

# GIT



(utiliza git)

(utiliza git)



# git - ?¿ (1)

- git es un sistema de control de versiones distribuído (scvd) escrito en C
- un sistema de control de versiones permite la creación de una ‘historia’ (aka **repository**) de un conjunto de archivos determinado, y en la que cada momento de la historia se guarda el estado de los archivos dicho momento, incluye la funcionalidad de revertir los archivos a un estado anterior de la ‘historia’
- web oficial: <https://git-scm.com/>

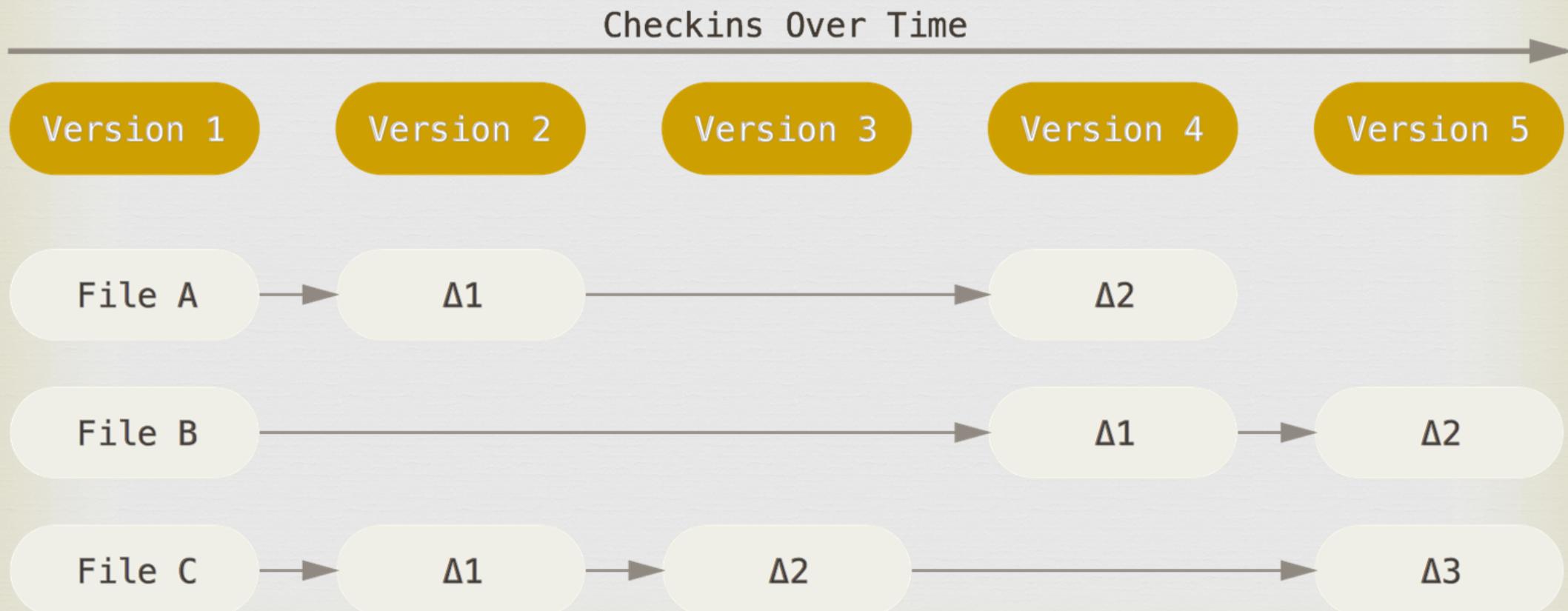
# git - ?¿ (2)

- dicho de otra forma: Git es un programita (escrito por Linus Torvalds, todo sea dicho) que:
- te permite administrar-gestionar los cambios que haces en un proyecto
- ver que ha ocurrido
- juntar versiones distintas
- retroceder a un estado anterior (a hace una semana, por ej.)

# difs. con otros SCV (1)

(SCV: sistema de control de versiones)

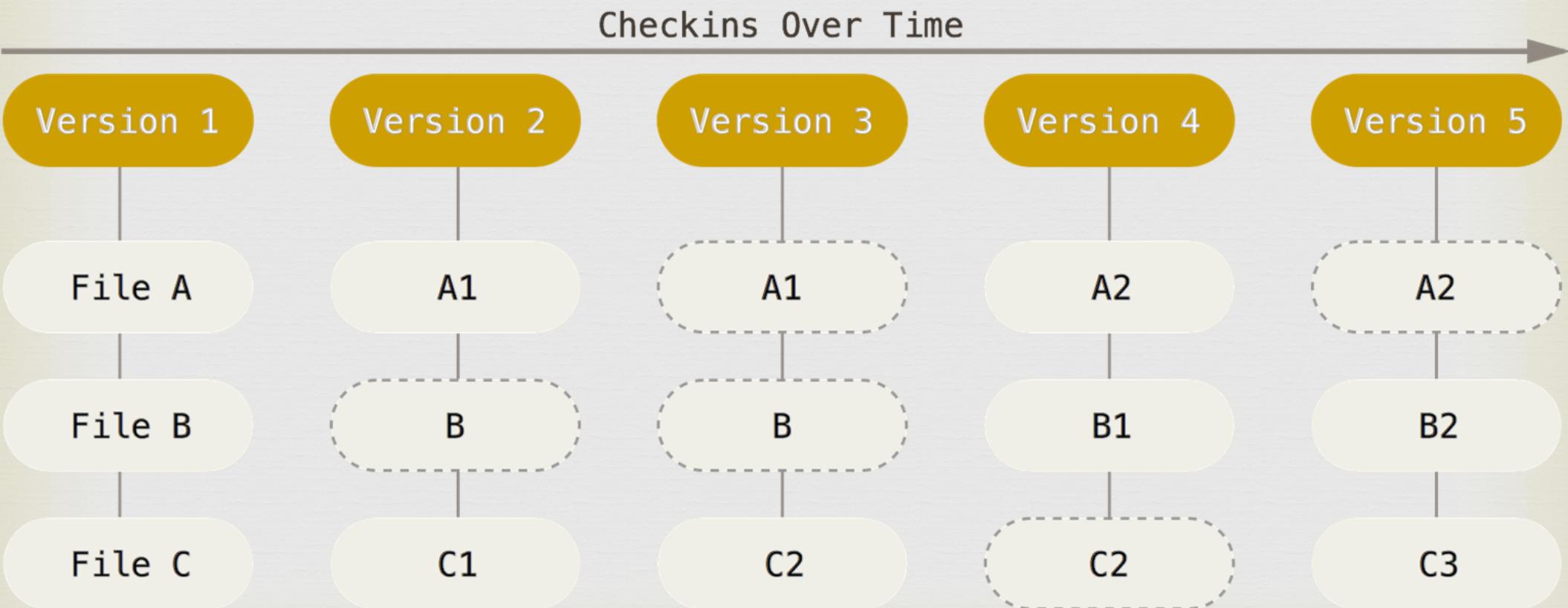
- otros SCV (Subversion, Bazaar, etc.), guardan los cambios hechos en los ficheros



# difs. con otros SCV (2)

(SCV: sistema de control de versiones)

- .git mantiene una imagen de todo en cada versión, lo punteado son links, no nuevas copias



