Git

* Open Source
* Stores on local repository – Can work offline
* Follows 3 tier arch – add, commit, push
* Once pull code from git hub (server) then will get “.git” folder
* Git init for local repository
* Stores in (K,v) key, value pair – (commitid, contents)
* SCM – Is is a subset of software configuration management which monitors the changes in software
* Git is distributed version control system – Where we have local copies of code from server, So if server goes down then we have local copy of code once Server is up then we can push back latest code
* Centralized version control system also there but has drawback that if main server is down then need to wait till up, user don’t have local copies of server code
* <https://Git-scm.com/book/en/v2/getting-started-about-version-control>
* DVCS:- Is independent of network/central server
* **Git stores data using key-value pair using encrypted algorithm**
* Checksum(commitid) same
* git bash –client ,Git hub is server
* **3 Tier arch for file/code pushing - Add, commit and push three steps are important**
* **Git init –** initializing git repository, it creates the .git folder, and stores in snapshot
* **Commit – tree (it stores files) – blob (it stores the content) – tag (for reference versioning)**
* **Develop branch and file file, file 2, file3**
* **vi filename - :wq for save**
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* **NiranjanNewRepo**
* **Pull – fetch + merge (overrides)**
* **Fetch – only fetch the changes and will ask for merging**
* **Git push –set-upstream origin branchname**
* **Git push -u origin branchname**
* **Git checkout -b develop –track origin/branchname**