Textbook on using [Git](https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control) for Version control

Pushing Changes to a branch

1. Add all files to staging area (`git add .`)
2. Check status (git status)
3. Commit changes (`git commit`)
4. Check log(`git log`)
5. Push changes (`git push`)
6. Click on new the link for creating new Pull request on GitHub

Open avenues

Staging and committing are two local actions you can take on a git repository

* Staging = selecting which files you want to keep version history of
* Committing = taking snapshot of staged files and saving them into local git history

Whenever you add a feature to a project, or fix a bug you should commit those changes to your git history

* Meaning timeline of how this project evolved

*Writing Commit Messages*

* Use the “what and why” instead of “how”
* Style – use imperative

Chapter 2

2.1

There are two ways to work with a Git Repository (folder with version control) on your computer.

*Turing a local folder into a git repository*

First navigate to the folder you want to have version control with using the command prompt

Then type in “git init”

This will create a .git folder with all the files necessary for a git folders

*Pulling a git repository from github*

Navigate to folder you want to pull the git repository into

Type command “git clone <url> <optional\_new\_name\_of\_subdirectory>”

2.2

Git Repository = A folder with version control (provided by git VCS)  
Inside this folder, we have:

* Untracked files
* Tracked files
  + Modified
  + Unmodified

We use the command “git status” to see the status of files in our git repository

*Commands*

* Git status – see what is the state of all files in git repository
* “git add <file\_name> add the contents of current file\_name to the next commit (snapshot of files that are being tracked
  + Brings files into the “staging” area , to prepare the for being committed

Cheat sheet

`git add my-file-name(s)` = add files to staging area (selecting which files you want to snapshot)

`git commit` = commits staged files to git history, along with commit message

`git push` = pushes local changes to the remote repository

* + This is sometimes used with `git pull – rebase` when collaborating with other people

`git checkout -b my-branch-name` = create and checkout a new branch with given name