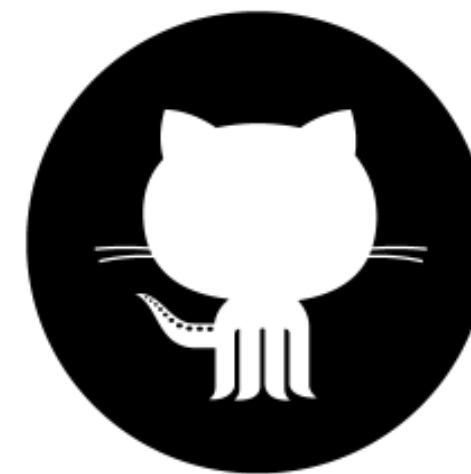


Basics of



Git



GitHub

Why this Webinar?

- You registered for Microsoft codefundoo++
 - Deadline to submit your idea is ***OCT 12TH, 23:59 IST***
 - Getting you started with Git & GitHub
-

Agenda

- What is Version Control?
 - What is the difference between Git & GitHub?
 - How to get Git running on your system
 - How to get started with Git
 - How to get started with GitHub
-

Origin

Who created Git?

Linus Torvalds

When?

2005

Why?

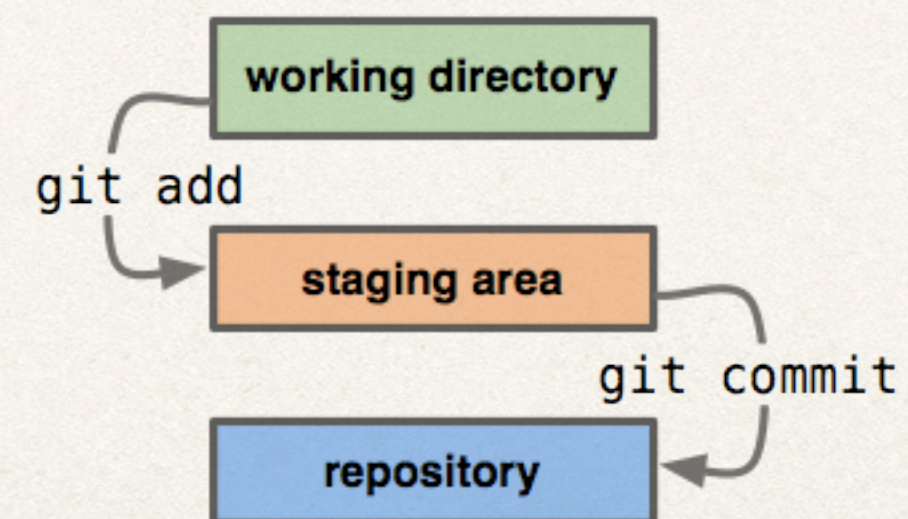
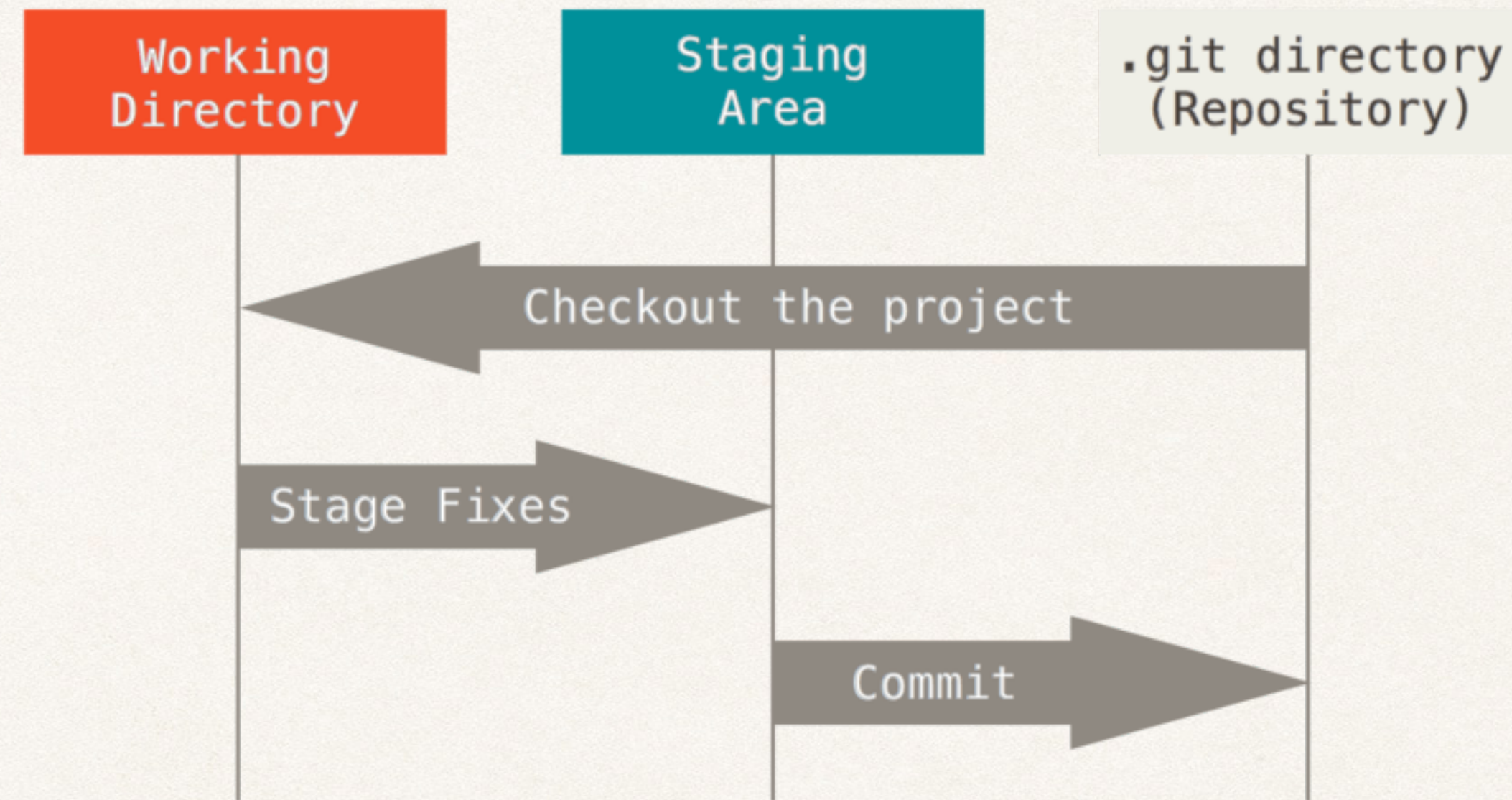
For development of the Linux kernel, with other kernel developers contributing to its initial development.

What does “Git” stand for?

Git in British English slang stands for a stupid or unpleasant person. Torvalds said: I'm an egotistical bastard, and I name all my projects after myself. First 'linux', now 'git'. The man page describes git as "the stupid content tracker".



The Three Stages





Your identity

```
git config --global user.name "Vivek Shangari"
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background and light green text. The window title bar shows a home icon, the username 'acehacker', and the shell '-bash' with a window size of '67x15'. The terminal output shows the last login time and two successful git config commands. The prompt is '[acehacker ~ \$]' and the cursor is at the end of the last line.

```
Last login: Sat Oct  6 20:35:04 on ttys000
[acehacker ~ $ git config --global user.name "Vivek Shangari" ]
[acehacker ~ $ git config --global user.email vivek@acehacker.com ]
acehacker ~ $ █
```

If you want to override this with a different name or email address for specific projects, you can run the command with the `--global` option when you're in that project.





Your identity

Without `--global` when you are not in a Local Git Repository

```
acehacker — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Oct  7 10:06:48 on ttys000
[acehacker ~ $ git config user.name "codefund++" ]
fatal: not in a git directory
acehacker ~ $
```





Your identity

Check Your Settings

```
acehacker ~ $ git config --list
core.trustctime=false
credential.helper=osxkeychain
filter.media.required=true
filter.media.clean=git media clean %f
filter.media.smudge=git media smudge %f
user.name=Vivek Shangari
user.email=vivek@acehacker.com
user.phone=9880112117
user.team=ace hacker
user.color=black
filter.lfs.clean=git-lfs clean -- %f
filter.lfs.smudge=git-lfs smudge -- %f
filter.lfs.process=git-lfs filter-process
filter.lfs.required=true
color.ui=auto
core.editor=subl -n -w
push.default=upstream
merge.conflictstyle=diff3
team.name=Ace Hacker
acehacker ~ $
```





Your identity

Adding Custom Variables

```
acehacker ~$ git config --global user.team codefundo++
acehacker ~$
```





Your identity

Adding Custom Variables > When to use Quotes

