

Git & GitHub

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Info: Git and GitHub have transformed the landscape of software development. Git, a distributed version control system, empowers developers with features like branching and merging, enabling efficient collaboration and code management. GitHub, a web-based platform built on Git, enhances collaboration by hosting repositories and offering tools such as pull requests and issue tracking. Together, they streamline the development process, providing a solid foundation for version control and fostering social coding practices.

👉 In this whole section we are going to learn what is git and GitHub, what are their usage and purposes. We'll make ourselves familiar with their functionality. Meanwhile we will gain knowledge of developing a project using git and GitHub.

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▼ Version Control System [VCS]

What is version control system?

A version control system is like a management system. It manages the changes in a program, code or website or anything like that. Suppose you've an website which was built 10 months ago. You have committed many changes to the website. What version control does is that it creates a new version of the old code/program every time you make changes. Suppose your website is in version 10. You added a new page to the website. Now your website is in the version 11 or 10.1 however you may define it. It controls the version of your program/code every time you make changes to it

▼ What is the purpose of version control system?

► As it creates previous version of the program/code we can easily access the previous version. It's like a backup system. We can also rollback to the previous version. Suppose you are working on a big project within a team. So the team has 10 members and everyone can access the project source code. Everyone can make changes. With the help of version control system you can see who made changes, when did someone made changes and what did they change. So you can say it is a tracker or it works as a tracker.

There are 3 types of version control system:

- Local VCS
- Centralized VCS
- Distributed VCS

▼ Local VCS

- Changes are stored in a database with timestamps.
- Code is in local system.



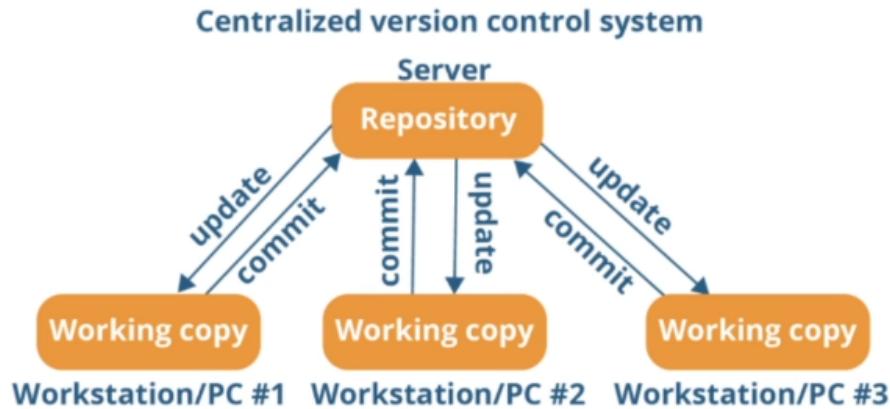
Cons: There is a high risk of losing the project like if your hard disk fails or gets corrupted you will lose the project as it is stored in local hard disk and has no backup.

▼ Centralized VCS

To know about centralized VCS we first need to know about repository. **So, What is a repository?** Well a repository is as same as folder in your computer. There are 2 types of repository:

- **Local repository** - [Folder in your computer or laptop]
- **Central repository** - [A folder hosted in google server, AWS or Git-hub can be called central repository]

Centralized VCS is based on the central repository system. Now look at the picture below:



As you can see in the centralized VCS there is only one repository. This repository can be hosted in any web server like AWS, Git-hub etc. Suppose 3 users are working in a project which is under centralized VCS. So it has only one repository and users are using the repository all together. They are editing their code and committing update to the repository. But no user has the local copy of the repository. They have the local copy of the file which they are editing and committing to the repository hosted on the web server but they don't have the repository locally. As there are no local copy, it has some cons.



Cons:

1. If the central repo goes down for an hour or the web server goes down for an hour no user will be able to access the repository or commit changes.
2. If the hard disk of storage of the web server goes corrupt or down, users will lose the project.

▼ **Distributed VCS**



Distributed version control system is the most used and most popular VCS.

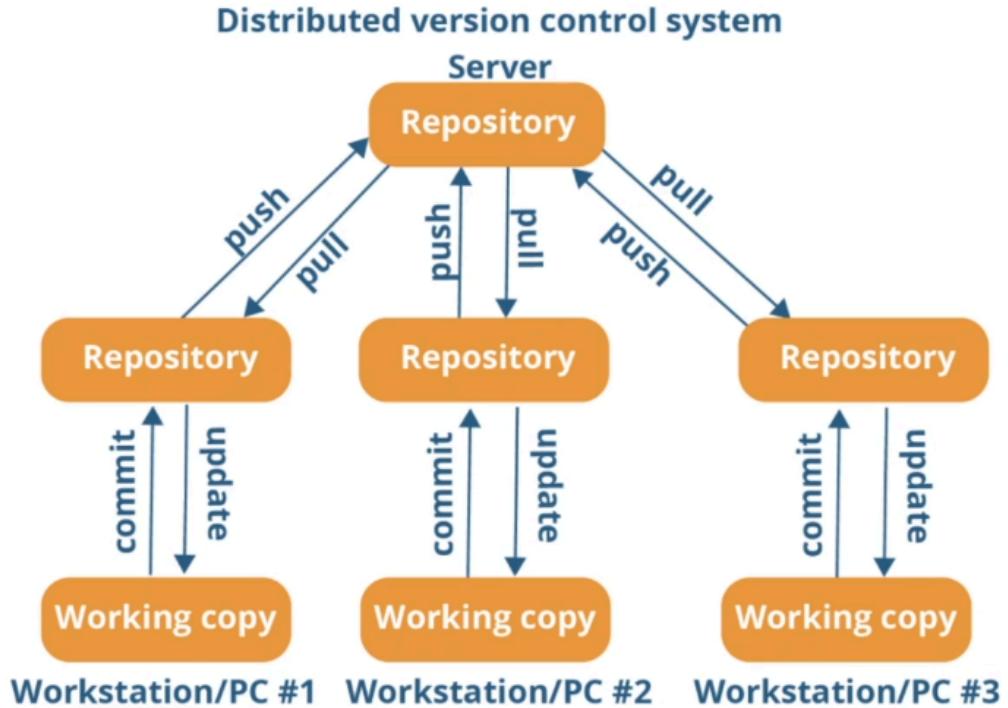
Distributed VCS contains multiple repositories. How? In distributed VCS each user has their own local repository. They have their own files in their own local repository. There is one central web-hosted repository. It is the final repository where the main code/project resides. So the main code stays in central repository. A user can pull the code from the central repository to his own local repository and edit the code and commit changes by pushing the edited code again in the central repository.

Suppose you are working in a project and there are another 100 different programmers who are also working on the project. Everyone has the whole code in their local repository. When someone does something on their local code they then pushes the code to central repository which updates the old code which is in the central repository. Every time someone pushes the code and makes changes it creates a new version of the old code of the central repository so that the previous code stays the same and anyone can access the previous code.



Pros:

1. It provides full backup. If the server stops working or crashes, users already have their code or full project in local repository.



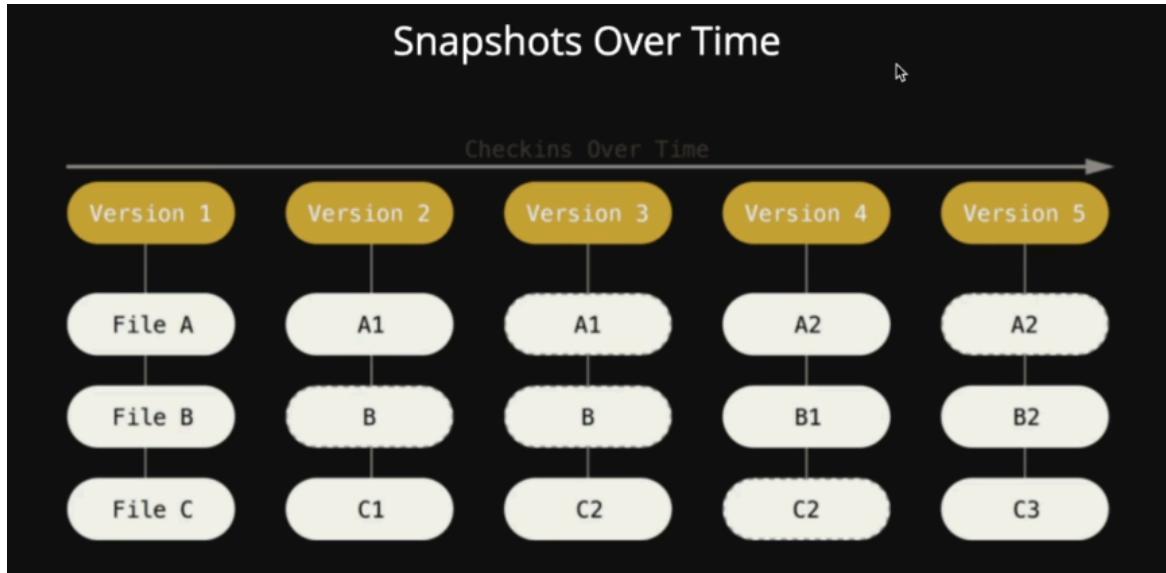
▼ How was Git created?

Git was created in 2005 by Linus Torvalds who is also the creator of Linux kernel.

Linus Torvalds started working on Linux in 1991. Within 2002 there were several developers behind the Linux kernel and the source code was so big. At that time, Linus Torvalds was using a VCS system called BitKeeper. But it wasn't fully meeting his requirements. He needed speed, more secure system. That's why he created Git.

▼ What is Git?

- Git is a free open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from large to small project with speed and efficiency. It stores snapshot of a project but not differences.



Suppose you're now in version 5 of your project. Now you want to see what it was like in the beginning. You can simply rollback to the version 1 and see the code.

▼ Features of Git

- Distributed
- Almost everything is local
- Non-linear/Branching so that the code doesn't break
- Secure
- Speed

▼ Git Installation

▼ Mac

- If you don't have homebrew installed on your Mac install it by running this command:

```
$ /bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/
```

- After doing that, install Git by running this command:

```
$ /bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/
```

- To check the version of Git run this command:

```
git --version
```

▼ Windows

- Go to this website:

Git - Downloads

The entire Pro Git book written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.

 <https://git-scm.com/downloads>

Then download the .exe file for windows and install it. Use Git-bash to operate git.

▼ Git Configuration

- What does it mean by Git configuration? When you're working on a big project, there must be a lot of contributors who are working at the same time. Whenever you change something to the project and push the code git should understand who changed the code in the latest version. That is why we need to configure git. How are we supposed to do that? Let's see:

```
git config --global user.name "NAME"  
git config --global user.email "EMAIL ADDRESS"
```

To check the configuration you can use this command:

```
git config --list
```

▼ Some Commands

- You may already be familiar with command line tools like the terminal in mac and linux. But windows doesn't have it or you can't use cmd or powershell as command line tool like terminal of mac and linux. To operate Git we can use Git bash which is already installed in your application list if you've installed git.

▼ Commands

pwd - Prints the directory you're in

▼ ls command

- ls command shows you the content of the directory you are in. But this command has some functionality:



ls [shows the content of the directory you're currently in]



ls -l [shows the content in a list format]



ls -a [shows all the content including hidden contents]



ls -al [shows all the content including hidden contents in a list format]

▼ Changing directory

► To change directory we can use cd command. Suppose in the directory you are currently in you have a folder called Desktop. You can access Desktop folder by changing the directory with `cd Desktop` command. You can go back to your previous directory using `cd ..` command.

▼ Creating directory and files

▼ Directory opening and deleting

► Suppose you're in the directory called Desktop. Now you want to create a folder named FOLDER1 in you Desktop. We can do this by mkdir command.

 `mkdir FOLDER1`

This will create a folder named FOLDER1 in your Desktop. Now you want to create 2 more folders named FOLDER2 and FOLDER3.

 `mkdir FOLDER2 FOLDER3`

This will create 2 folders in a single command. Now suppose you want to create a folder named FOLDER4 in the FOLDER3.

 `mkdir -p FOLDER3/FOLDER4`

This will create FOLDER4 inside the FOLDER3. Now, to delete a directory we can use the rmdir command. Suppose we want to delete the directory named FOLDER2.

 `rmdir FOLDER2`

This will remove the directory. If you have something inside the folder I mean some contents then you can delete the directory along with those contents using this command

 `rmdir -R FOLDER2`

▼ File opening, accessing and removing

 `touch HELLO.txt`

This will create a text file in the directory you are currently in named HELLO. You can create any file or any type of file using this command. To access the file we can use:



open HELLO.txt [For mac]



start HELLO.txt [For Windows]

To delete the file we can use rm command.



rm HELLO.txt

This will remove the file.

▼ Copy, Cut and Paste

▼ Copy paste

► Suppose you are in a directory which has a folder named FOLDER1 and a text file named HELLO.txt. Now you want to copy the HELLO.txt file in the FOLDER1.



cp HELLO.txt FOLDER1/HELLO.txt

By running this command we can copy the file in the FOLDER1. The structure of the command is



cp [FILE NAME] [FOLDER NAME]/[FILE NAME]

You can also rename the file while doing is like this:



cp HELLO.txt FOLDER1/HEHE.txt

It will rename the file while doing the copy paste.

Now you have a file named HELLO.txt in the directory named FOLDER1. You can now copy the file from that directory to your current directory by running:



cp FOLDER1/HELLO.txt HELLO.txt

Now suppose you want to copy all the content of the directory FOLDER1 to a new directory named FOLDER2. To do that we can do this:



cp -R FOLDER1 FOLDER2

This will copy all the contents from the FOLDER1 directory to newly created FOLDER2.

▼ Move paste

Basically you can just change the cp command to mv and it will move the content to wherever you want. This is an example:



mv HELLO.txt FOLDER1/HELLO.txt

It will move HELLO.txt to the directory named FOLDER1.

▼ Introduction to Git

▼ Types of Git commands

► Creating Repository [Local]:

- git init

► Making Changes:

- git add
- git status
- git commit ____

► Parallel Development:

- Branching:
- git branch
- git merge

► Syncing Repository

- origin
- remote
- pull
- push
- fetch

▼ Three State Architecture

► This means three states.

There are three states which are:

- Modified (Working Directory)
- Staged (Staging Area)
- Committed (.git Directory(Repository))

► What are these? Let's explain:**Modified (Working Directory):**

Modified means the *working directory*. Suppose all your project files are in a directory named Project1. This project1 is the working directory. It is the local directory which is on your computer. It is not the directory hosted in a server. It is the directory where you store those project files and constantly modify.

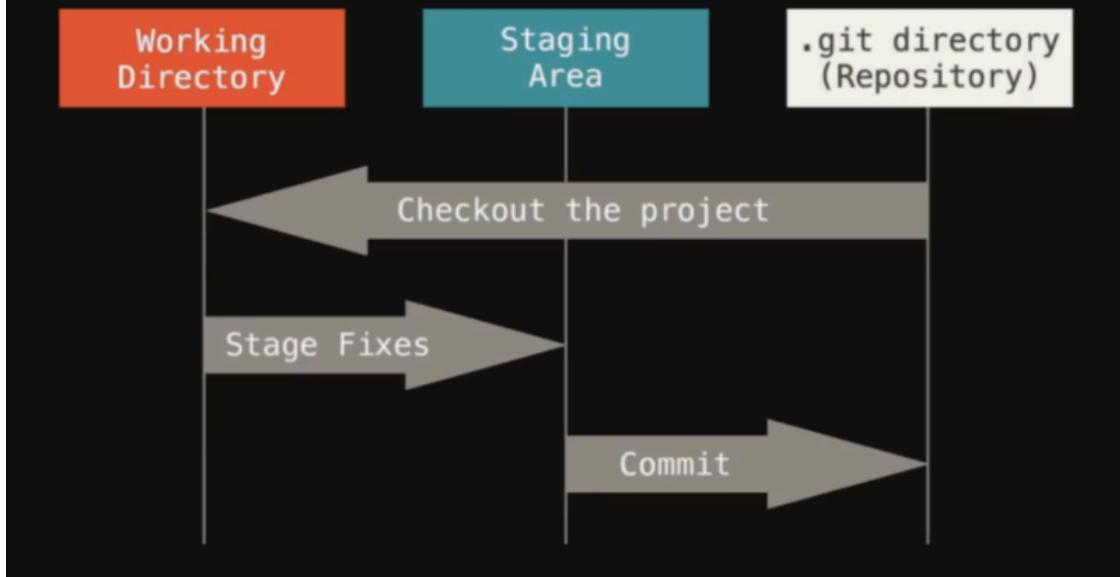
**Staged (Staging Area):**

So suppose you have done editing the file. Now you want to commit the files to the git repository. But there is a preparation stage. This is the stage. Like after modifying your files you want to commit those files. This is the V1 of your files. Now you need to make it clear that what files or modification you want to save as version one. This is what staging files means.

**Committed (.git Directory(Repository)):**

Now what does committing mean? Committing means saving in this case. After you're done editing you obviously will save right? There will be a .git directory(Repository) in the project folder if you initialized git. What committing will do is that it will take a snapshot of the current state of the files. Then it will save them as version 1. Then when you make some more changes, it will again save them as version 2 while already keeping the version 1. That's how you can access the previous version.

Three Stage Architecture



▼ Initializing Git Repository

Initializing/Creating a git repository has 2 types such as:

- **Initializing you own local repository**
- **Cloning a remote repository**



Initializing you own local repository:

This means creating a whole new git repository from scratch.



Cloning a remote repository:

Suppose you have a website already which is well build. Now your friend want to contribute to the development of that website. He can do that by cloning the repository of yours which already has all the source code. He doesn't need to create a new repository.

▼ Creating a git repository

- ▶ To create a git repository we can use the below command. This will create a folder named .git which is also a hidden folder inside our project folder. It is the folder where all the snapshot will be stored.



git init

Now let's get on with the practical implementation. Suppose you have your project folder named "My_Project". Inside the folder you have your file which is "Index.html". There is a command which

checks your git status. It will show you if you have git initialized in the project folder or not.



git status

If you don't have git initialized in the project folder then the command will show an output like this:



fatal: not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git

After running the "git init" command it will show an output like this:



Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project/.git/

After running the "git init" command git will take over the project. You will be in the master branch then. After running the "git status" command again you will get to see something like this:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git status
fatal: not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project/.git/

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    index.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

But look at the status. Git says the file is untracked. Because the file "index.html" is still in the modified stage. First we need to get it into the staging stage and then we need to commit the file. Also there is no version to track yet.

▼ Tracking Your Project

▼ Tracking Files

- Each file in a project/working directory has 2 states:

- Tracked
- Untracked

What does these means?

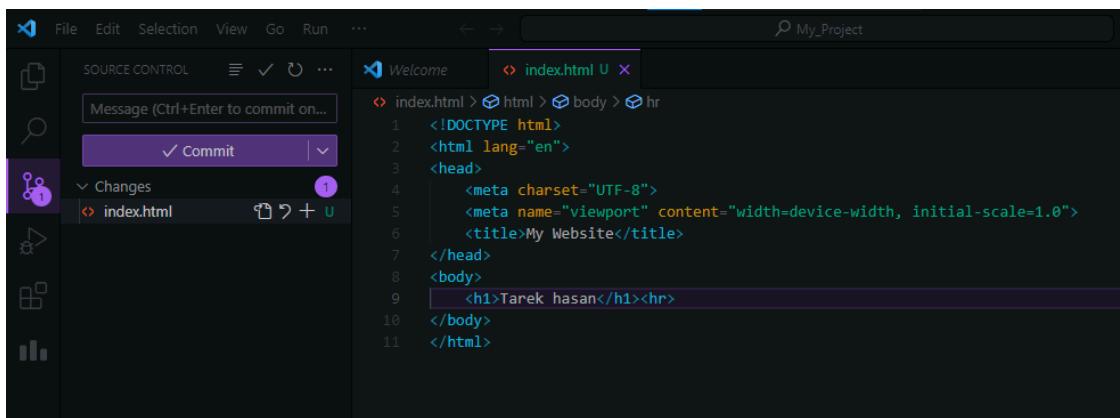
**Tracked:**

Tracked files are those files that git knows about. Means you have committed those files and there is a snapshot already saved

**Untracked:**

Any files in the working directory which hasn't been committed yet or which doesn't already have a snapshot is untracked file.

Now as we already know we are working with the "index.html" file inside the project directory. We will be using VS Code which has built in git implementation.



This is the option which is related to git. Now the "U" beside the file tells us that the file is untracked. Now we need to take the file into staging state. To add the file into staging area we can use this command:



`git add <FILENAME>`

It will only add the file which we want to. To add all the file in the project directory we can use this command:



`git add .`

After running the command our git status will be like this:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
index.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ ls
index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   index.html

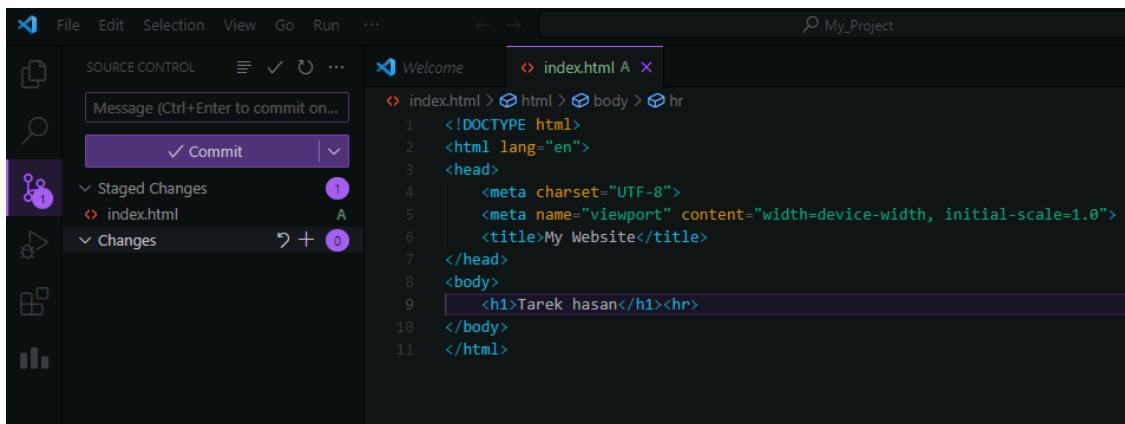
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

Look at the picture carefully. It shows that we are on the master branch, we didn't commit yet. But the "untracked" keyword is now missing. Cause it is now tracked. and it says "**new file: index.html**". It also shows us the command to unstage the file as it's already on stages state. To do that we can use:



`git rm --cached <FILENAME>...`

But git doesn't know about the file. We need to commit the file now. But let's see what has been changed in the VS Code.



We can confirm that the file is in staging state.

▼ Commit Changes

- ▶ What is commit? Moving files from staged area to git folder is called commit. Making commits, creates a version/snapshot of your project/project file.

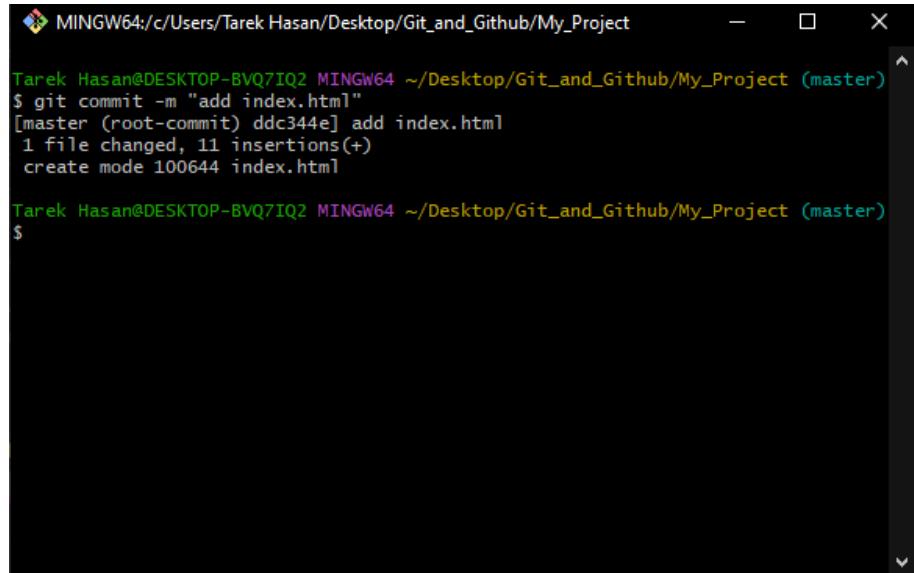
To commit the project we can run this command:



`git commit -m "Add your message here"`

▶ Note: Here the “-m” is a flag. Anything we write using “-” is considered a flag and it has its own functionality. “-m” flag means message. We can add any message in here.

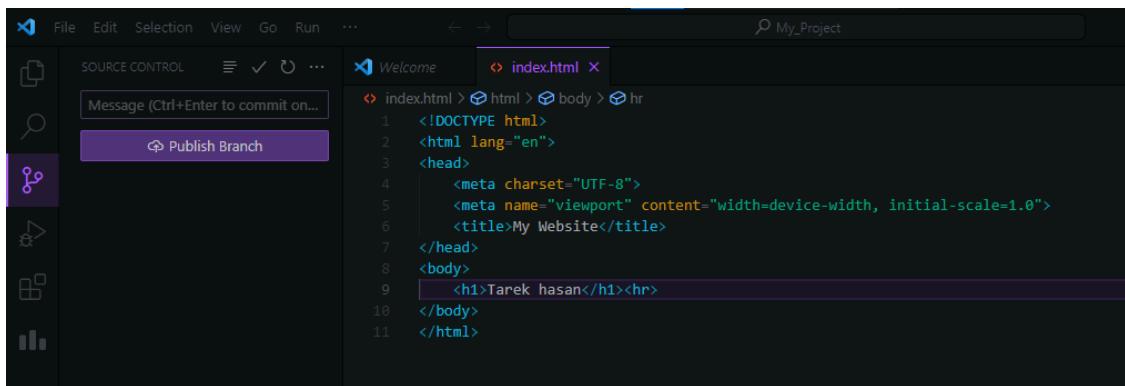
After running the command it will give us an output like this:



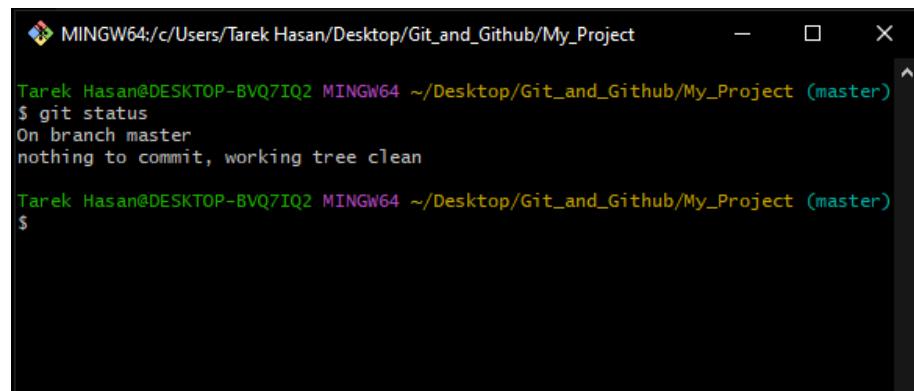
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "add index.html"
[master (root-commit) ddc344e] add index.html
 1 file changed, 11 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

This means we have committed the project. Let's see what is the condition of VS Code:



As you can see there is nothing in the side panel right now. That means we have committed the file and now we have created our first version/snapshot. Let's see what is our git status now:



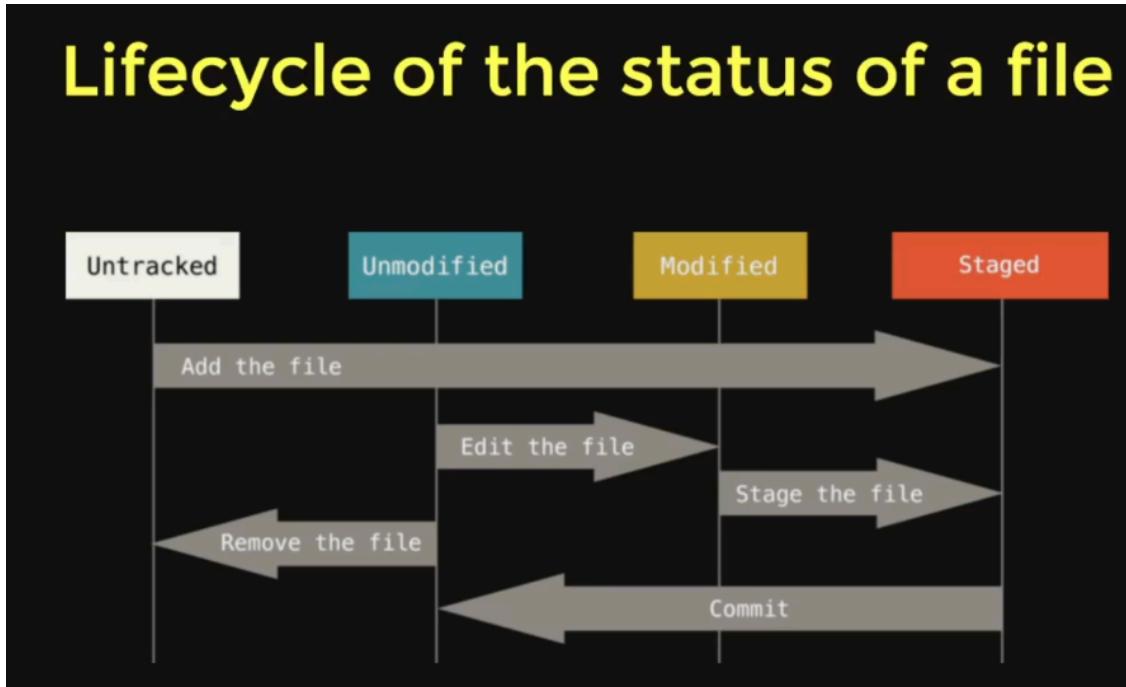
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

It says nothing to commit.

▼ Lifecycle of The Status of a File

► Look at this picture:



Look at this picture carefully. It shows how the files cycles back and fourth in these steps when we stage a file or commit a file. Let's explain the picture:



We have already committed out “`index.html`” file right. Suppose we have added another file named “`about.html`”. What will be the status of this file? It will be untracked cause we haven’t staged or committed this file. But let’s talk about our “`index.html`” file. What’s the current status of this file? It is now in “`Unmodified`” state. Cause we have committed the file but haven’t changed anything inside the file after that. If we change anything in “`index.html`” then it will go to the “`Modified`” state. Then if we stage the file using “`git add <FILENAME>`” command it will go to the staged state. Then we can commit the file. But what about our file named “`about.html`”? It will not go to the Unmodified or Modified state. Cause we haven’t committed yet. We have a version of “`index.html`” which is unmodified. But we don’t have a version of “`about.html`” yet. So we will have the stage the file. Then we can commit and then it will go to the “`Unmodified`” state.