primero descargar e instalar

# configuración

Descarga git para OSX

Descarga git para Windows

Descarga git para Linux

# Creamos carpeta de proyecto

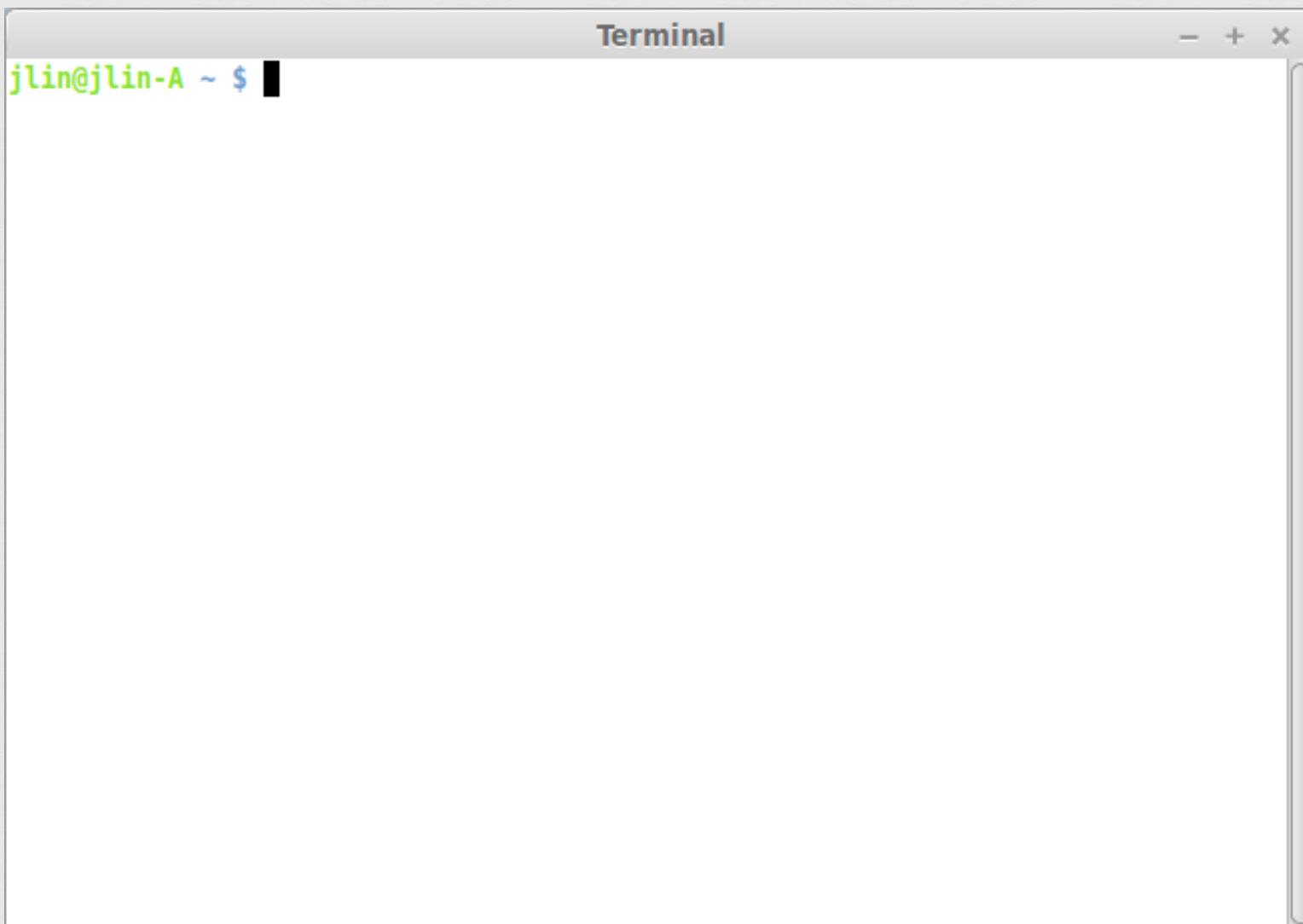


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window has standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons at the top right. Inside the terminal, the following command sequence is visible:

```
jlin@jlin-A ~ $ mkdir bootstrap_ej  
jlin@jlin-A ~ $ cd bootstrap_ej/  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
```

The cursor is positioned at the end of the third line. A small black square icon is placed over the cursor character. The terminal window is set against a light gray background.

# a la consola...



# git init

Esto crea un nuevo subdirectorio llamado .git que contiene todos los archivos necesarios del repositorio - un esqueleto de un repositorio Git. Todavía no hay nada en el proyecto que ponemos bajo seguimiento.

# git init

Así creamos un repositorio (local)...



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window has standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) at the top right. The terminal content shows a user named "jlin" running the "git init" command in their home directory. The output indicates that an empty Git repository was initialized in the ".git/" subdirectory of their home folder. The terminal prompt ends with a black square cursor.

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # para crear un nuevo repositorio de git
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/jlin/bootstrap_ej/.git/
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

# Creamos un fichero...



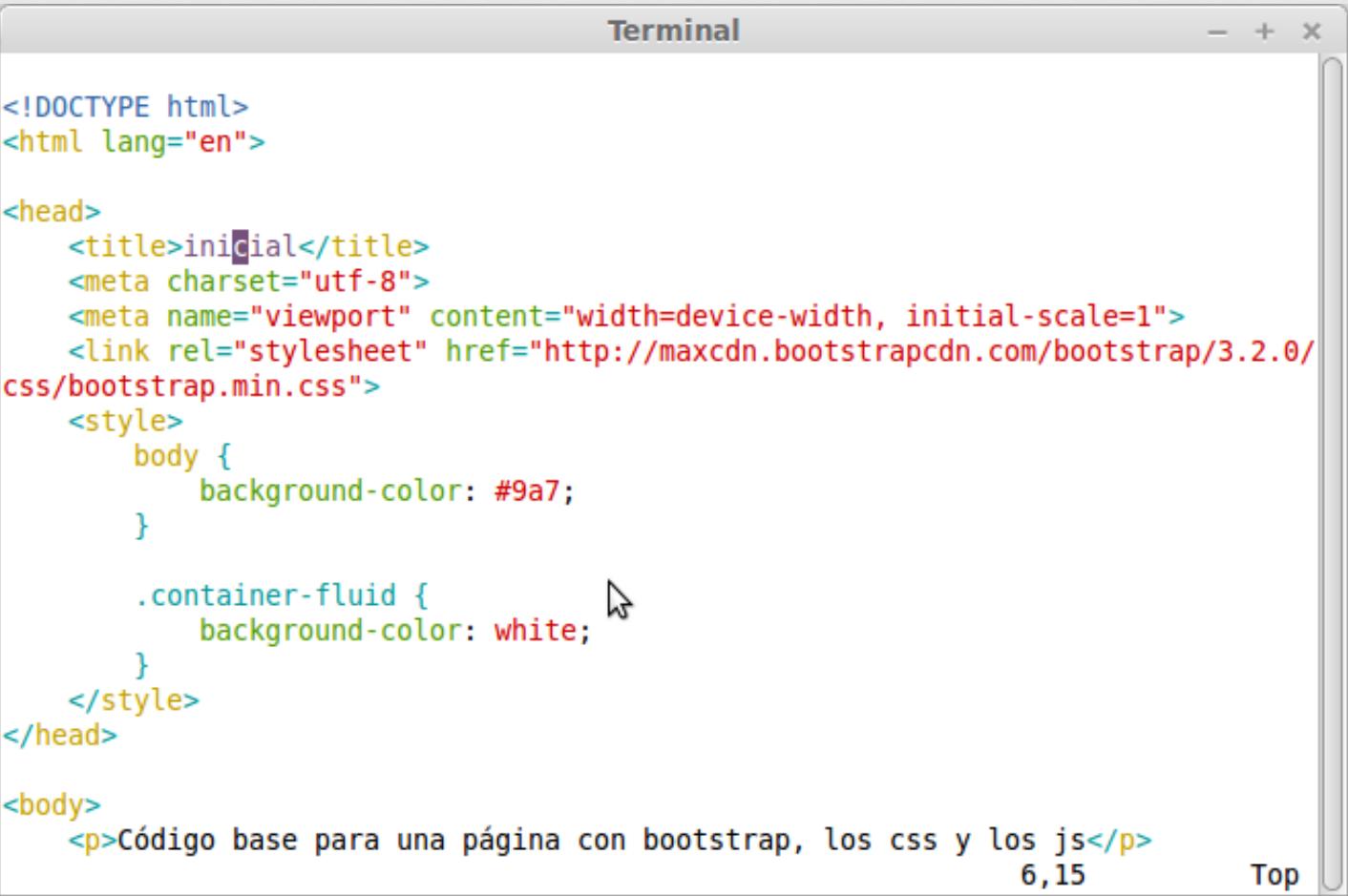
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window has standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons at the top right. The terminal content shows the following command-line session:

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # para crear un nuevo repositorio de git
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/jlin/bootstrap_ej/.git/
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ vim index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls
index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

The terminal window is set against a light beige background. A cursor icon is visible in the bottom-left area of the terminal window.

# Creamos un fichero...

Edítalo con el programa que quieras...



The image shows a terminal window titled "Terminal" containing an HTML document. The code is color-coded for syntax highlighting:

- HTML tags:** <!DOCTYPE html>, <html lang="en">, <head>, <title>, <meta>, <meta name="viewport">, <link rel="stylesheet" href="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.2.0/css/bootstrap.min.css">, <style>, </style>, </head>, <body>, <p>.
- Attributes:** lang="en", charset="utf-8", rel="stylesheet", href="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.2.0/css/bootstrap.min.css".
- Properties:** content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1", background-color: #9a7;.

