GIT removes the need to copy files to and from the class share and your “H” drive

Issa checkpoint

You must specify when to make saves

Collaboration tool that allows people to work on the same project at the same time

Use GIT by going to a folder in command prompt and type git init

You can get to a folder by cd <folder name>

States of Information : modified-files that are new or have not yet saved by Git

Staged-the current version of a file, tagged to be included in the next commit

Committed-safely stored files

1. Use git status to see files
2. Use git add (name) to track {no response is a good response}
3. Commit the box to storage and note what’s in the box git commit -m “description”

GIT moves a copy to storage, you can still work on it

Git log shows all the logs and boxes

A remote repository is a copy of our project shared “in the cloud”

It’s accessible anywhere with Internet connection

Color d

4) Use git push to push your changes to the remote server (will upload all commits after last push)

Branches are different versions of our code

A branch allows us to work on code fixes and features without breaking what we already have (presumably) working

Fixes and new features should **always** start on a branch

The master branch is the trunk of your code tree and should only contain code ready to be used on the web

Git branch <name> tells git to maintain a new copy of our code with that given name

Git branch gives you a menu

5) Git checkout <branch> tells git to switch our working folder to the branch name specified

Git merge mobile merges the branches

A merge conflict is when a file has changed in both branches and git is asking for help/what you want to keep

Todays lesson is all about collaboration. We can use this to share and alter brackets code without ruining the entire project which is vital. My understanding is close to a 3. I can do everything, but only by looking at my notes. The best part of my thanksgiving break was eating.