▼ Example of Lifecycle of The Status of a File

► In this section we are going to look at the practical example of the lifecycle. We are going to create a file named “`about.html`”. Then look at the VS Code status and check the git status:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>About Me</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>
        Hi, I'm Tarek Hasan
    </p>
</body>
</html>

```

Look at the VS Code after creating "about.html". It says Untracked as same as before. Now let's look at the git status:

```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    about.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

It also shows that "about.html" is untracked. Now we are going to take the file into staging area.

```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ On branch master
$ Untracked files:
$   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
$     about.html
$ 
$ nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add about.html

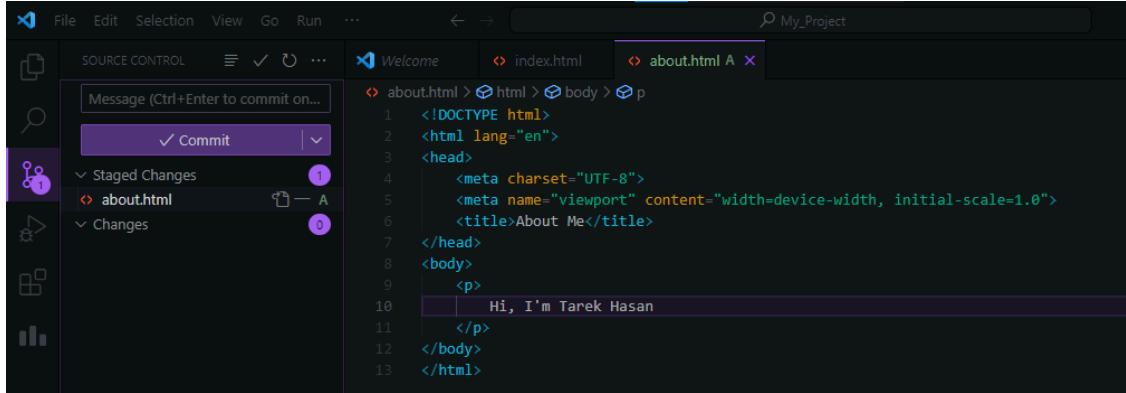
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ status
bash: status: command not found
$ 

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   about.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

After doing this the git status command shows that the file is in the staging area but is not committed yet. Now let's see the VS Code state:



It shows "A", which means index has been added in the staging area. But we haven't committed yet. Now let's commit.

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git add about.html

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ status
bash: status: command not found

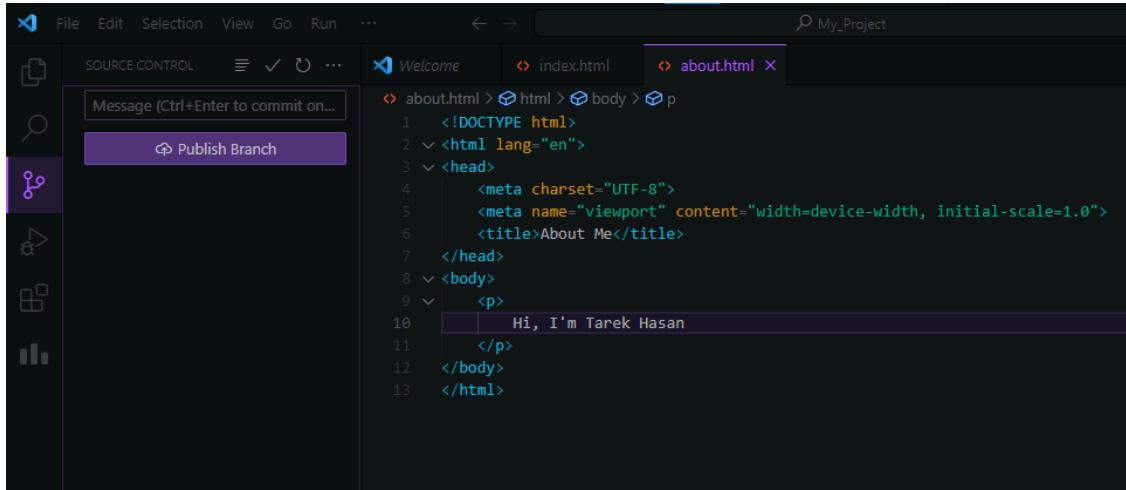
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   about.html

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git commit -m "add about.html"
[master 7d89e32] add about.html
 1 file changed, 13 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 about.html

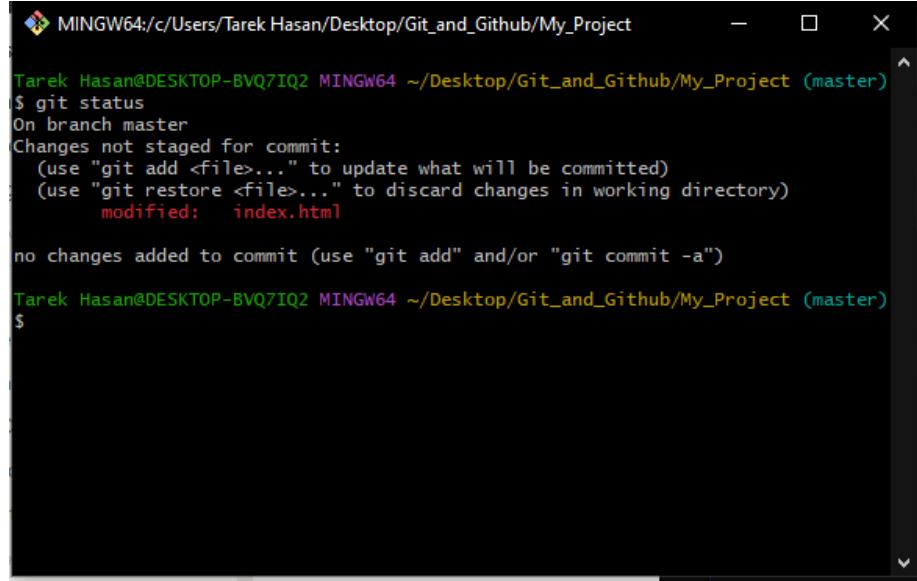
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ 

```

Now let's see the VS Code status:



That means we have successfully committed the "about.html" file. Now let's modify the "index.html" file and see the git status:

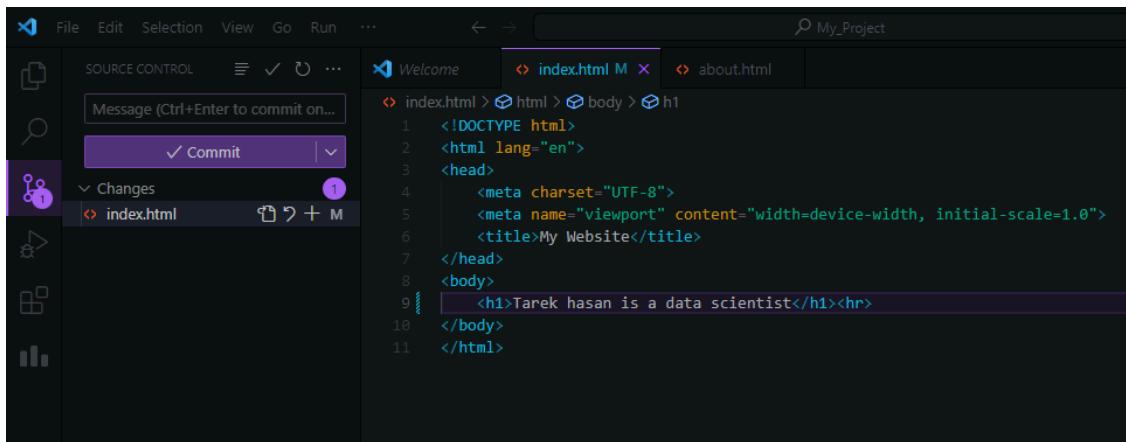


```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   index.html

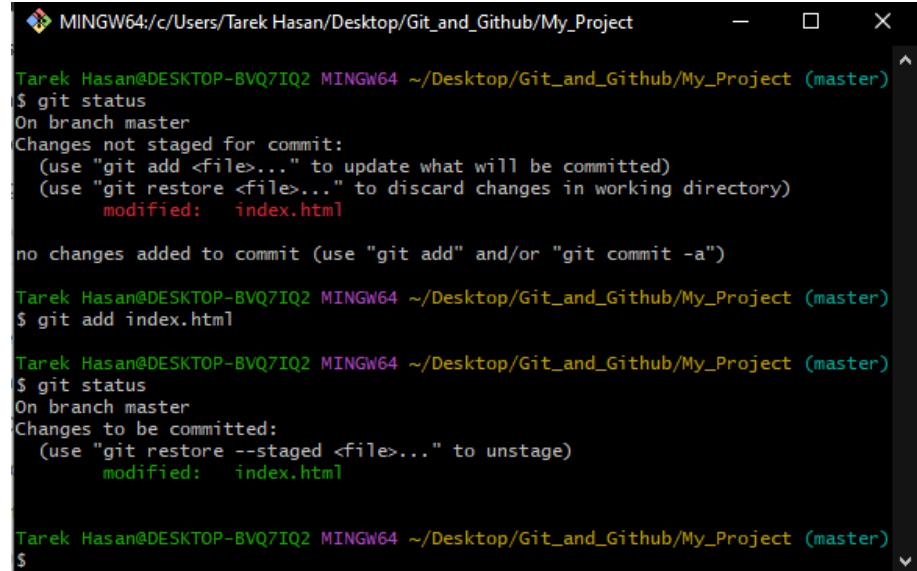
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

It shows that the file has been modified. Now look at the VS Code status:



It shows "M" beside the file name which means it's in the Modified stage. Now what do we need to do? We have to take the file to staging area. After staging the git status is:



```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   index.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

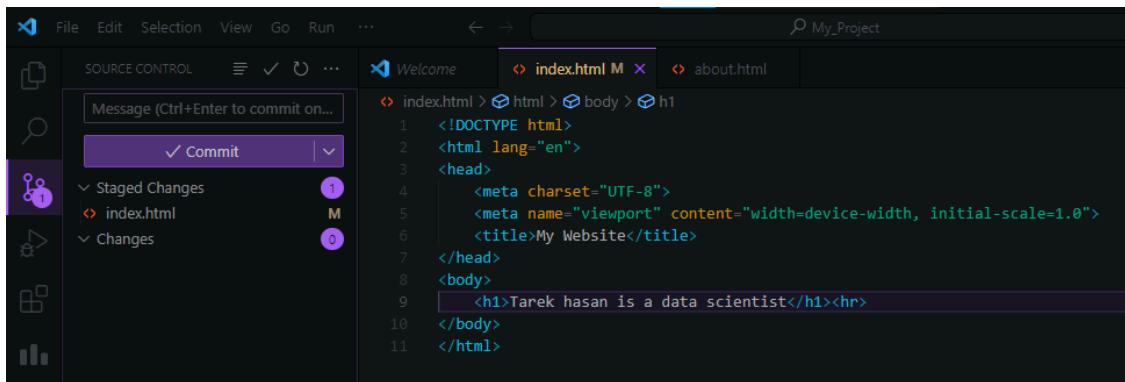
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    modified:   index.html

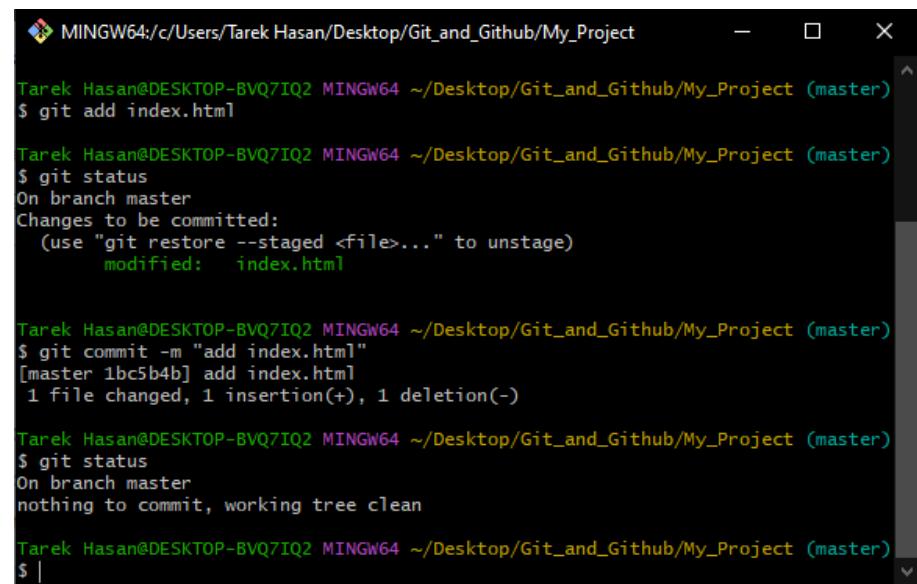
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 

```

It shows us the status “Changes to be committed” that means the file is in the staging area but we haven’t committed yet. Now look at the VS Code state:



It’s still has the “M” sign cause we haven’t committed yet. Now let’s commit the file and look at the git status:



```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    modified:   index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "add index.html"
[master 1bc5b4b] add index.html
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 

```

Now look at the VS Code status:

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the status bar at the top displaying "My Project". Below the status bar, the code editor shows an HTML file named "index.html". The code contains the following content:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>My Website</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Tarek Hasan is a data scientist</h1><hr>
</body>
</html>

```

A message in the status bar says "Message (Ctrl+Enter to commit on...)" and there is a "Publish Branch" button.

This means we have committed the file. This is the lifecycle of the status of a file.

▼ Logging the previous Commit

► What does logging in git mean? It means looking at the previous versions and commits that you made. To look at the commits/version we can use:



This command will show the versions and commits.

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log
commit 06f6d26c9283903cd1824a95b67a326f7de4e5de (HEAD -> master)
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Dec 8 20:22:33 2023 +0600

    Addes header on about.html

commit 1bc5b4b832318f87dd2defa855713cb96785de8e
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Wed Dec 6 22:45:42 2023 +0600

    add index.html

commit 7d89e32ae10de32bc7215f1b638810ac5002cd0e
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Wed Dec 6 22:39:10 2023 +0600

    add about.html

commit ddc344e39c786f4c99576458358648bab61f4b67
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Wed Dec 6 21:50:47 2023 +0600

    add index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

As you can see, it shows all the changes that I made. The top one is the most recent commit. You may notice there are some text like long secret code.



06f6d26c9283903cd1824a95b67a326f7de4e5de

These are hashes of the version/commit. After committing git gives every version of the file a unique hash which is to secure the files as it's almost impossible to decrypt. It also shows the author, his email, date and time.



Note:

To exit the log page you can just press Q.

There is another command which just shows the short hash and the message that you had previously given to the versions while committing.



git log —oneline

It shows output like this:

```

MINGW64:c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
06f6d26 (HEAD -> master) Addes header on about.html
1bc5b4b add index.html
7d89e32 add about.html
ddc344e add index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

▼ Deleting a Git Repo

► We know that there is a .git named hidden folder in our project folder. It created automatically when we initialized git in our project folder. It stores all the previous version of our committed file. If we delete the .git folder we will loose all the version that also means we cannot commit or add new files before initializing git in the project folder again. To delete a git repository we can use:



rm -rf .git

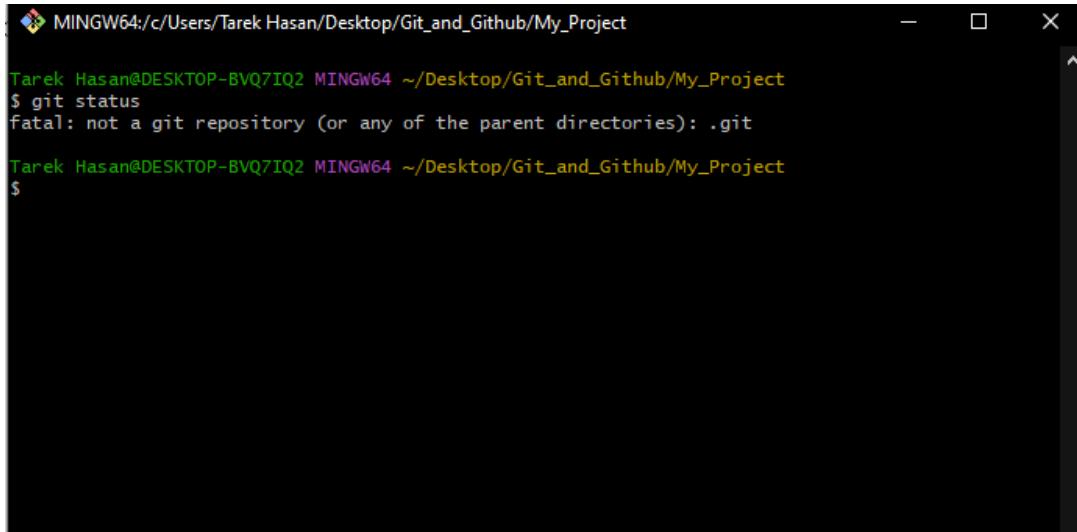
Here:

rm = remove

-r = recursively [Means delete all the file and folder]

f = force [Forcefully remove even if it's not allowed]

This will remove the .git folder and you will loose the project. After removing and running the git status command you will see something like this:



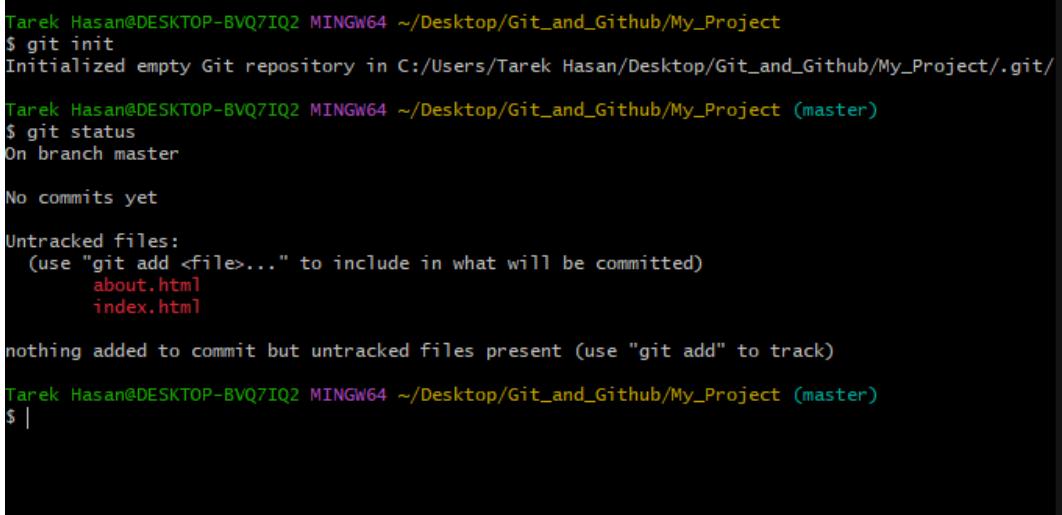
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git status
fatal: not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$
```

▼ Additional Git Commands

▼ Skipping the Staging area

- As we know we have deleted the git repo in the previous session. So we first need to initialize the git repository.



```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project/.git/

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    about.html
    index.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

After initializing the git repo we ran the git status command and it shows that we haven't staged any file nor we have committed any file. But we want to commit without staging or let's say skipping the staging command. First we will stage those file. We can run

 git add .

command to add all the files at a time in staging area.

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:  about.html
    new file:  index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

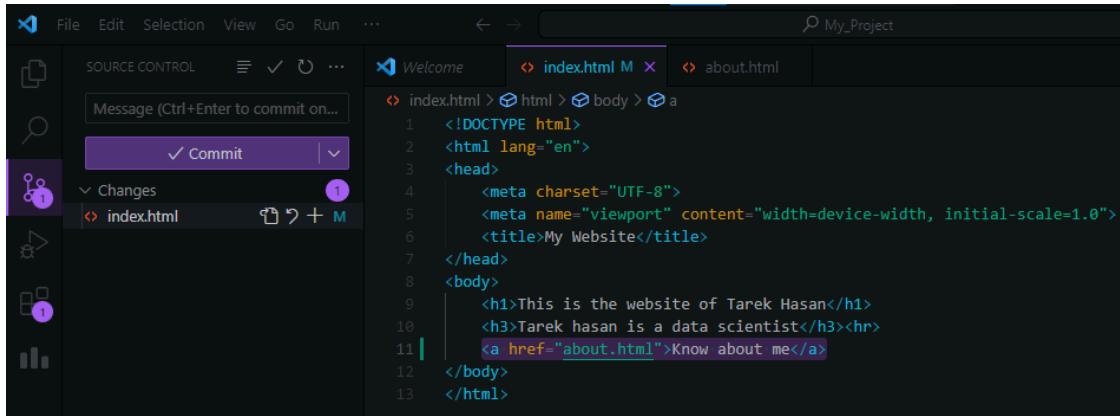
It shows the output like this. Now we will commit those files.

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "Initial Commit"
[master (root-commit) 2fe3f0c] Initial Commit
 2 files changed, 25 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 about.html
 create mode 100644 index.html

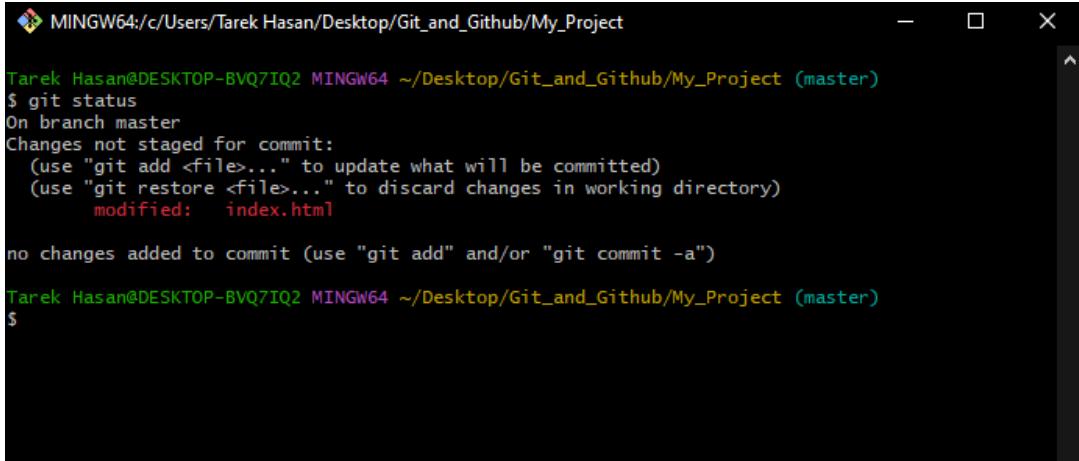
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Now let's edit one of those files and this time skip the staging part and directly commit the file:



As you can see we have edited the index.html file and added a reference link to the about.html page. Also the side panel shows the M flag which means modified. Let's see the git status too:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:   index.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

It also shows that the file is modified. Now let's commit the file without going to the staging area. Well we will definitely add it to the staging area but we will do it while committing with one single command. To do that we can run this command:

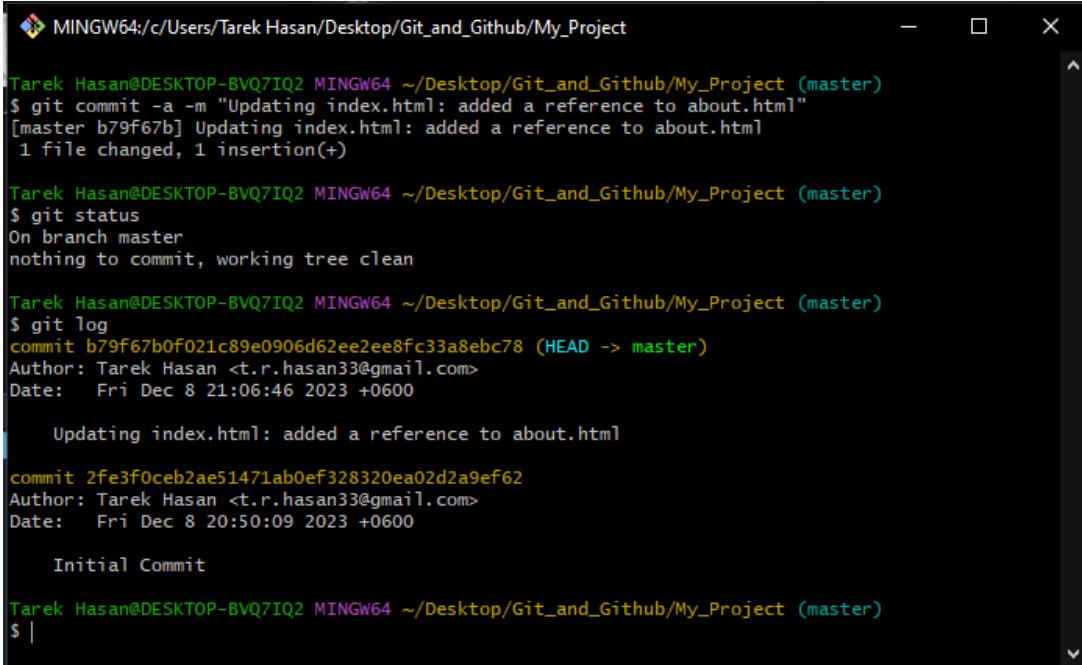


`git commit -a -m <ADD YOUR MESSAGE>`

Here:

- a = flag -a means adding it to the staging area
- m = flag -m stands for commit.

After running the command:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -a -m "Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html"
[master b79f67b] Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log
commit b79f67b0f021c89e0906d62ee2ee8fc33a8ebc78 (HEAD -> master)
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Dec 8 21:06:46 2023 +0600

  Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html

commit 2fe3f0ceb2ae51471ab0ef328320ea02d2a9ef62
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Dec 8 20:50:09 2023 +0600

  Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Here it shows what's the git status after doing the commit and also the git log.

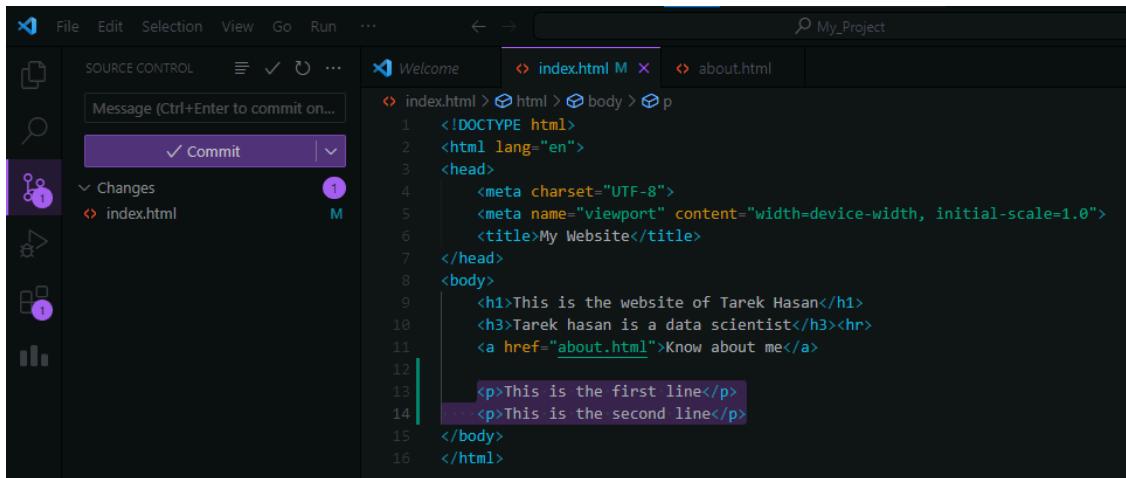
▼ Differences Between Version

- What does this mean? In our case we have 2 files name index.html and about.html. We have committed them earlier. But after committing suppose we have changed something in the index.html

file. Now as we already know this file is untracked and it will be flagged as modified. Here is the difference. This command will show the difference between the committed version and the modified version means we can see what did we modify from the previous version. Here is the command:

 git diff

Now we are going to modify the index.html file.



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the 'My Project' tab selected. On the left, the Source Control sidebar shows a commit message 'Message (Ctrl+Enter to commit on...)' and a 'Commit' button. Below it, under 'Changes', there is a file named 'index.html' with a 'M' icon, indicating it is modified. The main editor area displays the HTML code for 'index.html'. Lines 13 and 14 have been added at the bottom of the body section:

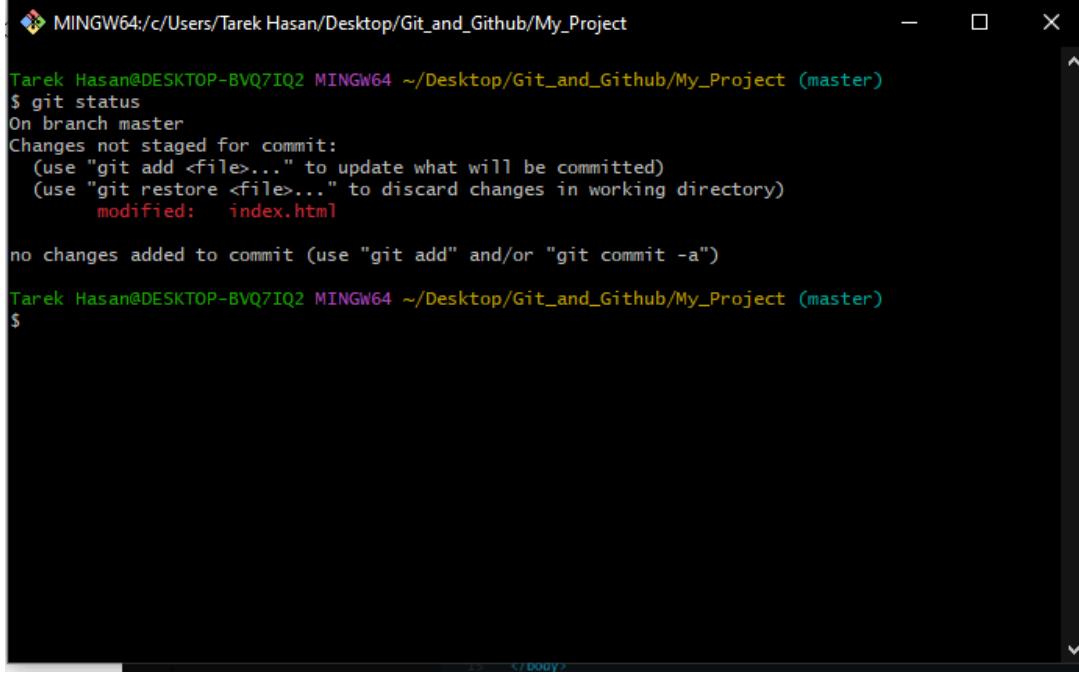
```

<h1>This is the website of Tarek Hasan</h1>
<h3>Tarek Hasan is a data scientist</h3><hr>
<a href="about.html">Know about me</a>

<p>This is the first line</p>
<p>This is the second line</p>

```

We have added two paragraph lines in the bottom code. As you can see this file is flagged as modified.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   index.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 

```

The git status command also says that the file is modified and not staged for commit. That means the file is untracked. Now let's run the command and see what happens:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git diff
diff --git a/index.html b/index.html
index 7e18378..6ded8ab 100644
--- a/index.html
+++ b/index.html
@@ -9,5 +9,8 @@
<h1>This is the website of Tarek Hasan</h1>
<h3>Tarek hasan is a data scientist</h3><hr>
<a href="about.html">Know about me</a>
+
+<p>This is the first line</p>
+<p>This is the second line</p>
</body>
</html>
\ No newline at end of file

```

Here we got 3 "+" signed lines with green color writing. That means these are the new lines that we have added. What happens when we remove a line from the current untracked file?

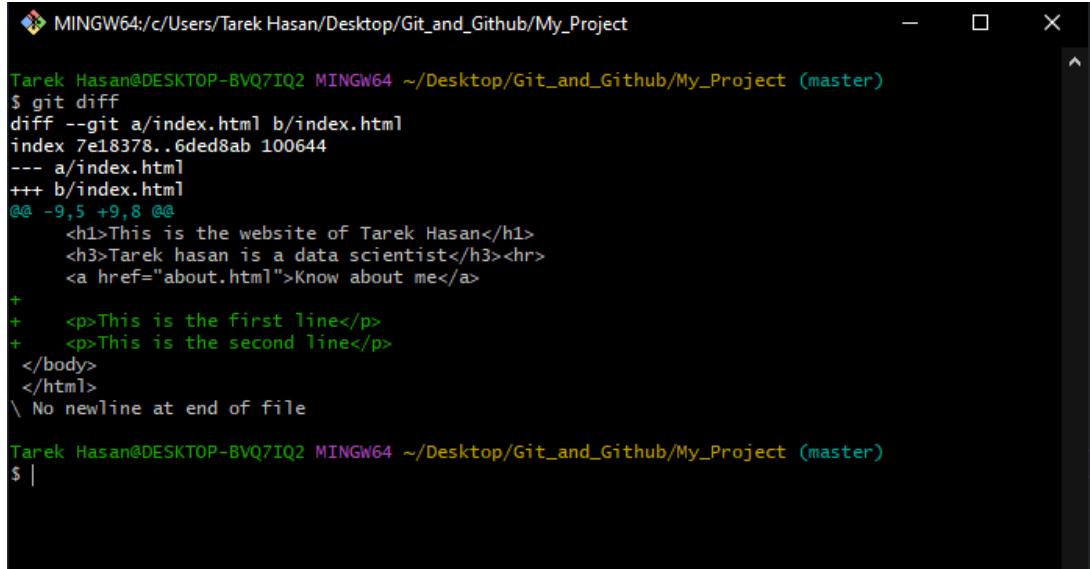
We now are going to remove the reference line temporarily to show the example and look at what git diff shows us:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git diff
diff --git a/index.html b/index.html
index 7e18378..bf42707 100644
--- a/index.html
+++ b/index.html
@@ -8,6 +8,9 @@
<body>
<h1>This is the website of Tarek Hasan</h1>
<h3>Tarek hasan is a data scientist</h3><hr>
-<a href="about.html">Know about me</a>
+ [red box]
+
+<p>This is the first line</p>
+<p>This is the second line</p>
</body>
</html>
\ No newline at end of file

```

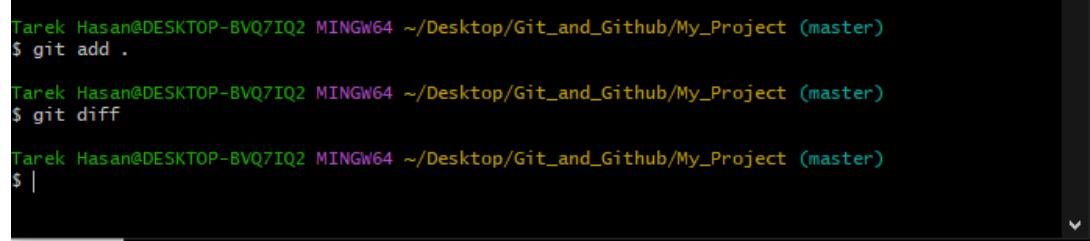
Look at the red line. As we have removed the reference link line it shows it as red as we have the line in the committed version. After adding the line again it will show nothing in red like this:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git diff
diff --git a/index.html b/index.html
index 7e18378..6ded8ab 100644
--- a/index.html
+++ b/index.html
@@ -9,5 +9,8 @@
<h1>This is the website of Tarek Hasan</h1>
<h3>Tarek Hasan is a data scientist</h3><hr>
<a href="about.html">Know about me</a>
+
+<p>This is the first line</p>
+<p>This is the second line</p>
</body>
</html>
\ No newline at end of file

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Now let's stage the files and see what git diff shows us:



```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add .

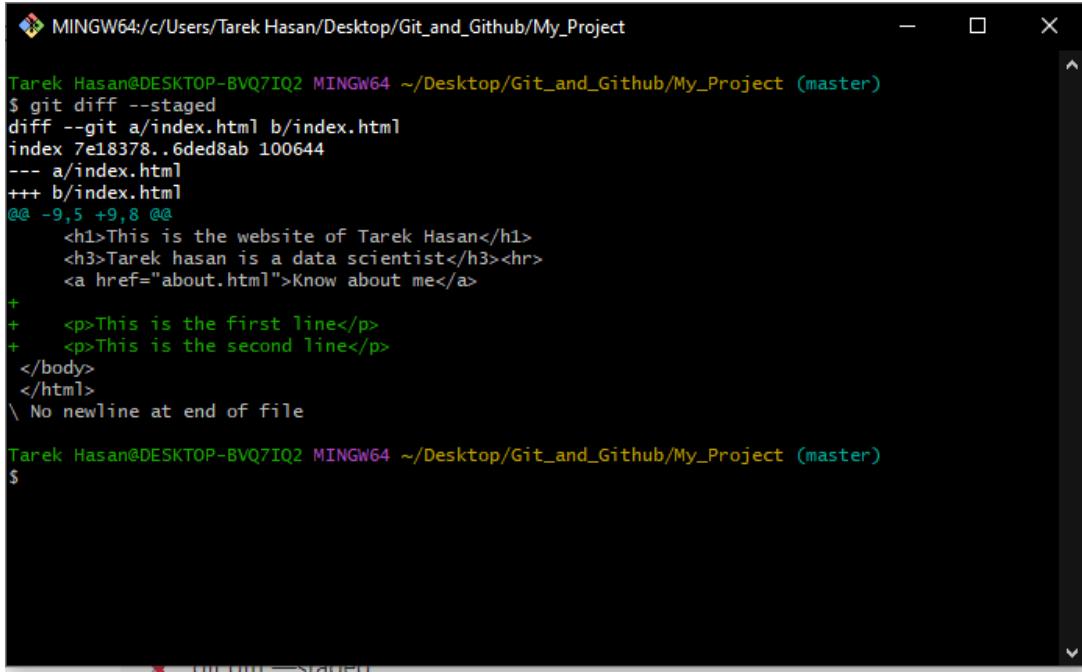
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git diff

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

It shows nothing. Cause the file is not untracked anymore. It is in the staged area. But we can also see difference between the committed version and the version that is in staged area with using a flag in the command. The whole command is:

 **git diff —staged**

Let's see what it shows us:



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git diff --staged
diff --git a/index.html b/index.html
index 7e18378..6ded8ab 100644
--- a/index.html
+++ b/index.html
@@ -9,5 +9,8 @@
 <h1>This is the website of Tarek Hasan</h1>
 <h3>Tarek hasan is a data scientist</h3><hr>
 <a href="about.html">Know about me</a>
+
+<p>This is the first line</p>
+<p>This is the second line</p>
</body>
</html>
\ No newline at end of file

```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)

It shows the differenced between staged file and the file that is already in the committed version.

