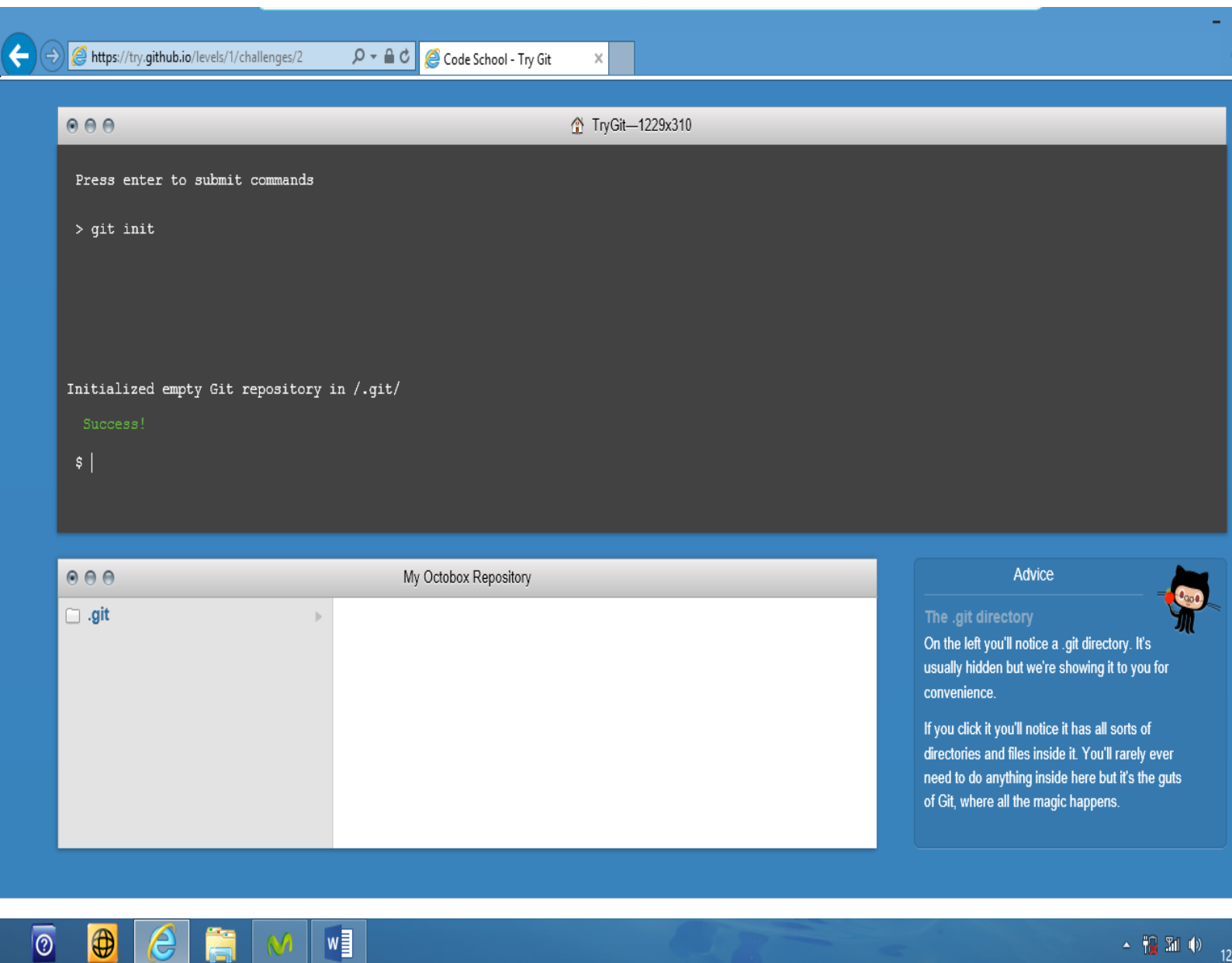


TUTORIAL DE GITHUB

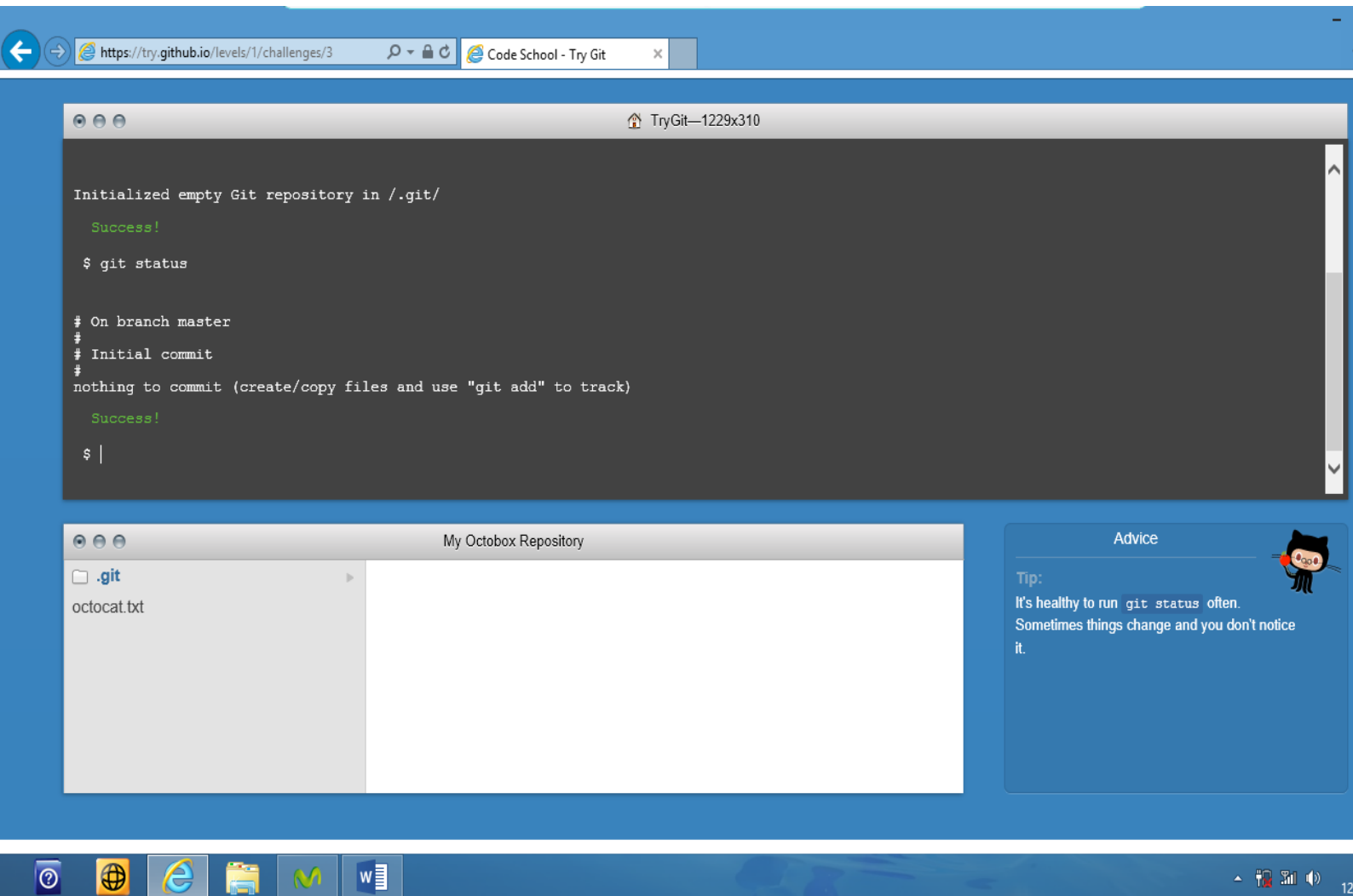
Milton Javier Navarro Fuentes 2013-14014

1. Nuestra línea de órdenes de abajo se encuentra actualmente en un directorio que decidimos nombrar "octobox". Para inicializar un repositorio Git colocamos:

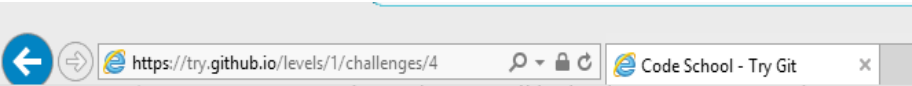
Git init



2. El siguiente paso, vamos a escribir el comando `git status` para ver cuál es el estado actual de nuestro proyecto.



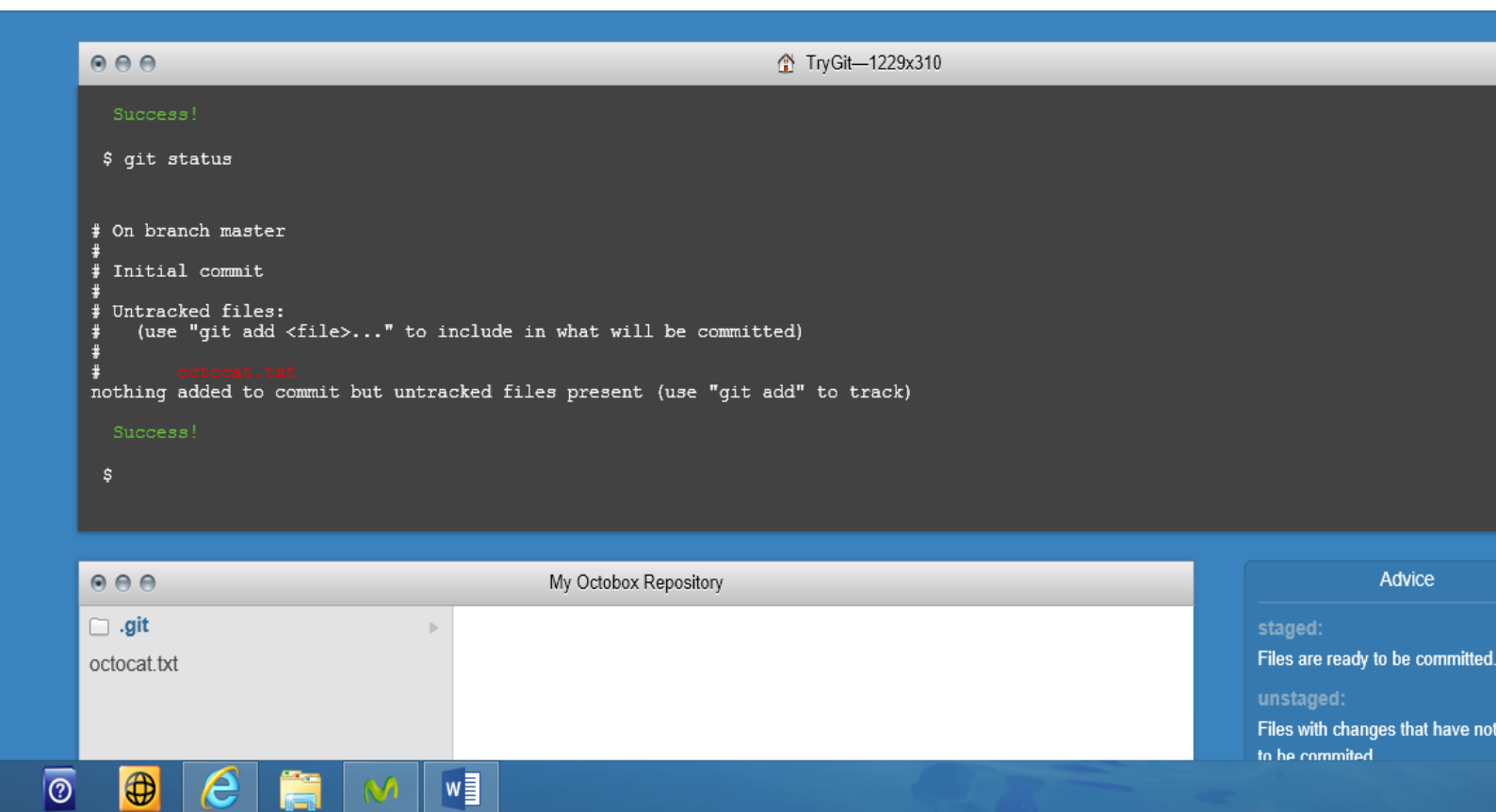
3. ejecutar el comando `git status` de nuevo para ver cómo ha cambiado el estado del repositorio:



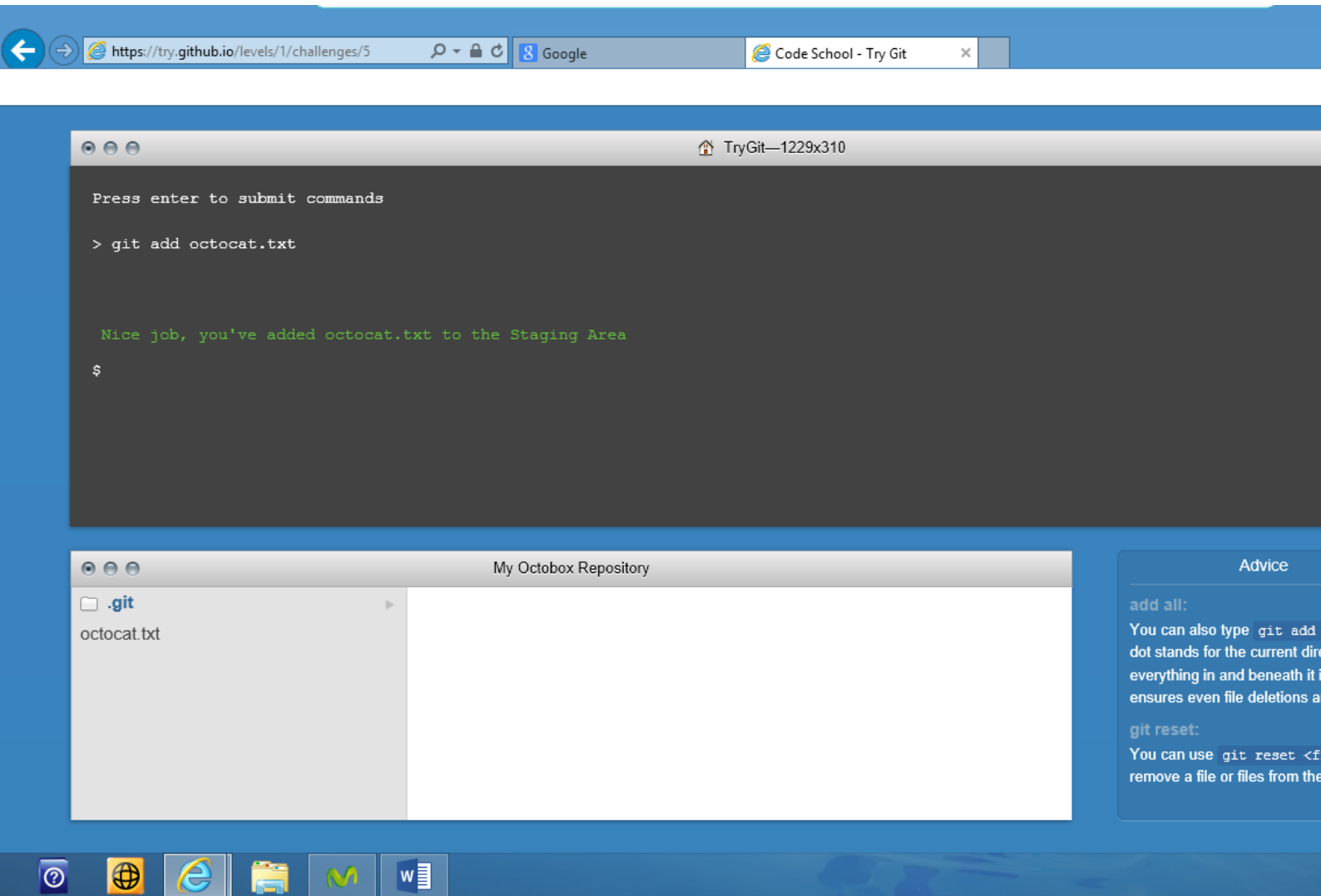
octocat.txt is a new file.

To tell Git to start tracking changes made to octocat.txt, we first need to add it to the staging area by using `git add`.

