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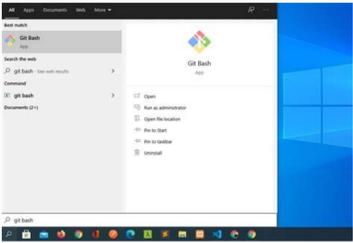
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```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
E:\Study material\Work\Test>git checkout feature-test
Switched to branch 'feature-test'

E:\Study material\Work\Test>git branch
* feature-test
  main

E:\Study material\Work\Test>
```



| GIT BASICS | |
|--|---|
| <code>git init</code> --repository<> | Create empty git repo in specified directory. Run with no arguments to initialize in current directory as a git repository. |
| <code>git clone</code> <repo> | Clone repo located at <repo> onto local machine. Original repo can be located on the local filesystem or on a remote machine via HTTP or SSH. |
| <code>git config</code> user.name <name> | Define author name to be used for all commits in current repo. Devs commonly use --global flag to set config options for current user. |
| <code>git add</code> <file> | Stage all changes in <file> for the next commit. Replace <file> with a <file> to change a specific file. |
| <code>git commit -m</code> "message" | Commit the staged snapshot, but instead of launching a text editor, use message as the commit message. |
| <code>git status</code> | List which files are staged, unstaged, and untracked. |
| <code>git log</code> | Display the entire commit history using the default format. For customization see additional options. |
| <code>git diff</code> | Show unstaged changes between your index and working directory. |

| REWRITING GIT HISTORY | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>git commit --amend</code> | Replace the last commit with the staged changes and last commit combined. Use with nothing staged to add the last commit's message. |
| <code>git reset <base></code> | Rebase the current branch onto <base>. <base> can be a commit ID, branch name, a tag, or a relative reference to HEAD. |
| <code>git reflog</code> | Show a log of changes to the local repository's HEAD. Add --relative=refs flag to show date info or --all to show all refs. |

| GIT BRANCHES | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>git branch</code> | List all of the branches in your repo. Add a <branch> argument to create a new branch with the name <branch>. |
| <code>git checkout -b</code> <branch> | Create and checkout a new branch named <branch>. Drop the -b flag to checkout an existing branch. |
| <code>git merge <branch></code> | Merge <branch> into the current branch. |

| REMOTE REPOSITORIES | |
|--|---|
| <code>git remote add</code> <name> <url> | Create a new connection to a remote repo. After adding a remote, you can use <name> as a shortcut for <url> in other commands. |
| <code>git fetch</code> <branch> | Fetches a specific <branch> from the repo. Leave off <branch> to fetch all remote refs. |
| <code>git pull</code> <remote> | Fetch the specified remote's copy of current branch and immediately merge it into the local copy. |
| <code>git push</code> <remote> <branch> | Push the branch to <remote>, along with necessary commits and objects. Creates named branch in the remote repo if it doesn't exist. |

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Mock test bt. Git clone <https://github.com/facebookresearch/detectron2.git>. Git bash no supported authentication methods available.

As part of the tech industry's general anti-racism work, some groups have begun to use alternate names for the default branch (we are using "primary" in this tutorial, for example). Step 1: Create a local git repository When creating a new project on your local machine using git, you'll first create a new repository (or often, 'repo', for short). To use git we'll be using the terminal. Official git docs describe branches this way: "A branch in Git is simply a lightweight movable pointer to one of these commits." For instance, if you want to add a new page to your website you can create a new branch just for that page without affecting the main part of the project. The Bash command is used to "list" the contents of the current working directory. If they're approved by the repository's owner, the changes can then be merged into the primary branch. You can interact with the people, repositories, and organizations by connecting and following them on GitHub. Regardless of the name, just keep in mind that nearly every repository has a primary branch that can be thought of as the official version of the repository. When you create a new branch, Git keeps track of which commit your branch 'branched' off of, so it knows the history behind all the files. Let's say you are on the primary branch and want to create a new branch to develop your web page. A commit is a record of what changes you have made since the last time you made a commit. Now click the green button in the screenshot above. Executing cd will change the terminal sessions current working directory to the passed directory argument. In nearly all cases this alias is called "origin." It's essentially shorthand for the remote repository's URL. A quick aside: git and GitHub are not the same thing. That makes the other people who see your commit sad. If you are curious about the decision to use different default branch names, GitHub has an explanation of their change here: Now, if you switch back to the primary branch and make some more commits, your new branch won't see any of those changes until you merge those changes onto your new branch. Git Bash is offered to provide a terminal Git experience. Bash is an acronym for Bourne Again Shell. You can also install GitHub CLI to use GitHub from the command line. Note: If you are using a Chrome OS device, additional set up is required: Install a terminal emulator such