Outcomes:

- setup a remote repository
- learn how to push our local files

Remote Repository

- remote repository is a copy of our project that is stored on a “cloud”
- it is where we backup our work and share it
- it is accessible anywhere that has internet

Create a github.com account

GiT

- use the git push command after the initial push
- Git push tells git to upload all your changes to the server. it does not need to be done after every commit, because it will upload all commits since the last push

branches

- litteral branches
- they represent different parts
- branches allow us to work on code fixes and features without breaking what we already have working
- fixes and new features should always start on a branch
- the master branch is the trunk of your code tree and should only contain clean code ready for deployment
- git branch <name> tells git to maintain a new copy of our code
- git branch shows us our current branch
- git checkout <branch> tells git to switch our working folder to the branch name specified
- git push -u(short for --set-upstream) origin (branch name)

Merge conflict

- a merge conflict is when a file has changed in both of the branches you are trying to combine and git can’t automatically.

Question Answers:

- GitHub can help facilitate collaboration because it allows everyone to work in different branches to eventually combine the work. Also, partners and individuals can work together and combine their work without having many errors.
- I have around a 3.14159265358979323846264 33 in my understanding in all three of the categories being remote repos, branches, and in merging.
- The best part of thanksgiving break was going to oakland and being in front of a crowd of 6,000+ people and 200,000+ people on twitch.
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