



What is Git?



LAISHA WADHWA

Free and open source version control system

What is Version Control system?

- A system that keeps track of our files or projects.
- It allows you to revert selected files to a previous state, **revert** the entire project to a previous state, **compare changes** over time, see who last modified something so that we can know what might be causing a problem, or **what** is the issue, **who** made it, and **when** with the details.



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Relaunch to update

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2 types of VCS

Centralized

Distributed

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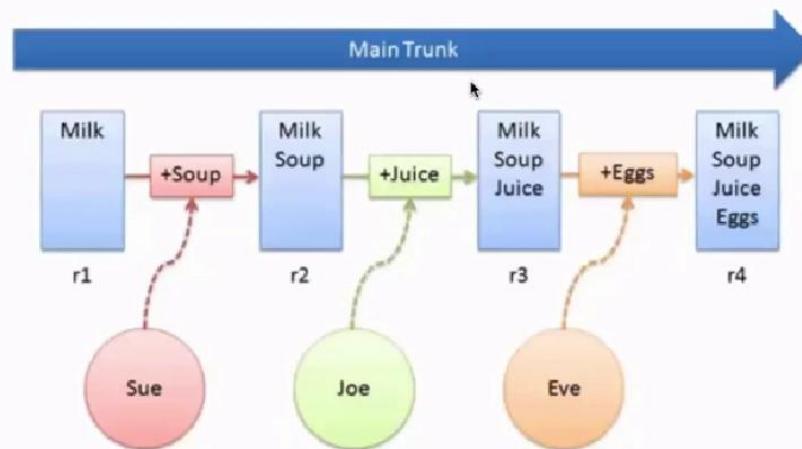
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Centralized version control

Helps you backup, track and synchronize files.

Centralized VCS

Eg: Subversion & Team foundation server



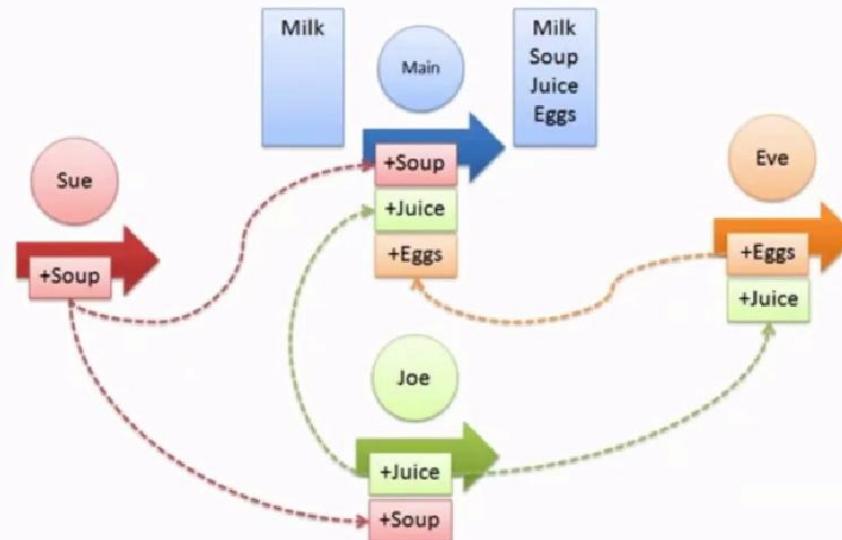
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Distributed Version Control Systems



Eg: Git & Mercurial

Distributed VCS



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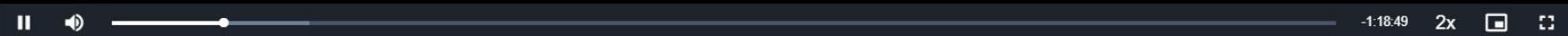
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Why Git?

- Free
- Open source
- Scalable
- Super Fast
- Cheap branching and merging



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What is GitHub?

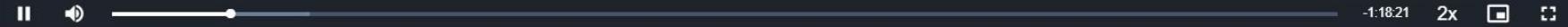


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GitHub is a **web-based hosting service** for git repositories.

You can use git without Github, but you cannot use GitHub without Git.

Git	GitHub
Used for Version Control	Used for hosting Git repositories
Installed locally on computer	Cloud based
Tracks changes made to a file	Provides a web interface to view file changes



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Local Repository

Every VCS tool provides a private workplace as a working copy. Developers make changes in their private workplace and after commit, these changes become a part of the repository. Git takes it one step further by providing them a private copy of the whole repository. Users can perform many operations with this repository such as add file, remove file, rename file, move file, commit changes, and many more.

Working Directory and Staging Area or Index: An intermediate area where commits can be formatted and reviewed before completing the commit.

push: send a change to another repository (may require permission)

pull: grab a change from a repository



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Basic workflow of Git.

Step 1 – You modify a file from the working directory.

Step 2 – You add these files to the staging area.