▼ Ignoring Files

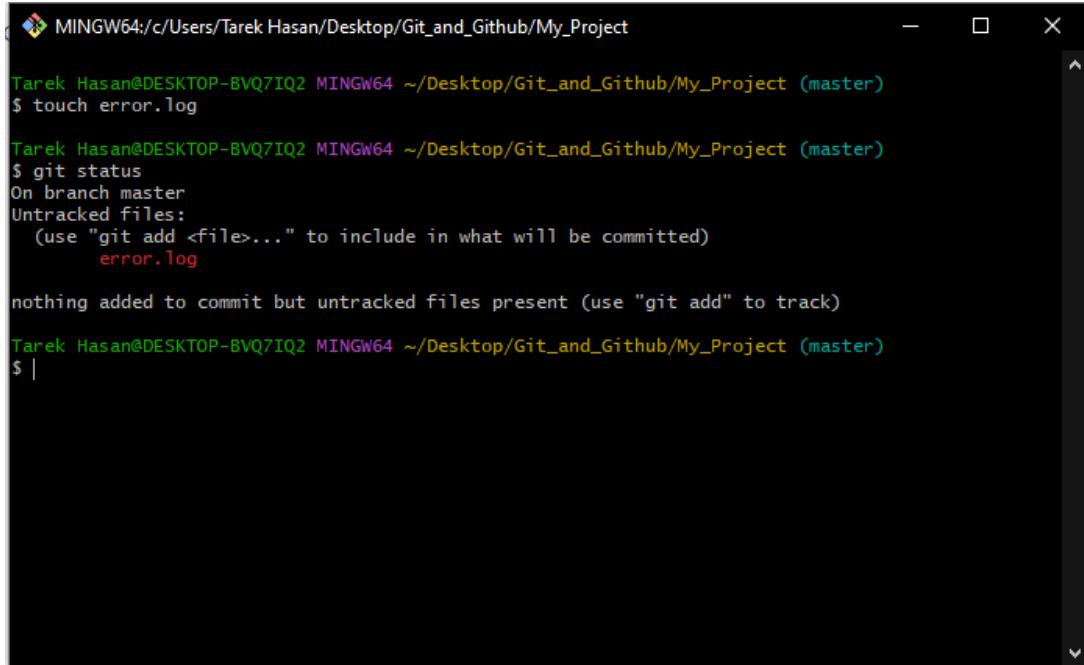
► Suppose, in your project folder there are few files like index.html and about.html as well as some other unnecessary files. The problem is when you stage all file at once or commit changes it will commit all the files. But you don't want that. You want to ignore those unnecessary files. There is a way to do that.



.gitignore [It's a file]

You are already familiar with a hidden folder named .git. This is also a hidden file named .gitignore where you can write all your files or a kind of pattern and those will be ignored. Now let's look at its functionality and how it works with practical implementation.

We have 2 files in our project directory named index.html and about.html. We are going to create another unnecessary file named error.log. We are going to create the file using touch command and look at the git status.



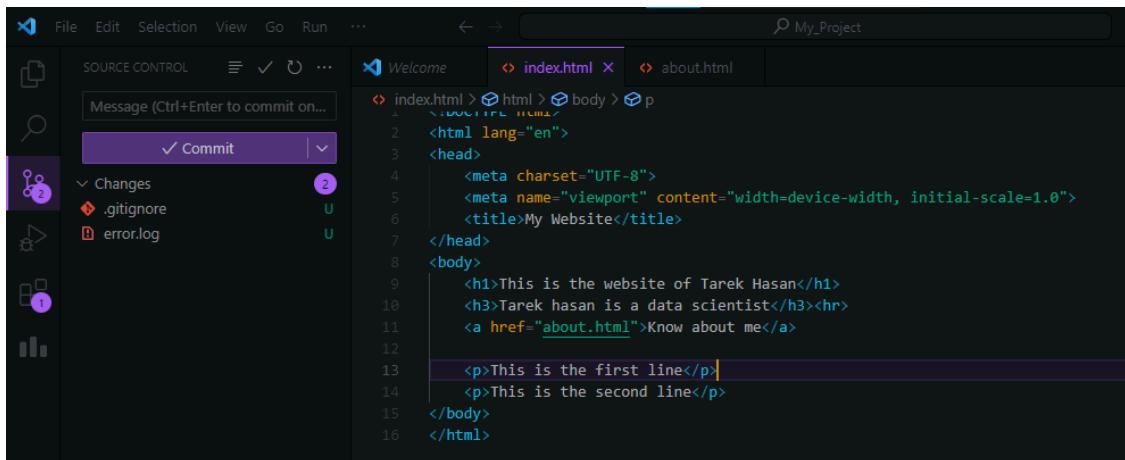
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ touch error.log

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    error.log

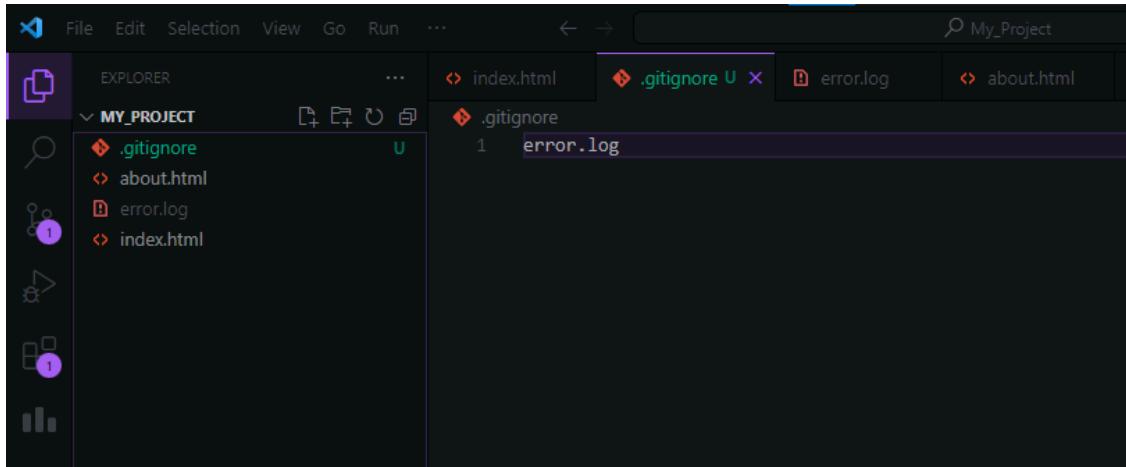
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

It shows that we have `error.log` file and it is untracked. But we don't want it to be tracked. We don't want it to be in staged area or to be committed. Now we are going to create another file named `.gitignore` and open it in VS Code.



Look at the side panel. `error.log` and `.gitignore` files are flagged untracked. Let's talk about this later. Now we are going to put the name of the file we want to ignore in the `.gitignore` file which is in our case `error.log`.



Now let's look at the git status:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    .gitignore

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project'. The user runs 'git status' and gets the following output:
On branch master
Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
.gitignore
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
The prompt '\$' appears again at the bottom.

It says there is a untracked file named '.gitignore'. Why is showing as untracked? Cause it's a file and we need to commit this file. Then git will ignore the files which is written inside the '.gitignore' file. But where is 'error.log'? Why isn't it showing? Cause we have written the file name inside the '.gitignore' file. But if it's already working then why do we need to commit the '.gitignore' file? Cause git needs to keep track of this file to keep ignoring new files that we are going to add here. Let's create another file and check the git status if we don't add it to the ignore list:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ touch timetable.log

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    .gitignore
    timetable.log

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Now it shows both of the file as untracked. But it isn't showing error.log cause we added it to the .gitignore list. Now let's create 3 new log file named timetable2.log, timetable3.log, timetable4.log.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ touch timetable2.log timetable3.log timetable4.log

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ ls
about.html index.html timetable2.log timetable4.log
error.log timetable.log timetable3.log

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    .gitignore
    timetable.log
    timetable2.log
    timetable3.log
    timetable4.log

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

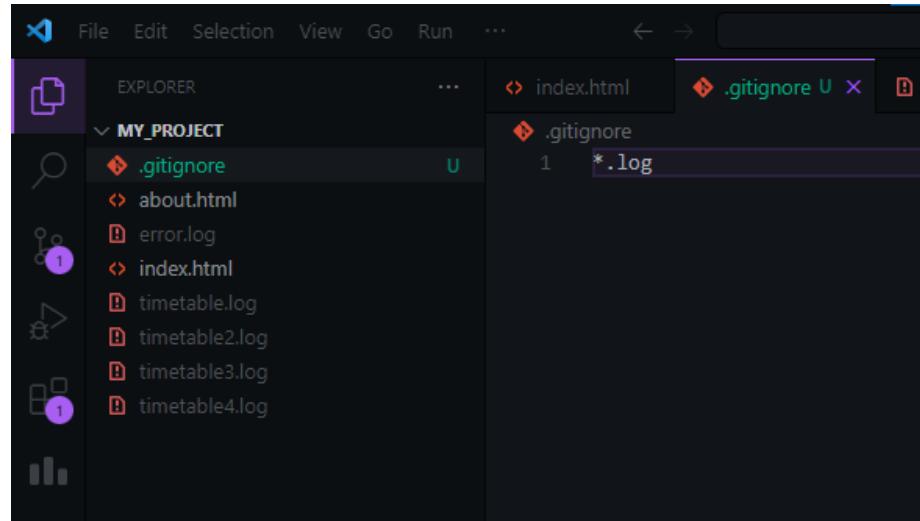
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Look at the git status. It is the file error.log that is in the ignore list but not ignoring these additional files. Now is adding them one by one in the ignore list the efficient way? Obviously not. What can we do is we can use regex, means we can ignore them by their file extension. So we want to ignore all the files with .log extension. We can use below method to write extension to ignore in the .gitignore file



*.<EXTENSION_NAME>

Look at the VS Code example:



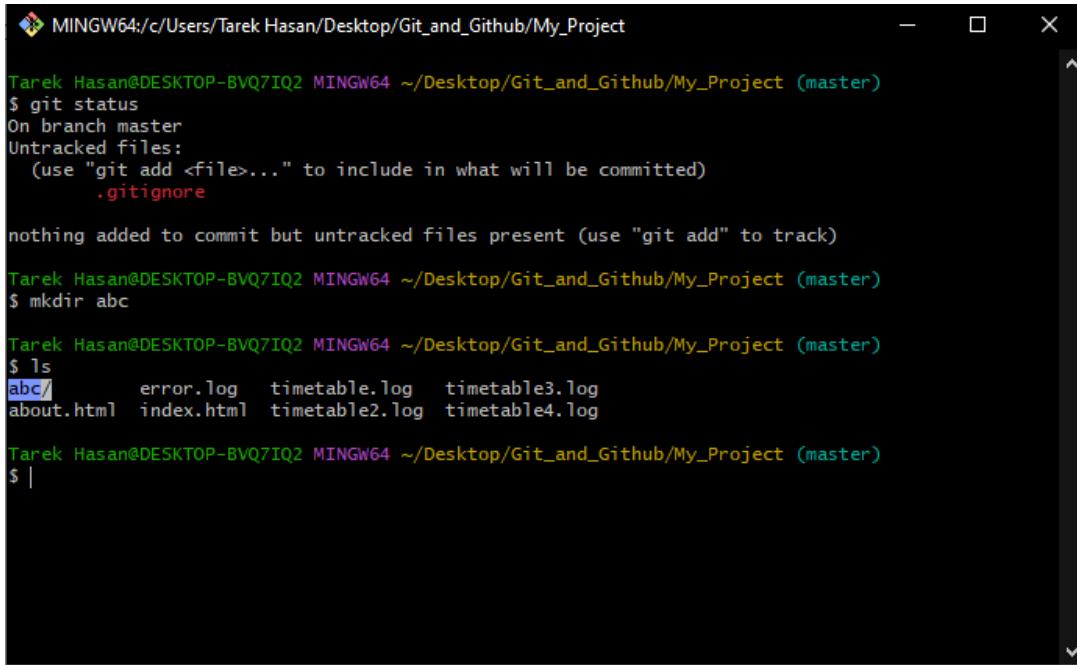
Now let's look at the git status:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    .gitignore

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

It isn't showing all those files as untracked now. From now on every file with .log extension will be ignored. Now suppose you have a folder inside your project folder that you want to ignore. How can we do that? At first let's create a folder inside the project folder using mkdir command. The folder will be named abc.



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    .gitignore

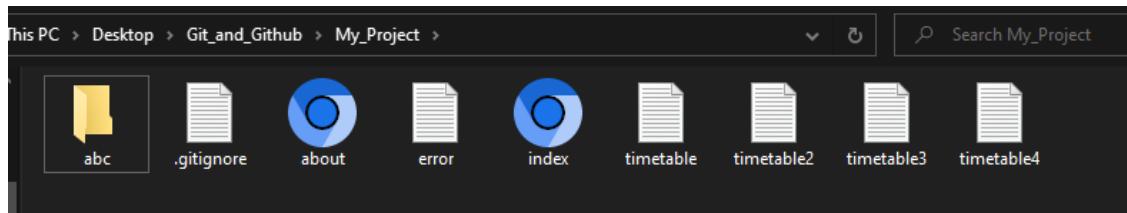
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ mkdir abc

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ ls
abc/      error.log  timetable.log  timetable3.log
about.html index.html  timetable2.log  timetable4.log

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

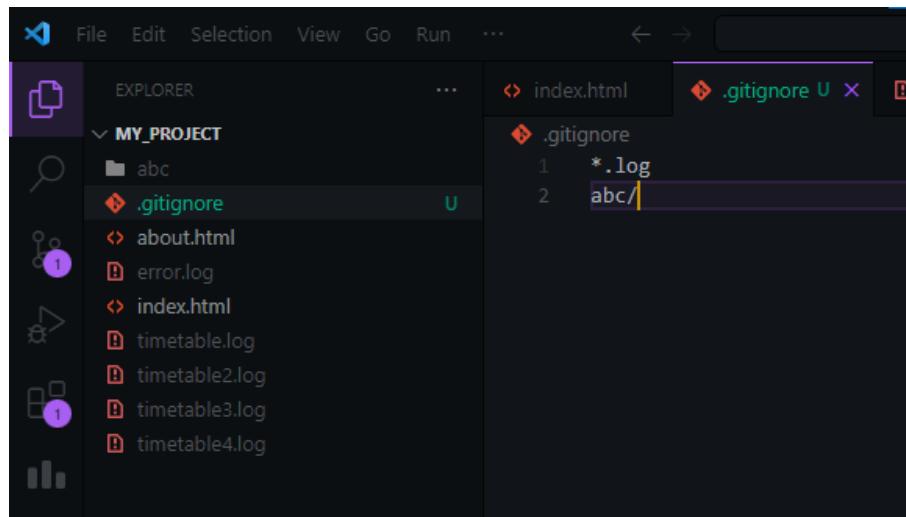
```



As you can see we have a folder named abc now. How can we ignore it? We just need to put the folder name in the .gitignore file with the below method:

 <FOLDER_NAME>/

Look at the VS Code example:



Now let's stage and commit the files and look at the git status:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git add .

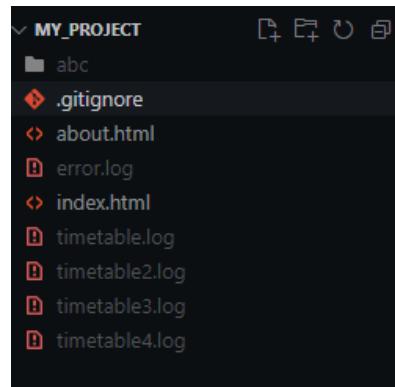
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "adding the gitignore file"
[master e0a250f] adding the gitignore file
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 .gitignore

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

So all of them are getting ignored. Look at the VS Code side panel. All the files that are being ignored are grayed out:



We are now going to add a random.txt file using touch `random.txt` command for our next session. Also remove all the additional timetable.log files keeping the real one.

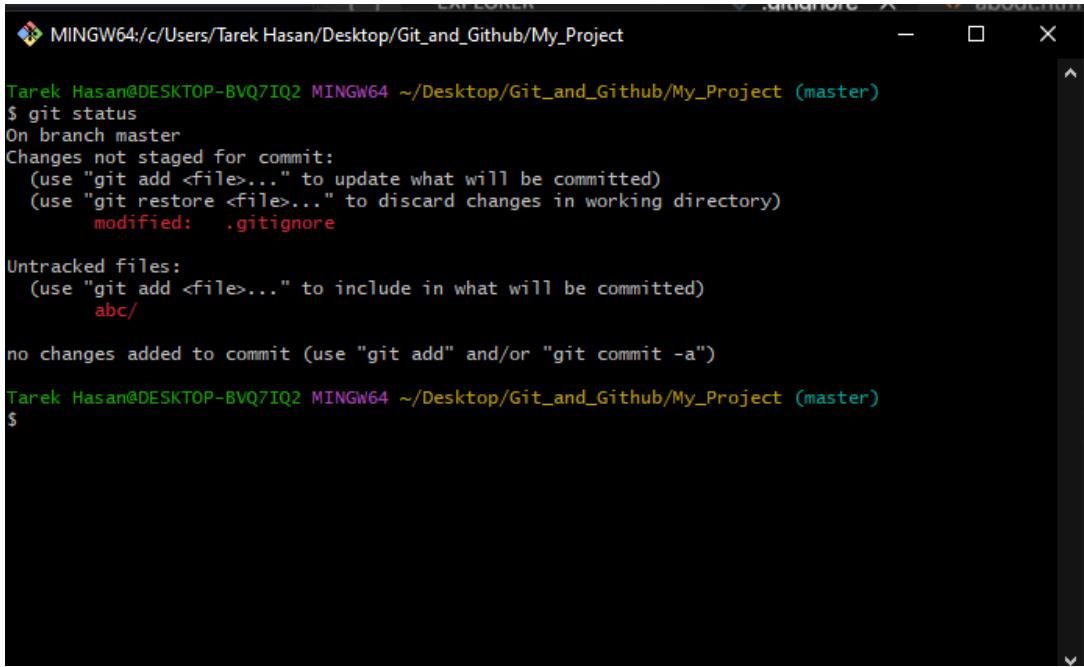
▼ Moving and Removing Files

We already know the commands to move, remove and copy/paste files. We can also implement the commands here. But there is a catch. When ever we use those commands we will again need to stage the files explicitly. But to get rid of the hassle we will use the commands with git. Using commands with git will automatically stage the files when we remove/move them.

`git rm <FILENAME>.extension` [To remove a file]

`git mv <FILENAME>.extension <NEW_FILENAME>.extension` [To move files]

Now let's begin with the practical example. Firstly we will remove the abc folder from ignore list.



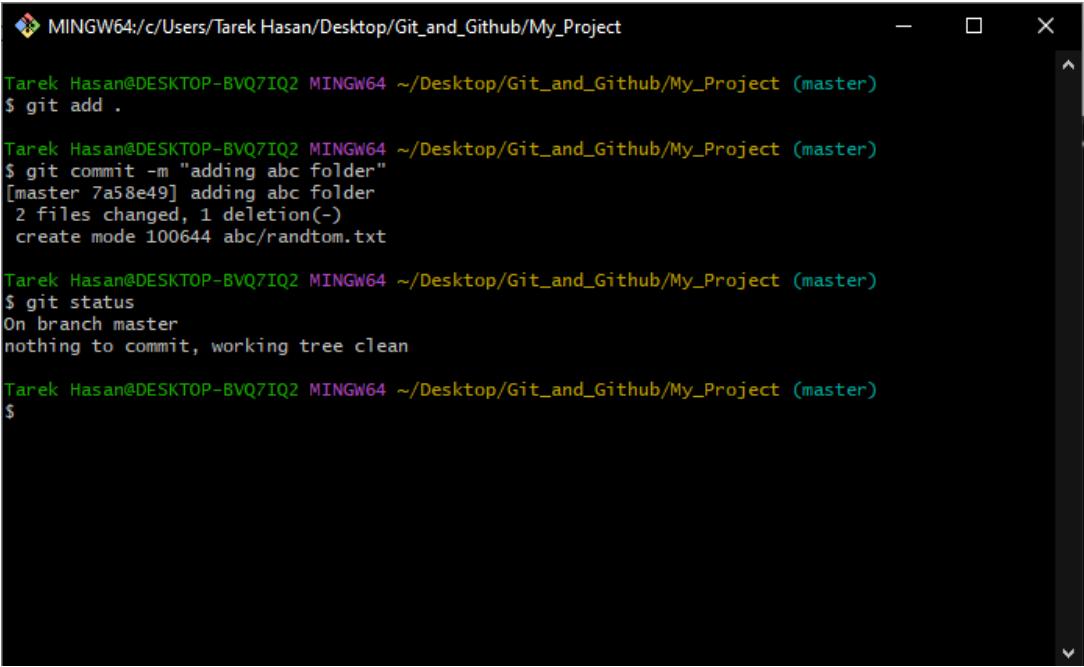
```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified: .gitignore

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    abc/

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

As you can see it's showing as untracked that means we are not ignoring it. Now stage and commit all the things and look the git status:

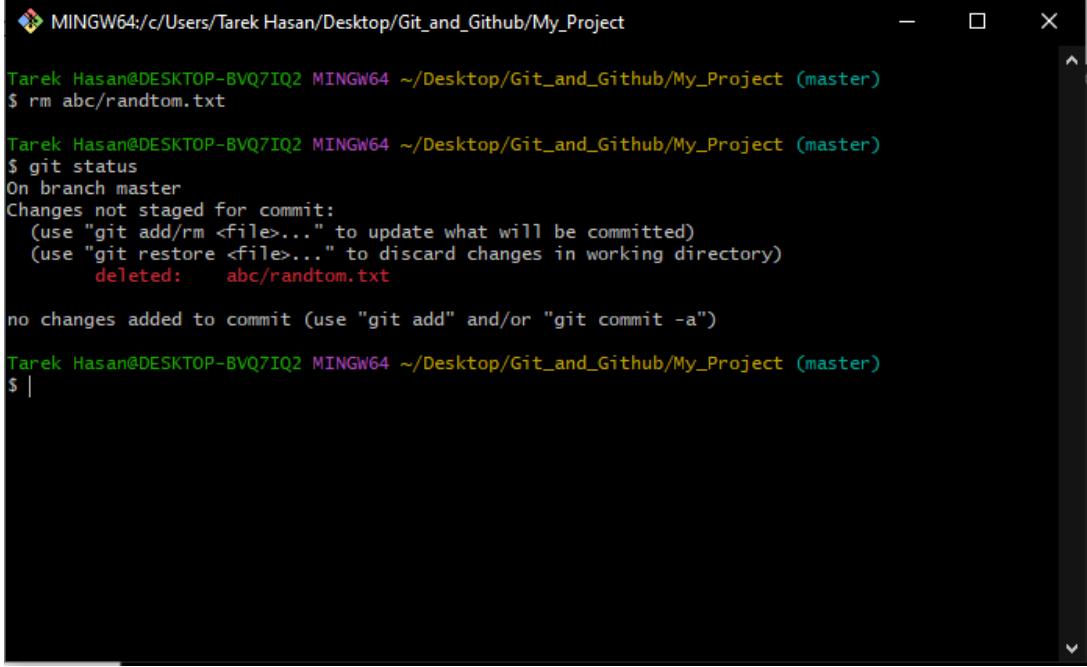


```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add .
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "adding abc folder"
[master 7a58e49] adding abc folder
 2 files changed, 1 deletion(-)
   create mode 100644 abc/random.txt

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

So we have added everything. We already know we have a file named random.txt inside the abc folder. Now let's remove it using the regular command without using git and look at the git status:



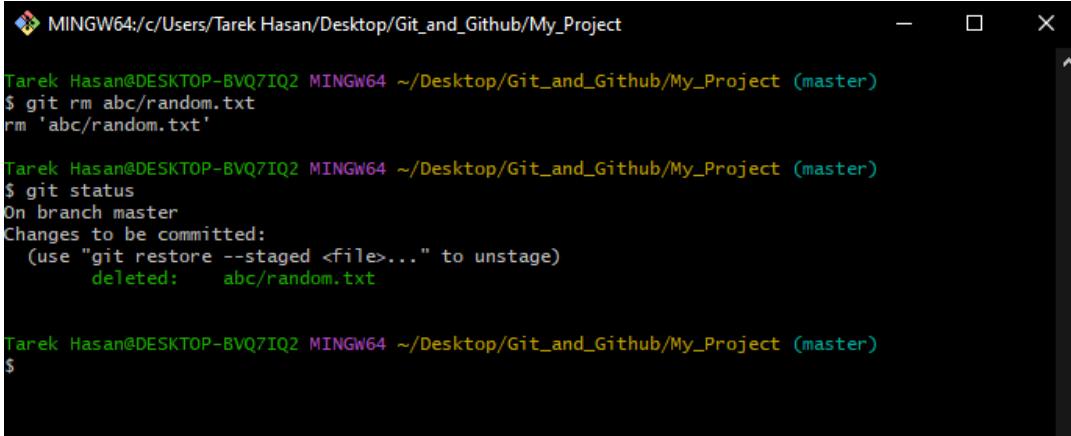
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ rm abc/random.txt

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      deleted:   abc/random.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

It is saying that changes not staged for commit. And the text is in red color. So we have to stage it separately. Now let's re add the file in abc folder and run the command with git and look at the status:

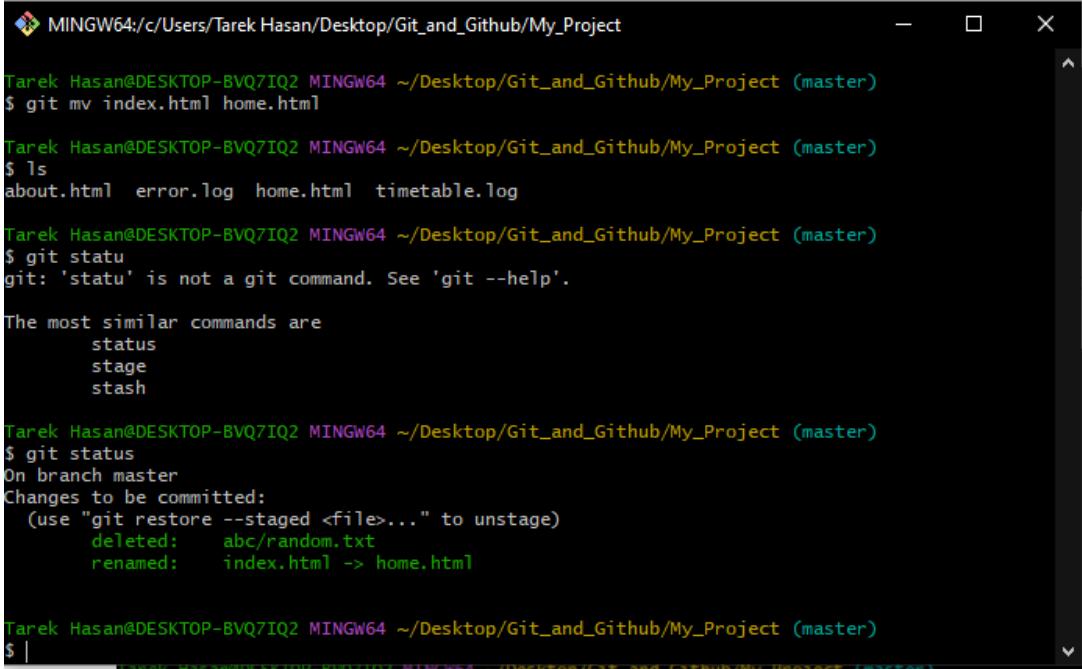


```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git rm abc/random.txt
rm 'abc/random.txt'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    deleted:   abc/random.txt

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

As you can see now the line is in green and it only says that changes to be committed. That means it's already staged and we don't need to stage it explicitly. Now let's move the index.html in the same project directory using a new name home.html and look at the git status:

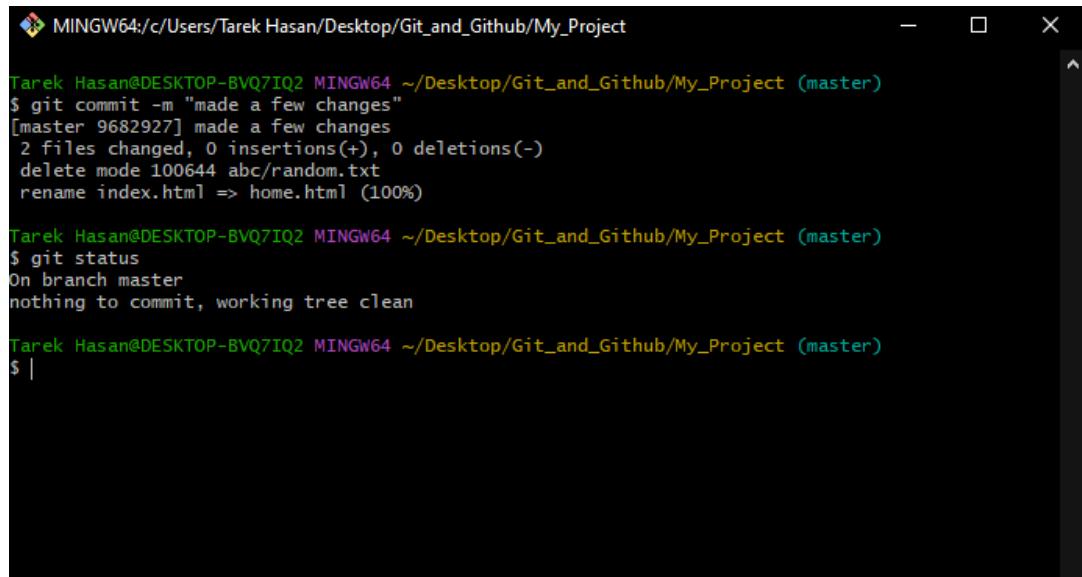


```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git mv index.html home.html
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ ls
about.html error.log home.html timetable.log
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
git: 'statu' is not a git command. See 'git --help'.
The most similar commands are
  status
  stage
  stash
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    deleted:    abc/random.txt
    renamed:   index.html -> home.html
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

You can see we have renamed the file to home.html and it's already staged because of the git. Now we don't need to stage them. We can just commit. Let's commit and see the status:



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git commit -m "made a few changes"
[master 9682927] made a few changes
 2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 abc/random.txt
 rename index.html => home.html (100%)
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

That's it.

▼ Untrack a Already Tracked File

► We already know how to ignore files. But there is a catch. When you commit it starts to track all the files. Means it already has a version of those files. If you add any files from the files you have committed git will still keep tracking the file. Cause git has a version already of that file. To solve this we need to delete the cache of the file to start ignoring it. We can do that by running:

 `git rm —cached <FILENAME>`

▼ Undoing Somethings

▼ Unstaging Files

► Suppose you have written a code which you thought earlier that it works file so you have already staged the file. Means you have added the file in the staging area. Now how to unstage the file? Here is a command for that:



```
git restore --staged <FILENAME>.extension
```

To look at the practical example let's create a new file named contact.html and let's look at the VS Code window:

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run ...
My_Project
EXPLORER
MY_PROJECT
.gitignore
about.html
contact.html U
error.log
home.html
timetable.log
index.html .gitignore contact.html random.txt timetable.log
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Contact Me</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <h1>Contact Me</h1>
10     <form action="">
11         <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
12         <input type="email" placeholder="Enter your email">
13         <input type="submit" value="Submit">
14     </form>
15
16
17 </body>
18 </html>

```

Now let's look at the git status:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    contact.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

Now let's stage the file and look at the status:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    contact.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   contact.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

Now let's unstage the file with the command and look at the status:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git restore --staged contact.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    contact.html

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

Here we have unstaged the file.