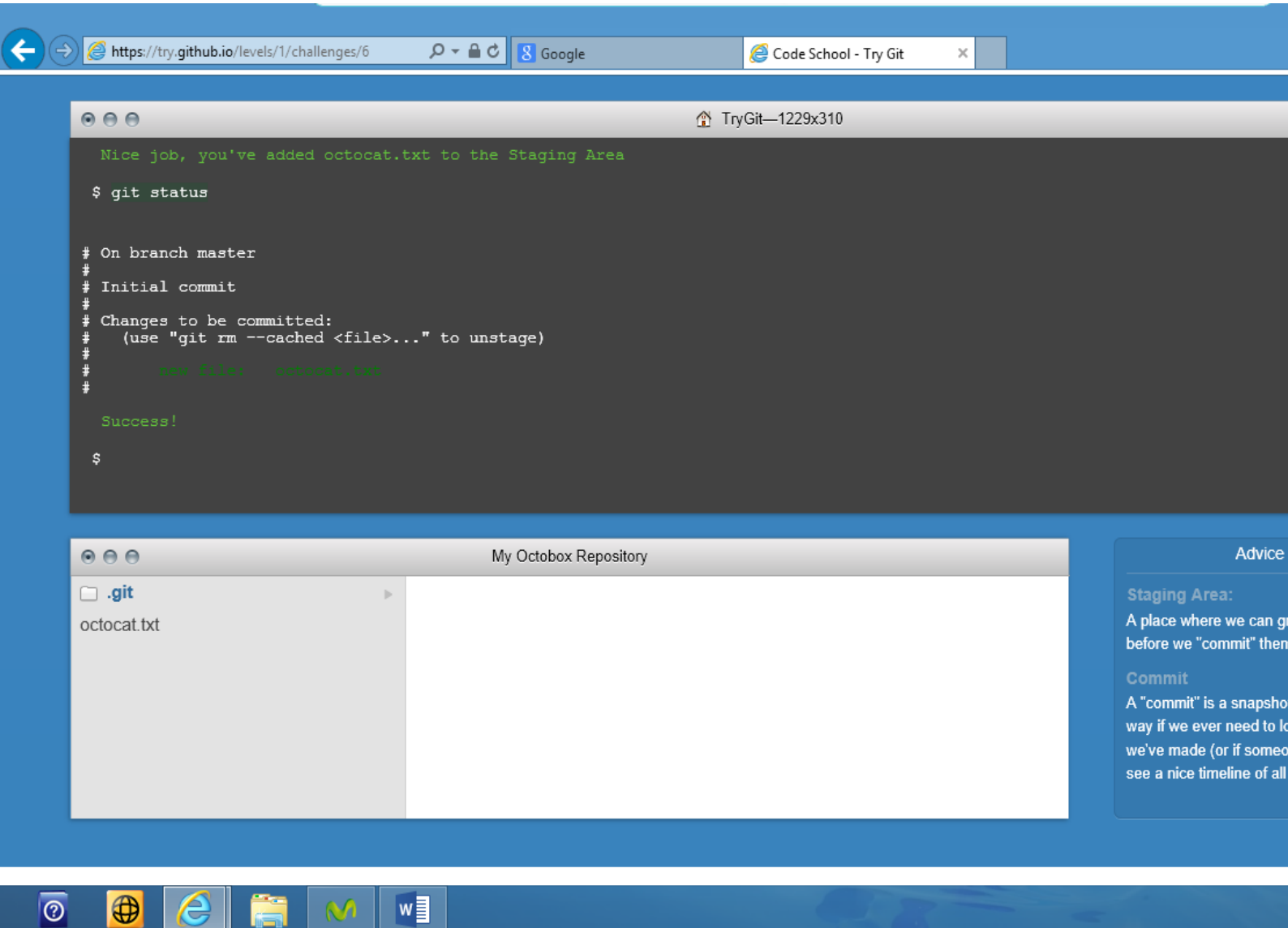
→ `git add octocat.txt`



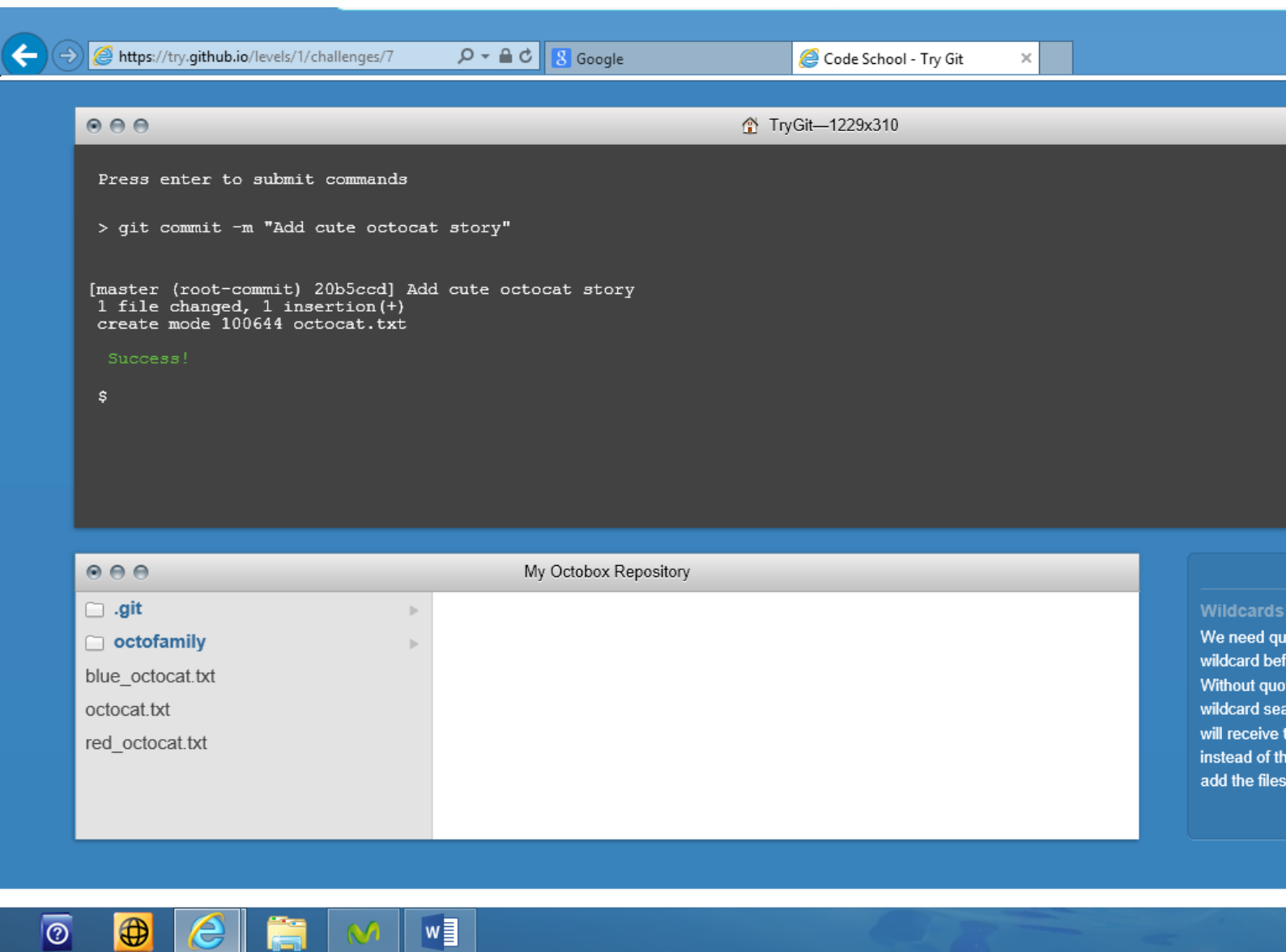
4. Para decirle a Git como iniciar el seguimiento de los cambios realizados en octocat.txt, primero tenemos que agregarlo a la zona de concentración utilizando git add.



