

1.4 · Adding Changes

Good, it looks like our Git repository is working properly. Notice how Git says `octocat.txt` is "untracked"? That means Git sees that `octocat.txt` is a new file.

To tell Git to start tracking changes made to `octocat.txt`, we first need to add it to the staging area by using `git add`.

`git add octocat.txt`

```
success!
$ git status

# On branch master
# Initial commit
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>" to include in what will be committed)
#
#       octocat.txt
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Success!
```

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1.5 · Checking for Changes

Good job! Git is now tracking our `octocat.txt` file. Let's run `git status` again to see where we stand:

`git status`

```
Success!
$ git add octocat

fatal: pathspec 'octocat' did not match any files
Did not add octocat.txt
$ git add octocat.txt

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

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1.6 · Committing

Notice how Git says **changes to be committed?** The files listed here are in the **Staging Area**, and they are not in our repository yet. We could add or remove files from the stage before we store them in the repository.

To store our staged changes we run the **commit** command with a message describing what we've changed. Let's do that now by typing:

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

The terminal window shows the following output:

```
Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the staging Area
$ git status

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

Success!
$ |
```

A Microsoft Security Warning dialog box is overlaid on the terminal window, reading: "Mensaje Importante Microsoft Security Alert Repara tu ordenador OK".

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1.7 · Adding All Changes

Great! You also can use wildcards if you want to add many files of the same type. Notice that I've added a bunch of .txt files into your directory below.

I put some in a directory named "octofamily" and some others ended up in the root of our "octobox" directory. Luckily, we can add all the new files using a wildcard with **git add**. Don't forget the quotes!

```
git add *.txt'
```

The terminal window shows the following output:

```
Success!
$ tgit commit -m "Add cute octocat

Unmatched double quote: "tgit commit -m \"Add cute octocat"
$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

Inserir (root=normal) 2 [Hacer] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt

Success!
$ |
```

A Microsoft Security Warning dialog box is overlaid on the terminal window, reading: "Mensaje Importante Microsoft Security Alert Repara tu ordenador OK".

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1.9 · History

So we've made a few commits. Now let's browse them to see what we changed.

Fortunately for us, there's `git log`. Think of Git's log as a journal that remembers all the changes we've committed so far, in the order we committed them. Try running it now:

```
git log
```

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with a floral address bar. The main content area displays a terminal window with the following text:

```
option requires an argument -- m
$ git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'

[master 3052b4d] Add all the octocat txt files
 4 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 bluefamily_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octofamily/octocat.txt
create mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!
```

Below the terminal window, there is an advertisement for the American Red Cross with the text "GIVE SOMETHING that MEANS SOMETHING".

1.11 · Pushing Remotely

The push command tells Git where to put our commits when we're ready, and boy we're ready. So let's push our local changes to our `origin` repo (on GitHub).

The name of our remote is `origin` and the default local branch name is `master`. The `-u` tells Git to remember the parameters, so that next time we can simply run `git push` and Git will know what to do. Go ahead and push it!

```
git push -u origin master
```

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with a floral address bar. The main content area displays a terminal window with the following text:

```
Add all the octocat txt files
commit b652e0fd89cd1d5a7fcba57dddbc5a0fcbe28
Author: Try Git <try-git@github.com>
Date:  Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

  Added cute octocat story

Success!
```

Below the terminal window, there is an advertisement for the American Red Cross with the text "GIVE SOMETHING that MEANS SOMETHING".

1.12 • Pulling Remotely

Let's pretend some time has passed. We've invited other people to our GitHub project who have pulled your changes, made their own commits, and pushed them.

We can check for changes on our GitHub repository and pull down any new changes by running:

```
git pull origin master
```

1.13 • Differences

Uh oh, looks like there have been some additions and changes to the octocat family. Let's take a look at what is **different** from our last commit by using the `git diff` command.

In this case we want the diff of our most recent commit, which we can refer to using the `HEAD` pointer.

```
git diff HEAD
```

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1.14 · Staged Differences

Another great use for `diff` is looking at changes within files that have already been staged. Remember, staged files are files we have told git that are ready to be committed.

Let's use `git add` to stage `octofamily/octodog.txt`, which I just added to the family for you.

git add octofamily/octodog.txt

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```
create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
Success!
$ git diff HEAD

diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
  a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1 +1 @@
+A file of two Octocats
+  A file of two Octocats and an Octodog
Success!
$
```

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ES ?

10:04 p.m.

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```
create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
Success!
$ git diff HEAD

diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
  a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1 +1 @@
+A file of two Octocats
+  A file of two Octocats and an Octodog
Success!
$
```

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tryGit

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ES ?

10:04 p.m.

1.15 · Staged Differences (cont'd)

Good, now go ahead and run `git diff` with the `--staged` option to see the changes you just staged. You should see that `octodog.txt` was created.

`git diff --staged`

```
Success!
$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt
fatal: pathspec 'octofamily/octodog.txt' did not match any files
Did not add octofamily/octodog.txt
$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!
```

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1.16 · Resetting the Stage

So now that octodog is part of the family, octocat is all depressed. Since we love octocat more than octodog, we'll turn his frown around by removing `octodog.txt`.

You can unstage files by using the `git reset` command. Go ahead and remove `octofamily/octodog.txt`.

`git reset octofamily/octodog.txt`