A cursor arrow is visible over the ".container-fluid" class definition. The bottom right corner of the terminal window has a "Top" button.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <title>initial</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.2.0/
css/bootstrap.min.css">
    <style>
        body {
            background-color: #9a7;
        }

        .container-fluid {
            background-color: white;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <p>Código base para una página con bootstrap, los css y los js</p>

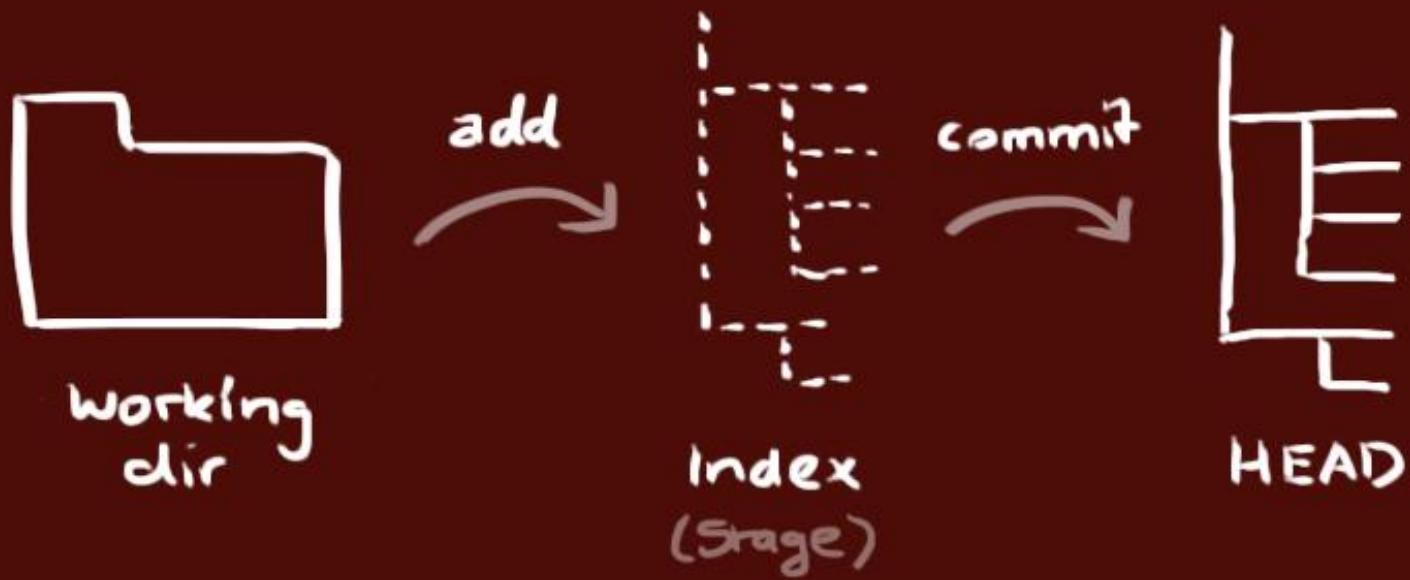
```

# git add

## Terminal

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls  
index.html  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # añadimos los ficheros html que tenemos para ser controlados por git  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # en este caso solamente tenemos uno  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add *.html  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

Tu repositorio local esta compuesto por tres "árboles" administrados por git. El primero es tu **Directorio de trabajo** que contiene los archivos, el segundo es el **Index** que actua como una zona intermedia, y el último es el **HEAD** que apunta al último commit realizado.



# git status

- Muestra el estado actual del árbol de ficheros que tenemos creado. Dicho de otra manera, te dice si los ficheros añadidos para ser vigilados están actualizados hasta su último cambio.

# git status

- Vemos que falta por guardar  
(index.html)

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls
index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # añadimos los ficheros html que tenemos en la carpeta para que git haga su seguimiento
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # en este caso solamente tenemos uno
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add *.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git status
On branch master

Initial commit

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

    new file:   index.html

jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # con git status vemos que ficheros están bajo seguimiento y su estado
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

# git commit -m “mensaje”

- Guardar los archivos añadidos mediante el comando ‘add’ en una nueva versión (de ahí que git sea un SCV, Sistema Control de Versiones), o en un momento de la historia.
- Cada commit es una imagen de lo que hacemos, y se puede recuperar posteriormente o juntar con otras versiones.

# commit

- Realizamos un commit y se guardan los ficheros añadidos mediante el comando add en una

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git commit -m "mi primer commit, plantilla inicial de bootstrap
[master (root-commit) 4181374] mi primer commit, plantilla inicial de bootstrap
 1 file changed, 29 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 index.html
```

# git status

- Si modificamos el fichero con el comando ‘git status’ vemos que el index.html ha sido modificado. Si queremos guardarlo primero faremos un ‘git add’ y después un ‘git commit’

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # modificamos el archivo .html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ vim index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   index.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # y vemos que git ve que ha habido un cambio
```

# add + commit

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git commit -m "guardo en la 'rama principal' los ficheros guardados con el commmit"
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  modified: index.html

no changes added to commit
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # como ves no hay nada que guardar (commit)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # si quiero guardar lo modificado tengo que hacer un 'git add' otra vez
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add *.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git commit -m "he hecho una modificacion"
[master 783d6c3] he hecho una modificacion
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # ahora si que ha funcionado
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working directory clean
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # lo ves?█
```

# .gitignore

- Algunas veces deseamos que algunos archivos o directorios no sean incluídos en tu repositorio Git. Si los agregas al archivo .gitignore, Git comenzará a ignorarlos desde ese momento.

# .gitignore

## Terminal

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls  
index.html  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls -la  
total 16  
drwxr-xr-x 3 jlin jlin 4096 may 15 23:08 .  
drwxr-xr-x 85 jlin jlin 4096 may 15 23:08 ..  
drwxr-xr-x 8 jlin jlin 4096 may 15 23:14 .git  
-rw-r--r-- 1 jlin jlin 769 may 15 23:08 index.html  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ touch .gitignore # creo el fichero .gitignore  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ vim .gitignore # lo edito, editalo con el editor de textos que quieras █
```



# editando .gitignore

## Terminal

```
# para ignorar los ficheros acabados en .swp añado la siguiente linea  
*.swp  
#para ignorar los acabados en .o y .a  
*[oa]  
  
# los que tu quieras que no se monitoreen aquí debajo...  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~
```



3,0-1

All

# añadiendo .gitignore...

## Terminal

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    .gitignore

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add .gitignore
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    new file:   .gitignore

jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # añadimos el .gitignore al proyecto git
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git commit -m "añadido .gitignore"
[master d1e742e] añadido .gitignore
 1 file changed, 7 insertions(+)
  create mode 100644 .gitignore
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

# modificaciones (1) - diff

- Hacer una modificación nos obliga a hacer un ‘add’ y un commit si queremos guardarla

## Terminal

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # modificamos otra vez el index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # mañana igual te vas de vacaciones y no sabes cuando vuelves, queremos un commit
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ vim index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```



# modificaciones (2) - diff

- Modificando el index.html...

Terminal

```
background-color: #9a7;
}

.container-fluid {
    background-color: white;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Código base para una página con bootstrap, los css y los js</p>
<h1>un h1</h1>
<table>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>encabez</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>cambio</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>
```



# git diff

Terminal

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ vim index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

    modified:   index.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # pero yo quiero saber exactamente que ha cambiado!!
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git diff
diff --git a/index.html b/index.html
index dada785..64659b8 100644
--- a/index.html
+++ b/index.html
@@ -21,6 +21,17 @@
<body>
  <p>Código base para una página con bootstrap, los css y los js</p>
  <h1>un h1</h1>
+  <table>
+    <thead>
+      <tr>
+        <th>encabez</th>
+      </tr>
+    </thead>
+    <tbody>
+      <tr>
+        <td>cambio</td>
+      </tr>
+    </tbody>
+  </table>
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <script src="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.2.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</body>
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # vemos todas las lineas con +, significa que las he añadido nuevas
```

# git add .

## Terminal

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ touch ejemplo.o
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls -la
total 20
drwxr-xr-x  3 jlin jlin 4096 may 15 23:33 .
drwxr-xr-x 85 jlin jlin 4096 may 15 23:27 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 jlin jlin    0 may 15 23:33 ejemplo.o
drwxr-xr-x  8 jlin jlin 4096 may 15 23:33 .git
-rw-r--r--  1 jlin jlin  182 may 15 23:21 .gitignore
-rw-r--r--  1 jlin jlin  891 may 15 23:27 index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git commit -m "he añadido una tabla"
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  modified:   index.html

no changes added to commit
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add .
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # con esto añado todos los ficheros en la nueva version
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

