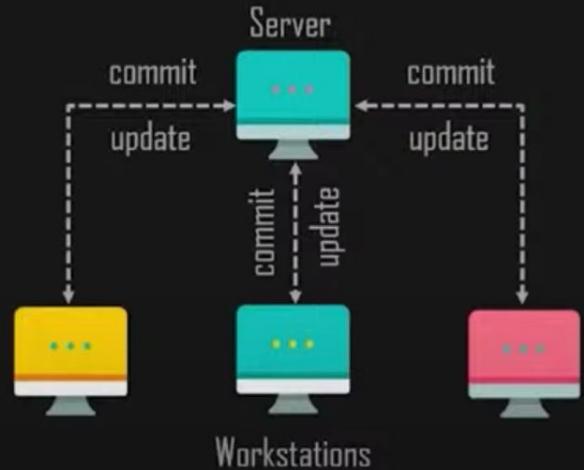
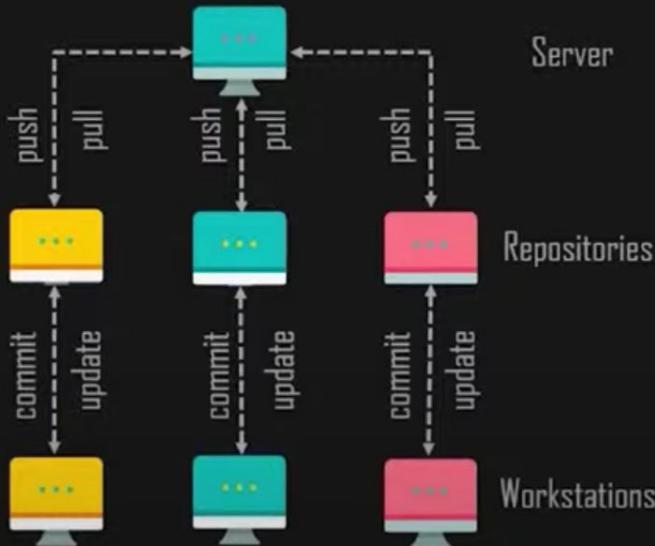


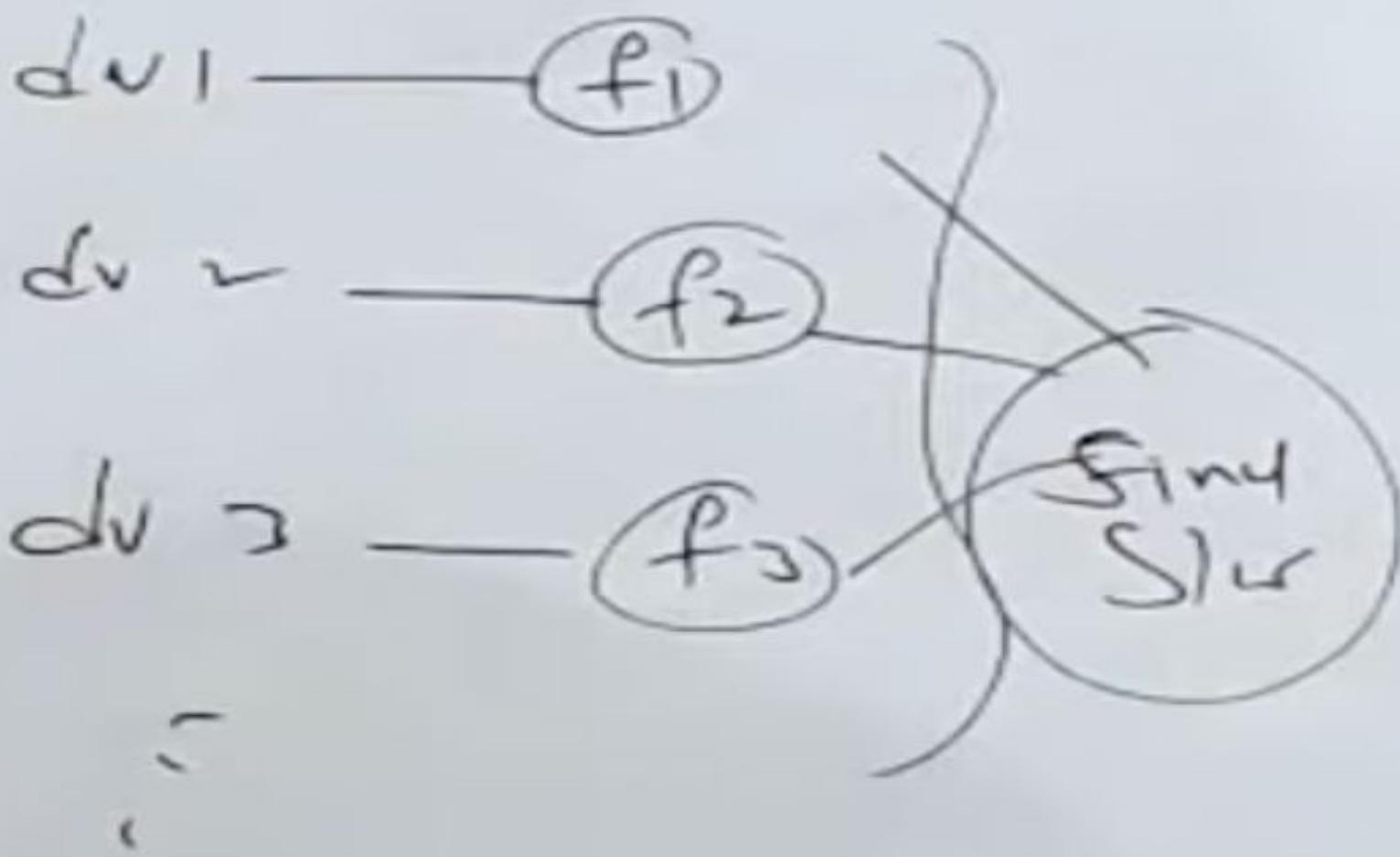
CENTRALISED vs DISTRIBUTED VCS



Centralized VCS



Distributed VCS



du 1

(f1)

du~

(f2)

der >

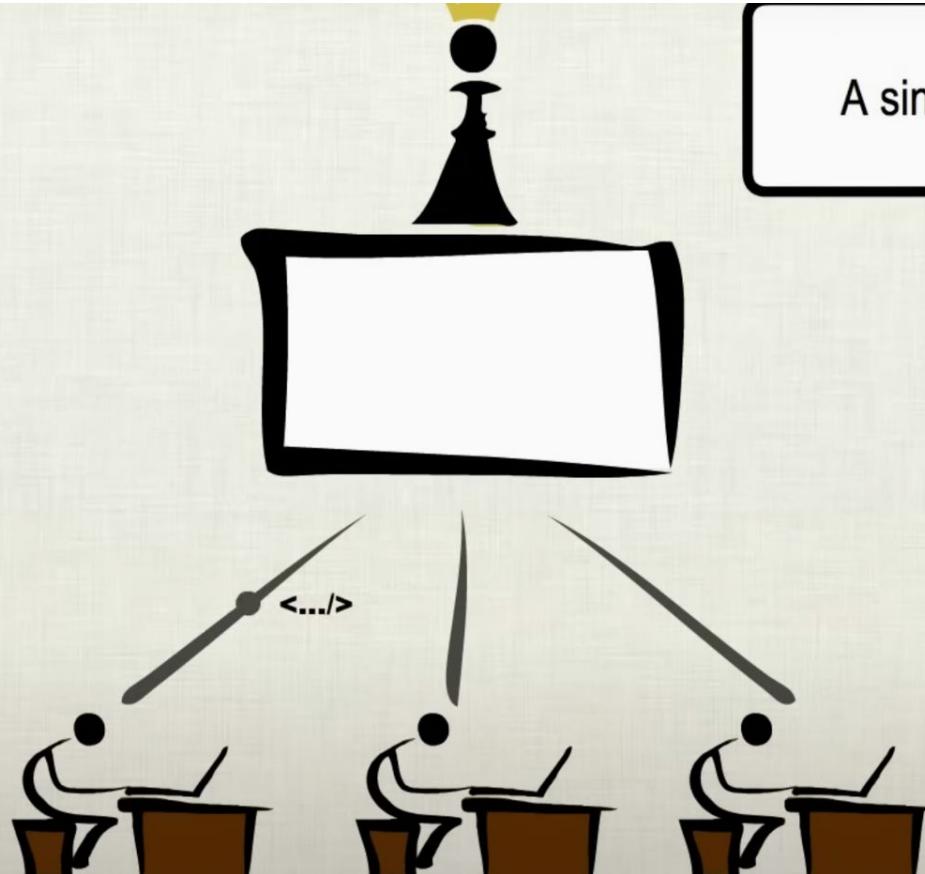
(f3)

coder

dur

tracking

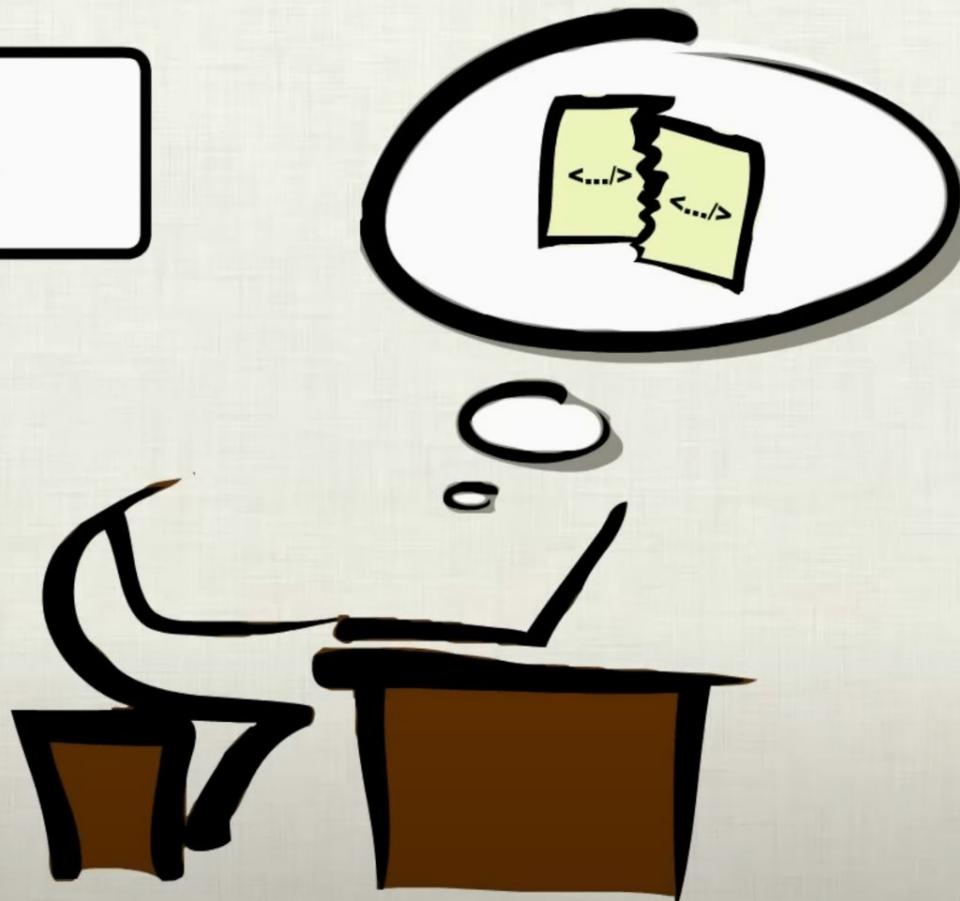
1. Keep versions
2. Tracking [modifications]
3. Sharing code between developers is easy
4. New developers can access code is easy way

