

Session 3.3

Git For Version Control System

Git & GitHub For Collaboration

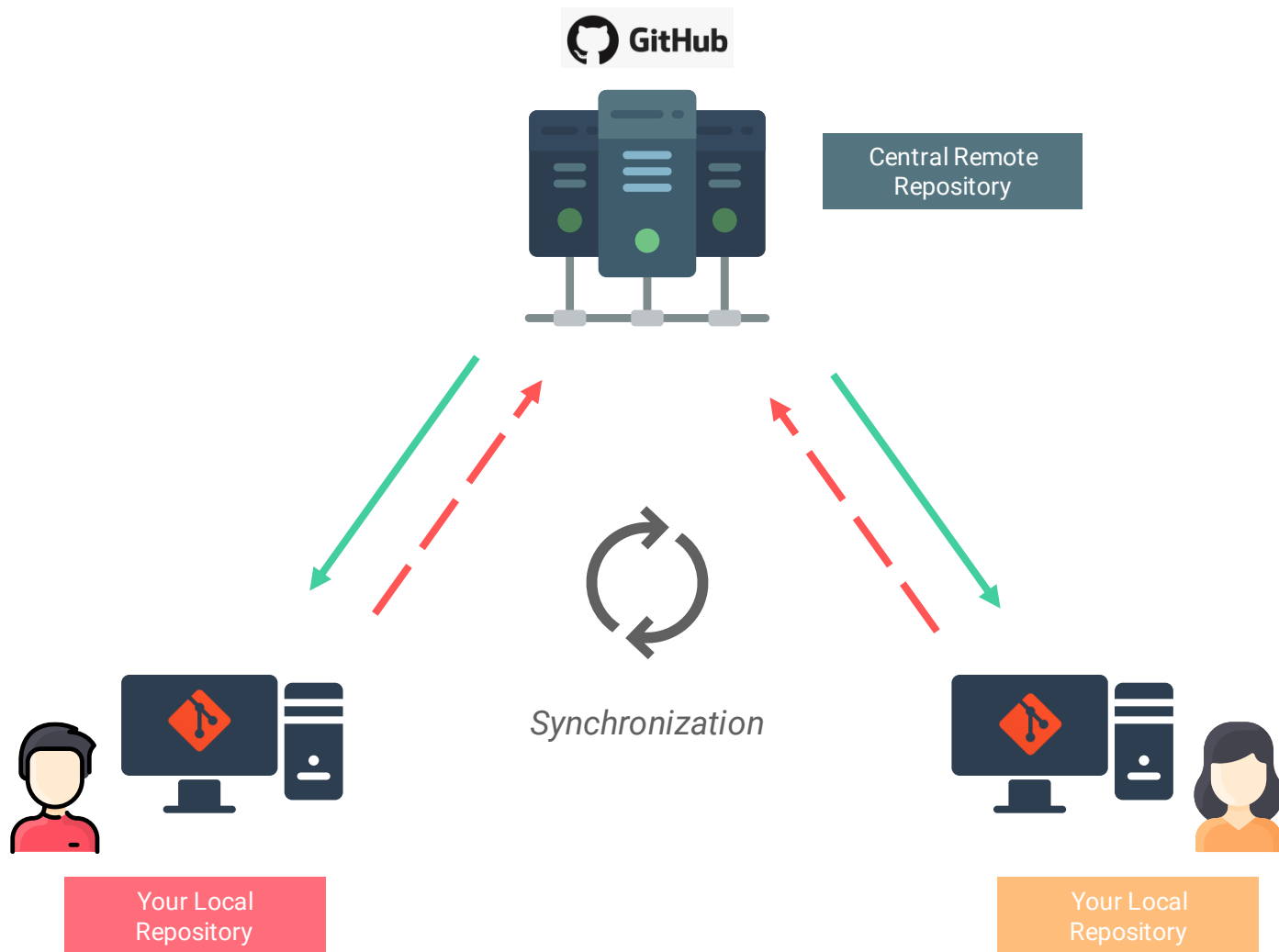
Git & GitHub For Collaboration

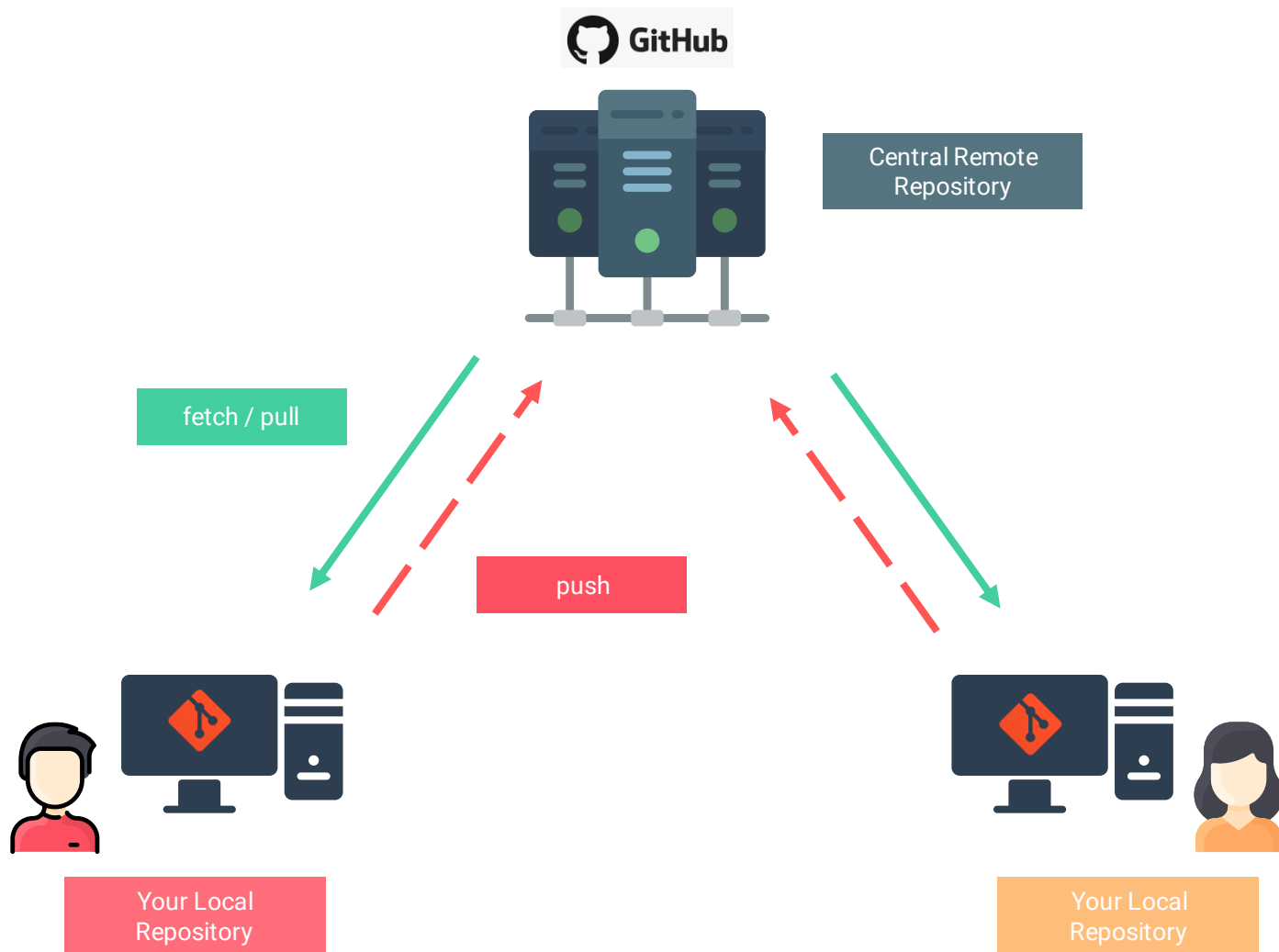
- Synchronization
- Make a pull request
- Using branches
- Git workflow

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Git For Version Control System

