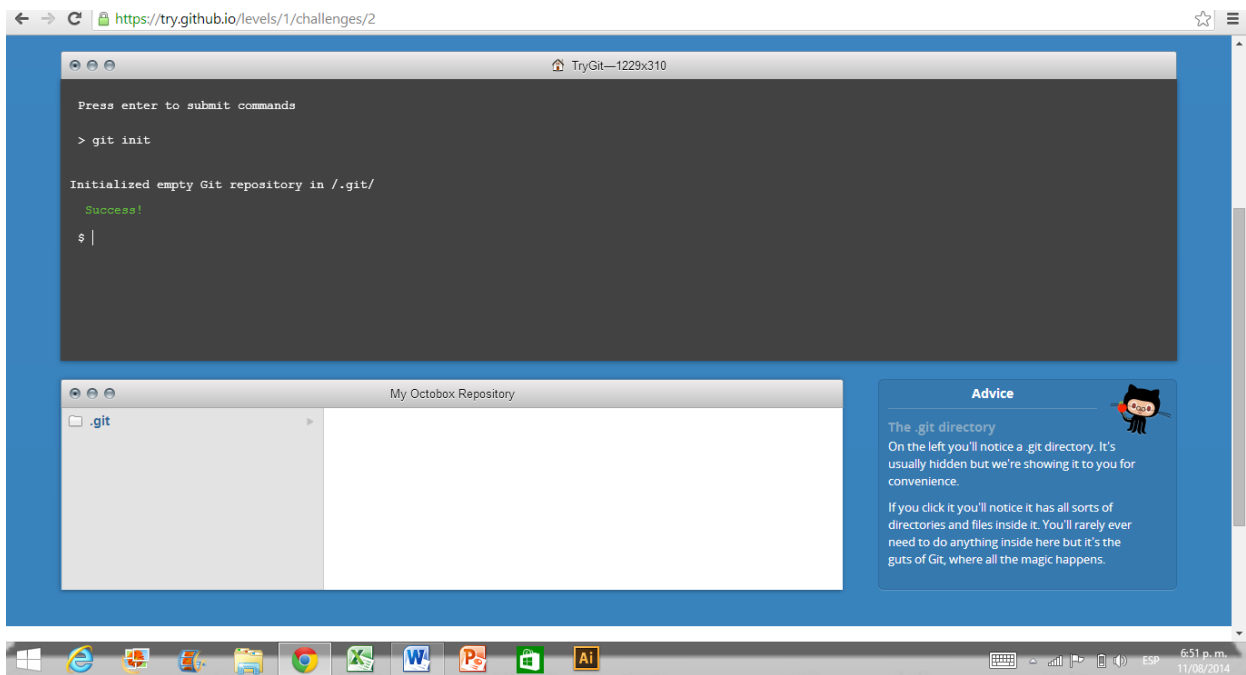
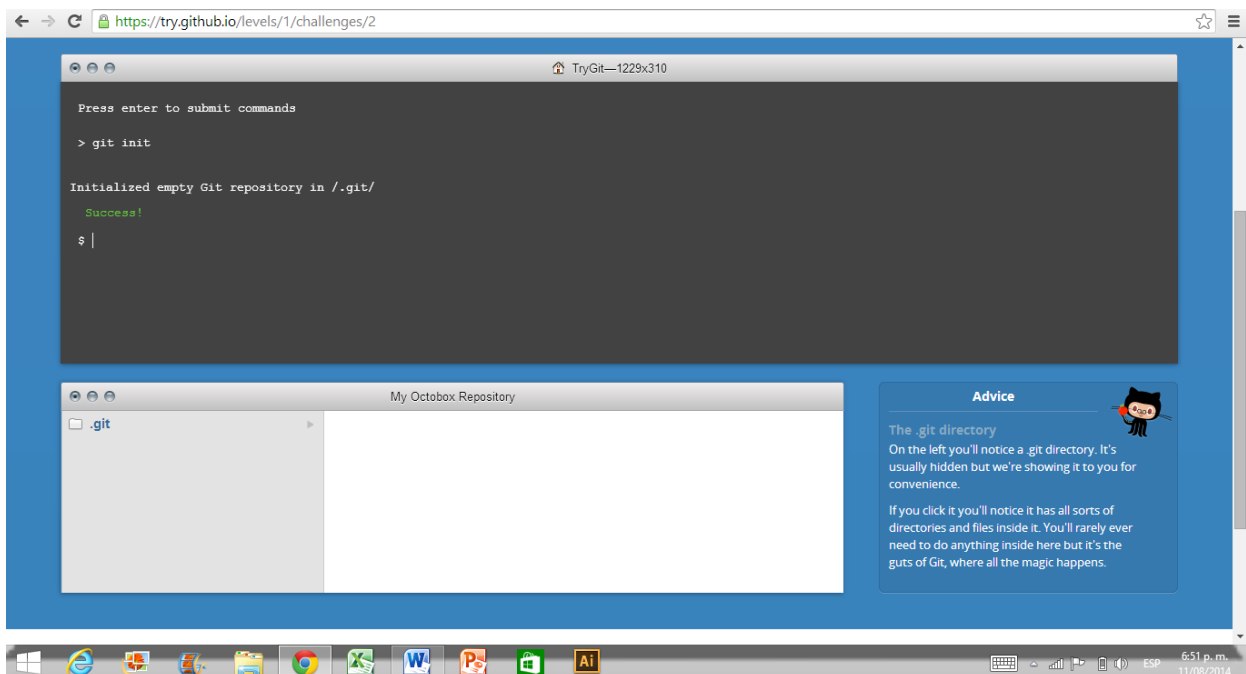