▼ Unmodifying Files [Going to the previous version] [Uncommitted Files]

► Unmodifying in here means going back to the previous something. Suppose we have written some codes in the contact.html file. But now the new code has some faults and we want to go back to the old code. We can do this by running:

git checkout — <FILENAME>.extension

This will take back your file to the previous version. Let's look at the practical example. First we are going to commit and will look into the VS Code window

```

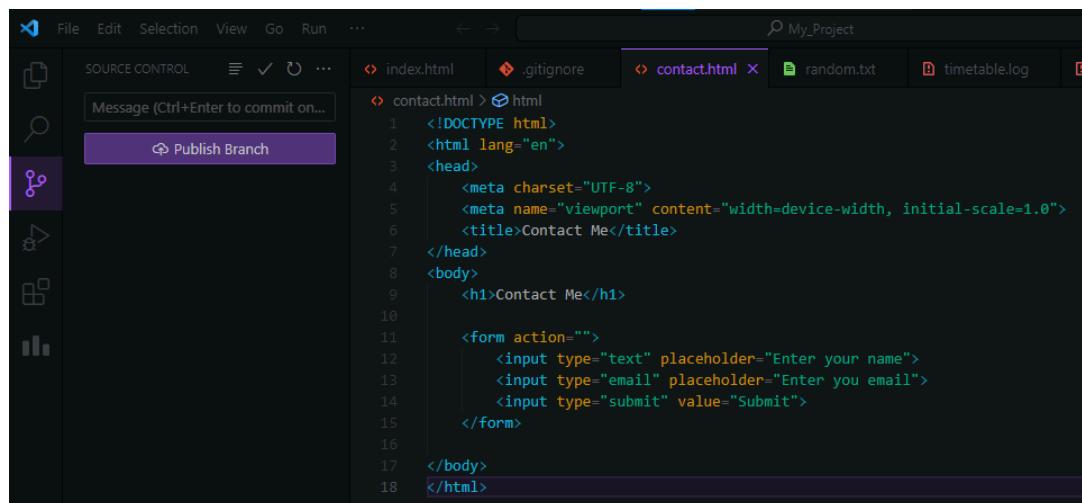
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "V1 of contact.html"
[master 1cd92e4] V1 of contact.html
 1 file changed, 18 insertions(+)
   create mode 100644 contact.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```



Now we have committed the file. We have the version 1 of contact.html. Let's remove the body part of the contact.html and write something odd:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:   contact.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the project 'My_Project' open. In the center, there's a code editor with the file 'contact.html' containing some HTML code. On the left, the 'SOURCE CONTROL' panel is visible, showing a commit message: 'Message (Ctrl+Enter to commit on...)' and a purple button labeled '✓ Commit'. Below it, the 'Changes' section shows a single file 'contact.html' with a status indicator 'M' (modified). The status bar at the bottom of the code editor shows the file path 'index.html'.

But now we don't like this code because it isn't functioning. To go back to the previous code we can run the command:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git add .
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "V2 of contact.html"
[master 9d180e0] V2 of contact.html
 1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 8 deletions(-)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
commit 9d180e0e48d04518ae1645fd900b0d331e09cd64 (HEAD -> master)
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Dec 11 03:01:14 2023 +0600

  V2 of contact.html

commit 1cd92e45d36ece117b8fad2c50e5818dac4b9f33
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Dec 11 02:57:56 2023 +0600

  V1 of contact.html

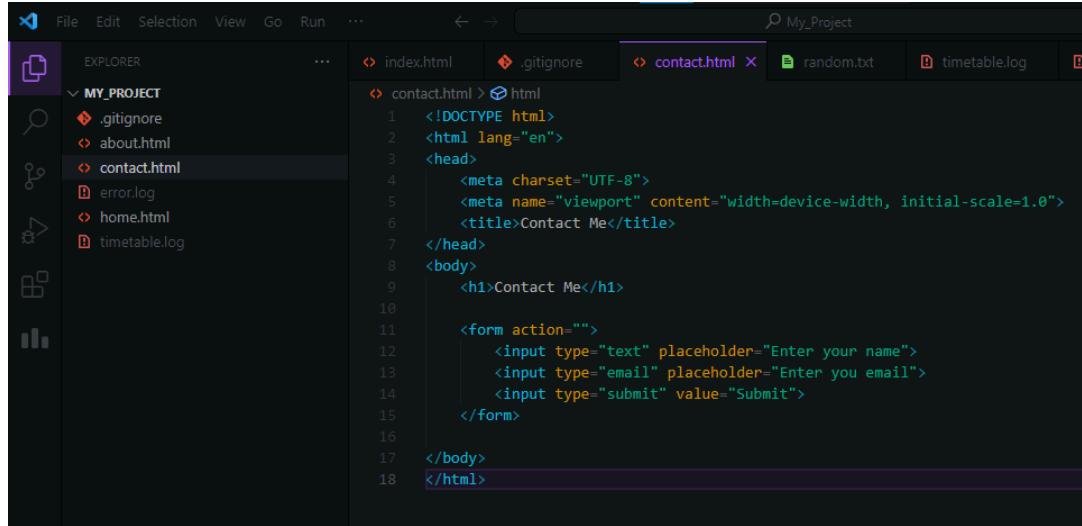
commit 96829278fa9b81bf96a4521d931d08529942ade6
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Sat Dec 9 03:47:41 2023 +0600

  made a few changes

commit daa49919156f2aa178f90aed66a2e34fdcac815a
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Sat Dec 9 03:42:30 2023 +0600

  adding files inside abc
:|
```

Here it is. Now let's go back to the previous version of the file and look at the git log as well as the VS Code window:



```

File Edit Selection View Go Run ...
My_Project
EXPLORER MY_PROJECT
index.html .gitignore contact.html random.txt timetable.log
contact.html > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Contact Me</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <h1>Contact Me</h1>
10
11  <form action="">
12    <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
13    <input type="email" placeholder="Enter your email">
14    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
15  </form>
16
17 </body>
18 </html>

```

Here it went back to the previous version. Suppose you have made some changes to the every file and the project is not working now. You can go back to the previous commit by running this command:

 git checkout -f

▼ Git Alias

 What does Git Alias means? It means name of something. Let's think about the git status command. If you think that the git status command is too long you can make it short by running a command like this:

 git config —global alias.<SHORTNAME> <COMMAND NAME or LONG NAME>

Suppose you want to set status as st so it will be shorter:

 git config —global alias.st status

Now if you run git st it will show you the status. Let's think about the unstage/untrack command. Here is the command:

 git restore —staged <FILENAME>.extension

We can make it short by using the command:

 git config —globar alias.unstage 'restore —staged —'

We can run the command by:



git unstage <FILENAME>.extension

So we want to make it a short. Let's see the git bash window:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global alias.unstage 'restore --staged --'
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~
$
```

Now we can just use the command `git unstage` and it will do the work. Let's modify something in `contact.html` and see the git status:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   contact.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

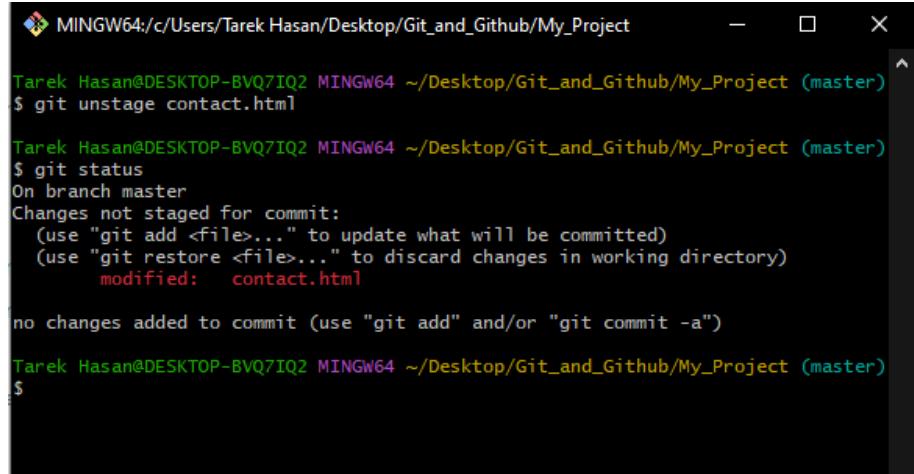
Let's stage the file and see the status:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    modified:   contact.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Let's run our short command and look into the status again:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git unstage contact.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   contact.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

It has been unstaged.

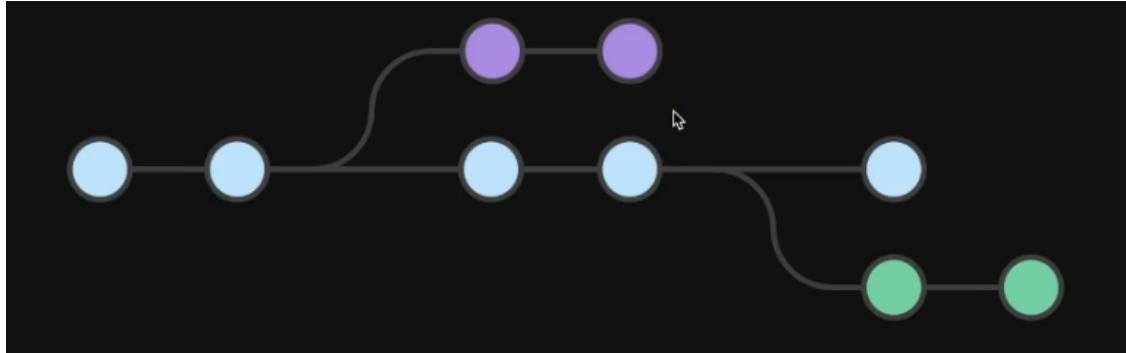
▼ All About Branching

▼ Branching

► In version control system, Branching is one of the most important feature. We have a default branch name MASTER as you may have already saw this in the git bash window. It is our project branch. It contains all the commit that we have made. Suppose you want to add a new feature to the project. Git gives you the opportunity to add a new feature to your project without changing the code of the whole project. What it means is basically you are creating a branch beside the main project. And if you don't like that branch you can delete it.

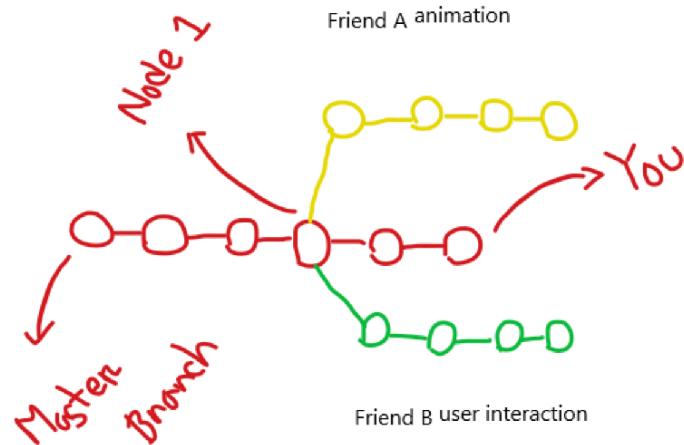


Branching: Diverging from the main branch.



▼ Why Branching?

► Why do we need branching? Look at the picture below:



Here, suppose you're the creator of the master branch. Till Node 1 you have committed many things and your project is working. But then your Friend A and Friend B want to contribute to the project with animation and user interaction features. Is it the right way to give them the whole project code to work on? If something goes wrong, it will affect the whole project. So you let them create their own branches from Node 1. They have the access of all the commits till Node 1 as well. They can now work on the project on their own and you will also be able to work on your project on the master branch as well. But they won't have the access to the commits after Node 1. And if anything doesn't work for any branch, you can just delete the branch. If a branch works very well, you can merge the branch into your master branch.

▼ Creating a Branch

- At first we need to know about what is HEAD. We already have our project going on. It's still on the master branch and the last commit is what we call HEAD. Let's look at the git log.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
commit a9faa9205ed7c5ad37b2fd763677efb0361eeee4 (HEAD -> master)
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Dec 11 03:11:49 2023 +0600

    hoho

commit 9d180e0e48d04518ae1645fd900b0d331e09cd64
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Dec 11 03:01:14 2023 +0600

    V2 of contact.html

commit 1cd92e45d36ece117b8fad2c50e5818dac4b9f33
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Dec 11 02:57:56 2023 +0600

    V1 of contact.html

commit 96829278fa9b81bf96a4521d931d08529942ade6
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Sat Dec 9 03:47:41 2023 +0600

    made a few changes
:
```

Here it shows the last commit as HEAD and it's on the master branch.

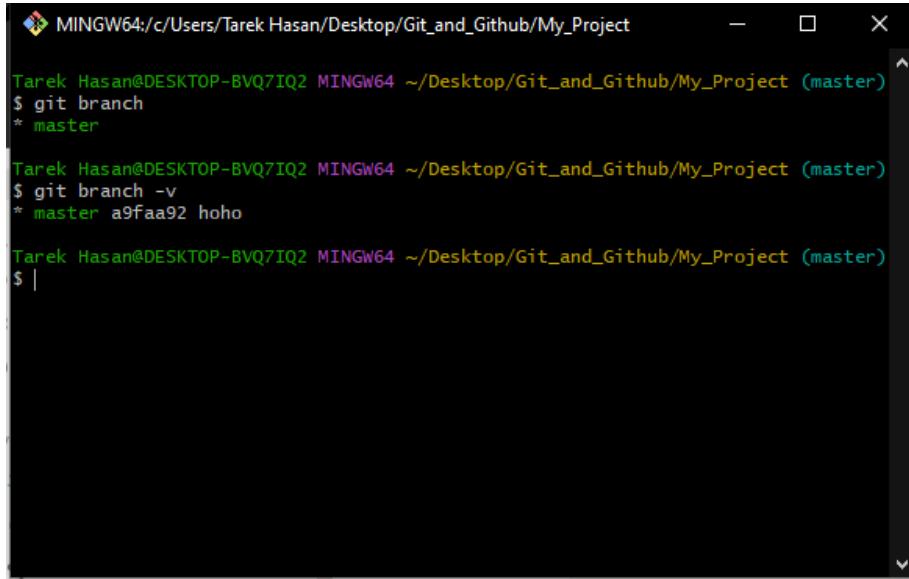
Here are some commands:

 git branch

This shows all the branches you have.

 git branch -v

This shows the branches with details like latest commit hash and message. Let's look into the practical example:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch
* master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch -v
* master a9faa92 hoho

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

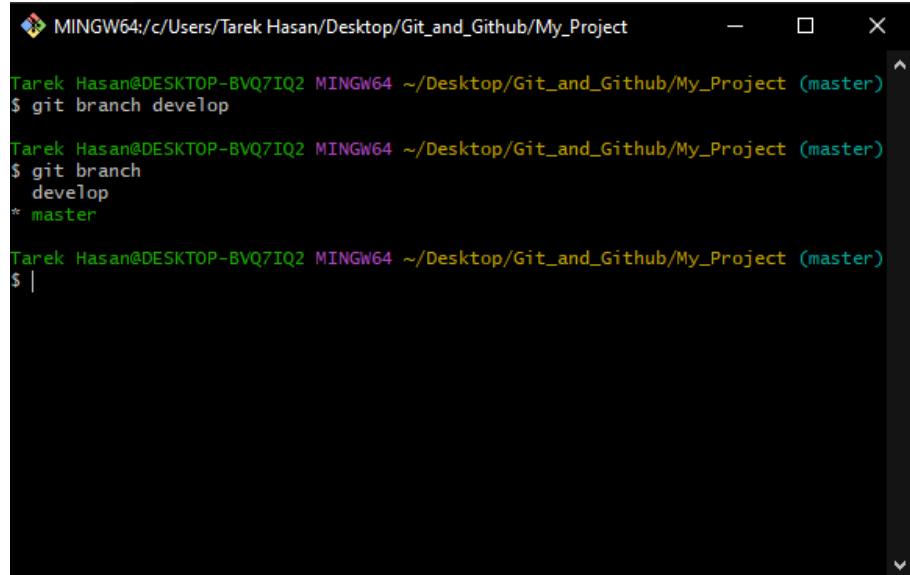
Here you can see the first command shows in which branch we are currently working using the * mark. The second command shows the branch with latest committed hash and message.

Let's create a new branch:

To create a branch we can use:

 git branch <BRANCHNAME>

Let's create a branch and look at the branch status:

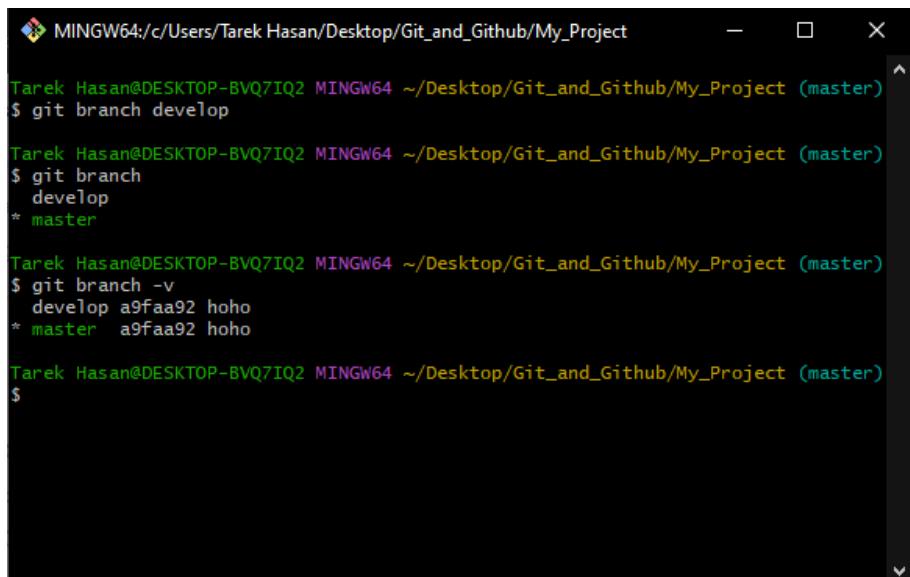


```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch develop

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch
  develop
* master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

So we have created a new branch named `develop` and it also shows that we are currently in the `master` branch. Let's run the other command:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch develop

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch
  develop
* master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch -v
  develop a9faa92 hoho
* master  a9faa92 hoho

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

They both shows the same hash value and message right? Why is that? Cause we have created a branch in the latest commit. The branch `develop` will have access to all the previous commit till this commit. But it won't have access to the future commit in this `master` branch.

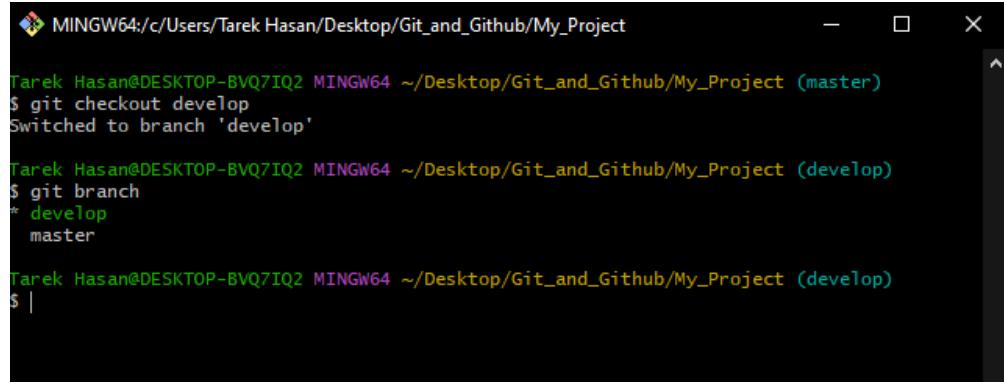
▼ Switching Branches

- We have created a branch named `develop` earlier. We will try to switch to that branch now. To switch between branch we can use:



`git checkout <BRANCHNAME>`

Let's look into the practical example:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git branch
* develop
  master

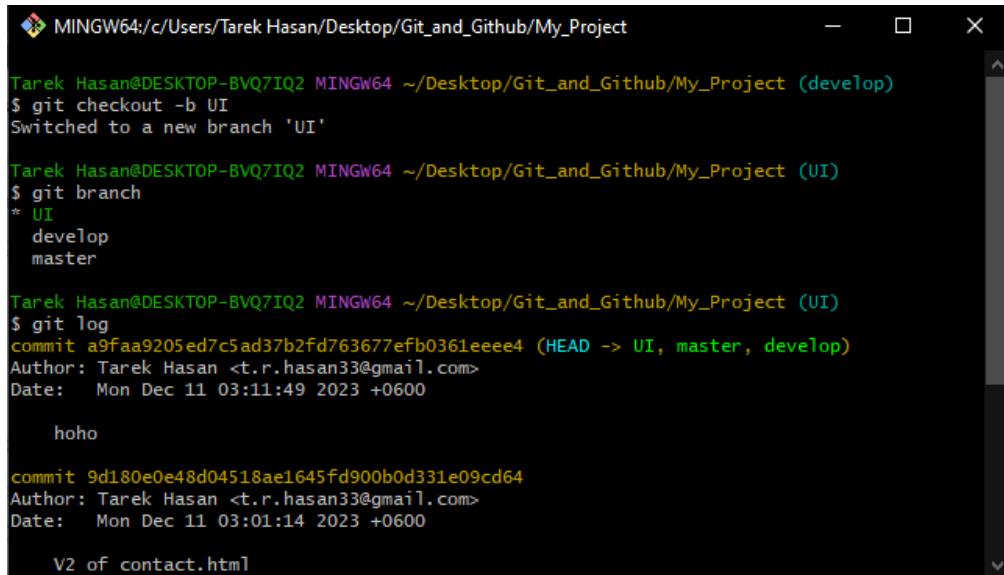
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ |
```

We have switched to the master branch now. Suppose, now you want to create a branch and switch to that immediately. We can do that by using:



`git checkout -b <BRANCHNAME>`

Let's look into the example:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git checkout -b UI
Switched to a new branch 'UI'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (UI)
$ git branch
* UI
  develop
  master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (UI)
$ git log
commit a9faa9205ed7c5ad37b2fd763677efb0361eeee4 (HEAD -> UI, master, develop)
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Mon Dec 11 03:11:49 2023 +0600

    hoho

commit 9d180e0e48d04518ae1645fd900b0d331e09cd64
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Mon Dec 11 03:01:14 2023 +0600

    V2 of contact.html
```

Here we have created and switched to the branch at the same time. The git log also shows that we are in UI branch.

▼ Working with Branching

► Till now we have known about branching and how to create branches and all. But now we will look into the functionality of branching. We have already created 2 new branches along with the master branch which are develop and UI. So what happens if we create a file in develop branch? As we know the develop branch has access to all the commit till the commit where we created the branch. So what happens when we change something in the develop branch and we get back to master branch? Will our codes in master branch change too? The simple answer is "What happens in another branch stays in that branch". So nothing will change in the master branch. Even if we create a new file in develop branch it will not show up in the develop branch. Let's look into the practical examples:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git branch
* UI
  develop
  master

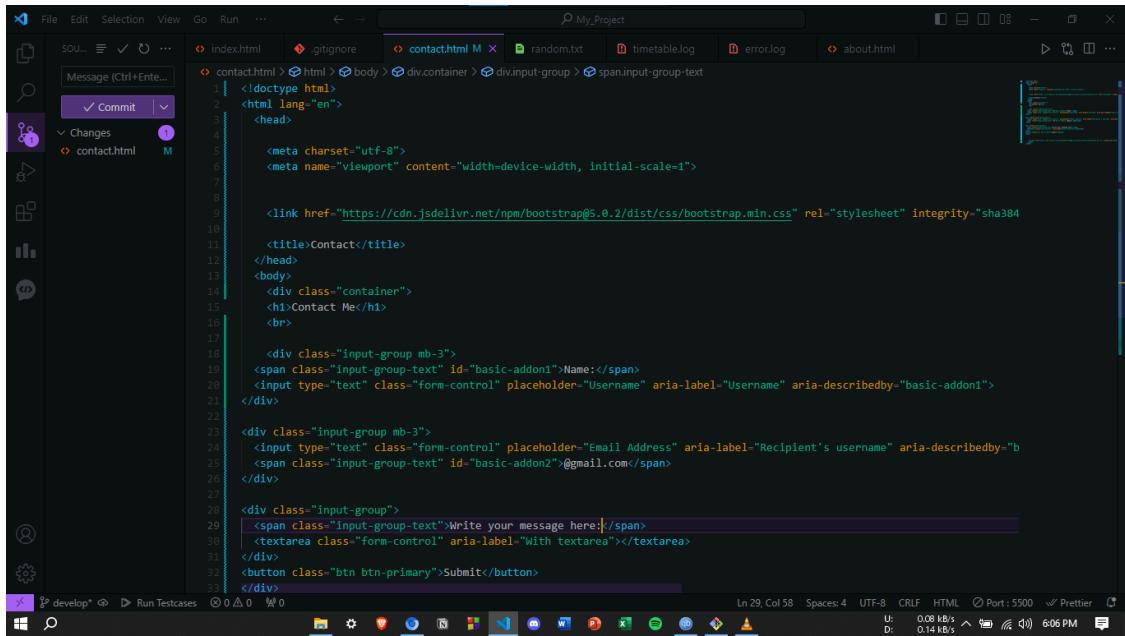
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (UI)
$ git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git branch
  UI
* develop
  master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ |

```

We have switched to the develop branch. Now we will edit the contact.html file.



This is our whole code in contact.html in the develop branch. Now let's check the git status:

```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git status
On branch develop
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   contact.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ |

```

Let's create a file in the develop branch named feature.html and add basic html code in it.

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the title bar 'My_Project'. The left sidebar displays the project structure under 'MY_PROJECT' with files like .gitignore, about.html, contact.html, error.log, feature.html, home.html, and timetable.log. The 'feature.html' file is selected and open in the main editor area. The code shows a simple HTML structure with an H1 header. A tooltip is displayed over the 'content' attribute of a meta tag, providing information about its purpose.

Let's look into the git status now:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git status
On branch develop
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   contact.html

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    feature.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ |

```

Let's add them to staging area and commit them then we will look into the git status:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git add .
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git commit -m "Developed contact a bit"
[develop 8fcfb5f] Developed contact a bit
 2 files changed, 47 insertions(+), 15 deletions(-)
   create mode 100644 feature.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git status
On branch develop
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ |

```

As we know we are currently in the develop branch...let just look into the changes all together in a windows. Then we will switch to the master branch and then we will get to know the functionality:

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run ...
MY_PROJECT
.gitignore
about.html
contact.html
error.log
feature.html
home.html
timetable.log

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git branch
* develop
  master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ 
```

The code editor shows the 'contact.html' file with the following content:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Contact</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div><span>Name:</span><input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name"></div>
    <div><span>Email Address:</span><input type="text" placeholder="Enter your email"></div>
    <div><span>Message here:</span><textarea></textarea></div>
</body>

```

We are in the develop branch here...Look at all the window. We have feature.html and the modified contact.html as well. Let's switch the branch and look into the window again:

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run ...
MY_PROJECT
.gitignore
about.html
contact.html
error.log
timetable.log

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

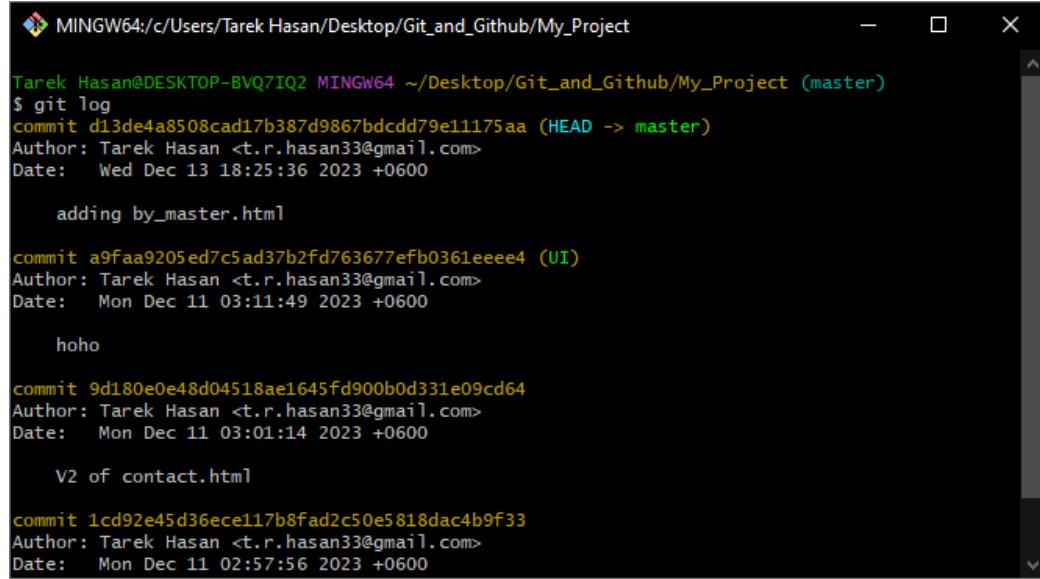
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch
* master
  develop

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 
```

Look now. The feature.html file is gone. The code has changed. If we now add a file in master branch it will not show up in the develop branch. The HEAD will shift to that branch which is modified the last time.

▼ Git logging

- We already know about git log right? It shows information of all the commits that we have made. We are currently in master branch. Let's look into the git log.



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log
commit d13de4a8508cad17b387d9867bdcd79e11175aa (HEAD -> master)
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Wed Dec 13 18:25:36 2023 +0600

    adding by_master.html

commit a9faa9205ed7c5ad37b2fd763677efb0361eeee4 (UI)
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Mon Dec 11 03:11:49 2023 +0600

    hoho

commit 9d180e0e48d04518ae1645fd900b0d331e09cd64
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Mon Dec 11 03:01:14 2023 +0600

    V2 of contact.html

commit 1cd92e45d36ece117b8fad2c50e5818dac4b9f33
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Mon Dec 11 02:57:56 2023 +0600
```

What is the last log showing. It's showing that we have added a file named by_master.html. But shouldn't it be showing the changes we made in develop branch earlier as well? Why isn't it showing this? Also look at the 2nd log. It shows the UI branch. Let's explain.