```
Success!
$ git diff --staged
diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt
new file mode 100644
index 000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
Success!
```

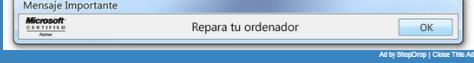
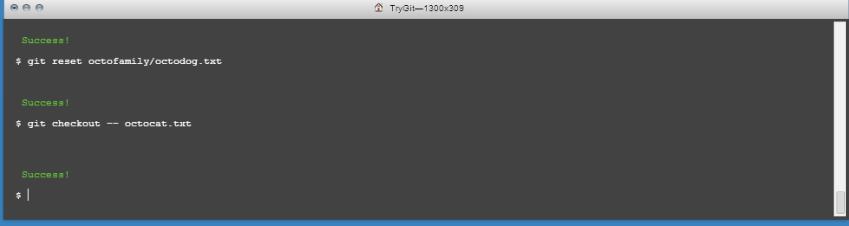
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1.18 · Branching Out

When developers are working on a feature or bug they'll often create a copy (aka. **branch**) of their code they can make separate commits to. Then when they're done they can merge this branch back into their main **master** branch.

We want to remove all these pesky octocats, so let's create a branch called **clean_up**, where we'll do all the work:

```
git branch clean_up
```

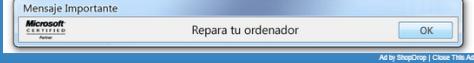
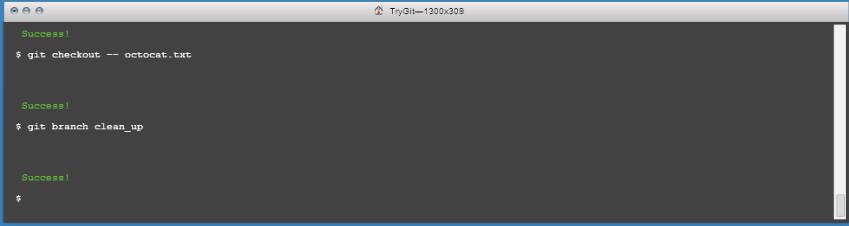
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1.19 · Switching Branches

Great! Now if you type **git branch** you'll see two local branches: a main branch named **master** and your new branch named **clean_up**.

You can switch branches using the **git checkout <branch>** command. Try it now to switch to the **clean_up** branch:

```
git checkout clean_up
```

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<https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/20>

1.20 · Removing All The Things

Ok, so you're in the `clean_up` branch. You can finally remove all those pesky octocats by using the `git rm` command which will not only remove the actual files from disk, but will also stage the removal of the files for us.

You're going to want to use a wildcard again to get all the octocats in one sweep, go ahead and run:

```
git rm *.txt
```

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OK

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```
Success!
$ git branch clean_up

Success!
$ git checkout clean_up

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

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<https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/21>

1.21 · Committing Branch Changes

Now that you've removed all the cats you'll need to commit your changes.

Feel free to run `git status` to check the changes you're about to commit.

```
git commit -m "Remove all the cats"
```

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Microsoft CERTIFIED
Repara tu ordenador
OK

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

rm 'blue_octocat.txt'
rm 'octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/baby_octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/momma_octocat.txt'
rm 'red_octocat.txt'

Success!
$ |
```

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10:16 p.m.

10:17 p.m.

1.22 · Switching Back to master

Great, you're almost finished with the cat... er the bug fix, you just need to switch back to the **master** branch so you can copy (or **merge**) your changes from the **clean_up** branch back into the **master** branch.

Go ahead and checkout the **master** branch:

```
git checkout master
```

```
rm 'red_octocat.txt'
Success!
$ git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

[clean up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
 5 files changed, 0 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 octoCat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octoCat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/mama_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt
Success!
$ |
```

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1.23 · Preparing to Merge

Alrighty, the moment has come when you have to merge your changes from the **clean_up** branch into the **master** branch. Take a deep breath, it's not that scary.

We're already on the **master** branch, so we just need to tell Git to merge the **clean_up** branch into it:

```
git merge clean_up
```

```
[clean up b5eae] remove all the cats
 5 files changed, 0 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 octoCat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octoCat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/mama_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt
Success!
$ git checkout master

Switched to branch 'master'
Success!
```

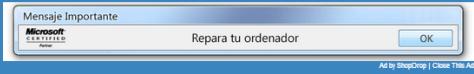
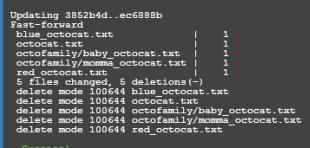
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1.24 · Keeping Things Clean

Congratulations! You just accomplished your first successful bugfix and merge. All that's left to do is clean up after yourself. Since you're done with the `clean_up` branch you don't need it anymore.

You can use `git branch -d <branch name>` to delete a branch. Go ahead and delete the `clean_up` branch now:

```
git branch -d clean_up
```

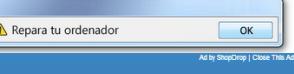
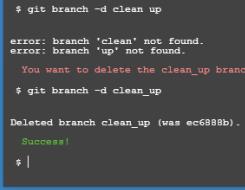



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1.25 · The Final Push

Here we are, at the last step. I'm proud that you've made it this far, and it's been great learning Git with you. All that's left for you to do now is to push everything you've been working on to your remote repository, and you're done!

```
git push
```

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