unstage > git rm --cached 1.txt
> git status
1.txt ← redcolor

Git is a version control sm for tracking changes in computer files & co-ordinating work on those files among multiple people. Used for src-code mgmt in s/w dev. and to track changes in any set of files

↳ Create Repository (init ↳ Synching Repositories
↳ make changes [Track status]
↳ Parallel Development

> mkdir devops
> cd devops
> gedit 1.txt
> gedit 2.txt
> ls
1.txt 2.txt
> git init
Initialized empty Git repository /devops/.git/

> git status
1.txt } red
2.txt } untracked

> git add . (space → all files)
↳ stage files to track

> git status
new file : 1.txt
new file : 2.txt

// commit to repository

> git commit -m 'first comit adding 1.txt and 2.txt'

> git status
nothing to commit

> gedit 3.txt ——→ .

> git status
3.txt ← red
(nothing add to commit but untracked files present.

> ~~nano~~ gedit 2.txt : ——→ make changes

> git status
modified : 2.txt
untracked 3.txt

// sync repository

git add origin.

/devops > git remote add origin "https:/...git"

↳ github
↓
new repository
↳ repo name
(public)
(create)

> git push origin master
username :
password :
done.

> Refresh github.

> git status

> git add 2.txt

> git status. modified : 2.txt ↙ green
3.txt ← red

3.txt <-red

> git commit -m "modified 2.txt"

> git push origin master → to production

> git add.

> git commit -m "adding 3.txt"

> git push origin master

username:

password:

3.txt added to github.

/devops > git status

git clone to download remote repository to local system.

go to github

Clone or download

Clone

copy

/devops > cd

~~> cd test~~

> mkdir test

> cd test

> git clone

/test> ls

devops-course.

cd devopscource

/test/devopscource: gedit 4.txt

> git add .
> git commit -m "adding clone files"
> git push origin master.
> cd.
> mkdir hello
> cd hello

hello > git init
> gedit helloworld.txt
> git add .
> git commit -m "adding file"
> git push origin master
> cd
> cd test

/test > git pull origin master
not git rep>
> cd
> ls
devops.

/devops > git pull origin master
1 file chang, 1 insertion

> ls

1.txt 2.txt 3.tx 4.txt

/dwops > cd

> ls

dwops hello test

> cd test.

test > ls.

dwops-course.

> cd dwops-course

test

> ls

1 2 3 4

> git pull origin master

> ls

1 2 3 4 5

folder dwops.

> gedit 5.txt

> git add.

> git commt -m "test"

> git push origin master

> ls

1 2 3 4 5

github (5).

git pull

[used to pull latest changes from repository.

git clone :- only work inside an initialized git repository]

> already working on clone repository & want to pull latest changes that other might have pushed to remote repository

Parallel Development

Use branches to handle workspace of multiple developers

git branch <name-of-new-branch>

to delete git branch -D <branch.name>

to switch to new branch git checkout <branch-name>

> cd devops

/devops> git branch feature1

> git branch.

feature1

* master

> git branch -D feature1

> git branch feature1

> ls

1 2 3 4 5

> git checkout feature1

switched to branch feature1

> ls

1 2 3 4 5

> gedit 6.txt

> git add.

> git commit -m "added to feature

branch"

> ls

1 2 3 4 5 6 — 6 in feature branch

>git branch

* feature1

master

> git checkout master

Switch to mas

> ls

1 2 3 4 5 — only 5

> git status

On branch master

> git checkout feature1

> git status

On branch feature 1

> git push origin feature1

>git log

Branch master

↓

Branch feature1

6.txt.

[log for every commit in repository]

git stash

: save work without committing code.

[Helpful when we want to switch branches but do not want to save work to git repository

[To stash your staged files w/o commiting type ,, git stash"

Stash untracked files git stash -u

Once back and want to retrieve working type git stash pop.

> git branch
  feature 1
* master

> git checkout feature 1

> gedit 7.txt (stash file check)

> ls → not committed

staged ↓ means commit

1-6, 7.txt

> git checkout master

> ls

1, 2. 6, (7.txt) → not tracked and not part of any branches

it is saved

it is saved

> git checkout feature1
> git add. [Now staged but not commited]
> ls
1 ... 7.txt
> git checkout master
> ls
1 . . . 7.txt can still see 7 as its yuppose to be in feature1 only
> git checkout feature1
> gedit 5.txt (change commd
> git add. [stage]
> git checkout master
M 5.txt
A 7.txt
> ls
1 . . . 5, 7.
> git checkout feature1
M. 5.txt
A 7.txt
> git stash (saved working directory)
> git checkout master
7.txt not visible anymore.

> cat 5.txt
test file

git bash to work in feature

> git checkout feature1
> ls
1 - - - 6.
> cat 5.txt
test file
> git stash pop [restore to working stat
> ls
1 - - 6. 7.txt
> cat 5.txt
test file 2
> git status
new file 7.txt
modified : 5.txt
> git add .
> git commit -m "committed stashed changes"
> clear.

> ls
1 - - - 7.txt
> git status