```
acehacker — -bash — 80x24
[acehacker ~] $ git config --global user.team codefundo++
[acehacker ~] $ git config --global user.team team codefundo++
[acehacker ~] $ git config --list
core.trustctime=false
credential.helper=osxkeychain
filter.media.required=true
filter.media.clean=git media clean %f
filter.media.smudge=git media smudge %f
user.name=Vivek Shangari
user.email=vivek@acehacker.com
user.phone=9880112117
user.team=team
user.color=black
user.name="Vivek
filter.lfs.clean=git-lfs clean -- %f
filter.lfs.smudge=git-lfs smudge -- %f
filter.lfs.process=git-lfs filter-process
filter.lfs.required=true
color.ui=auto
core.editor=subl -n -w
push.default=upstream
merge.conflictstyle=diff3
team.name=Ace Hacker
acehacker ~ $
```





Getting Help

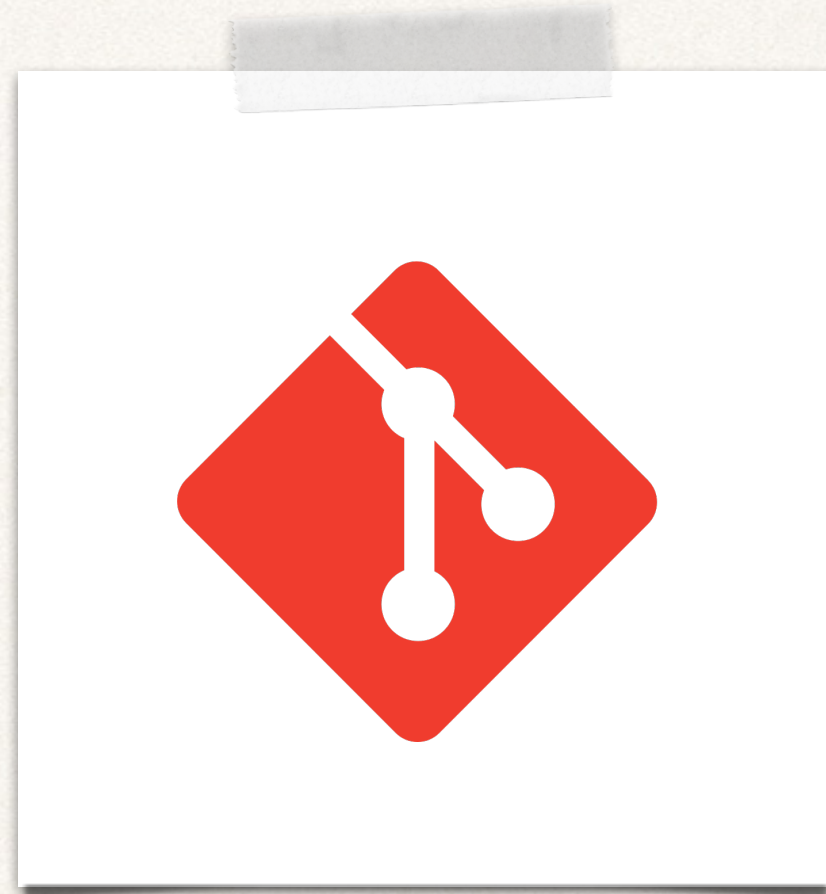
```
git help config
```

```
git config --help
```

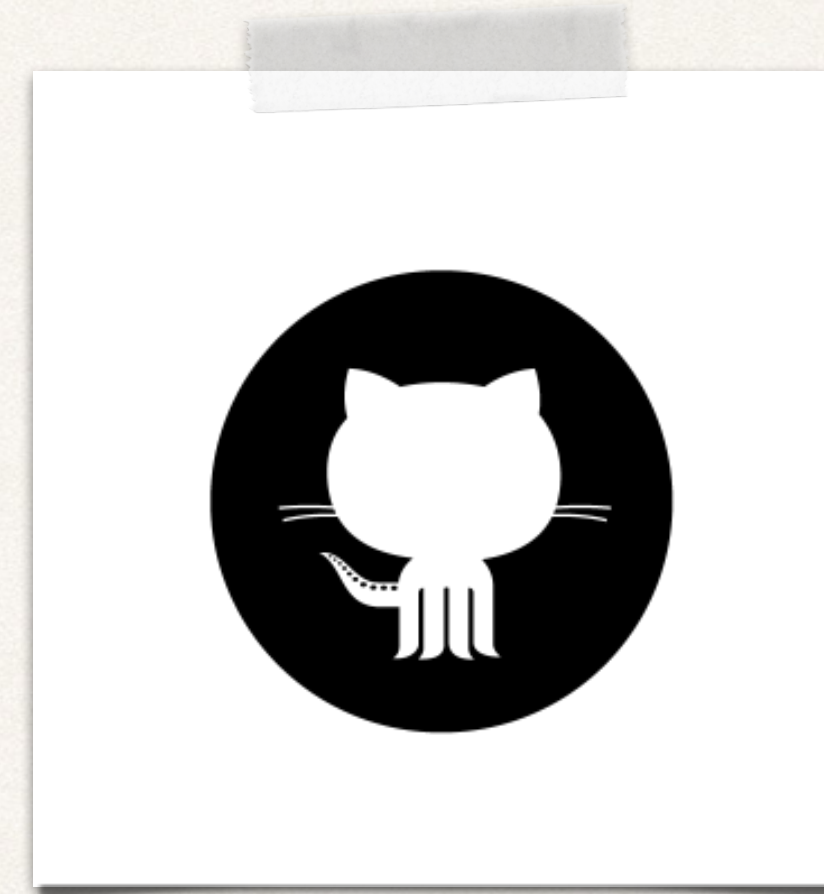
```
man git-config
```



Repository



Local



Remote/Central



GitHub

Create an Account on GitHub.com

The screenshot shows the GitHub homepage with a dark background and a white sign-up form on the right. The form includes fields for Username, Email, and Password, along with a green 'Sign up for GitHub' button. The background text on the left reads 'Built for developers' and 'GitHub is a development platform inspired by the way you work. From open source to business, you can host and review code, manage projects, and build software alongside 28 million developers.'

Username

Email

Password

Make sure it's at least 7 characters, including a number, and a lowercase letter.

[Sign up for GitHub](#)

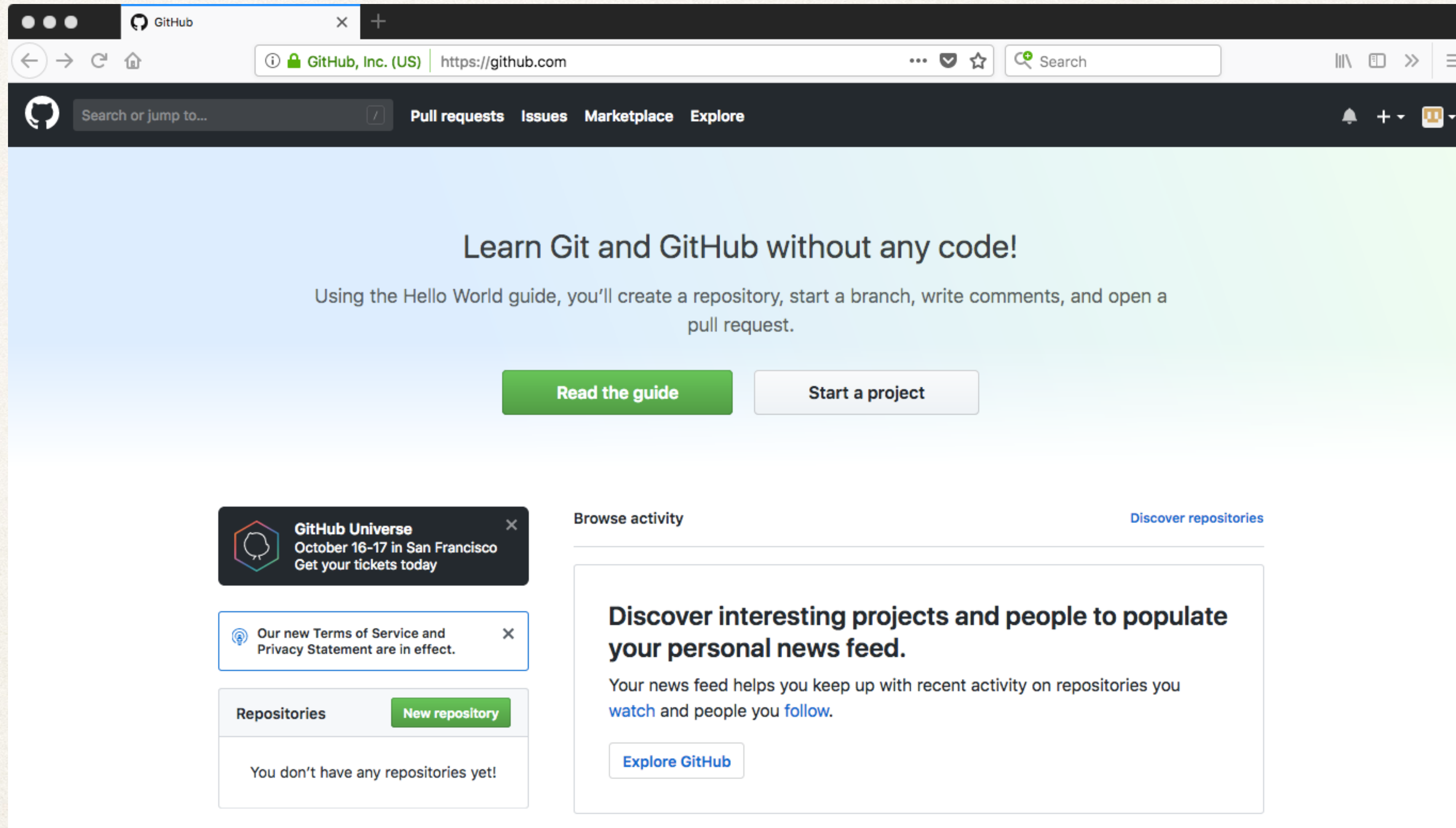
By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [terms of service](#) and [privacy statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account related emails.





GitHub

Start a project





GitHub

Create a new repository

Create a New Repository

GitHub, Inc. (US) | https://github.com/new

Search

Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.

Owner

Repository name

acehacker-github-demo / webinar

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **bookish-enigma**.

Description (optional)

Webinar on Basics of Git & GitHub

☒ Public

Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

☒ Initialize this repository with a README

This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Add .gitignore: None

Add a license: None

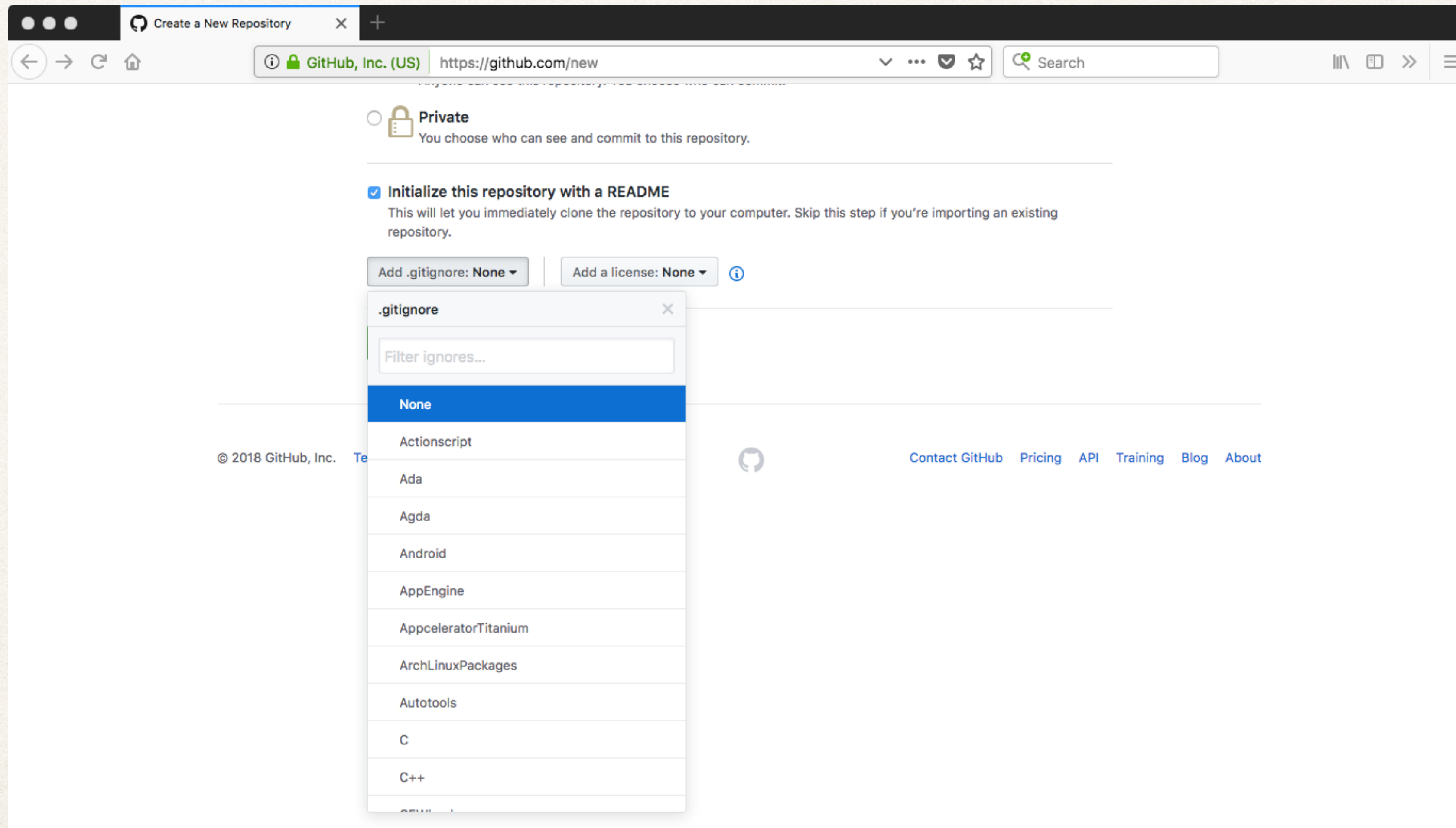
Create repository





GitHub

Add .gitignore





GitHub

README.md

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a GitHub repository page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://github.com/acehacker-github-demo/webinar`. The repository name is `acehacker-github-demo / webinar`. The page includes navigation tabs for `Code`, `Issues`, `Pull requests`, `Projects`, `Wiki`, `Insights`, and `Settings`. The `Code` tab is active, showing the `README.md` file. The file content is displayed in a large text area, and an `Edit` button is visible in the top right corner of the file view. A blue arrow points to the `Edit` button. The footer of the page contains copyright information for 2018 GitHub, Inc. and various links such as `Terms`, `Privacy`, `Security`, `Status`, `Help`, `Contact GitHub`, `Pricing`, `API`, `Training`, `Blog`, and `About`.

acehacker-github-demo / webinar

Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Insights Settings

Webinar on Basics of Git & GitHub Edit

Manage topics

1 commit 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

acehacker-github-demo Initial commit Latest commit a5a9ec8 just now

README.md Initial commit just now

README.md Edit

webinar

Webinar on Basics of Git & GitHub

© 2018 GitHub, Inc. Terms Privacy Security Status Help Contact GitHub Pricing API Training Blog About





GitHub

Add codefundopp as collaborator

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the GitHub interface. The address bar shows the URL `https://github.com/acehacker-github-demo/webinar`. The repository name is `acehacker-github-demo / webinar`. The page has tabs for `Code`, `Issues 0`, `Pull requests 0`, `Projects 0`, `Wiki`, `Insights`, and `Settings`. A blue arrow points to the `Settings` tab. Below the tabs, the repository title is `Webinar on Basics of Git & GitHub` with an `Edit` button. A summary bar shows `1 commit`, `1 branch`, `0 releases`, and `1 contributor`. Below this, there are buttons for `Branch: master`, `New pull request`, `Create new file`, `Upload files`, `Find file`, and `Clone or download`. The commit history shows an `Initial commit` by `acehacker-github-demo` with the latest commit `a5a9ec8` just now. The file list shows `README.md` with an `Initial commit` just now. The `README.md` content is displayed below, showing the title `webinar` and the subtitle `Webinar on Basics of Git & GitHub`. The footer contains copyright information for 2018 GitHub, Inc. and links to `Terms`, `Privacy`, `Security`, `Status`, `Help`, `Contact GitHub`, `Pricing`, `API`, `Training`, `Blog`, and `About`.





Git

- Create folder for local repository





Git

Go to local folder

