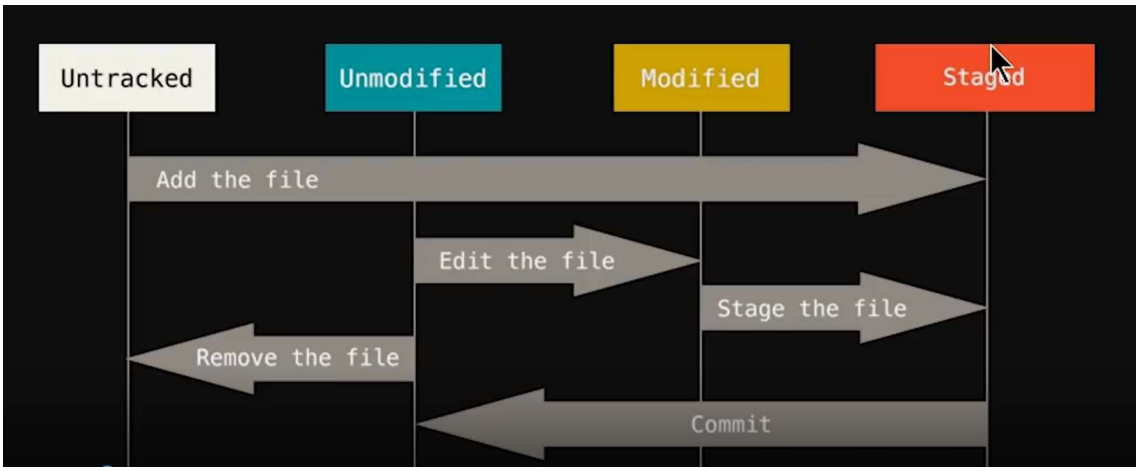
1. git config --global user.name ashwinjuwekar2018

   git config --global user.email ajjuwekar@gmail.com

   git init

   ls -lart (shows all the hidden files)

   git status (shows the untracked or untouched files)



Once you run add command that means it goes into the staging area and those file that you don't add that will not go to the staging area neither they will go on bitbucket

Git checkout contact.html means it restores the last status it is just like ctrl+z

Git checkout -f (for several files all files at a time)

How many commits you want to see for this there is a command

Git log -p -1 (1 is the number of commit you want to see)

Suppose I made any changes in about.html like champak

Then if you type git diff then it will show how the new file is different than previous but you should not type

git add -A

git checkout -f (for many files the become like previous)

git commit -a -m "commit without staging"

in this you don’t need to add in staging area

suppose you created a file waste.html and commit it and now you want it to uncommit then

git rm --cached waste.html

touch .gitignore

a file of gitignore will be created and then you have to write all those files names in this file to which you don’t want to be staged

**********8888888888

How to import a repository from git
git init

git clone https://github.com/ashwinji/myfirstrepo.git
view all the commits in one list

Git add filename

Git commit –m ‘message my first commit’

Git push –u origin master

Git log Or git log –oneline

If this error comes : unable to auto-detect email address

git config --global user.email "you@domain.com"

git config --global user.name "github_username"

now if you want to merge the firstbranch data into the master then first go to master branch

git checkout master(we come in master)

then

git merge firstbranch (this is local done and the data from firstbranch comes from and pasted in the master)

git push –u origin master

$ git remote add origin remote repository URL

Sets the new remote

$ git remote -v

Verifies the new remote URL

$ git push origin masterOR git push –f origin master

Pushes the changes in your local repository up to the remote repository you specified as the origin

If you have already created a branch on the github server then how to get the data from github to local computer

Git origin couldhave

If this type of error comes:

Another git process seems to be running in this repository, e.g.

an editor opened by 'git commit'. Please make sure all processes

are terminated then try again. If it still fails, a git process

may have crashed in this repository earlier:

remove the file manually to continue.

Then

rm -f .git/index.lock

Please move or remove them before you switch branches.