# teniendo .gitignore...

## Terminal

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # añadimos a ejemplo.o
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add ejemplo.o
The following paths are ignored by one of your .gitignore files:
ejemplo.o
Use -f if you really want to add them.
fatal: no files added
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # pero como en .gitignore le hemos dicho que no lo mire nos lo dice
```



# añadimos otro fichero...

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # añadimos a ejemplo.o
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add ejemplo.o
The following paths are ignored by one of your .gitignore files:
ejemplo.o
Use -f if you really want to add them.
fatal: no files added
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # pero como en .gitignore le hemos dicho que no lo mire nos lo dice
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ touch navbar.html # añado un fichero navbar.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add .
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # así hemos añadido todos los ficheros en la carpeta local en el proyecto
```

# otro add y un commit

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add .
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # así hemos añadido todos los ficheros en la carpeta local en el proyecto
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    modified:   index.html
    new file:   navbar.html

jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # nos muestra que hemos añadido uno nuevo
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git commit -m "he añadido todos los ficheros nuevos, solo teníamos navbar.html"
[master e786e52] he añadido todos los ficheros nuevos, solo teníamos navbar.html
 2 files changed, 11 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 navbar.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
```

# y ahora lo subimos a github...

- Hasta este momento todo ha sido solamente git, creamos un repositorio nuevo

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the GitHub homepage loaded. The URL in the address bar is <https://github.com>. The page features a large green button at the top center with the text "Let's get started!". Below it, there's a section titled "Learn Git and GitHub without any code!" with a subtext: "Using the Hello World guide, you'll create a repository, start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request." At the bottom of the main content area, there's a "New repository" button. On the left side, there's a sidebar with a user profile icon for "jacobos" and links to "Create a repository", "Tell us about yourself", "Browse interesting repositories", and "Follow @github on Twitter". On the right side, there's a notification box about importing repositories with large files, a link to "View 78 new broadcasts", and a "Your repositories" section with a count of 1.

GitHub

https://github.com

Search GitHub

Pull requests Issues Gist

Let's get started!

Learn Git and GitHub without any code!

Using the Hello World guide, you'll create a repository, start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request.

jacobos

Welcome to GitHub! What's next? (on Nov 18, 2013)

Create a repository  
Tell us about yourself  
Browse interesting repositories  
Follow @github on Twitter

(•) Import repositories with large files X

A You can now import repositories with large files from other version control systems.

View 78 new broadcasts

Your repositories 1

New repository

Find a repository...

# Creamos un repositorio

Create a New Repository 

<https://github.com/new>

 Search GitHub Pull requests Issues Gist

### Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.

**Owner** **Repository name**  
 jacobos / bootstrap-examples 

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [congenial-dollop](#).

**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 remote add origin

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the GitHub repository setup instructions for a repository named "bootstrap-examples". The URL in the address bar is <https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples>. The browser interface includes a header with tabs, a search bar, and various GitHub-specific icons.

The main content area shows several sections for repository setup:

- Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before**  
or **HTTPS** **SSH** <https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git>  
We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).
- ...or create a new repository on the command line**  

```
echo "# bootstrap-examples" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
git push -u origin master
```
- ...or push an existing repository from the command line**  

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
git push -u origin master
```
- ...or import code from another repository**  
You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

At the bottom left, there is a button labeled "Import code". At the bottom right, there is a purple "Google Analytics" button.

# git remote add origin

- Con este comando le decimos cuál es el repositorio remoto (el link que aparece) con el que queremos compartir los datos que tenemos en el repositorio local

## Terminal

```
in@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git remote add origin https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git  
in@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

# git push -u origin master

- Con este comando guardamos lo que tenemos en local en el remoto, en la rama principal (master)

## Terminal

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git remote add origin https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working directory clean
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git push -u origin master
Username for 'https://github.com': [REDACTED]
Password for 'https://[REDACTED]@github.com':
Counting objects: 13, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (10/10), done.
Writing objects: 100% (13/13), 1.60 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 13 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
```

# vamos al repositorio...

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples>. The page displays information about the repository, including its name, a brief description, and links for cloning or creating it via command line.

**Repository Information:**

- Name:** jacobos / [bootstrap-examples](#)
- Unwatched (1)**
- Starred (0)**
- Forked (0)**

**Navigation:**

- [Code](#) (selected)
- [Issues 0](#)
- [Pull requests 0](#)
- [Wiki](#)
- [Pulse](#)
- [Graphs](#)
- [Settings](#)

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

or [HTTPS](#) [SSH](#) <https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git>

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

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

```
echo "# bootstrap-examples" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
git push -u origin master
```

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

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
git push -u origin master
```

**...or import code from another repository**

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

[Import code](#)

<https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples>

# y vemos los ficheros subidos...

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'jacobos/bootstrap-examples'. The repository has 4 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor (jacobos). The latest commit was made a day ago. The repository contains files: .gitignore, index.html, and navbar.html. A message encourages adding a README, with a green 'Add a README' button.

jacobos/bootstrap-examples

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Wiki Pulse Graphs Settings

No description or website provided. — Edit

4 commits 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

jacobos he añadido todos los ficheros nuevos, solo teníamos navbar.html Latest commit e786e52 a day ago

.gitignore añadido .gitignore a day ago

index.html he añadido todos los ficheros nuevos, solo teníamos navbar.html a day ago

navbar.html he añadido todos los ficheros nuevos, solo teníamos navbar.html a day ago

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README. Add a README

# git clone <.git>

- Para clonar un repositorio entero en local
  - Git clone https: .../.. /repo.git (mira el ejemplo en la imagen)



The image shows a screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window has a standard OS X style with a close button (x) and a title bar. Inside the terminal, the user's command-line session is visible:

```
jlin@jlin-A ~ $ # para clonar un repositorio (un proyecto entero)
jlin@jlin-A ~ $ git clone https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap.git
Cloning into 'bootstrap'...
```

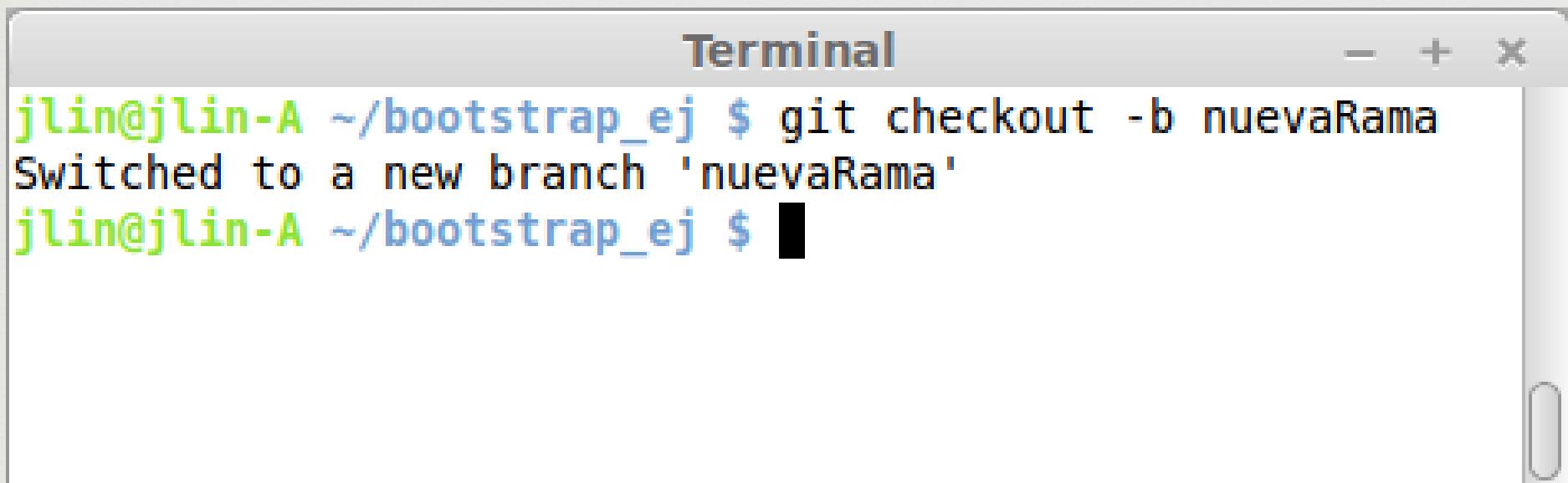
The terminal window is set against a light beige background.

# Branches

- Por ahora hemos visto que en el proyecto actual en el que te encuentres (con una carpeta .git) se van guardando versiones del código (git commit...)
- Pero a su vez tenemos ‘branches’, ramas en castellano. Podemos tener subproyectos dentro del mismo repositorio. A partir de la branch original (la **master**) se crean desarrollos nuevos (nuevos ficheros, pequeñas variaciones...) pero todas se encuentran en el mismo repositorio (una carpeta con su .git)

git checkout -b nuevaRama

- Con este comando creamos una nueva branch (en este caso llamada nuevaRama)
- Automáticamente cambiamos a dicho proyecto



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window has standard OS X-style controls at the top right. The terminal text area shows the following command and its output:

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git checkout -b nuevaRama
Switched to a new branch 'nuevaRama'
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

The text is color-coded: the user name and host are green, the command and branch name are blue, and the output message is orange.

# git branch

- Con este comando vemos las ‘branches’ creadas, y con un \* se muestra en la que nos encontramos



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window has standard OS X-style controls at the top right. The terminal text area contains the following output:

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
  master
* nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

The text is color-coded: the user name and host are green, the directory path is blue, the command is black, and the output branches are in black text. The active branch, "nuevaRama", is preceded by an asterisk (\*).

# Branch, ejemplo

- Creo una carpeta llamada estoyEnNuevaRama y dentro un html en la branch nuevaRama, add&commit

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
  master
* nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ mkdir estoyEnNuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ touch estoyEnNuevaRama/index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add .
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git commit -m "carpeta creada"
[nuevaRama 44f2f87] carpeta creada
  1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
   create mode 100644 estoyEnNuevaRama/index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
```