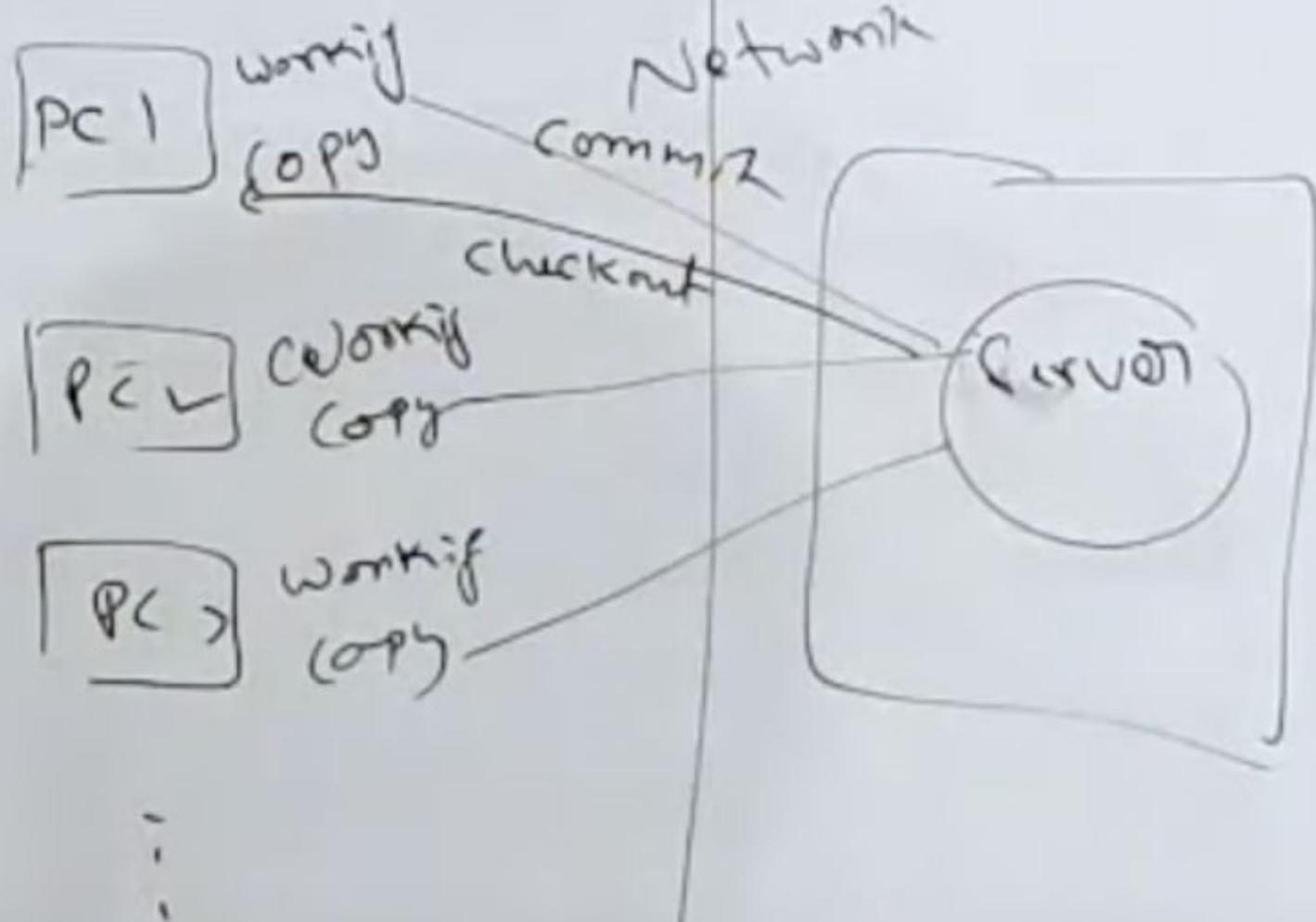


A single point of failure...

Remote commits are slow...

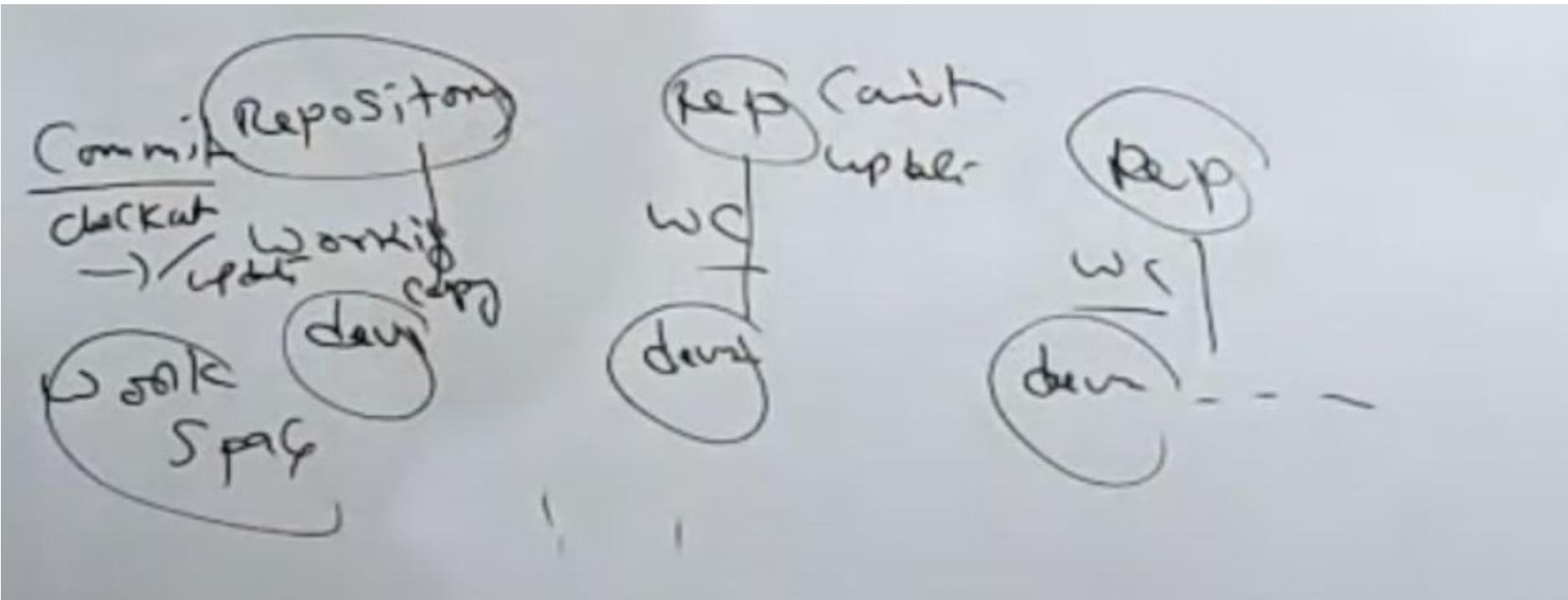
Merging is painful...

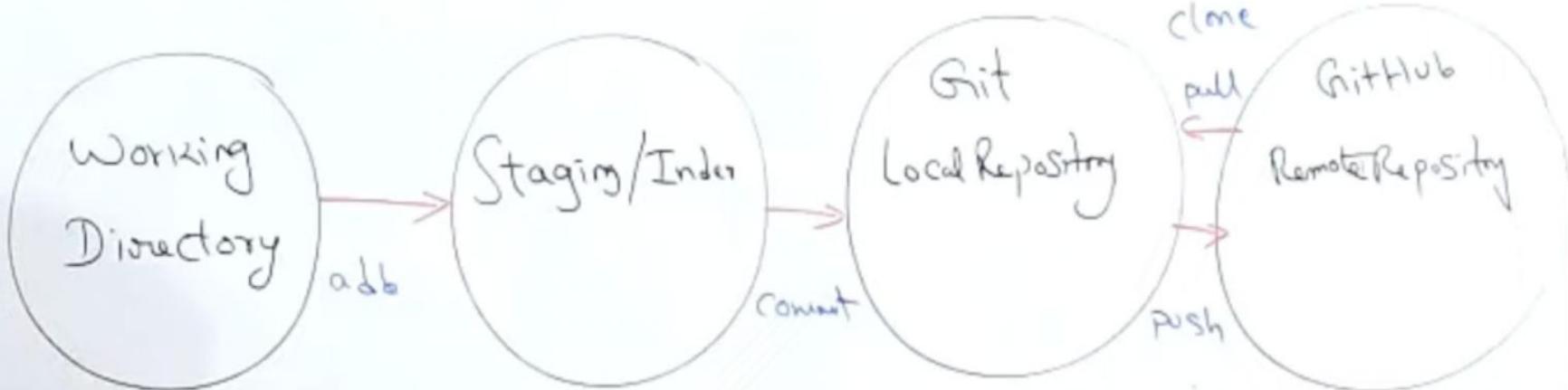




SVN is example of centralized version control system

Distributed version control system



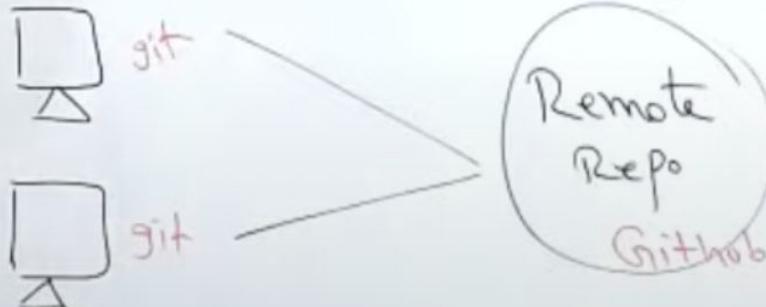


Untracked file

Tracked file

Committed file

Remote file



GIT vs. SVN

Decentralized

- GIT is decentralized. You have a local copy that is a repository in which you can commit. In SVN you have to always connect to a central repository for check-in.



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The entire [Pro Git book](#) written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to [read online for free](#). Dead tree versions are available on [Amazon.com](#).

Downloading Git



Your download is starting...

You are downloading the latest (2.31.1) **64-bit** version of **Git for Windows**. This is the most recent [maintained build](#). It was released **about 2 months ago**, on 2021-03-27.

[Click here to download manually](#), if your download hasn't started.

Other Git for Windows downloads

[Git for Windows Setup](#)

[32-bit Git for Windows Setup](#).

[64-bit Git for Windows Setup](#).

[Git for Windows Portable \("thumbdrive edition"\)](#)

[32-bit Git for Windows Portable](#).

[64-bit Git for Windows Portable](#).

The current source code release is version 2.31.1. If you want the newer version, you can build it from [the source code](#).

Now What?



Now that you have downloaded Git, it's time to start using it.



[Read the Book](#)

Dive into the Pro Git book and



[Download a GUI](#)

Several free and commercial GUI

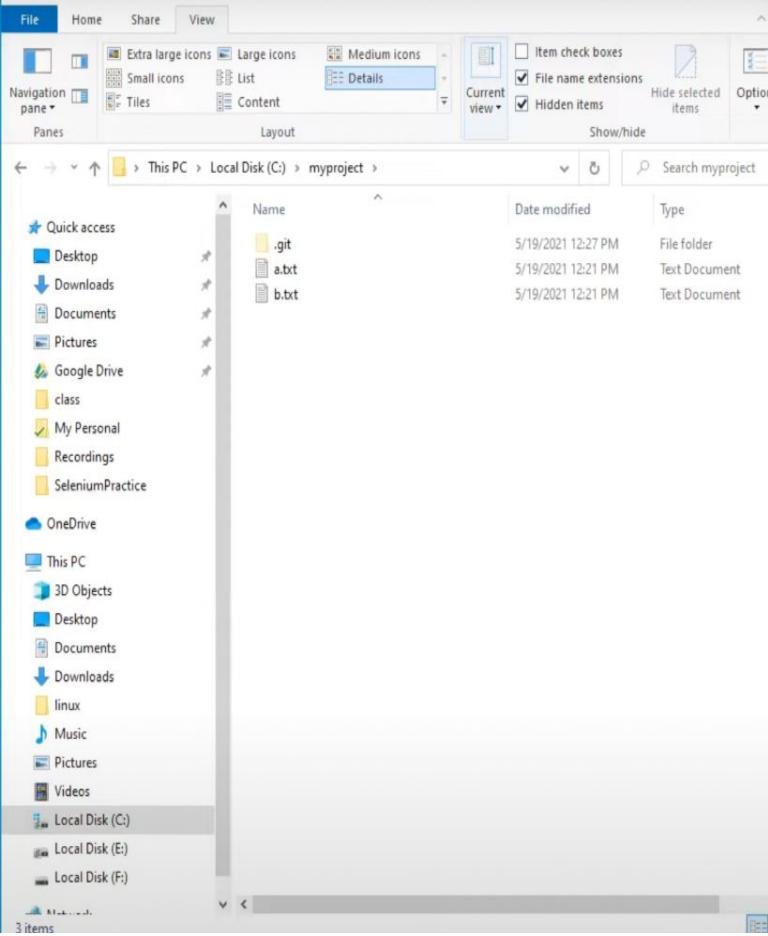


[Get Involved](#)

A knowledgeable Git community is

Git Commands

- 1) init
- 2) status
- 3) add
- 4) commit
- 5) log
- 6) config



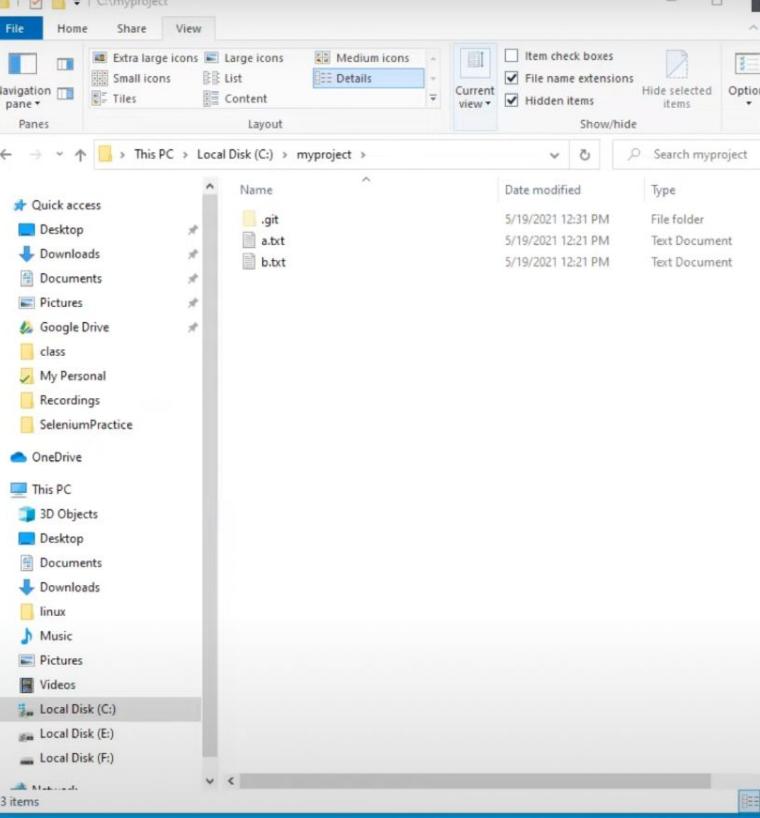
```
MINGW64:/c/myproject
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git add a.txt b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
  new file:   a.txt
  new file:   b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$
```



```
MINGW64:/c/myproject
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

changes to be committed:
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
  new file:   a.txt
  new file:   b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git config --global user.email "pavanoltrainign@gmail.com"

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git config --global user.name "pavan"

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git commit -m "this is my first commit"
[master (root-commit) 94164a1] this is my first commit
 2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 a.txt
 create mode 100644 b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$
```

The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window on the left and a terminal window on the right.