Step 3 – You perform commit operation that moves the files from the staging area. After push operation, it stores the changes permanently to the Git repository.



The screenshot shows a video player interface with a white slide overlay. The slide contains text and a video thumbnail. At the bottom, there's a control bar with volume, playback, and zoom icons.

Blobs

Blob stands for **Binary Large Object**. Each version of a file is represented by blob. A blob holds the file data but doesn't contain any metadata about the file. It is a binary file, and in Git database, it is named as SHA1 hash of that file. In Git, files are not addressed by names. Everything is content-addressed.

Trees

Tree is an object, which represents a directory. It holds blobs as well as other sub-directories. A tree is a binary file that stores references to blobs and trees which are also named as SHA1 hash of the tree object.

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Commits

- Commit holds the current state of the repository. A commit is also named by SHA1 hash.
- Commit object = a node of the linked list.
- Every commit object has a pointer to the parent commit object.
- From a given commit, you can traverse back by looking at the parent pointer to view the history of the commit.
- If a commit has multiple parent commits, then that particular commit has been created by merging two branches.



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Git commands



Clone: Bring a repository hosted somewhere like Github into a folder or your local machine

Add: Track your files and changes in Git

Commit: Save your files in git

Push: Upload your commits to a git repo, like GitHub

Pull: Download changes from a remote repository to your local repository.



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wpm 60 acc 93%

test type time 30 english other raw characters consistency time
repeated 68 151/4/2/1 68% 30s
00:02:00 session