# Branch, ejemplo

git checkout master

- Con este comando vamos a la branch master (miremos las diferencias)

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
  master
* nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls
ejemplo.o      gitting.pdf  kraken.txt  README.md
estoyEnNuevaRama  index.html  navbar.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # ahora volvamos a la 'rama' master
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls
ejemplo.o  gitting.pdf  index.html  kraken.txt  navbar.html  README.md
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # miramos los ficheros y vemos que la carpeta est
oyEnNuevaRama no existe, es otro proyecto pero dentro del mismo repositorio
```

# Branch, ejemplo

- Volvemos y vemos que funciona como lo hemos pensado :)

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
* master
  nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git checkout nuevaRama
Switched to branch 'nuevaRama'
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls
ejemplo.o      gitting.pdf  kraken.txt  README.md
estoyEnNuevaRama index.html  navbar.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # vemos que vuelve a estar la carpeta
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # el resto esta guardado en el .git, ya se encarg
a git de hacer lo que toque para que funcione
```

# git branch -d nombreRama

- Si por alguna razón queremos borrar una branch, con este comando la borraríamos del proyecto (no podemos estar dentro de dicha branch para borrarlo), si ponemos -D en lugar de -d si hay cambios que no están en la rama principal de la que desciende el proyecto los borraría sin preguntar.

# git branch -D nombreRama

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
  master
* nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch -d nuevaRama
error: Cannot delete the branch 'nuevaRama' which you are currently on.
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch -d nuevaRama
error: The branch 'nuevaRama' is not fully merged.
If you are sure you want to delete it, run 'git branch -D nuevaRama'.
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ # como hay cambios que no hemos juntado con el proy
oecto original, nos pide la D mayúscula, para asegurarse que lo queremos
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch -D nuevaRama
Deleted branch nuevaRama (was 44f2f87).
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
* master
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ █
```

# Ejemplo para volver a una versión anterior con → git reset -hard numDeCommit

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ ls
carpetaNuevaRama gitting.pdf index.html kraken.txt navbar.html README.md
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ touch test_checkout
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ ls
carpetaNuevaRama index.html navbar.html test_checkout
gitting.pdf kraken.txt README.md
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ git add .
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ git commit -m "añadido test_checkout"
[detached HEAD 6c9cf06] añadido test_checkout
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 test_checkout
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ git log -2
commit 6c9cf06ce7d3d15c47e04a0e1182f4ad253ceae7
Author: jacobos <jacobo.solvam@gmail.com>
Date:   Sun May 22 23:29:50 2016 +0200

    añadido test_checkout

commit 933ad5d1dfffa2f4d15e041a5a2d516881a61dcf5
Author: jacobos <jacobo.solvam@gmail.com>
Date:   Sun May 22 12:44:01 2016 +0200

    carpeta creada con index
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ git reset --hard 933ad5d1dfffa2f4d15e041a5a2d516881a61dcf5
HEAD is now at 933ad5d carpeta creada con index
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ ls
carpetaNuevaRama gitting.pdf index.html kraken.txt navbar.html README.md
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $
```

# Para subir a un repo remoto

- Creo una nueva, con una carpeta y un fichero dentro

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
* master
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git checkout -b nuevaRama
Switched to a new branch 'nuevaRama'
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ mkdir carpetaNuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ touch carpetaNuevaRama/index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git add .
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git commit -m "carpeta creada con index"
[nuevaRama 933ad5d] carpeta creada con index
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 carpetaNuevaRama/index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ 
```

# y para subir a remoto...

- Creo la nueva ‘branch’ en github

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'jacobos / bootstrap-examples'. The repository has 13 commits, 1 branch, and 0 releases. A modal window is open, titled 'Switch branches/tags', with the input field containing 'nuevaRama'. Below the input field are tabs for 'Branches' and 'Tags', and a button to 'Create branch: nuevaRama from 'master''. The main repository page shows files like 'index.html' and 'kraken.txt'.

jacobos / bootstrap-examples

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Wiki Pulse Graphs Settings

No description or website provided. — Edit

13 commits 1 branch 0 releases

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload file

nuevaRama

Branches Tags

Create branch: nuevaRama from 'master'

index.html ultima version kraken.txt kraken added

# git push origin <branch>

- Y lo subimos, de otra manera solo lo tendremos en local ;), solo hay que poner el nombre del branch

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git push origin nuevaRama
Username for 'https://github.com': jacobos
Password for 'https://jacobos@github.com':
Counting objects: 4, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 322 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
  7fa4fd7..933ad5d  nuevaRama -> nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
```

# y vemos que se ha subido...

Your recently pushed branches:

⌚ **nuevaRama** (less than a minute ago)

Branch: **nuevaRama** ▾ [New pull request](#) [Create new file](#) [Upload files](#)

This branch is 1 commit ahead of master.

		Lat
	<b>jacobos</b> carpeta creada con index	
	carpetaNuevaRama	carpeta creada con index
	.gitignore	añadido .gitignore
	README.md	Update README.md
	gitting.pdf	pdf modified 3
	index.html	ultima version
	kraken.txt	kraken added
	navbar.html	he añadido todos los ficheros nuevos, solo teniamos navbar.html
	README	

# git push origin :<branch>

- Con este comando borramos una branch remota, abajo un ejemplo (haz el test, pero recuerda que se borra del todo)

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
* master
  nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git checkout nuevaRama
Switched to branch 'nuevaRama'
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git push origin :nuevaRama
Username for 'https://github.com': jacobos
Password for 'https://jacobos@github.com':
To https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
 - [deleted]          nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
```

# git push <origin> <master>

Si dos personas intentan subir sus ficheros modificados al mismo repositorio el segundo no lo podrá hacer porque dejaría una versión no ‘estable’. El segundo primero tendrá que descargar las versiones, unirlas y una vez hecho esto podrá juntar la suya y subirlo en una nueva versión.

# git merge <branch>

- Si queremos fusionar dos branches distintas se hace con este comando
- Fusiona la branch actual (git branch) con la que le digamos en el parámetro que le pasamos

# git merge en acción

- Vemos cuál es la branch actual y la juntamos con la branch nuevaRama (nuevaRama sigue siendo una branch)

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git branch
* master
  nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git merge nuevaRama
Updating 7fa4fd7..933ad5d
Fast-forward
  carpetaNuevaRama/index.html | 0
  1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
  create mode 100644 carpetaNuevaRama/index.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ ls
carpetaNuevaRama  gitting.pdf  kraken.txt  README.md
ejemplo.o         index.html  navbar.html
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
```

# y subimos el cambio

- (a la izquierda vemos el resultado tras hacer el push)

The image shows a screenshot of a GitHub repository interface. On the left, there's a list of files and their status:

- jacobos carpeta creada con index
- carpetaNuevaRama carpeta creada con i
- .gitignore añadido .gitignore
- README.md Update README.md
- gitting.pdf pdf modified 3
- index.html ultima version
- kraken.txt kraken added
- navbar.html he añadido todos los

On the right, there's a terminal window showing the command-line output of a `git push` operation:

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $ git push origin master
Username for 'https://github.com': jacobos
Password for 'https://jacobos@github.com':
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples.git
 7fa4fd7..933ad5d  master -> master
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap_ej $
```

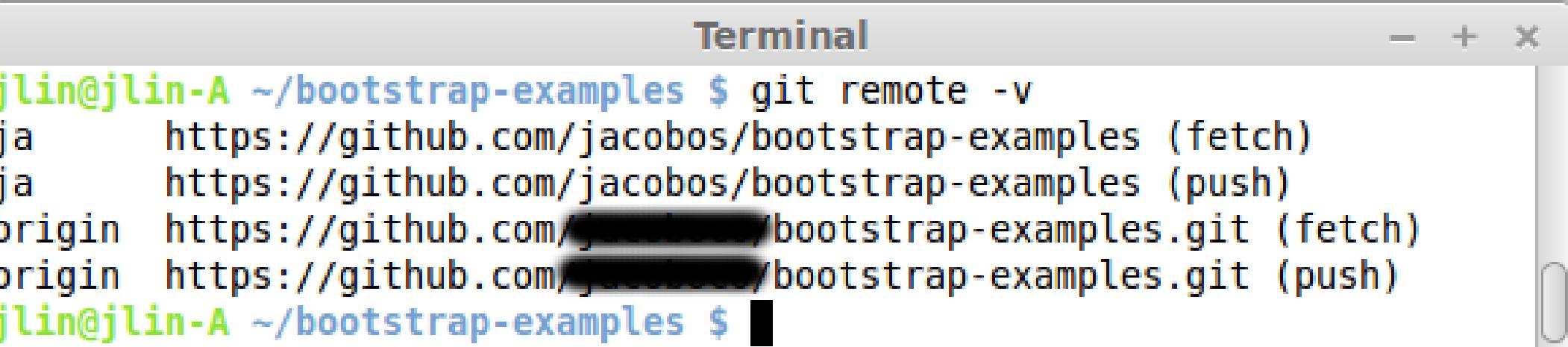
# git remote add

- Añadiendo un repositorio remoto para poder compartir proyectos, en este caso le ponemos al local el nombre “ja”

```
Terminal  
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ git remote add ja https://github.com/[REDACTED]/bootstrap-examples [REDACTED]
```

# git remote -v

- Este comando nos muestra todos los repos remotos con los que poder trabajar (los comandos fetch y push)



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window shows the command `git remote -v` being run in a directory named `~/bootstrap-examples`. The output lists several remote repositories:

```
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $ git remote -v
ja      https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (fetch)
ja      https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (push)
origin  https://github.com/[REDACTED]/bootstrap-examples.git (fetch)
origin  https://github.com/[REDACTED]/bootstrap-examples.git (push)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bootstrap-examples $
```

# git remote show <repo>

- Con este comando vemos el estado del repositorio (recuerda que antes le hemos asignado a uno el nombre 'ja')

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote -v
ja    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (fetch)
ja    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (push)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote show ja
* remote ja
  Fetch URL: https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples
  Push  URL: https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples
  HEAD branch: master
  Remote branches:
    master      tracked
    nuevaRama   tracked
  Local branch configured for 'git pull':
    master merges with remote master
  Local ref configured for 'git push':
    master pushes to master (up to date)
```

# git remote rename nom\_orig nom\_dest

- Para renombrar un repositorio remoto (el alias que le hemos puesto) por otro lo haríamos con este comando.

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote -v
ja    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (fetch)
ja    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (push)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote rename ja jo
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote -v
jo    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (fetch)
jo    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (push)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $
```

# git remote add y remove

- git remote add <nombre> <repo> → añade al repositorio en el que nos encontramos uno remoto con el que trabajar
- git remote -v → muestra info
- git remote rm <nombre> → lo elimina

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote add ja https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote -v
ja    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (fetch)
ja    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (push)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote rename ja jo
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote -v
jo    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (fetch)
jo    https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples (push)
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote rm jo
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote -v
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $
```

# git fetch <remote>

- Para descargar datos de un proyecto remoto se hace con fetch
- git fetch <remote>
- Este comando no junta versiones, solo descarga el proyecto o rama que le pidas

# Ejemplo de fetch

- Aquí vemos un ejemplo. Añadimos un repo remoto (remote add) y después lo descargamos con fetch.

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~ $ mkdir bu
jlin@jlin-A ~ $ cd bu
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/jlin/bu/.git/
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git remote add ja https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git fetch ja
remote: Counting objects: 44, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (25/25), done.
remote: Total 44 (delta 15), reused 43 (delta 14), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (44/44), done.
From https://github.com/jacobos/bootstrap-examples
 * [new branch]      master    -> ja/master
 * [new branch]      nuevaRama -> ja/nuevaRama
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $
```

# Ejemplo de fetch

- Tras hacer el fetch con el checkout recuperamos la rama que nos interesa, antes está solamente almacenado en la carpeta .git