Aborting

git checkout -f pooja(branchname)

Create project in www.gitlab.com (you can use same id and password of github so no need to create another account)

Git commit –am 'a'

git checkout master

git branch new-branch-to-save-current-commits

git fetch –all // it will fetch everything from server

git reset --hard origin/master //it will overwrite everything from the server to the local files

when something is written in the server and something written in the local directory then do one thing

git stash => it is saved somewhere

after that git pull

after that git stash pop

after that see the files and resolve the conflicts

and then

git add .

git commit –m ‘a’

git push –u origin master

Or you can use the rebase command also written in blue color in this document

How to create ssh key for bitbucket

Open git bash

ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "ajjuwekar@gmail.com"

passphrase : 123456

retype passphrase : 123456

After that paste it in the bitbucket add key procedure.

Bitbucket Best and new tutorials in English Hindi mixed version

First of all install the git bash

Create a folder wherever you want

Now open git inside that folder

Now do one thing

Git config - -global user.name ashwinjuwekar2018

Git config - -global user.email ajjuwekar@gmail.com

Now run the command

Git init

Ls -lart (to view all the files)

By default you are in master which is the main branch

Now if you create inbox.html it will be in master

Git add -A OR git add index.html (it will show you in green colour that is staging area)

Git commit -m "initial commit"

The files you create now that will be in master by default

Git add -A (all files will be added)

Suppose somebody has opened the contact.html file and he has done some changes or deleted some important code and then he saved the file and shut down the computer now what to do when you opened the computer and everything will be lost , now how to recover the previous data.

Git checkout contact.html (it will restore your last committed data)

मान लो किसी ने 25 – 30 Files बिगाड़ दी होती तो ।

Git checkout -f (all the files will be restored to last committed data)

Git log (it shows you that whatever you have committed so far)

Suppose you want to see the last 5 commits details then

Git log -p -5 (the number can be variable)

Git diff and git diff - - staged

(it will show you the details of what you have deleted and what you have added with + and – sign)

Git checkout -f (will bring all your data to last commit version even if you have executed git add . then also you can restore to your previous commit)

Git commit -a -m waste.html (here the file waste.html will automatically be added and committed you don't need to run two separate commands)

Now suppose you want to delete an unwanted file and it is committed by you now

Git rm - - cached waste.html (it will remove it from staging area or we can say it will undo the commit command and it will be shown in green colour)

Git rm waste.html (now it will remove the complete file from your harddisk also)

Git status -s (it will show you which file is modified with colored M like below)

M contact.html

M index.html

One more thing is there suppose there are some files which you don't want to commit for example there is an image folder each time when you commit something or push something then that image folder will also be committed or pushed so if you don't want some files or folder to be committed or pushed then following commands will be useful :

Go to terminal and type

Touch .gitignore (this command is compulsory in git command prompt)

Touch mylogs.log

Inside .gitignore file you to have to write

Now you are having mylogs files in two places one is the place where .gitignore is situated and the other is inside the folder

.gitignore

Logsfolder/mylogs.log

Mylogs.log

Now if you write inside the gitignore file like this : mylogs.log (that means ignore from everwhre)

And if you write inside the gitignore file like this : /mylogs.log (that means mylogs will be ignored only from there where the gitignore file is situated and apart from that all the mylogs.log inside any folder or directory they will be considered)

And if I write like this *.log that means ignore from wherever you see this file

If you want to ignore any folder then : logsfolder/ (and the complete folder will be ignored)

(पूरे प्रॉजेक्ट में कहीं पर भी mylogs.log file मिलेगी उसे ignore कर देगी और वो add, commit, push नही होगी ।)

Now lets talk about checkout and branches

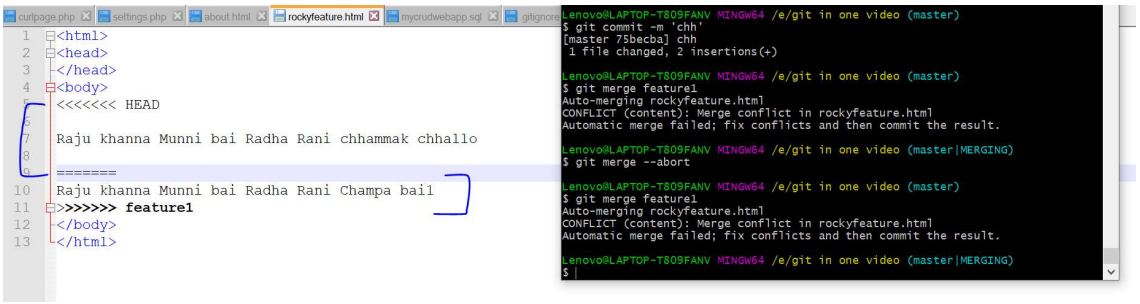
Creating a new branch : git branch feature1