Synchronization & Pull Request





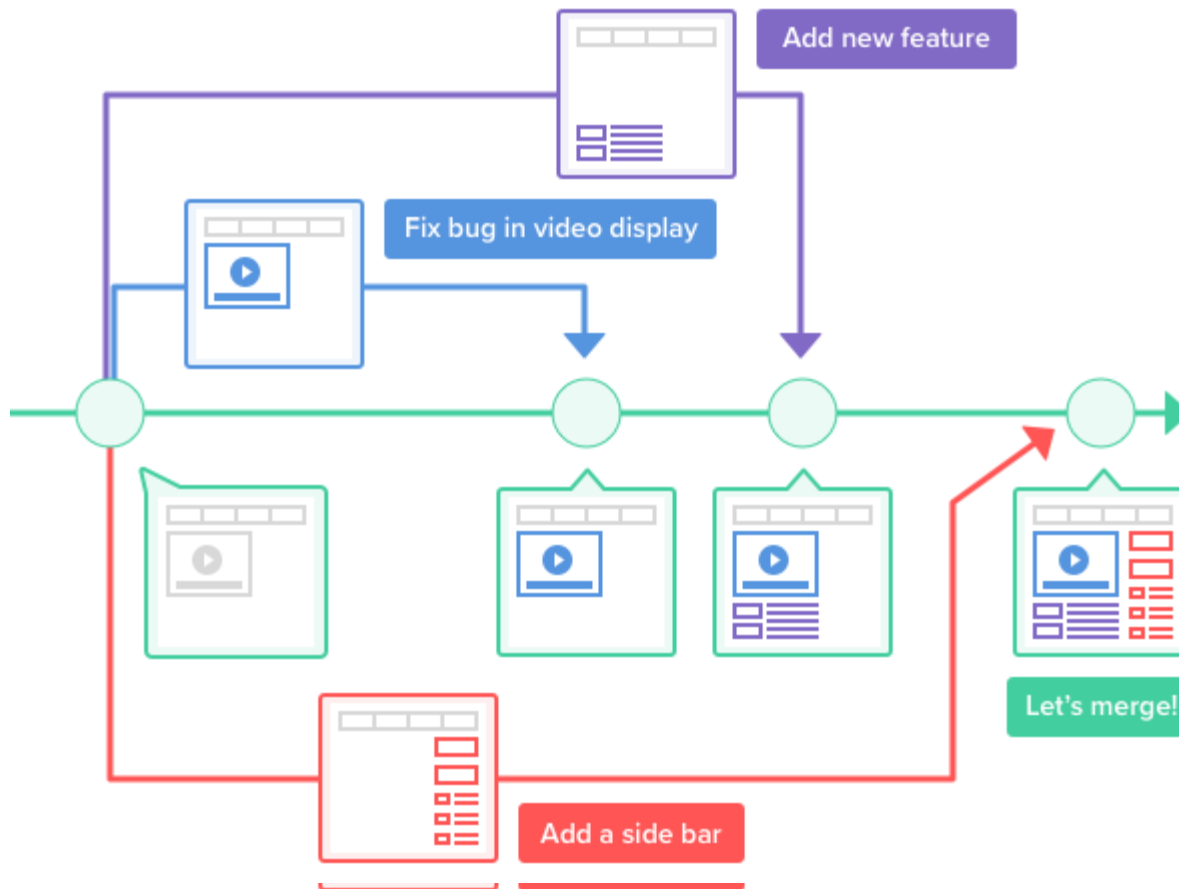
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Git For Version Control System