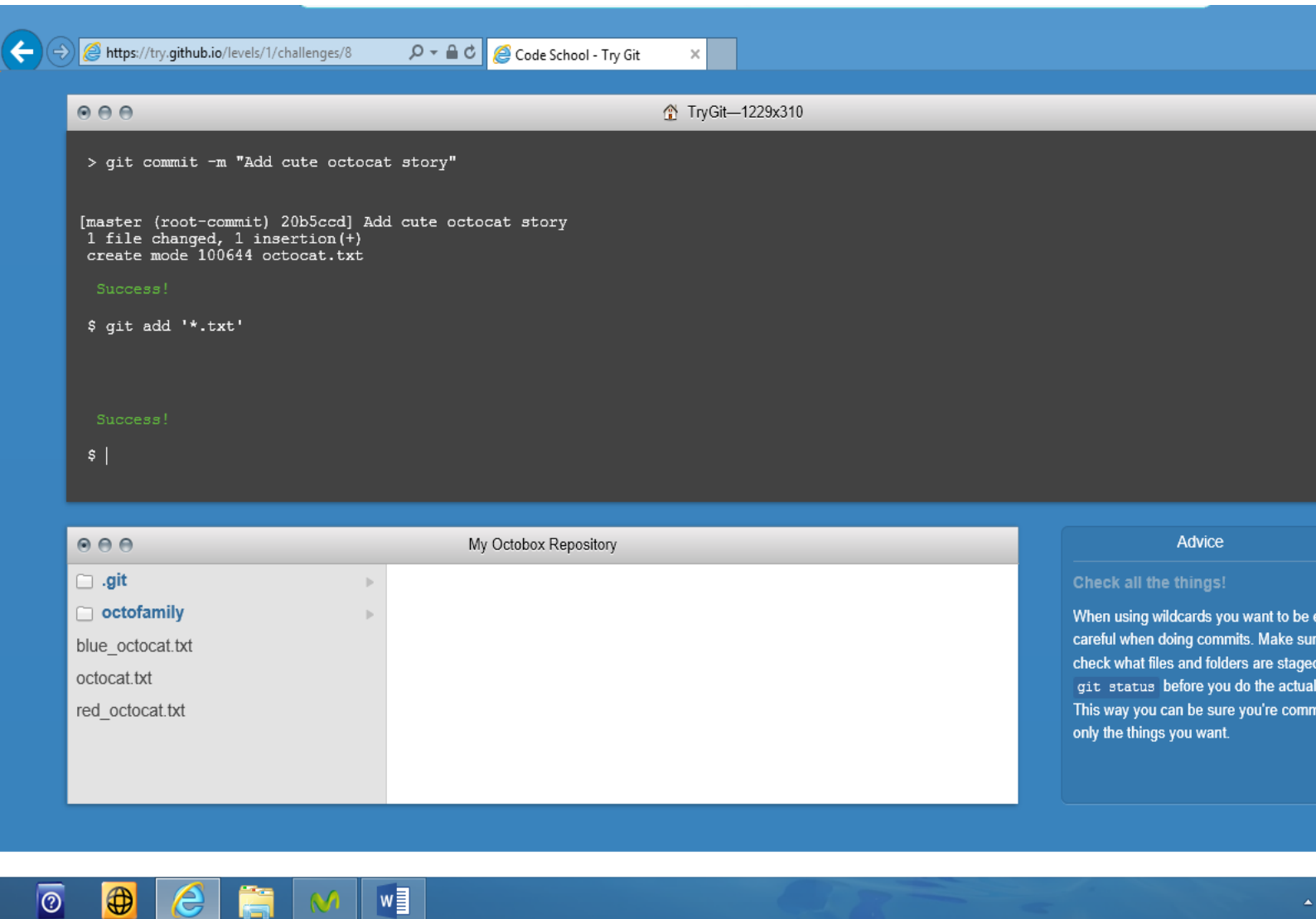
5. Ejecutamos `git status` de nuevo para ver dónde estamos parados.



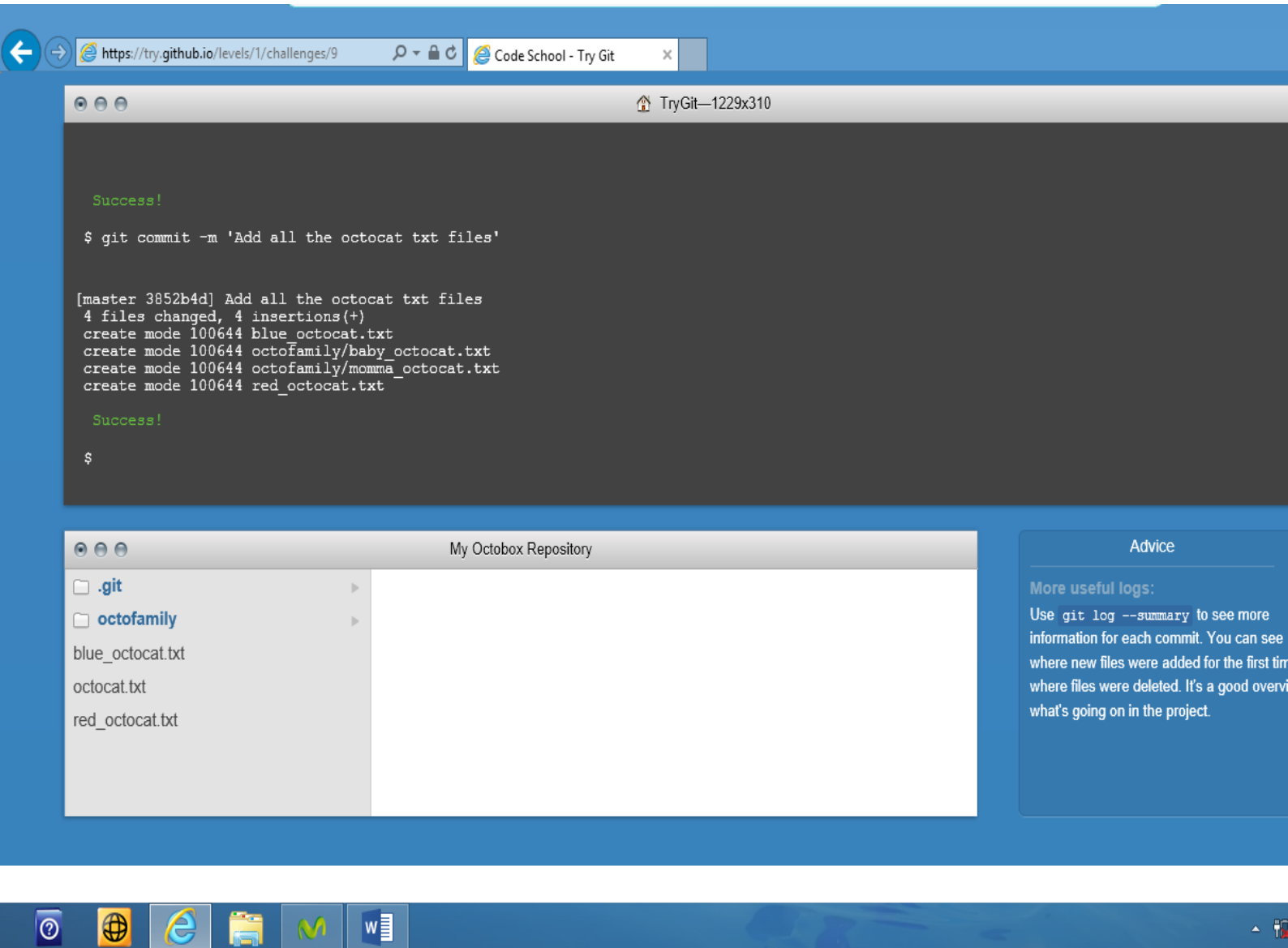
6. Para guardar nuestros cambios escalonados corremos el comando commit con un mensaje que describe lo que hemos cambiado.



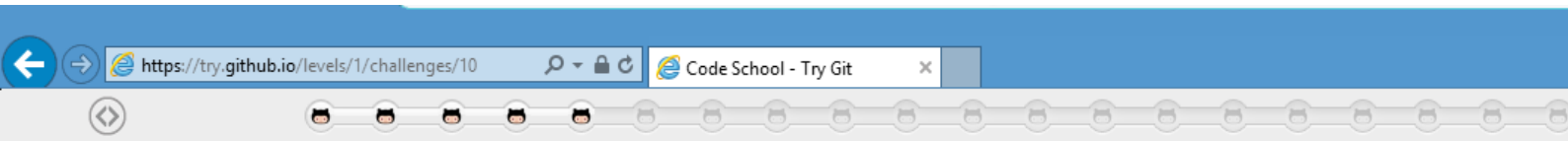
7. Añadimos todos los nuevos archivos utilizando un comodín con git add.



8. Ejecutar: `git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'.`



9. Ahora vamos a navegar para ver lo que hemos cambiado ejecutar git log.



1.10 . Remote Repositories

Great job! We've gone ahead and created a new empty GitHub repository for you to use with Try Git at https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git. To push our local *repo* to the GitHub server we'll need to add a remote repository.