SCREENSHOTS TUTORIAL

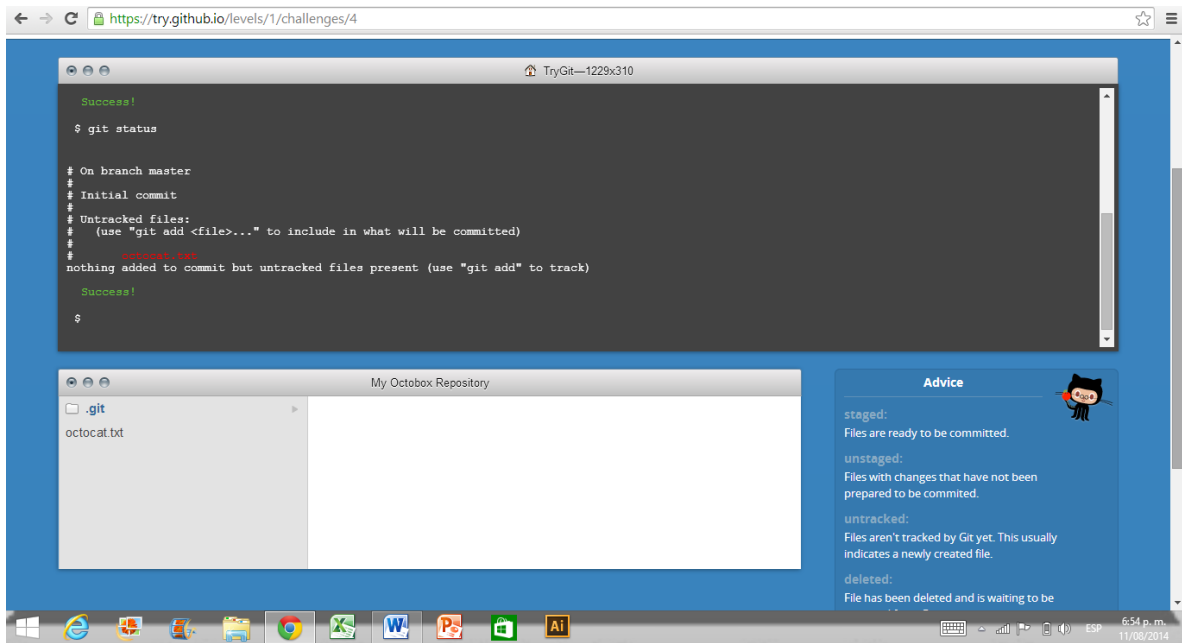
PASO 1



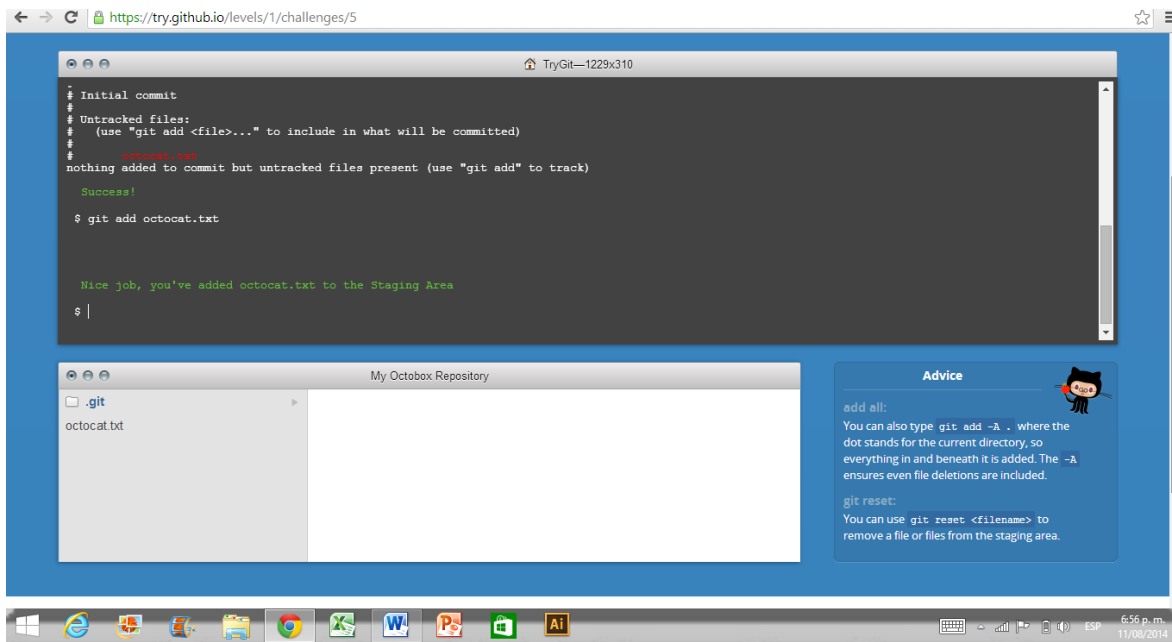
PASO 2



PASO 3



PASO 4



PASO 5

The screenshot shows the TryGit challenge 6 interface. The terminal window displays the following output:

```
Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area

$ git status

# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#       new file:   octocat.txt
#
Success!

$
```

The file explorer shows the repository structure:

- .git
- octocat.txt

The advice panel contains the following text:

Advice

Staging Area:
A place where we can group files together before we "commit" them to Git.

Commit
A "commit" is a snapshot of our repository. This way if we ever need to look back at the changes we've made (or if someone else does), we will see a nice timeline of all changes.

PASO 6

The screenshot shows the TryGit challenge 7 interface. The terminal window displays the following output:

```
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
  new file:   octocat.txt
  Success!

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b50cd] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt

Success!

$
```

The file explorer shows the repository structure:

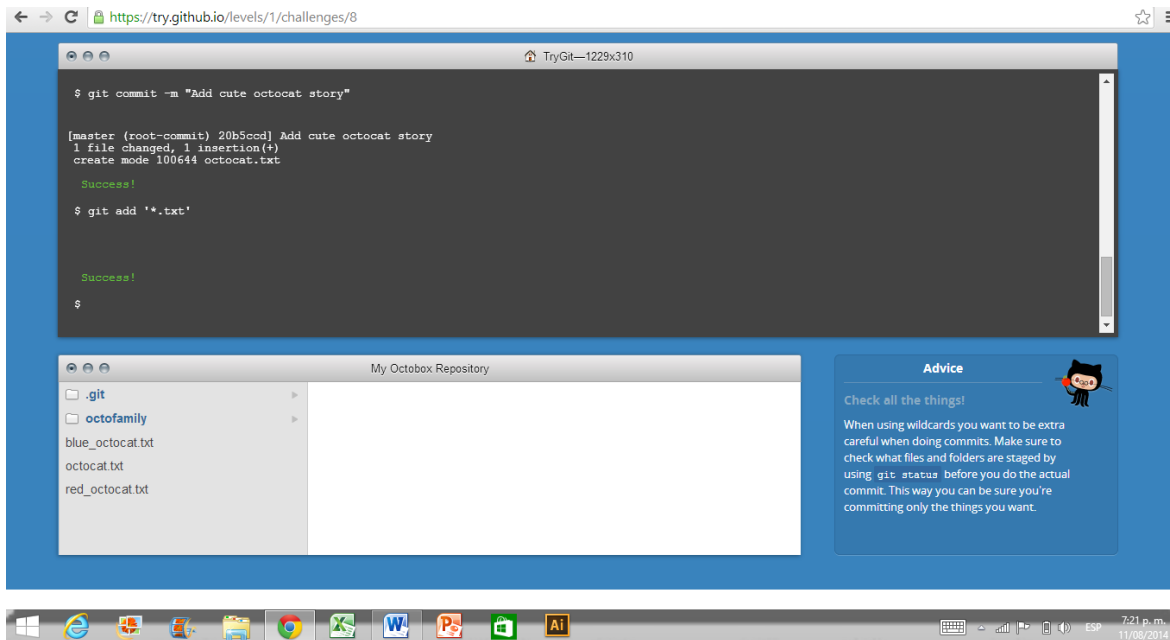
- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

The advice panel contains the following text:

Advice

Wildcards:
We need quotes so that Git will receive the wildcard before our shell can interfere with it. Without quotes our shell will only execute the wildcard search within the current directory. Git will receive the list of files the shell found instead of the wildcard and it will not be able to add the files inside of the octofamily directory.