File Explorer (Left):

- Path: This PC > Local Disk (C:) > myproject >
- Icon View: Details
- Items in myproject folder:
 - .git (File folder)
 - a.txt (Text Document)
 - b.txt (Text Document)

Terminal (Right):

```
MINGW64:/c/myproject
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git log
commit 94164a1af89d8be6b2dabc8983e9436c7e0cf6d2 (HEAD -> master)
Author: pavan <pavanoltrainign@gmail.com>
Date:   Wed May 19 12:31:07 2021 +0530

    this is my first commit

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ |
```

What's in it for you?

-  ► Download and install Git
-  ► Git bash interface
-  ► Basic Git commands
-  ► Create a local repository
-  ► Connect to remote repository
-  ► Push the file to GitHub



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The entire [Pro Git book](#) written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to [read online for free](#). Dead tree versions are available on [Amazon.com](#).

Downloading Git



Your download is starting...

You are downloading the latest (**2.19.1**) **64-bit** version of **Git for Windows**. This is the most recent [maintained build](#). It was released [about 1 month ago](#), on 2018-10-05.

If your download hasn't started, [click here to download manually](#).

Other Git for Windows downloads

[Git for Windows Setup](#)

[32-bit Git for Windows Setup](#).

[64-bit Git for Windows Setup](#).

[Git for Windows Portable \("thumbdrive edition"\)](#)

[32-bit Git for Windows Portable](#).

[64-bit Git for Windows Portable](#).

Just click on next until you get below window

The screenshot shows the official Git website (git-scm.com) with a yellow overlay window titled "Git 2.19.1 Setup". The window displays the message "Completing the Git Setup Wizard" and informs the user that setup has finished installing Git. It includes two checkboxes: "Launch Git Bash" (checked) and "View Release Notes". A "Finish" button is at the bottom right. The background of the website shows the "Downloads" section, featuring the Git logo and links to "GUI Clients" and "Logos". Below this, the "Community" section is visible. A sidebar on the right contains a post about Git for Windows and links to download portable versions.

git --fast-version-control

Search entire site...

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The entire **Pro Git book** written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to [read online for free](#). Dead tree versions are available on [Amazon.com](#).

Git 2.19.1 Setup

Completing the Git Setup Wizard

Setup has finished installing Git on your computer. The application may be launched by selecting the installed shortcuts.

Click Finish to exit Setup.

Launch Git Bash

View Release Notes

Finish

Git for Windows Portable ("thumbdrive edition")

32-bit Git for Windows Portable.

64-bit Git for Windows Portable.

The current source code release is version **2.19.1**. If you want the newer version, you can build it from [the source code](#).

```
SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git --version
git version 2.19.1.windows.1

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git help config

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git config --help

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ |
```

I

```
SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git --version
git version 2.19.1.windows.1

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git help config

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git config --help

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ mkdir test

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd test

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Simplilearn/test/.git/

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    demo.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git add demo.txt

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ |
```

```
SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git --version
git version 2.19.1.windows.1

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git help config

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git config --help

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ mkdir test

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd test

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Simplilearn/test/.git/

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet.

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    demo.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git add demo.txt

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git commit -m "committing a text file"
[master (root-commit) ba65497] committing a text file
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 demo.txt

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
```

Link git to github account

```
SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git config --global user.username simplilearn-github
```

```
SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$
```

Link git to github account [local repo is linked with remote repo]

```
SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git config --global user.username simplilearn-github

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/simplilearn-github/test_demo.git
```

Create github repository

GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/new

Owner: simplilearn-github / Repository name: test_demo

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about `sturdy-telegram`.

Description (optional):

 Public
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

 Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with a README
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Add .gitignore: None | Add a license: None | ⓘ

Create repository

Git branch - list all the branches in your local repository by default only master branch is existing

Git checkout -b branchname

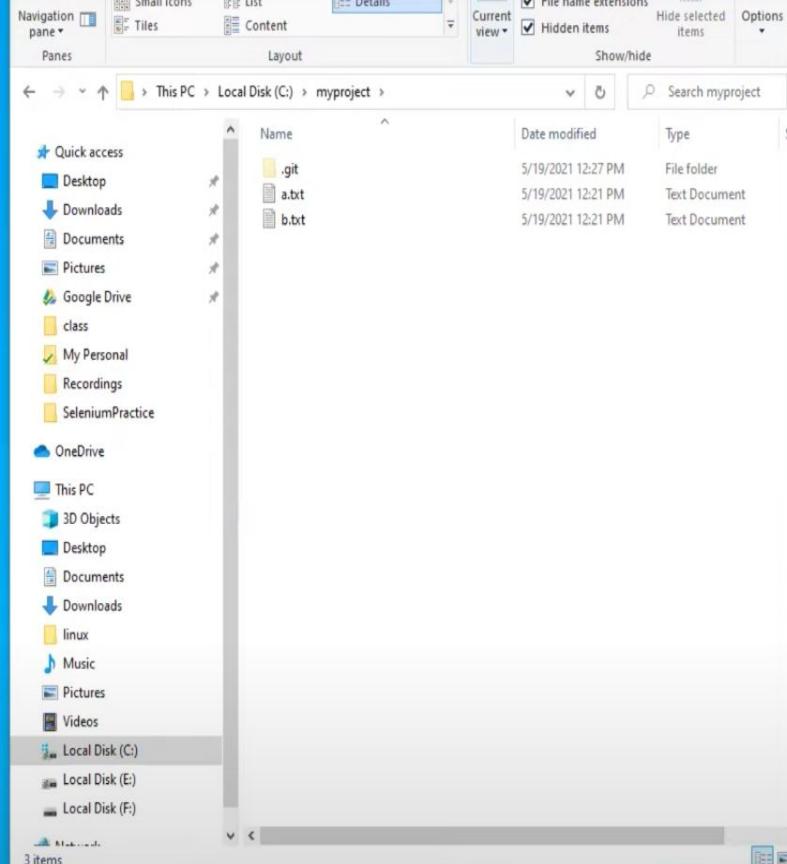
How to push local file to remote repository

```
SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git config --global user.username simplilearn-github

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/simplilearn-github/test_demo.git

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$ git push origin master
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 238 bytes | 79.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'master' on GitHub by visiting:
remote:     https://github.com/simplilearn-github/test_demo/pull/new/master
remote:
To https://github.com/simplilearn-github/test_demo.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master

SSPL-LP-DNS-YT0+Simplilearn@SSPL-LP-DNS-YT01 MINGW64 ~/test (master)
$
```



```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git add a.txt b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master

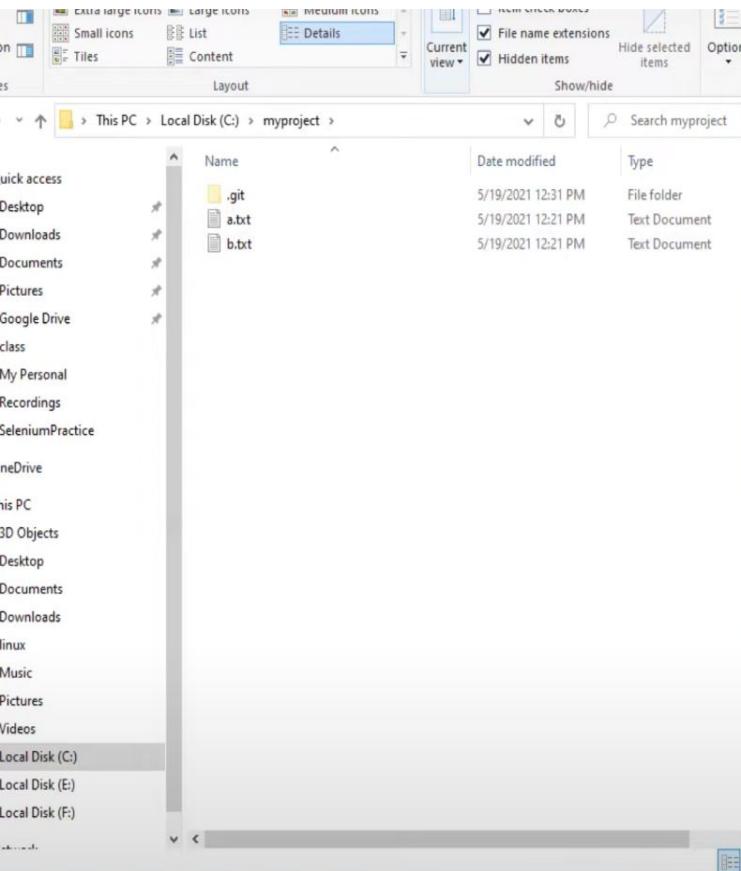
No commits yet

changes to be committed:
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
  new file:   a.txt
  new file:   b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git config --global user.email "pavanoltrainign@gmail.com"

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git config --global user.name "pavan"

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$
```



```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$ git log
commit 94164a1af89d8be6b2dabc8983e9436c7e0cf6d2 (HEAD -> master)
Author: pavan <pavanoltrainign@gmail.com>
Date:   Wed May 19 12:31:07 2021 +0530
```

this is my first commit

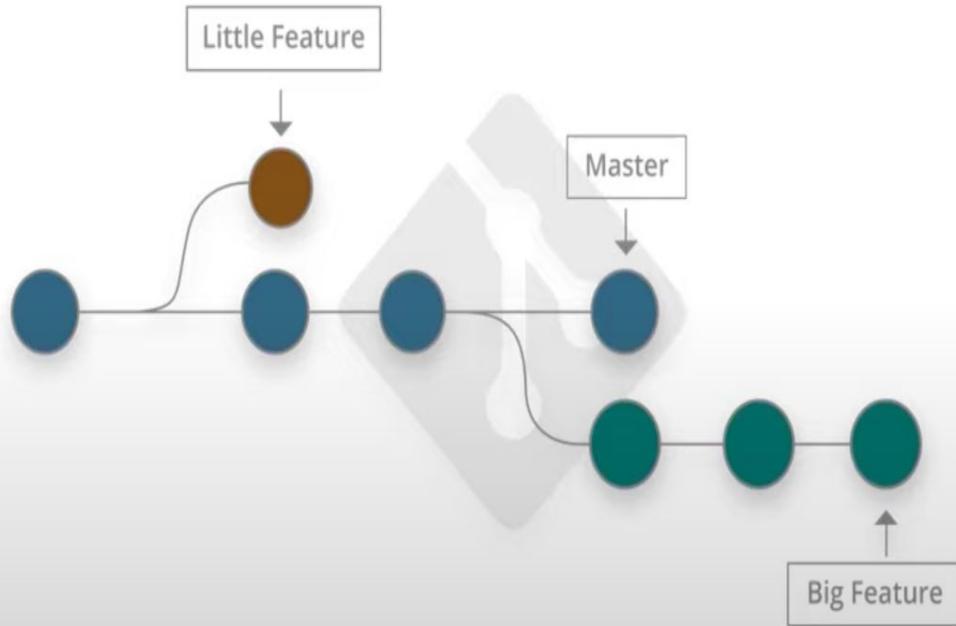
```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/myproject (master)
$
```

Git basic commands

1. git init - new empty local repository will be created
2. git status-show the status of files like tracked and untracked
3. git add - add the files to your staging area[local directory]
4. git commit-commit all your changes to your local repository
5. git log - show who committed ,date,time
6. git config-you have to execute only once to configure your username and email id
7. #set a new remote