Switching the branch : git checkout feature1

Listing of branches : git branch

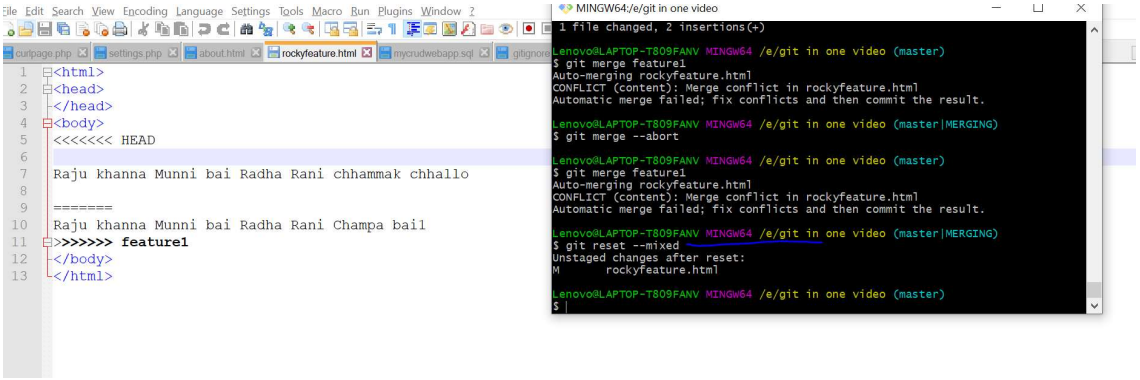
Scenerio 1:

Many times it happens that master file is updated and feature1 (branch) file is changed and when we want to merge the complete branch to master branch then it shows the following error :



One way is this where you can see that which one is from head and which one is from the feature1

Another way is git reset - - mixed or git reset in this also save above picture will be seen



Git merge - -abort will undo the merge command or abort

the merge command

One more command is also there that if you want to merge only one file then

Git checkout feature1 rockyfeature.html (then only one file will be forcefully replace our data in to the master/rockyfeature.html)file but you have to add . and commit it.

And once you commited the changes in your master file and after that you find it useless then you can run the following command

Git revert HEAD

Now suppose if I want to merge only one file of feature1(branch) in master(branch) then

Git checkout feature1 about.html

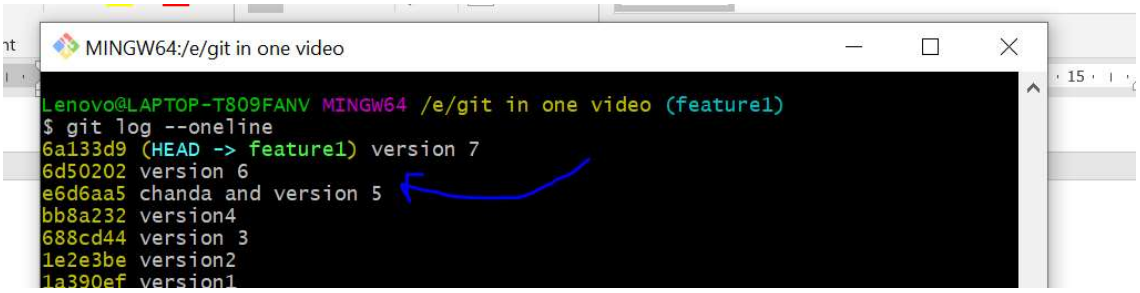
In this way only one file will be merged

मान लो पता चला कि मैने 4 commit पहले की फाईल जो थी वो ही बेहतर बनाई थी वर्तमान की फाईल तो बेकार बनी है । तो 4 commit पहले की फाईल को ही restore करना है तो क्या करें ।

Restore the file of the last 4th commit or you want to restore the file of 2nd commit and this was your 5th commit then what to do:

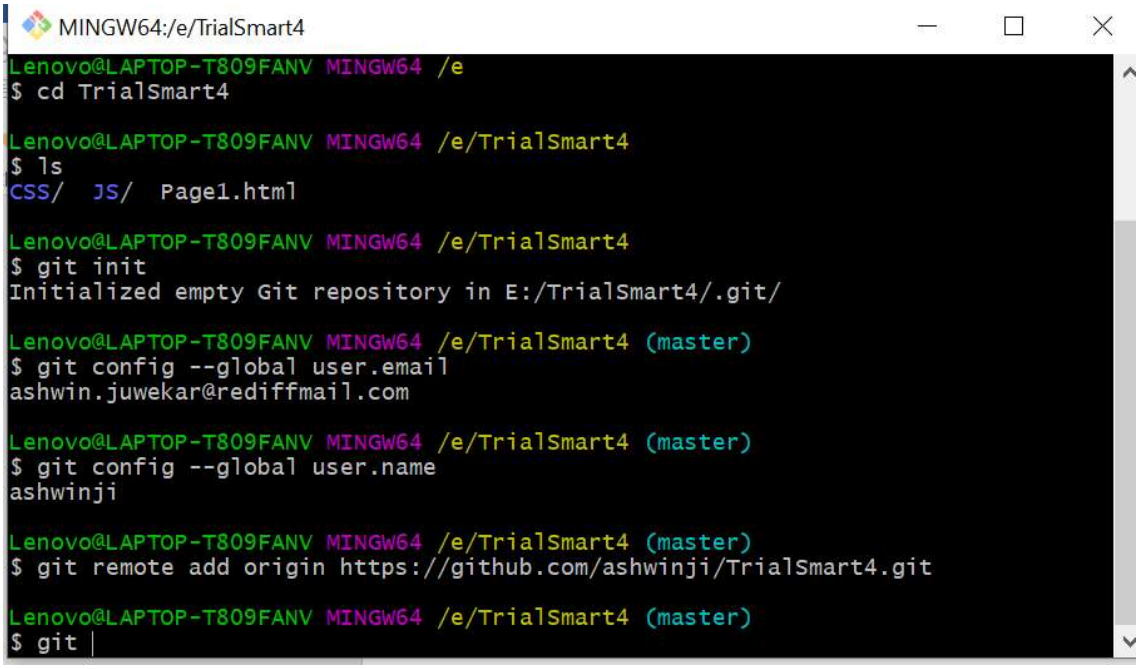
Git log - - oneline

Git checkout e6d6aa5 about.html (in this way only the file will be restored)