```
demo — -bash — 96x23
[acehacker ~ $ ls
Applications      Justinmind      Pictures        git-prompt.sh
Desktop           Library        Public         hotger
Documents         Movies         git
Downloads        Music         git-completion.bash
[acehacker ~ $ cd desktop
[acehacker desktop $ ls
Basics-Git-GitHub.key  Resources      dev-build
Dock                  demo
[acehacker desktop $ cd demo
acehacker demo $
```





Git

Git Local Repository

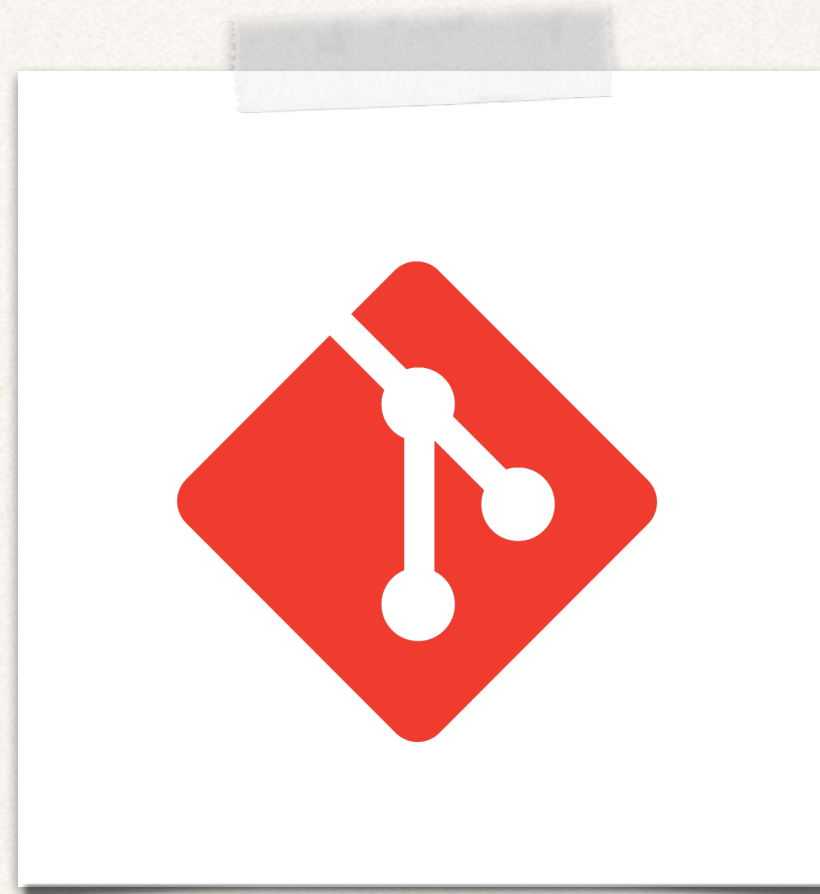
`git init`

```
demo — -bash — 96x23
[acehacker demo $ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/acehacker/Desktop/demo/.git/
acehacker (master #) demo $ ]
```

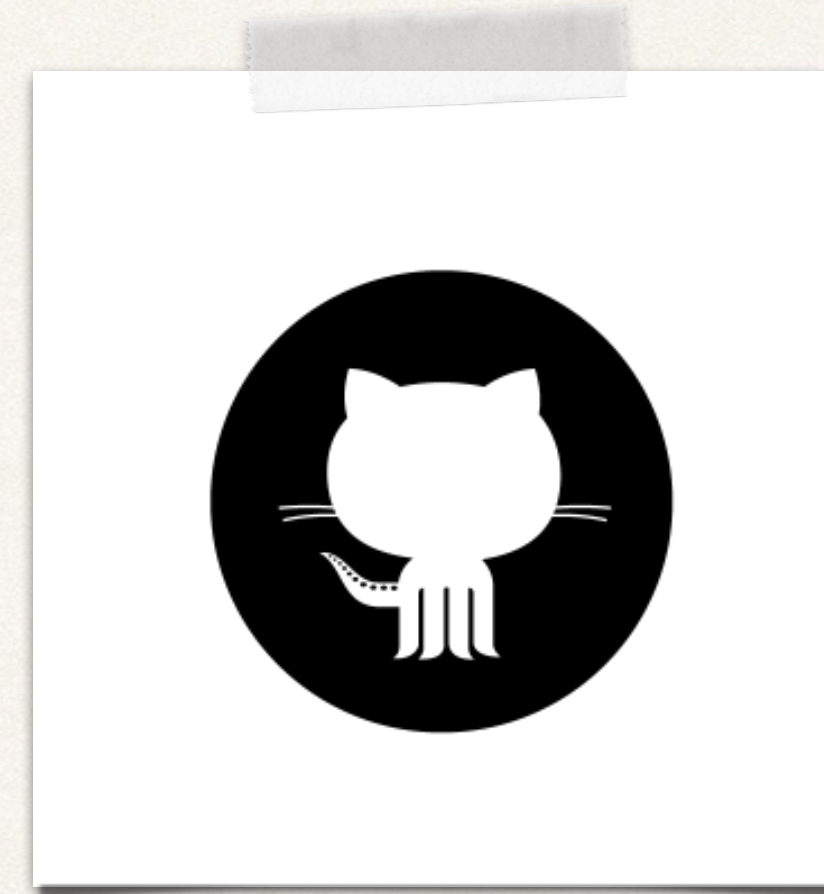


Git

Sync Local & Remote Repository



Local



Remote



Git

Sync Local & Remote Repository

