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# Git

Git is useful not just for code collaboration, it can act as a “google drive” with the power of going to different revision. This also means that you can get your entire repository(project) if you have access to your github account. Git is closely integration with visual studio code which allow you to better merge codes from other commits. Gitlens is an extension that is in visual studio marketplace is a useful extension when you work in a group because you can see who edited which part of the code and which commit.



**Local Branch/Repository** -> Branch/Repository that is on the local computer.

**Remote Branch/Repository** -> Branch/Repository that is on the github server.

# Git command

**git add <file\_name>** ->Add files/folders into staging and replace the <file\_name> with file name or period(.) to add all

**git branch** -> List all the branch that is in the repository

**git checkout <branch\_name>** -> Checkout to a branch in a repository and replace <branch\_name> with the branch name.

**git checkout -b <branch\_name>** -> To checkout a new local branch and replace <branch\_name> with the branch name.

**git clone <git\_repository\_url>** -> Clone(Download) the repository(project) to your local machine and replace <git\_repository\_url> with the git repository url that you can find it in your git repository.

**git commit -m ‘the message for commit’** -> Commit all the staging files/folders into local repository which are ready to push to remote branch, replace the message for commit with the message you want to label the commit with.

**git fetch** -> Fetch for new metadata from the repository, it can be fetching new branches that are push to the repository but not visible to you on your local device.

**git log** -> Show you all the commit of the current branch

**git push** -> Push the commits(changes) to the remote branch.

**git push -u origin <branch\_name>** -> Push the commits(changes) to the remote branch, replace <branch\_name> with the branch name of your local repository. Normally this command are used if you push to the branch for the first time.

**git pull** -> Pull changes from current remote branch to local. This will pull all the updates that is being pushed to the remote branch to your local branch.

**git pull origin <branch\_name>** -> Pull changes from a remote branch to local. This will pull all the updates that is being pushed to that remote branch to your local branch. Replace the <branch\_name> with the targeted branch name.

**git rebase <base>** -> Let you put commits on top of the commit of a branch, change <base> to the branch name, [read more about rebase here](https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/rewriting-history/git-rebase).

**git reset** -> Let you reset to the changes of the head. Use this command only if you understand what you are doing as different parameter might make all your changes to be gone forever. A hard reset would remove every changes that are uncommitted a soft reset will keep the changes that are uncommitted, [read more about reset here as it have lots of things to cover](https://devconnected.com/how-to-git-reset-to-head/).

**git status** -> Check files/folder that are currently untracked, modified and staged.

**git stash** -> Let you save your current changes without committing, [read more about stash here as it have lots of things to cover](https://devconnected.com/how-to-git-stash-changes/%23:~:text=Apply%20Git%20stashes,-Now%20that%20you&text=In%20order%20to%20apply%20your,the%20stack%20will%20be%20applied.%20).

# Screenshot Tips

Just a tip if you want screenshot in window machine you can press win+shift+s this will open up snipping tool then left click and drag your mouse whichever part you want to screenshot after you release you should see a popup on your right side if not you can go to notification to see the screenshot.

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Click this



You will find it there

Graphical user interface, text, application

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Click on the screenshot which will open up this

Graphical user interface, application, Word

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You can either copy the screenshot and paste on wherever you want or save it to your local machine.

# Getting Started

To get started, you must always have git on your machine which you can download [here](https://git-scm.com/downloads).

Create a github account [here](https://github.com/signup?ref_cta=Sign+up&ref_loc=header+logged+out&ref_page=%2F&source=header-home).

## After creating the account

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If you click top right logo you will be able to see your username and all other setting. The username can be used to add collaborator for private repository.

## Creating A Repository

If you are at github.com, you can create a repository with this button

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If you are in any pages of github, you can click this button at the top right of the page and select new repository

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You should see this

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The repository name is the name of your project name.

Description you can fill in if you want but I always skipped that.

For Public and Private, it means that who can access if you chose Public means your repository is open to public anyone can access and modify the file. If you chose Private means that your repository can only be accessed only by you and any collaborator(if you have add) only.

For README file, this file is to tell people the instruction of how to run the project. Mostly README file can always be found in those open-source repository

For .gitignore file, as the name suggest it means that the file/folder you do not want to commit in for the repository. The period(.) infront of any file name/folder means that it is a hidden file(in ubuntu) which means you cannot see it in the file explorer but you can enable your window to see hidden file. For windows, a period(.) infront of the file/folder name will not hide unless you have changed it’s property to be hidden.