PASO 7



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/8>. The browser displays a terminal window titled 'TryGit-1229x310' and a file explorer titled 'My Octobox Repository'.

Terminal Window:

```
$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b5c0d] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt

Success!

$ git add '*.txt'

Success!

$
```

File Explorer:

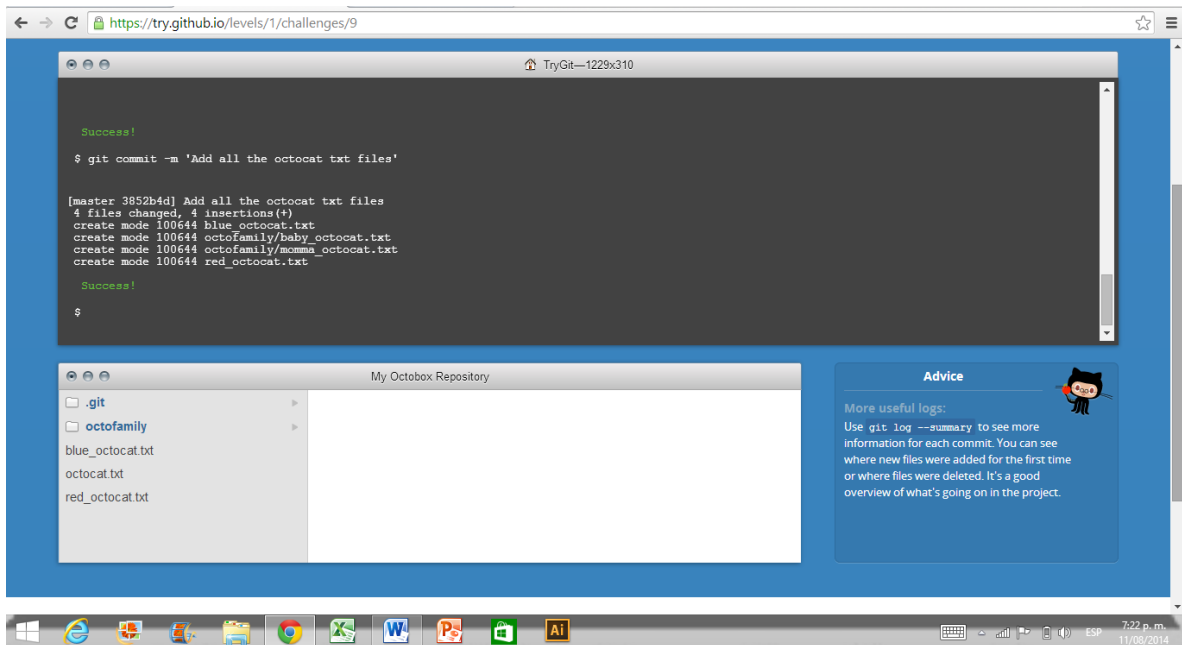
- .git
- octofamily
 - blue_octocat.txt
 - octocat.txt
 - red_octocat.txt

Advice:

Check all the things!

When using wildcards you want to be extra careful when doing commits. Make sure to check what files and folders are staged by using `git status` before you do the actual commit. This way you can be sure you're committing only the things you want.

PASO 8



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/9>. The browser displays a terminal window titled 'TryGit-1229x310' and a file explorer titled 'My Octobox Repository'.

Terminal Window:

```
Success!

$ git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'

[master 3852b4d] Add all the octocat txt files
4 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octofamily/mamma_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$
```

File Explorer:

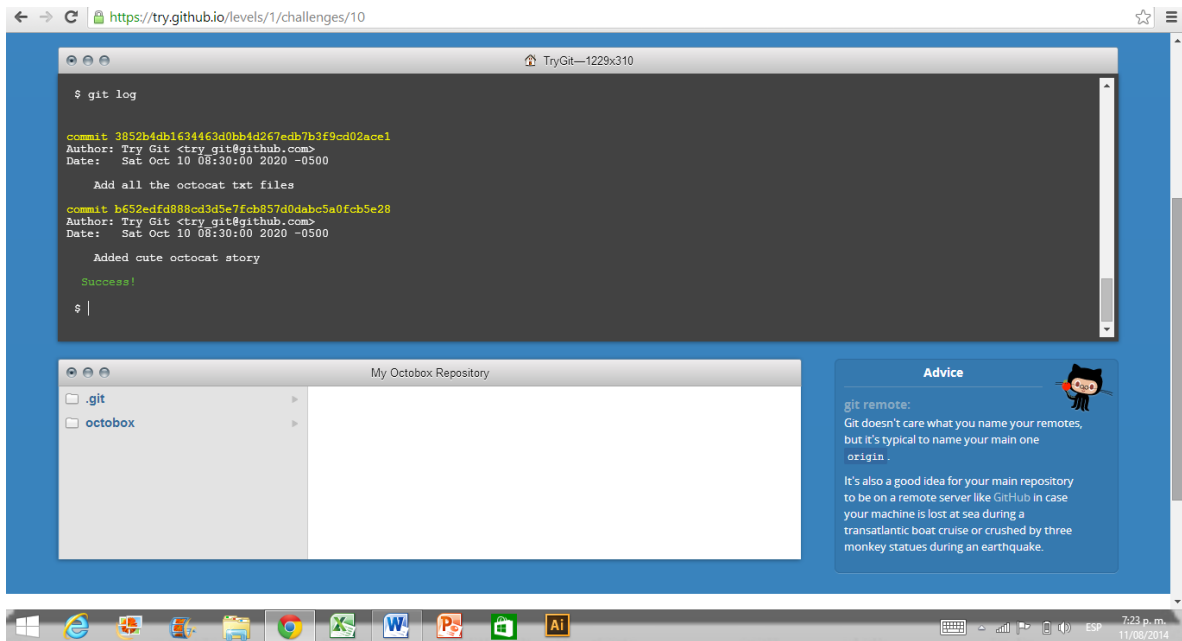
- .git
- octofamily
 - blue_octocat.txt
 - octocat.txt
 - red_octocat.txt

Advice:

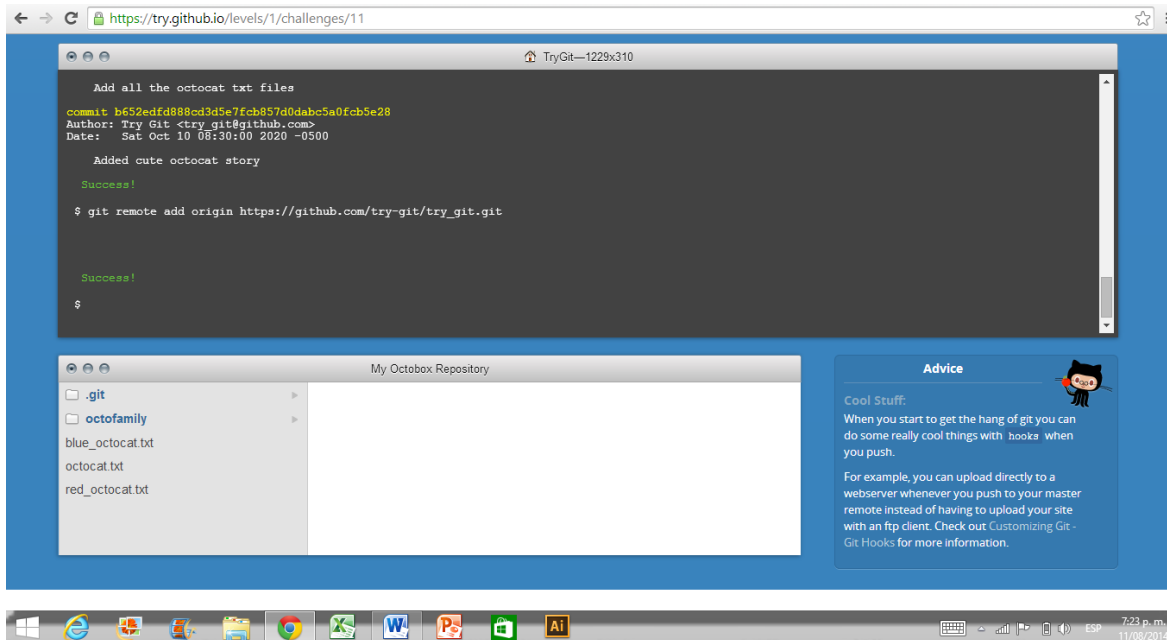
More useful logs:

Use `git log --summary` to see more information for each commit. You can see where new files were added for the first time or where files were deleted. It's a good overview of what's going on in the project.

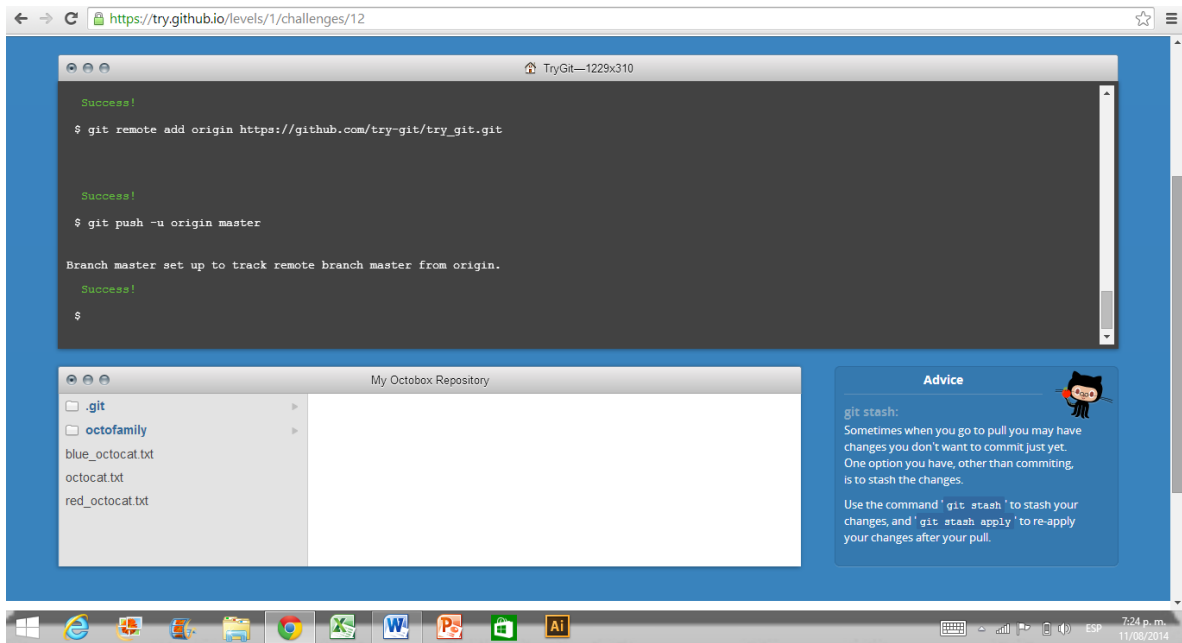
PASO 9



PASO 10



PASO 11



https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/12

TryGit—1229x310

```
Success!
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git

Success!
$ git push -u origin master

Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
Success!
$
```

My Octobox Repository

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

Advice

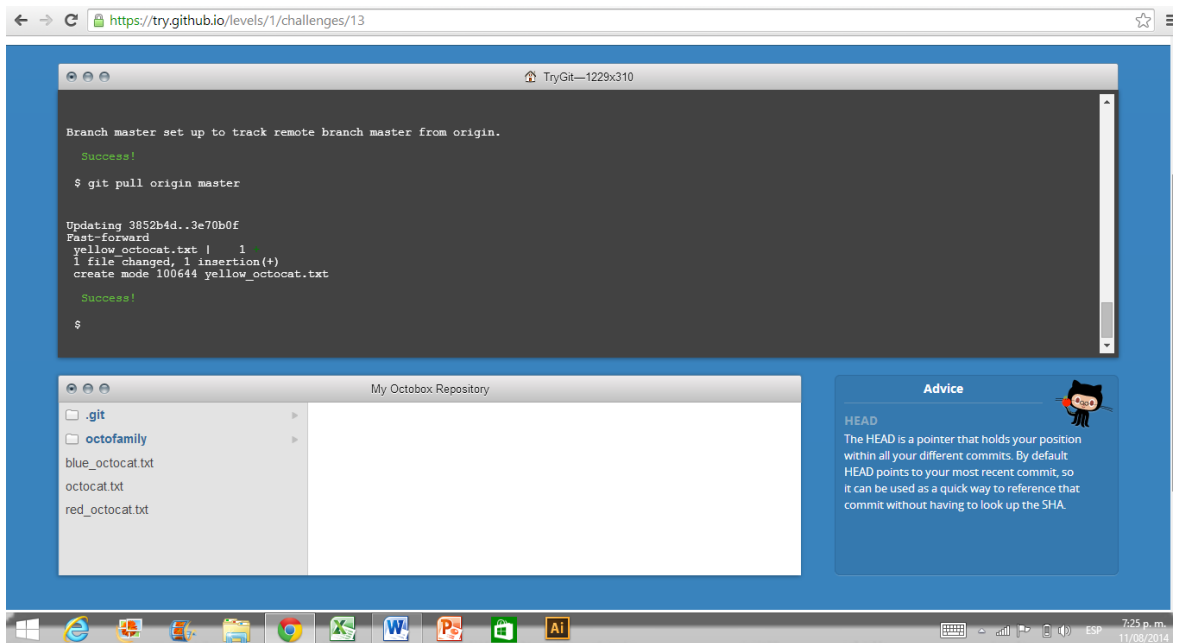
git stash:

Sometimes when you go to pull you may have changes you don't want to commit just yet. One option you have, other than committing, is to stash the changes.