Using Branches

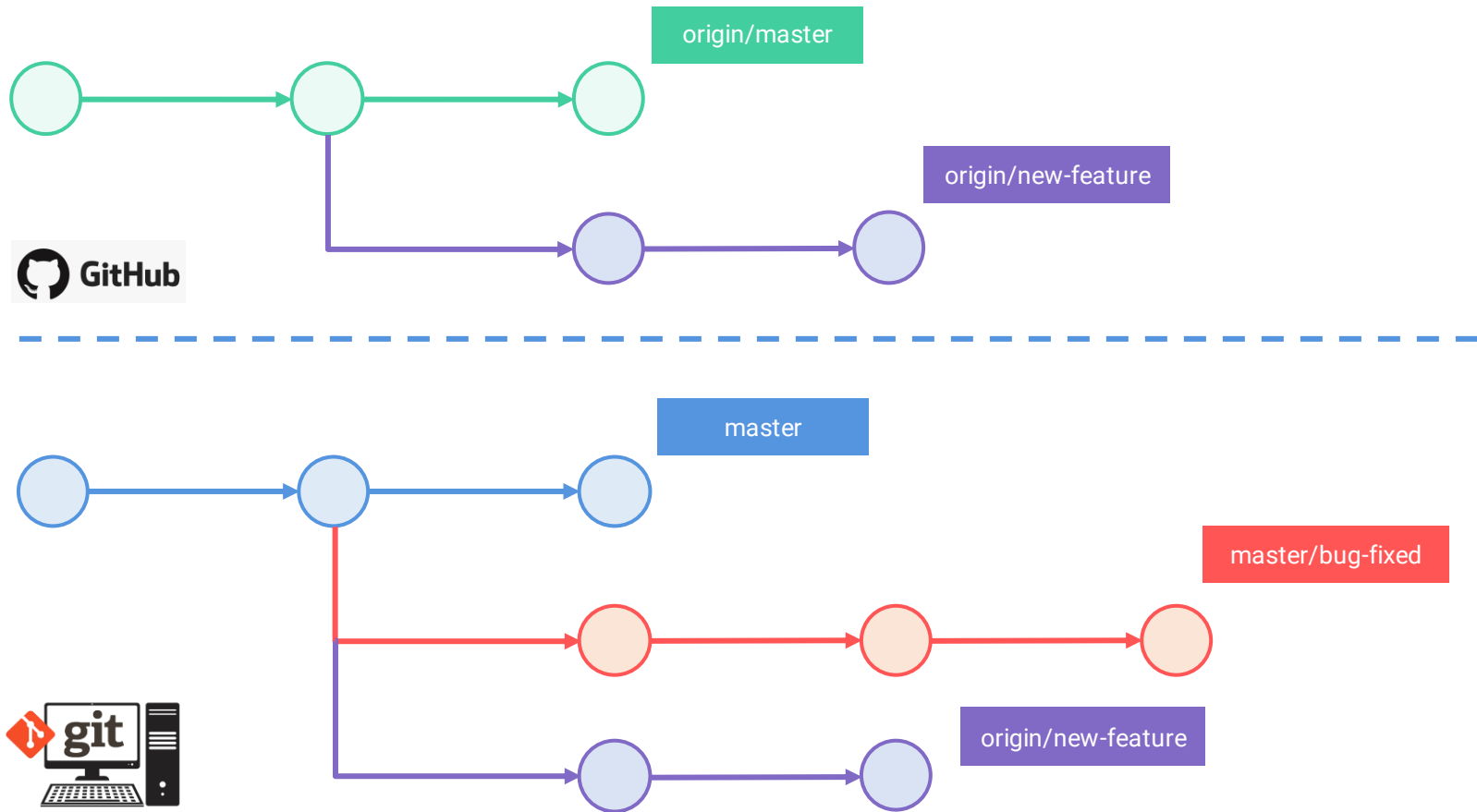
Git Branch

A branch represents an independent line of development.



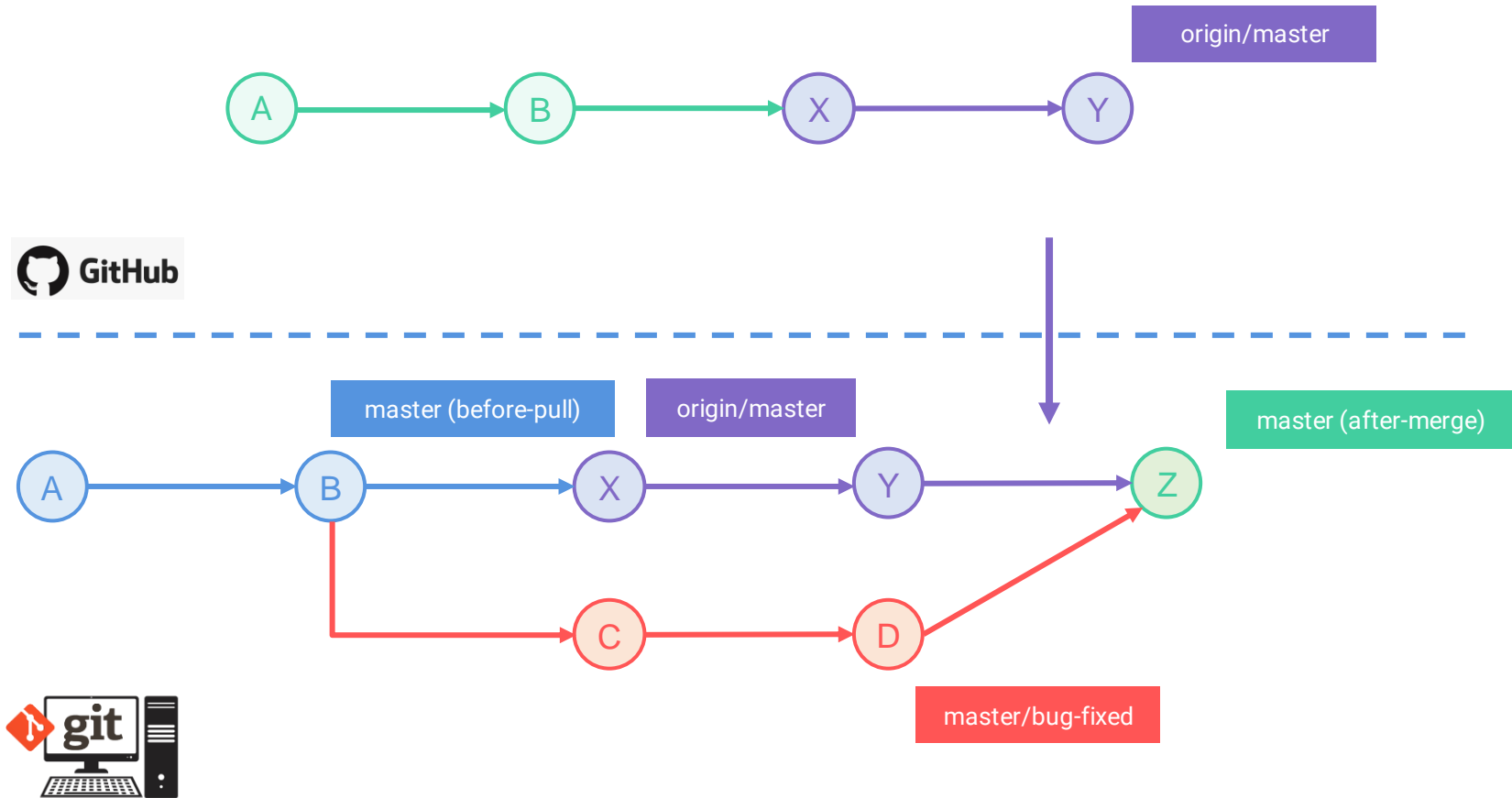
Remote Branch

Although Git is local on your computer, you can also have remote copies of a repository.



