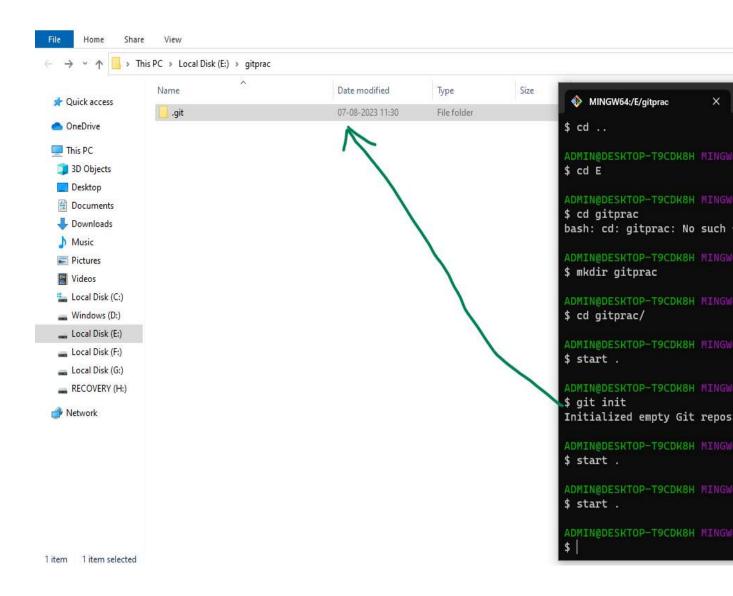
GIT practice

GIT workflow:			
(F to puse only in Property			

) To create a local repo using a initalize command init in git:



E transport visited			
P			

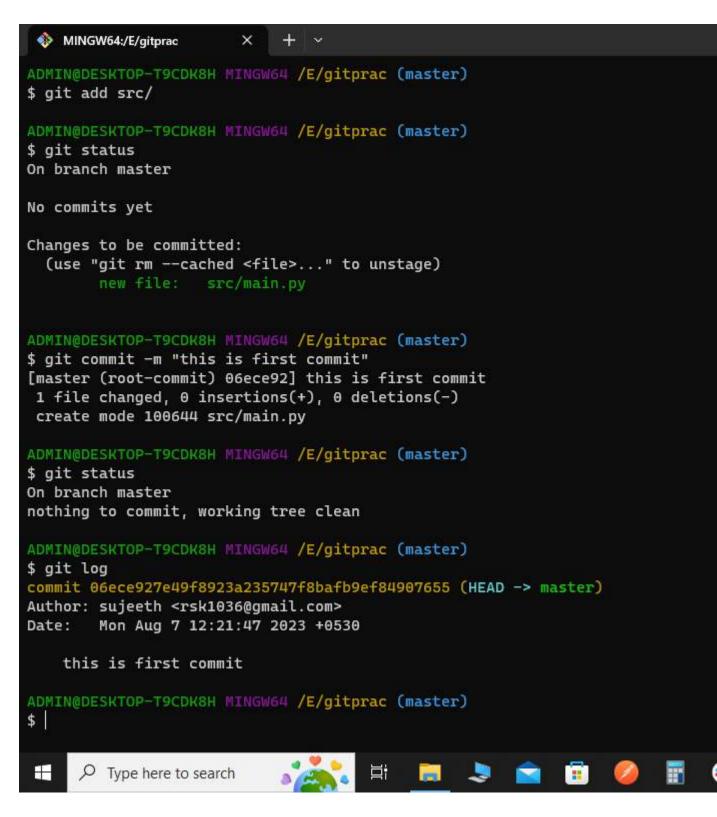
) current changes

- For the changes to be versioned we need to have the changes in local repo.
 - o We work on working tree
 - o move the changes to staging area
 - o move the changes from staging area to local repo
 - once the changes are in local repo we have some version, who has done the change, when the change was done, changes

) create an src folder and create a file main.py and ask for status

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ mkdir src
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ touch src/main.py
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ gFor the changes to be versioned we need to have the changes in local repo.
We work on working tree
move the changes to staging area
move the changes from staging area to local repo
once the changes are in local repo we have some version, who has done the cha
bash: gFor: command not found
bash: We: command not found
bash: move: command not found
bash: move: command not found
bash: once: command not found
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ git status
On branch master
No commits yet
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