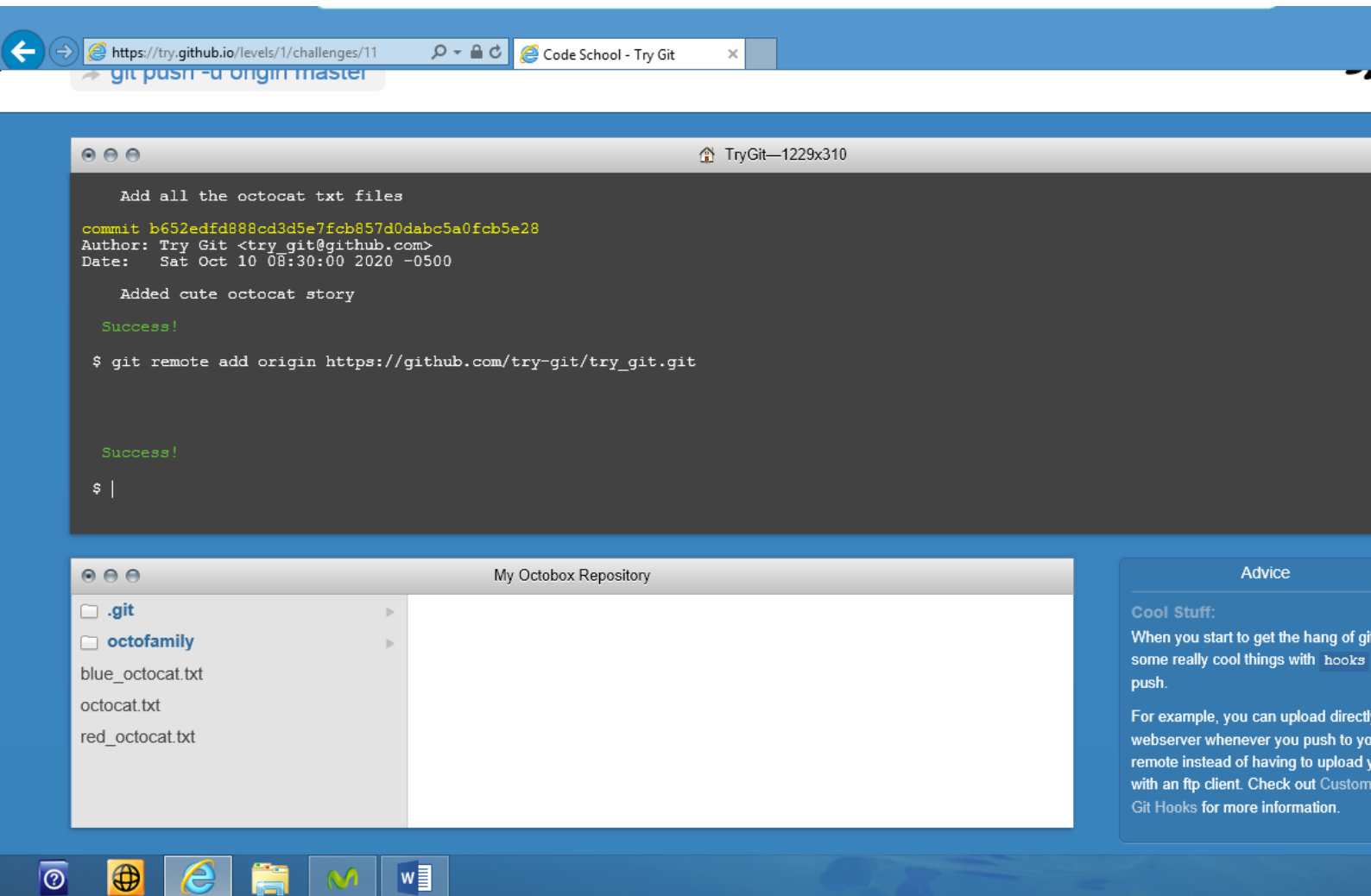
This command takes a *remote name* and a *repository URL*, which in your case is https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git.

Go ahead and run git remote add with the options below:

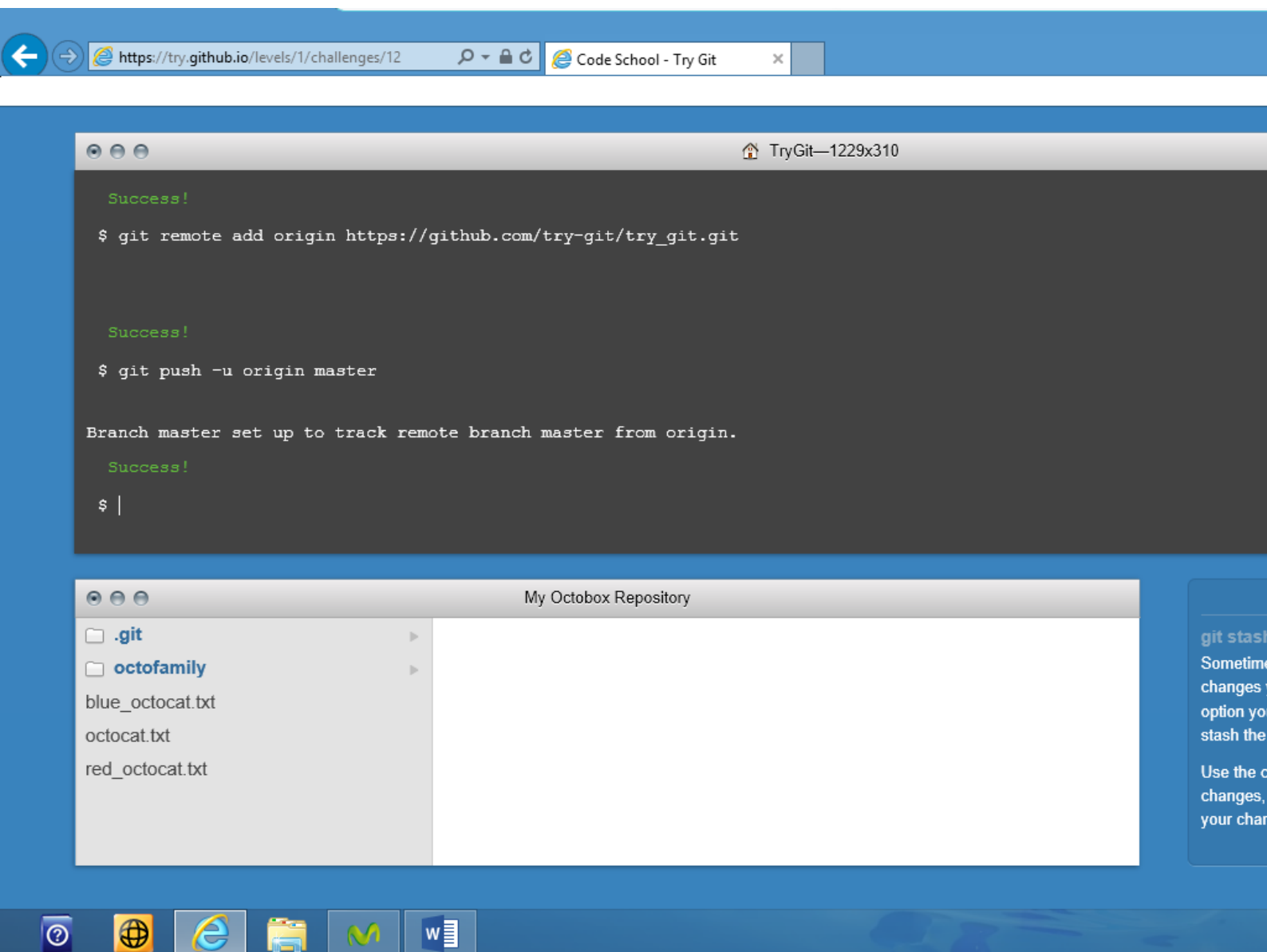
```
➔ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'TryGit—1229x310'. The terminal shows the output of the 'git log' command. The output displays two commits. The first commit has a hash of 3852b4db1634463d0bb4d267edb7b3f9cd02ace1, was authored by 'Try Git <try_git@github.com>' on 'Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500', and the message is 'Add all the octocat txt files'. The second commit has a hash of b652edfd888cd3d5e7fcb857d0dabc5a0fcb5e28, was authored by 'Try Git <try_git@github.com>' on 'Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500', and the message is 'Added cute octocat story'. The terminal ends with a 'Success!' message in green and a prompt '\$ |'.

10. Este comando tiene un nombre remoto y una URL del repositorio, que en su caso es `https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git`. Seguimos adelante y ejecutamos `git remote`



11. Ejecutamos git push -u origin master





- Podemos comprobar si hay cambios en nuestro repositorio de GitHub y mirar hacia abajo los nuevos cambios ejecutando: `git pull origin master`

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/13` and a tab titled "Code School - Try Git". Below the browser is a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310". The terminal output shows the following:

```
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.  
Success!  
  
$ git pull origin master  
  
Updating 3852b4d..3e70b0f  
Fast-forward  
yellow_octocat.txt | 1 +  
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)  
create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt  
Success!  
  