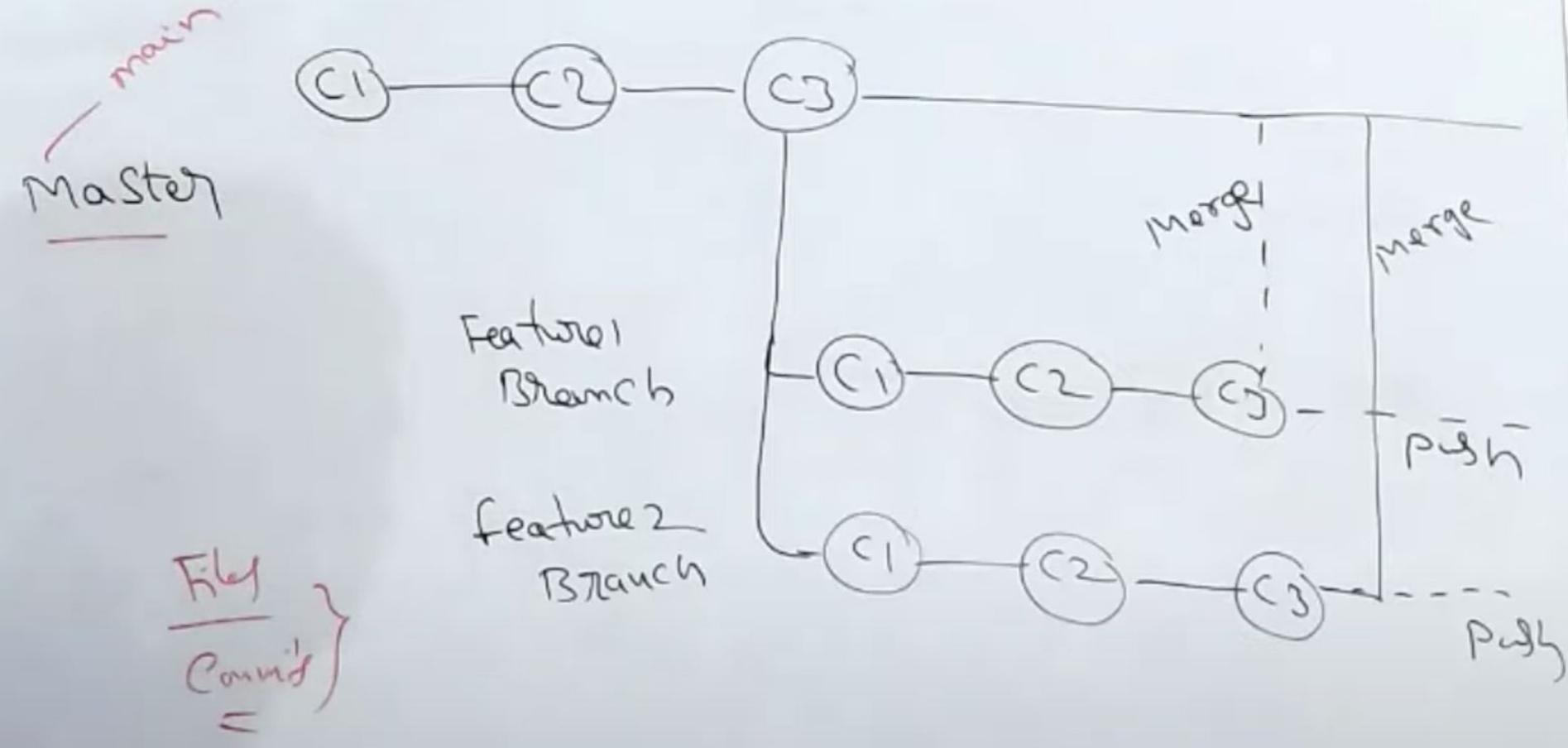
```
git remote add my-awesome_new_remote_repo git@git.assembla.com:portfolio/space.space_name.git
```
8. #Verify new remote

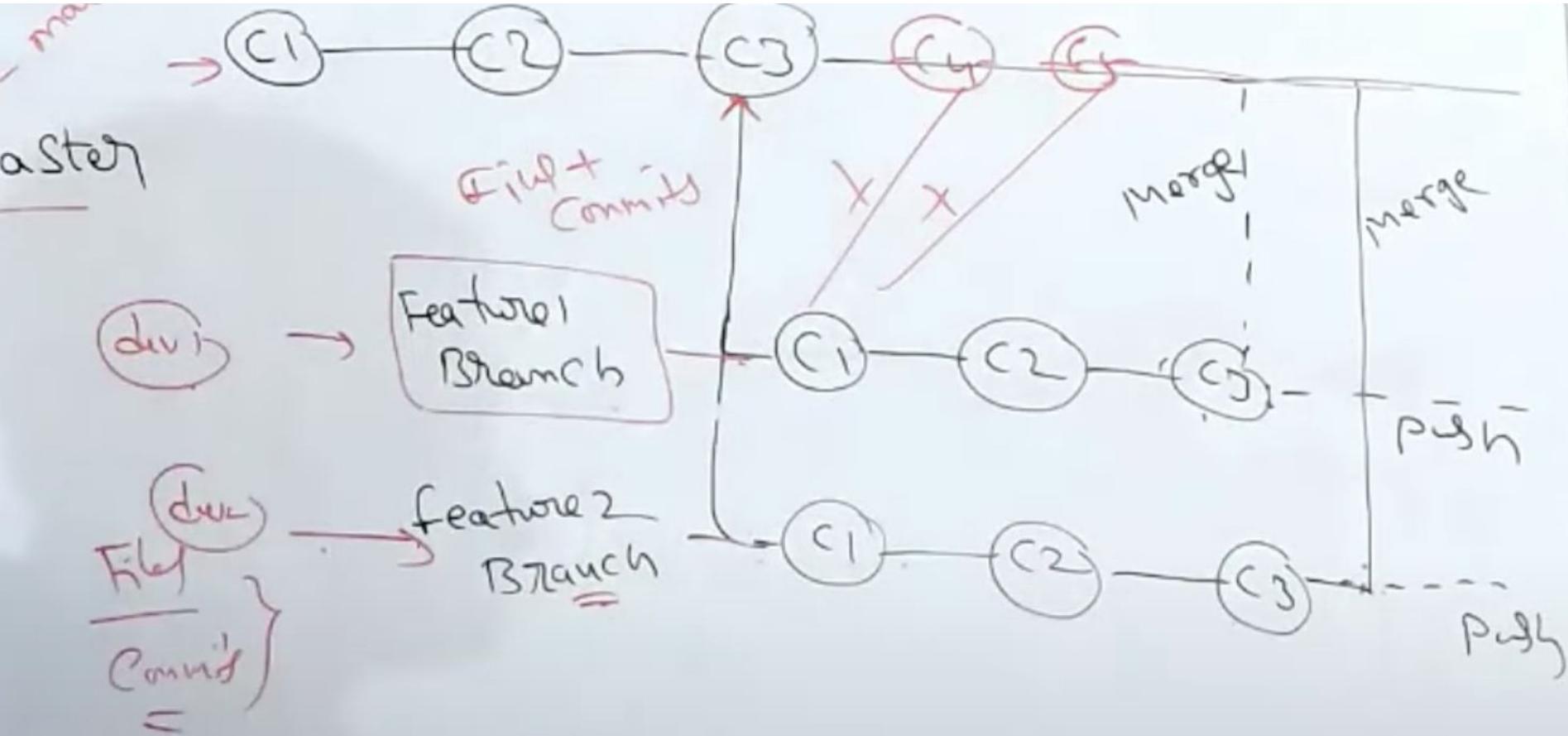
```
git remote -v
```
9. git remote -v
- 10.



Two reasons:

- New features could break code
- Collaboration purposes





C4 and c5 will not be part of commit we need pull changes from master and then merge code

Git Branching Commands

1) To view available branches

```
git branch  
git status
```

2) Create new branch

```
git branch branchname
```

3) Switch to from one branch to another

```
git checkout ==> discard unstaged changes  
git checkout branch_name
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ git branch  
* master

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ git status  
On branch master  
nothing to commit, working tree clean

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ git branch br1

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ git branch  
br1  
* master

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ git checkout br1  
Switched to branch 'br1'

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)  
$
```

```
brz  
* master
```

Press **esc** to exit full screen

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ ls  
a.txt
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ touch b.txt c.txt
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ ls  
a.txt b.txt c.txt
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ git add b.txt;git commit -m "b.txt:  
>"  
[master c379f96] b.txt:  
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)  
 create mode 100644 b.txt
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ git add c.txt;git commit -m "c.txt"  
[master 903f84e] c.txt  
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)  
 create mode 100644 c.txt
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)  
$ git ls-files  
a.txt  
b.txt  
c.txt
```

Git log will give history of all commits

Master branch commits are not affected in child branch

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

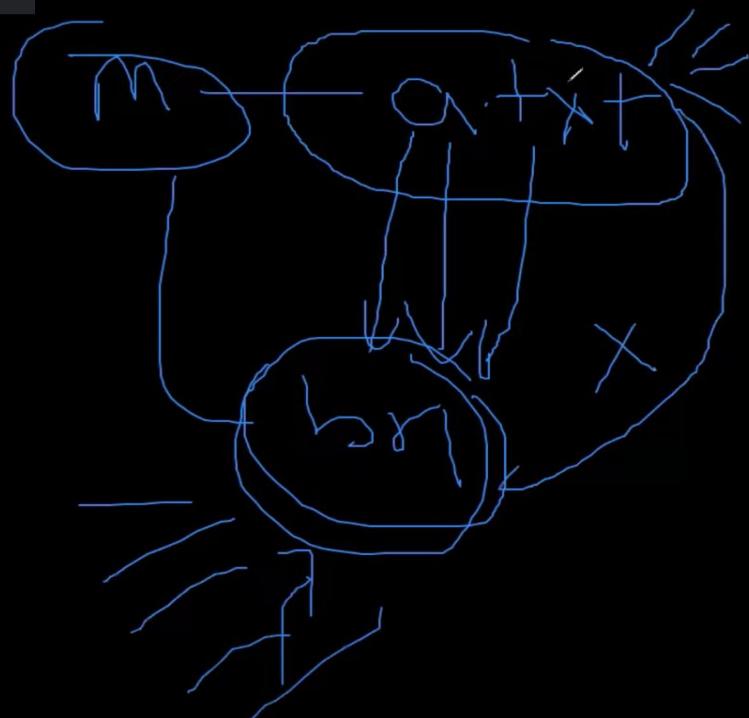
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ ls
a.txt b.txt c.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git checkout br1
Switched to branch 'br1'

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)
$ ls
a.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)
$ git log --oneline
b5e48a3 (HEAD -> br1, br2) a.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)
$ |
```



```
$ git branch
* br1
  br2
  master

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)
$ touch x.txt y.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)
$ git add x.txt;git commit -m "x.txt"
[br1 54ae755] x.txt
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 x.txt

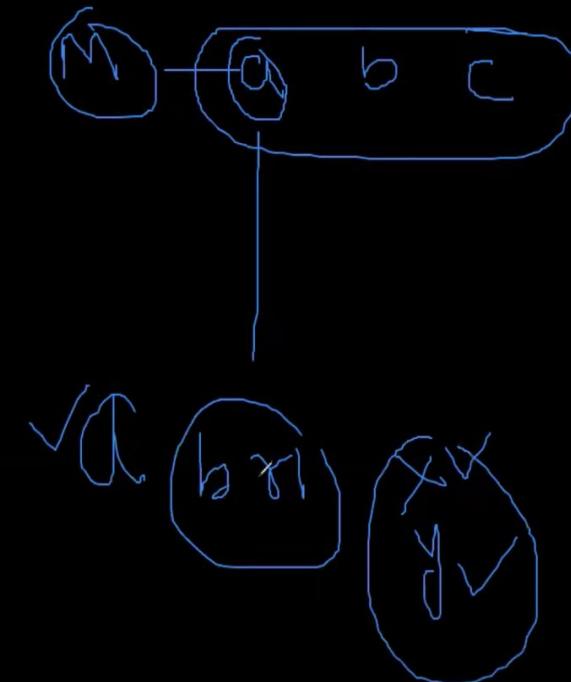
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)
$ git add y.txt;git commit -m "y.txt"
[br1 f3d327d] y.txt
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 y.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)
$ ls
a.txt  x.txt  y.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (br1)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ ls
a.txt  b.txt  c.txt

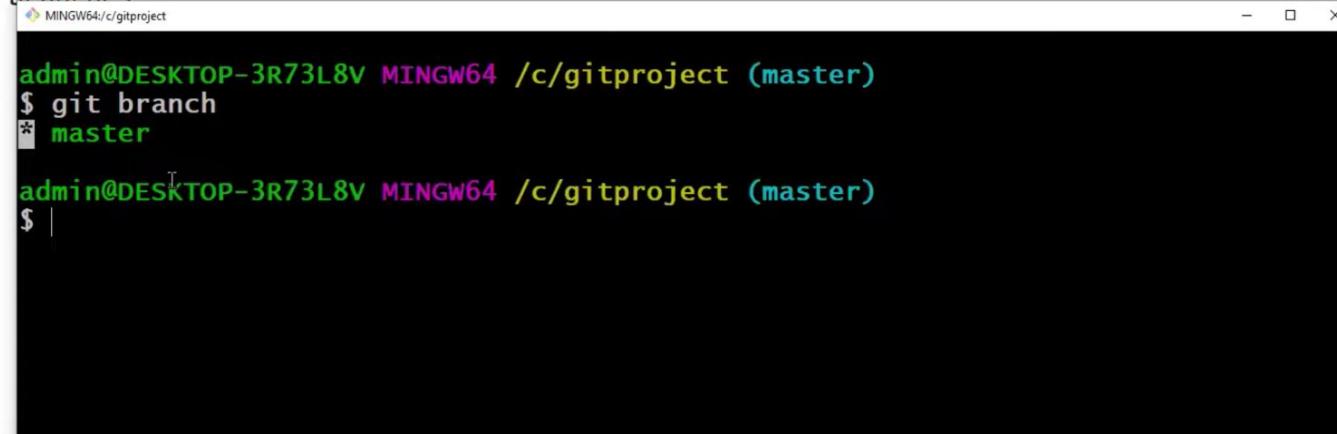
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$
```