Setting with Github

First create repository and then do this

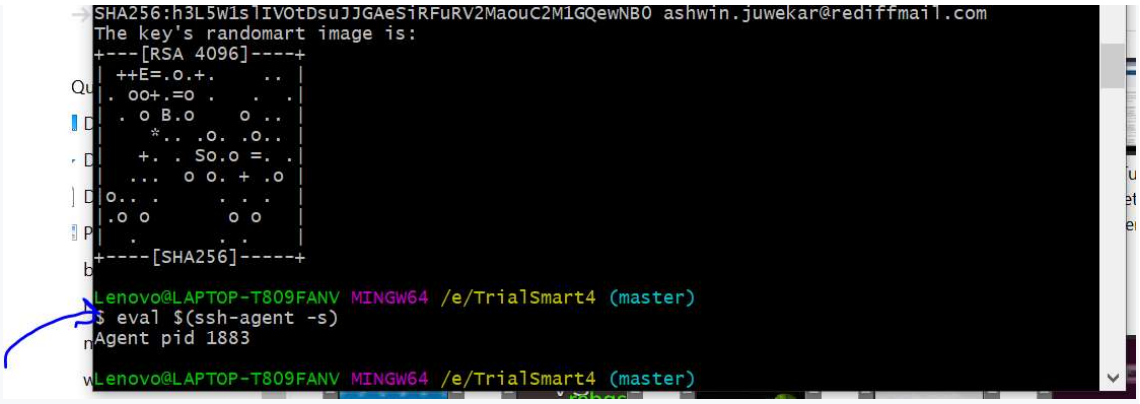


Now type git remote then you will see origin

Git remote add origin https://github.com/ashwinji/

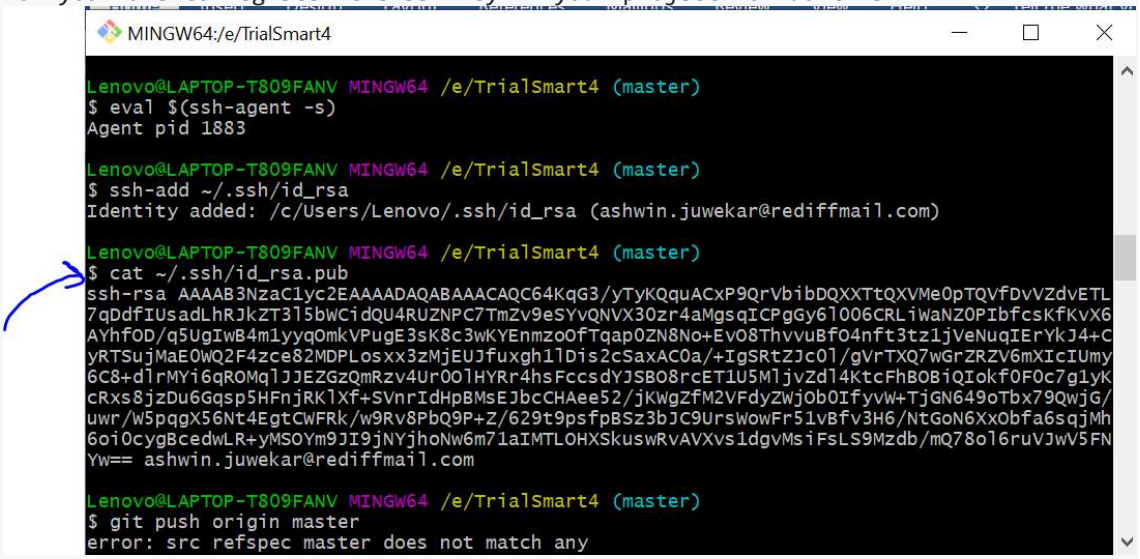
Now at this point if you type git push origin master it will show an error


```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C ashwin.juwekar@rediffmail.com
after that run this eval command
```

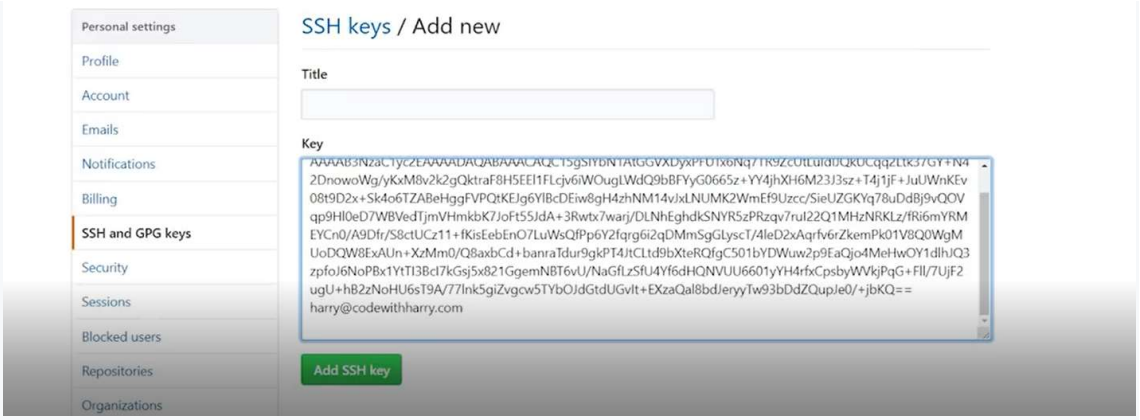


Then run the following command

Now you have to register the ssh key in your project now do this



Copy this key in the ssh key




```
And now you are ready to push anything
```

Many times you see this type of error :

```
Another git process seems to be running in this repository, e.g.
an editor opened by 'git commit'. Please make sure all processes
are terminated then try again. If it still fails, a git process
may have crashed in this repository earlier:
remove the file manually to continue
```

then you have to run the following command : `rm -f .git/index.lock`

Very Important command : git remote add origin git@github.com:ashwinji/leadanalytics4.git

Deleting the branch locally

Deleting a branch LOCALLY
Delete a branch with git **branch** -d <**branch**> . The -d option will **delete** the **branch** only if it has already been pushed and merged with the remote **branch**. Use -D instead if you want to force the **branch** to be deleted, even if it hasn't been pushed or merged yet. The **branch** is now deleted **locally**.