Use the command 'git stash' to stash your changes, and 'git stash apply' to re-apply your changes after your pull.

7:24 p. m. 11/08/2014

PASO 12



https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/13

TryGit—1229x310

```
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!
$
```

My Octobox Repository

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

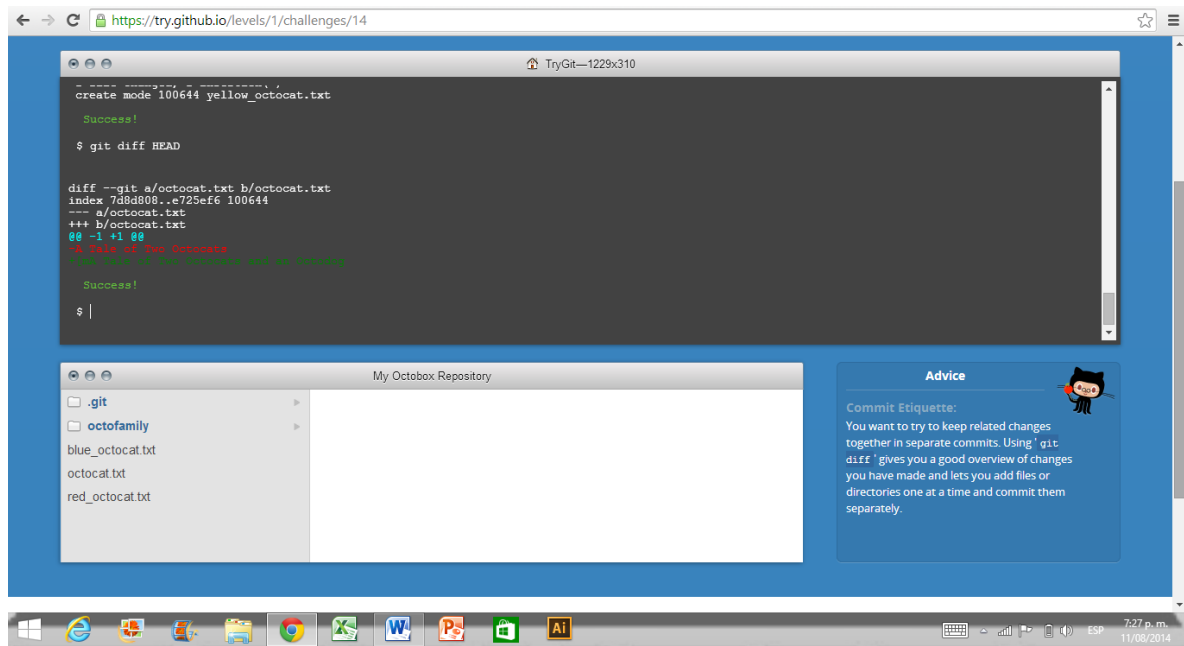
Advice

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.

7:25 p. m. 11/08/2014

PASO 13



https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/14

TryGit—1229x310

```
create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
Success!

$ git diff HEAD

diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1,1 @@
-Hello from the Octocats and an Octodog
+Hello from the Octocats and an Octodog
Success!

$ |
```

My Octobox Repository

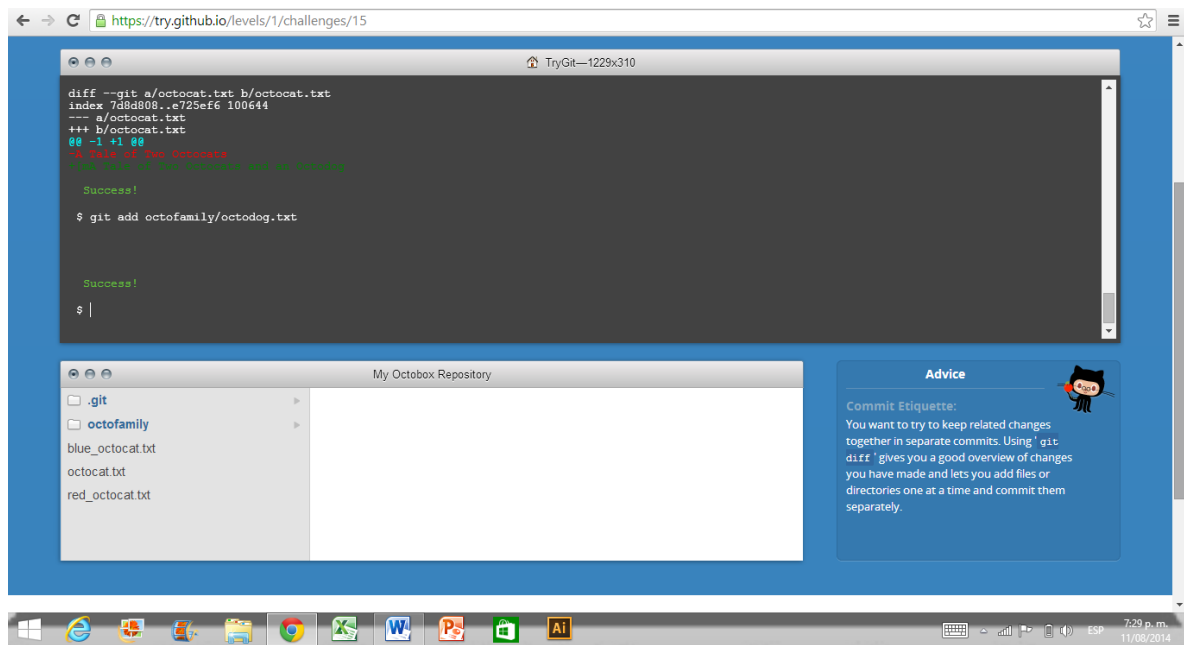
- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

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.