$ |
```

Below the terminal is a file explorer window titled "My Octobox Repository". The left sidebar shows a tree view with the following items:

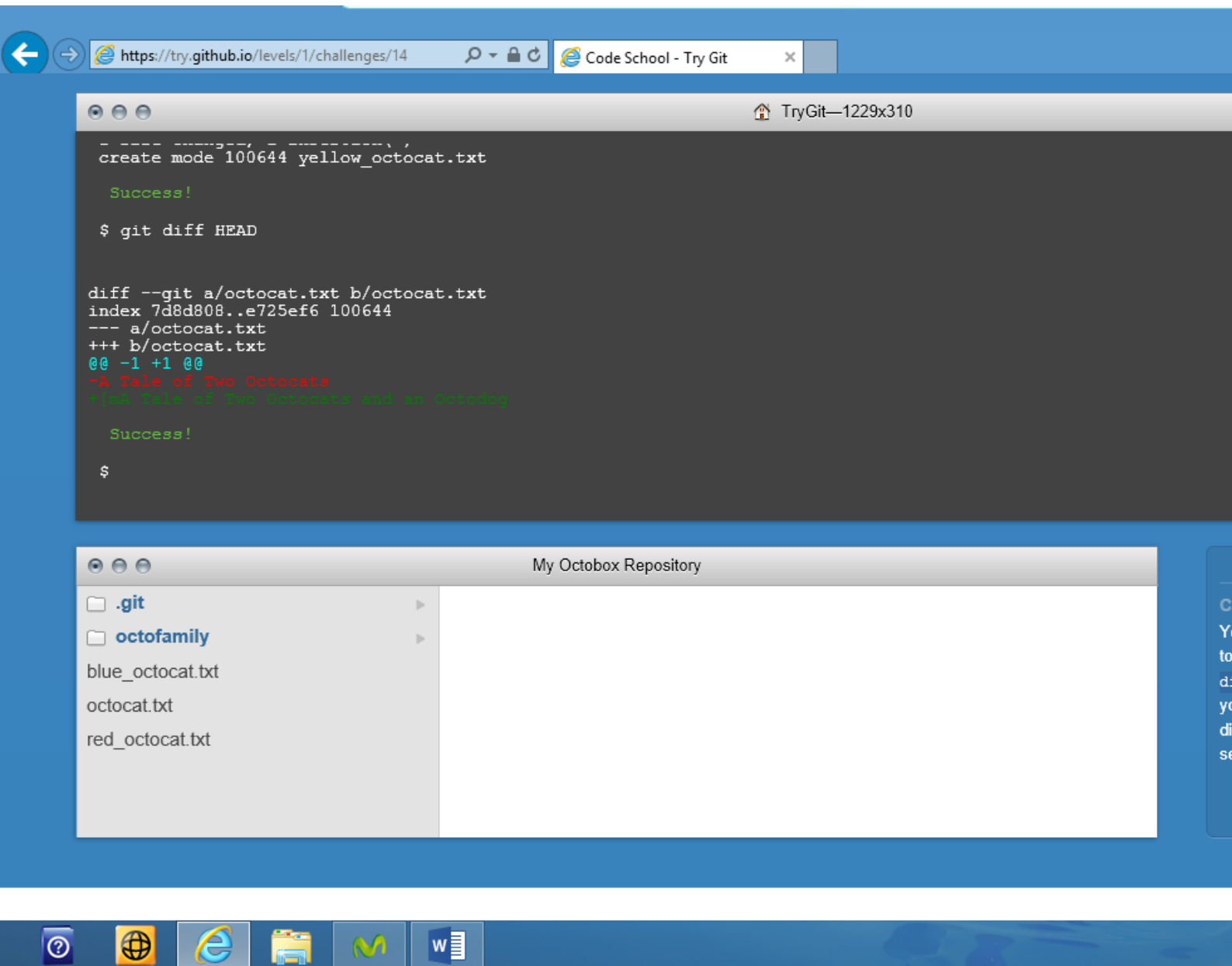
- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

On the right side of the file explorer is an "Advice" section with the following text:

HEAD
The HEAD is a pointer that holds your position within all your different commits. By default HEAD points to your most recent commit, so it can be used as a quick way to reference that commit without having to look up the SHA.

The bottom of the screenshot shows a Windows taskbar with icons for various applications, including a question mark, a globe, a web browser, a file explorer, a music player, and a Word document.

13. Ejecutamos: git diff HEAD.



14. Vamos a usar git add para organizar octofamily / octodog.txt, que sólo se a añadido a la familia.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/15`. The page title is "Code School - Try Git". Below the browser window, there is a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310". The terminal shows the following output:

```
diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1,1 @@
-A Tale of Two Octocats
+[[A Tale of Two Octocats and an Octodog

Success!

$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ |
```

Below the terminal window, there is a file explorer window titled "My Octobox Repository". The file explorer shows the following files and folders:

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

On the right side of the screen, there is a blue box titled "Advice" with the following text:

Commit Etiquette:
You want to try to keep related changes together in separate commits. Using 'git diff' gives you a good overview of changes you have made and lets you add files or directories one at a time and commit them separately.

The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with icons for a help icon, a globe, a web browser, a file explorer, a music player, and a Word document.

15. Ejecutamos git diff con la opción --staged para ver los cambios

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/16>. The browser tab is titled "Code School - Try Git". Below the browser window, there is a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310". The terminal shows the following output:

```
Success!  
  
$ git diff --staged  
  
diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt  
new file mode 100644  
index 0000000..cfbc74a  
--- /dev/null  
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt  
@@ -0,0 +1 @@  
+{snuggly}  
  
Success!  
  
$ |
```

Below the terminal window, there is a file explorer window titled "My Octobox Repository". The file explorer shows a list of files and folders:

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

On the right side of the screen, there is a sidebar with the heading "Advice" and a section titled "Commit Etiquette:". The text in this section reads:

You want to try to keep together in separate commits. `git diff` gives you a good idea of what changes you have made and lets you commit those changes separately.

The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with icons for a question mark, a globe, a web browser, a file explorer, a music player, and a word processor.

16. Ejecutamos git reset octofamily/octodog.txt.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/17`. The page title is "Code School - Try Git". Below the browser window is a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310". The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+{pawcat}

Success!

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ |
```

Below the terminal window is a file explorer window titled "My Octobox Repository". The left sidebar shows the following files and folders:

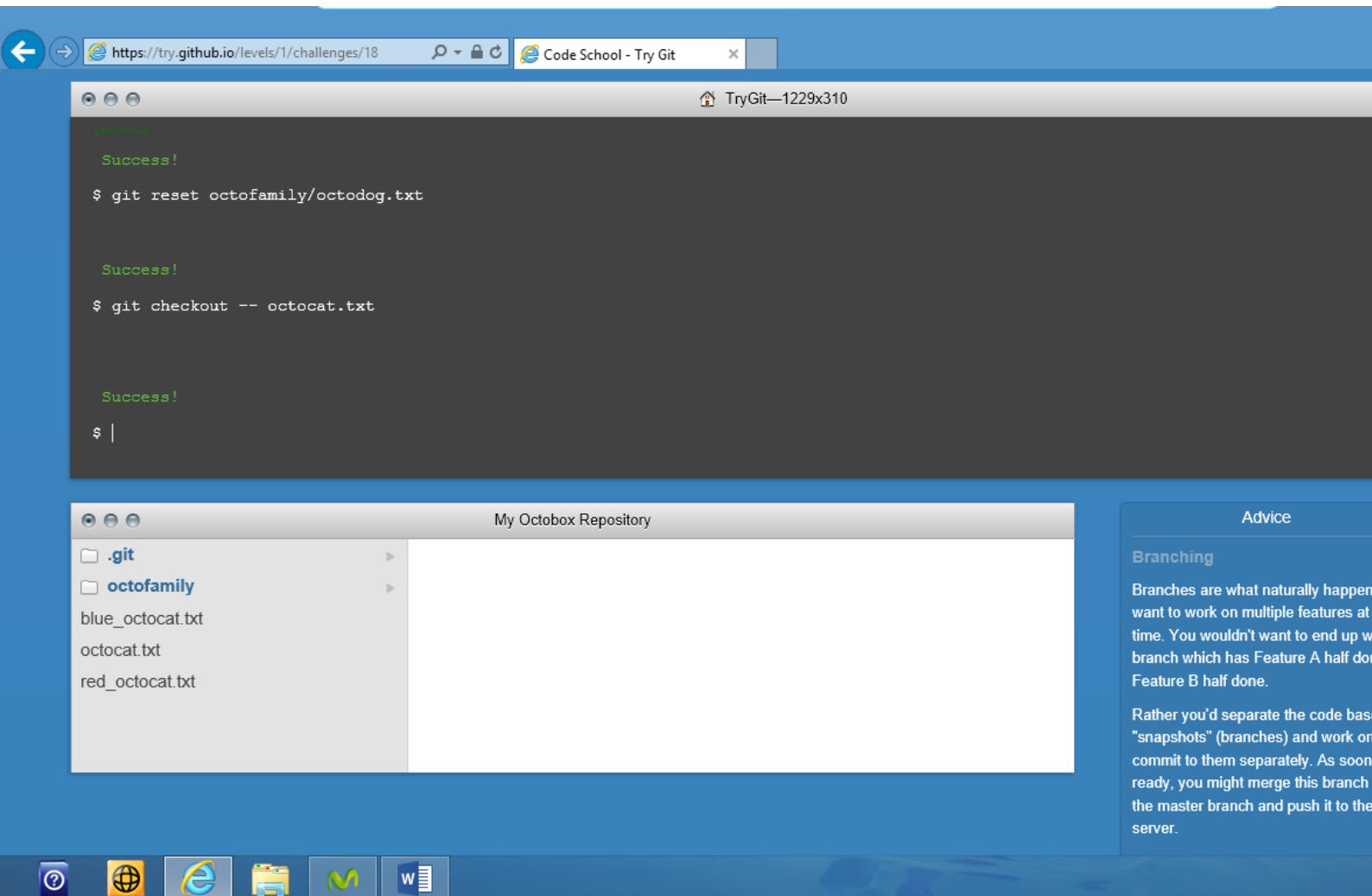
- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