as Terminus from the Google Play Store on your Chrome OS device. This will merge your changes into the primary branch. (I couldn't resist.) *This post was originally published in October 2015 by Meghan Nelson, then a senior software engineer at HubSpot. Join the conversation on GitHub Support Community. You can double check that your commits were merged by clicking on the 'Commits' link on the first page of your new repo. Learn more at the corresponding documentation pages for git clone, git commit, git checkout, git push, and more. When you're done, I recommend deleting your branch (too many branches can become messy), so hit that grey 'Delete branch' button as well. Saving your code in a repository allows you to back up your code and share it around the world. Step 5: Create a new branch Now that you've made a new commit, let's try something a little more advanced. Note that for this tutorial we will be using git on the command line only. For example, if you have a 'projects' folder on your desktop, you'd do something like: To initialize a git repository in the root of the folder, run the git init command: Step 2: Add a new file to the repo Go ahead and add a new file to the commit, using any text editor you like or running a touch command. For more information, see gh auth login. Don't put a message like "asdfads" or "foobar". Follow the instructions here to install git (if it's not already installed). Sometimes you'll be a co-owner or the sole owner of a repo, in which case you may not need to create a PR to merge your changes. A shell is a terminal application used to interface with an operating system through written commands. Authenticating with GitHub from Git when you connect to a GitHub repository from Git, you will need to authenticate with GitHub using either HTTPS or SSH. Advanced usage of Bash is outside the scope of this Git focused document. For more information, see "About GitHub CLI." If you want to work with Git locally, but do not want to use the command line, you can instead download and install the GitHub Desktop client. Now we can use the git log command again to see all new commits. Interested in working for a product team that values autonomy and transparency? That just means you're human! It's one of the deepest parts of git, but also arguably the most powerful. Very, very, sad. In addition to the previously discussed set of Bash commands, Git Bash includes the full set of Git core commands discussed through out this site. pwd is equivalent to executing cd on a DOS(Windows console host) terminal. It has a series of levels, each requiring you to use git commands to arrive at a correct answer. Have your team make a new folder with your team name, and add some files with text to it. Step 10: Get changes on GitHub back to your computer Right now, the repo on GitHub looks a little different than what you have on your local machine. Once downloaded find the included .exe file and open to execute Git Bash. A note: 95% of other online git resources and discussions will also be for the command-line interface. Once you've done that, create a GitHub account here. You can find the "New repository" option under the "+" sign next to your profile picture, in the top right corner of the navbar. After clicking the button, GitHub will ask you to name your repo and provide a brief description: When you're done filling out the information, press the 'Create repository' button to make your new repo. For example, in Terminus, enter apt install git and then type y when prompted. To use Git on the command line, you will need to download, install, and configure Git on your computer. This is where the staging environment or index come in. To add a file to a commit, you first need to add it to the staging environment. In order to get the most recent changes that you or others have merged on GitHub, use the git pull origin master command (when working on the primary branch). At its core, Git is a set of command line utility programs that are designed to execute on a Unix style command-line environment. But if you want to work with a team, you can use GitHub to collaboratively modify the project's code, git with it. If it's a website, then the primary branch is the version that users see. This isn't technically necessary (git doesn't treat any branches differently from other branches), but it's how git is traditionally used in a project. Commits live forever in a repository (technically you can delete them if you really, really need to but it's messy), so if you leave a clear explanation of your changes it can be extremely helpful for future programmers (perhaps future you!) who are trying to figure out why some change was made years later. All of these are referred to in git-speak as "remotes", and all are completely optional. It will be helpful to review basic Bash usage. In Windows environments, Git is often packaged as part of higher level GUI applications. Commits make up the essence of your project and allow you to jump to the state of a project at any other commit. It's useful for referring to specific commits and when undoing changes (use the git revert command to backtrack). cd is an acronym for 'Change Directory'. Once you've used the git add command to add all the files you want to the staging environment, you can then tell git to package them into a commit using the git commit command. Note: The staging environment, also called 'staging', is the new preferred term for this, but you can also see it referred to as the 'index'. Download and install Git For Windows like other Windows applications. In other documentation and discussions, you may see "master", or other terms, used to refer to the primary branch. It allows them to review the