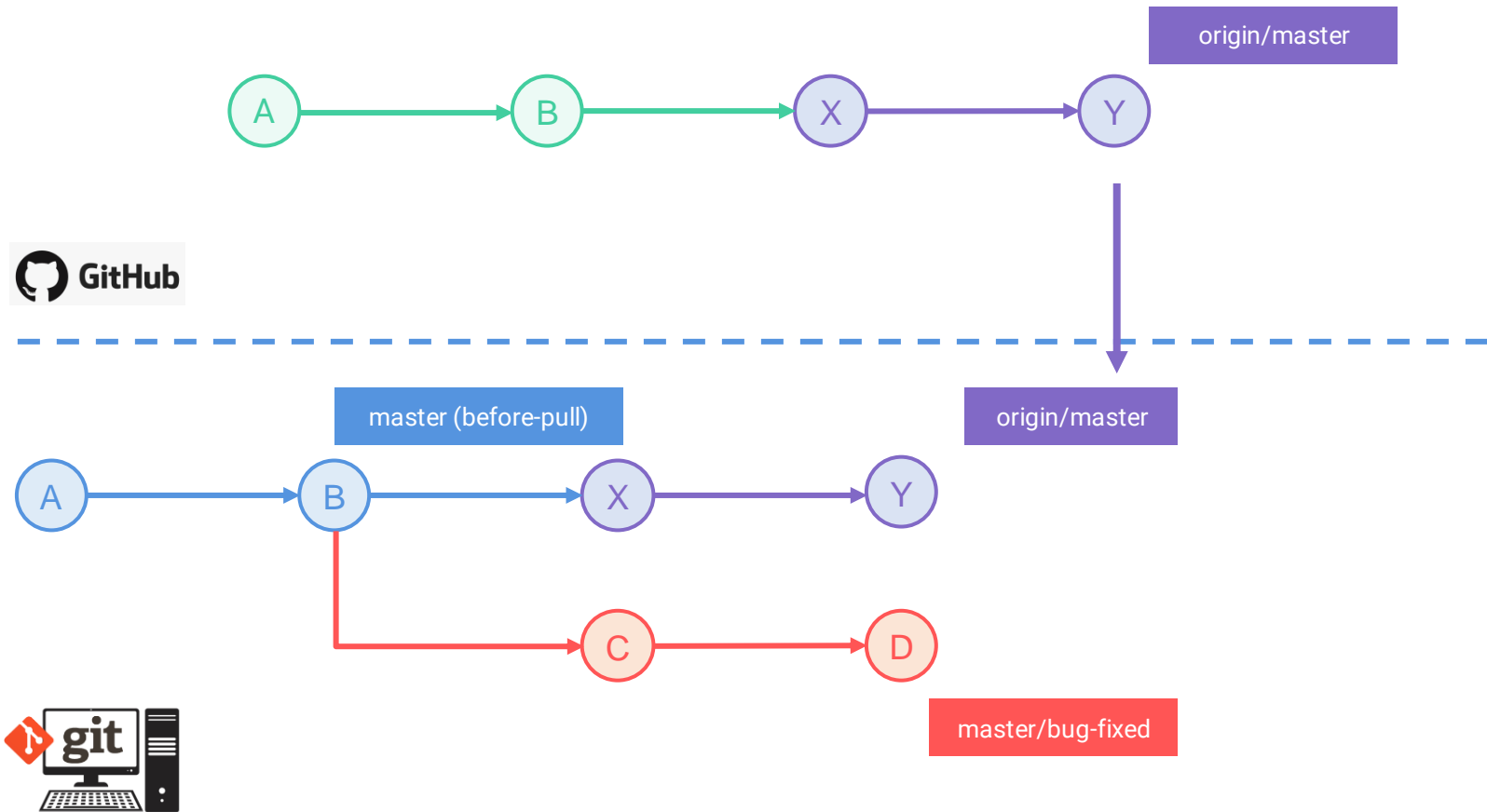
Pull Remote Branch

You can apply the latest changes from a remote repository to your local repository using the **git pull** command.