```
git remote add origin ""
```



GitHub

How to find link

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the GitHub repository page for 'acehacker-github-demo/webinar'. The repository has 2 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. The 'Clone or download' button is highlighted, and a dropdown menu is open showing the 'Clone with HTTPS' option. The URL 'https://github.com/acehacker-github-demo/webinar' is displayed, and the 'Copy' icon (a square with a document and a plus sign) is circled in red. Below the repository information, the 'README.md' file is visible, titled 'webinar', with the content 'Webinar on Basics of Git & GitHub An online Demo.'





Git

Sync Local & Remote Repository

```
git remote add origin "https://github.com/acehacker-github-demo/webinar.git"
```

A terminal window with a title bar that reads "demo — -bash — 110x24". The terminal has a black background with green and white text. It shows the command "git remote add origin 'https://github.com/acehacker-github-demo/webinar.git'" being executed. The prompt changes from "demo \$" to "[acehacker (master #) demo \$]" after the command is run. The second line shows the prompt "acehacker (master #) demo \$" with a cursor, indicating the command has completed successfully.

```
demo — -bash — 110x24
[acehacker (master #) demo $] git remote add origin "https://github.com/acehacker-github-demo/webinar.git"
acehacker (master #) demo $
```




Git

Pull files from Central Repository to Local Repository

git pull origin master

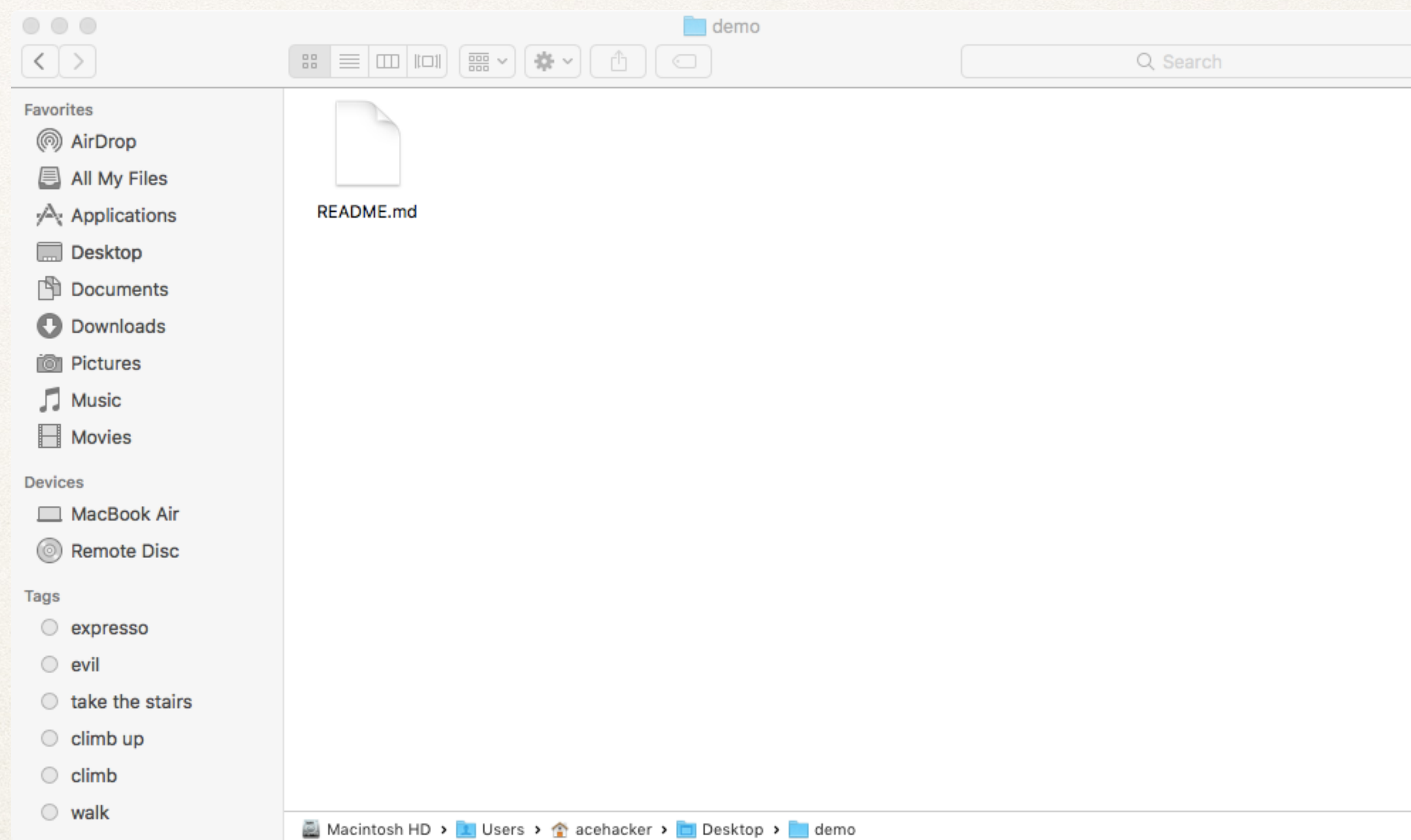
```
demo — -bash — 110x24
[acehacker (master #) demo $ git pull origin master
remote: Enumerating objects: 6, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (6/6), done.
From https://github.com/acehacker-github-demo/webinar
* branch      master      -> FETCH_HEAD
* [new branch] master      -> origin/master
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

Check your local repository

On your machine

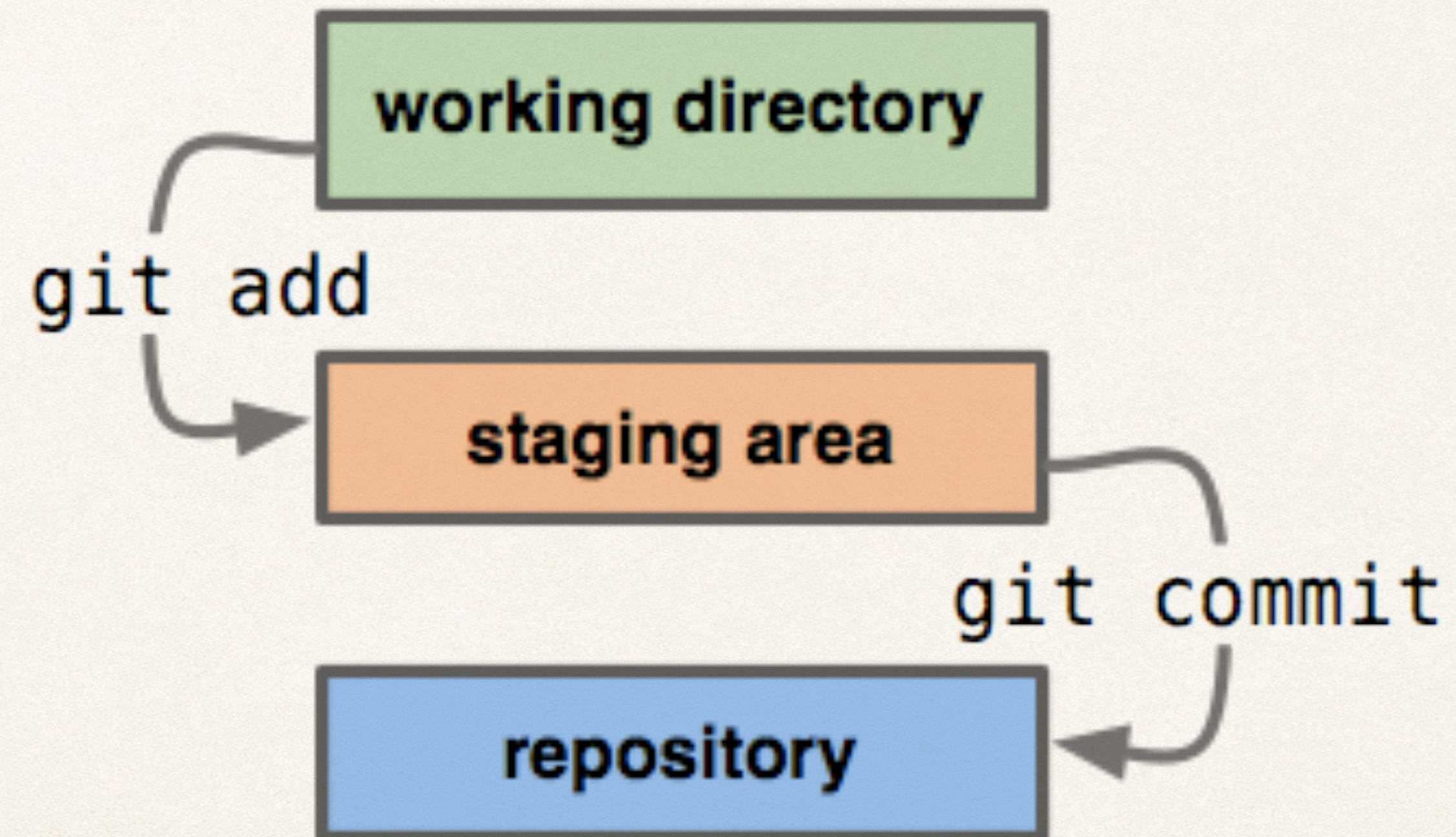




Git

How to make changes

Add changes to Staging Area (or Index) first.





