WORK-CASES IN LINUX

From the subject “Operating Systems”

Performed by students of RPZ-93a

Team №3

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Anton Molotkov:

1. [Git](http://git-scm.com/) is (the most commonly used) a version control system.

Git tracks the changes you make to files, so you have a record of what has been done, and you can revert to specific versions should you ever need to.

Git (also) makes collaboration easier, allowing changes by multiple people to all be merged into one source.

Git (basic) commands:

* **git init** — initializes a new git repository.
* **git add** — moves changes from the working directory to the staging area.
* **git commit** — takes the staged snapshot and commits it to the project history. Combined with git add, this defines the basic workflow for all Git users.
* **git fetch** — downloads a branch from another repository, along with all of its associated commits and files.

Sergey Sokolov:

* **git clean** — removes untracked files from the working directory. This is the logical counterpart to git reset, which (typically) only operates on tracked files.
* **git reset** — undoes changes to files in the working directory. Resetting lets you clean up or completely remove changes that have not been pushed to a public repository.
* **git status** — displays the state of the working directory and the staged snapshot. You’ll want to run this in conjunction with git add and git commit to see exactly what’s being included in the next snapshot.
* **git push** — pushing is the opposite of fetching. It lets you move a local branch to another repository, which serves as a convenient way to publish contributions.
* **git branch** — this command is your general-purpose branch administration tool. It lets you create isolated development environments within a single repository.

1. Links:

Anton Molotkov — github.com/annnton

Sergey Sokolov — github.com/Sergeystan

OSRepository — https://github.com/annnton/OS