Git Remotes: Takeaways

Syntax

- To clone a repo

```
git clone https://github.com/amznlabs/amazon-dsstne.git
```

- View all the branches in the repo

```
git branch
```

- To push local repo to remote repo

```
git push origin [branchname]
```

- List all the repo's remotes

```
git remote
```

- See full commit history

```
git log
```

- See the specific change in a commit

```
git show [hash]
```

- Switch between commits in local repo

```
git reset
```

- Update current branch with latest commits

```
git pull
```

Concepts

- Pushing code to remote repositories allows us to:
    - Share code wih others and build a portfolio.
    - Collaborate with others on a project and build code together.
    - Download and use code others have created.

- GitHub is the most useful way to use Git.
- Markdown allows us to create lists and other complex but useful structures in plain text.
- Most Github projects contain a README Markdown file, which helps people understand what the project is and how to install it.
- A branch contains a slightly different version of the code, and are created when developers want to work on a new feature for a project.
- The master branch is the main branch of the repo and is usually the most up-to-date shared version of any code prokect.
- A remote repo will almost always have the name origin.
- Each commit has a unique commit hash so we can refer to it later.

Resources

- GitHub
- Anatomy of a Git Commit