Delete a server branch

```
git push origin --delete test
```

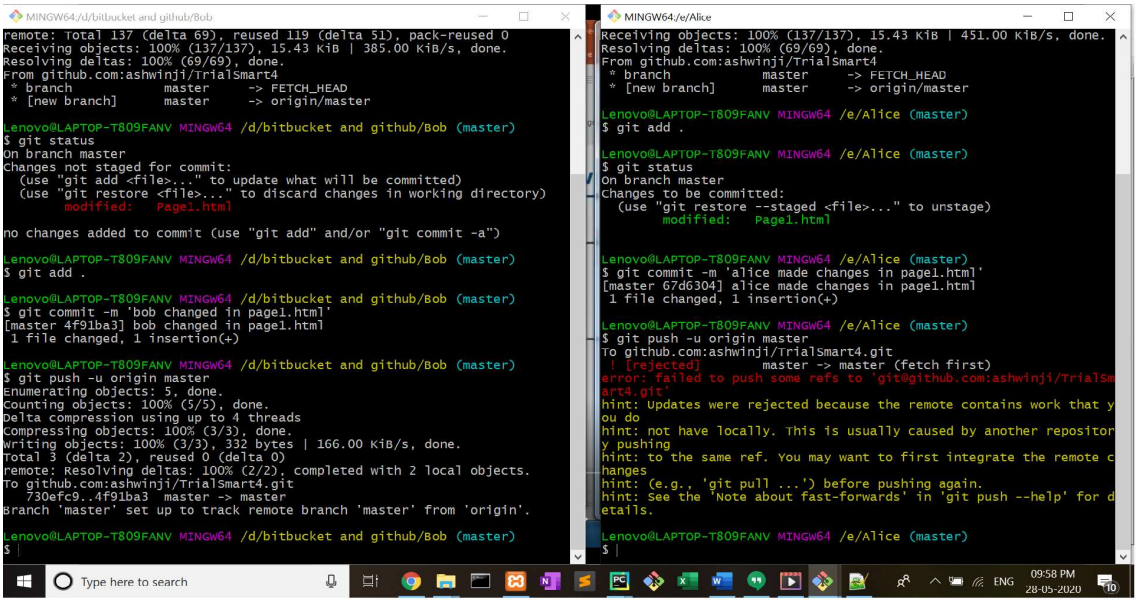
28-05-2020

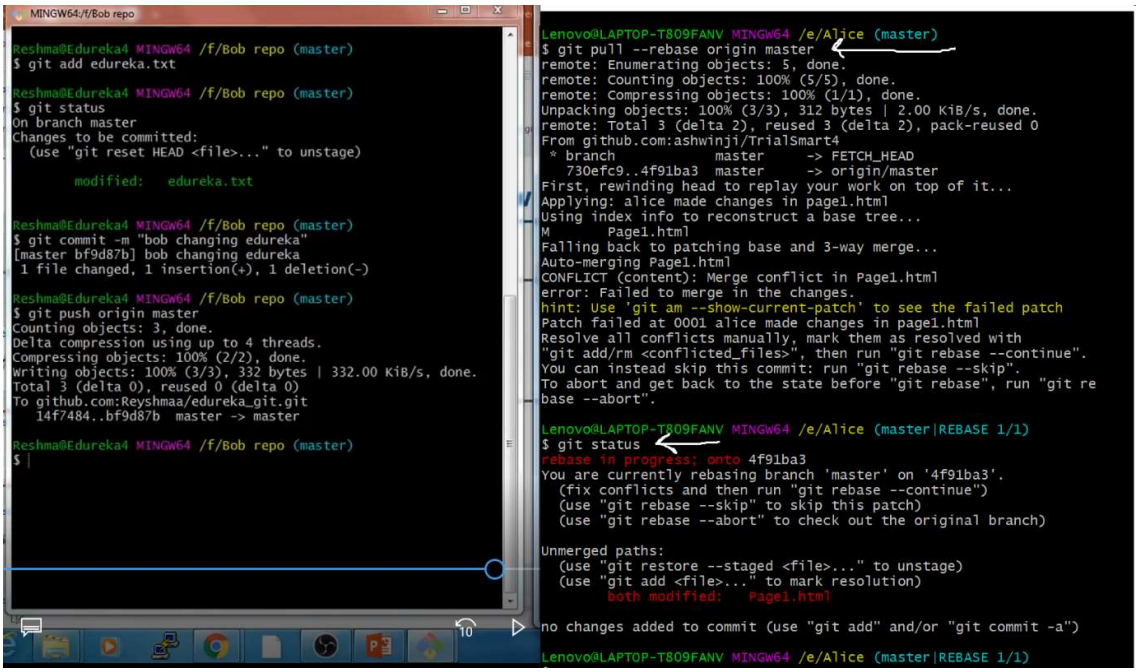
Take todays incidence that I have done in pooja's branch in main.css in server and then pooja also done some changes in her local branch pooja same file that is main.css now when she tries to commit then it is creating problem then how to solve the problem here is the solution.

Git pull - - rebase origin master
Git mergetool (enter press 2 times in front of (vimdiff):
And the do the changes and after that :wq
Git rebase - -continue
Git push -u origin master (don't add and commit again this time)
If you want to abort rebase then
Git rebase - - abort

(git remote add origin **copied path from github**)

Example of Bob and Alice : Suppose bob and alice are working on same branch and the both are doing changes in that now bob has done changes and Alice has done changes now how alice will merge her code :





Sequence of code :

Git pull - - rebase origin master
Git mergetool (enter press 2 times in front of (vimdiff):
And the do the changes and after that :wq
Git rebase - -continue
Git push -u origin master (don't add and commit again this time)
If you want to abort rebase then
Git rebase - - abort