- We had created 2 branch, develop and UI along with master branch. All had the same commit till contact.html. Then we have modified the contact.html in develop branch and then we have added another file in master branch by switching to master branch. So develop and master branch went in different path from the last commit, and UI is still on that commit. But another question is why isn't the develop branch is showing in the git log? Cause we are in the master branch. But it's possible to look into the whole log by running this command:

 git log —graph —all

Let's look into the example:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --graph --all
* commit d13de4a8508cad17b387d9867bcd79e11175aa (HEAD -> master)
| Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
| Date:   Wed Dec 13 18:25:36 2023 +0600
|
|       adding by_master.html
|
* commit 8fcfb5fd25393bf5303ddfb4c4e890dfa86bc05e (develop)
|/ Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
| Date:   Wed Dec 13 18:12:01 2023 +0600
|
|       Developed contact a bit
|
* commit a9faa9205ed7c5ad37b2fd763677efb0361eeee4 (UI)
| Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
| Date:   Mon Dec 11 03:11:49 2023 +0600
|
|       hoho
|
* commit 9d180e0e48d04518ae1645fd900b0d331e09cd64
| Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
| Date:   Mon Dec 11 03:01:14 2023 +0600

```

Now it shows the commit of develop branch which we did earlier than the commit in master branch. To look into the commit in one single line we can use:

git log —oneline —graph —all

Let's look into it:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline --graph --all
* d13de4a (HEAD -> master) adding by_master.html
| * 8fcfb5f (develop) Developed contact a bit
|/
|* a9faa92 (UI) hoho
|* 9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
|* 1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
|* 9682927 made a few changes
|* daa4991 adding files inside abc
|* 7a58e49 adding abc folder
|* e0a250f adding the .gitignore file
|* 0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
|* b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
* 2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

▼ Deleting Branch

We have 2 branches as of now, which we created later. We had a master branch previously. The work in the develop branch is done by another person, and the UI branch hasn't been touched since then. This means that the UI branch hasn't been edited. Now we want to delete the develop branch. But git will not let us delete this branch. Why? Cause we haven't merged it yet. So if we delete that branch all the development will go away. But we can delete it using another command. Here is all the commands to delete branches:

To delete merged branch:



git branch -d <BRANCHNAME>

To delete unmerged branch:



git branch -D <BRANCHNAME>

let's look into the example:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch -d develop
error: the branch 'develop' is not fully merged.
If you are sure you want to delete it, run 'git branch -D develop'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

As you can see it isn't letting us delete the develop branch. Let's try with the UI branch:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch -d develop
error: the branch 'develop' is not fully merged.
If you are sure you want to delete it, run 'git branch -D develop'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch -d UI
Deleted branch UI (was a9faa92).

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

It has been deleted. Why? Cause we didn't modify any files in the UI branch. We can also delete the develop branch as well using the other command.

▼ All About Merging

▼ Merging

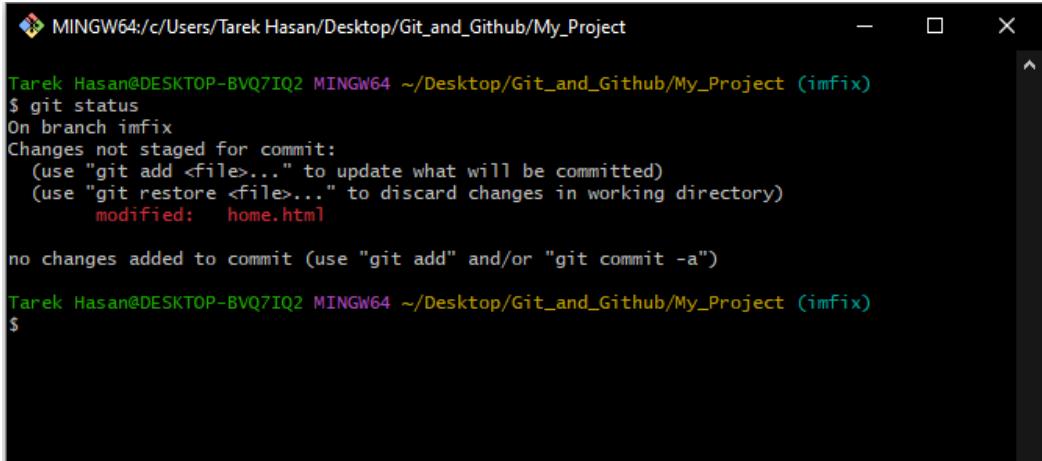
► What is merging actually? Why do we need this? Merging means mixing the later created branch with the master branch. Why do we need merging? Suppose you have your project. Now you want to modify the index.html file and add some new feature. But doing this on your master branch and changing the main source file? Wouldn't it be a little bit risky? That is why we create a new branch and modify everything on that branch and if we think that the development in new branch works well we can merge it into the master branch.

▼ Basic Merging

► We already have develop branch. Now let's create another branch called imfix branch using the command:

 git checkout -b imfix

After that suppose we have done some changes to the home.html to make the home page more interesting. Now let's see the git status:

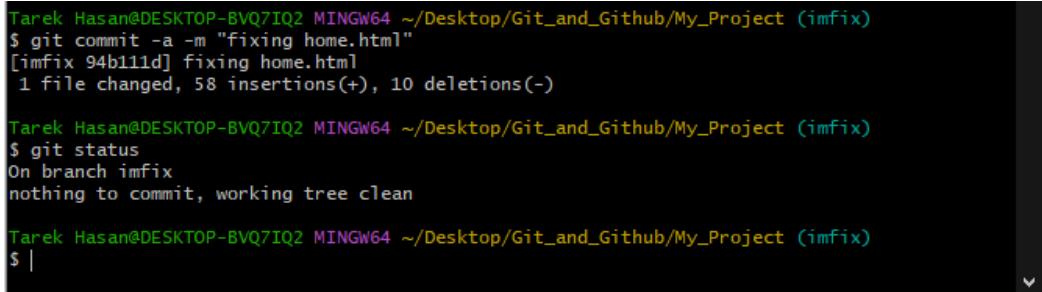


```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (imfix)
$ git status
On branch imfix
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:   home.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (imfix)
$
```

Let's stage and commit the file at the same time:

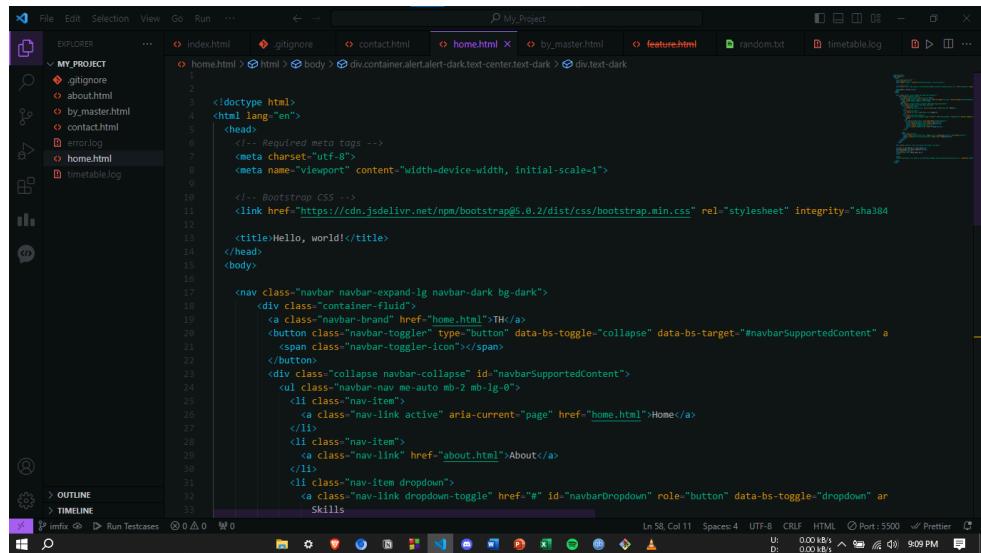


```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (imfix)
$ git commit -a -m "fixing home.html"
[imfix 94b111d] fixing home.html
 1 file changed, 58 insertions(+), 10 deletions(-)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (imfix)
$ git status
On branch imfix
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (imfix)
$ |
```

Let's see the VS Code window for the home.html of master branch:



Let's see the browser window:



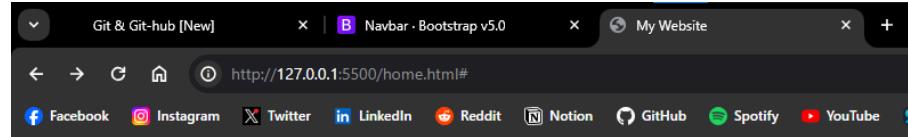
Now we want to merge it to the master branch. We are currently in the imfix branch. To do this we need to switch to the master branch. Let's switch:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (imfix)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Let's look at the VS Code window and browser window for the master branch:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>My Website</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is the website of Tarek Hasan</h1>
<h3>Tarek hasan is a data scientist</h3><hr>
<a href="about.html">Know about me</a>
<p>This is the first line</p>
<p>This is the second line</p>
</body>
</html>
```

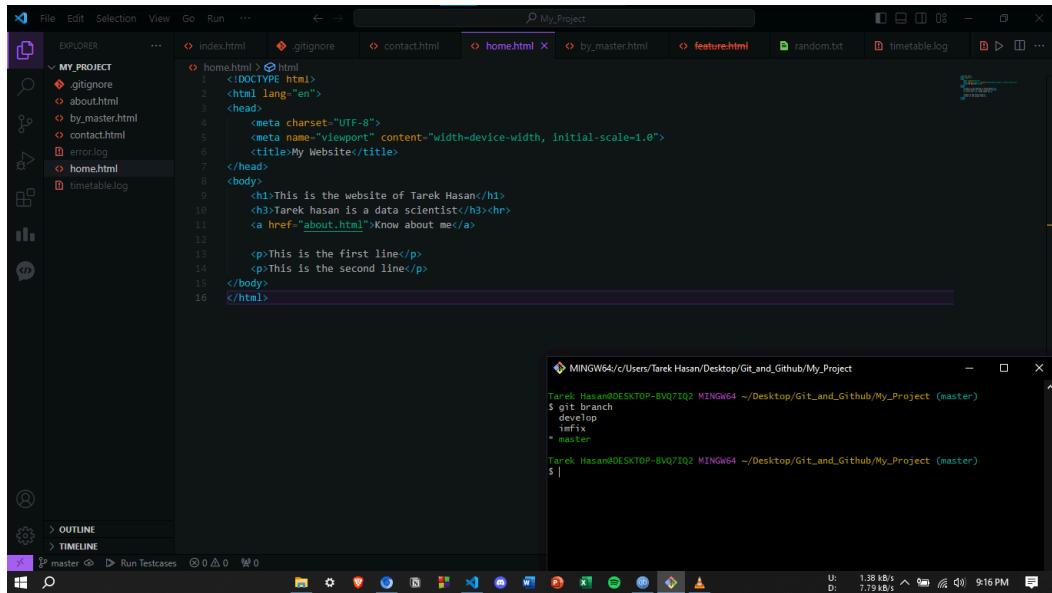


▶ Let's begin with the merging. To merge a branch we can use this command when we are in the branch with which we want to merge another branch. In this case we are in the master branch and we want to merge imfix branch with master branch:

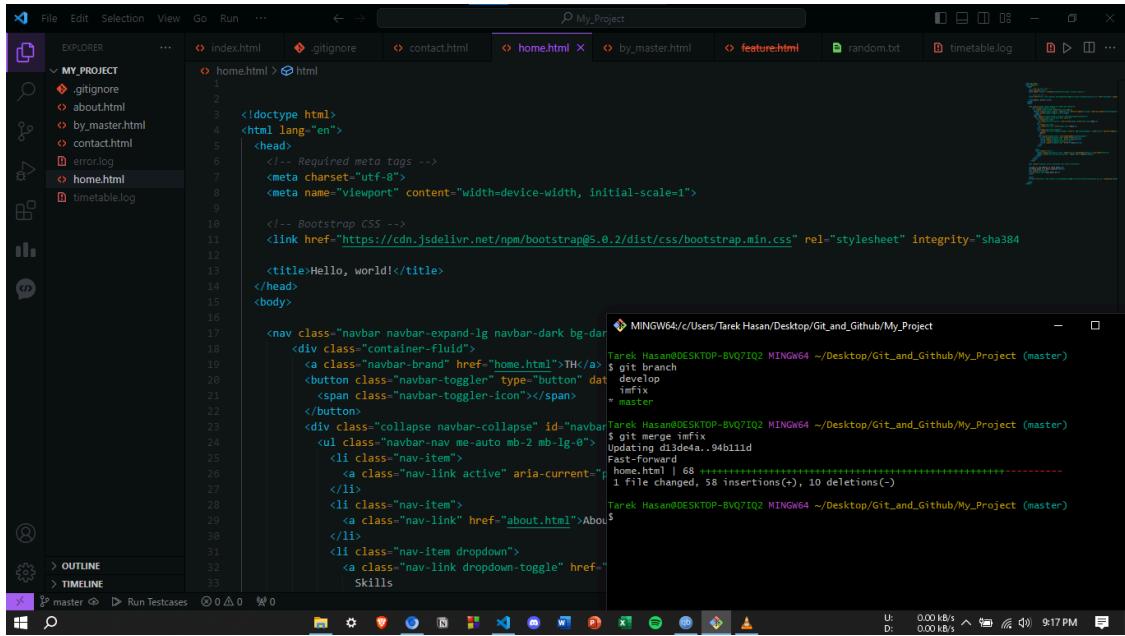


git merge <BRANCHNAME> [In this case the branch name should be imfix]

Look at this picture:



We are currently in the master branch and the home.html code is there. Let's run the command and look into the window again:



Everything has changed. Also look at the git bash window. Let's also look into the git log:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline --graph --all
* 94b11d (HEAD -> master, imfix) fixing home.html
* d13de4a adding by_master.html
| * 30fbef0 (develop) making the contact page better
| * 8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
|/
* a9faa92 hoho
* 9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
* 1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
* 9682927 made a few changes
* daa4991 adding files inside abc
* 7a58e49 adding abc folder
* e0a250f adding the gitignore file
* 0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
* b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
* 2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 

```

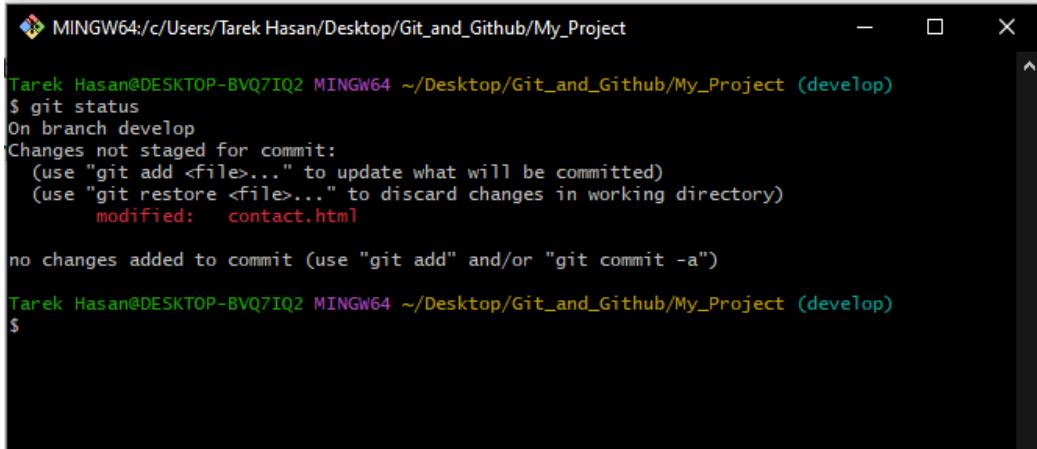
The branches have been merged.

▼ Recursive Merging

► What is actually recursive merging? Till now we have merged the 'imfix' branch with the 'master' branch and deleted the 'imfix' branch. Now we want to make some changes into the 'develop' branch. Suppose we have made some changes. So the basic merging technique is we switch to the 'master' branch and merge the 'develop' branch. But what do we call this recursive merging? Because we have already changed so many things in the 'master' branch. We have changed the 'home.html' in the 'master' branch. But the 'home.html' in the 'develop' branch is still the old one. So while we merge the 'develop' branch now won't it also change the 'home.html' which we changed earlier to the old version because the 'develop' branch has the old version? It won't because of recursive merging. Recursive merging checks the source node of the branching. Then it checks the latest commit and changes to the branch we want to

merge. It will not touch home.html because home.html in the develop branch is as same as the source commit. So it will just modify contact.html.

We have modified the contact file. Let's look into the git status:



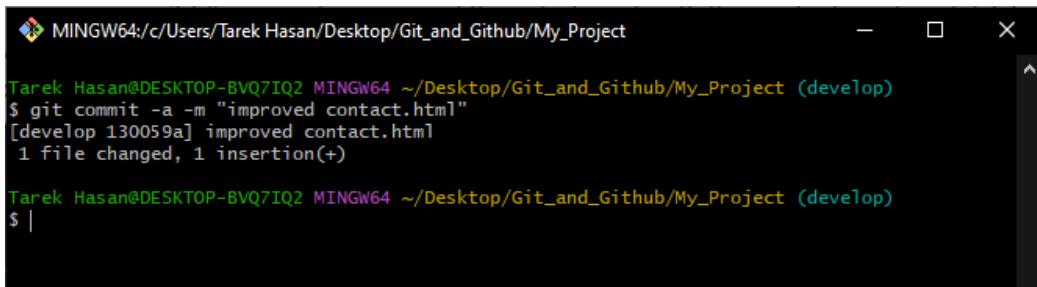
```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git status
On branch develop
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   contact.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ 
```

Now let's stage and commit the file:

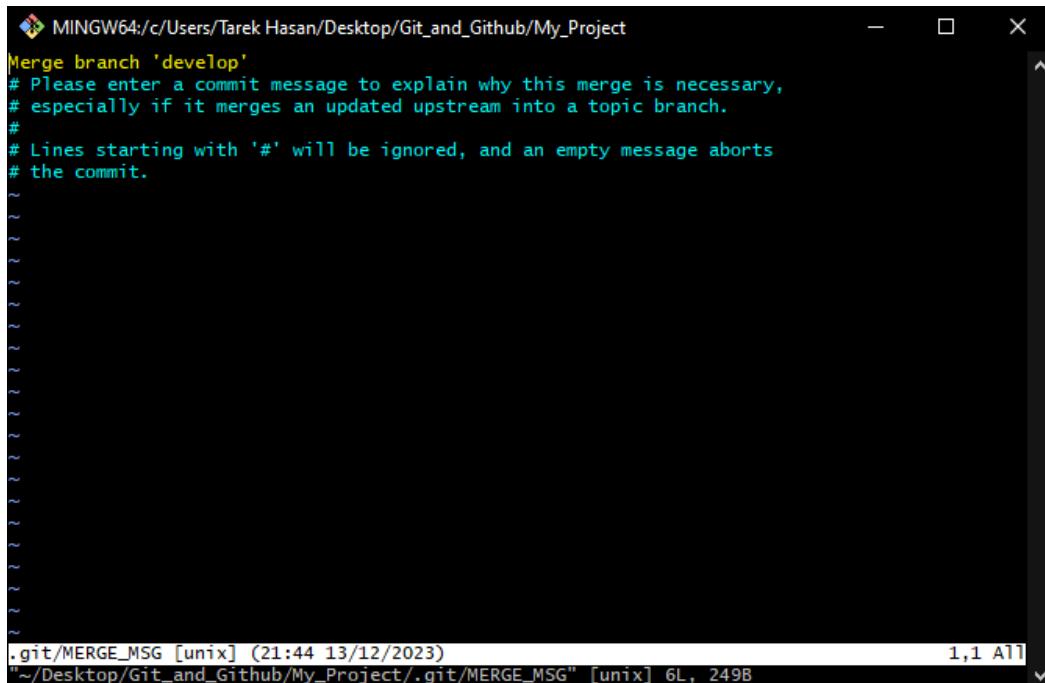


```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git commit -a -m "improved contact.html"
[develop 130059a] improved contact.html
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ | 
```

Now let's switch to the master branch and try to merge:



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Merge branch 'develop'
# Please enter a commit message to explain why this merge is necessary,
# especially if it merges an updated upstream into a topic branch.
#
# Lines starting with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts
# the commit.
~
```

... (multiple blank lines)

```

.git/MERGE_MSG [unix] (21:44 13/12/2023) 1,1 All
"/~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project/.git/MERGE_MSG" [unix] 6L, 249B 
```

It will show you a message like this. Here the yellow line the commit message. Ignore the other line. How to complete the task now? Look:



press :wq and then enter

Then it will show this window:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (develop)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git merge develop
Merge made by the 'ort' strategy.
 contact.html | 45 ++++++-----+
 feature.html | 11 ++++++
 2 files changed, 41 insertions(+), 15 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 feature.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 
```

The branch has been merged.

▼ Conflicts in Merging

► Why merging conflict happens? Suppose we have created 2 new branches of master named b1 and b2. Now we have changed a line in home.html in b1 and then switched to b2 and changed the exact same line in b2. But I want to merge b1 into b2. It will result as an conflict because we have changed the exact same line in b1 and b2. Git can't decide which one to keep. Let's see the practical example:

First let's create b1 and change something then commit:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git checkout -b b1
Switched to a new branch 'b1'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b1)
$ git commit -a -m "changed something in home in b1 branch"
[b1 188b179] changed something in home in b1 branch
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b1)
$ 
```

Now switch to the master branch and create b2 branch and do the same thing:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git checkout -b b2
Switched to a new branch 'b2'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b2)
$ git commit -a -m "changed home file in b2 branch"
[b2 fb365a2] changed home file in b2 branch
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b2)
$
```

Let's try to merge b1 into b2:

```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b2)
$ git merge b1
Auto-merging home.html
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in home.html
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b2|MERGING)
$
```

It shows the commit error.

▼ Resolving Conflicts

► So we have conflicts in merging. Let's look into the VS Code window:

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the 'My_Project' folder open. In the 'home.html' file, there is a conflict in the title section. The code editor highlights the conflict with different colors: blue for the current change and red for the incoming change. A tooltip above the conflict reads: 'Accept Current Change | Accept Incoming Change | Accept Both Changes | Compare Changes'. The conflict itself is shown as follows:

```

<title>TH</title>
<title>Tarek Hasan</title>
```

It already shows in which things we are getting this conflict. It also shows the incoming data and current data. Also gives you the option to Accept current or incoming data. Let's say we want to keep the incoming data. But we want to do it manually to learn. Just delete the current data:

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the 'home.html' file open. The conflict has been resolved manually. The current data ('<title>TH</title>') has been deleted, and only the incoming data ('<title>Tarek Hasan</title>') remains in the code editor.

Like this. Now what we need to do is add this to the staging area and commit:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project - □ X
Merge branch 'b1' into b2

# Conflicts:
#       home.html
#
# It looks like you may be committing a merge.
# If this is not correct, please run
#     git update-ref -d MERGE_HEAD
# and try again.

# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
#
# On branch b2
# All conflicts fixed but you are still merging.
#
# Changes to be committed:
#       modified:   home.html
#
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
.git/COMMIT_EDITMSG [unix] (22:08 13/12/2023) 1,1 All
~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project/.git/COMMIT_EDITMSG" [unix] 20L, 444B
```

This window will show up. What we need to do is write :wq then press enter. This will make the commit.

 :wq means write and quite

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b2|MERGING)
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b2|MERGING)
$ git commit
[b2 c4e4feb] Merge branch 'b1' into b2

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (b2)
$
```

Conflict has been fixed and merge has been done.

▼ Branch Workflow

► There are 2 types of branches:

1. **Long Running Branches**
2. **Topic Branches**

Examples:

Long Running Branches:



- Master
- Development

Topic Branches:



- Authentication
- UI

Discussion:



Long Running Branches:

So the long running branches are those branch who stays till the project ends. You will have your master branch where you will keep the whole project. Then your development branch where you will develop the branch and test it then you will merge them into the master branch.



Topic Branch:

Topic branches are temporary branch. Suppose you want to improve the UI of the homepage of your website. You will create a branch then improve the UI then you will merge it and then you will delete the UI branch. It is of no use after merging. So this is a topic branch.

▼ Rebasing

▼ Introduction to Rebasing

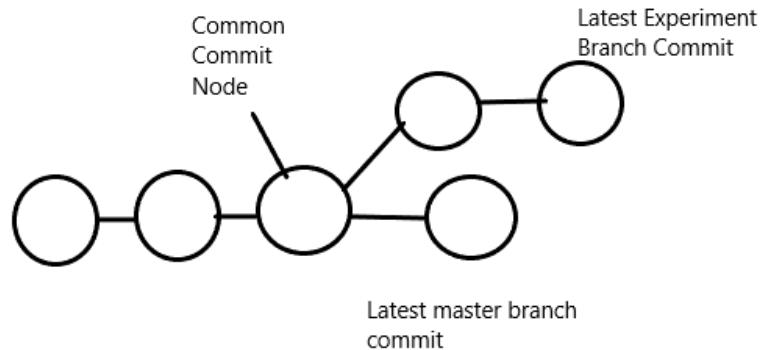
► So what is rebasing actually? What is the difference between rebasing and merging? Well suppose you are in master branch. You have created a branch named experiment. You then did 1 commit in the master branch and switched to the experiment branch. Then you did 2 commits on the experiment branch. Now what if you want to merge experiment branch with master branch? You will switch to master then merge the branch right? What will it do? It will create a new commit in master branch with the changes of commits on experiment branch and the changes of commits with master branch. Now what will rebasing do? You don't need to switch to master branch while rebasing. Rebasing will basically create another commit in front of the latest commit of master and put all the commit in front of the commit that we made in master branch. The command is:



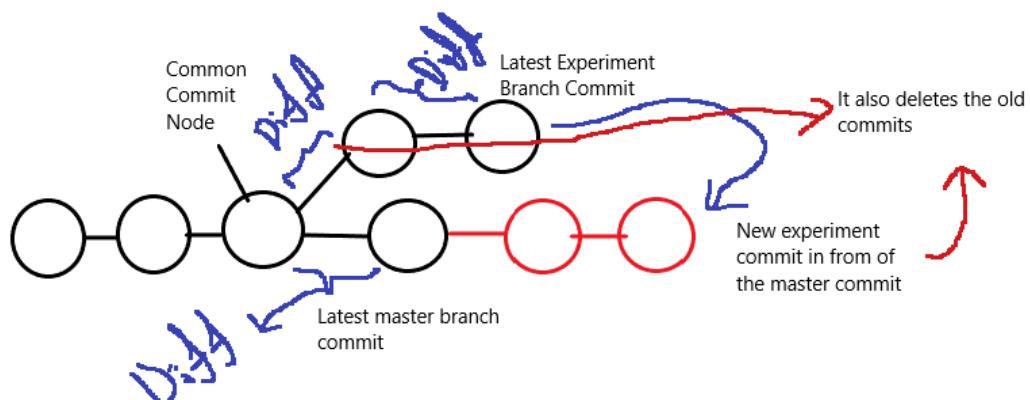
git rebase master

▼ How Git Performs Rebase

- ▶ Look at the picture below:

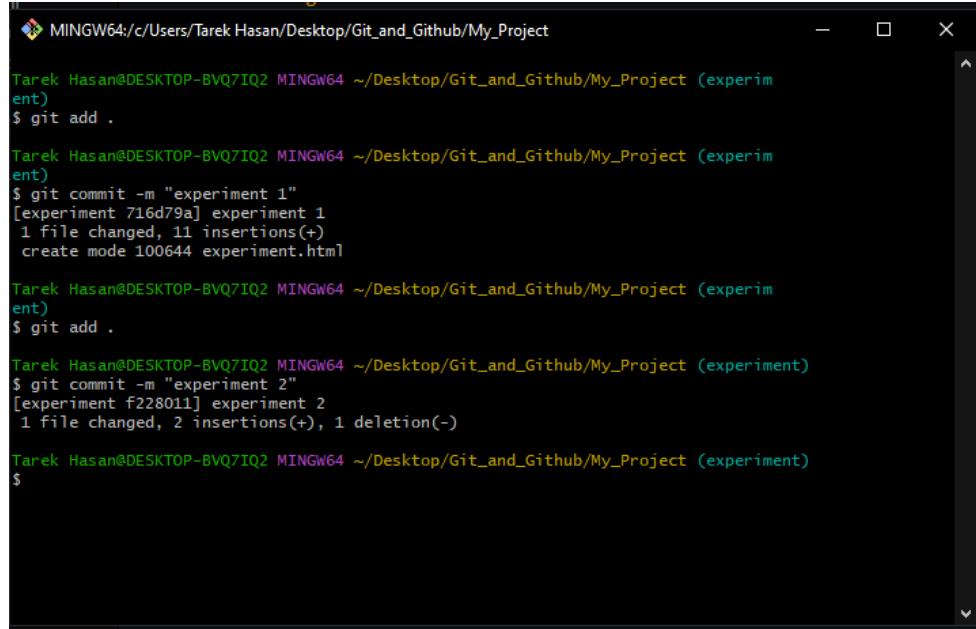


After rebasing:



So what happens in rebasing? When we do rebasing it git checks the differences in the last commits of the current branch. Then checks if we have done some commits in the branch that we are rebasing in this case it's the master branch. As you can see we have 1 commit in the master branch so it checks the differences in that commit from the common commit node. Then is places the latest commits in front. But it's the experiment branches commit. The master branch commit stays on the same place but there is a way to bring it in the front. Let's look at the practical example.

- ▶ At first we are going to create a branch named experiment and we will create a file named experiment.html and make 2 commits. Then we will switch to the master branch and make 1 commit. Then we will again switch to the experiment branch and rebase it. Let's do it:



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ git add .

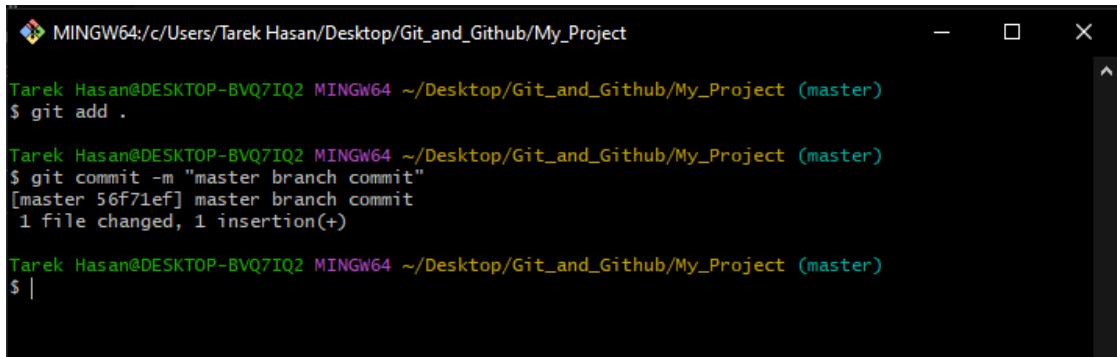
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ git commit -m "experiment 1"
[experiment 716d79a] experiment 1
 1 file changed, 11 insertions(+)
   create mode 100644 experiment.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ git commit -m "experiment 2"
[experiment f228011] experiment 2
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ 
```

We finished the first part. Let's do a commit on the master branch.



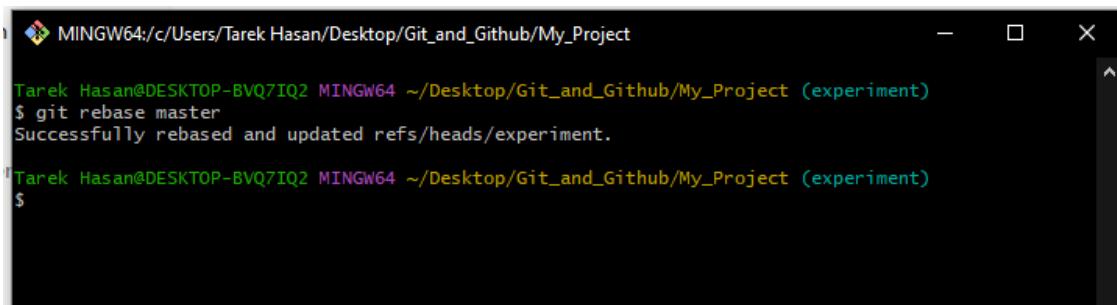
```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "master branch commit"
[master 56f71ef] master branch commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ | 
```

Now let's switch to the experiment branch and rebase it:

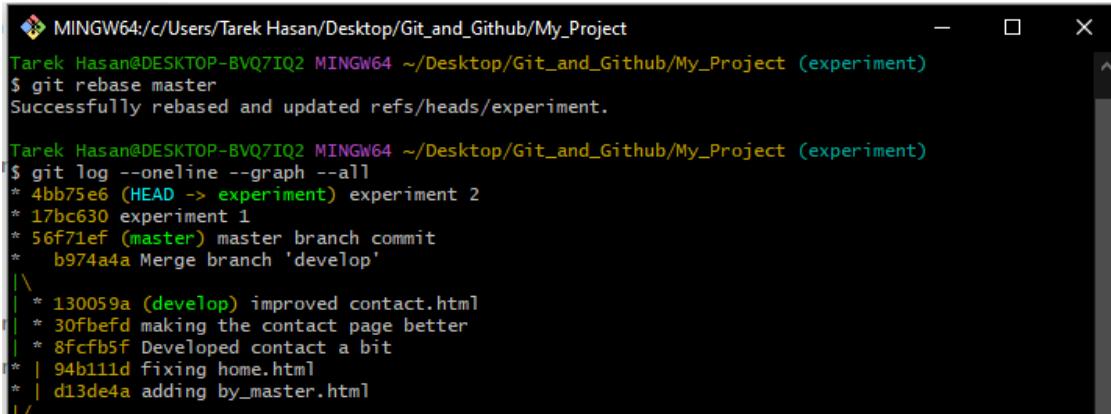


```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ git rebase master
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/experiment.

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ 
```

We did this and let's checkout the in details git log:



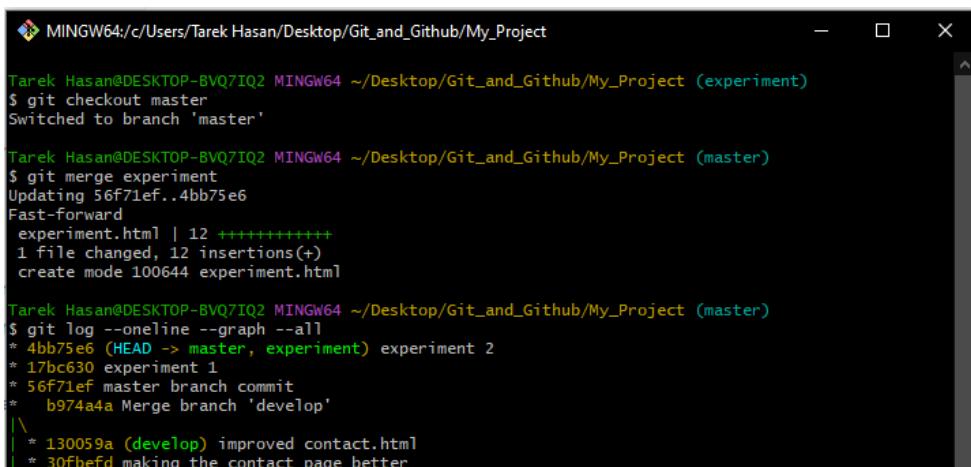
```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ git rebase master
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/experiment.

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ git log --oneline --graph --all
* 4bb75e6 (HEAD -> experiment) experiment 2
* 17bc630 experiment 1
* 56f71ef (master) master branch commit
* b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
|\ \
| * 130059a (develop) improved contact.html
| * 30fbefd making the contact page better
| * 8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
* | 94b111d fixing home.html
* | d13de4a adding by_master.html
|

```

As you can see the HEAD is one the experiment branch now. And also look carefully. What did we do? We first did the commit of experiment 1 and 2 right? Then we committed master branch. But look, it shows the commit of experiment1 and 2 in front. Not in the back. So that means experiment commit is in front of the master commit. Now how do we take the master commit in front of the experiment commit? To do that we need to switch to the master branch and merge the experiment branch. Let's see:



```

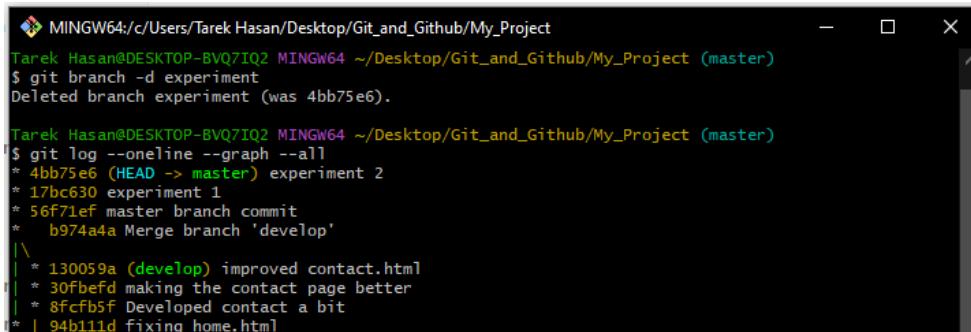
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (experiment)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git merge experiment
Updating 56f71ef..4bb75e6
Fast-forward
  experiment.html | 12 ++++++++--
  1 file changed, 12 insertions(+), 2 deletions(-)
  create mode 100644 experiment.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline --graph --all
* 4bb75e6 (HEAD -> master, experiment) experiment 2
* 17bc630 experiment 1
* 56f71ef master branch commit
* b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
|\ \
| * 130059a (develop) improved contact.html
| * 30fbefd making the contact page better

```

As you can see HEAD is on the master branch now. Let's delete the experiment branch and look at the log again:



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch -d experiment
Deleted branch experiment (was 4bb75e6).