On the right side of the file explorer, there is an "Advice" section with the following text:

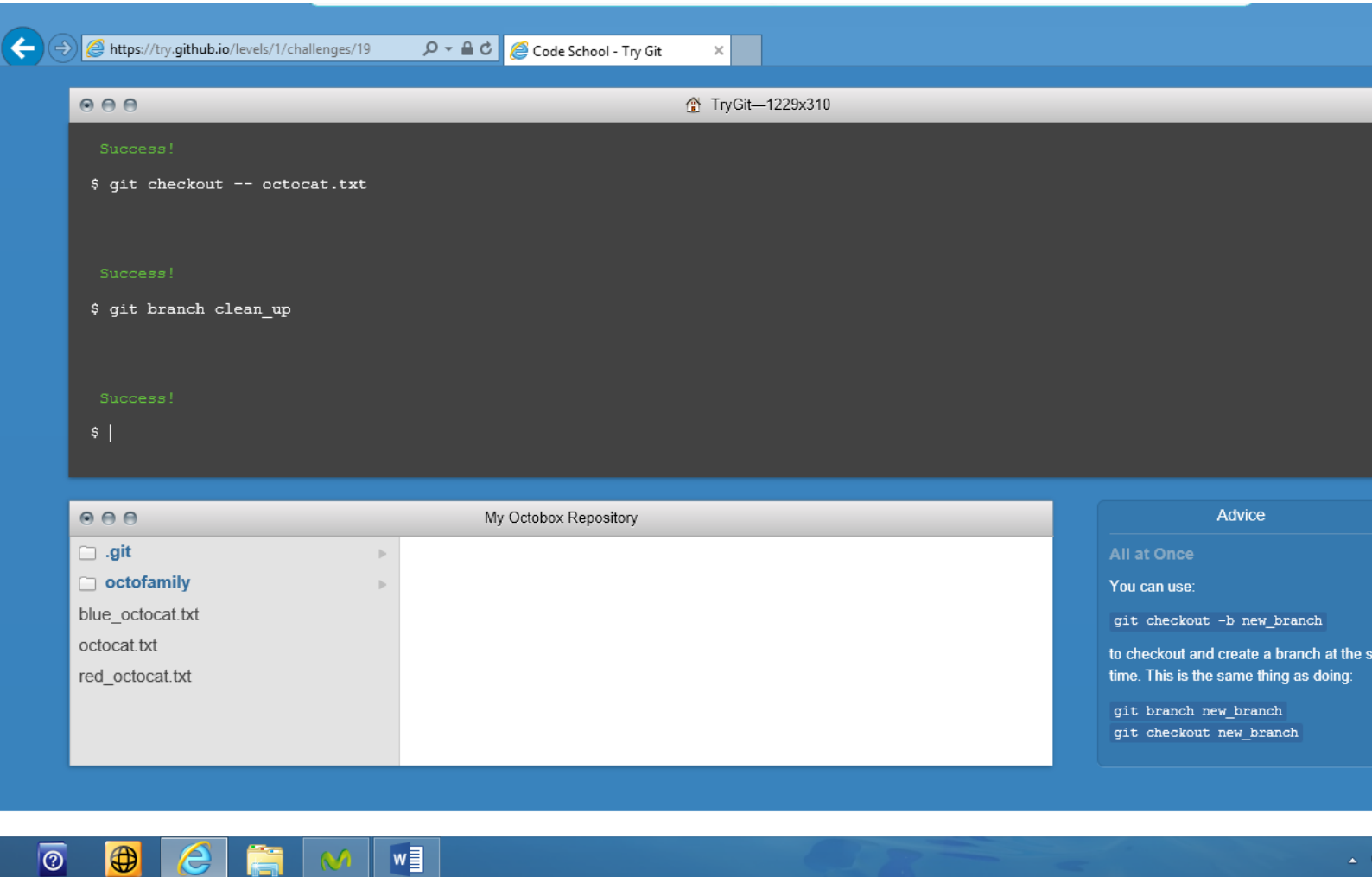
The '--'

So you may be wondering, what does this '--' thing? git checks out the file, and it works fine without it. It's simply a command line that there are no changes after the '--'. This way if you have a branch named octocat.txt, you can reset the file, instead of switching to a new branch with the same name.

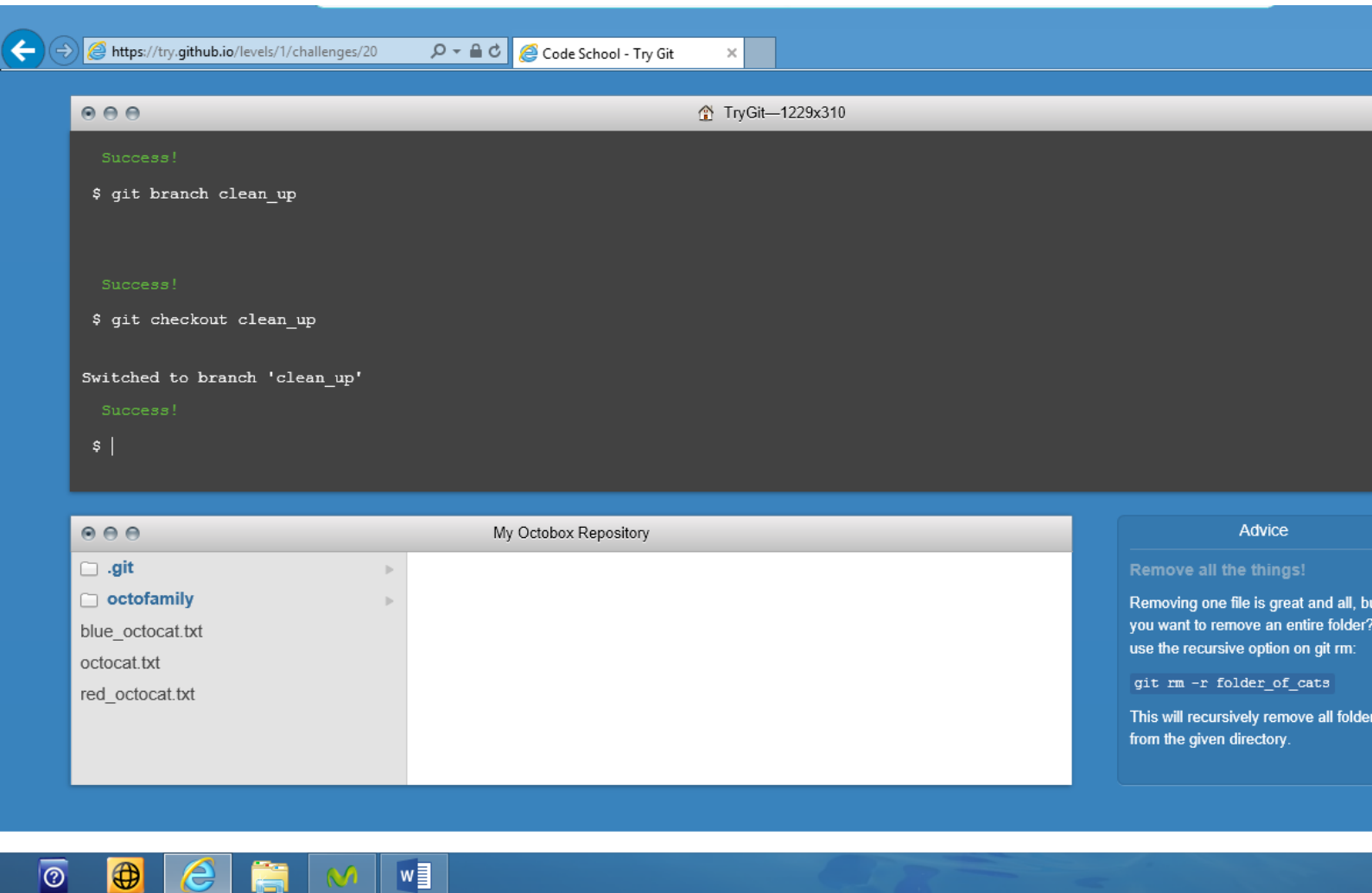
17. Ejecutar git checkout -- octocat.txt.