Git Branching Commands

- 1) To view available branches

```
git branch
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "MINGW64/c/gitproject". The command \$ git branch is run, and the output shows a single branch named "master" with an asterisk (*) indicating it is the current branch. The terminal prompt ends with a dollar sign and a vertical bar.

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git branch
* master

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ |
```

Git Branching Commands

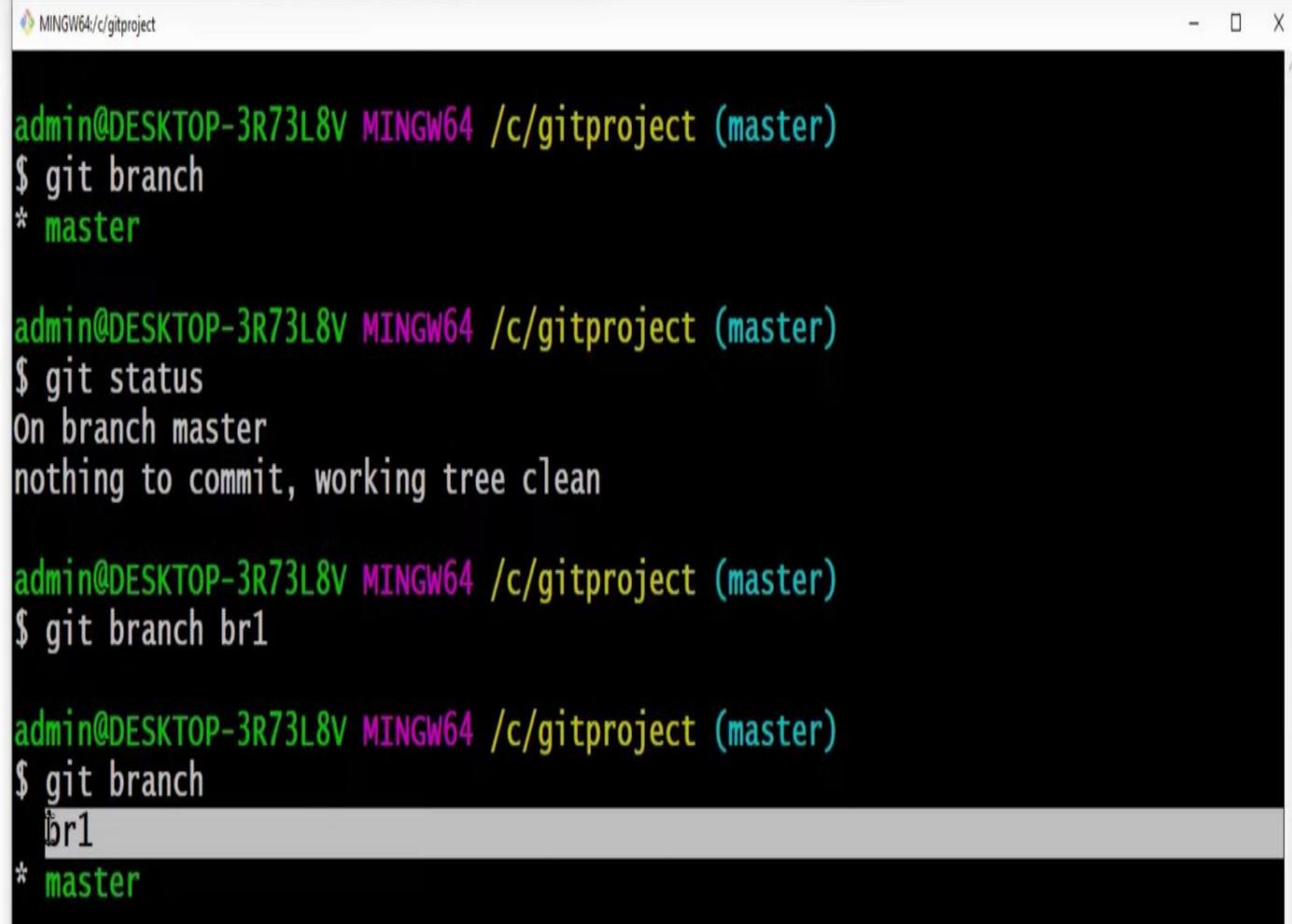
1) To view available branches

```
git branch
```

```
git status
```

2) Create new branch

```
git branch branchname
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'MINGW64/c/gitproject'. It displays the output of several Git commands:

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git branch
* master

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git branch br1

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git branch
br1
* master
```

The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text. The prompt 'admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject' and the current branch '(master)' are in green. The command '\$ git branch' and its output are in blue. The command '\$ git status' and its output are in purple. The command '\$ git branch br1' and its output are in red. The command '\$ git branch' at the bottom and its output are in blue.

- Create a branch using the following command:

```
$ git branch new-local-repo
```

- The `git branch` command also works on remote branches
- A remote repo must first be configured and added to the local repo config

```
$ git remote add new-remote-repo https://github.com/user/repo.git # Add remote repo to  
local repo config  
$ git push new-local-repo # Pushes the new branch to new-remote-repo
```

- Now, if you want to create a new branch called "subbranch" under the "new-local-repo" follow the steps:
 - I. Checkout or change to branch "new-local-repo"

```
$ git checkout new-local-repo
```
 2. Now, create your new branch called "subbranch"

```
$ git checkout -b subbranch new-local-repo
```
 3. You can commit and push this branch locally or remotely

Branching in Git

haris989 / **branching-tut**

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Insights Settings

Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 0

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

[Set up in Desktop](#) or [HTTPS](#) [SSH](#) `git@github.com:haris989/branching-tut.git`

We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# branching-tut" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin git@github.com:haris989/branching-tut.git
git push -u origin master
```

...or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin git@github.com:haris989/branching-tut.git
git push -u origin master
```

haris989 / branching-tut

Code

Issues 0 Pull requests 0

No description, website, or topics provided.

Add topics

1 commit

1 branch

Branch: master

New pull request

haris989 Initial commit

1.txt

Initial commit

2.txt

Initial commit

Help people interested in this repository understand your project

Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 0

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Haris/Desktop/branching tutorial
Haris@DESKTOP-RN53EBB MINGW64 ~/Desktop/branching tutorial (master)
$ git log
commit 1816cbe5f43264d9ae9e054ecde0b437dbd491e0 (HEAD -> master)
Author: Haris Ali Khan <harisalikhani13@gmail.com>
Date:   Thu Aug 16 23:22:39 2018 +0530

    Initial commit

Haris@DESKTOP-RN53EBB MINGW64 ~/Desktop/branching tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Haris@DESKTOP-RN53EBB MINGW64 ~/Desktop/branching tutorial (master)
$ git remote add origin git@github.com:haris989/branching-tut.git

Haris@DESKTOP-RN53EBB MINGW64 ~/Desktop/branching tutorial (master)
$ git push -u origin master
Enumerating objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 309 bytes | 309.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To github.com:haris989/branching-tut.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.

Haris@DESKTOP-RN53EBB MINGW64 ~/Desktop/branching tutorial (master)
$
```

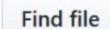
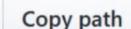


 Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Settings

Insights ▾

Branch: master ▾

tusk / Recipes.txt

 Find file Copy path teluskotraining Regards

f47eac7 2 hours from now

1 contributor

12 lines (5 sloc) | 70 Bytes

 Raw Blame History

```
1  
2  
3 Welcome to Telusko Kitchen  
4  
5 Kheer  
6 Pasta  
7 Chicken Fry  
8  
9  
10  
11 thank you :)
```



GitHub

Merge Conflicts

[Code](#)[Issues 0](#)[Pull requests 0](#)[Actions](#)[Projects 0](#)[Wiki](#)[Security 0](#)[Insights](#)[Settings](#)

Branch: master ▾

[merge-conflict / myinfo](#)[Find file](#)[Copy path](#) ravdy Create myinfo

e7b0bed 2 minutes ago

1 contributor

4 lines (4 sloc) | 60 Bytes

[Raw](#)[Blame](#)[History](#)

```
1 Hello,  
2 My name is testuser  
3 I am from CityName  
4 I like movies
```



[Code](#)[Issues 0](#)[Pull requests 0](#)[Actions](#)[Projects 0](#)[Wiki](#)[Security 0](#)[Insights](#)[Settings](#)

Branch: master ▾

[merge-conflict / myinfo](#)[Find file](#)[Copy path](#) artti2 updated myinfo file with developer2

04ddaf0 1 minute ago

2 contributors



4 lines (4 sloc) | 59 Bytes

[Raw](#)[Blame](#)[History](#)

1 Hello,

2 My name is developer2

3 I am from Delhi

4 I like movies

```
developer1 (dev1branch) merge-conflict
$  
gdeveloper1 (dev1branch) merge-conflict
$ git status
On branch dev1branch
nothing to commit, working tree clean
developer1 (dev1branch) merge-conflict
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
developer1 (master) merge-conflict
$ git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From https://github.com/ravdy/merge-conflict
  e7b0bed..04ddaf0  master    -> origin/master
Updating e7b0bed..04ddaf0
Fast-forward
  myinfo | 4 ++
  1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 2 deletions(-)
developer1 (master) merge-conflict
$
```

```
My name is developer2
I am from Delhi
I like movies
developer1 (master) merge-conflict
$ git checkout dev1branch
Switched to branch 'dev1branch'
developer1 (dev1branch) merge-conflict
$ cat myinfo
Hello,
My name is developer1
I am from Bangalore
I like movies
developer1 (dev1branch) merge-conflict
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
developer1 (master) merge-conflict
$ git merge dev1branch
Auto-merging myinfo
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in myinfo
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
developer1 (master *+|MERGING) merge-conflict
$ ls
myinfo README.md
developer1 (master *+|MERGING) merge-conflict
$ cat myinfo
Hello,
<<<<< HEAD
My name is developer2
I am from Delhi
=====
My name is developer1
I am from Bangalore
>>>>> dev1branch
I like movies
```