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline --graph --all
* 4bb75e6 (HEAD -> master) experiment 2
* 17bc630 experiment 1
* 56f71ef master branch commit
* b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
|\ \
| * 130059a (develop) improved contact.html
| * 30fbefd making the contact page better
| * 8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
* | 94b111d fixing home.html

```

▼ Key Points of Rebasing

- What is the point of rebasing? Here are some:

1. No end difference between merging.

2. The log stays clean and clear.

▼ When you shouldn't do rebasing

► Suppose you're working on a open source project where hundreds of peoples are contributing. You have your master branch and another branch on a commit of master branch named experiment. Now as it's an open source project just suppose someone thought of decorating your experiment branch with new ideas so he created another branch from a commit of experiment branch. Now you have rebased the experiment branch with the master branch. Then the main problem begins. The person who created a branch from your experiment branch will have to merge it to the new commit of your master branch as rebasing deleted all the past commit of experiment branch and merged them into the master branch. He will have to find a similar branch of the main commit he created his branch from.

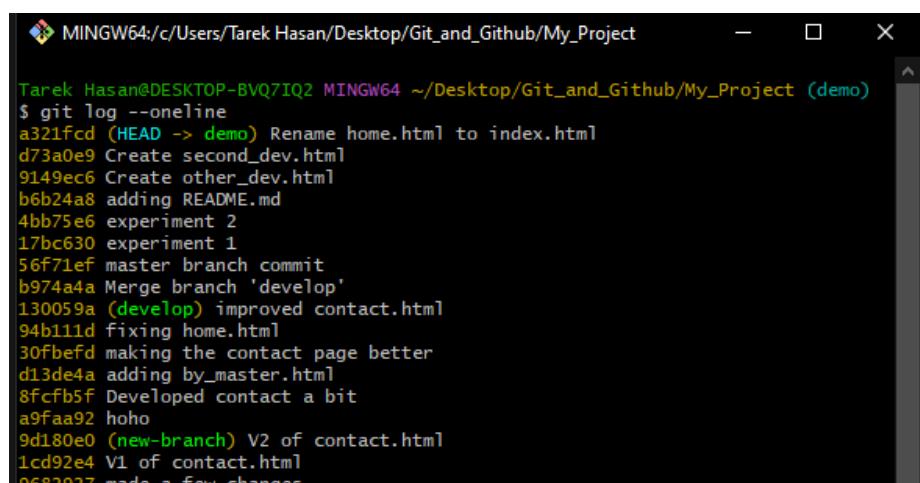
▼ Merge vs Rebase

► We should use merge when we want to be more transparent. We want to show people what we did in every step. Merge basically keeps track of everything we do from commit to everything.
 ► If we want to hide some commits we can do that using the rebase method. As you have seen, we rebased something from the experiment branch to master branch. Then there was no existence of experiment branch. So yeah use it if you want to keep everything clean and non-transparent.

▼ Git Squash

► What does exactly Git Squash means? Suppose you have 200 commits in your project. Now you don't want these many commits which may seem like clutter to some. So you want to combine the last 100 commits to 1 single commit that will make your total commit into 101. Let's see how we do that.

Let's look at a git log -



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (demo)
$ git log --oneline
a321fcd (HEAD -> demo) Rename home.html to index.html
d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbef0 making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 (new-branch) V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
2682027 made a few changes

```

This is our git log. Suppose I want to combine all the commits till [17bc630 experiment 1] in one commit. That means all the commit after that will get merged into that commit. To do that we need to first run this command:

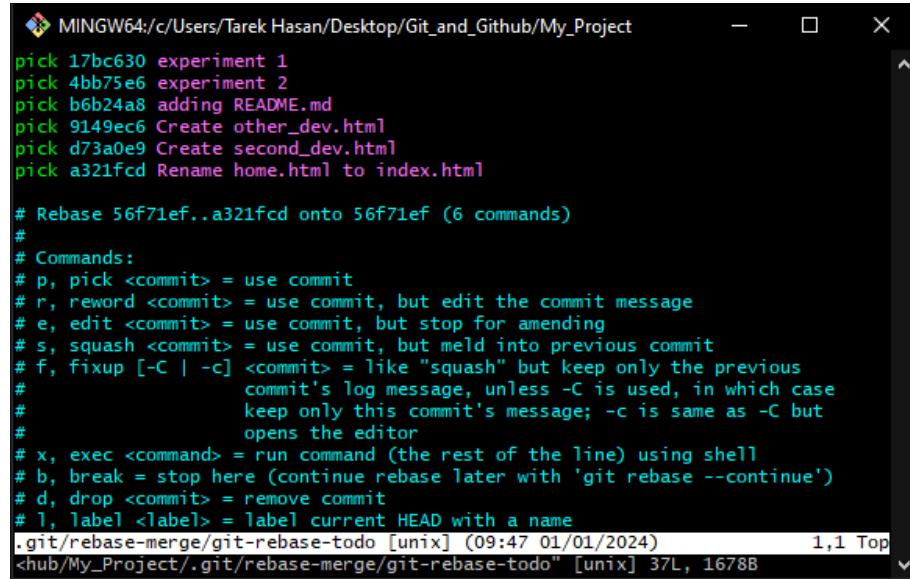


git rebase -i HEAD~<THE NUMBER OF COMMITS YOU WANT TO SEE FROM YOUR CURRENT HEAD >

In our case from the HEAD position the commit with the message experiment 1 is 6 behind. So we will run this command:

 git rebase -i HEAD~6

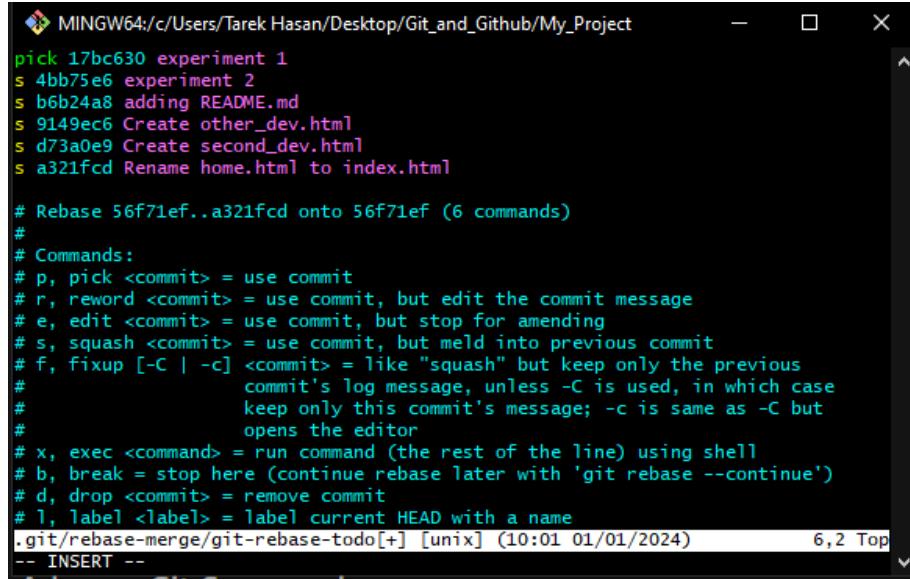
Let's see what happens:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
pick 17bc630 experiment 1
pick 4bb75e6 experiment 2
pick b6b24a8 adding README.md
pick 9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
pick d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html
pick a321fcfd Rename home.html to index.html

# Rebase 56f71ef..a321fcfd onto 56f71ef (6 commands)
#
# Commands:
# p, pick <commit> = use commit
# r, reword <commit> = use commit, but edit the commit message
# e, edit <commit> = use commit, but stop for amending
# s, squash <commit> = use commit, but meld into previous commit
# f, fixup [-C | -c] <commit> = like "squash" but keep only the previous
#                               commit's log message, unless -C is used, in which case
#                               keep only this commit's message; -c is same as -C but
#                               opens the editor
# x, exec <command> = run command (the rest of the line) using shell
# b, break = stop here (continue rebase later with 'git rebase --continue')
# d, drop <commit> = remove commit
# l, label <label> = label current HEAD with a name
.git/rebase-merge/git-rebase-todo [unix] (09:47 01/01/2024)           1,1 Top
<hub/My_Project/.git/rebase-merge/git-rebase-todo" [unix] 37L, 1678B
```

It shows all the commits till then. To do the squash we need to change the word `pick` to `s`. But which one should we command as `s`? We want to combine every commit after the experiment 1 commit into one right? So we should leave experiment 1 as it is and command `s` to all other:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
pick 17bc630 experiment 1
s 4bb75e6 experiment 2
s b6b24a8 adding README.md
s 9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
s d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html
s a321fcfd Rename home.html to index.html

# Rebase 56f71ef..a321fcfd onto 56f71ef (6 commands)
#
# Commands:
# p, pick <commit> = use commit
# r, reword <commit> = use commit, but edit the commit message
# e, edit <commit> = use commit, but stop for amending
# s, squash <commit> = use commit, but meld into previous commit
# f, fixup [-C | -c] <commit> = like "squash" but keep only the previous
#                               commit's log message, unless -C is used, in which case
#                               keep only this commit's message; -c is same as -C but
#                               opens the editor
# x, exec <command> = run command (the rest of the line) using shell
# b, break = stop here (continue rebase later with 'git rebase --continue')
# d, drop <commit> = remove commit
# l, label <label> = label current HEAD with a name
.git/rebase-merge/git-rebase-todo[+] [unix] (10:01 01/01/2024)           6,2 Top
-- INSERT --
```

This is what we did. [To enter into edit mode press `i` and you can edit the file. To go back we need to press `Esc` key]

Now let's save the file. To save we can do `:wq`

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
# This is a combination of 6 commits.
# This is the 1st commit message:

experiment 1

# This is the commit message #2:

experiment 2

# This is the commit message #3:

adding README.md

# This is the commit message #4:

Create other_dev.html
# This is the commit message #5:

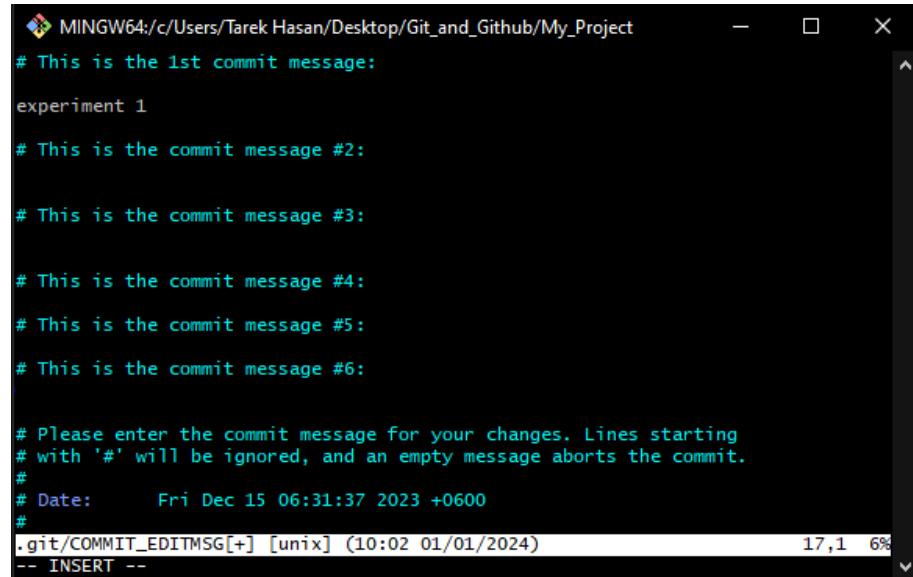
Create second_dev.html
# This is the commit message #6:

Rename home.html to index.html

# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
#
# Date:      Fri Dec 15 06:31:37 2023 +0600
#
# interactive rebase in progress; onto 56f71ef
# Last commands done (6 commands done):
#   squash d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html
#   squash a321fcf Rename home.html to index.html
# No commands remaining.
# You are currently rebasing branch 'demo' on '56f71ef'.
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   new file:   README.md
#   new file:   experiment.html
#   renamed:   home.html -> index.html
#   new file:   other_dev.html
#   new file:   second_dev.html
#

```

As you can see it shows a message like this. As we want to keep it so experiment 2 we can remove all the other messages and save it as before:



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
# This is the 1st commit message:

experiment 1

# This is the commit message #2:

# This is the commit message #3:

# This is the commit message #4:

# This is the commit message #5:

# This is the commit message #6:

# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
#
# Date:      Fri Dec 15 06:31:37 2023 +0600
#
.git/COMMIT_EDITMSG[+] [unix] (10:02 01/01/2024) 17,1 6%
-- INSERT --

```

Let's save it and look at the git log:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (demo)
$ git log --oneline
6ddd60c (HEAD -> demo) experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbefc making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 (new-branch) V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (demo)
$
```

As you can see HEAD is now in the experiment 1 commit but we have all the changes in that commit made after that also.

▼ Introduction to GitHub

▼ Git vs GitHub

- 👉 Git is a version control system (VCS) that lets you keep track of your source code history and manage them.
- 👉 GitHub is a cloud based hosting service that lets you manage your git repository.
- ▶ Like if you're working on an open source project or any project where so many people are contributing using git, then GitHub is designed to manage them.

▼ Introduction to GitHub

- ▶ As we know, GitHub is a hosting website for git where we can host all our git repository. The address of the website is:

GitHub: Let's build from here

GitHub is where over 100 million developers shape the future of software, together. Contribute to the open source community, manage your Git repositories, review code like a pro, track bugs and features...

 <https://github.com/>



This is the dashboard or home page:

The screenshot shows the GitHub dashboard with several promotional banners. One banner for 'Join GitHub Global Campus!' highlights practical industry knowledge through access to tools, events, and resources. Another banner for 'Learning Pathways' encourages users to 'Learn from the best' by unlocking GitHub's full power through guided tutorials and security insights. A third banner for 'Latest changes' lists recent updates like the December 14th update to GitHub Issues & Projects and the general availability of GitHub Actions Artifacts v4. The dashboard also features sections for 'Top Repositories', 'Recent activity', and a search bar at the top.

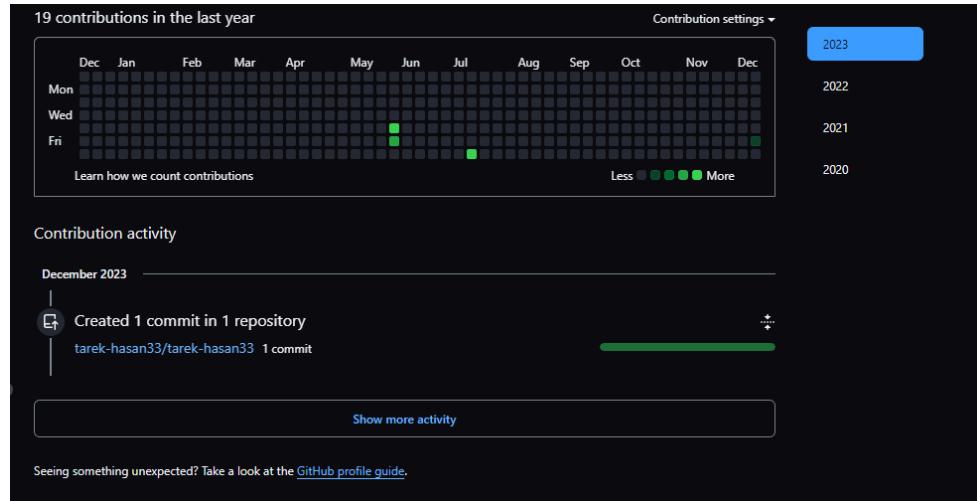
This will be your profile page:

The screenshot shows the GitHub profile page for the user 'tarek-hasan33'. It includes a large circular profile picture of a person wearing a mask. Below the picture, the user's name 'Tarek Hasan' and handle 'tarek-hasan33' are displayed, along with a 'Edit profile' button. The profile summary indicates 'At 2 followers · 5 following'. On the right, there is a bio section with the heading 'Hi, I'm Tarek Hasan' and the text 'A CS student, studying at United International University.' Below this, there is an 'About me:' section with a list of interests and contact information, including an email address 't.r.hasan33@gmail.com'. There is also a 'Connect with me:' section with links to external platforms.

Here you will find all your repository:

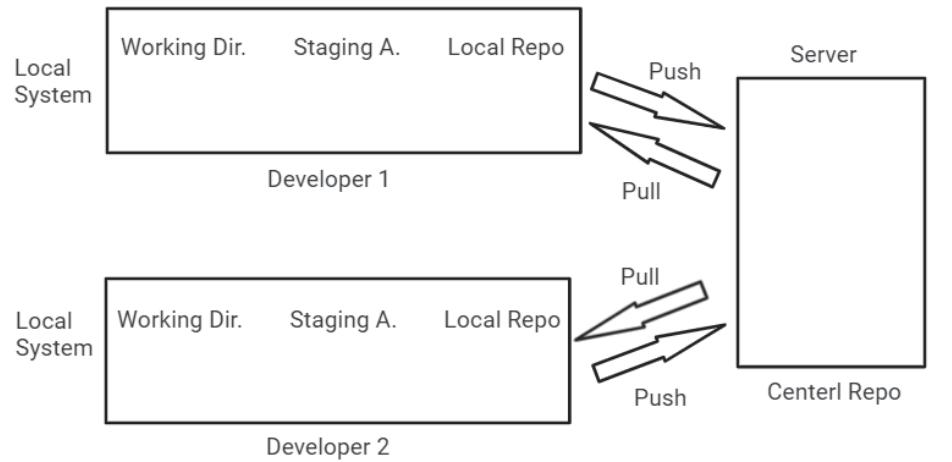
The screenshot shows the GitHub repository overview page for the user 'tarek-hasan33'. It features a 'Popular repositories' section with a single repository entry for 'tarek-hasan33' (Public). To the right, there is a 'Customize your pins' section. The overall interface has a dark theme.

This is the contribution chart:



▼ Necessity of Central Repository

► Look at the picture below:



► Why do we need the central repository? Suppose 100 developers are working on a project and everyone has the project file in their local system. But they want to develop a project together they need to contribute all together right? How can they do that if they only have the files in their local repository? How anyone else contribute in someone else's file? How will the project be developed? Here comes the importance of central repository. The main project stays on the central repository. Every developer can pull the files in their local device and work on them. When they finish working on the project they can push the file in the central repository. Every other developer will be able to look at the changes someone made.

▼ Creating a GitHub Repository

► First we need to create a repository on GitHub which will be our central repository:

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Owner * Repository name *

tarek-hasan33 / first-github-project
first-github-project is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [redesigned-rotary-phone](#) ?

Description (optional)

Public Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.
 Private You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

Add a README file

Then we will have a window like this:



Then we will create a folder for our project in the local device.

Now we need to run these commands one by one:

- echo "# first-github-project" >> README.md
- git init
- git add .
- git commit -m "first commit"
- git branch -M main [Changes the name of the master branch to main]
- git remote add origin https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/first-github-project.git
- git push -u origin main

After running every command:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Projec
t
$ echo "#first-github-project" >> README.md

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Projec
t
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/
First_Github_Project/.git/

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Projec
t (master)
$ git add .
warning: in the working copy of 'README.md', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (master)
$ git commit -m "first-commit"
[master (root-commit) 316d654] first-commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 README.md

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (master)
$ git branch -M main

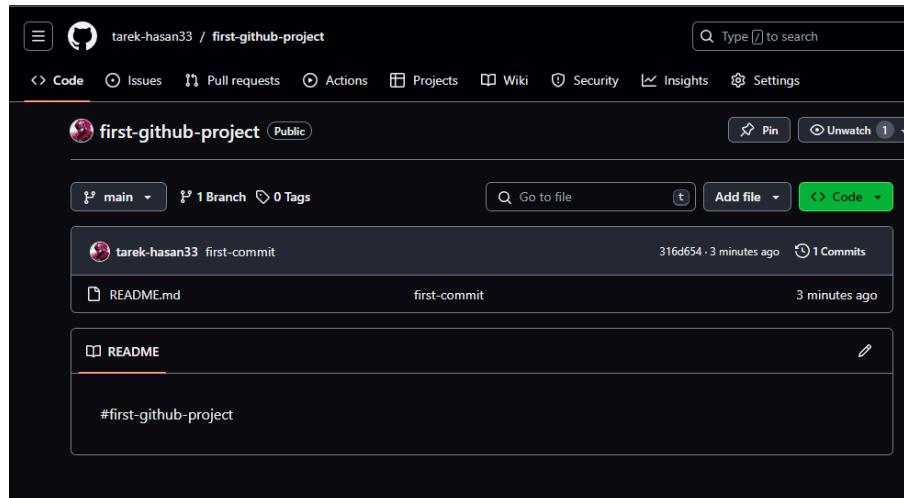
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/first-github-project.git

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ git push -u origin main
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 238 bytes | 238.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/first-github-project.git
 * [new branch]      main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ A

```

Here you can see in our new repository we have the file README.md:



Now let's test this with another file:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ git add index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ git commit -m "adding a new file"
[main ee9db81] adding a new file
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
   create mode 100644 index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ git push origin main
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 285 bytes | 285.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/first-github-project.git
 316d654..ee9db81 main -> main

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ |

```

We have created a file named index.html then pushed the file. Now we will look into the github window:

tarek-hasan33 / **first-github-project**

Type to search

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

first-github-project Public

Pin Unwatch 1

main 1 Branch 0 Tags Go to file Add file Code

tarek-hasan33 adding a new file ee9db81 · 1 minute ago 2 Commits

README.md first-commit 12 minutes ago

index.html adding a new file 1 minute ago

README

#first-github-project

Now we have the file in github.

▼ Personal Access Token

When we try to push a code, github asks for authentication then you might have to put your password or give access from the phone app of github to push the code. That is why personal access token exist. You can create a token by going to:



Settings >> Developer Settings >> Personal Access Tokens

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new personal access token. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like GitHub Apps, OAuth Apps, Personal access tokens (selected), Fine-grained tokens, and Tokens (classic). The main area is titled "New personal access token (classic)". It includes fields for "Note" (containing "my_token_github"), "What's this token for?", "Expiration" (set to "No expiration" with a note that the token will never expire), and a warning about GitHub strongly recommending an expiration date. At the bottom, there's a "Select scopes" section with a note about scopes defining access.

Then you will get a code which you can use to authenticate. To get rid of the hassle of putting the password every time you push the code you can add this authentication key to the settings of your OS and it will do the work for you. To add PAT on your system please visit this link:

The screenshot shows a GitHub issue thread titled "Message 'Support for password authentication was removed.'". It contains a message from a user stating they got this error on their console when trying to use git pull. Below the message is a link to a Stack Overflow question about the same issue. To the right of the text is a decorative icon of orange and grey bars.

▼ SSH Key

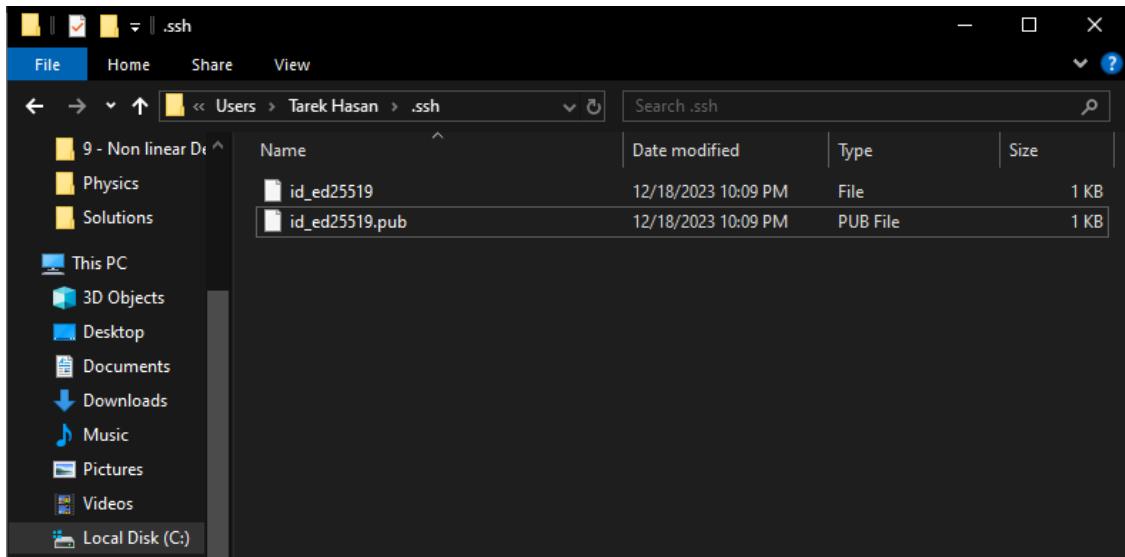
► There is another way of authentication. It's called SSH key. We have to generate a SSH key and save it in the github profile then we can authenticate using the SSH key. It is more secure than PAT. To create a SSH Key we can use:

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command "ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "your_email@example.com"" entered. A red icon of a hand holding a key is visible. The terminal then prompts the user to enter a file path to save the key, followed by instructions to enter a passphrase and confirm it.

Let's generate a SSH key:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "t.r.hasan33@gmail.com"
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/.ssh/id_ed25519):
Created directory '/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /c/Users/Tarek Hasan/.ssh/id_ed25519
Your public key has been saved in /c/Users/Tarek Hasan/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:LsxLmj63n29JCyeU4EExUzFElnMM+dAYnEisdnOnI t.r.hasan33@gmail.com
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
| =BX@= |
| . O==B . |
| + o...* |
| . . o. |
| . E .o S. |
| o ..+.. |
| o.+. o. |
| .. oo..o |
| .+oooo. |
+---[SHA256]---+
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ |
```

Now let's look in to the file:



We have 2 files but 1 has pub on the end of it which means public. We need to copy everything inside the public file and set it on the github:

You have successfully added the key 'Myssh'.

Tarek Hasan (tarek-hasan33)
Your personal account

[Go to your personal profile](#)

[New SSH key](#)

[SSH keys](#)

This is a list of SSH keys associated with your account. Remove any keys that you do not recognize.

Authentication keys

	Myssh	Delete
	Added on Dec 18, 2023	
	Never used — Read/write	

[Check out our guide to generating SSH keys or troubleshoot common SSH problems.](#)

[New GPG key](#)

[GPG keys](#)

We can find the SSH option in setting page. As you can see I have already added the SSH key. Now to authenticate we need to run this command:

ssh -T git@github.com

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project
$ ssh -T git@github.com
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ ssh -T git@github.com
The authenticity of host 'github.com (20.205.243.166)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:+DiY3wvvV6TuJJhbpZisF/zLDA0zPMSvHdkr4UvC0qU.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'github.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Enter passphrase for key '/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/.ssh/id_ed25519':
Hi tarek-hasan33! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide shell access.

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/First_Github_Project (main)
$ |
```

As you can see I have authenticated successfully. I had to put my passphrase too.

▼ Uploading an Existing Git Repository

As we know we already have My_project as local repository. We will now upload it to Github.



We need a few commands for this:

- git remote add origin https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git
- git branch -M main [we can also keep the name to master]
- git push -u origin main

Let's run these commands:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git push -u origin master
Enumerating objects: 57, done.
Counting objects: 100% (57/57), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (52/52), done.
Writing objects: 100% (57/57), 7.51 KiB | 480.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 57 (delta 22), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (22/22), done.
To https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
branch 'master' set up to track 'origin/master'.

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

Now let's check the github page:

Commit	Message	Date
.gitignore	adding abc folder	last week
about.html	Initial Commit	last week
by_master.html	adding by_master.html	5 days ago
contact.html	improved contact.html	5 days ago
experiment.html	experiment 2	4 days ago
feature.html	master branch commit	4 days ago
home.html	fixing home.html	5 days ago

As you can see we have successfully uploaded the project. We also have 19 commits already which we made in the git.

→ As we know we have already generated a SSH key and added it to our github profile. But what if still if you want to push an existing repository it asks for you authentication? Well here is the solution.



First we need to find out if our remote url is using https or SSH. To do that we can run this command:

```
git remote -v
```

If this command returns link with https then we need to run this command:

```
git remote set-url origin git@github.com:username/repository_name.git
```

Now we can push the repo.

▼ Remote

► What is remote? Well remote is the thing that we use to pull and push the codes into github. You have already saw something like this:



```
git remote add origin <LINK>
```

Here origin is the remote. Let's see our remotes in the project folder:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git remote
origin

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git remote -v
origin  https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git (fetch)
origin  https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git (push)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

So **git remote -v** command shows the remote with the link. Let's add another remote:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git remote add my-remote "https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git"

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git remote -v
my-remote      https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git (fetch)
my-remote      https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git (push)
origin        https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git (fetch)
origin        https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git (push)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

We have added another remote. We can use my-project instead of origin now to pull and push.

▼ Cloning a GitHub Repository

► So how can we clone a repository from GitHub? It's easy as it seems. There is a command for that:

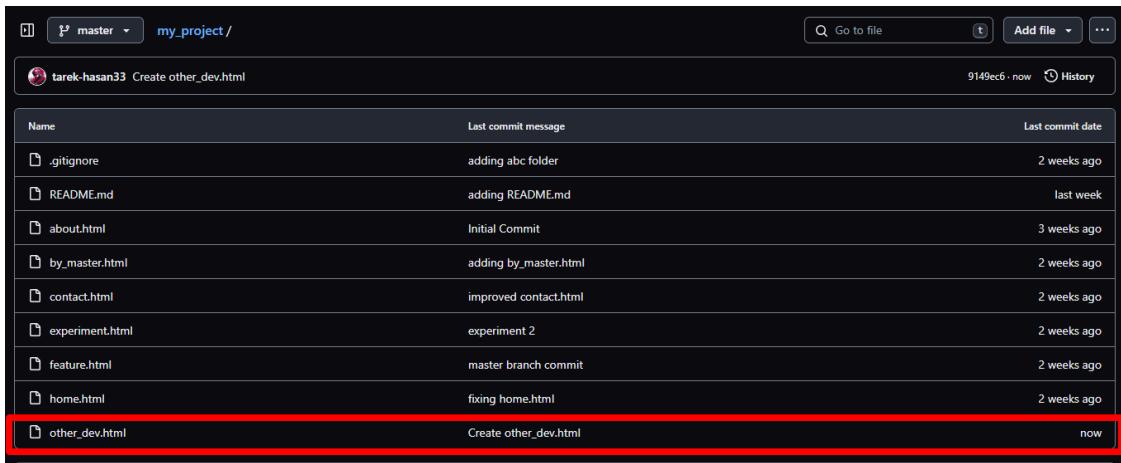
 git clone "LINK OF THE PROJECT"

We can clone any github repository using this command.

▼ Coding with GitHub

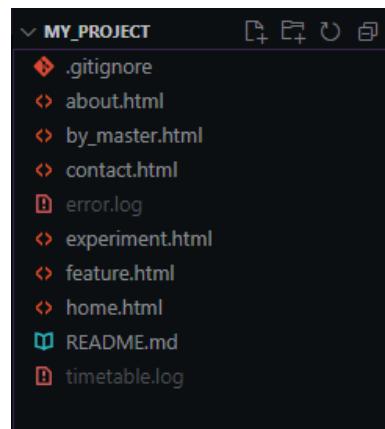
▼ Git Fetch

► Suppose you are working on a project where 99 other developers are working too. You are done with your coding session today and went to sleep. You woke up the next day and saw other contributors added 10 more files to the project. Now you need those files too on your local repository. We know that we can clone the central repo. But that's not the way. If we do that we need to again initialize everything from the beginning. That's why the **git fetch** command exist.



Name	Last commit message	Last commit date
.gitignore	adding abc folder	2 weeks ago
README.md	adding README.md	last week
about.html	Initial Commit	3 weeks ago
by_master.html	adding by_master.html	2 weeks ago
contact.html	improved contact.html	2 weeks ago
experiment.html	experiment 2	2 weeks ago
feature.html	master branch commit	2 weeks ago
home.html	fixing home.html	2 weeks ago
other_dev.html	Create other_dev.html	now

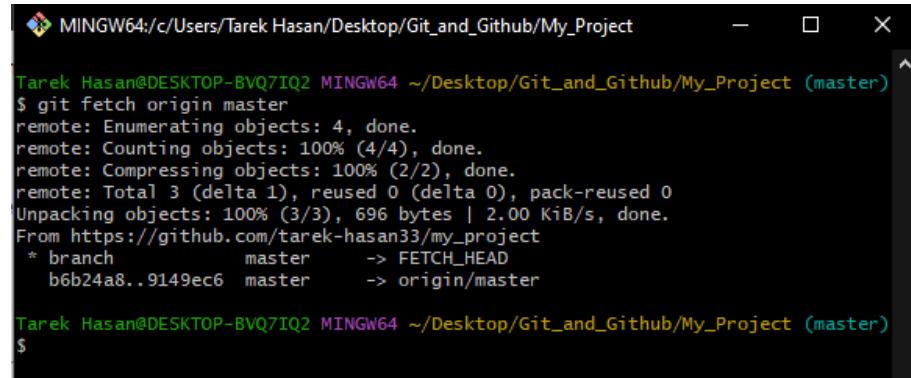
This is our my_project repo in the github page. As you can see we have added another html file named other_dev.



But we don't have that file in the local repository. Let's use the git fetch command and add it to the local repo. To do that we need to run this command:

 git fetch <REMOTE NAME> < BRANCH NAME>

In our case it is **git fetch origin master**

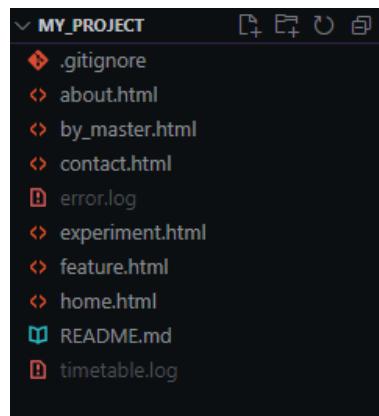