Git

How to add to the Staging Area/Index

git add

Which files are there in the Index and which are not

git status



Git

When there is nothing in the Staging Area to commit.

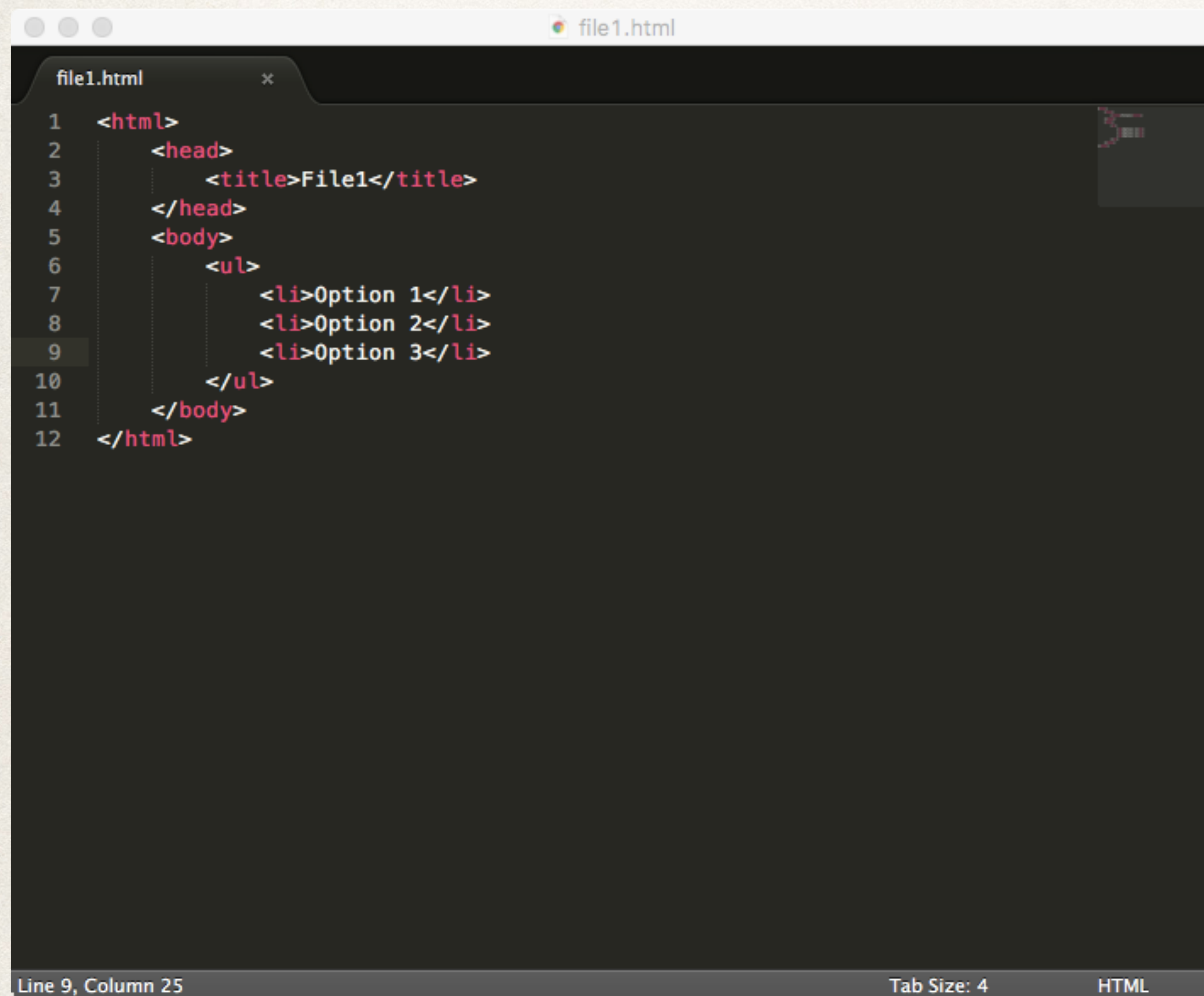
git status

```
demo — -bash — 82x24
acehacker (master) demo $ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
acehacker (master) demo $
```

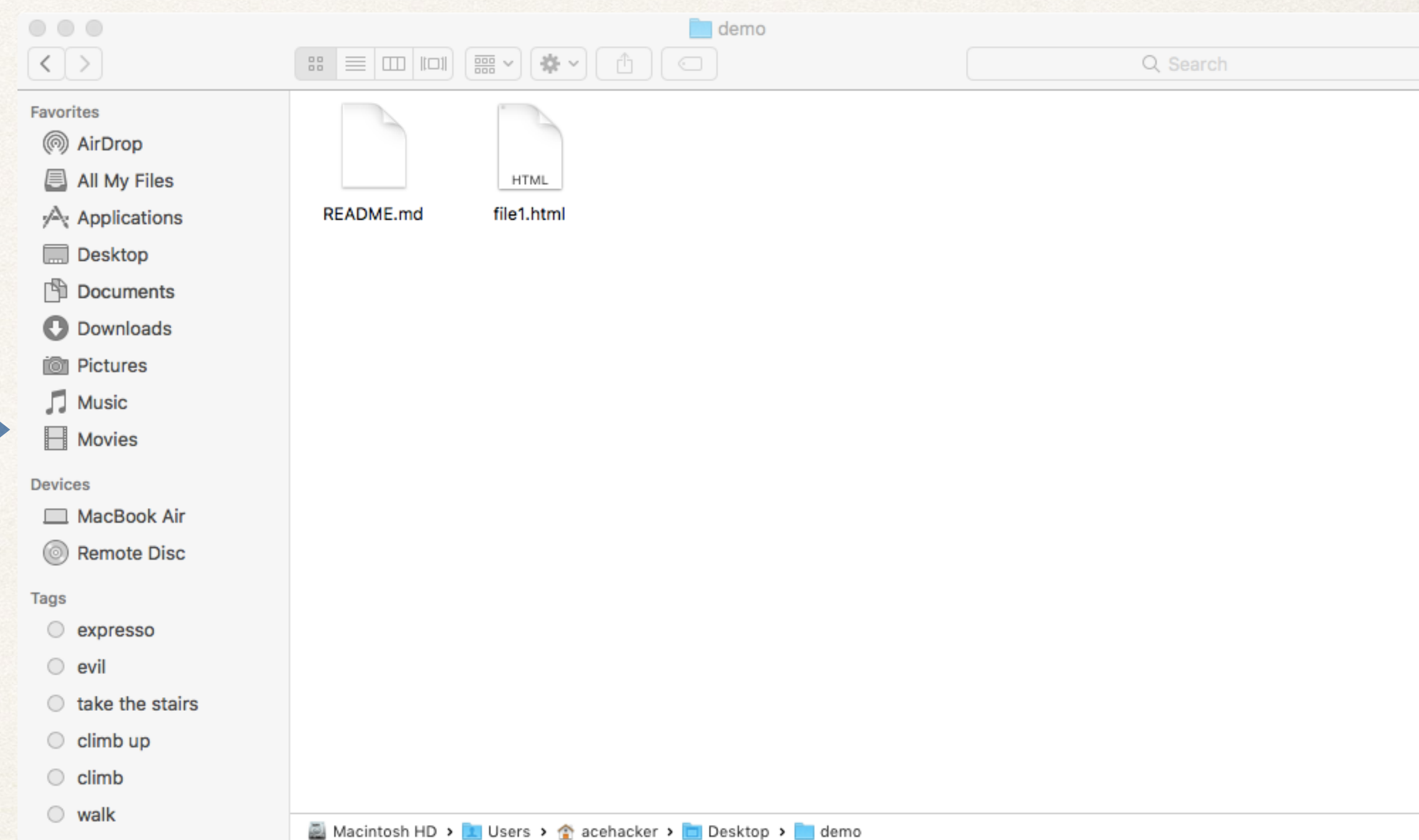
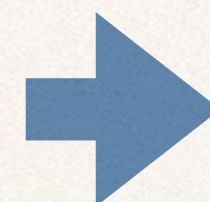