code and make sure it looks good before putting your changes on the primary branch. Essentially, you make changes to your repo (for example, adding a file or modifying one) and then tell git to put those changes into a commit. From the terminal emulator that you installed, install Git. While there are some great git GUIs (graphical user interfaces), I think it's easier to learn git using git-specific commands first and then to try out a git GUI once you're more comfortable with the command. tool for exploring git visually. New to git? Here's what you'll do: Run git checkout -b . To push changes onto a new branch on GitHub, you'll want to run git push origin yourbranchname. Any important git and GitHub terms are in bold with links to the official git reference materials. Step 0: Install git and create a GitHub account The first two things you'll want to do are install git and create a free GitHub account. Step 9: Merge a PR Go ahead and click the green 'Merge pull request' button. You can do that using the git checkout master command.) Step 11: Bask in your git glory You've successfully made a PR and merged your code to the primary branch. Understanding the branch model gives you git superpowers, and this tutorial gives you a way to learn git branches in a visual, intuitive way. Git Bash comes packaged with the following shell commands which are outside the scope of this document: Ssh, scp, cat, find. Git is an open-source, version control tool created in 2005 by developers working on the Linux operating system; GitHub is a company founded in 2008 that makes tools which integrate with git. GitHub will automatically create the branch for you on the remote repository. You might be wondering what that "origin" word means in the command above. That way, your team can start making changes to files they didn't originally create and practice using the PR feature. Git Bash is an application for Microsoft Windows environments which provides an emulation layer for a Git command line experience. You can also click the 'branches' link to see your branch listed there. But, git won't track the file unless you explicitly tell it to. This makes Linux and macOS complementary operating systems when working with Git. Check out our open positions and apply. This one is more of an open-ended sandbox than leangitbranching.js.org desktop application that helps you learn git through challenges you have to solve. Once a project's collaboration requirements grow with other team members, it is critical to be aware of how the actual raw Git methods work. To do this, you can use the git add command (see Step 3 below). How to install Git Bash Git Bash comes included as part of the Git For Windows package. Microsoft Windows instead uses Windows command prompt, a non-Unix terminal environment. So, how do you tell git which files to put into a commit? Git Bash is a package that installs Bash, some common bash utilities, and Git on a Windows operating system. So, to push your changes to the remote repository, you could've used either the command: git push git@github.com:git:git yourbranchname or git push origin yourbranchname (if this is your first time using GitHub locally, it might prompt you to log in with your GitHub username and password.) If you refresh the GitHub page, you'll see note saying a branch with your name has just been pushed into the repository. You do not need GitHub to use git, but you cannot use GitHub without using git. In this case, since you've already created a new repo locally, we want to push that onto GitHub so follow the '.../or push an existing repository from the command line' section: (You'll want to change the URL in the first command line to what GitHub lists in this section since your GitHub username and repo name are different.) Step 7: Push a branch to GitHub Now we'll push the commit in your branch to your new GitHub repo. A hash code is a unique identifier for that specific commit. cd is invoked with an appended directory name. Modern operating systems like Linux and macOS both include built-in Unix command line terminals. This is where git branches come in. Branches allow you to move back and forth between 'states' of a project. For more information, see "Create a repository.". For more information, see "Be social." GitHub has a great support community where you can ask for help and talk to people from around the world. However, it's still a good idea to make one so you can keep a more complete history of your updates and to make sure you always create a new branch when making changes. Step 6: Create a new repository on GitHub If you only want to keep track of your code locally, you don't need to use GitHub. After running the above command, you can use the git branch command to confirm that your branch was created: The branch name with the asterisk next to it indicates which branch you're on at that given time. By default, every git repository's first branch is named 'master' (and is typically used as the primary branch in the project). How to use Git Bash Git Bash has the same operations as a standard Bash experience. This can be a great aid for Git beginners to rapidly contribute to a project. This is when it can be beneficial to drop a GUI version for the command line tools. To create a new repo on GitHub, log in and go to the GitHub home page. I also recommend finding some time to work with your team on simulating a smaller group project like we did here. Is equivalent to DIR on a Windows console host terminal. This is what the PR page looks like before you've submitted it: And this is what it looks like once you've submitted the PR request: You might see a big green button at the bottom that says 'Merge pull request'. Clicking this means