How to Undo a Commit that was not pushed :

Suppose I have done some changes in bob branch / alice.html and jackline.html now after the changes done and it is committed I want them as previous that is I want to undo the commit and undo the staging area then what to do (it is equivalent to stash command)

Condition 1:
File में changes करके सिर्फ save किया है अभी add . नही किया है तो वो RED COLOR में दिखेगा
And you want as previous so use following command
Git checkout alice.html
Condition 2:
मान लो File में changes करके add . कर चुके हो तो वो GREEN COLOR में दिखेगा
The file has come in staging area now
Git reset HEAD <file>
//if youwant it for a specific file other wise work for all file if not added <file>
Git status
M <file name>
M <file name>
Git checkout alice.html
Git checkout jackline.html

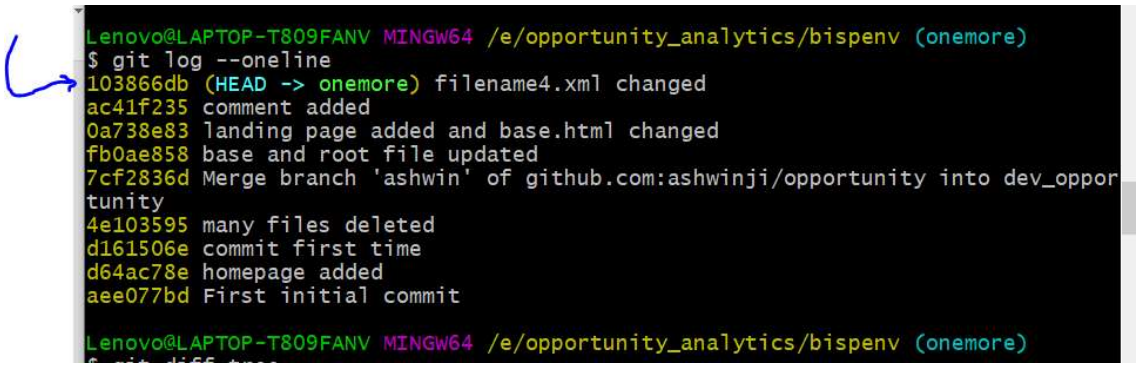
Condition 3:
मान लो File में changes करके add . और commit दोनो कर चुके हो अब फिर से पहले वाला चाहिये तो
Git reset - -soft HEAD~; //write it as it is you can avoid semicolon
Git status
It will show file in green color that means files in staged area
Git reset HEAD
Git status
M alice.html
M jackline.html
Git status
It will show files in red color that means files are unstaged
Git checkout alice.html
Git checkout jackline.html //this is the complete process