Git

Create some files in your local repository

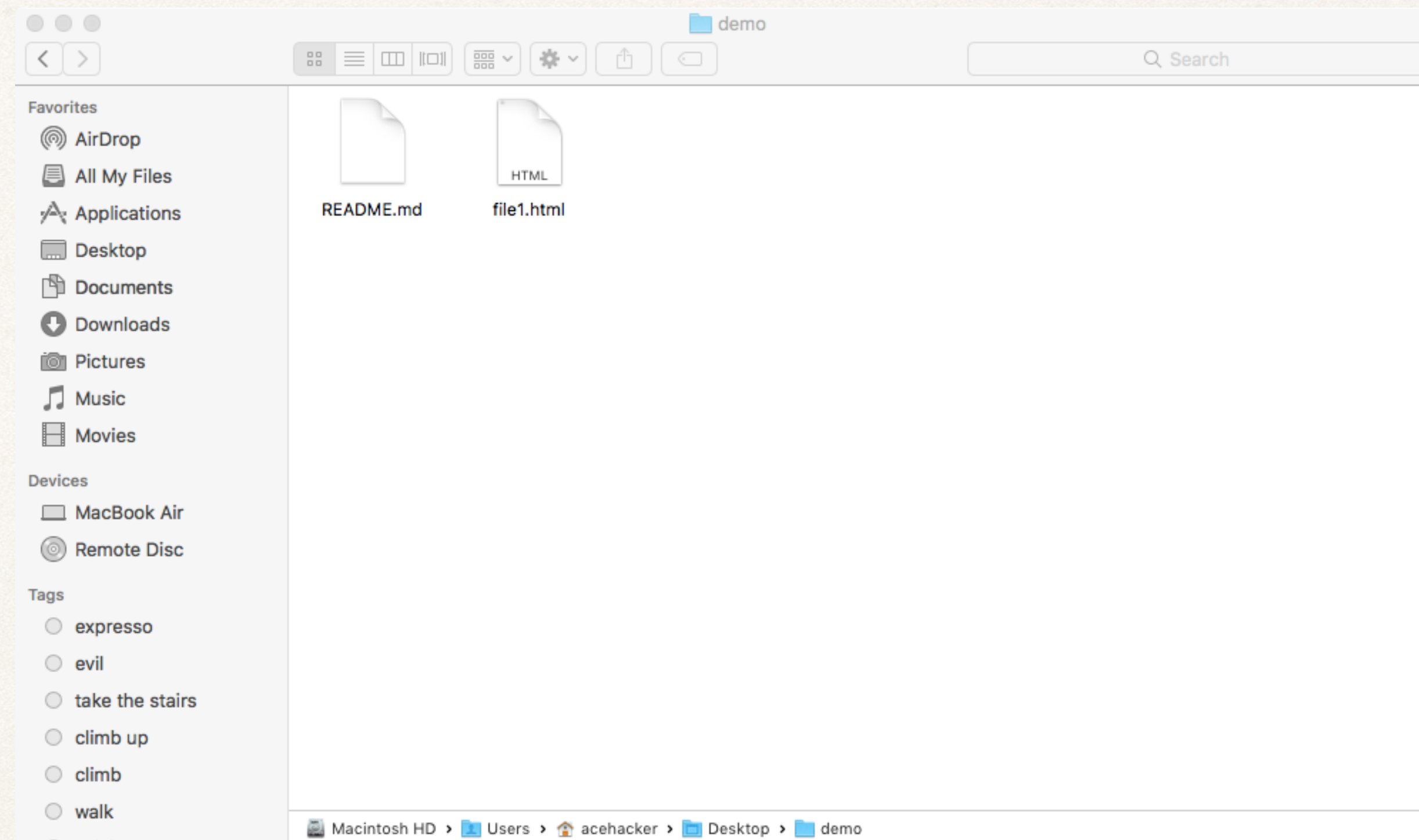
A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'file1.html'. The editor shows the following HTML code:

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <title>File1</title>
4   </head>
5   <body>
6     <ul>
7       <li>Option 1</li>
8       <li>Option 2</li>
9       <li>Option 3</li>
10    </ul>
11  </body>
12 </html>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Line 9, Column 25', 'Tab Size: 4', and 'HTML'.



Git



- The file you just created is in your workspace.
- It is not in the Staging Area/Index yet because you.



Git

See for yourself

`git status`

```
demo — -bash — 82x24
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    file1.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

Add this file to the Staging Area

`git add`

```
demo — -bash — 82x24
[acehacker (master) demo $ git status ]
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    file1.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
[acehacker (master) demo $ git add file1.html ]
acehacker (master +) demo $
```




Git

Check the Status again

`git status`

```
demo — -bash — 82x24
[acehacker (master +) demo] $ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    new file:   file1.html
acehacker (master +) demo $
```




Git

Now you can commit to Git local repository

```
git commit -m "<message>"
```

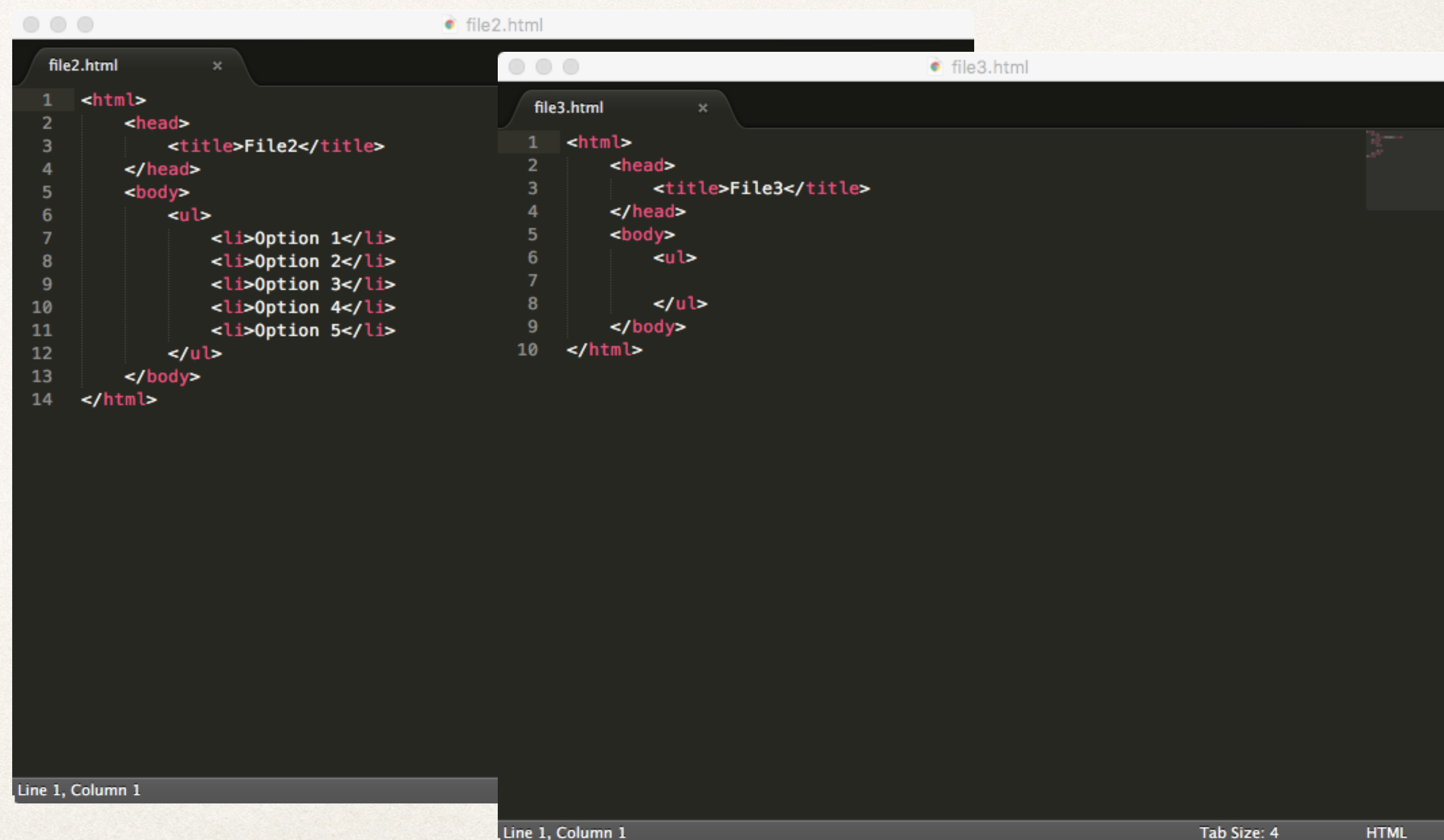
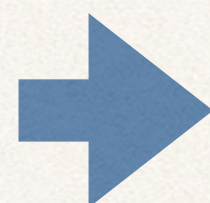
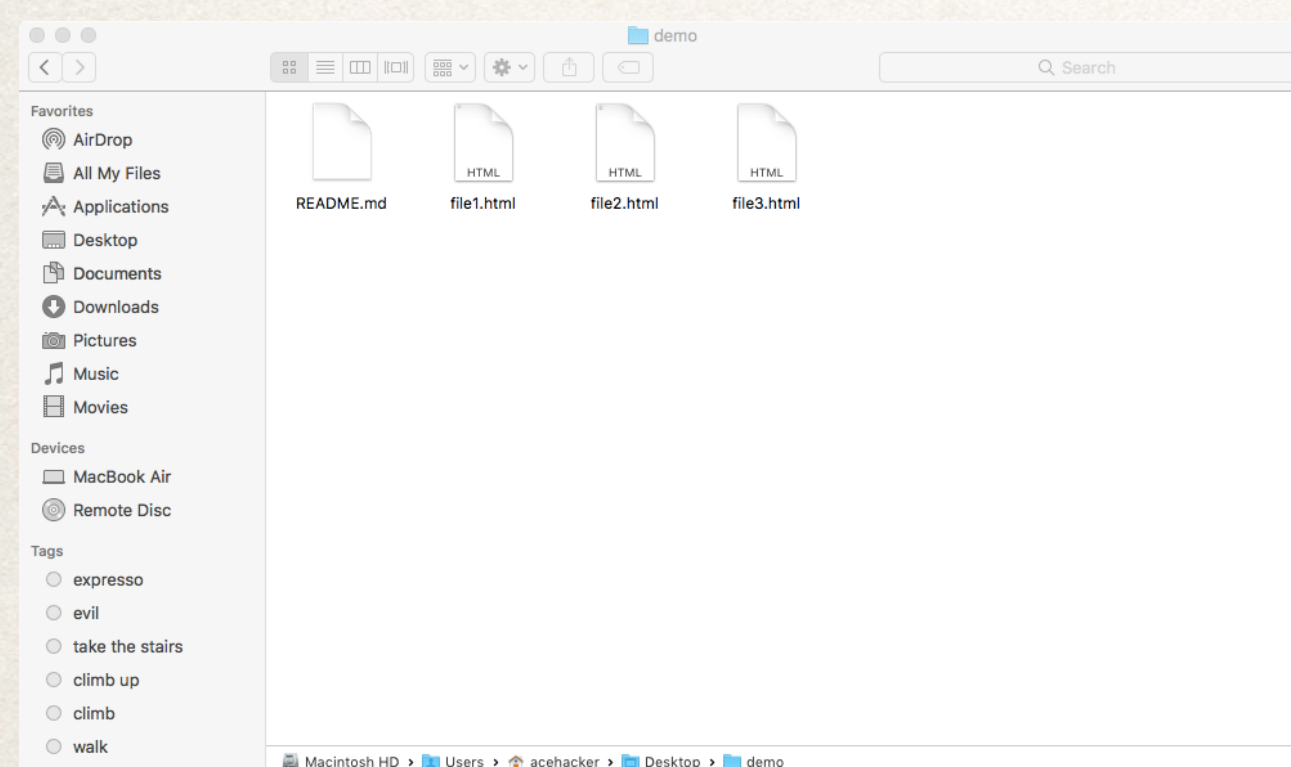
```
demo — -bash — 82x24
[acehacker (master +) demo $ git commit -m "adding first commit to local repo" ]
[master 9790e8d] adding first commit to local repo
1 file changed, 12 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 file1.html
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