7:27 p. m. 11/06/2014

PASO 14



https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/15

TryGit—1229x310

```
diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1,1 @@
-Hello from the Octocats and an Octodog
+Hello from the Octocats and an Octodog
Success!

$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ |
```

My Octobox Repository

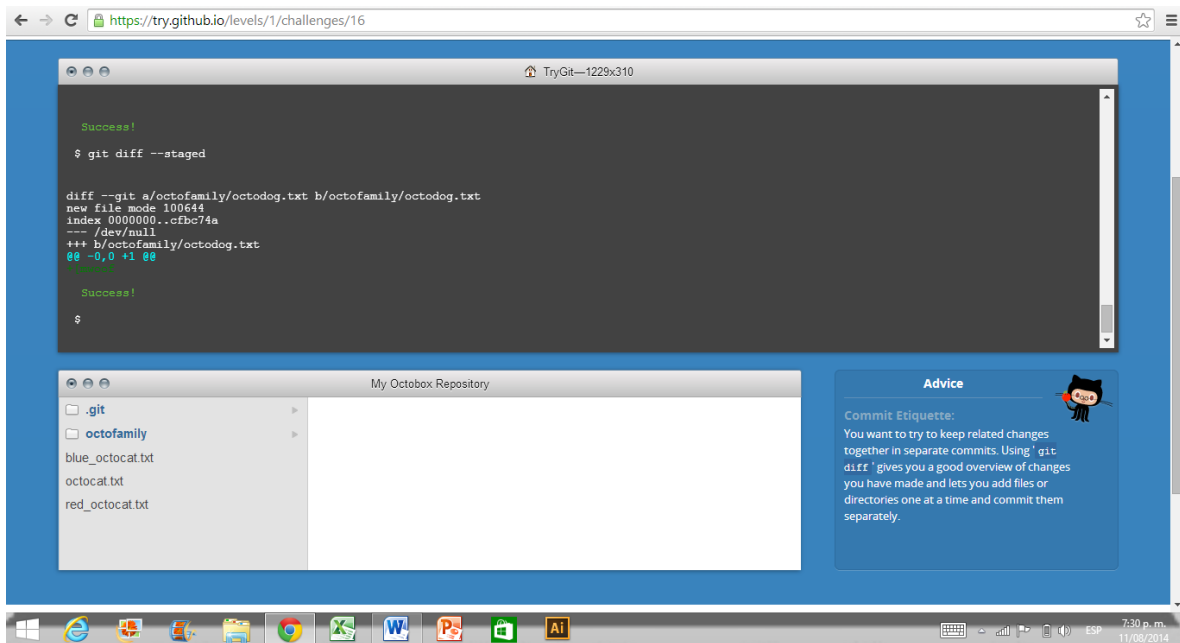
- .git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

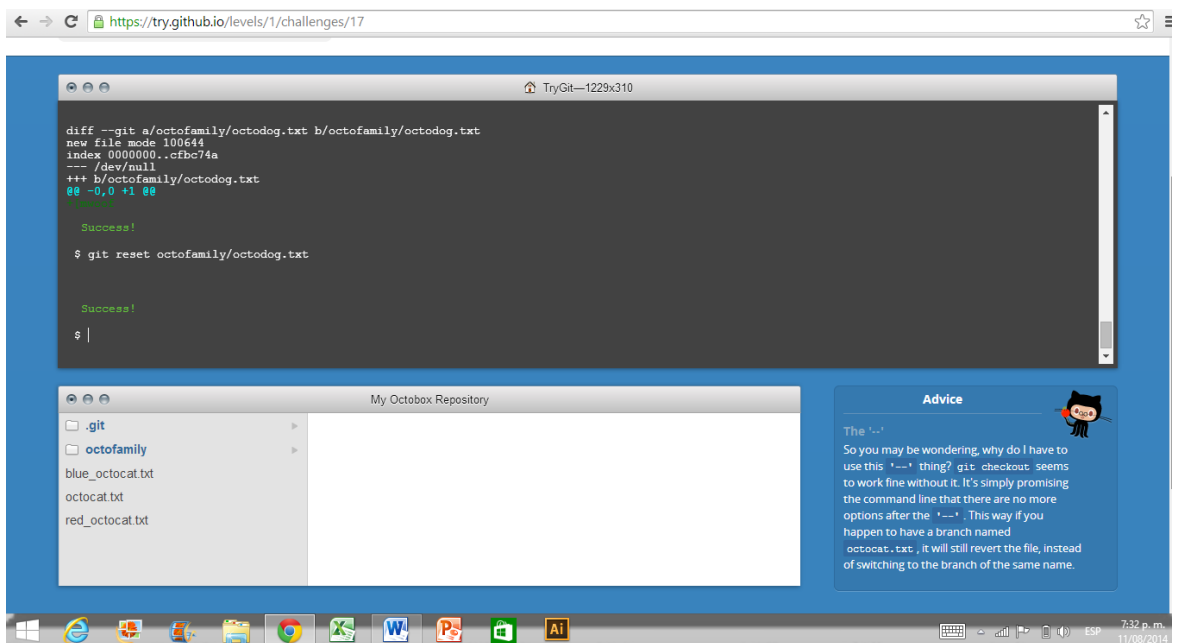
Commit Etiquette:
You want to try to keep related changes together in separate commits. Using 'git diff' gives you a good overview of changes you have made and lets you add files or directories one at a time and commit them separately.