```
My name is developer2
I am from Delhi
I like movies
developer1 (master) merge-conflict
$ git checkout dev1branch
Switched to branch 'dev1branch'
developer1 (dev1branch) merge-conflict
$ cat myinfo
Hello,
My name is developer1
I am from Bangalore
I like movies
developer1 (dev1branch) merge-conflict
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
developer1 (master) merge-conflict
$ git merge dev1branch
Auto-merging myinfo
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in myinfo
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
developer1 (master *+|MERGING) merge-conflict
$ ls
myinfo README.md
developer1 (master *+|MERGING) merge-conflict
$ cat myinfo
Hello,
<<<<< HEAD
My name is developer2
I am from Delhi
=====
My name is developer1
I am from Bangalore
>>>>> dev1branch
I like movies
```

 Terminal

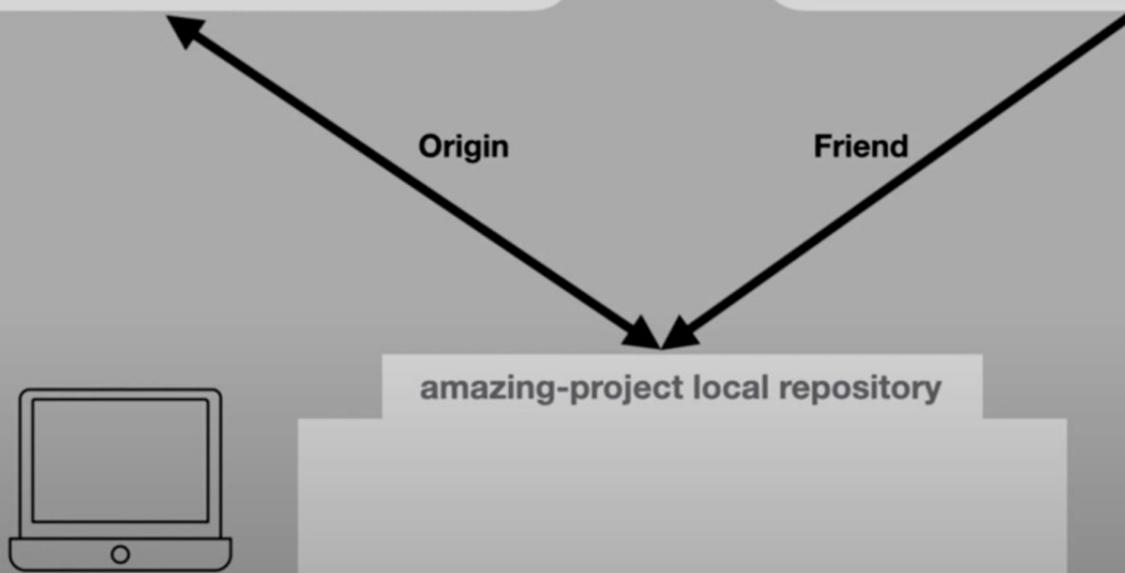
```
[Anna amazing-project$ git remote -v
origin  git@github.com:annaskoulikari/amazing-project.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:annaskoulikari/amazing-project.git (push)
[Anna amazing-project$ git remote add friend git@github.com:example-friend/amazing-project.git
[Anna amazing-project$ git remote -v
friend  git@github.com:example-friend/amazing-project.git (fetch)
friend  git@github.com:example-friend/amazing-project.git (push)
origin  git@github.com:annaskoulikari/amazing-project.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:annaskoulikari/amazing-project.git (push)
Anna amazing-project$ ]
```



annaskoulikari/amazing-project
remote repository



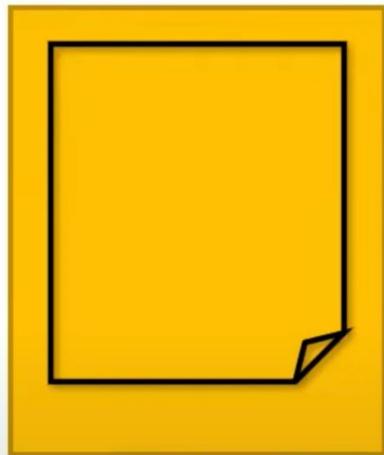
example-friend/amazing-project
remote repository



Git diff is used to compare files in the version control system



Working Directory

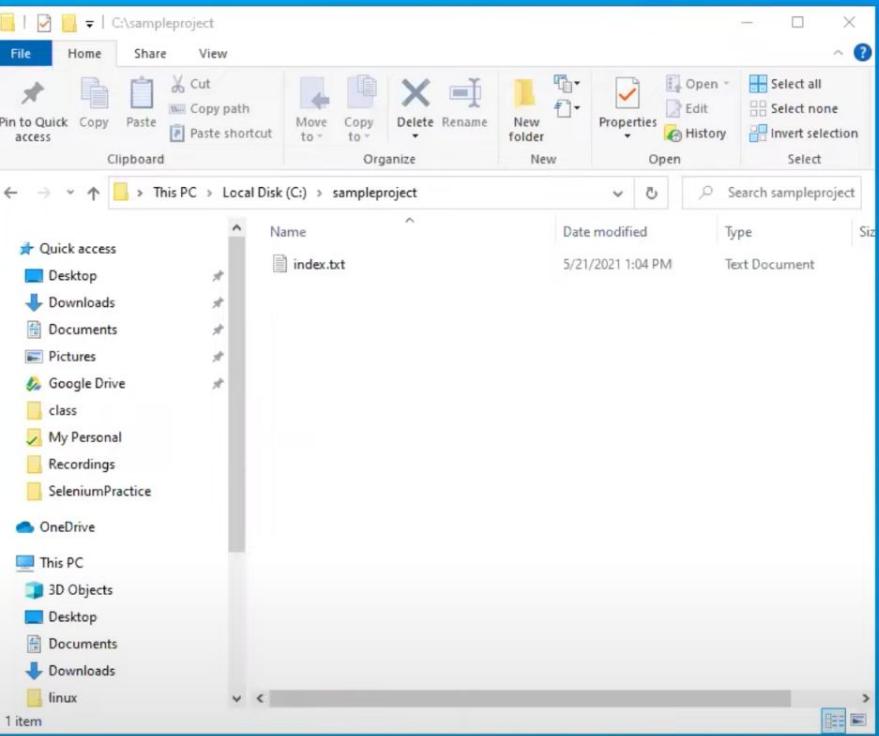


Staging



Local Repository





```
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/sampleproject/.git/
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ git add .
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in index.txt.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   index.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ vim index.txt
```

MINGW64:/c/sampleproject

- □ ×

animals birds

卷之三

index.txt [+] [unix] (13:04 21/05/2021)

2,6 ALL

-- INSERT --

git diff

Working dir --->staging---->local repo ---> remote rep

Req1: To see the difference in File Content between Working Directory and staging Area

I
git diff index.txt|

Req1: To see the difference in File Content between Working Directory and staging Area

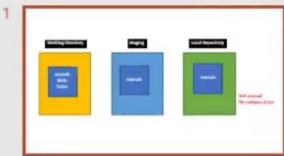
```
git diff index.txt
```

```
diff --git a/index.txt b/index.txt
index fcb5845..b5bf6bc 100644
--- a/index.txt
+++ b/index.txt
@@ -1 +1,2 @@
 animals
+birds
```

a/index.txt --> represents source(staging area)
b/index.txt --> represents destination (working dir)

fcb5845 --> Hash of file content from source/staging
b5bf6bc --> Hash of file content from destination/workspace

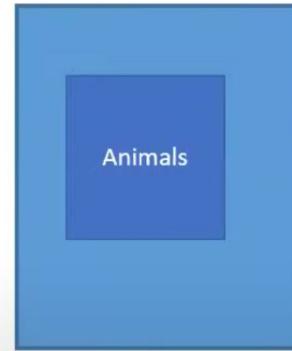
100644 -- git file mode
100 -- represents type of the file
644 - File permissions rw-r-r
 4 -r
 2 - w
 1 - e
--- a/index.txt Source file missing some lines (staging)
+++ b/index.txt New lines added in destination file (working dir)



Working Directory



Staging



Local Repository



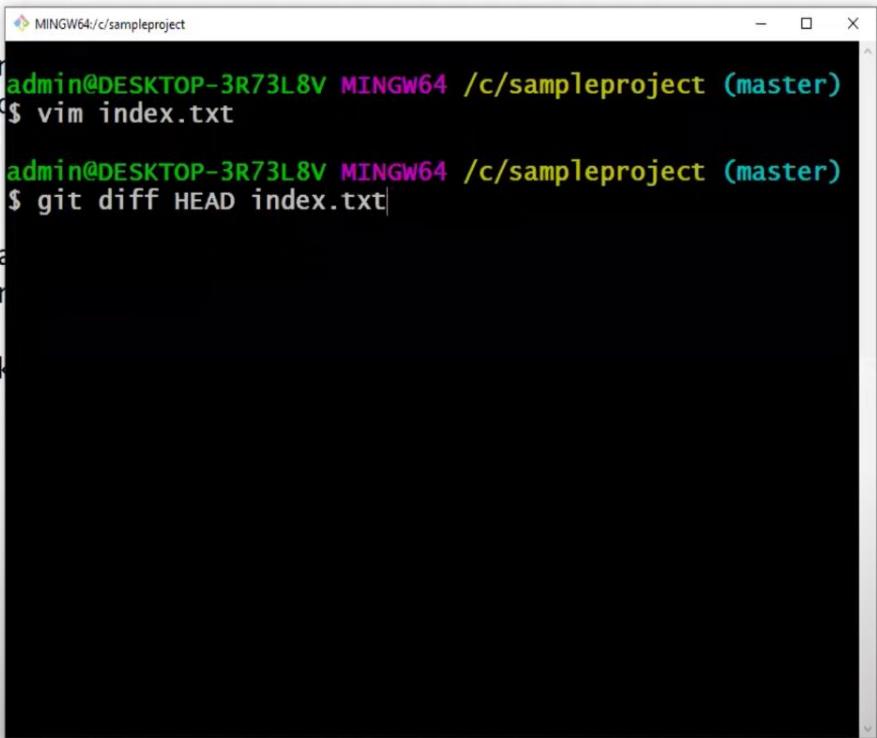
first commit
file contains 1 line

```
100644 -- git file mode
100 -- represents type of the file
644 - File permissions      rw-r-r
    4 -r
    2 - w
    1 - e
--- a/index.txt  Source file missing some lines (staging)
+++ b/index.txt  New lines added in destination file (working)
if anyline prefixed with space means it
if anyline prefixed with + means it is a
if anyline prefixed with - means it is r
```

Req2: To see the difference in File Content between Work

* Last commit refred using HEAD

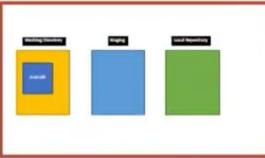
git diff HEAD index.txt



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "MINGW64:/c/sampleproject". The command \$ vim index.txt has been run, followed by \$ git diff HEAD index.txt. The output of the diff command is visible in the terminal window.

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ vim index.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ git diff HEAD index.txt
```



Working Directory



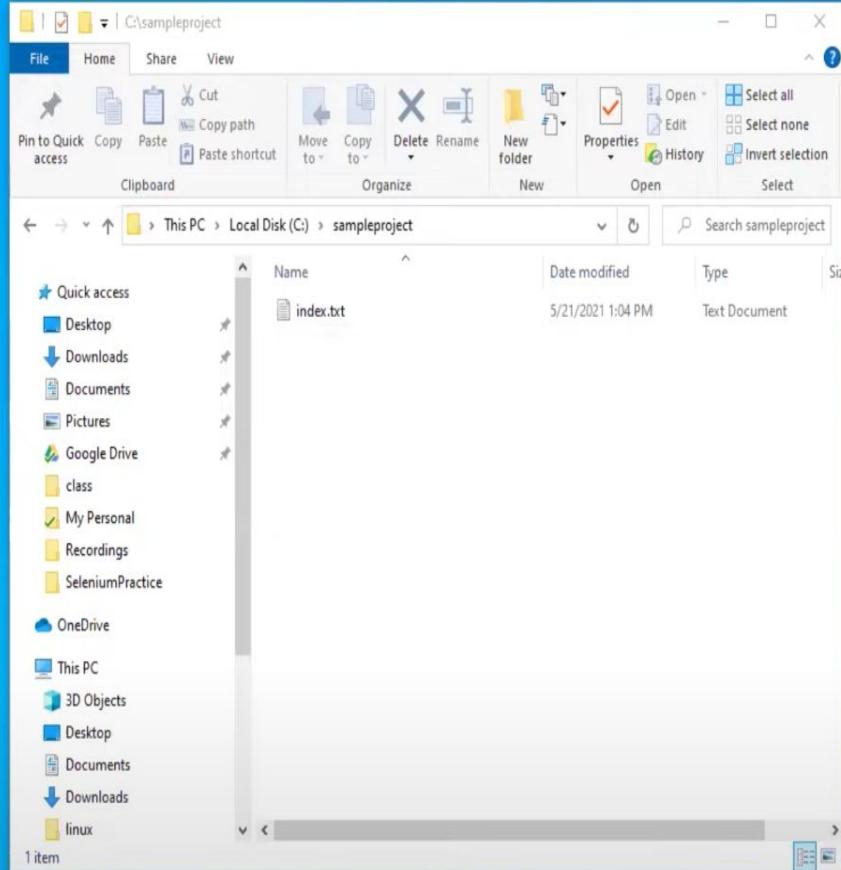
MINGW64:/c/sampleproject

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject
$ vim index.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject
$ |
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/sampleproject'. It shows the command '\$ vim index.txt' being run. Below it, another line '\$ |' is visible. The terminal has a blue vertical bar on its left side.

Add the files into staging area



```
MINGW64:/c/sampleproject
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject
$ vim index.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/sampleproject/.git/

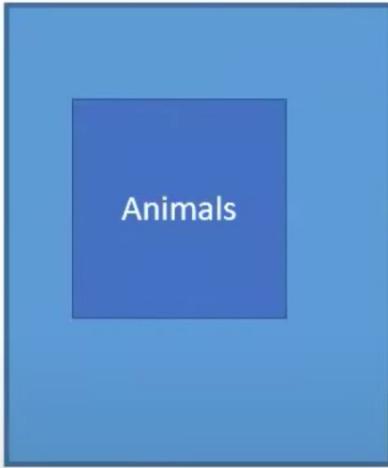
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ git add .
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in index.txt.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$
```

Working Directory



Staging



Local Repository



```
100644 -- git file mode  
100 -- represents type of the file  
644 - File permissions      rw-r-r  
    4 -r  
    2 - w  
    1 - e  
--- a/index.txt  Source file missing some lines (staging)  
+++ b/index.txt  New lines added in destination file (working dir)
```

if anyline prefixed with space means it is unchanged.
if anyline prefixed with + means it is added in destin
if anyline prefixed with - means it is removed from de