```
Terminal
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ ls
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ git checkout master
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from ja.
Already on 'master'
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ ls
carpetaNuevaRama  gitting.pdf  index.html  kraken.txt  navbar.html  README.md
jlin@jlin-A ~/bu $ █
```

# Forks

- Si queremos contribuir a un proyecto de github o bitbucket (esto no es parte de git) utilizaremos lo que se conoce como un fork.
- Un fork es una copia de un repositorio, tras hacerlo podemos compartir nuestros cambios (hacer peticiones de cambio) con las personas que administren el repositorio original (todas las branches).

# Haciendo un fork...

- Vas al proyecto en cuestión que te interese y le das al botón de fork

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'jacobos / bootstrap-examples'. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', and 'Gist'. Below the header, there's a search bar and a user icon. The main content area displays the repository name 'jacobos / bootstrap-examples' and a message 'No description or website provided.' Below this, there are summary statistics: 14 commits, 2 branches, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Branch: master', 'New pull request', 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and 'Clone or download'. A red arrow points from the text 'le das al botón de fork' to the 'Fork' button in the top right corner of the header.

This repository

Search

Pull requests Issues Gist

jacobos / bootstrap-examples

No description or website provided.

14 commits 2 branches 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

jacobos carpeta creada con index

carpetaNuevaRama carpeta creada con index

.gitignore añadido .gitignore

Latest commit 933ad5d 3 hours ago

3 hours ago

7 days ago

# Pero quieres estar actualizado

- Hemos hecho un fork, y al mirarlo vemos que estamos un commit por detrás del original

The screenshot shows a GitHub fork page for a repository named 'bootstrap-examples'. A large black arrow points from the text 'por detrás del original' in the previous slide to the 'New pull request' button at the top of the forked repository's main content area.

Y jacobos / bootstrap-examples  
forked from bootstrap-examples

Code Pull requests 0 Wiki Pulse Graphs Settings

No description or website provided. — Edit

14 commits 2 branches 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: nuevaRama ▾ New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download ▾

This branch is 1 commit behind jacobos:nuevaRama.

carpeta creada con index

Latest commit 933ad5d 7 hours ago

carpetaNuevaRama carpeta creada con index 7 hours ago

# En github podemos usar compare

No description or website provided. — Edit

14 commits

2 branches

0 releases

1 contributor

Branch: nuevaRama ▾

New pull request

Create new file

Upload files

Find file

Clone or download ▾

This branch is 1 commit behind jacobos:nuevaRama.

[Pull request](#) [Compare](#)

 jacobos carpeta creada con index

Latest commit 933ad5d 12 hours ago

 carpetaNuevaRama

carpeta creada con index

12 hours ago

 .gitignore

añadido .gitignore

7 days ago

 README.md

Update README.md

6 days ago

 gitting.pdf

pdf modified 3

5 days ago

 index.html

ultima version

6 days ago

 kraken.txt

kraken added

5 days ago

 navbar.html

he añadido todos los ficheros nuevos, solo teniamos navbar.html

7 days ago

 README.md

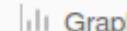
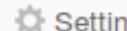
# Switching the base

- Utilizando esta opción modifica el origen y el destino de la comparación (sabemos que algo está cambiado aunque aquí no se vea)

The screenshot shows a GitHub interface for comparing branches. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Code, Issues (0), Pull requests (0), Wiki, Pulse, and Graphs. Below the navigation bar, the title "Comparing changes" is displayed, followed by the instruction "Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also compare across forks." The main area contains four dropdown menus: "base fork: jacobos/bootstrap-examples", "base: nuevaRama", "...", and "head fork: [REDACTED] bootstrap-examples". The "compare" dropdown is set to "nuevaRama". Below these menus, a message states "There isn't anything to compare." and provides a note: "jacobos:nuevaRama is up to date with all commits from [REDACTED].nuevaRama. Try [switching the base](#) for your comparison." A cursor arrow points to the "switching the base" link.

# Create pull request (1)

 [REDACTED] / **bootstrap-examples**  
forked from [jacobos/bootstrap-examples](#)

 [Code](#)    [Pull requests 0](#)    [Wiki](#)    [Pulse](#)    [Graphs](#)    [Settings](#)

## Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

 base fork: [REDACTED]/bootstrap-examp... ▾    base: **nuevaRama** ▾ ...  head fork: **jacobos/bootstrap-examples** ▾ compare: **nuevaRama** ▾

✓ **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged.

 [Create pull request](#)   Discuss and review the changes in this comparison with others.

 1 commit    1 file changed    0 commit comments    1 contributor

 Commits on May 22, 2016  
 jacobos   añadido nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html

# Create pull request (2)

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

base fork: [\[REDACTED\]/bootstrap-examples](#) ▾ base: **nuevaRama** ▾ ... head fork: **jacobos/bootstrap-examples** ▾ con

✓ **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged.



Write Preview AA B i “ “ ↵ @ ★

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping or [selecting them](#).

Styling with Markdown is supported

Create pull request

# Create pull request (3)

# Create pull request (4)

añadido nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html #1

Merged [REDACTED] merged 1 commit into [REDACTED]:nuevaRama from jacobos:nuevaRama just now

Conversation 0    Commits 1    Files changed 1

[REDACTED] commented just now

No description provided.

añadido nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html e7c1193

[REDACTED] merged commit 8f4352c into [REDACTED]:nuevaRama just now

Revert

**Avoid bugs by automatically running your tests.**

Continuous integration can help catch bugs by running your tests automatically.  
Merge your code with confidence using one of our continuous integration providers.

Learn more

Write Preview AA B i “ < > @

# Queremos pedir que actualicen el nuevaRama original

Vemos que vamos por delante del nuevaRama original, dos commits por delante

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository interface. At the top, there are summary statistics: 17 commits, 2 branches, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. Below this, a section titled "Your recently pushed branches:" lists "nuevaRama" (less than a minute ago). To the right of this list is a green "Compare & pull request" button. Further down, there's a dropdown menu set to "Branch: nuevaRama" and a blue "New pull request" button. A red arrow points from the "New pull request" button towards the commit list. The commit list itself shows the following entries:

Commit	Message	Date
<a href="#">.gitignore</a>	añadido .gitignore	7 days ago
<a href="#">README.md</a>	Update README.md	6 days ago
<a href="#">gitting.pdf</a>	pdf modified 3	5 days ago
<a href="#">index.html</a>	ultima version	6 days ago
<a href="#">kraken.txt</a>	kraken added	5 days ago
<a href="#">navbar.html</a>	he añadido todos los ficheros nuevos, solo teniamos navbar.html	7 days ago
<a href="#">nuevo_en_nuevaRama.html</a>	modificado nuevo_en_nuevaRama.html	a minute ago

At the bottom right of the commit list, it says "Latest commit a391978 a minute ago". There are also buttons for "Create new file", "Upload files", "Find file", and "Clone or download".

# Compare & pull request

- Vamos a hacer un pull request

Your recently pushed branches:

- newRama (less than a minute ago)

