

# GIT - Two word introduction

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- **Track and revert changes**  
Mistakes happen. Wouldn't it be nice if you could see the changes that have been made and then go back in time to fix something that went wrong?

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- **Branches!** Keep your coding experiments separate from code that is already working
- Every one has a local copy of the **shared files** and the **history**

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- A **repository** is where you keep all the files you want to track
- A **branch** is the name for a separate line of development, with its own history
- A **commit** is an object that holds information about a particular change

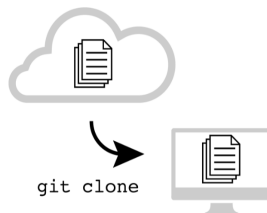
# GitHub

- Online git repository
- Free for open source projects



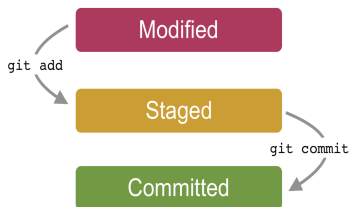
# Basics

- `git clone $url`  
copy the whole repository and it's story on the local machine



# Basics

- `git add $file`
- `git commit -m "$message"`  
the new release is confirmed and locked in the local repository







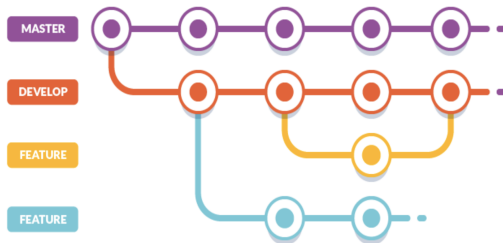
## Basics

- `git pull`  
downloads the updated files from the remote repository



# Basics

- `git branch`  
list all available branches



- `git checkout $branchname`  
switch from the current branch to `$branchname`

# Questions?

THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK  
ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL  
DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL.

COOL. HOW DO WE USE IT?

NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZE THESE SHELL  
COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP.  
IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK  
ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT,  
AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.

