

Version Control with Git

Press Space for next page →



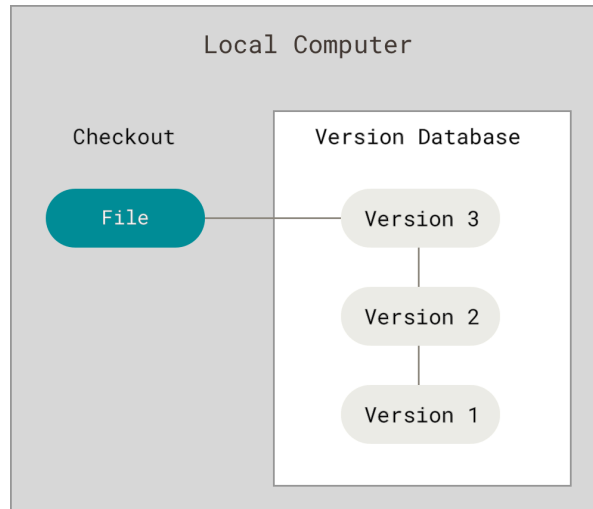
Agenda

1. Version Control
2. Centralized Version Control
3. Distributed Version Control
4. Git
5. How Git Works
6. Install Git
7. Configure Git
8. Create a Git Repository
9. Git Commands

Version Control

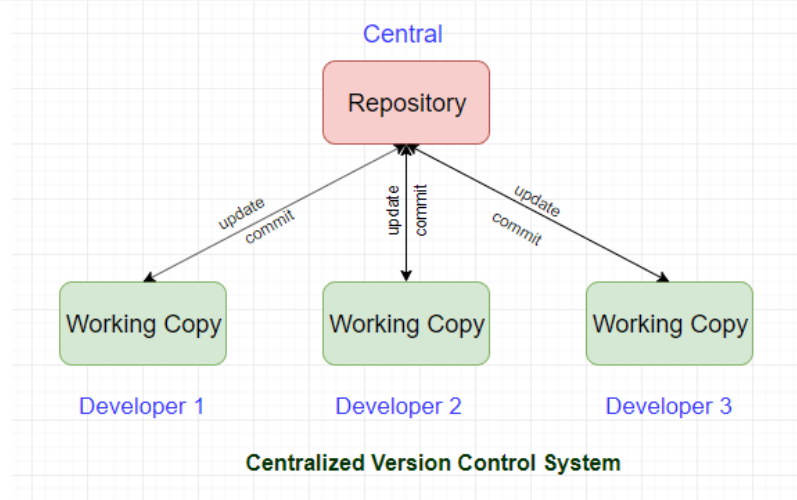
Version Control known as source control, is the practice of tracking and managing changes to software code.

Local Version Control:



Centralized Version Control

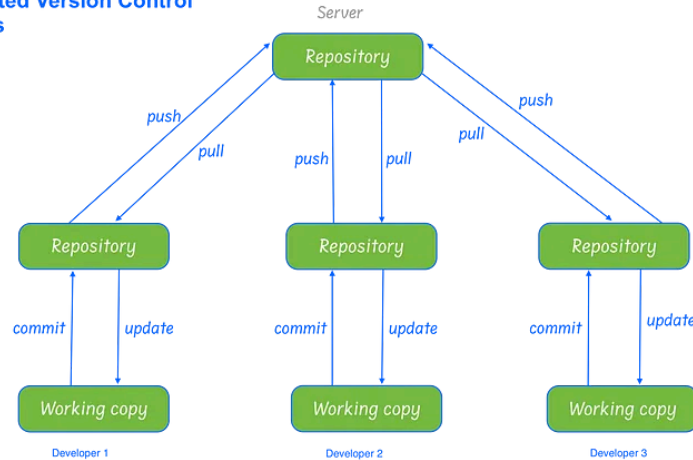
Centralized Version Control System (CVCS) uses a central server to store all files and enables team collaboration.



