Git & GitHub
Cheat sheet

Terminology

`repository`	git's data structure, stores the history of commits of tracked files in a working directory
`commit`	take a snapshot of the working directory add changes of staged files to the history of the current branch
`stage`	select files whose changes are part of the next commit
`branch`	an independent version of the repository with its own history that allows parallel workflows
`merge`	combine histories of two branches
`HEAD`	name of the latest commit on a branch
`remote`	an online 'sibling' of a local repository, usually named **origin**
`push`	upload latest commits of a local branch to a remote branch
`fetch`	download new changes from remote
`pull`	fetch remote commits and update local branch and working directory
`fork`	make a copy of a remote repository
`clone`	download remote repository and link it to a local repository
`pull request`	ask if it is ok to merge a branch into the main branch in a collaborative remote repository
`.gitignore`	a plain text file that defines file types (e.g. *.csv), subdirectories (e.g. ./subject_data/) or specific files (e.g. .Rhistory) to be excluded from staging

Merge conflict

The same line(s) have been changed on the merged branch and the merge target. Indicated through **conflict markers**.
Resolve by deleting the whole conflict marker except from the line(s) to keep and committing the change.