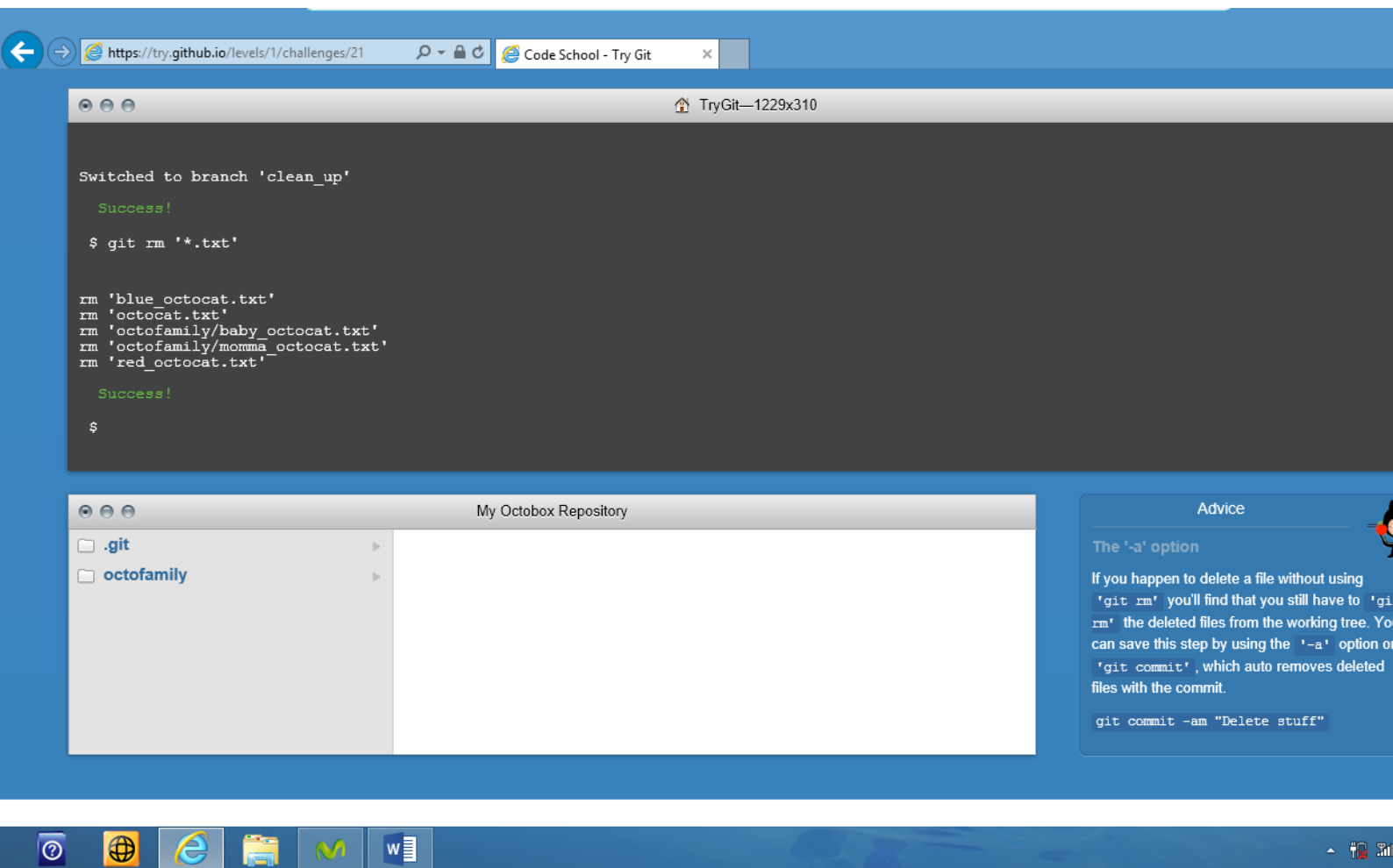
18. Queremos eliminar todas estas octocats molestos, así que vamos a crear una rama llamada `clean_up`.



19. Cambiamos las ramas utilizando el git checkout <rama> comando.



20. Ejecutar `git rm '*.txt'`.



21. Ejecutar : git commit -m "Remove all the cats".

The screenshot displays the Code School TryGit interface. At the top, a browser window shows the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/22>. Below the browser, a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310" shows the following output:

```
Press enter to submit commands

> git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

[clean up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octoCat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$
```

Below the terminal, a file explorer window titled "My Octobox Repository" shows a tree view with the following structure:

- .git
- octofamily

On the right side, an "Advice" section titled "Pull Requests" contains the following text:

If you're hosting your repo on GitHub, you can do something called a pull request.

A pull request allows the boss of the project to look through your changes and make comments before deciding to merge in the change. It's a really great feature that is used all the time for remote workers and open-source projects.

[Check out the pull request help page for more information.](#)

At the bottom of the interface, a banner reads: "Create a free account on Code School to save your progress!". The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with icons for various applications.

22. Ejecutar git checkout master.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/23> and a tab titled "Code School - Try Git". Below the browser is a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310" with the following output:

```
[clean up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$ git checkout master

Switched to branch 'master'

Success!

$ |
```

Below the terminal is a file explorer window titled "My Octobox Repository" showing the following files and folders:

- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

On the right side, there is an "Advice" section with the following text:

Merge Conflicts

Merge Conflicts can occur when code is made to a file at the same time. A get really scared when a conflict happens fear not! They aren't that scary, you decide which code to keep.

Merge conflicts are beyond the scope of this course, but if you're interested in learning more, take a look at the section of the first course.

At the bottom of the interface, there is a "try Git" logo and a banner that says "Create a free account on Code School to save your progress!". The Windows taskbar is visible at the very bottom with icons for the Start menu, File Explorer, Microsoft Edge, and Word.

23. Ejecutar git merge clean_up.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/24>. The browser tab is titled "Code School - Try Git". Below the browser window is a terminal window titled "TryGit-1229x310". The terminal shows the command `$ git merge clean_up` being executed. The output indicates a fast-forward merge of commit 3852b4d..ec6888b. It lists five files being deleted: `blue_octocat.txt`, `octocat.txt`, `octofamily/baby_octocat.txt`, `octofamily/momma_octocat.txt`, and `red_octocat.txt`. The terminal ends with "Success!". Below the terminal is a file explorer window titled "My Octobox Repository". It shows a tree view with two folders: `.git` and `octofamily`. On the right side of the interface, there is an "Advice" section titled "Force delete" which explains that `git rm` is used to delete files and that `-d` is used to delete directories. At the bottom of the interface, there is a banner that says "Create a free account on Code School to save your progress!".

```
$ git merge clean_up

Updating 3852b4d..ec6888b
Fast-forward
 blue_octocat.txt | 1 -
  octocat.txt     | 1 -
 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt | 1 -
 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt | 1 -
  red_octocat.txt | 1 -
 5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!
```

My Octobox Repository

- .git
- octofamily

Advice

Force delete

What if you have been on a branch and you decide you no longer need a feature anymore? You can delete the branch since you're not using it. You'll notice that `git rm` doesn't work. `bad_feature` doesn't work. `-d` won't let you delete a directory. You can either add the `-r` option to `git rm` or use `-d` which combines `rm` and `rmdir` into one command.

Create a free account on Code School to save your progress!

24. Usamos git branch-d <nombre de la rama> para borrar una rama.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/25>. The browser tab is titled "Code School - Try Git". Below the browser window, there is a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310". The terminal shows the following output:

```
red octocat.txt | 1 -
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$ git branch -d clean_up

Deleted branch clean_up (was ec6888b).

Success!

$ |
```

Below the terminal window, there is a file explorer window titled "My Octobox Repository". It shows a tree view with the following structure:

- .git
- octofamily

On the right side of the screen, there is a sidebar with the heading "Advice". It contains the following text:

Learning more about
We only scratched the surface of this course. There is so much more to learn about Git. Check out the Git documentation for more information about the workings of functions.

The Pro Git book, by Scott Chacon, is an excellent resource to teach yourself the workings of Git.

help.github and GitHub Training are great resources for anything related to Git. Get help with GitHub.

At the bottom of the screen, there is a footer with the text "Create a free account on Code School to save your progress!" and a row of application icons including a question mark, a globe, a web browser, a file explorer, a music player, and a word processor.

25. Ahora hacemos Push en todo lo que trabajamos con el repositorio remoto con git push.

1.25 . The Final Push

Great! You now have a little taste of the greatness of Git. You can take a look at the wrap up page for a little more information on Git and GitHub, oh, and of course your badge!

Wrap it all Up

```
Success!  
$ git branch -d clean_up  
Deleted branch clean_up (was ec6888b).  
Success!  
$ git push  
To https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git  
3e70b0f..09e0ce0 master -> master  
Success!  
>
```

Create a free account on Code School to save your progress!