Present there is untracked files are present

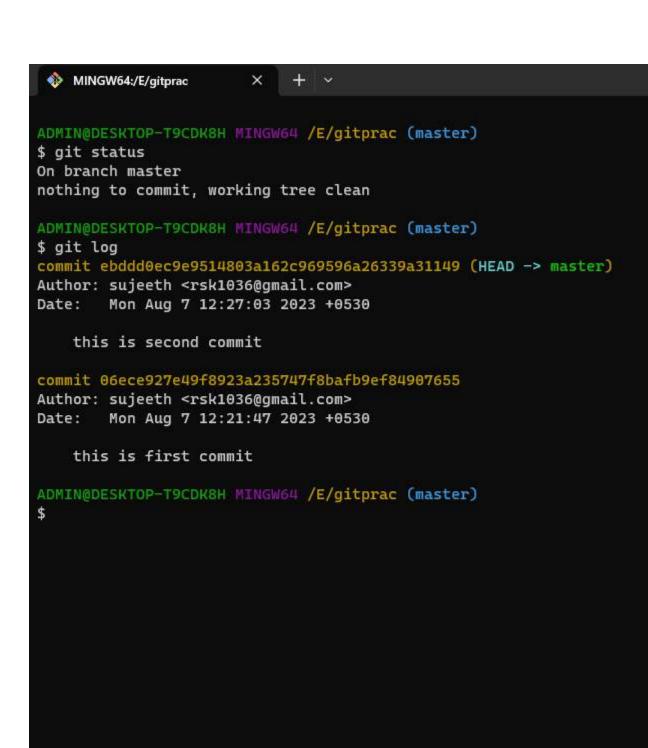


) lets add one more change

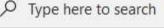
```
×
                           + ~
 MINGW64:/E/gitprac
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ touch src/dev.py
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ git add dev.py
fatal: pathspec 'dev.py' did not match any files
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ git add src/dev.py
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
       new file: src/dev.py
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
$ git commit -m "this is second commit"
[master ebddd0e] this is second commit
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 src/dev.py
ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)
```