7:29 p. m. 11/06/2014

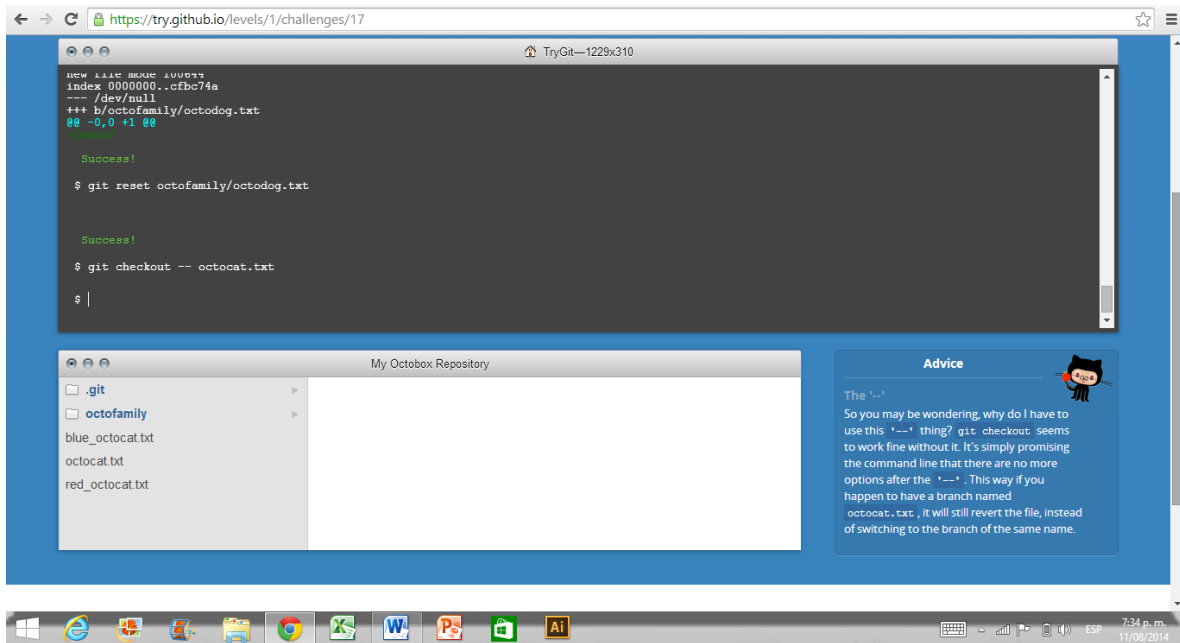
PASO 15



PASO 16



PASO 17



The screenshot shows a web browser at <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/17>. The terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+octocat

Success!

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

$ |
```

Below the terminal, a file explorer shows the repository structure:

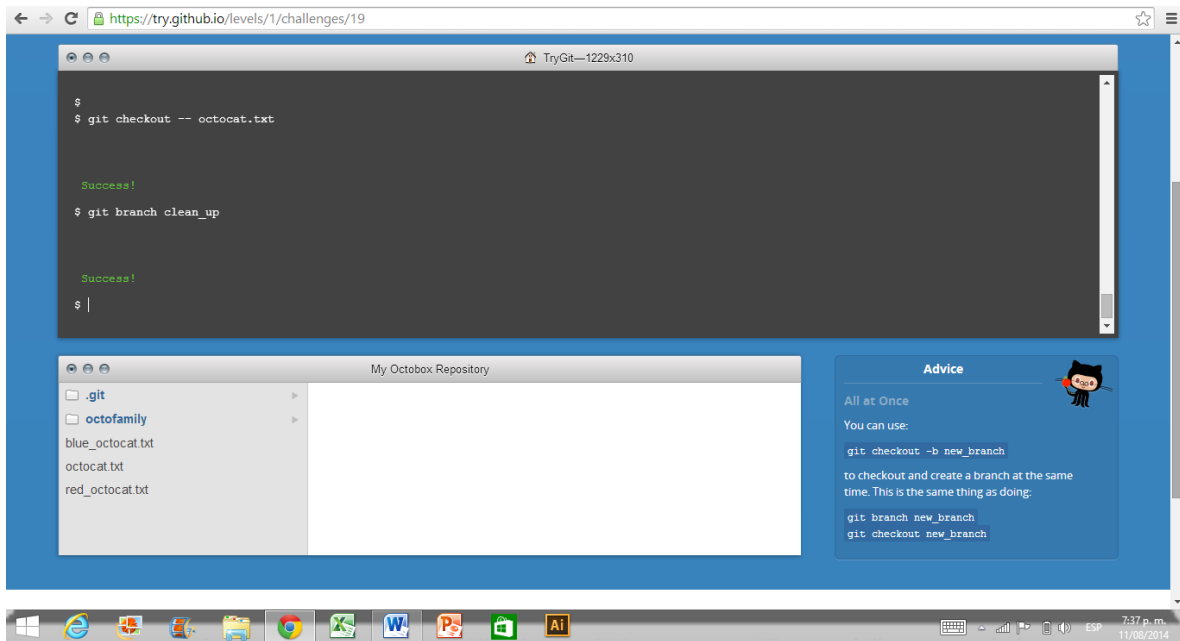
- .git
- octofamily
 - blue_octocat.txt
 - octocat.txt
 - red_octocat.txt

An **Advice** box on the right explains the '--' option:

The '--'

So you may be wondering, why do I have to use this '--' thing? git checkout seems to work fine without it. It's simply promising the command line that there are no more options after the '--'. This way if you happen to have a branch named octocat.txt, it will still revert the file, instead of switching to the branch of the same name.

PASO 18



The screenshot shows a web browser at <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/19>. The terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
$
$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

Success!

$ git branch clean_up

Success!

$ |
```

Below the terminal, a file explorer shows the repository structure:

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

An **Advice** box on the right provides shortcuts:

All at Once

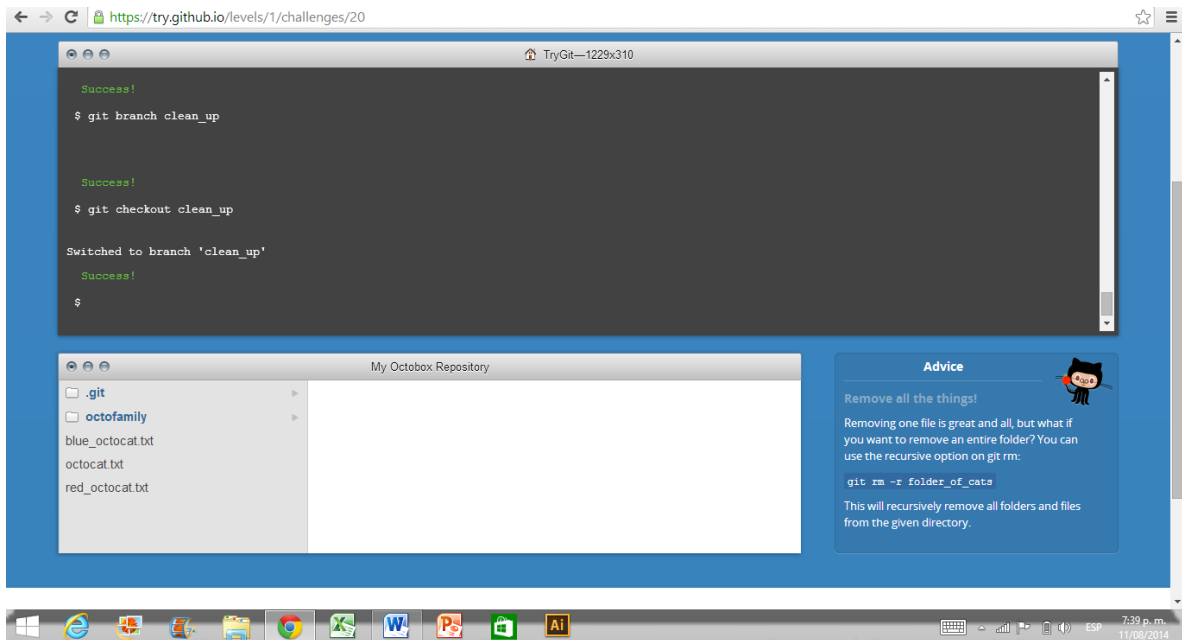
You can use:

```
git checkout -b new_branch
```

to checkout and create a branch at the same time. This is the same thing as doing:

```
git branch new_branch
git checkout new_branch
```

PASO 19



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/20>. The main content area displays a terminal window titled 'TryGit-1229x310' with the following output:

```
Success!
$ git branch clean_up

Success!
$ git checkout clean_up

Switched to branch 'clean_up'
Success!
$
```

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

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

To the right of the file explorer is an 'Advice' box with the following text:

Advice

Remove all the things!