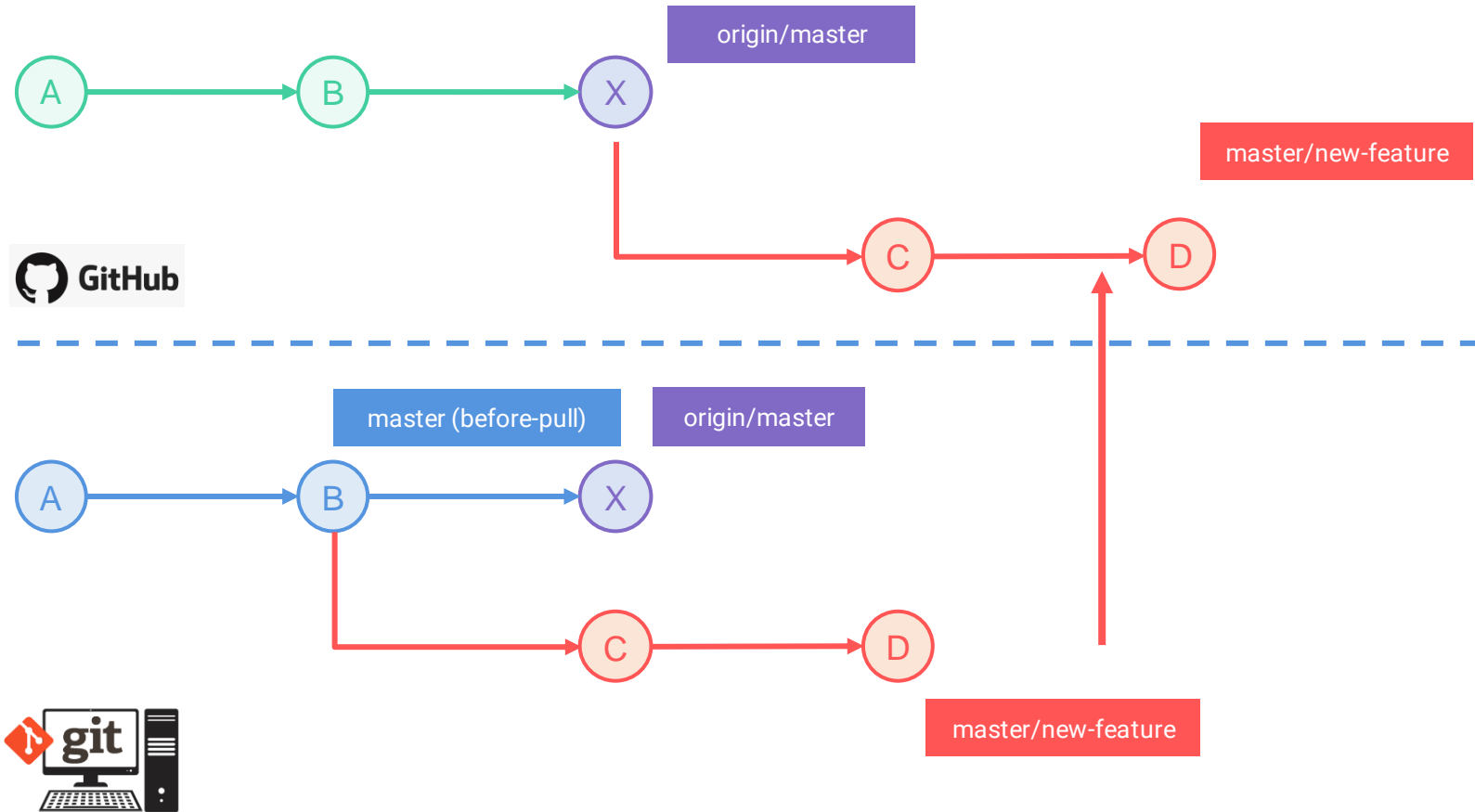
Fetch Remote Branch

Fetch will download the changes from remote that do not yet exist on your local branch.