Words per Minute Errors

Sign in to save your result

Turn it up with the SOUND THAT TRULY MATTERS
AIRDOPES 141 ANC BUY NOW

1 8°C Sunny

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GitHub workflow

Write code



Commit code changes



Pull request



Local Git Workflow

Write code



Stage code changes



`git add`

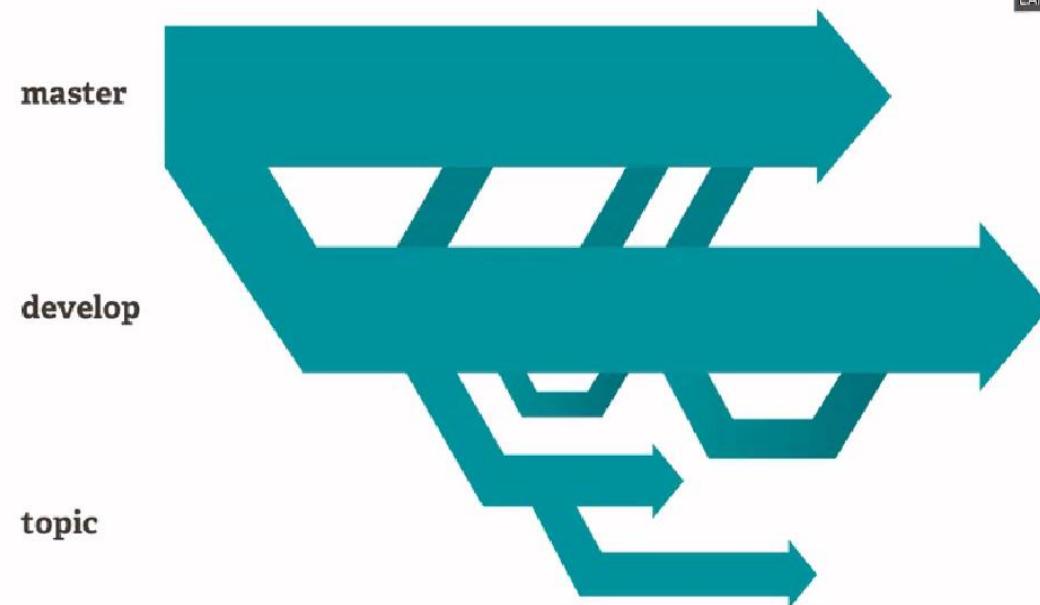
Commit changes

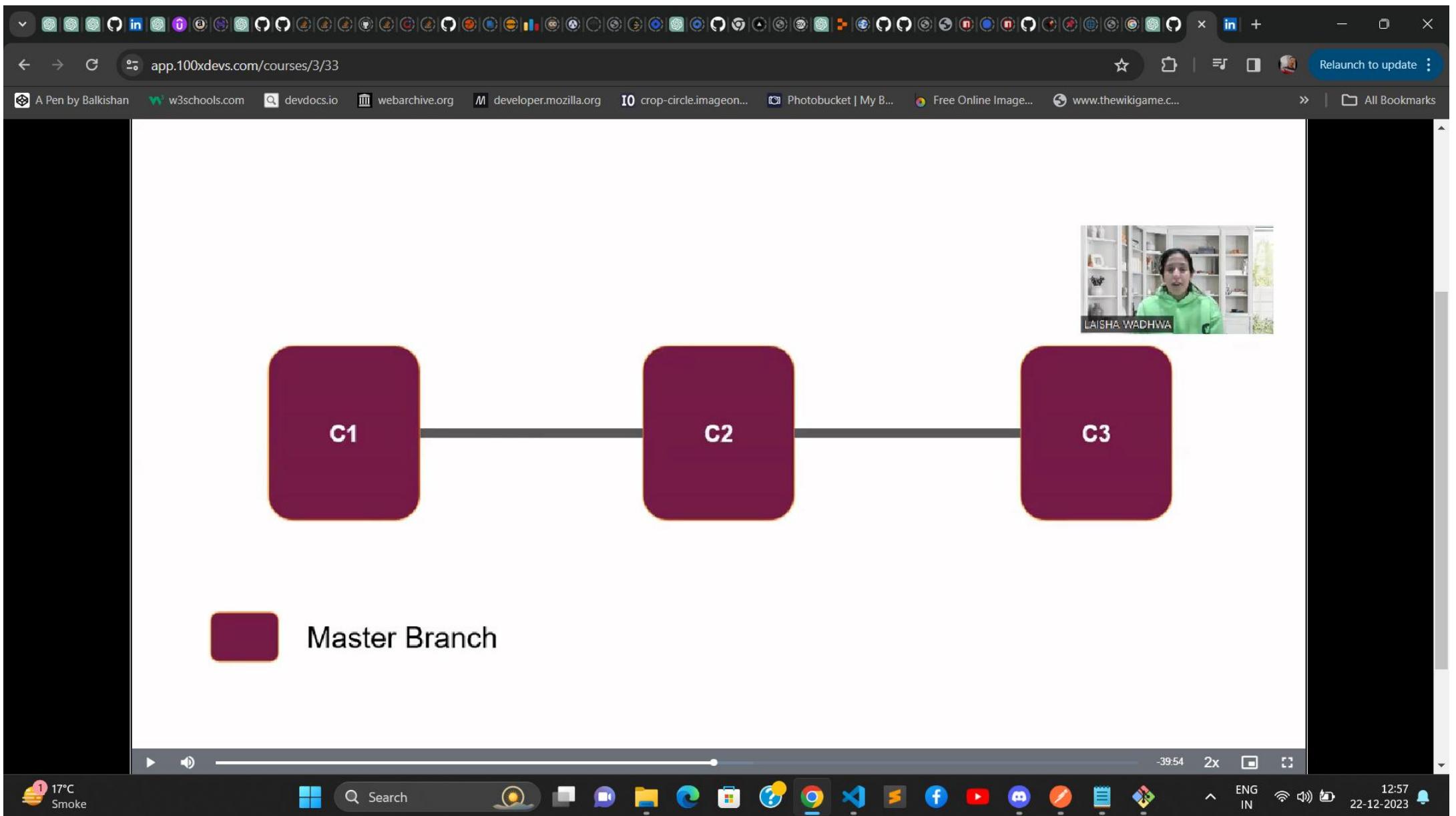


