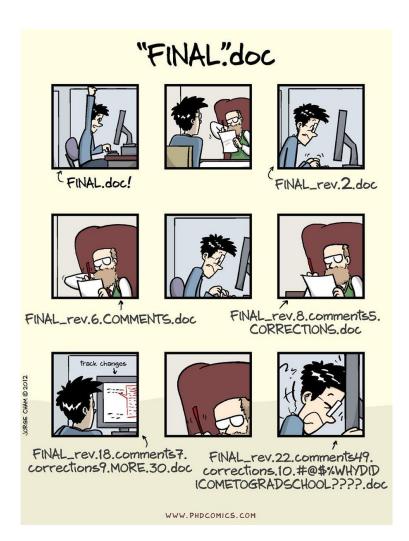
Just Git it



Prepared by – Sumit Agrawal

Why git



- Version Control
 - Save work
 - Review Changes
 - Do not lose history
 - Share with others
 - Reduce mental burden
- Working in collaboration

Ref:- SDE course lecture notes, Instructor: Prabhu Ramachandran

Installation on Windows

 Git Bash – Command Prompt specifically designed for windows (https://git-for-windows.github.io/) {during installation path – use gitbash only}

Youtube video (<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v="https://w

Configure the git bash

(https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-First-Time-Git-Setup)

```
$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"
$ git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com
```

Username and user email must be same as in used in github.com

GitHub

Create and account on github (https://github.com/septial/ (<a href="https:

Create a new repository

- Public Repository (Free open)
- Private Repository (create account with iith mail id get 2 year of subscription free, after that 7\$ per month)
- Storage(no limitation on number of repository. Repository size<1GB)

1 Create a new repository on GitHub. To avoid errors, do not initialize the new repository with *README*, license, or <code>gitignore</code> files. You can add these files after your project has been pushed to GitHub.



- 2 Open Git Bash.
- 3 Change the current working directory to your local project.
- Initialize the local directory as a Git repository.

```
$ git init
```

5 Add the files in your new local repository. This stages them for the first commit.

```
$ git add .
# Adds the files in the local repository and stages them for commit. To
unstage a file, use 'git reset HEAD YOUR-FILE'.
```

6 Commit the files that you've staged in your local repository.

```
$ git commit -m "First commit"

# Commits the tracked changes and prepares them to be pushed to a remote repository. To remove this commit and modify the file, use 'git reset --soft HEAD~1' and commit and add the file again.
```

7 At the top of your GitHub repository's Quick Setup page, click to copy the remote repository URL.



8 In the Command prompt, add the URL for the remote repository where your local repository will be pushed.

```
$ git remote add origin remote repository URL
# Sets the new remote
$ git remote -v
# Verifies the new remote URL
```

9 Push the changes in your local repository to GitHub.

```
$ git push origin master
# Pushes the changes in your local repository up to the remote repository you
specified as the origin
```

EDITOR PAIN

- Download sublime editor
- Make sublime default editor for git bash

Sync PAIN

If it happen, refer

https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/syncing

Commands

- git init
- git add abc.m
- git status
- git commit
- git log
- git diff abcCommit1 abcCommit2
- git remote add origin <remote>
- git push origin master
- git pull <remote>
- git ignore

A note on commit logs

First line brief <= 50 chars

Detailed information below. Ideally wrapped to 72 cols.

- ALWAYS leave a good log message.
- Bullet points are fine.
- Multiple paras separated by blank line.

Further Reading

Fetch

Branching

merge

Udacity Course – How to use git and github

https://in.udacity.com/course/how-to-use-git-and-github--ud775/

Thank You