Branch: newRama ▾ New pull request

Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download ▾

This branch is 2 commits ahead of jacobos:newRama.

jacobos modificando nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html Latest commit a391978 3 minutes ago

carpetaNuevaRama carpeta creada con index 22 hours ago

Pull request Compare

# Create pull request

- Añadimos el texto que queramos y hacemos la petición

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

base fork: jacobos/bootstrap-examples ▾ base: nuevaRama ▾ ... head fork: [REDACTED] bootstrap-exempl... ▾ compare: nuevaRama ▾

✓ Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.

Nueva rama

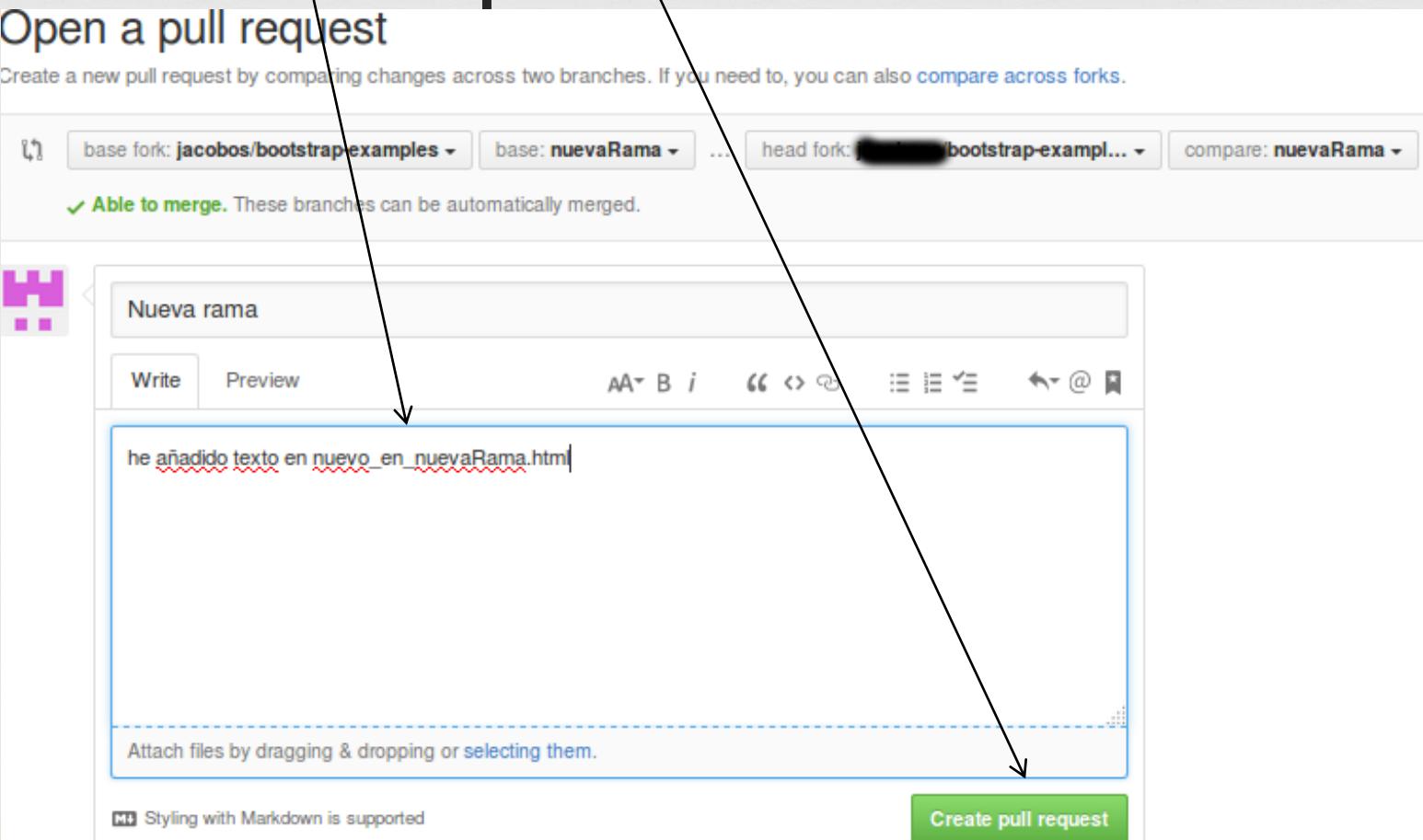
Write Preview AA B i “ ” <> @

he añadido texto en nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html

Attach files by dragging & dropping or selecting them.

Styling with Markdown is supported

Create pull request



# Vemos el resultado de la petición

Nueva rama #2

[Open](#) [REDACTED] wants to merge 2 commits into jacobos:nuevaRama from [REDACTED]:nuevaRama

Conversation 0 Commits 2 Files changed 1

[REDACTED] commented just now  
he añadido texto en nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html

[REDACTED] and others added some commits 10 hours ago

- Merge pull request #1 from jacobos/nuevaRama ... 8f4352c
- modificado nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html a391978

Add more commits by pushing to the nuevaRama branch on [REDACTED]/bootstrap-examples.

 This branch has no conflicts with the base branch  
Only those with write access to this repository can merge pull requests.

# Y vemos las pull requests

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for 'jacobos / bootstrap-examples'. The page has a navigation bar with 'This repository' and 'Search' buttons, and tabs for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', and 'Gist'. Below the navigation bar, the repository name 'jacobos / bootstrap-examples' is displayed. A large orange arrow points from the text 'Y vemos las pull requests' at the top of the slide down to the 'Pull requests' tab in the GitHub interface. The 'Pull requests' tab is highlighted with an orange underline. Below the tab, there are links for 'Code', 'Issues 0', 'Pull requests 1', 'Wiki', 'Pulse', 'Graphs', and 'Settings'. The main content area shows a single pull request from 'jacobos' titled 'nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html modificado'. The commit message indicates a new branch was created. The pull request details show the creation of a folder 'carpetaNuevaRama' with an 'index' file, the addition of a '.gitignore' file, an update to 'README.md', and a modified 'gitting.pdf' file.

No description or website provided. — Edit

17 commits 2 branches 0 releases

Branch: master ▾ New pull request Create new file U

jacobos nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html modificado

carpetaNuevaRama carpeta creada con index

.gitignore añadido .gitignore

README.md Update README.md

gitting.pdf pdf modified 3

# Y hay una abierta, por aceptar

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'jacobos / bootstrap-examples'. At the top, there are navigation links: 'Code', 'Issues 0', 'Pull requests 1' (which is highlighted in orange), 'Wiki', 'Pulse', and 'Graphs'. Below the navigation is a search bar with the query 'is:pr is:open'. Underneath the search bar, there are two filter options: '1 Open' (unchecked) and '1 Closed' (checked). A single pull request is listed: '#2 Nueva rama' by [redacted], which was opened 12 minutes ago. At the bottom right, there is a 'ProTip!' message: 'Exclude your own issues'.

jacobos / bootstrap-examples

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 1 Wiki Pulse Graphs

Filters is:pr is:open Labels Milestones

1 Open ✓ 1 Closed

Nueva rama #2 opened 12 minutes ago by [redacted]

💡 ProTip! Exclude your own issues

# Vemos la petición del usuario

The screenshot shows a GitHub pull request page for the repository `jacobos / bootstrap-examples`. The title of the pull request is `Nueva rama #2`. A green button labeled `Open` is visible. Below the title, it says `[REDACTED] wants to merge 2 commits into jacobos:nuevaRama from [REDACTED]:nuevaRama`. The commit history shows two commits from the user [REDACTED]: one merge commit and one file modification. A note at the bottom states `This branch has no conflicts with the base branch` and provides a `Merge pull request` button.

jacobos / bootstrap-examples

Unwatch

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 1 Wiki Pulse Graphs Settings

## Nueva rama #2

**Open** [REDACTED] wants to merge 2 commits into jacobos:nuevaRama from [REDACTED]:nuevaRama

Conversation 0 Commits 2 Files changed 1

[REDACTED] commented 12 minutes ago  
he añadido texto en nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html

[REDACTED] and others added some commits 10 hours ago

- Merge pull request #1 from jacobos/nuevaRama ... 8f4352c
- modificado nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html a391978

**This branch has no conflicts with the base branch**  
Merging can be performed automatically.

Merge pull request or view command line instructions.

# La aceptamos y se guarda

Nueva rama #2

Merged jacobos merged 2 commits into jacobos:nuevaRama from [REDACTED] just now

Conversation 0 Commits 2 Files changed 1

[REDACTED] commented 12 minutes ago  
he añadido texto en nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html

jacoboco and others added some commits 10 hours ago

- Merge pull request #1 from jacobos/nuevaRama ...
- modificado nuevo\_en\_nuevaRama.html

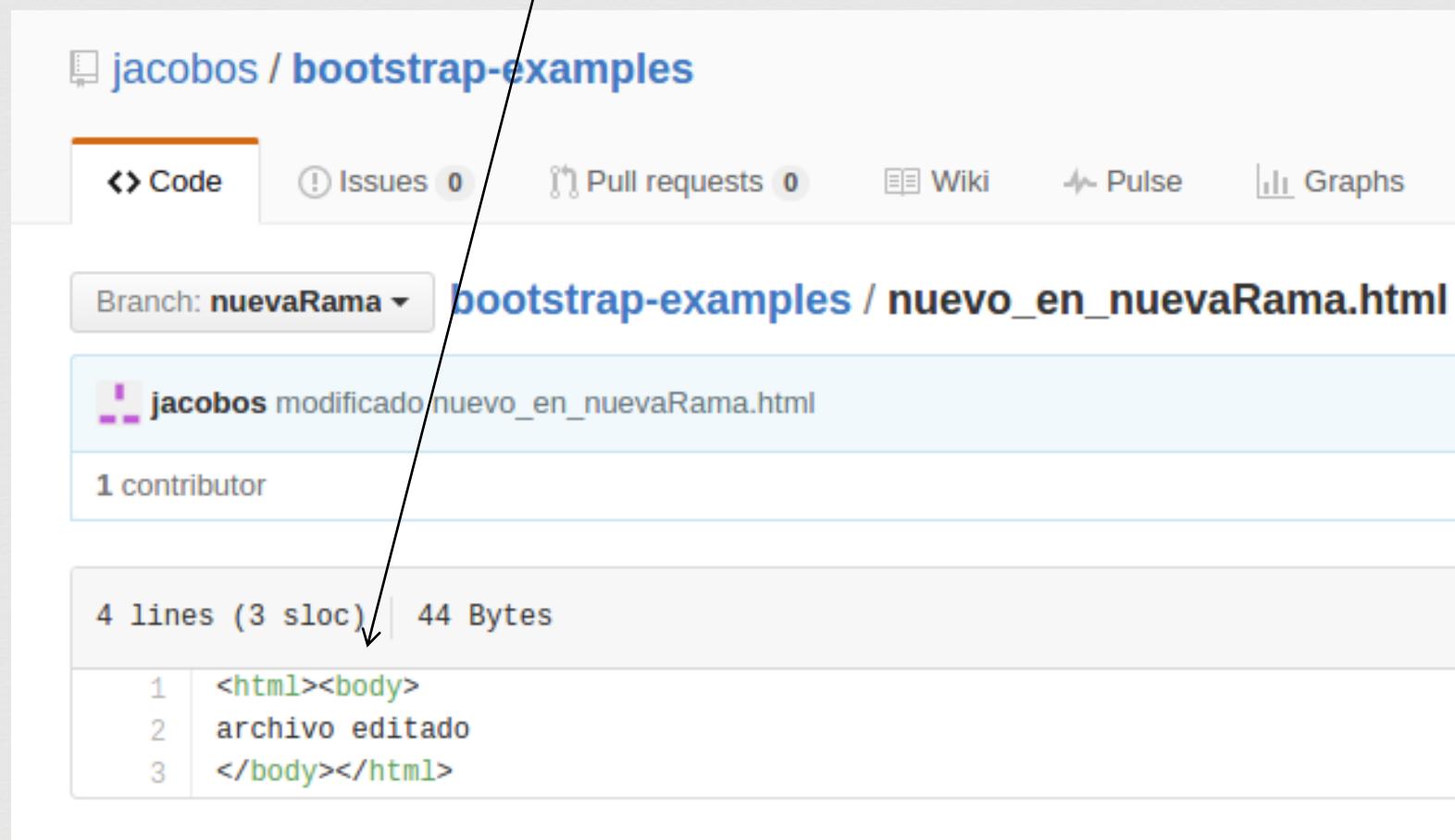
jacobos merged commit 91ff1bf into jacobos:nuevaRama just now

Avoid bugs by automatically running your tests.

Continuous integration can help catch bugs by running your tests automatically.  
Merge your code with confidence using one of our continuous integration providers.

Learn more

# Y lo vemos...



A screenshot of a GitHub repository page. The repository name is `jacobos / bootstrap-examples`. The active branch is `nuevaRama`. A single commit by `jacobos` has been made to the file `nuevo_en_nuevaRama.html`. The commit message indicates the file was modified. The code editor shows four lines of HTML: line 1 starts with `<html><body>`, line 2 contains the text "archivo editado", and line 3 ends with `</body></html>`. A large black arrow points from the top of the slide down to the code editor area.

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Wiki Pulse Graphs

Branch: nuevaRama [bootstrap-examples / nuevo\\_en\\_nuevaRama.html](#)

 jacobos modificado `nuevo_en_nuevaRama.html`

1 contributor

4 lines (3 sloc) | 44 Bytes

1	<code>&lt;html&gt;&lt;body&gt;</code>
2	archivo editado
3	<code>&lt;/body&gt;&lt;/html&gt;</code>

# un cursillo... (hay +)

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the Code School homepage. The URL in the address bar is <https://www.codeschool.com>. The page features a blue background with various white line-art icons related to technology and learning, such as gears, books, phones, and globes. In the center, the text "What would you like to learn?" is displayed above a search bar. The search bar contains the text "git" and has a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there is a horizontal row of four buttons labeled "SUGGESTED:" followed by "Angular", "React", "Ruby", and "Python". The Code School logo, consisting of a stylized double arrow icon and the text "Code School" with "a Pluralsight company" underneath, is located at the top left. At the top right, there is a navigation bar with links for "Courses", "Screencasts", "Support", and "Upgrade", along with a search icon, a notification bell icon with a red dot, and other user interface elements.

# Links

- Página oficial
- Set up git (github)
- Understanding git
- Understanding git(2)
- Git, guía sencilla
- Tutorial de git
- Git courses (codeschool)
- Bitbucket