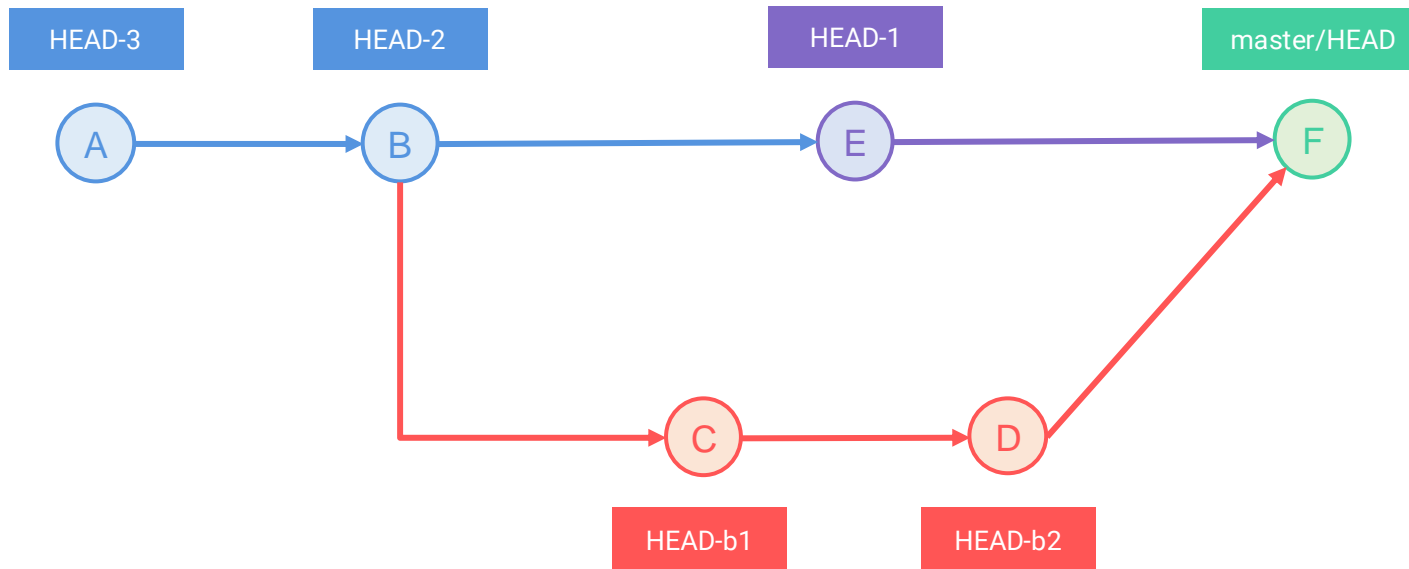
Push Remote Branch

All your commits are available to your branch in local machine, until you push your local branch to the remote repository so the other developer will be able to see your commit / changes.



Git HEADS

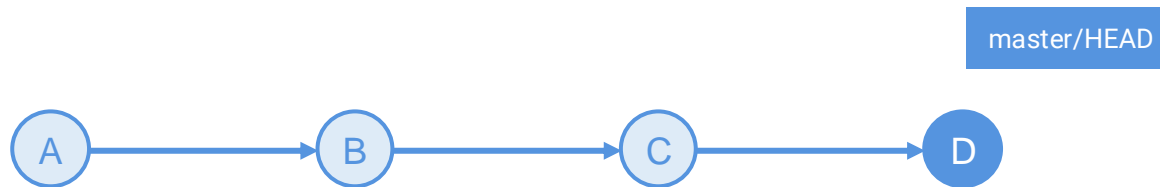
HEAD is used to represent the snapshot of a last commit in the current checkout branch. For a new repository, Git will by default point HEAD to the master branch. Changing where HEAD is pointing will update your current active branch.



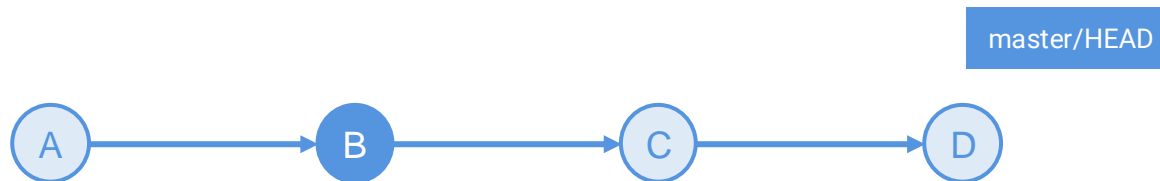
Detached HEADS

When you use the [git checkout command](#) to view a commit, you'll enter "detached HEAD state"

