Congratulations! You've completed the scenario! Scenario Rating * * * * * *

This scenario has explained how you can initialise a repository and then commit files to it. In the next scenario we'll investigate how to compare and commit changes to these files. In future scenarios we'll cover how to share these changes with other people.

This scenario has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the examples and commands you executed.



Scenario2

Congratulations! You've completed the scenario! Scenario Rating * * * * *

This exercise has demonstrated how you can view your changes and commit them to the repository. In the next scenario we'll investigate how to share these changes with other people.

This exercise has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the example and code you written at any point.



Congratulations!

You've completed the scenario!

Scenario Rating 📩 📩 📩 🚖

This scenario demonstrated how you can reset and revert changes you've made and how to go back to a previous state.

This scenario has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the examples and commands you executed.

You've completed the scenario!

Scenario Rating 🌟 🌟 🌟 🌟

This scenario demonstrated how you can push / pull changes between different repositories. By continually using git push and git pull you can ensure everyone has access to the latest version of the code base.

This scenario has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the examples and commands you executed.



You've completed the scenario!

Scenario Rating 🌟 🌟 🌟 🌟

In this scenario we've explored the different ways of handling merges. We've seen how to use git fetch and git merge to pull remote changes, how to resolve conflicts with other commits and finally how to keep our git log and commits clean using git rebase. Merging is an important part of Git, a topic we'll explore in more depth in future scenarios.

This scenario has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the examples and commands you executed.





In this scenario we've explored how you can work with branches which are ideal for prototyping and experiments as they can be quickly created and thrown away.

This scenario has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the examples and commands you executed.



You've completed the scenario!

Scenario Rating 🛊 🛊 🛊 🛊

With the comprehensive history of your source code within the Git repository allows you to go back in time and identify when issues occurred, such as bugs or performance issues. Commands like git diff allow you to quickly compare changes, while git bisect helps you search to identify the cause.

This scenario has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the examples and commands you executed.



Congratulations!

You've completed the scenario!

Scenario Rating 🛊 🛊 🛊 🛊

The most important takeaways from this lab are:

- git checkout can be used to create branches, switch branches, and checkout remote branches
- git branch commands primary functions are to create, list, rename and delete branches
- git tag is used to create semantic version number identifier tags that correspond to software release cycles
- git merge is used to combine multiple sequences of commits into one unified history
- git rebase
- git reset



You've completed the scenario!

Scenario Rating 🛊 🛊 🛊 🛊

When the problem arises, cherry picking is an extremely useful technique that is often forgotten. It's important to note that cherry picking only works if you keep your commits small and focused, otherwise you'll include unwanted changes. This is an important aspect to remember on a daily basis when working with Git.

This scenario has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the examples and commands you executed.



Congratulations!

You've completed the scenario!

Scenario Rating 🛊 🛊 🛊 🛊

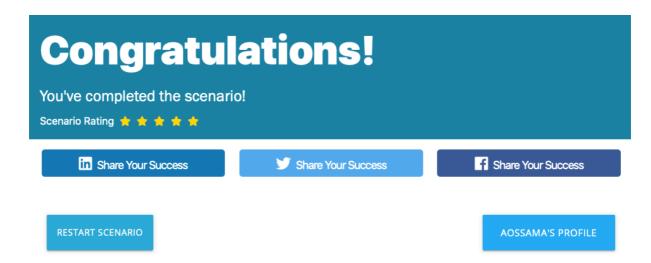
The ability to re-write history is useful to keep your history of the repository clean and accurate. This will help in future to indicate reasons for change or to debug problems.

This scenario has been added to your scrapbook where you can review the examples and commands you executed.

Recommendation

You should only rebase commits that have not been shared with other people via push. Rebasing commits causes their commit-ids to change which can result in losing future commits.







The most important takeaways from this lab are:

- git clone is used to create a copy of a target repo
- git remote is used to create, view, and delete connections to other repositories
- git push is used to propagate changes on the local repository to remote repository
- git fetch is used to download objects and refs from another repository
- git pull is used to fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch





Now that you have an understanding of the projects you will use throughout this course, let's get started!