밝

Type here to search













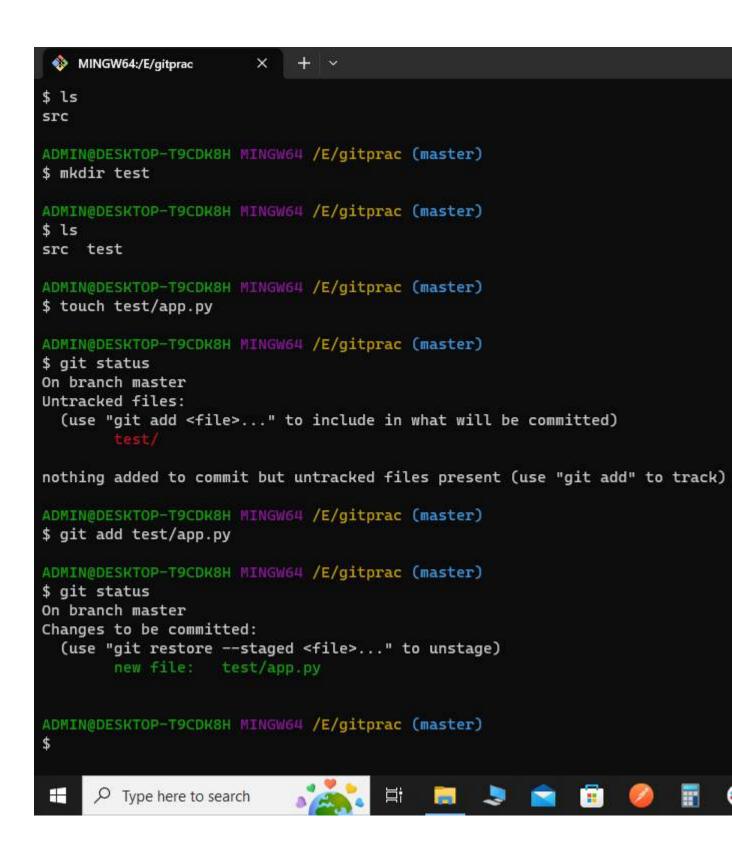






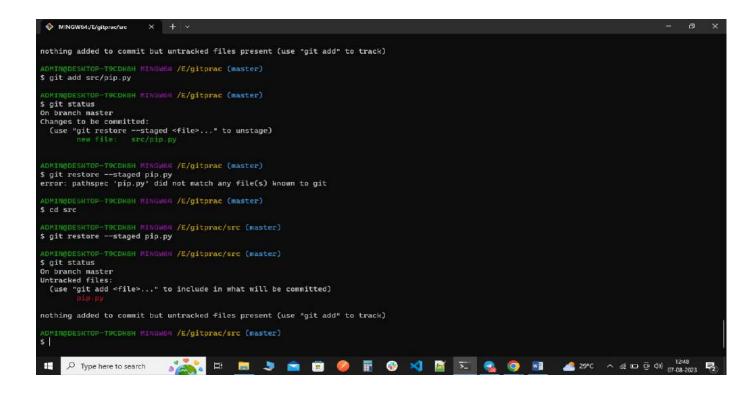


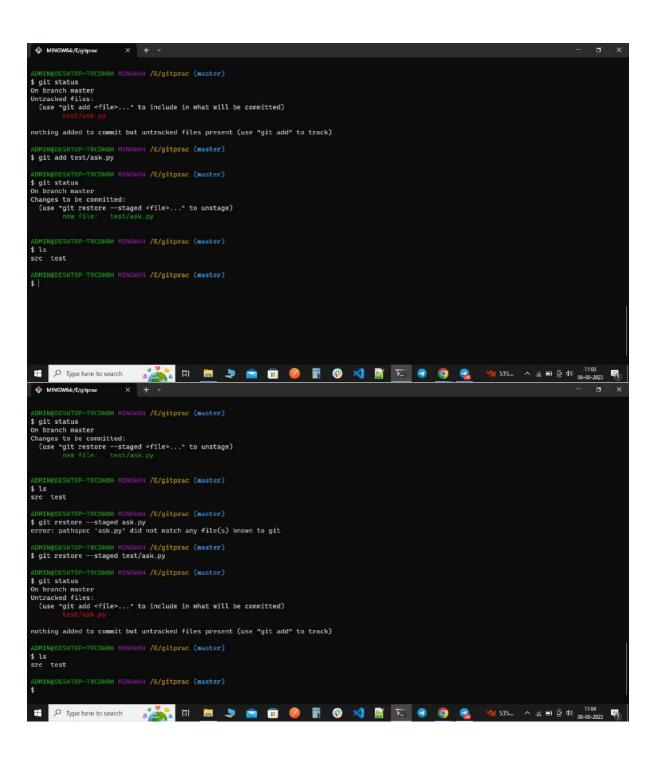