Req2: To see the difference in File Content between Working Directory

* Last commit refred using HEAD

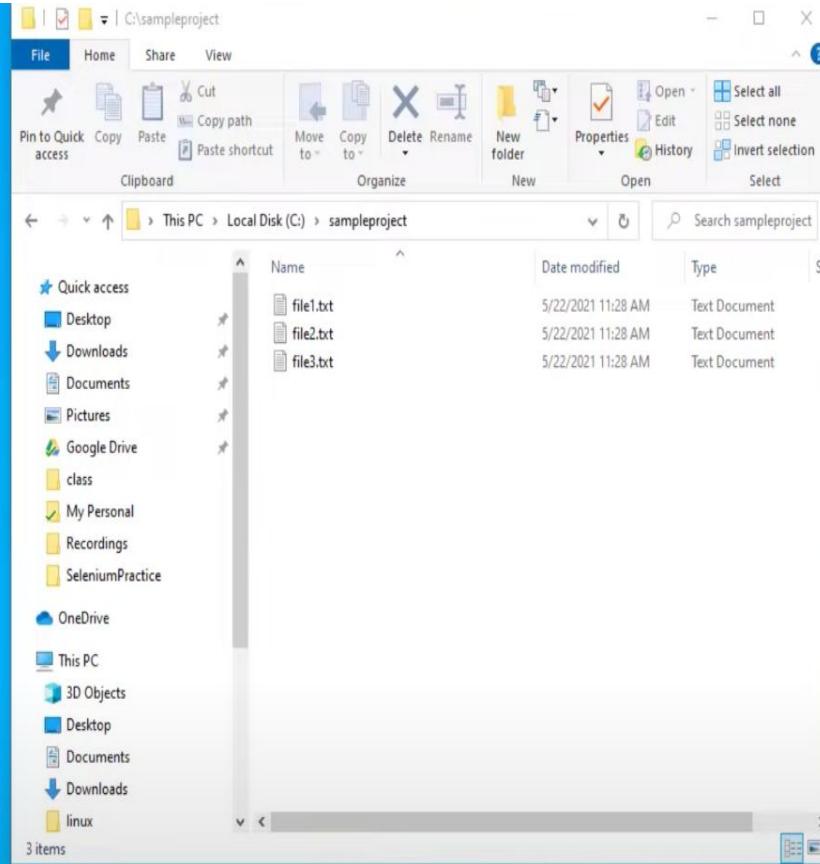
git diff HEAD index.txt

Req3: To see the difference in File Content between staged Copy and La

git diff --staged HEAD index.txt

```
MINGW64:/c/sampleproject  
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)  
$ git diff --staged HEAD index.txt
```

Removing Files by using git rm Command



```
MINGW64:/c/sampleproject
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ ls
file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ git ls-files
file1.txt
file2.txt
file3.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ |
```

Git ls-files list all the files in the staging area

Git Commands

git rm

Req1: Remove files from both staging & working directory

```
MINGW64:/c/sampleproject
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ git ls-files
file1.txt
file2.txt
file3.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)
$ git rm file1.txt
rm 'file1.txt'
```

Git Commands

```
git rm
```

Req1: Remove files from both staging & working directory

```
git rm file1.txt  I  
git rm -r .
```

Git Commands

git rm

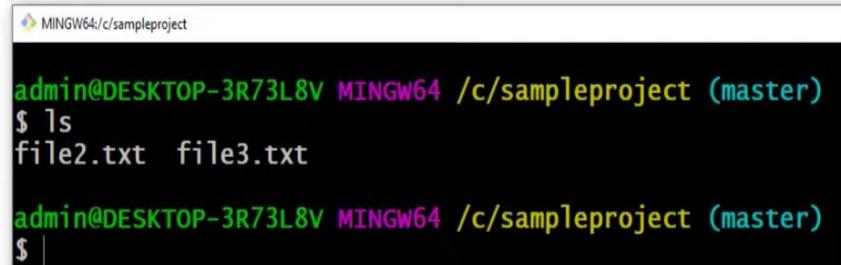
Req1: Remove files from both staging & working directory

```
git rm file1.txt  
git rm -r .
```

Req2: Remove files from only from staging

```
git rm --cached file2.txt
```

Req3: Remove files only working directory

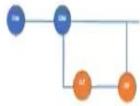


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'MINGW64/c/sampleproject'. It displays two command-line sessions:

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)  
$ ls  
file2.txt file3.txt  
  
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/sampleproject (master)  
$ |
```

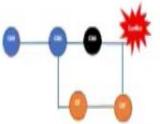
1

Fast-forward Merge

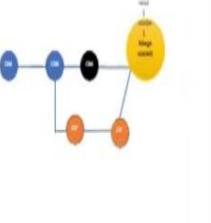


2

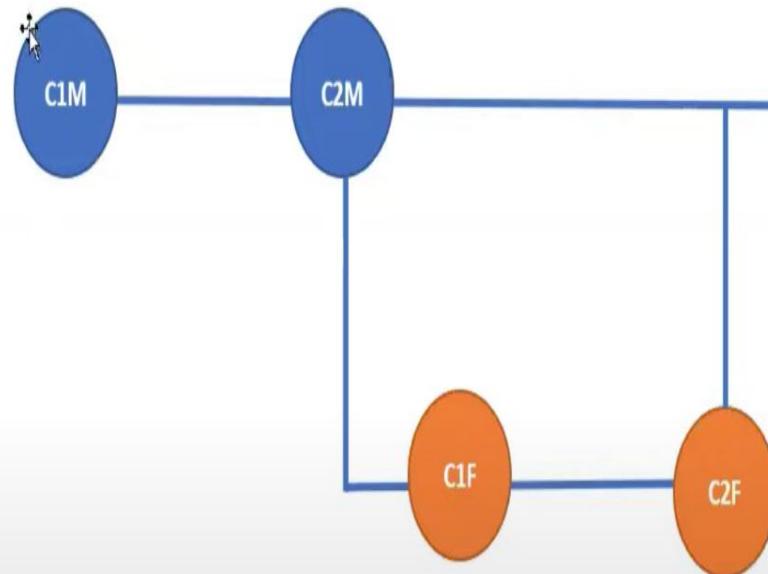
Three-way Merge



3



Fast-forward Merge



Merging

Merging

```
MINGW64/c/gitproject1
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ touch a.txt b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git add a.txt;git commit -m "C1M"
[master (root-commit) 21c20f0] c1M
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 a.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git add b.txt;git commit -m "C2M"
[master c67de2b] C2M
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git log --oneline
c67de2b (HEAD -> master) C2M
21c20f0 c1M

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ |
```

Merging

Master -----> a.txt

Feature ---> x.txt y

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git add b.txt;git commit -m "C2M"
[master c67de2b] C2M
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 b.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git log --oneline
c67de2b (HEAD -> master) C2M
21c20f0 C1M

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git branch feature

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git branch
  feature
* master

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git checkout feature
```

Merging

Master -----> a.txt

Feature ---> x.txt y

Master
git merge feature

1) Fast-forward merge

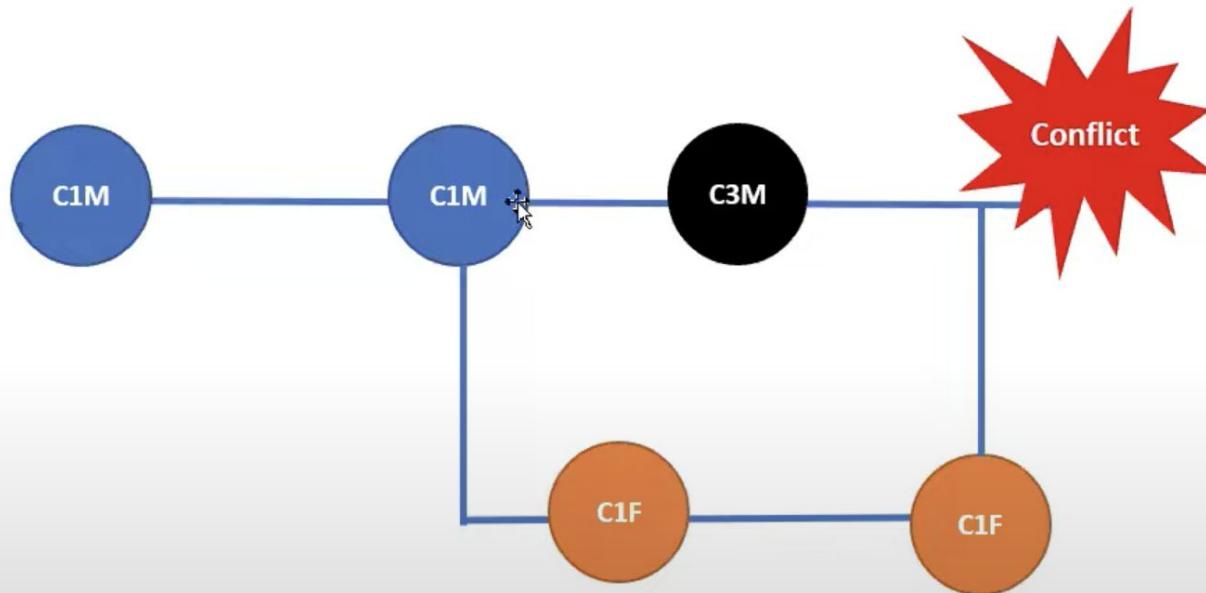
```
$ git merge feature
Updating c67de2b..4232a6b
Fast-forward
  x.txt | 0
  y.txt | 0
  2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
  create mode 100644 x.txt
  create mode 100644 y.txt
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ ls
a.txt  b.txt  x.txt  y.txt
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ git log --oneline
4232a6b (HEAD -> master, feature) C2F
6f858ec C1F
c67de2b C2M
21c20f0 C1M
```

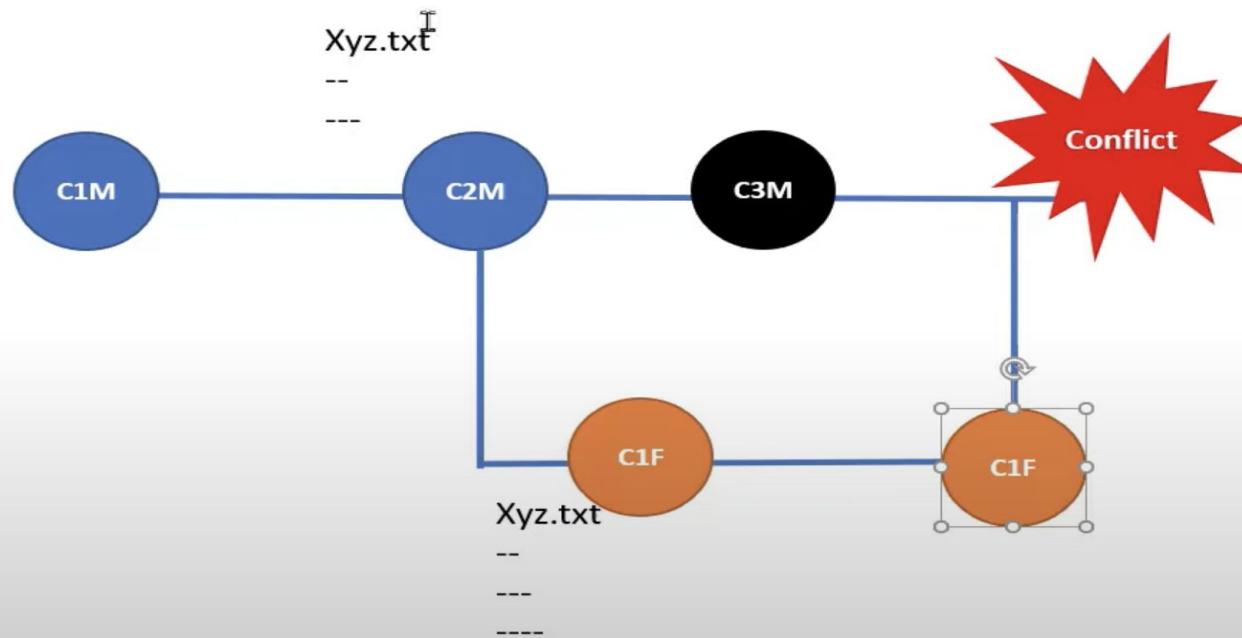
```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject1 (master)
$ |
```

Three-way Merge



If we do changes for the existing files there will be definitely conflict with master branch