```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git fetch origin master
remote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 696 bytes | 2.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project
 * branch            master      -> FETCH_HEAD
   b6b24a8..9149ec6  master      -> origin/master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 
```

But file is still not in the working directory as you can see:



To do that we need to run another command which is the git merge command like this:

 **git merge <REMOTE NAME>/<BRANCH NAME>**

In our case the command will be `git merge origin/master`.

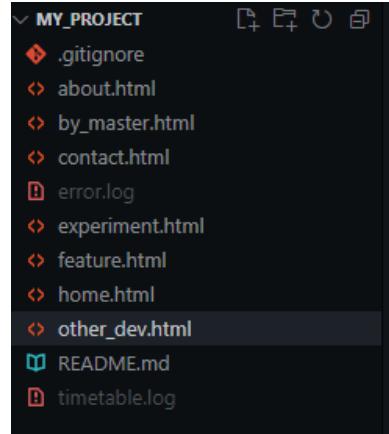


```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git merge origin/master
Updating b6b24a8..9149ec6
Fast-forward
 other_dev.html | 1 +
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 other_dev.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ | 
```

Let's look at the working directory:



As you can see we have the file named other_dev.html.

▼ Git Pull and [Git Fetch vs Git Pull]

► We already know what is git fetch. In git fetch we first needed to fetch the central repo then we needed to merge the files. But in git pull it does the fetching+merging at the same time. Let's look at an example:

contact.html	improved contact.html	2 weeks ago
experiment.html	experiment 2	2 weeks ago
feature.html	master branch commit	2 weeks ago
home.html	fixing home.html	2 weeks ago
other_dev.html	Create other_dev.html	35 minutes ago
second_dev.html	Create second_dev.html	now

We have added a file named second_dev.html in the github. Now we want to pull it. We can run this command:

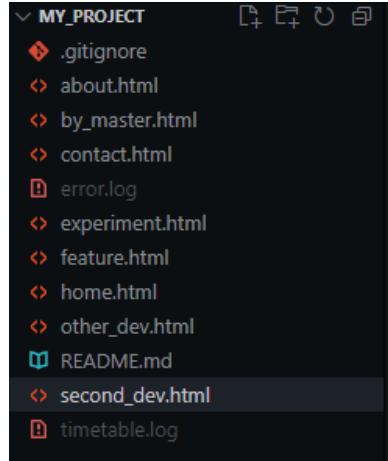
`git pull <REMOTE NAME> <BRANCH NAME>`

In our case the command will be **git pull origin master**

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git pull origin master
remote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 685 bytes | 1024 bytes/s, done.
From https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project
 * branch            master      -> FETCH_HEAD
   9149ec6..d73a0e9  master      -> origin/master
Updating 9149ec6..d73a0e9
Fast-forward
 second_dev.html | 1 +
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 second_dev.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

Let's look at the working directory:



As you can see we have the file.



But which is better? Git fetch or Git pull?

These are 2 different things to do the same thing. But if you want something fast you can use git pull as it does 2 work with one command and faster. But if you want to be on the safe side without any merge conflict you can use Git fetch as it doesn't add the file to working repository without explicitly merging the repo.

▼ Fork

► What does fork mean? Suppose you want to work on a project which already exists. I mean you want to work on that project on your own. Let's say you want to work on <https://github.com/abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator> project. You can fork it into your own GitHub profile. Then you can clone it and work on it. Let's look at the practical example:

Let's fork this into our own profile.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'A-simple-Calculator'. At the top, it says 'tarek-hasan33 / A-simple-Calculator'. Below that, it says 'forked from abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator'. The repository has 1 branch and 0 tags. The master branch is up-to-date with 'abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator:master'. There are 4 commits listed, all made by 'abarna-codespot' 5 years ago. The commits are: 'Update README.md', 'Add files via upload', 'Add files via upload', and 'Add files via upload'. The commit details are: '9a1168d · 5 years ago · 4 Commits'.

Now this is in our own repository. We can now clone this central repo to our local computer and work on it or modify it as we like. So that's what fork means.

▼ Pull Request

► Till now we have known about forking. Now let's see what pull request is. We already forked the <https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/A-simple-Calculator> repo in our account. Why did we fork it? Cause we want to work on this project. Let's clone the forked repo into our local machine.

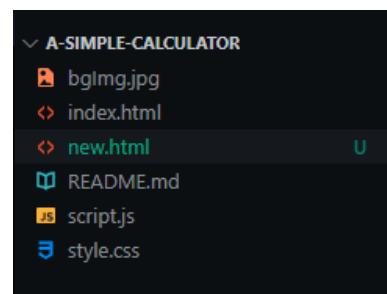
```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github
$ Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github
$ ls
FOLDER1/ First_Github_Project/ My_Project/
|
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github
$ git clone https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/A-simple-Calculator.git
Cloning into 'A-simple-Calculator'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 15, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 15 (delta 1), reused 1 (delta 1), pack-reused 10
Receiving objects: 100% (15/15), 29.11 KiB | 9.70 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (3/3), done.

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github
$ |

```

Let's open the project in VS Code and add a file name new.html.



We have added a new file. Let's commit and push it to the forked central repo:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator
(master)
$ git add .

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator
(master)
$ git commit -m "added a new file"
[master d87f26c] added a new file
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 new.html

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator
(master)
$ git push origin master
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 296 bytes | 296.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/A-simple-Calculator.git
 9a1168d..d87f26c master -> master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator

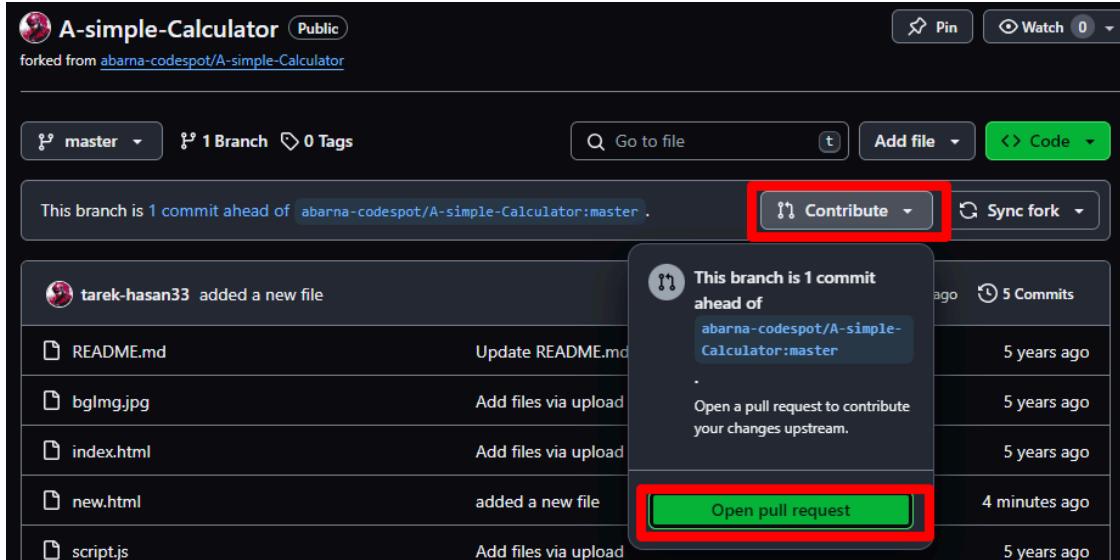
```

Now let's look at the GitHub page:

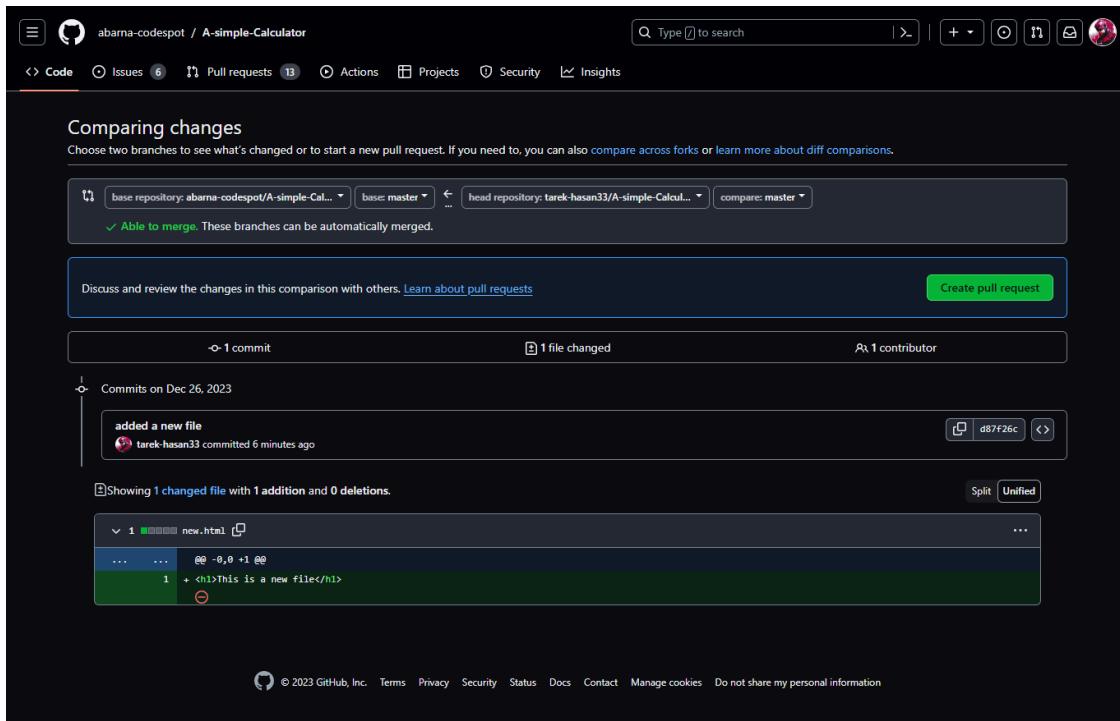
The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'A-simple-Calculator'. The repository is public and was forked from 'abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator'. The master branch is selected, showing 1 branch and 0 tags. A message indicates the branch is 1 commit ahead of the original repository. The commit history lists several files: README.md, bgImg.jpg, index.html, new.html, script.js, and style.css. The 'new.html' commit is highlighted with a red border.

File	Action	Time
README.md	Update README.md	5 years ago
bgImg.jpg	Add files via upload	5 years ago
index.html	Add files via upload	5 years ago
new.html	added a new file	1 minute ago
script.js	Add files via upload	5 years ago
style.css	Add files via upload	5 years ago

As you can see we have the new file. But the thing is it is the forked repository which is in my account. We haven't contributed yet. What do we need to contribute to the original project? I mean how can we add the new feature that we created to the main project? Yes you guessed it right, by requesting the author to pull the repo and merge it to the original project. We can do the pull request like this:



It will take us to a page like this:



Then we can click the create pull request button and it will take us to this page:

We can now add the title and give a thorough description of what we are going to add and what have we changed. Then we can create a pull request. If the author thinks that our feature is addable then he will merge the changes to his repo.

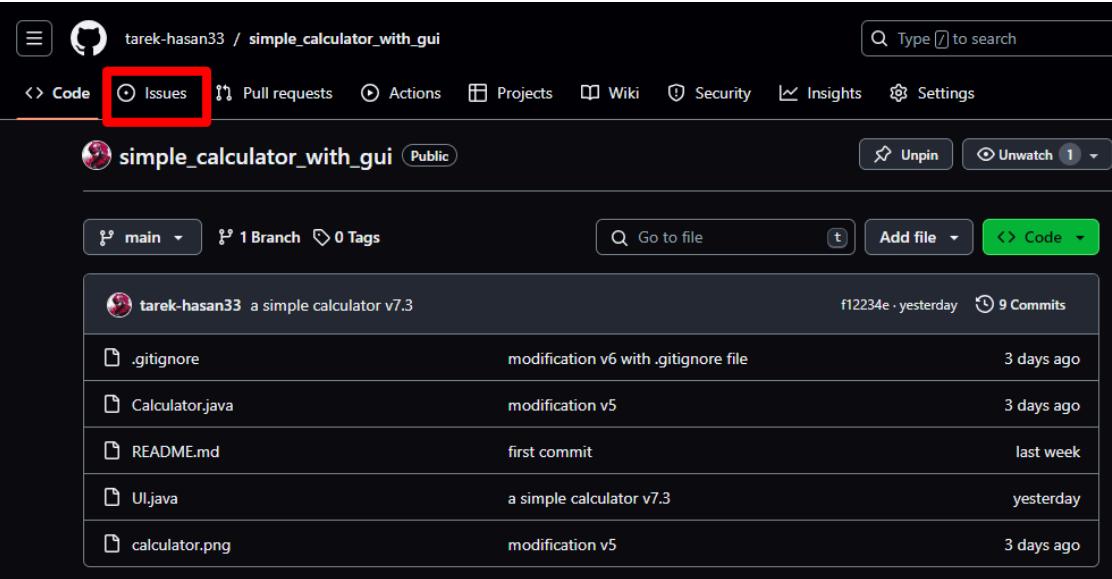
▼ Merging a Pull Request

► This is only required if you're the owner of a central repo and someone wants to contribute to your project. If someone sends you a pull request it will show up like this:

After going to there you'll have the merge option. We are not owner of any repo or no one is contributing that's why we can't show the full demonstration.

▼ GitHub Issues

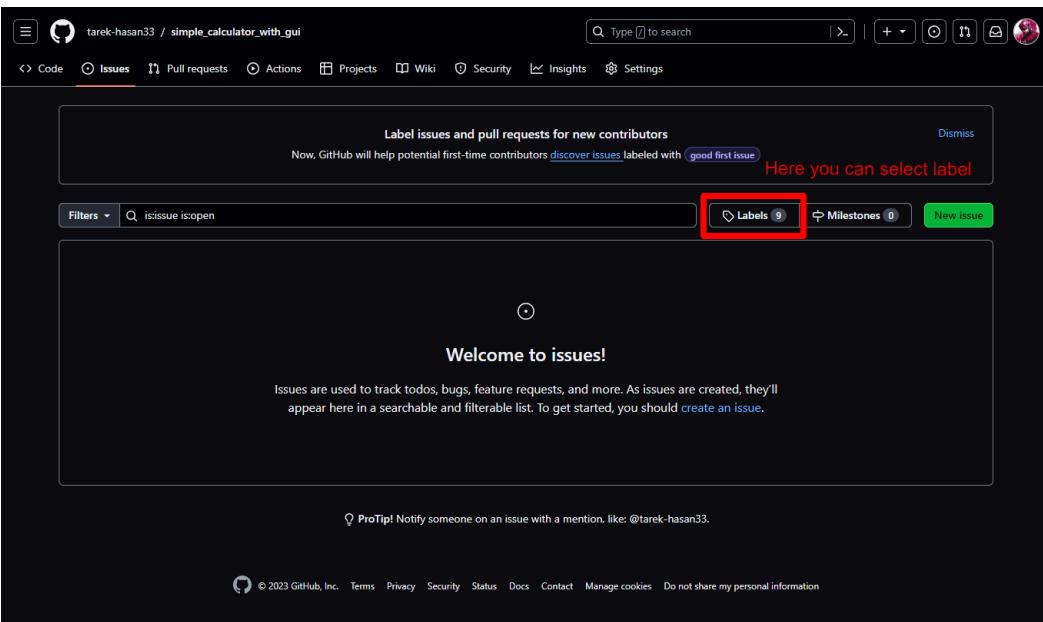
► So what is GitHub issues? It is a functionality to create a issue for your project so that other developers may want to contribute. Let's look at a real life example:



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'tarek-hasan33 / simple_calculator_with_gui'. The 'Issues' tab is highlighted with a red box. The page displays a list of recent commits:

- f12234e · yesterday 9 Commits
- .gitignore modification v6 with .gitignore file 3 days ago
- Calculator.java modification v5 3 days ago
- README.md first commit last week
- UI.java a simple calculator v7.3 yesterday
- calculator.png modification v5 3 days ago

It is a project of mine and here you can see the Issues button. Let's see what is inside of it:



The screenshot shows the GitHub Issues page for the same repository. A modal window titled 'Label issues and pull requests for new contributors' is open. It contains a message: 'Now, GitHub will help potential first-time contributors discover issues labeled with good first issue' and a link 'Discover issues'. Below the modal, the 'Labels' button is highlighted with a red box. The page also shows a search bar with 'isissue isopen' and a 'New issue' button.

Let's explore the label option:

The screenshot shows the 'Labels' page for the repository 'tarek-hasan33 / simple_calculator_with_gui'. There are nine labels listed:

- bug**: Something isn't working
- documentation**: Improvements or additions to documentation
- duplicate**: This issue or pull request already exists
- enhancement**: New feature or request
- good first issue**: Good for newcomers
- help wanted**: Extra attention is needed
- invalid**: This doesn't seem right
- question**: Further information is requested
- wontfix**: This will not be worked on

Here you can select different types of labels for your issue. Let's create an issue for this project. After clicking the create issue button a page like this will appear:

The screenshot shows the 'Create new issue' page for the repository 'tarek-hasan33 / simple_calculator_with_gui'. The title is 'Add a title' and the description is 'Feature for a simple calculator using java swing.' The right sidebar contains the following fields:

- Assignees**: No one—assign yourself
- Labels**: None yet
- Projects**: None yet
- Milestone**: No milestone
- Development**: Shows branches and pull requests linked to this issue.
- Helpful resources**: GitHub Community Guidelines

I have filled the sections and requirements for my need as you can see. Now if someone wants to add a feature then he/she can fork the repo and work on that after that they can create a pull request.

▼ Syncing Git and GitHub Repository with Upstream

► So what does this mean? As we know we have the below repo as a fork:

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'A-simple-Calculator' (Public). The repository was forked from 'abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator'. The 'master' branch is selected, showing 1 branch and 0 tags. A message indicates the branch is 1 commit ahead of the main repo's master branch. The commit history shows four commits by 'tarek-hasan33' added a new file: README.md, bglmg.jpg, index.html, and new.html. The most recent commit is 'new.html' added 8 hours ago.

Now we are working with the project. Suppose the main author added a new file to the main repo. Remember what we have is a fork of that main repo. So whatever the author does with the main repo it will not change anything in the forked repo. So how can we always be updated?

The screenshot shows the same GitHub repository page. A red arrow points to the status message: 'it currently show 1 commit ahead but if author commits something then it will show 1 commit behind'. Below this, a red box highlights the status bar message: 'This branch is 1 commit ahead of abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator:master.' Another red box highlights the 'Sync fork' button in the top right corner.

Here you can see the Sync fork button. As well as the status of the branch. If author commits or changed something in the main repo then we will see that our branch is 1 commit behind the main repo. Then we need to sync the fork. After clicking the sync fork button you will have the latest commits in your forked repo. Now we have the updated GitHub repository. But what about the local repository? Yes we need to cover up that too. How? Let's see:

At first let's see how many remotes we have:

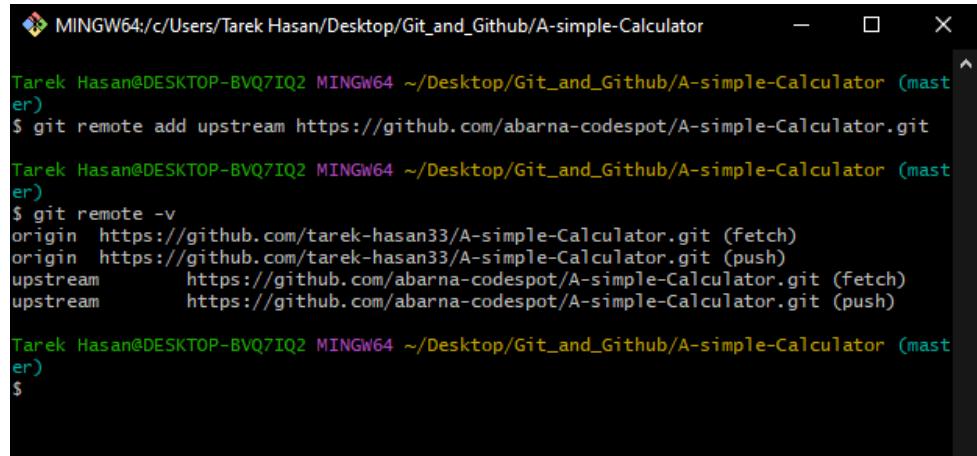
```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator (master)
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/A-simple-Calculator.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/A-simple-Calculator.git (push)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator (master)
$ |

```

We have two remotes as of now which is for the forked repo in our own GitHub account as you can see. Let's add another remote called upstream. But this remote should be for the main repository. I mean the main repository from which we forked the project. Let's see:



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator (master)
$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator.git

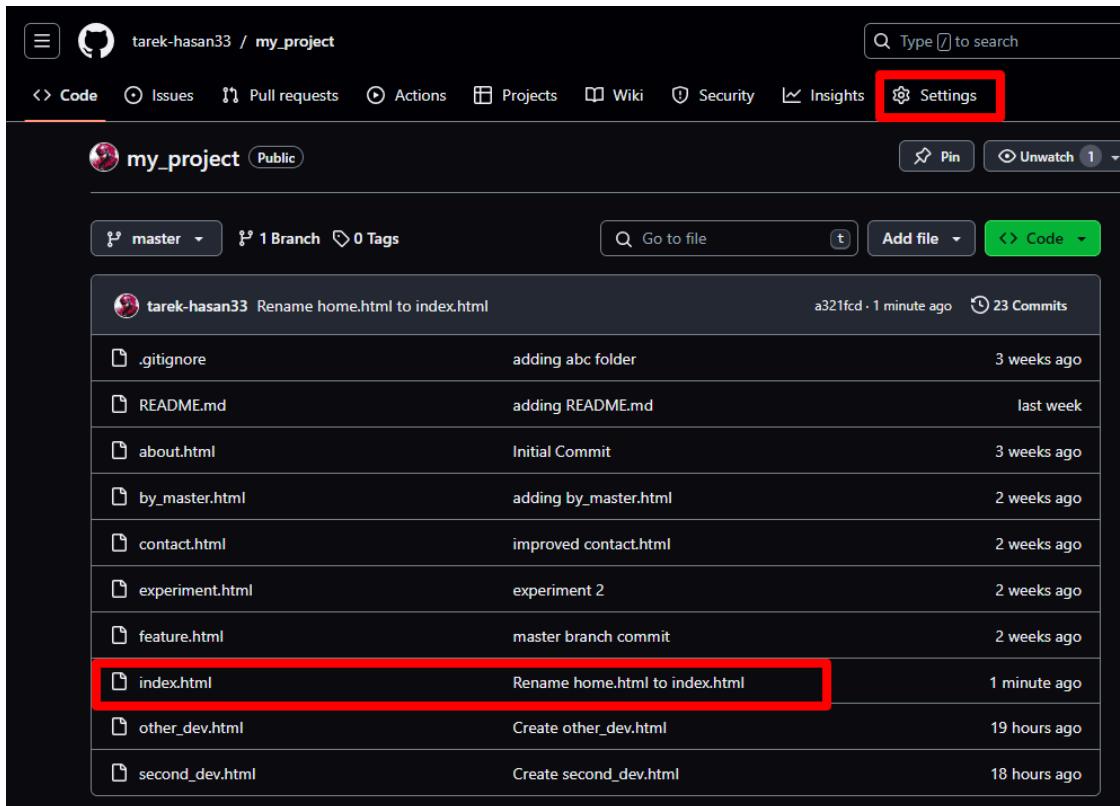
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator (master)
$ git remote -v
origin  https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/A-simple-Calculator.git (fetch)
origin  https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/A-simple-Calculator.git (push)
upstream     https://github.com/abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator.git (fetch)
upstream     https://github.com/abarna-codespot/A-simple-Calculator.git (push)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/A-simple-Calculator (master)
$
```

Now we have the remote. We can just fetch and pull from the upstream remote. We can not push as the repo is not ours. Now we can use commands like **git pull upstream master** or **git fetch upstream master** to pull the commits in the local repo.

▼ Pages

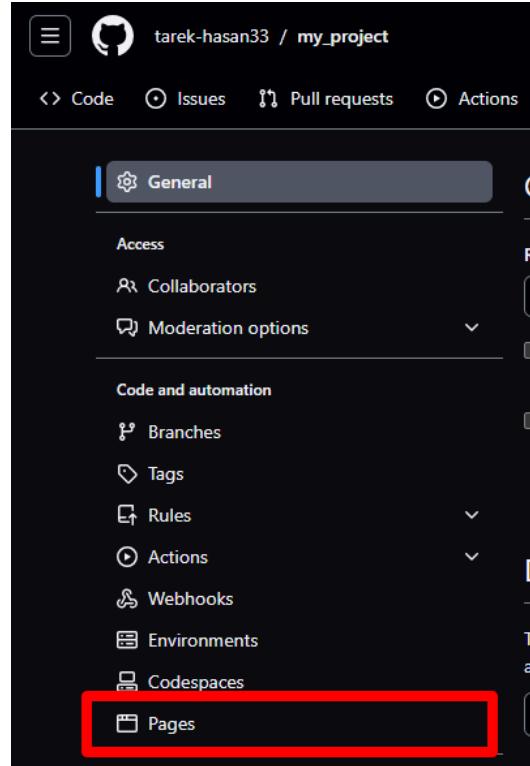
► There is a thing called GitHub pages. So what is GitHub pages. Well it kind of works like a website hosting function. Suppose you have the repository of your website that you have created on GitHub. You can host it using GitHub pages. You can only host the static website using GitHub pages not dynamic ones. As we already know we have a website in the my_project repo. At first we need to change the home.html to index.html cause GitHub recognized that the index.html file is the home file.



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named "my_project" owned by "tarek-hasan33". The "Settings" button in the top navigation bar is highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation bar, the repository name "my_project" and its status ("Public") are displayed. The commit history table lists several commits, with the most recent one, "index.html" (Renamed home.html to index.html), highlighted with a red box. Other commits listed include ".gitignore" (adding abc folder), "README.md" (adding README.md), "about.html" (Initial Commit), "by_master.html" (adding by_master.html), "contact.html" (improved contact.html), "experiment.html" (experiment 2), "feature.html" (master branch commit), "other.dev.html" (Create other_dev.html), and "second.dev.html" (Create second_dev.html).

File / Action	Description	Time
index.html	Rename home.html to index.html	1 minute ago
.gitignore	adding abc folder	3 weeks ago
README.md	adding README.md	last week
about.html	Initial Commit	3 weeks ago
by_master.html	adding by_master.html	2 weeks ago
contact.html	improved contact.html	2 weeks ago
experiment.html	experiment 2	2 weeks ago
feature.html	master branch commit	2 weeks ago
other.dev.html	Create other_dev.html	19 hours ago
second.dev.html	Create second_dev.html	18 hours ago

Then we need to go to the setting option. There we will see the pages option:



GitHub Pages

GitHub Pages is designed to host your personal, organization, or project pages from a GitHub repository.

Build and deployment

Source

Deploy from a branch ▾ First select "Deploy from a branch"

Branch

Your GitHub Pages site is currently being built from the master branch. [Learn more about configuring the publishing source for your site.](#)

master ▾ / (root) ▾ Save Select branch and select the folder root

Learn how to add a Jekyll theme to your site.

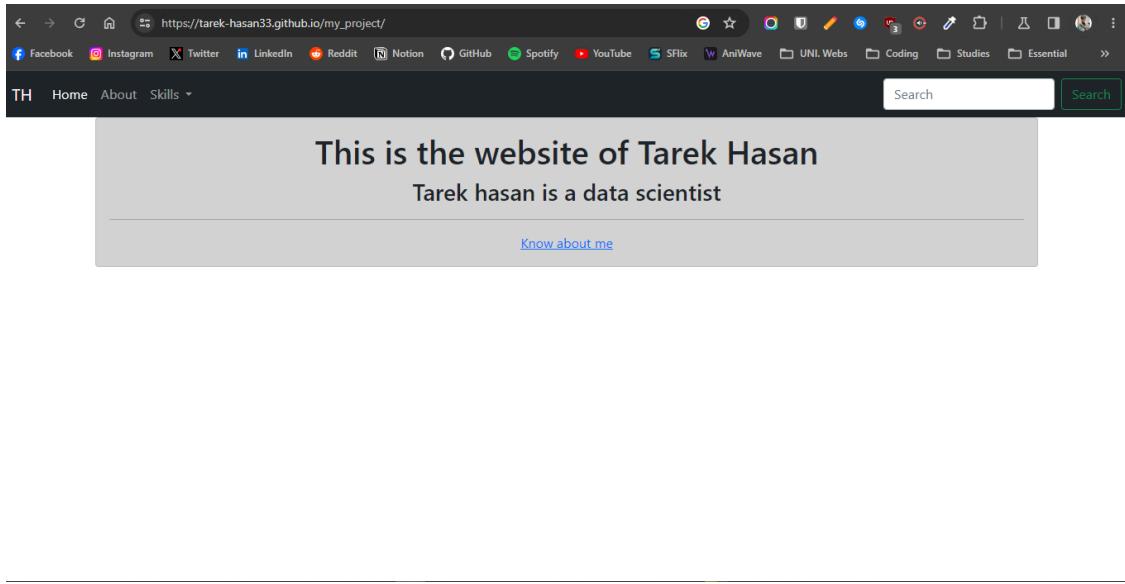
Custom domain

After that you website will be ready. How can you visit your website? Like this:



USERNAME.github.io/PROJECTNAME

In our case it is tarek-hasan33.github.io/my_project. Let's visit the website:



As you can see it has published our website.

▼ Advance Git Commands

▼ Show me the Commit Changes

► Suppose you have a project in your local machine or in Github and you cloned it. Now you want to see who committed what in the project. Means you want to see in which commits what has been changed. We can do that using this command:

 git show <COMMIT ID>

How can we get the commit id? By using git log. Let's look at the example:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
d73a0e9 (HEAD -> master, origin/master) Create second_dev.html
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbef0 making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the .gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit
```

These are the git logs in oneline for the my_project repo with commit messages. Now suppose I want to check the changes of the commit which has the message "**V2 of contact.html**"

Let's look at the output:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git show 9d180e0
commit 9d180e0e48d04518ae1645fd900b0d331e09cd64
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Mon Dec 11 03:01:14 2023 +0600

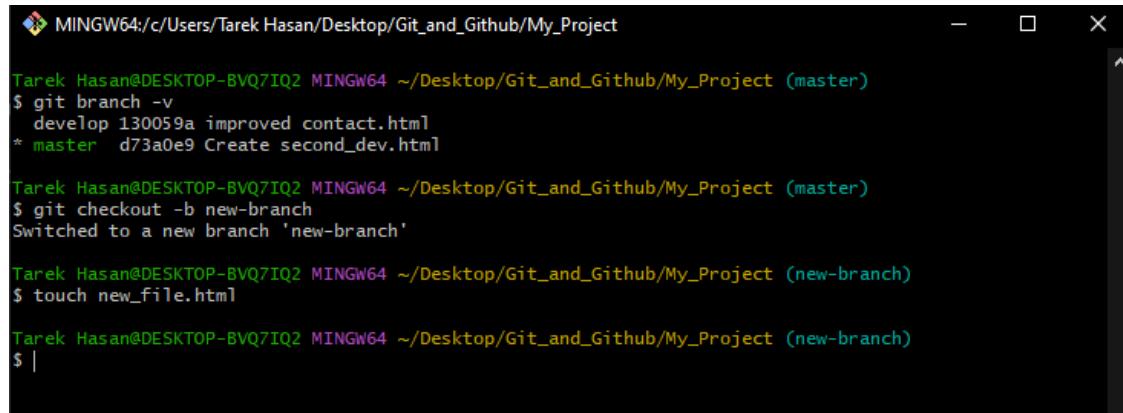
        V2 of contact.html

diff --git a/contact.html b/contact.html
index 63921a1..a283c4a 100644
--- a/contact.html
+++ b/contact.html
@@ -6,13 +6,8 @@
<title>Contact Me</title>
</head>
<body>
-    <h1>Contact Me</h1>
-
-    <form action="">
-        <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
-        <input type="email" placeholder="Enter you email">
-        <input type="submit" value="Submit">
-    </form>
-
+    skald;fkhaldf
+    lakhdflahsdfljhas
+    adlskfhasldhf
</body>
</html>
\ No newline at end of file
```

As you can see it shows me the details of that commit like what have I deleted and what have I added in that commit.

▼ Git Stash

▶ Suppose your company has a website and you are the one who is managing it. Now you are working on a separate branch to add a new feature to the website. But your manager calls and asks you to fix a bug in the home page but you're in the middle of the feature creation process. You don't want to commit the changes either. If you now visit the master branch you'll lose the work that you have been doing creating the feature. So what can you do? You can simply stash the file and visit the master branch. It will save the work for you without committing. Let's see.



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch -v
  develop 130059a improved contact.html
* master  d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git checkout -b new-branch
Switched to a new branch 'new-branch'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ touch new_file.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ |
```

We have created a new branch and also a new file in that branch. Let's edit the file.