you'll merge your changes into the primary branch. Git Bash can actually provide a fairly robust shell experience on Windows. Set your commit email address in Git. Once you're done with the page, you can merge your changes from your branch into the primary branch. Congratulations! If you'd like to dive deeper, check out these more advanced tutorials and resources: 📖s official git cheat sheets! Handy for remembering the everyday commands you'll use, or intrigued by git's branch system? Forking a repository will allow you to make changes to another repository without affecting the original. In most cases, this can be shortened to "git pull". How to navigate folders The Bash command pwd is used to print the 'present working directory'. We're going to make a pull request! Step 8: Create a pull request (PR) A pull request (or PR) is a way to alert a repo's owners that you want to make some changes to their code. There are many other alternatives to GitHub, such as GitLab, BitBucket, and "host-your-own" solutions such as gogs and gittea. This is the folder or path that the current Bash session resides in. For more information, see "Cloning with HTTPS urls" and "Caching your GitHub credentials in Git." Connecting over SSH If you clone with SSH, you must generate SSH keys on each computer you use to push or pull from GitHub. For more information, see "Installing and configuring GitHub Desktop." If you do not need to work with files locally, GitHub lets you complete many Git-related actions directly in the browser, including: Creating a repository Forking a repository Managing files Being social Setting up Git Download and install the latest version of Git. You can see the one I just merged right up top (Merge pull request #1). If you don't have much experience with the terminal and basic commands, check out this tutorial (if you don't want/need a short history lesson, skip to step three). To begin, open up a terminal and move to where you want to place the project on your local machine using the cd (change directory) command. You may now choose to create a repository where you can put your projects. This provides a backup of your work that you can choose to share with other developers. After creating the new file, you can use the git status command to see which files git knows exist. And, use the git blame and git history tools on GitHub to get familiar with tracking which changes have been made in a file and who made those changes. The more you use git, the more comfortable you'll... Note: You can authenticate to GitHub using GitHub CLI, for either HTTP or SSH. As seen in Step 2, when you make changes to your repo, git notices that a file has changed but won't do anything with it (like adding it in a commit). For more information, see "Cloning with SSH urls" and "Generating a new SSH key." Next steps You now have Git and GitHub all set up. This shows you all the files that have changed and how they've changed. You do not need to use a remote to use git, but it will make sharing your code with others easier. For more information, see "Fork a repository." Each repository on GitHub is owned by a person or an organization. This allows other people to see the changes you've made. GUIs for Git may attempt to abstract and hide the underlying version control system primitives. Both Bash and Windows console host have a cd command: Step 4: Create a commit It's time to create your first commit! Run the command git commit -m "Your message about the commit" The message at the end of the commit should be something related to what the commit contains - maybe it's a new feature, maybe it's a bug fix, maybe it's just fixing a typo. Connecting over HTTPS (recommended) If you clone with HTTPS, you can cache your GitHub credentials in Git using a credential helper. What this basically says is, "Hey, we noticed you created a new file called mnelson.txt, but unless you use the 'git add' command we aren't going to do anything with it." One of the most confusing parts when you're first learning git is the concept of the staging environment and how it relates to a commit. Say you want to make a new feature but are worried about making changes to the main project while developing the feature. Step 3: Add a file to the staging environment Add a file to the staging environment using the git add command. If you rerun the git status command, you'll see that git has added the file to the staging environment (notice the "Changes to be committed" line). To reiterate, the file has not yet been added to a commit, but it's about to be. GitHub will ask if you want to create a new repo from scratch or if you want to add a repo you have created locally. Git only saves/manages changes to files that it tracks, so we'll need to send a command to confirm that yes, we want git to track our new file. Follow the steps below to get comfortable making changes to the code base, opening up a pull request (PR), and merging code into the primary branch. For example, the commit you made in your branch and merged into the primary branch doesn't exist in that branch. What is Git Bash? Set your username in Git. It has since been updated by the HubSpot Product Team. This command will automatically create a new branch and then 'check you out' on it, meaning git will move you to that branch, off of the primary branch. What happens is that when you clone a remote repository to your local machine, git creates an alias for you, you liked git-it, Github is another puzzle-based tutorial designed to give you a practical way of learning git. Bash is a popular default shell on Linux and macOS. You can also see the hash code of the commit on the right hand side.

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