Choose a license, I have never used that before most of the time open-source library will state what kind of license it is. You can find all the license [here](https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/managing-your-repositorys-settings-and-features/customizing-your-repository/licensing-a-repository).

After you create the repository, you should see something like that if you have checked any of the checkbox during the creation. Continue with the following section [here](#_Setting_Up_Of). If you did not select any of the option, skip to [here](#_Setting_Up_Of_1) as the instruction is a little bit different.

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## Setting Up Of Initialized Repository

First go to the directory that you want to clone(download) your repository, for this example I just going to clone it to my desktop. In the directory, right click and select git bash.

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Text

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The yellow text is the current directory of the bash command prompt is currently in.

Next go back to your repository in github.

Press the code button which will show this popup

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Press the copy button that is located beside the url.

Go back to the terminal(git bash).

To clone(download) your repository, use the command **git clone <repository\_url>** , if this is your first time git bash you have to configure it which they will prompt you to login your github account.

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Once you clone the repository you will see the file in the directory

A picture containing text, tree, outdoor

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Open the folder.

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When you open the folder, you should see the .git folder(ignore the other file for now). If you are unable to see the folder, you can enable it by reading [here](#_Enable_Hidden_File). This .git folder will help you keep track of all the changes you made. On a side note, the folder that contain .git folder is called the root folder. Anything file or folder you add inside here will be tracked even if it is a nested subfolder. You have successfully setup your repository till this step.

## Setting Up Of Empty Repository

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You should see something like this.

If you do not have an existing folder you want to push to git you can create a empty folder. So open up the folder that you want to push to git.

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Right click and select git bash here

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Type in **git init** in the terminal(git bash) which will initialize an empty git repository.

Text

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Graphical user interface, application

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You should see the .git folder if you don’t you can enable viewing of hidden file [here](#_Enable_Hidden_File).

Add in the files and folders that you want to push to the git repository in github.

After adding in your files/folders then type in **git status** in the terminal.

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You should be seeing the files/folders that are in the folder which is in red.

Next we have to add the files/folders into staging area which will let us commit and push to the remote repository. Type in **git add .** in the terminal, the period(.) means all the file that are untracked, you can add by file name too just replace the period(.) to the file name.

Once added, type in **git status**  in the terminal. You should see those file name turning green which means it have been staged.

Text

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To this stage, we can refer back to the github.com instruction.

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Copy paste starting from the line git commit to the last line, line by line. If you have not configure your git environment, you would be prompt to set your name and email through this 2 commands.

git config --global user.name "your\_name"

git config --global user.email your\_email

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You should see this after you execute all the command. Refresh the github.com page and you should see the repository updated.

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## Enable Hidden File

Press the win key and search for hidden and press enter and this screen should show

Graphical user interface, application

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Press show settings for Changes settings to show hidden and system files and you should see the following screen.

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Select show hidden files, folders, and drives then press ok. Now you can see hidden files and folder. You can go back to the section you left off [Setting Up Of Initialized Repository](#_Setting_Up_Of_2) or [Setting Up Of Empty Repository](#_Setting_Up_Of_1)

# Repository

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The top left is the repository owner username + repository name (in my case is chiayiquan / random\_test).

The tabs that are more important are the code, issues, pull request tab. Code tab will show you the branches, files in the repository, tags, number of commits and other stuff.

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The issue tab let you create task and assign task to different collaborator in the repository. This is a good place to plan on feature and assignment of work when you are working in a team.

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The pull request tab is for you to create a pull request to merge your code to the main/test branch. Usually this require approval from lead/senior developer and if there are test case, it will require the test to pass in order to merge to the desire branch.

# Understanding Of Changes And Conflicts

## Changes

Changes are the content of the code/file you changed locally, in visual studio code, you can see the local code changes by pressing the third button on the side bar(source control)

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

If you click on the file in this tab, you will see what you have changed so far. This will be opened up the left side is the current content on the latest remote branch, the right is the changes you did locally. Unfortunately, this only work on codes, it won’t work on file like word, pdf etc… but any changes will also be tracked.

A screenshot of a video game

Description automatically generated with medium confidence