👾 Git

Reference link:
https://viblo.asia/p/quy-trinh-lam-viec-chuan-chi-voi-git-eW65G10RZDO

https://guides.codepath.com/ios/Using-Git-with-Terminal

- Clone is the same as downloading, except it preserves the Git connection with the remote repository.
  - You can then modify the files locally and upload the changes to the remote repository on GitLab.

- Fork : when you want to contribute to someone else's repository, you make a copy of it.
  - When you fork a repo, you create a copy of the project in your own namespace. You then have write permissions to modify the project files and settings

- Rebase: lệnh rebase sẽ giúp bạn lấy những code mới nhất từ branch master về, sau đó *"viết lại"* branch feature của bạn để đẩy commit của bạn lên trên cùng.

Git rebase allows you to rewrite commits from one branch onto another branch.

- Let's say you have a local copy of your project's *master* branch with unpublished changes, and that branch is one commit behind the *origin/master* branch.
- Git pull rebase is a method of combining your local unpublished changes with the latest published changes on your remote.

- Git pull rebase VS Git pull merge:
- **Git pull merge** is the default method for combining changes in Git, and will merge the unpublished changes with the published changes, resulting in a merge commit.
- **Git pull merge** is the default method for combining changes in Git, and will merge the unpublished changes with the published changes, resulting in a merge commit.

check version	git --version
link account	git config --global user.name "Hao Lam" git config --global user.email "lamtuhao98@gmail.com
check the configuration	git config --global --list
Create/ make a folder into Git Repo	git init <directory>
Cloning a repository	git clone /path/to/local/ repository
+ HTTPS: https://github.com/ homer/duff_project.git	git clone user.name@host:/ path/to/remote/repository
+ SSH: git@github.com:homer/ duff_project.git	
Convert a local directory into a repo	cd <directory> git init
Add a remote - tell Git which remote repo is tied to specific local folder on your local computer. - remote tells Git where to push or pull from	- create a folder - cd <folder_directory> - git remote add origin <path>
View your remote repos	git remote -v *v stands for verbose

Add file	git add <file_path> OR git add . //add all files
Commit file	git commit -m "Type message here"
Create new branch	git checkout -b new_branch_name *
Go to master branch	git checkout master
Delete a branch	git checkout -b branch_name
Push a branch	git push origin branch_name
check to changes before merge	git diff <name_of_source_branch> <name_of_target_branch>
	OR: git status
View commits of 1 user	git log --author =Smith
View log (viewing all commits)	git log --pretty=oneline
See which files has been changed	git log --name-status
Undo what you've chnaged	git checkout -- <filename>
Remove all local changes + commits and make local master branch use newest version from server	git fetch origin git reset --hard origin/master

Creating gitignore	- navigate to your folder in Terminal - To view file inclusing hidden files: ls -a - Create gitignore : touch .gitignore
Add file and directories to .gitignore	open .gitignore Copy & paste the things you want to ignore
Add README.md file	touch README.md
Push changes to remote repo	git push
Pull changes to local repo	git pull
Pull changes, BUT not merge	git fetch
To add your commit ahead someone's commit in log	git pull -rebase
Combine commits into 1 commits Or simply want to edit name of commit	git rebase -i HEAD~number_of_commits_to_combine ex: git rebase -i HEAD~3 // combine 3 commits