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface. The Explorer sidebar on the left lists files and folders under 'MY_PROJECT', including '.gitignore', 'about.html', 'by_master.html', 'contact.html', 'error.log', 'experiment.html', 'feature.html', 'home.html', 'new_file.html' (which is selected), 'other_dev.html', 'README.md', 'second_dev.html', and 'timetable.log'. The Editor tab on the right displays the code for 'new_file.html':

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      This is a new file
10 </body>
11 </html>

```

Now suppose we have to shift to the master branch without loosing and committing the changes in this new branch. How can we do that? By adding the file to the staging area and stashing it. Let's see:

```

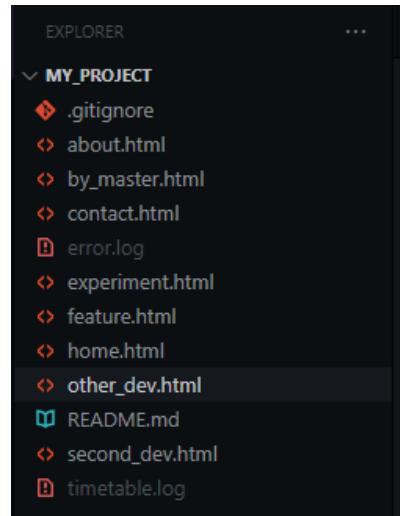
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git stash
Saved working directory and index state WIP on new-branch: d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ |

```

As you can see it says it saved the file and we have moved back to the last commit. Also we won't be able to see the file:



We don't have the file anymore.

▼ Applying Stash

► In our previous section we have stashed a file. Now how do we un-stash the stashed file? At first let's see the stashed file list using this command:



git stash list

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git stash list
stash@{0}: WIP on new-branch: d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ |
```

To re-apply the file or you can say restore the file we can use:



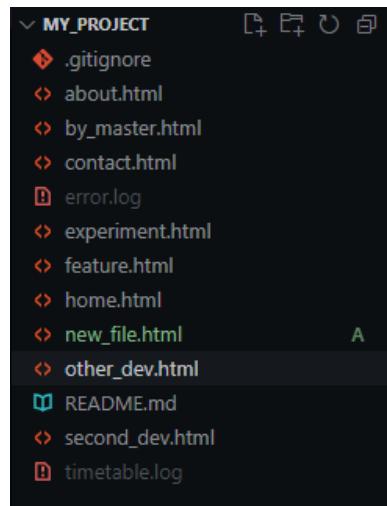
git stash apply stash@{NUMBER OF THE FILE}

In our case it is stash@{0}. So let's run the command and see:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git stash apply stash@{0}
On branch new-branch
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   new_file.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ |
```

It shows the file has been restored. Let's verify it from VS Code:



As you can see we have the new_file.html in the repo. But we still have the stash file right? How to delete the stash? We can do that by:



```
git stash drop stash@{NUMBER OF THE FILE}
```

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git stash drop stash@{0}
Dropped stash@{0} (cd9bcb217393cc6d77e26511e4d37c3ef64b5b44)

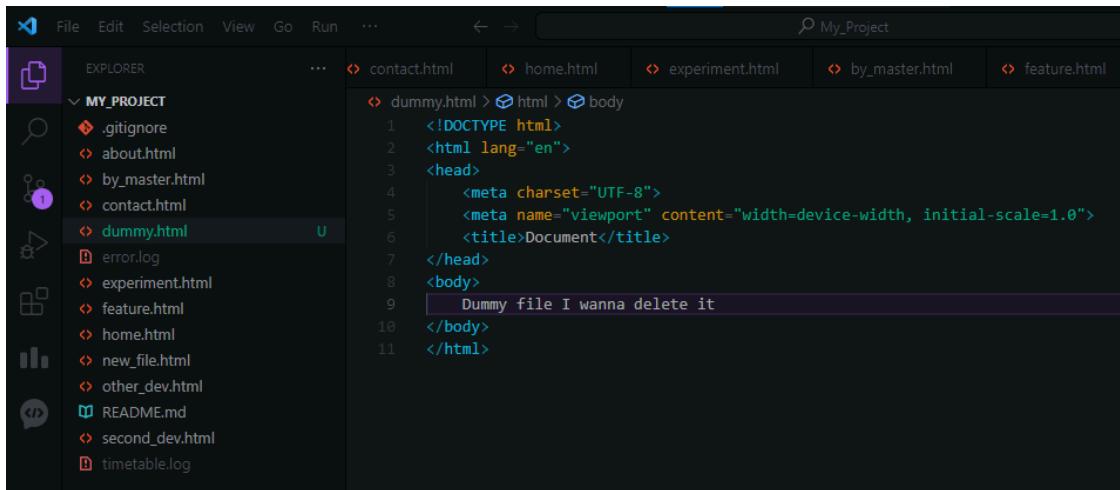
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git stash list

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$
```

As you can see we don't have any stash file remaining.

▼ Cleaning Working Repository

► We are in the new_branch now. So what if we don't want to commit the changes or stash it. What if we just want to clean the working repo and switch to the master repo? We can do that too. It will delete all the changed after the last commit. Let's create a dummy.html in the new_branch.



We have this file in the staging area suppose. So if we want to clean the whole repo we can use:



```
git clean -f -d
```

Let's see:

But before running this command we need to remove the file from the staging area.

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git restore --staged dummy.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git clean -f -d
Removing dummy.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git status
On branch new-branch
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$
```

It has been cleaned.

▼ Changing the Previous Commit Message

- ▶ Let's look at the git log:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
d73a0e9 (HEAD -> master, origin/master) Create second_dev.html
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbefd making the contact page better
d13de4a adding_by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
fe0a250f adding the .gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

This is our log. Now suppose I want to change the message of the last commit. To do that we can use this command:

 `git commit —amend`

Let's look into it:

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project". The window contains a text editor for a file named "Create second_dev.html". The text in the editor is a standard git commit message template. At the bottom right of the editor area, there is a status bar with the text ".git/COMMIT_EDITMSG [unix] (09:12 27/12/2023)" and "1,1 All". Below the editor, the command line shows the path "~/.Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project/.git/COMMIT_EDITMSG" and the file size "13L, 337B".

It will show a windows like this. We can now press **[I]** to get to the insert mode and change the message.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project". The window contains a text editor for a file named "Addes the second_dev.html file". The text in the editor has been modified from the original template. At the bottom right of the editor area, there is a status bar with the text ".git/COMMIT_EDITMSG[+] [unix] (09:12 27/12/2023)" and "1,31 All". Below the editor, the command line shows the path ".git/COMMIT_EDITMSG" and the file size "13L, 337B".

Here I have changed the message. Now press [**esq button + : + wq**] to write and quit. Now let's look into the git log:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
226d952 (HEAD -> master) Adds the second_dev.html file
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbefc making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

As you can see we have changed the commit message.

▼ Changing Committed Content in the Previous Commit

► Suppose we are working with the second_dev.html file. Do change the content of this file while keeping the same commit we need to follow these steps:



1. Make Changes in the Working Directory
2. Add the files to the staging area
3. Re-run the command

git commit —amend

Let's edit the second_dev.html file and add it to the staging area.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git add .

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch and 'origin/master' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectively.
  (use "git pull" if you want to integrate the remote branch with yours)

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    modified:   second_dev.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Let's re-run the command:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit --amend
[master 219f5fa] Added the second_dev.html file
Date: Tue Dec 26 13:34:55 2023 +0600
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 second_dev.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
219f5fa (HEAD -> master) Added the second_dev.html file
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
```

It still shows the same commit but let's see the commit changes:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git show 219f5fa
commit 219f5faafc23acd9077979ab51f8e11f93a830e6 (HEAD -> master)
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date: Tue Dec 26 13:34:55 2023 +0600

    Added the second_dev.html file

diff --git a/second_dev.html b/second_dev.html
new file mode 100644
index 000000..7f8ceb8
--- /dev/null
+++ b/second_dev.html
@@ -0,0 +1,2 @@
+<h1> This is another file </h1>
+<h2>HIIIIIIII this is me</h2>

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

▼ Going to The Past

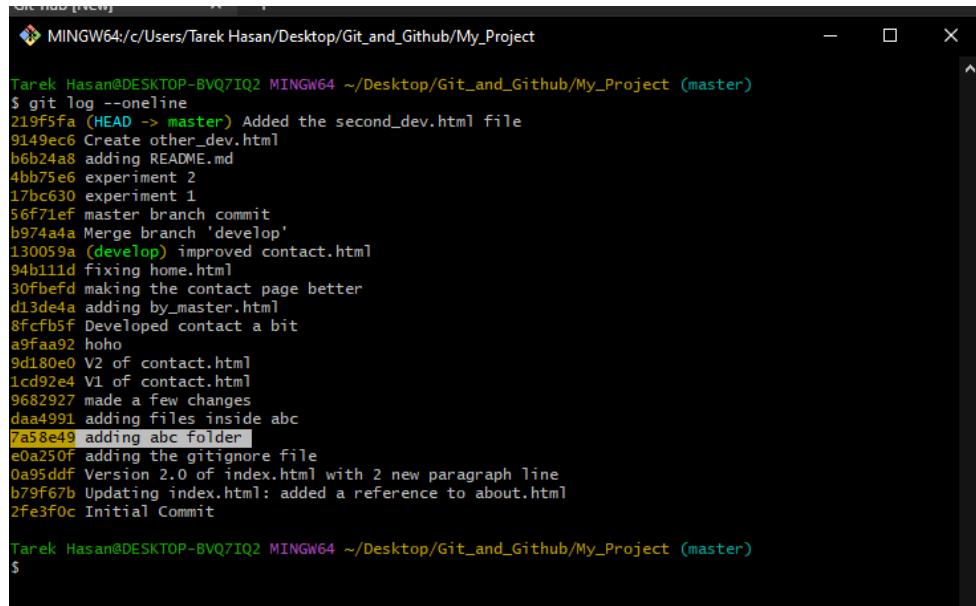
▼ Travelling to the Past Commits

► Suppose you want to look into a commit which is like 20 commits older. You had a important file in that commit so now you want look into that file. How can you do that? By this command:



git checkout <COMMIT ID>

Let's look into the git log:



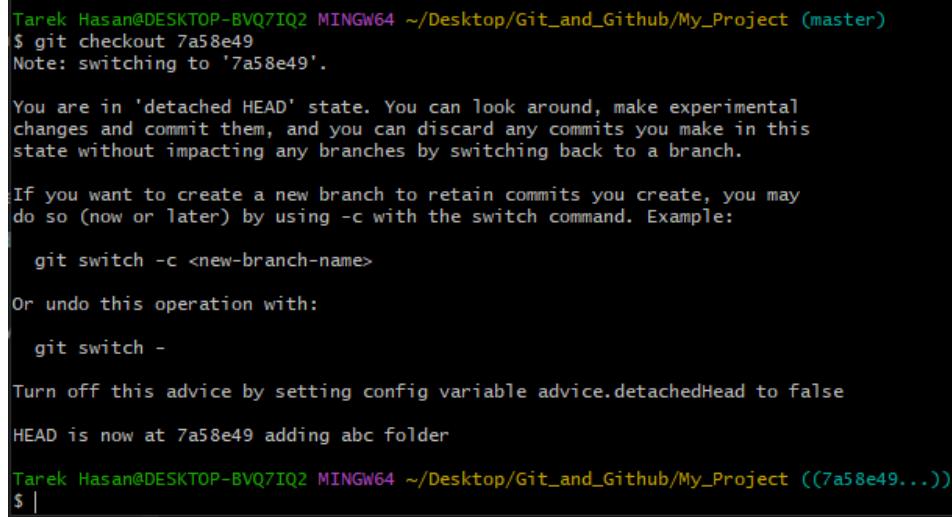
```

Git Hub [New]
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
219f5fa (HEAD -> master) Added the second_dev.html file
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbef0 making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the .gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 
```

Suppose we want to visit the selected commit. What will happen if we run the command? Well it will go back to that past stage means it will not show the current files. It will just show those old files. Let's see:



```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git checkout 7a58e49
Note: switching to '7a58e49'.

You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental
changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this
state without impacting any branches by switching back to a branch.

If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may
do so (now or later) by using -c with the switch command. Example:

  git switch -c <new-branch-name>

Or undo this operation with:

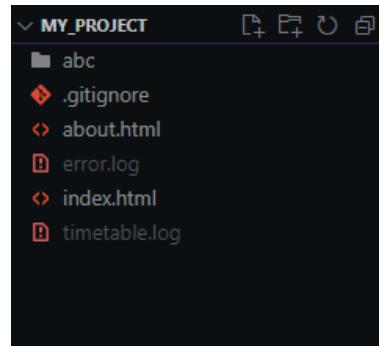
  git switch -

Turn off this advice by setting config variable advice.detachedHead to false

HEAD is now at 7a58e49 adding abc folder

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project ((7a58e49...))
$ | 
```

We have switched to that commit. Let's look into the VS Code.



We don't have that many files right? What does this command do actually? It moves the head from current commit to the commit we are checking out. But can we move back to the recent commit or master branch? Yes of course. To do that we can run this command:



git switch -

Let's try this out:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project ((7a58e49...))
$ git switch -
Previous HEAD position was 7a58e49 adding abc folder
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch and 'origin/master' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectively.
(use "git pull" if you want to integrate the remote branch with yours)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

It now has been switched to master branch. But what if you wanted to move to the older commit just so that you can create a new feature from that moment? If you commit at that moment you might loose all the things you had after that commit. Means you will be starting from that commit. To overcome that we can create a new branch from that commit. Let's move to the next chapter.

▼ Making Branches from Old Commits

► Let's look into the git log:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
219f5fa (HEAD -> master) Added the second_dev.html file
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbef0d making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcf5b5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Suppose we want to checkout "Developed contact a bit" commit. Let's check that out:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git checkout 8fcfb5f
Note: switching to '8fcfb5f'.

You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental
changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this
state without impacting any branches by switching back to a branch.

If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may
do so (now or later) by using -c with the switch command. Example:

  git switch -c <new-branch-name>

Or undo this operation with:

  git switch -

Turn off this advice by setting config variable advice.detachedHead to false

HEAD is now at 8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project ((8fcfb5f...))
$ |
```

We are in that commit now. Let's edit some files and make 2 commit.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project ((8fcfb5f...))
$ git commit -am "made the first commit"
[detached HEAD 36e3344] made the first commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project ((36e3344...))
$ git commit -am "made the first commit"
[detached HEAD 27e23e8] made the first commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project ((27e23e8...))
$ |
```

I have made 2 commits now. Now what if we want to switch to the master branch? We can't. So we need to create a new branch from this point using this command:



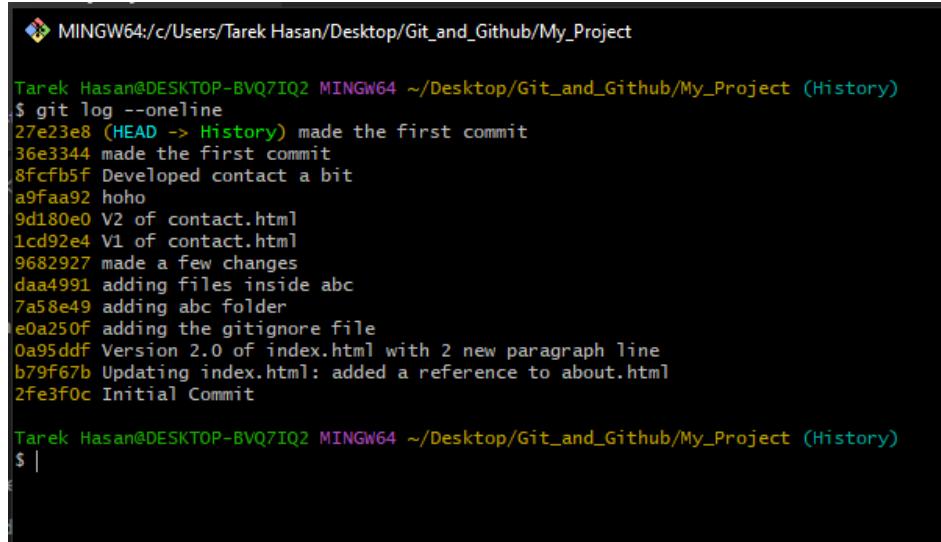
`git switch -c <BRANCH NAME>`

Let's practically do this:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project ((27e23e8...))
$ git switch -c History
Switched to a new branch 'History'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (History)
$ |
```

Now the changes are in a different branch from that commit. Let's try to switch to master branch. But first we should look into the git log:



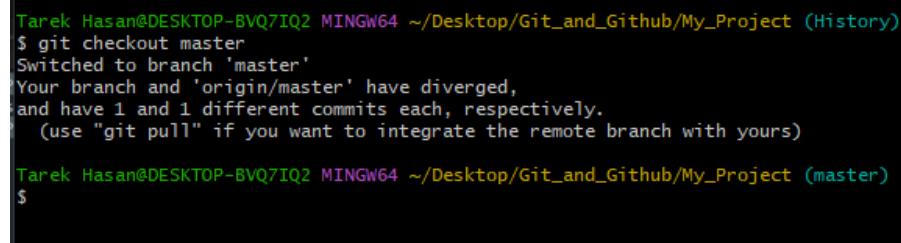
```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (History)
$ git log --oneline
27e23e8 (HEAD -> History) made the first commit
36e3344 made the first commit
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (History)
$ |
|
|

```

As you can see we don't have too much commits cause we only have the commits from that point where we created the branch. Let's switch to master branch now:



```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (History)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'.
Your branch and 'origin/master' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectively.
  (use "git pull" if you want to integrate the remote branch with yours)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ 

```

▼ Git Revert

► What does git revert does? If you want to revert the changes of a commit then you can use the git revert command. Suppose you added 6 lines to Readme.md in this [91ufu2] commit. If you use the command it will delete these 6 lines. So the command is:



git revert <COMMIT ID>

Let's look at the practical example:

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
219f5fa (HEAD -> master) Added the second_dev.html file
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbef0 making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

Suppose we want to revert the selected commit. Let's see what we did in that commit:

```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git show d13de4a
commit d13de4a8508cad17b387d9867bdcc79e11175aa
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Wed Dec 13 18:25:36 2023 +0600

        adding by_master.html

diff --git a/by_master.html b/by_master.html
new file mode 100644
index 000000..93cd263
--- /dev/null
+++ b/by_master.html
@@ -0,0 +1,12 @@
+<!DOCTYPE html>
+<html lang="en">
+<head>
+    <meta charset="UTF-8">
+    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
+    <title>Master</title>
+</head>
+<body>
+    <h1>By master</h1>
+    [REDACTED]
+</body>
+</html>
\ No newline at end of file

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |

```

We added the by_master.html file in that commit. So what will happen if we revert this commit? Yes the file will disappear. To do that we can use this command:



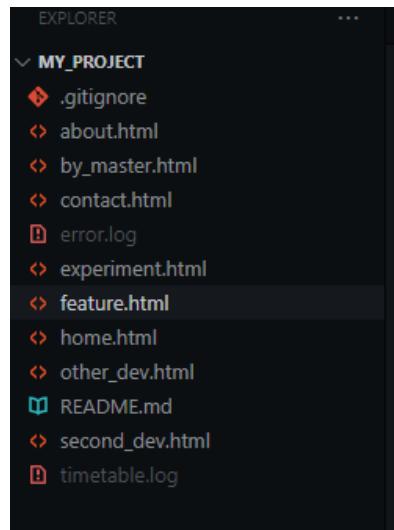
git revert <COMMIT ID>

But this command will revert the commit as well as commit the changes. That means if we run this commit using that commit id we will lose this file. But there is a flag which we can use to revert the changed but it will not commit at sudden. The command is:



```
git revert -n <COMMIT ID>
```

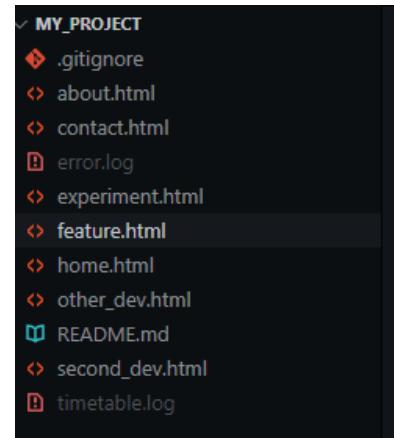
Let's try this command. But first we should look into the VS Code:



We have `by_master.html` in our repo. Let's run the command:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git revert -n d13de4a
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master|REVERTING)
$
```

Let's look into the VS Code:



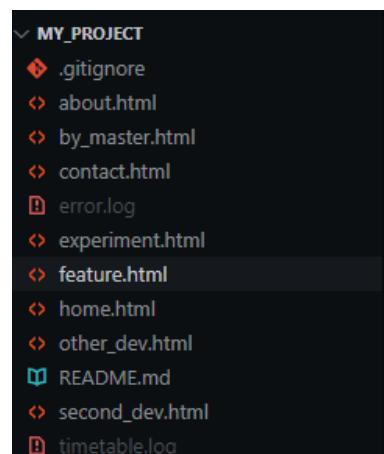
We don't have that file anymore. But we can abort the changes too. To do that we can use:

 git revert —abort

Let's run this command:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master|REVERTING)
$ git revert --abort
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

Now let's look into the VS Code window:



We have the by_master.html now.

▼ Git Reset [CAUTION]

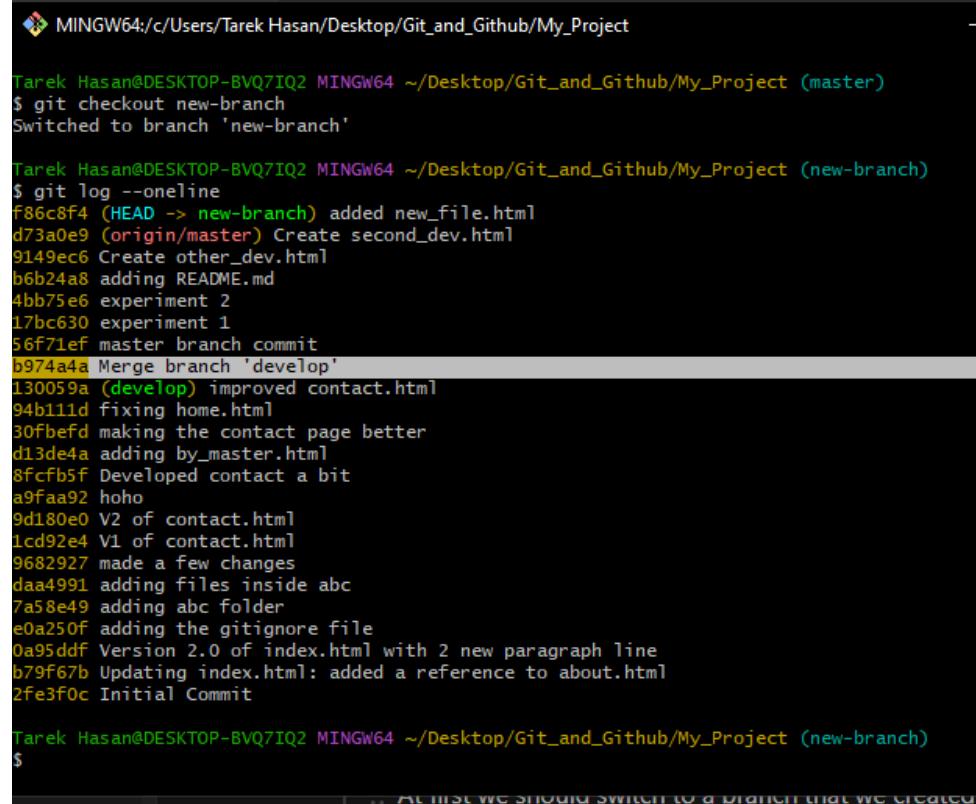
 Let's see what this command does. There are 2 commands for reset:

 git reset —soft <COMMIT ID> [Though you don't have to put —soft as it's by default]

 git reset —hard <COMMIT ID>

When we use the —soft command it deletes all the commit till the commit id we have given. But it will give you the rights to delete. It will just remove them and it's up to you if you want to delete them permanently or not. Let's use the —soft command:

At first we should switch to a branch that we created earlier named new_branch.



```

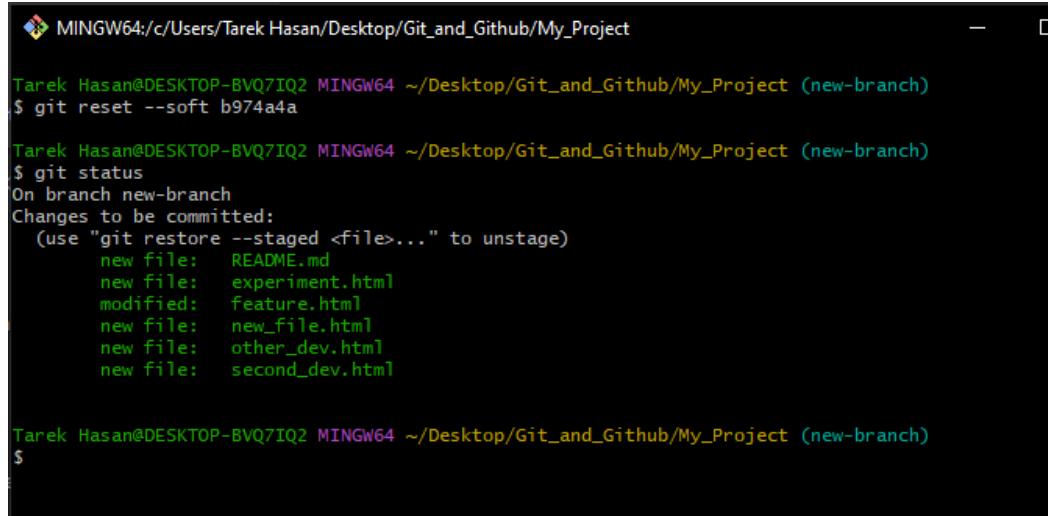
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git checkout new-branch
Switched to branch 'new-branch'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git log --oneline
f86c8f4 (HEAD -> new-branch) added new_file.html
d73a0e9 (origin/master) Create second_dev.html
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbef0 making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$
```

... AS THIS WE SHOULD SWITCH TO A BRANCH THAT WE CREATED

Suppose we want to delete till the commit we have selected. Let's run the command:



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git reset --soft b974a4a

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git status
On branch new-branch
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file: README.md
    new file: experiment.html
    modified: feature.html
    new file: new_file.html
    new file: other_dev.html
    new file: second_dev.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$
```

As you can see the —soft command is giving me chance to restore them instead of deleting them. So how should we delete them? We can just clean the repo.

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git log --oneline
b974a4a (HEAD -> new-branch) Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbefd making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit
```

As you can see we don't have the commits after the commit we have selected. Now what about the —hard command? Let's see:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git reset --hard 9d180e0
HEAD is now at 9d180e0 V2 of contact.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git status
On branch new-branch
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ git log --oneline
9d180e0 (HEAD -> new-branch) V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (new-branch)
$ |
```

As you can see we have deleted everything till then.

▼ Deleting a Commit from GitHub

► So what exactly does it mean by deleting a commit from GitHub? Well till now we already know that we cannot delete a commit from the middle. We have delete a whole part of commit to reach to that point of commit. In this case it is the same. We will have to delete a commit and forcefully push to commit to the central repo I mean github. That's how we are going to delete a commit from GitHub. So let's see:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git branch
  History
  develop
* master
  new-branch

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

As you can see we are in the master branch. Let's look at the git log and GitHub log:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
a321fcfd (HEAD -> master, origin/master) Rename home.html to index.html
d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
b974a4a Merge branch 'develop'
130059a (develop) improved contact.html
94b111d fixing home.html
30fbefc making the contact page better
d13de4a adding by_master.html
8fcfb5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 (new-branch) V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
```

The screenshot shows a GitHub commit history for the 'master' branch. A single commit is highlighted: 'Rename home.html to index.html' by 'tarek-hasan33' committed 12 hours ago. The commit has a green 'Verified' badge, the SHA-1 hash 'a321fcfd', and a copy/paste/share icon. The commit message includes a link to the commit details.

As you can see both git and github has the same commit. Let's change something in the file and commit and push it to the github. Then we will try do delete that commit from the github.

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git commit -am "added a silly commit"
[master 3223c3c] added a silly commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git push origin master
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 319 bytes | 319.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 2 local objects.
To https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git
  a321fcfd..3223c3c  master -> master

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
3223c3c (HEAD -> master, origin/master) added a silly commit
a321fcfd Rename home.html to index.html
d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
```

The screenshot shows a GitHub commit history for the 'master' branch. A single commit is highlighted: 'added a silly commit' by 'tarek-hasan33' committed 1 minute ago. The commit has a grey '3223c3c' badge, the SHA-1 hash '3223c3c', and a copy/paste/share icon. The commit message includes a link to the commit details.

Now both git and github has the same commit. What do we need to do now in order to delete a commit from github? We first need to delete the commit from the git using hard reset then we need to force push the repo to github. Let's do this:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git reset --hard a321fcfd
HEAD is now at a321fcfd Rename home.html to index.html

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git log --oneline
a321fcfd (HEAD -> master) Rename home.html to index.html
d73a0e9 Create second_dev.html
9149ec6 Create other_dev.html
b6b24a8 adding README.md
4bb75e6 experiment 2
17bc630 experiment 1
56f71ef master branch commit
```

As you can see we don't have the silly commit anymore. So how can we force push it to the github? Using this command:



git push -f <REMOTE NAME> <BRANCH NAME>

In our case the command should be: **git push -f origin master**

Let's run the command and see what has changed in the github:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git push -f origin master
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/tarek-hasan33/my_project.git
+ 3223c3c...a321fcfd master -> master (forced update)

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ |
```

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository interface. At the top, there's a dropdown menu set to 'master'. Below it, a filter bar has 'Commits' selected. Under the commits section, there's a single entry: 'Rename home.html to index.html' by 'tarek-hasan33' committed 13 hours ago. The commit message is visible, and there are options to 'Verified', 'a321fcfd', and copy/share.

Yes we have moved back to the last commit.

▼ Cherry-Picking Commits

► What does cherry picking commits means? Let's see how many branches we have:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$ git branch
  History
  develop
* master
  new-branch

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project
$
```

We have 4 branches. Let's just say for now that History branch has few commit. Let's see:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git checkout history
Switched to branch 'history'

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (history)
$ git log --oneline
27e23e8 (HEAD, History) made the first commit
36e3344 made the first commit
8fcf5f Developed contact a bit
a9faa92 hoho
9d180e0 (new-branch) V2 of contact.html
1cd92e4 V1 of contact.html
9682927 made a few changes
daa4991 adding files inside abc
7a58e49 adding abc folder
e0a250f adding the .gitignore file
0a95ddf Version 2.0 of index.html with 2 new paragraph line
b79f67b Updating index.html: added a reference to about.html
2fe3f0c Initial Commit

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (history)
$ |
```

Suppose we want to pick the commit with **COMMIT ID: 36e3344 with the commit message “made the first commit”** to the master branch and merge it. I mean we can merge the whole History branch with the master but we don't want that. We just want to merge that specific commit to the master branch. We can use the cherry pick command to do that. How?

Let's see what we have changed in that commit:

```
Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (history)
$ git show 36e3344
commit 36e3344f1c987f254798b174ad6e8c295b0eb7e9
Author: Tarek Hasan <t.r.hasan33@gmail.com>
Date:   Wed Dec 27 12:01:04 2023 +0600

    made the first commit

diff --git a/feature.html b/feature.html
index 2ac641d..1c78bb3 100644
--- a/feature.html
+++ b/feature.html
@@ -7,5 +7,6 @@
 </head>
 <body>
     <h1>This is a new feature</h1>
+    <h2>This is another feature</h2>
 </body>
 </html>
\ No newline at end of file

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (history)
$ |
```

It says we have added a line to **feature.html** file which is **“This is another feature”**.

Let's now shift to the master branch and look into the feature.html file if we have that line or not:

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Tarek Hasan/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (history)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$
```

```

    ⌂ contact.html ✘ ⌂ feature.html ✘ ⌂ index.html
    ⌂ feature.html > ⌂ html
    1  <!DOCTYPE html>
    2  <html lang="en">
    3  <head>
    4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
    5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    6      <title>Document</title>
    7  </head>
    8  <body>
    9      <h1>This is a new feature</h1>
   10     this
   11 </body>
   12 </html>

```

As you can see we don't have the line in the **feature.html** which is in the master branch. Let's cherry-pick that commit and see what happens. To do that we can run this command:



git cherry-pick <COMMIT ID>

Let's run this command:

```

Tarek Hasan@DESKTOP-BVQ7IQ2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git_and_Github/My_Project (master)
$ git cherry-pick 36e3344
Auto-merging feature.html
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in feature.html
error: could not apply 36e3344... made the first commit
hint: After resolving the conflicts, mark them with
hint: "git add/rm <pathspec>", then run
hint: "git cherry-pick --continue".
hint: You can instead skip this commit with "git cherry-pick --skip".
hint: To abort and get back to the state before "git cherry-pick",
hint: run "git cherry-pick --abort".

```

```

    ⌂ feature.html > ⌂ html
    1  <!DOCTYPE html>
    2  <html lang="en">
    3  <head>
    4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
    5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    6      <title>Document</title>
    7  </head>
    8  <body>
    9      <h1>This is a new feature</h1>
   10     <h2>This is another feature</h2>
   11 </body>
   12 </html>

```

Now we have the changes made in the master branch.

NOTE: I had so many texts after running the command because there was a conflict. It will not be an issue with everyone.