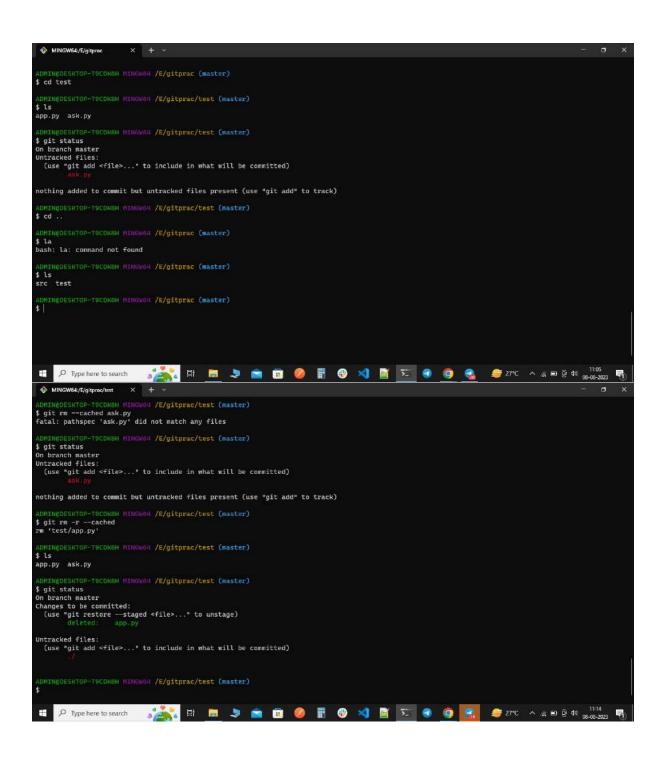


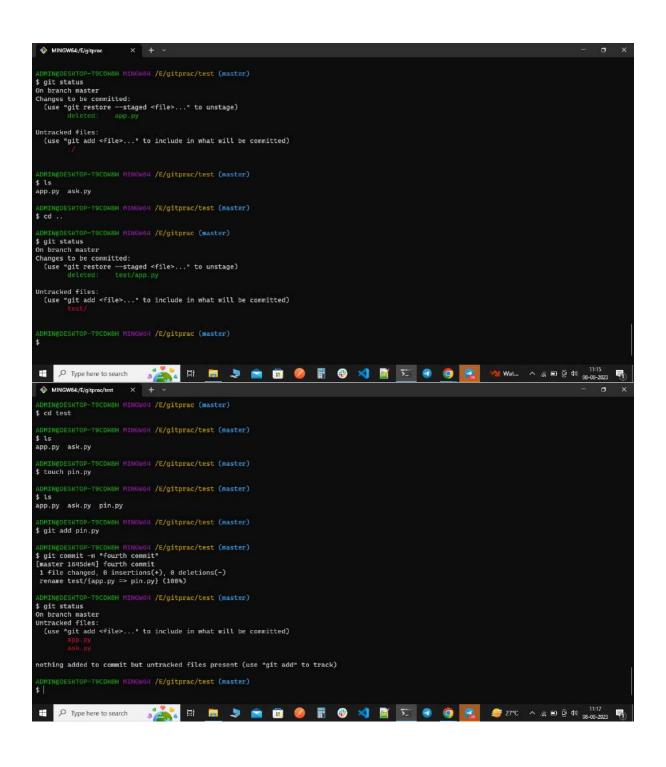
Type here to search

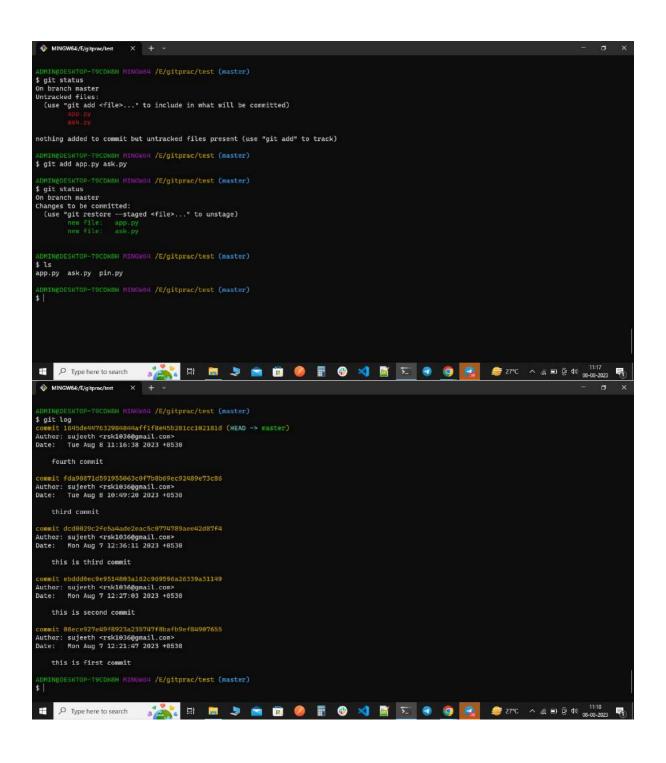
) we have removed from the staging area file(pip.py)