How to commit multiples at once

Add some more files to your local folder





Git

How to commit multiples at once

See Git Status with `git status`

```
demo — -bash — 82x24
[acehacker (master) demo $ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

        file2.html
        file3.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

What happens if you modify existing file?

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'file1.html'. The editor shows an HTML document with the following structure: a root <html> tag containing a <head> section with a <title>File1</title>, a <body> section with an unordered list containing three items: 'Option 1', 'Option 2', and 'Option 3', and a <footer> section. The code is syntax-highlighted. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Line 13, Column 5 - Field 1 of 2', 'Tab Size: 4', and 'HTML'.

```
1  <html>
2    <head>
3      <title>File1</title>
4    </head>
5    <body>
6      <ul>
7        <li>Option 1</li>
8        <li>Option 2</li>
9        <li>Option 3</li>
10     </ul>
11   </body>
12   <footer>
13   </footer>
14 </html>
```




Git

Check with `git status`

```
demo — -bash — 82x24
[acehacker (master *) demo $ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   file1.html

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

        file2.html
        file3.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
acehacker (master *) demo $
```




Git

Add all these files to Staging Area all at one

```
git add -A
```

A terminal window with a title bar that reads "demo — -bash — 82x24". The terminal has a black background with green and purple text. The first line shows the prompt "[acehacker (master *) demo \$" followed by the command "git add -A". The second line shows the prompt "acehacker (master +) demo \$" followed by a green cursor block.

```
[acehacker (master *) demo $ git add -A  
acehacker (master +) demo $ ]
```




Git

Check the Git Status again

`git status`

```
demo — -bash — 82x24
[acehacker (master +) demo $ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

        modified:   file1.html
        new file:   file2.html
        new file:   file3.html

acehacker (master +) demo $
```




Git

How to commit all at once

```
git commit -a -m "<message>"
```

```
demo — -bash — 82x24
[acehacker (master +) demo $ git commit -a -m "committing multiple files at one go" ]
[master a463913] committing multiple files at one go
 3 files changed, 26 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 file2.html
 create mode 100644 file3.html
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

How does Git logs all these changes?

`git log`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git log
commit a463913aa3be134c40de31c237c7d8c93c04e7a5
Author: "Vivek <vivek@acehacker.com>"
Date:   Sun Oct 7 13:19:31 2018 +0530

    committing multiple files at one go

commit 9790e8d6ac58b8e713452788b96255ff8f0eb1f8
Author: "Vivek <vivek@acehacker.com>"
Date:   Sun Oct 7 13:01:33 2018 +0530

    adding first commit to local repo

commit 31426b5ca7b64ff165e2ae2ad801d5f4869f25a0
Author: acehacker-github-demo <43922993+acehacker-github-demo@users.noreply.github.com>
Date:   Sun Oct 7 11:47:59 2018 +0530

    Update README.md

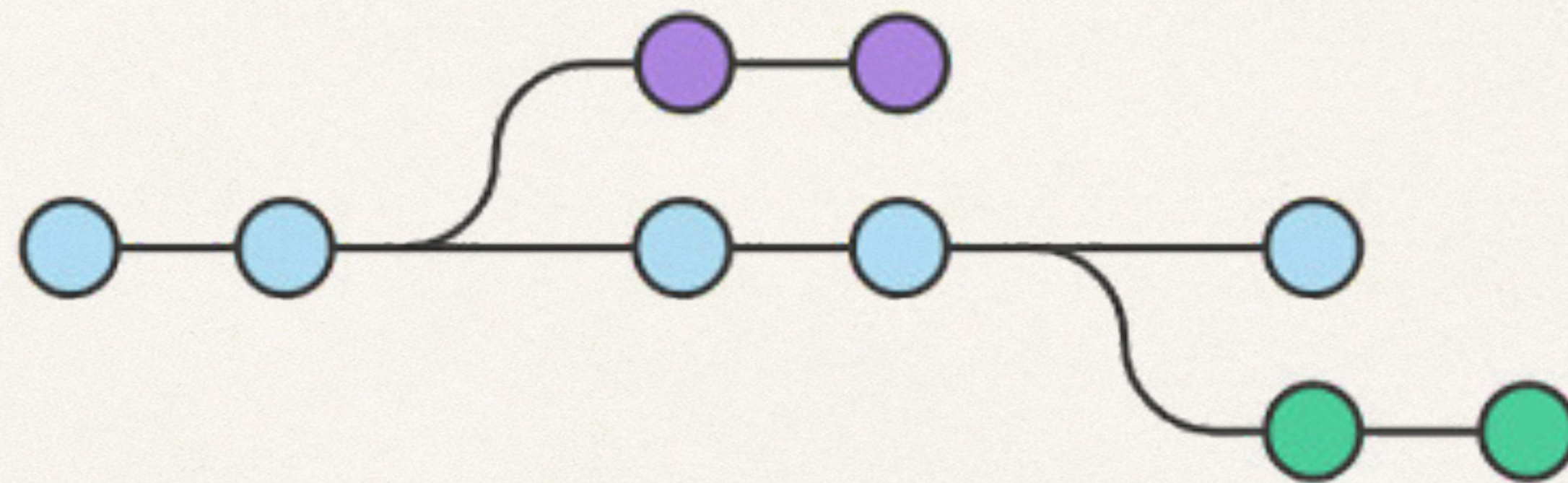
commit a5a9ec8ea7beb07285d90fba42dad70685c555fe
Author: acehacker-github-demo <43922993+acehacker-github-demo@users.noreply.github.com>
Date:   Sun Oct 7 11:36:26 2018 +0530

    Initial commit
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

Non-Linear Development with Branching





Git

Non-Linear Development Branching

Two types of Branching:

Local Branches

Remote Tracking Branches



Git

How to create branches

`git branch <branch name>`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git branch dept1
[acehacker (master) demo] $
```




Git

Switch branches

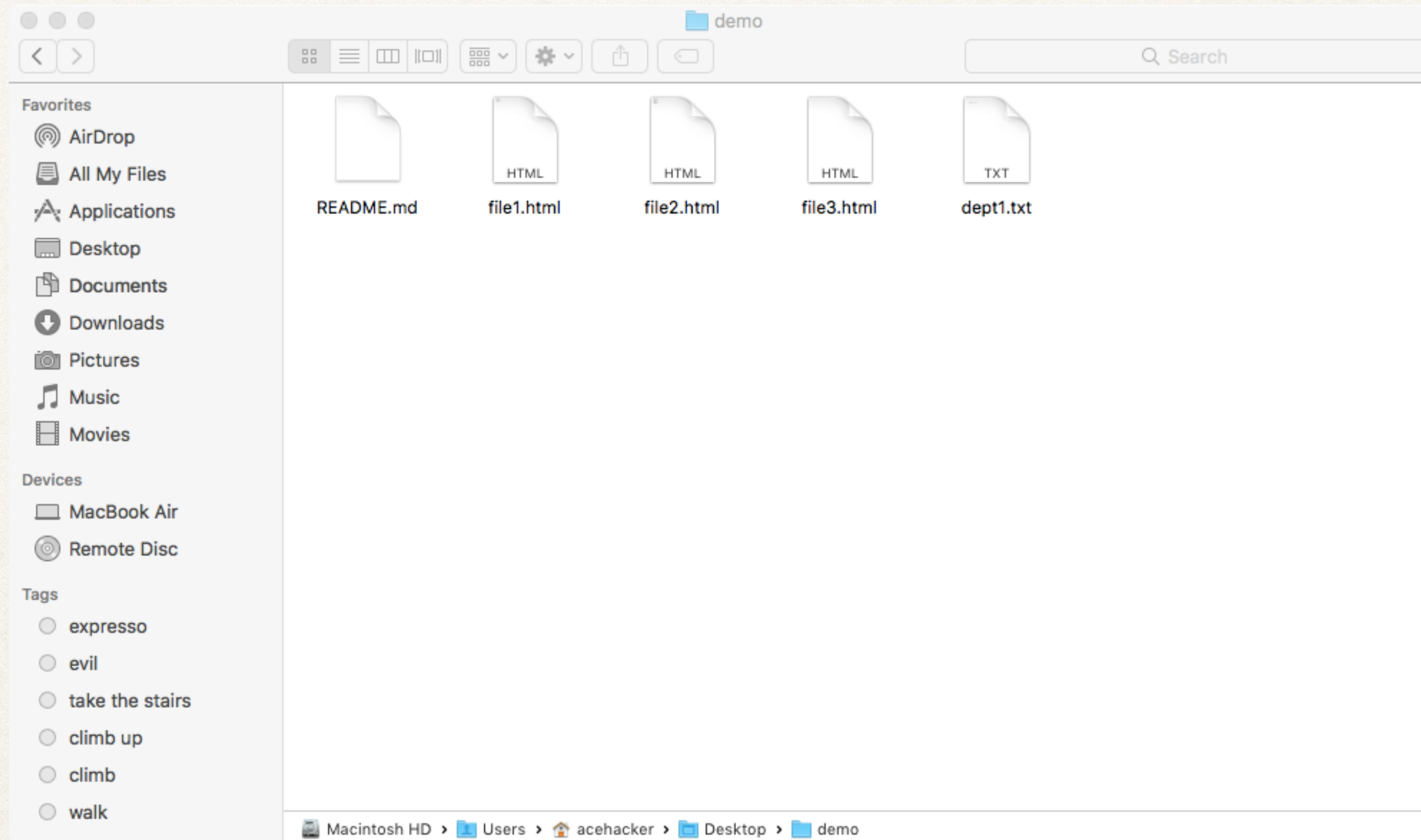
`git checkout <branch name>`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git branch dept1
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git checkout dept1
Switched to branch 'dept1'
acehacker (dept1) demo $
```




Git

Create some new files - may be text files this time





Git

How does your Git Status looks now?