Attached HEAD

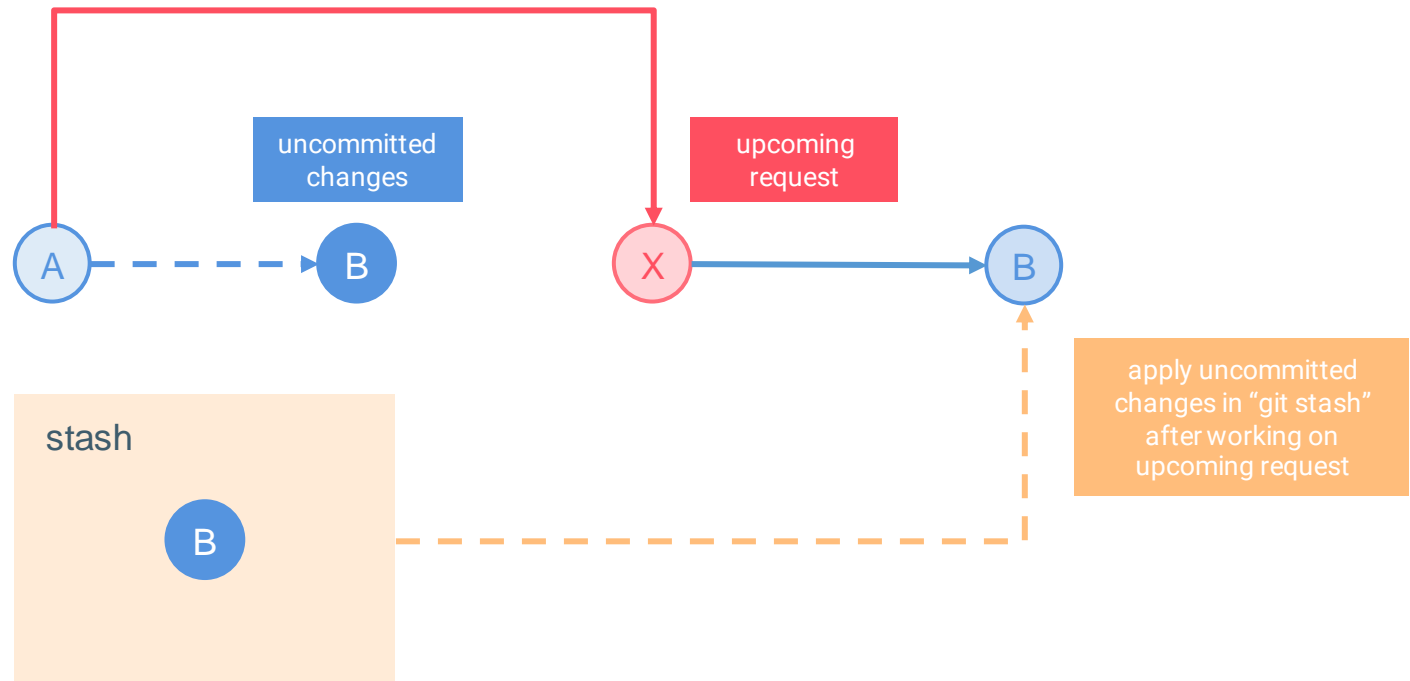


Detached HEAD



Git Stash

git command that allow you to store uncommitted changes / modification that have been made in your working directory, so you can switch / continue working on other things in difference branch on a clean state and you can come back and re-apply them later.



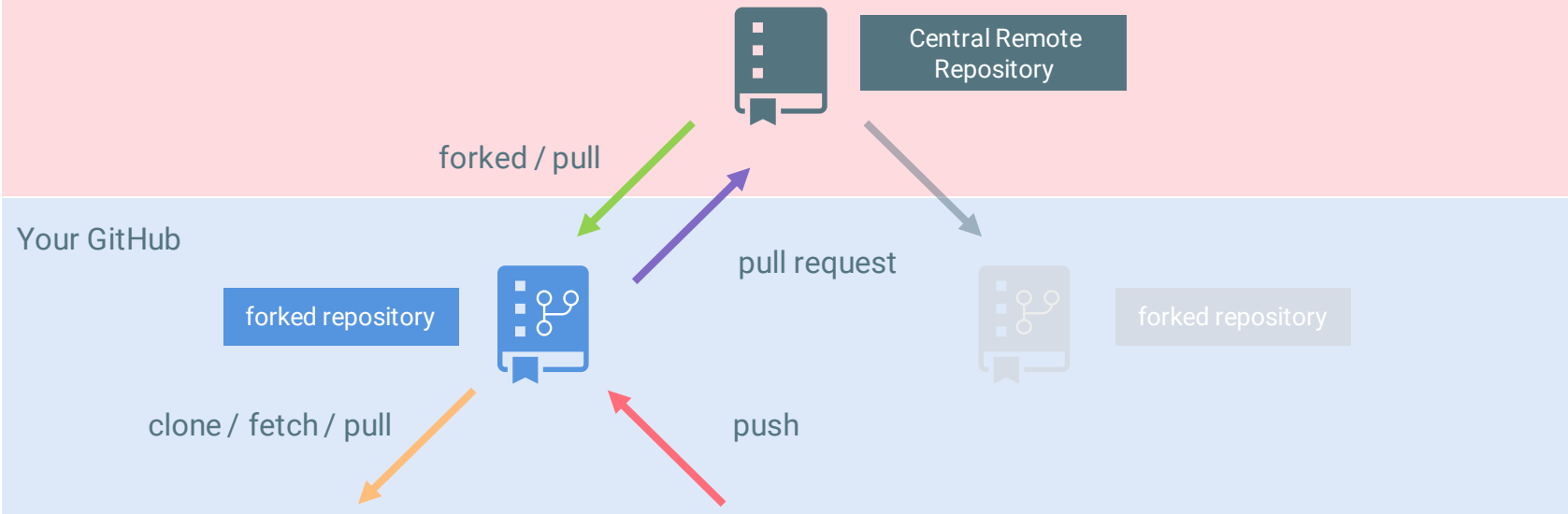
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Make a pull request



Central Repository GitHub



Local Machine / Repository