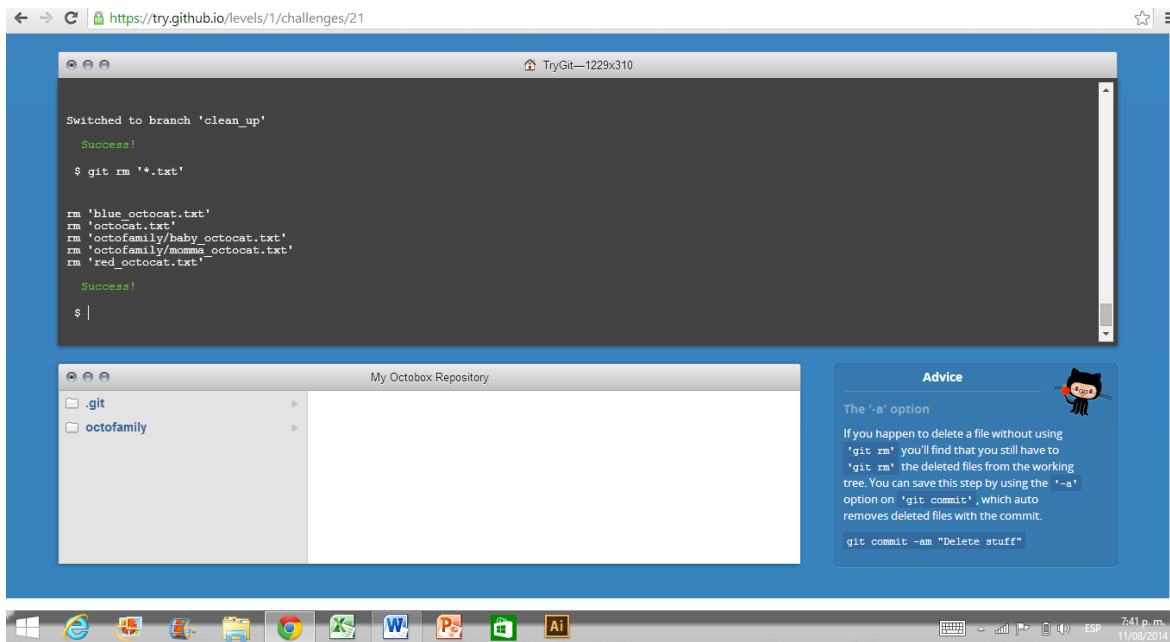
Removing one file is great and all, but what if you want to remove an entire folder? You can use the recursive option on git rm:

```
git rm -r folder_of_cats
```

This will recursively remove all folders and files from the given directory.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 7:39 p.m. on 11/06/2014.

PASO 20



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/21>. The main content area displays a terminal window titled 'TryGit-1229x310' with the following output:

```
Switched to branch 'clean_up'
Success!
$ git rm '*.txt'

rm 'blue_octocat.txt'
rm 'octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/baby_octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/momma_octocat.txt'
rm 'red_octocat.txt'
Success!
$
```

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

- .git
- octofamily

To the right of the file explorer is an 'Advice' box with the following text:

Advice

The '-a' option

If you happen to delete a file without using 'git rm' you'll find that you still have to 'git rm' the deleted files from the working tree. You can save this step by using the '-a' option on 'git commit', which auto removes deleted files with the commit.

```
git commit -am "Delete stuff"
```

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 7:41 p.m. on 11/06/2014.

PASO 21

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/22>. The main content area contains a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310" and a file explorer titled "My Octobox Repository".

Terminal Window:

```
rm 'red_octocat.txt'

Success!

$ 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!

$
```

File Explorer:

- .git
- octofamily

Advice Panel:

Pull Requests

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.

PASO 22

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/23>. The main content area contains a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310" and a file explorer titled "My Octobox Repository".

Terminal Window:

```
[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!

$
```

File Explorer:

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

Advice Panel:

Merge Conflicts

Merge Conflicts can occur when changes are made to a file at the same time. A lot of people get really scared when a conflict happens, but fear not! They aren't that scary, you just need to decide which code to keep.

Merge conflicts are beyond the scope of this course, but if you're interested in reading more, take a look the section of the Pro Git book on how conflicts are presented.

PASO 23

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/24>. The browser has several tabs open: "Presentacion Clase #3 y T...", "Code School - Try Git", and "Learn by Doing - Code Sc...". The main content area features a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310" showing the output of a `git fast-forward` command. The output indicates that 5 files were changed and 5 deletions were made. The files listed for deletion are `blue_octocat.txt`, `octocat.txt`, `octofamily/baby_octocat.txt`, `octofamily/momma_octocat.txt`, and `red_octocat.txt`. Below the terminal is a file explorer titled "My Octobox Repository" showing a tree view with `.git` and `octofamily` folders. To the right of the file explorer is an "Advice" section with a GitHub logo and text explaining the `git branch -d` command and the `--force` option.

```
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 working on a feature branch and you decide you really don't want this feature anymore? You might decide to delete the branch since you're scrapping the idea. You'll notice that `git branch -d bad_feature` doesn't work. This is because `-d` won't let you delete something that hasn't been merged.

You can either add the `--force` (`-f`) option or use `-D` which combines `-d -f` together into one command.

PASO 24

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/25>. The browser has the same tabs as the previous screenshot. The main content area features a terminal window titled "TryGit—1229x310" showing the output of a `git branch -d clean_up` command. The output indicates that the branch `clean_up` was successfully deleted. Below the terminal is a file explorer titled "My Octobox Repository" showing a tree view with `.git` and `octofamily` folders. To the right of the file explorer is an "Advice" section with a GitHub logo and text encouraging the user to learn more about Git.

```
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!
$
```

My Octobox Repository

- `.git`
- `octofamily`

Advice

Learning more about Git

We only scratched the surface of Git in this course. There is so much more you can do with it. Check out the Git documentation for a full list of functions.

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

help.github and GitHub Training are also great for anything related to Git in general and using Git with GitHub.

PASO 25