Distributed Version Control

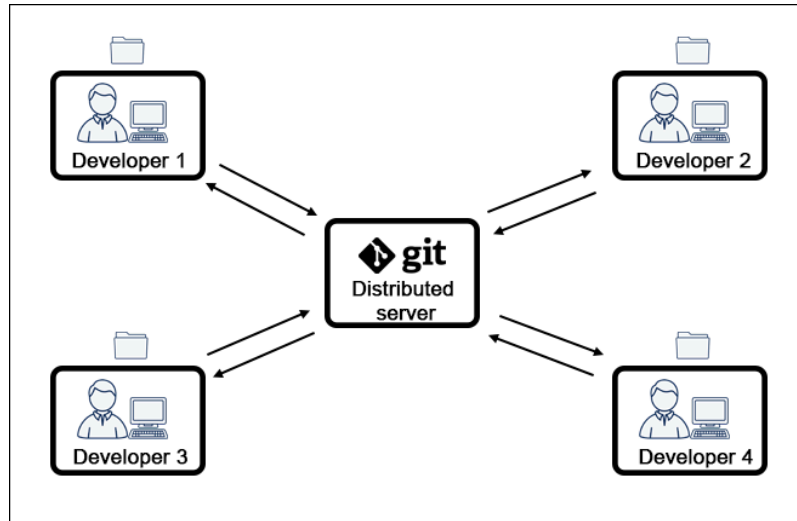
Distributed Version Control System (DVCS) allows clients to create mirrored repositories. These data backups can be easily be placed on the server to replace any lost information.

Distributed Version Control Systems



Git

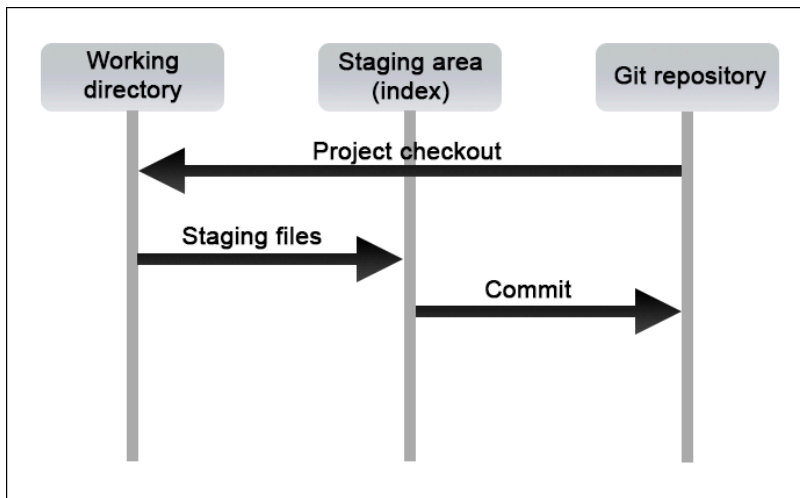
Git is a distributed version control system that is widely used for source code management.



How Git Works

Git stores data as snapshots of the project over time. It uses a three-stage approach to manage the project.

- Working Directory
- Staging Area
- Repository



Install Git

- Download Git from git-scm.com
- Check the installation by running `git --version`

Configure Git

Set your name and email address to identify your commits.

- `git config --list --show-origin` to list all configurations
- `git config --global user.name "Your Name"`
- `git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com`

Create a Git Repository

Create a new Git repository or clone an existing one.

- `git init` to create a new repository
- `git clone <url>` to clone an existing repository

Git Commands

- `git status` to check the status of the repository
- `git add <file>` to add files to the staging area
- `git commit -m "Message"` to commit changes
- `git diff` to show changes between commits
- `git push` to push changes to the remote repository
- `git pull` to pull changes from the remote repository
- `git log` to show commit history
- `git branch` to list branches
- `git branch <branch>` to create a new branch
- `git checkout <branch>` to switch branches
- `git merge <branch>` to merge branches
- `git remote -v` to show remote repositories

Cheatsheet: Atlassian Git Cheatsheet

Thank you 

 qa-june-2024-automation-with-java-slides