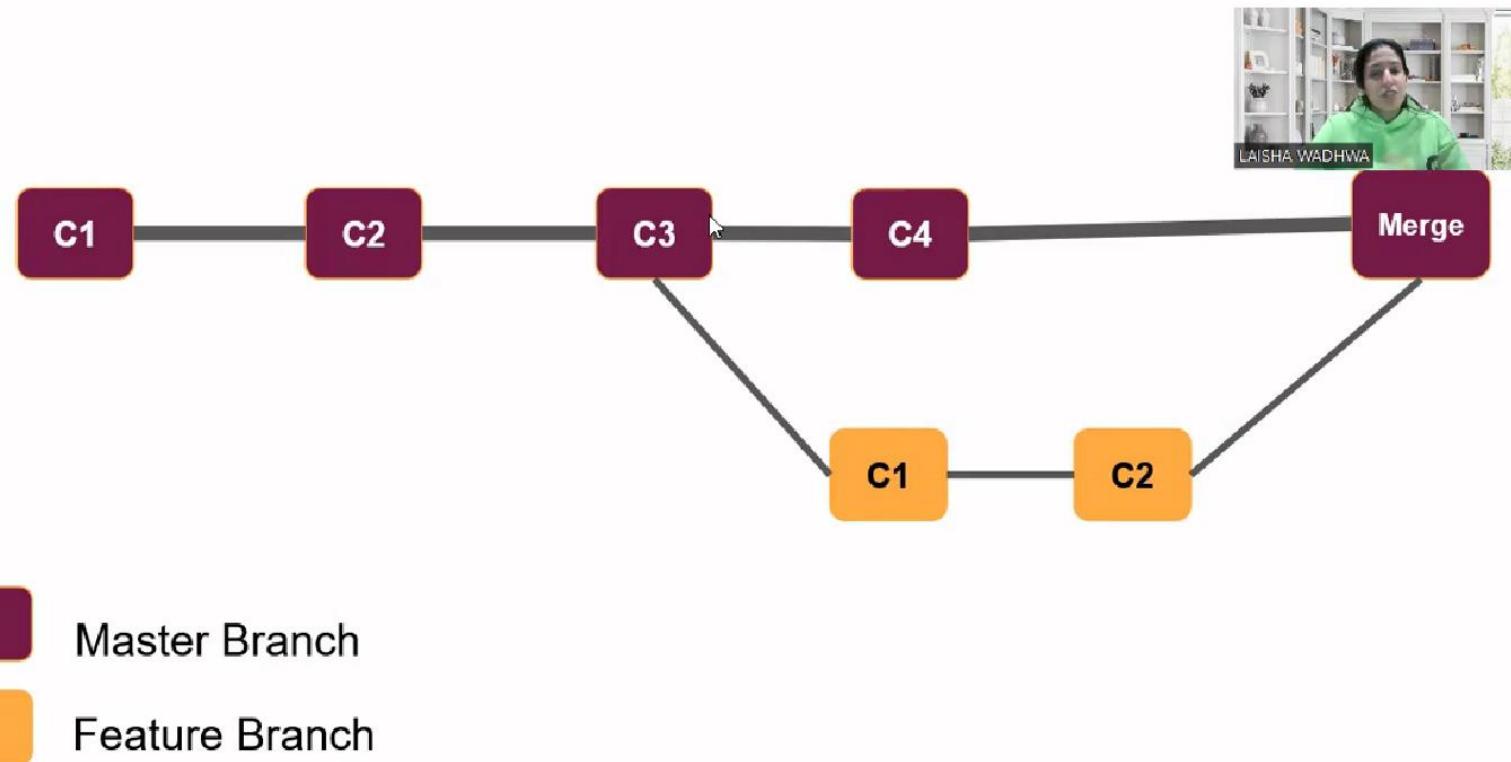
`git push`



Git Branching







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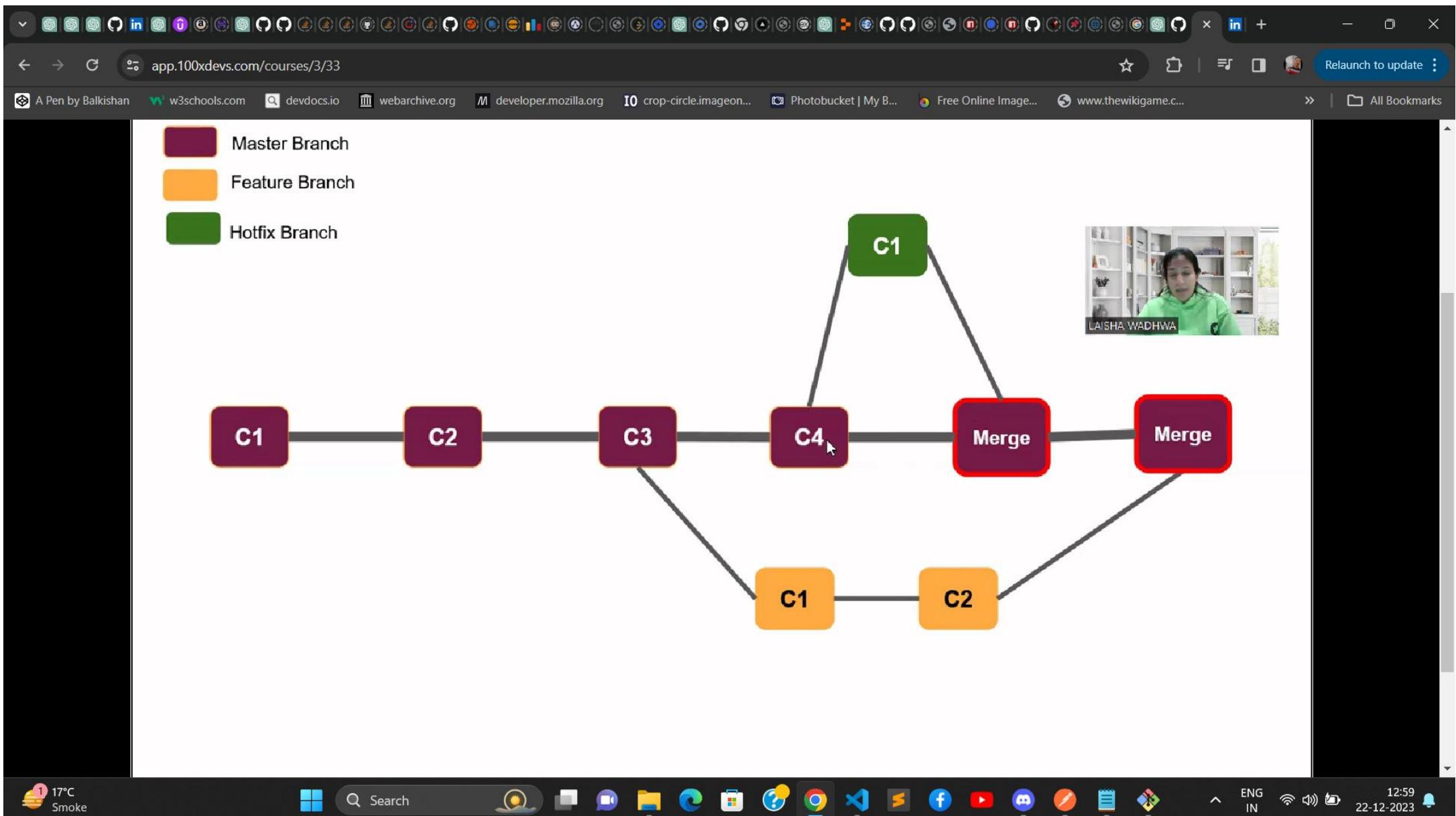
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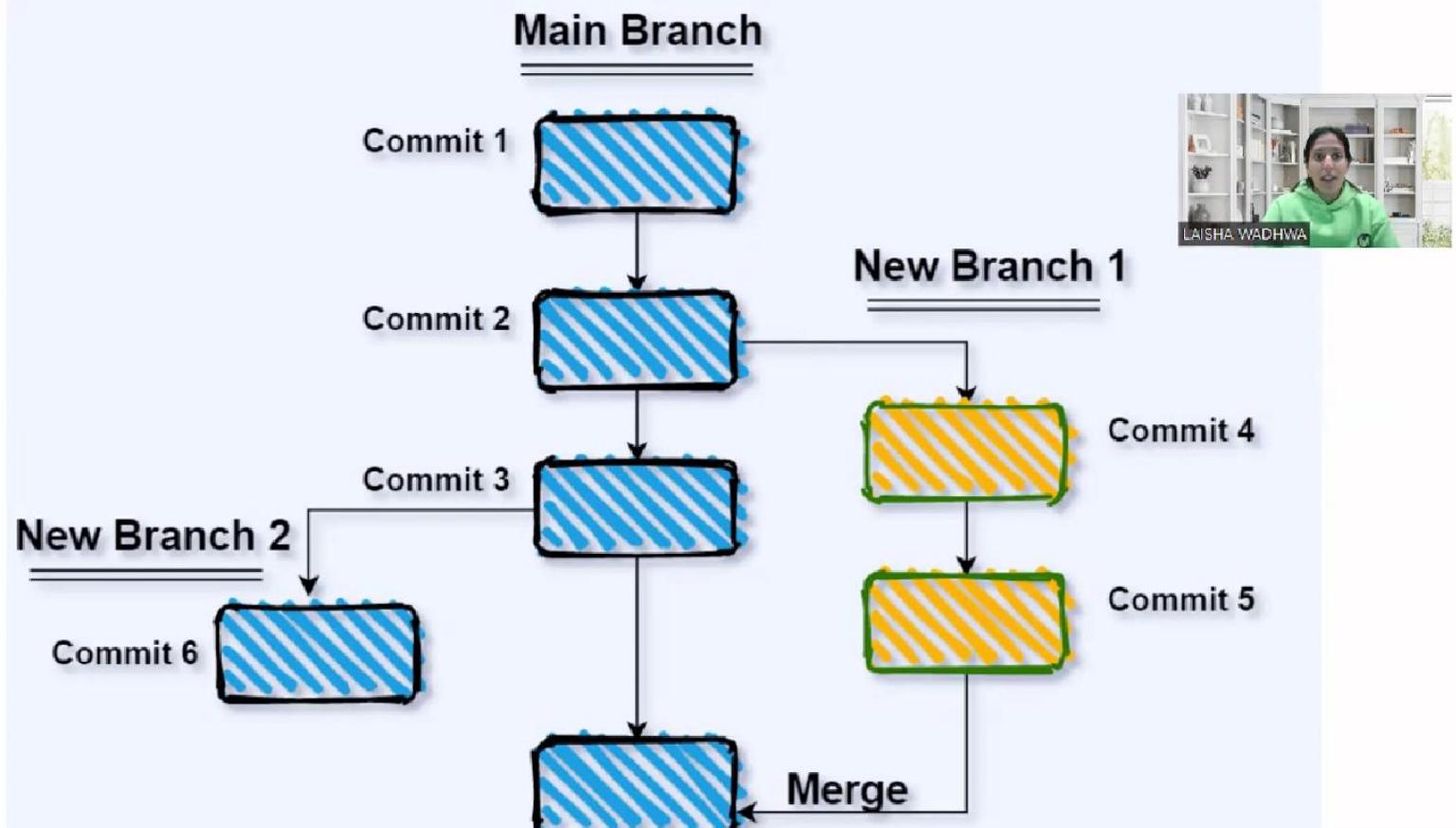
