Git

Track changes
Go back to older versions of the code
Allows for collaboration by standardizing how changes are tracked

Git hub
Extra tools to make working with git easier

Repository
A ‘folder’ for different scripts that will automatically track changes

Local repository exist on your computer
Remote repository exist on the cloud

How to build a local repository

Git .init builds a git directory

It is hidden so you cannot see it with the

basic ls command
ls - a lists all directories

To delete the git repository you use
Rm -r .directoryname

Git config -- list
This gives you the settings of your git repository

Git add —all
Takes all files in the .git directory into the ’staging area’

git add --all
git commit --message "initialize the workshop directory as a repository"
The commit saves the ‘added’ data as a checkpoint in time for the history of the program

The reason for the two stages is so you can update a final version in the commit but have a work in progress area for the staging

directory

Touch command
Writes a file of a given name
Syntax
Touch filename
Touch practice.txt

git commit --message "YOUR COMMIT MESSAGE HERE"

Git status command
Tells us if the 3 copies of the working directory are the same
Working, Staging, and Commit directories

Git diff command
Tells you what has changed from the first time to the second time

The output of +content indicates new content has been added

The output of -content indicates content has been removed

Git diff only compares working directory to staging area not to the commit directory

For changes on a line it will show a - for the original removed content and a + for the new content written onto.

Git log
Gives the saved changes in reverse chronological order

Git log defaults to 10 changes

Git pull
Take the remote repository information and overwrite the local repository

Git push
Take the local repository and use it to overwrite the remote repository