`git status`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    dept1.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
acehacker (dept1) demo $
```




Git

Add this file to the Staging Area

`git add`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    dept1.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git add dept1.txt
acehacker (dept1 +) demo $
```




Git

You now need to commit this file

`git commit -m "<message>"`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    dept1.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git add dept1.txt
[acehacker (dept1 +) demo $ git commit -m "committing dept1.txt to branch dept1"
[dept1 03f3b28] committing dept1.txt to branch dept1
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 dept1.txt
acehacker (dept1) demo $
```




Git

Remember that you are making changes in a branch.
See all files in the branch with `ls`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ ls
README.md      dept1.txt      file1.html     file2.html     file3.html
acehacker (dept1) demo $ ]
```




Git

Now move back to the master branch.

`git checkout master`

See all files in master with `ls`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ ls
README.md      dept1.txt      file1.html     file2.html     file3.html
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
[acehacker (master) demo $ ls
README.md      file1.html     file2.html     file3.html
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

Merging

`git merge <branch name>`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (master) demo $ git merge dept1
Updating a463913..03f3b28
Fast-forward
 dept1.txt | 1 +
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 dept1.txt
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

Merging

List out the files in master with `ls` to see file in branch show up here

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (master) demo $ git merge dept1
Updating a463913..03f3b28
Fast-forward
 dept1.txt | 1 +
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 dept1.txt
[acehacker (master) demo $ ls
README.md      dept1.txt      file1.html     file2.html     file3.html
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

Remember that whatever you do in your branch will not reflect in master until you merge it. Try making some changes in the branch now.

Go back to the branch using `git checkout <branch name>`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git merge dept1
Updating a463913..03f3b28
Fast-forward
 dept1.txt | 1 +
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 dept1.txt
[acehacker (master) demo] $ ls
README.md      dept1.txt      file1.html     file2.html     file3.html
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git checkout dept1
Switched to branch 'dept1'
acehacker (dept1) demo $
```




Git

Go to your folder and make changes to the file in branch.

A screenshot of a text editor window. The title bar at the top shows three window control buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left and a document icon followed by the text "dept1.txt — Edited" and a dropdown arrow on the right. The editor area contains two lines of text: "dept1 first file" and "Made changes in first branch". The word "dept1" in the first line is highlighted with red dotted lines.

```
dept1 first file  
Made changes in first branch
```




Git

Check Git Status with `git status`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   dept1.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
acehacker (dept1 *) demo $
```




Git

Because this is already a tracked file, you can commit directly without explicitly running the `git add` command. `git commit` at this stage will do it for you.

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   dept1.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git commit -a -m "modified dept1.txt"
[dept1 62e4cc1] modified dept1.txt
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
acehacker (dept1) demo $
```




Git

Check Git Status with `git status`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   dept1.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git commit -a -m "modified dept1.txt"
[dept1 62e4cc1] modified dept1.txt
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
nothing to commit, working tree clean
acehacker (dept1) demo $
```




Git

Also check content of the file you just committed using cat

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   dept1.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git commit -a -m "modified dept1.txt"
[dept1 62e4cc1] modified dept1.txt
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
nothing to commit, working tree clean
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ cat dept1.txt
dept1 first file
Made changes in first branch
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ ]
```




Git

Remember that you have not merged this file after making changes.
Switch back to master using `git checkout master` and see the
difference in the files using `cat`.

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

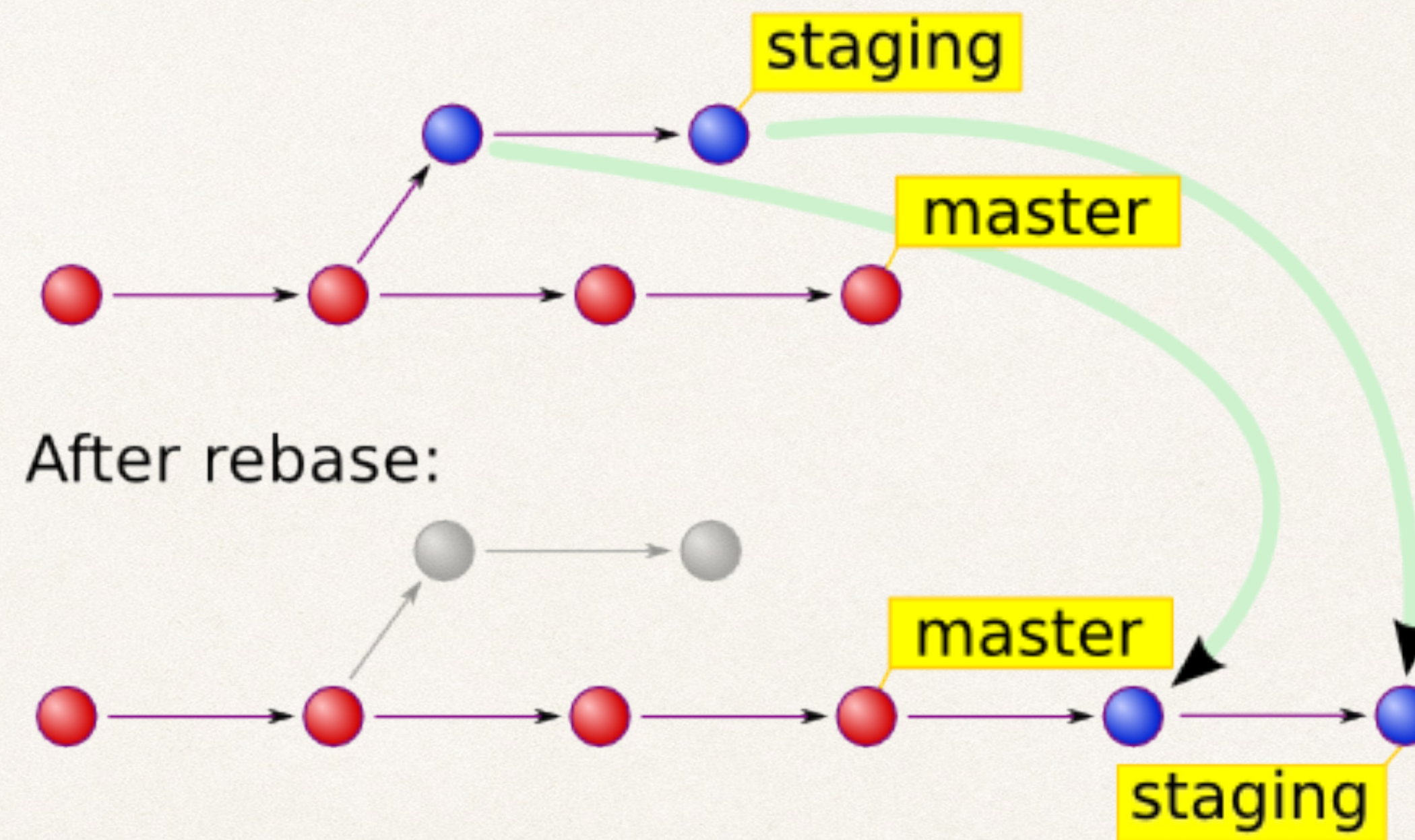
        modified:   dept1.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
[acehacker (dept1 *) demo $ git commit -a -m "modified dept1.txt"
[dept1 62e4cc1] modified dept1.txt
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git status
On branch dept1
nothing to commit, working tree clean
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ cat dept1.txt
dept1 first file
[Made changes in first branchacehacker (dept1) demo $ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
[acehacker (master) demo $ cat dept1.txt
dept1 first fileacehacker (master) demo $ ]
```




Git

Linear sequence of commits - Rebasing





Git

Rebasing

Switch to the branch.

Go to your folder and create some new files.

These files will be untracked, so you will need to use `git add -A`

Then commit using `git commit -a -m "<message>"`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git checkout dept1
Switched to branch 'dept1'
[acehacker (dept1) demo] $ git add -A
[acehacker (dept1 +) demo] $ git commit -a -m "committing for rebasing"
[dept1 68f55dd] committing for rebasing
2 files changed, 2 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 dept2.txt
create mode 100644 dept3.txt
acehacker (dept1) demo $
```




Git

Rebasing

See the files in the branch using `ls` .
Switch to the master and see the files there using `ls` .

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ ls
README.md      dept2.txt      file1.html     file3.html
dept1.txt      dept3.txt      file2.html
[acehacker (dept1) demo $ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
[acehacker (master) demo $ ls
README.md      dept1.txt      file1.html     file2.html     file3.html
acehacker (master) demo $
```




Git

Rebasing

Rebase from the master using `git rebase <branch name>`

```
demo — -bash — 101x31
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git checkout dept1
Switched to branch 'dept1'
[acehacker (dept1) demo] $ git rebase master
Current branch dept1 is up to date.
[acehacker (dept1) demo] $ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
[acehacker (master) demo] $ git rebase dept1
First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...
Fast-forwarded master to dept1.
[acehacker (master) demo] $ ls
README.md      dept2.txt      file1.html     file3.html
dept1.txt      dept3.txt      file2.html
[acehacker (master) demo] $
```


Attend the next Webinar on
Oct 14, 2018
at
15:00 IST

More details here: <https://codefundo.io>