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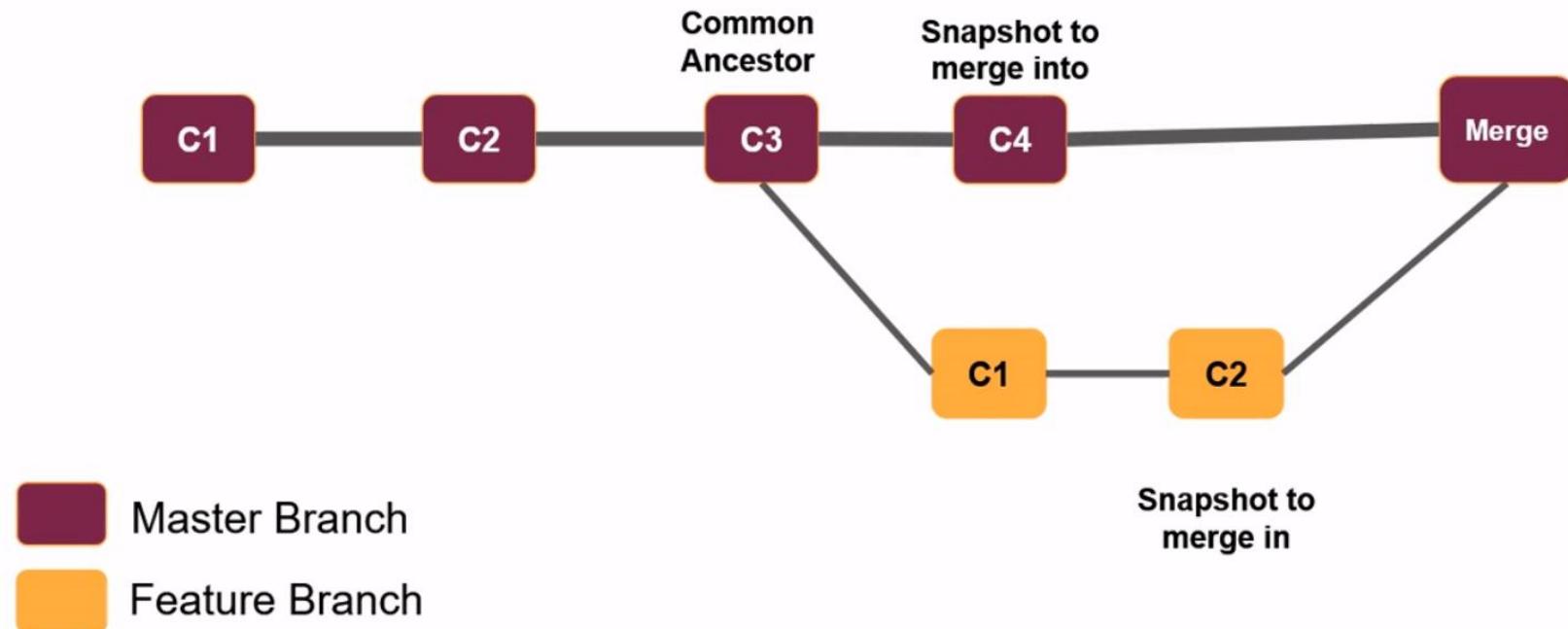
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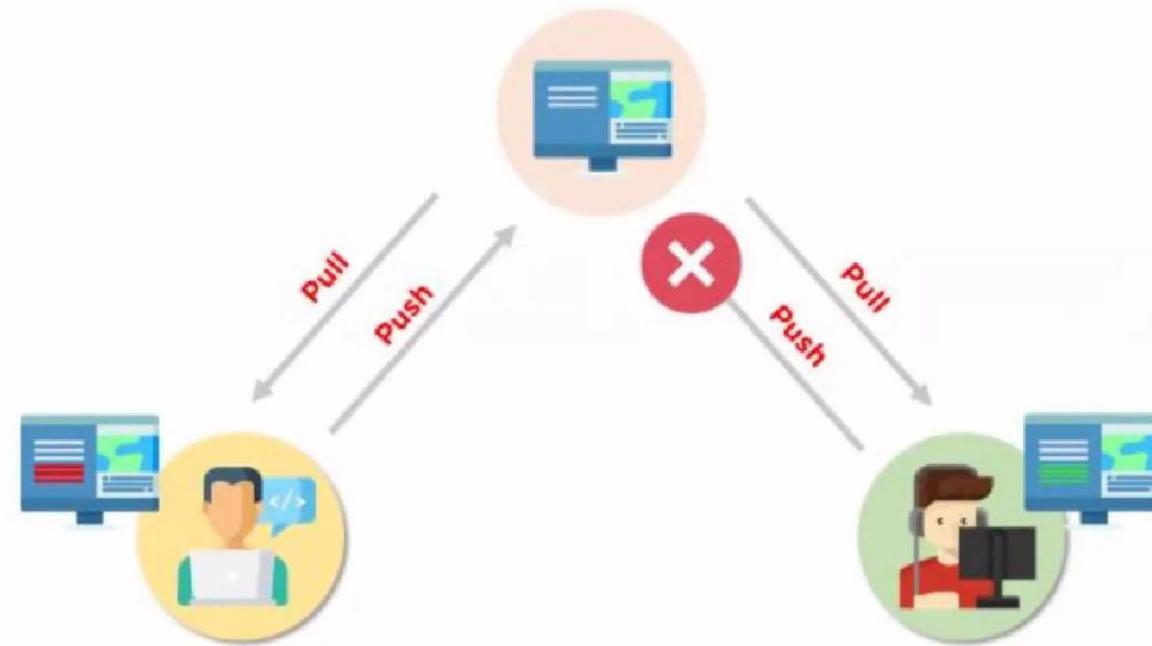