Undo commit and unstage all files
Git reset HEAD~
Git status
It will show all files in red that means all files are unstaged now you can write below command
Git checkout alice.html
Git checkout jackline.html

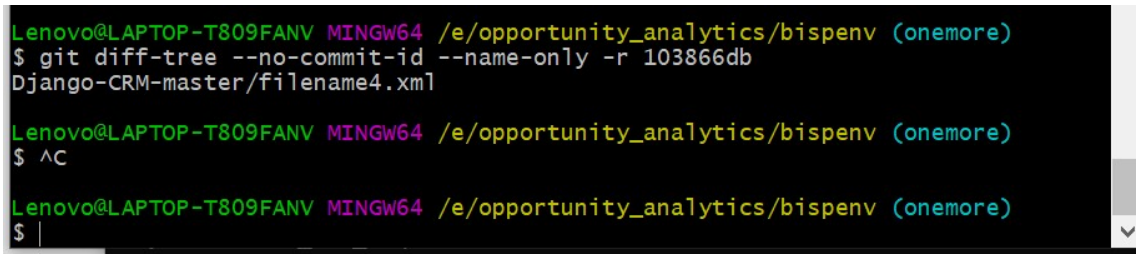
Undo commit and completely remove all changes
Git reset - -hard HEAD~

Commit भी Undo करेगा Changes भी सारे (undo) हटा देगा और सभी कुछ पहले जैसा कर देगा ।

List the files which are changed in a particular commit :
Git log –oneline




```
git diff-tree --no-commit-id --name-only -r 103866db
```



Pull the branch pooja forcefully

```
git reset --hard origin/pooja
```

essbasep12@gmail.com/testdrive81

```
git config --global mergetool.keepBackup false
```

How to work as a collaborator in a github project if you are invited on it then how to configure the project from master on your local computer :

1. First of all create a folder by any choice
2. Now go inside the folder and create bispenv as per usual procedure
3. Then go inside bispenv write git init
4. Git remore add origin git@,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,(necessary)
5. Immediately the following folders will be created inside the bispenv
    a. Include
    b. Lib
    c. Scripts
    d. Tcl
    e. License
6. Then inside bispenv type git clone https://////////////////////
7. Now you have the cloned folder that is leadanalytics4 and then
8. Take out the unmatched folder inside the leadanalytics4(cloned folder)and paste it outside the cloned folder that is inside the bispenv and don't replace the outside folders.
9. Delete the cloned folder
10. Then git status
11. Git add .
12. Git commit -m ‘ ‘
13. It is everything in master then git branch pooja2
14. Then in this way you can proceed

Returning to an Old Revision

The fastest way to restore an old version is to use the "reset" command:

```
$ git reset --hard 0ad5a7a6
```

This will rewind your HEAD branch to the specified version. All commits that came after this version are effectively undone; your project is exactly as it was at that point in time.

The reset command comes with a couple of options, one of the more interesting ones being the "--soft" flag. If you use it instead of --hard, Git will keep all the changes in those "undone" commits as local modifications:

```
$ git reset --soft 0ad5a7a6
```

You'll be left with a couple of changes in your working copy and can then decide what to do with them.

```
git push --force origin deadbeef:master
```

1. How to import a project from github server to your local computer for the very first time.
2. How to export your local computer project to the given github repository for the very first time.
3. How to Import changes from given github repository in your existing local computer Project.
4. How to push your local project to the given github repository or branch.
5. How to communicate with your colleague for taking the changed files and how to pull them.