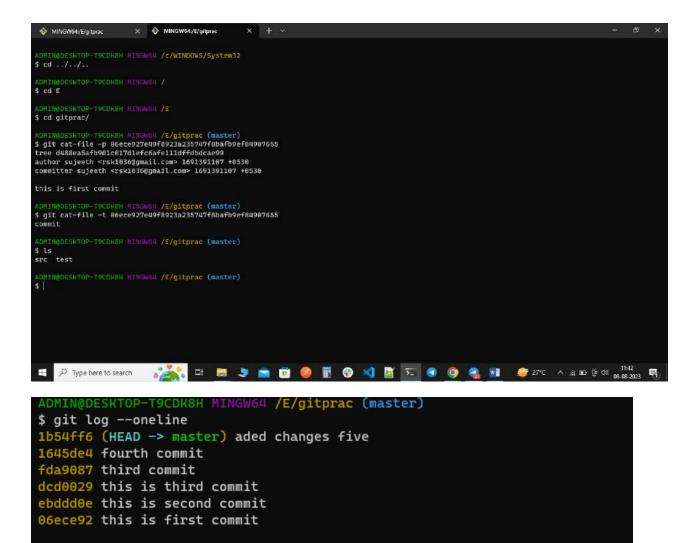


- In Git by default there will be one branch which is called as master which looks at latest commit id. Checkout commands moves the HEAD position. By default as master points to latest commit, HEAD points to master. IF you want navigate back in history git checkout to get back to latest commit git checkout master
- Note: checkout has other flavors which we are yet to know.



Lets Dive into How git works

git cat-file -t (commit id) it tells the type of what you are looking at git cat-file -p it prints the values

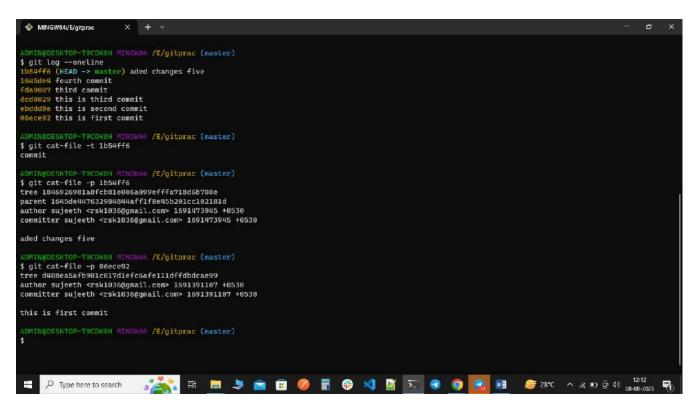


• In Git by default there will be one branch which is called as master which looks at latest commit id.

ADMIN@DESKTOP-T9CDK8H MINGW64 /E/gitprac (master)

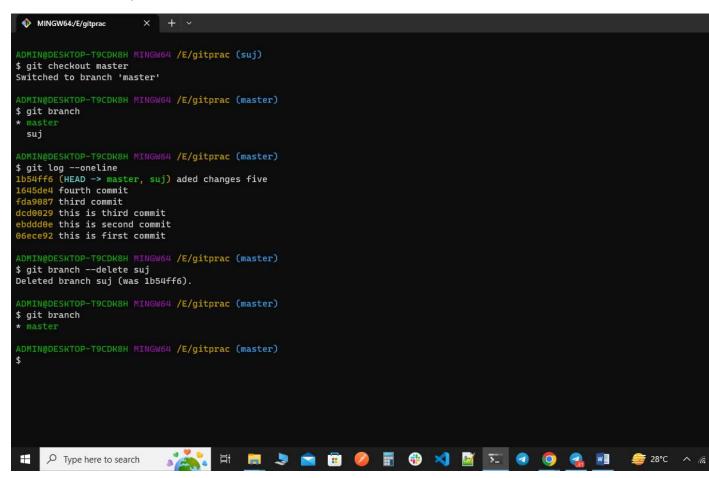
- Checkout commands moves the HEAD position. By default as master points to latest commit, HEAD points to master. IF you want navigate back in history git checkout <commit-id> to get back to latest commit git checkout master
- Note: checkout has other flavors which we are yet to know.

•



The above is git branch changing

Git branch delete suj



Git branch to main and then create and switch a branch suz