Merging



What is a Git Merge Conflict?



The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Merge Conflicts". The title is in a yellow box at the top center. Below it, two orange boxes branch out: "While starting the merge process" and "During the merge process". Each box has a corresponding text box below it. The slide is presented by Laisha Wadhwa, whose video feed is in the top right corner.

Merge Conflicts

- While starting the merge process**
 - If there are changes in the working directory's stage area for the current project, merging won't start.
In this case, conflicts happen due to pending changes that need to be stabilized.
- During the merge process**
 - When there is a conflict between the local branch and the branch being merged.
Git resolves as much as possible, but there are things that have to be resolved manually in the conflicted files.

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Merge Conflicts



Occasionally, this process doesn't go smoothly.

If you changed the same part of the same file differently in the two branches you're merging, Git won't be able to merge them cleanly. If your fix for feature branch modified the same part of a file as the hotfix branch, you'll get a merge conflict that looks something like this:

```
git merge iss53
Auto-merging index.html
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in index.html
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the
result.
```

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows "app.100xdevs.com/courses/3/33". The page content includes a video player with a thumbnail of a woman named Laisha Wadhwa. Below the video, there is text about Git merge conflicts and a terminal window showing the output of the command \$ git status.

Git hasn't automatically created a new merge commit. It has paused the process while you resolve the conflict. If you want to see which files are unmerged at any point after a merge conflict, you can run git status:

```
$ git status
On branch master
You have unmerged paths.
  (fix conflicts and run "git commit")

Unmerged paths:
  (use "git add <file>..." to mark resolution)

    both modified:    index.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

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Smoke

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Anything that has merge conflicts and hasn't been resolved is listed as
Git adds standard conflict-resolution markers to the files that have confl...
can open them manually and resolve those conflicts. Your file contains a section
that looks something like this:

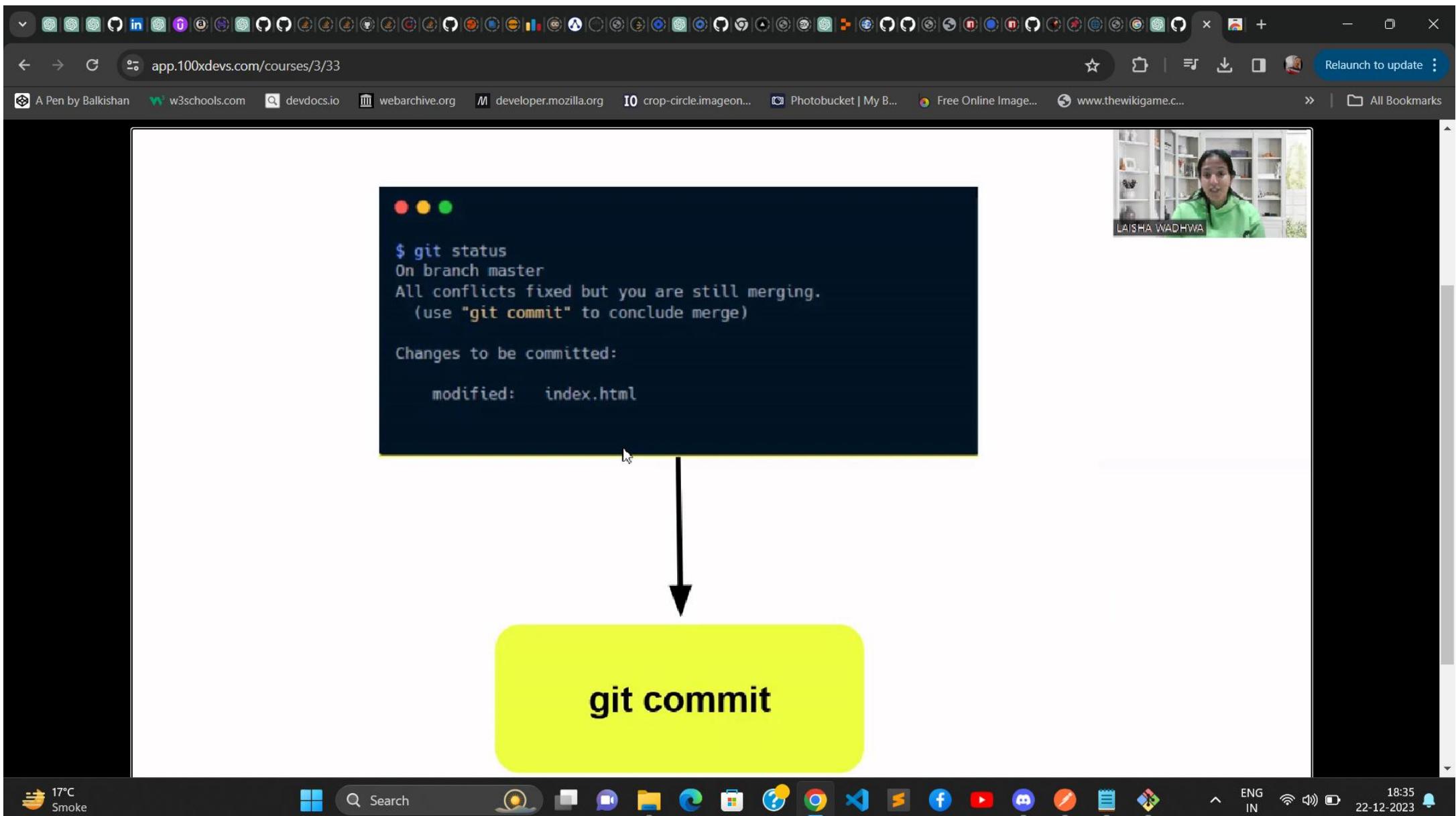