Three-way Merge



Merging

Master -----> a.txt b.txt

Feature ---> x.txt y.txt

Master

```
git merge feature
```

- 1) Fast-forward merge
- 2) Three-way merge

Master -- 2 files, 2 commits

Feature -- 4 files, 4 commits|

Merging

Master -----> a.txt b.txt

Feature ---> x.txt y.txt

Master

```
git merge feature
```

- 1) Fast-forward merge
- 2) Three-way merge

Master -- 2 files, 2 commits

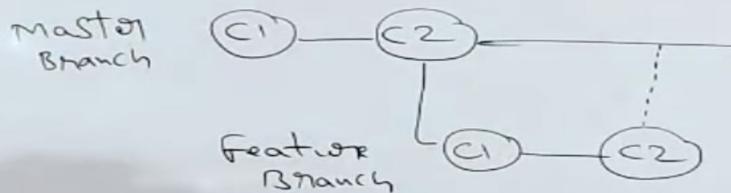
Feature -- 4 files, 4 commits|

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject2 (master)
$ git merge feature
Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.
x.txt | 0
y.txt | 0
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 x.txt
create mode 100644 y.txt
```

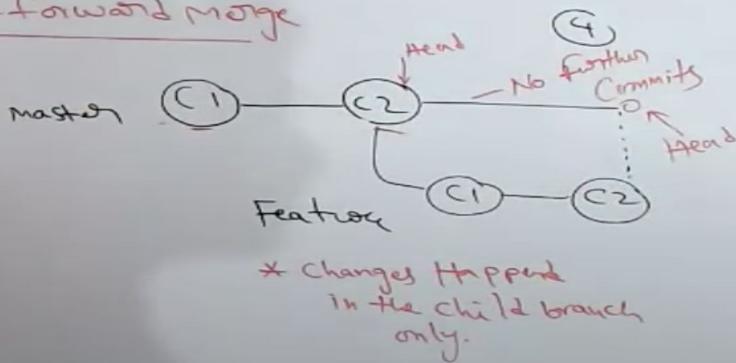
```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject2 (master)
```

Git merge

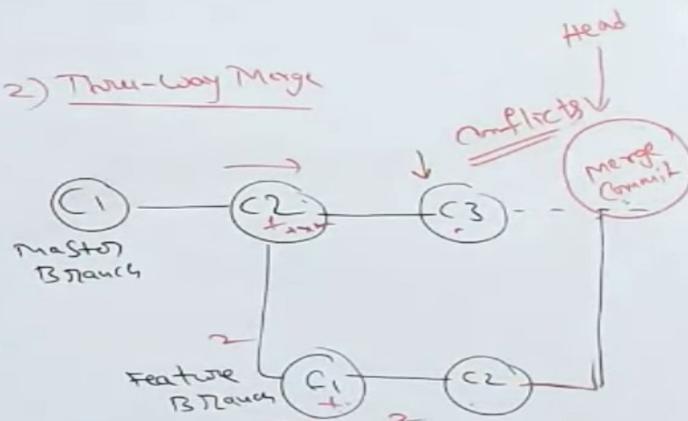
Merging



1) fast-forward merge

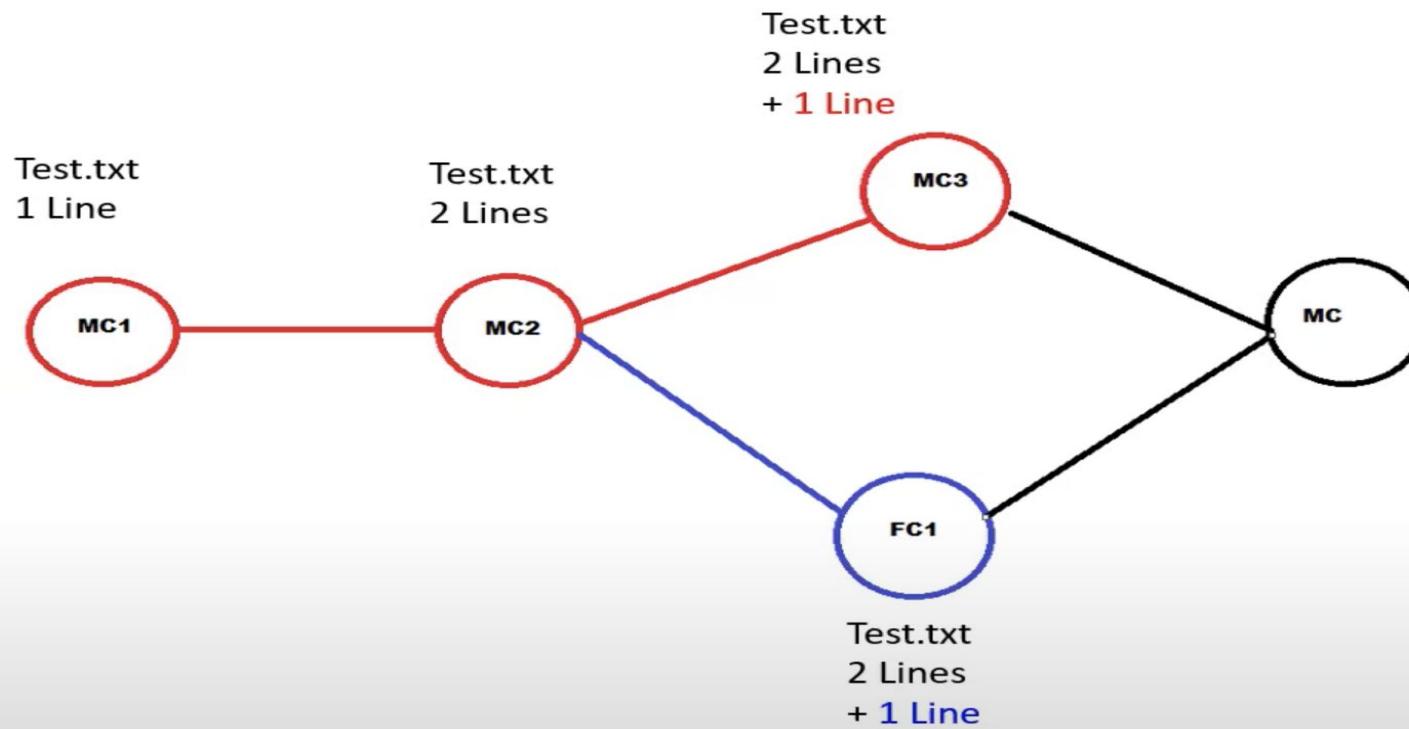


2) Three-Way Merge



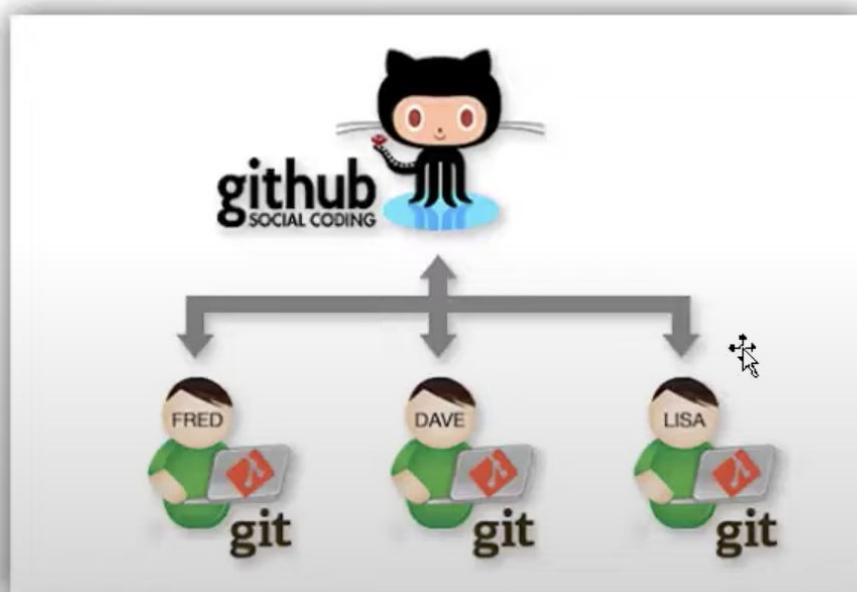
- * Changes happened in parent & child branches.
- * So there is chance of conflict.

Merge Conflict



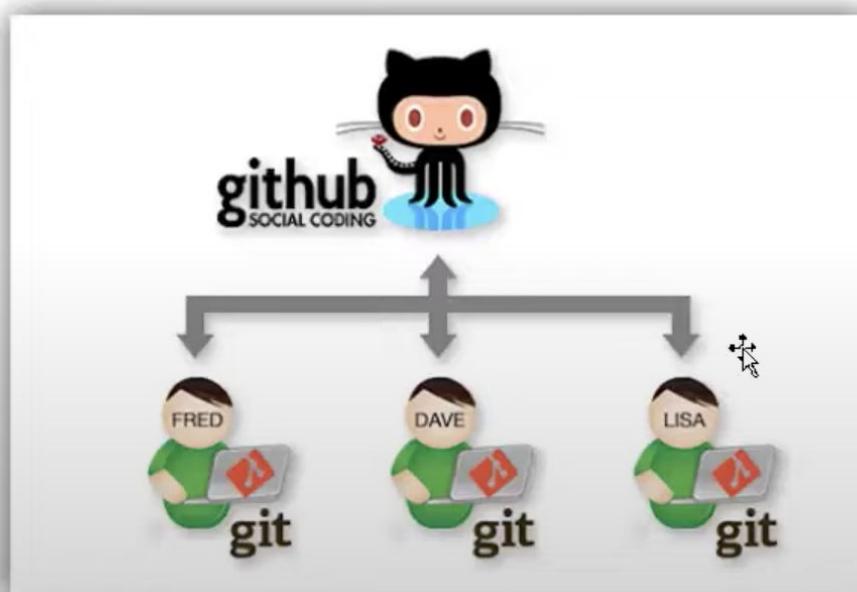
Github

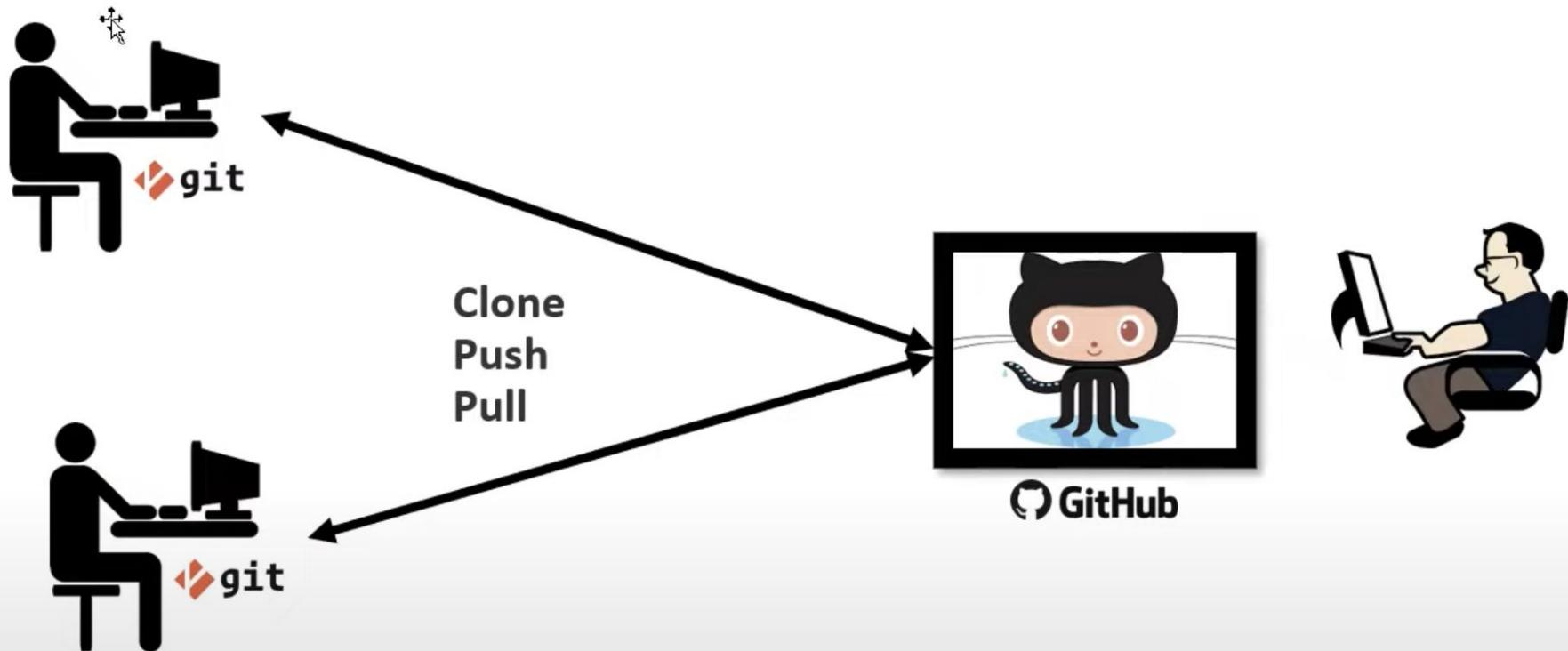
- GitHub is a hosting service for git repositories.
- Git is the tool, while GitHub is the service to use git.



Github

- GitHub is a hosting service for git repositories.
- Git is the tool, while GitHub is the service to use git.





```
$ git checkout master
switched to branch 'master'

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ cat text.txt
cat: text.txt: No such file or directory

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ cat test.txt
this is my first line
this is my second line

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ vim test.txt

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git add test.txt; git commit -m "MC3"
[master f3bbeb9] MC3
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git log --oneline
f3bbeb9 (HEAD -> master) MC3
259c46c MC2
2b62d05 MC1

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git merge feature
Auto-merging test.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in test.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master|MERGING)
```



Git Stash

git stash is super useful command that helps you save changes that you are not yet ready to commit. You can stash changes and then come back to them later.

Running git stash will take all uncommitted changes (staged and unstaged) and stash them, reverting the changes in your working copy.



```
> git stash
```

You can also use **git stash save** instead

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ vim test.txt
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git add test.txt; git commit -m "MC3"
[master f3bbeb9] MC3
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git log --oneline
f3bbeb9 (HEAD -> master) MC3
259c46c MC2
2b62d05 MC1
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master)
$ git merge feature
Auto-merging test.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in test.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

```
admin@DESKTOP-3R73L8V MINGW64 /c/gitproject (master|MERGING)
$ cat test.txt
this is my first line
this is my second line
<<<<< HEAD
added new line by master
=====
added new line by feature |
>>>>> feature
```