Git/GitHub

1. Know about check if Git is properly **installed** and which git version is using:
   * Command: Git –version cmd
2. Change the user name and e-mail address by **Configure Git**
   * Command: git config --global user.name “Name”
   * Command: git config --global user.email “Mail”
3. Creating git folder
   * Command: mkdir “Folder Name”
4. Open folder’s file in vs code or notepad
   * Command: code .
5. Change Directory/Folder
   * Command: cd folder “Folder Name”
   * Command: cd .. “Go back form folder”
6. Start git in a Folder
   * Command: git init “Initialize git”
7. Create a file in repositoty
   * Command: touch file “File Name”
8. See all files in a repository
   * Command: ls
9. Check the Git status
   * Command: git status
10. Add activity to the Staging Environment
    * Command: git add ‘file’ “edited/created file”
11. Add all files in the current directory to the Staging Environment
    * Command: git add –all
    * Command: git add -A
12. Move from stage to commit Environment
    * Command: git commit -m "MESSAGE!"
13. Skip staging Environment
    * Command: git commit -a -m "MESSAGE"
14. Check the status to see the changes in a more compact way
    * Command: git status –short (-M, -A, -D, ??) ‘FileName’
15. View the history of commits for a repository
    * Command: git log
16. Need some help remembering the specific option for a command
    * Command: git commit -help
    * Command: git help –all
17. See the branches in a repository
    * Command: git branch
18. Create a new branch in a repository
    * Command: git branch ‘branch-name’
19. Jump into another branch:
    * Command: git checkout ‘branch-name’
20. Creating a new branch and jump at one command
    * Command: git checkout -b ‘branch-name’
21. Merge branch
    * Command: git merge ‘branch-name’ “Move preferred branch before”
22. Delete branch
    * Command: git branch -d ‘branch-name’
23. Add remote repository into local repository
    * Command: git remote add origin *‘URL’*
24. push our master branch to the origin url
    * Command: git push --set-upstream origin master
25. Colne a remote repo into local repo
    * Command: git clone “*URL*”
26. local repository is up-to-date with the changes in the remote repository(**pull**)
    * Command: pull= “fetch and then merge”
    * Command: git pull origin
27. **fetch** updates to see what has changed on GitHub
    * Command: git fetch origin
    * On this approach local repository is **behind** from the remote repo
28. Showing the differences between our local and remote repository
    * Command: git diff ‘Remote/Local’
29. Merge remote repo and local repo
    * Command: ‘git merge Remote/Local
30. push changes to remote origin
    * Command: git push origin
31. Remote repositories new branch may not pull into local repo
    * Command: git branch -a
32. Push a new branch from local to remote repo
    * Command: git push origin ‘branch-name’
33. The GitHub flow works like this:
    1. Create a new Branch
    2. Make changes and add Commits
    3. Open a Pull Request
    4. Review
    5. Deploy
    6. Merge
    7. Delete newly created branch
34. Git can specify which parts of project should be ignored by creating file named
    * Command: touch .gitignore
35. Edit .gitignore file
    * ignore ALL .log files
      1. Command: \*.log
    * ignore ALL files in ANY directory named temp
      1. Command: temp/
36. See All commits shortly
    * Command: git log –oneline
37. modify the most recent commit
    * Command: git commit --amend -m "MESSAGE"