```
<<<<< HEAD:index.html
<div id="footer">contact : email.support@github.com</div>
=====
<div id="footer">
  please contact us at support@github.com
</div>
>>>> feature_branch:index.html
```

The version in HEAD (your master branch, because that was what you checked out when you ran your merge command) is the top part of that block (everything above the =====), while the version in your feature_branch looks like everything in the bottom part. In order to resolve the conflict, you have to either choose one side or the other or merge the contents yourself. For instance, you might resolve this conflict by replacing the entire block with this:

```
● ● ●  
  
<div id="footer">  
please contact us at email.support@github.com  
</div>
```





Git commands to resolve conflicts



- **git log --merge:** produce the list of commits that are causing the conflict.
- **git diff:** Identify the differences between the states repositories or files.
- **git checkout:** Used to undo the changes made to the file, or for changing branches.
- **git reset --mixed:** Used to undo changes to the working directory and staging area.
- **git merge --abort:** Helps in exiting the merge process and returning back to the state before the merging began.
- **git reset:** Used at the time of merge conflict to reset the conflicted files to their original state.

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(416) Git and GitHub for Beginner Hotfixes to the readme file by Generating a new SSH key and About issues - GitHub Docs Linking a pull request to an issue

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GitHub Issues / Issues / Link PR to issue

Linking a pull request to an issue using a keyword

You can link a pull request to an issue by using a supported keyword in the pull request's description or in a commit message. The pull request **must be** on the default branch.

- close
- closes
- closed
- fix
- fixes
- fixed
- resolve
- resolves
- resolved

If you use a keyword to reference a pull request comment in another pull request, the pull requests will be linked. Merging the referencing pull request also closes the referenced pull request.

The syntax for closing keywords depends on whether the issue is in the same repository as the pull request.

In this article

- About linked issues and pull requests
- Linking a pull request to an issue using a keyword
- Manually linking a pull request to an issue using the pull request sidebar
- Manually linking a pull request or branch to an issue using the issue sidebar
- Further reading

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GitHub Issues / Issues / Link PR to issue

• resolved

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The syntax for closing keywords depends on whether the issue is in the same repository as the pull request.

Linked issue	Syntax	Example
Issue in the same repository	KEYWORD #ISSUE-NUMBER	Closes #10
Issue in a different repository	KEYWORD OWNER/REPOSITORY#ISSUE-NUMBER	Fixes octo-org/octo-repo#100
Multiple issues	Use full syntax for each issue	Resolves #10, resolves #123, resolves octo-org/octo-repo#100

Only manually linked pull requests can be manually unlinked. To unlink an issue that you linked using a keyword, you must edit the pull request description to remove the keyword.

You can also use closing keywords in a commit message. The issue will be closed when you merge the

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Only manually linked pull requests can be manually unlinked. To unlink an issue that you linked using a keyword, you must edit the pull request description to remove the keyword.

You can also use closing keywords in a commit message. The issue will be closed when you merge the commit into the default branch, but the pull request that contains the commit will not be listed as a linked pull request.

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