Untitled Note

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SUMMARY [redacted]

git, repository, merge, commit, command, version, copy, add, modified, pull, modifications, tortoise, forestry, graphical user, corrections, git clone, dot git, capsule, working, computer

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So here's your quick guide to get. As mentioned [redacted] Git is a version, version control management system, or VCs as a version control system, and it basically allows software developers, pretty much anybody to take a set of documents, and to save them all together in their present form as a, as a version. And then when you go in to make modifications. You do that [redacted] And then I'll make another version so it's kind of it's kind of like your time capsule, I guess as a way of putting it. It's like a time capsule it's like on this day I made these corrections on this day I made that corrections on this day I added this on this day I modified that. And this day I decided to add this. And so it keeps track of all that. Basically, I don't even know all the functionality but I've been using it for years and some of it is [redacted] you don't, you don't really even have to sum, a lot of it you don't have to know the ins and outs and all the particulars and all the details but basically you [redacted] need to know, like the first command that you've ever learned in, get in working with Git is git pull, not git pull, sorry, correction. The first command that you learn to use in Git is git clone. And so that is the that is the act of you taking someone else's work and our case would be the website that I built for you. Can you you're gonna tell git to clone a copy of it, the clone a local copy of it. So that's like the first commit or download a local copy of it because it's actually going to be downloading a local copy of it from a server somewhere else on the internet. In our case it would be BitBucket. So, you go into your tortoise get it. And I think there's should be a button that says clone. And so you clone in there, it's gonna ask you for what, where, where do you want to clone the repository from there you know it's gonna ask for a repository as your address, and that's where you put in the Bitbucket address. That's the first basic command to learn is git clone that allows you to pull down a local copy. The next one you're going to learn is going to be git add and git add is used. After you have either added a new file, or you have made corrections, and you're [redacted] gonna say git add some of the graphical user, some of the gooeys the graphical user interfaces like tortoise, get it might be. They might have it listed or or labeled as get stage as a stage command so you're staging your modifications in preparation to commit them to a version. Which brings us to the [redacted] command, which is git commit, it's usually good advice to is usually recommended and, you know, good advice to. To add a small, very short message, even if it's [redacted] I added something or modified or edited, but it's [redacted] a little good advice to add a little message to every commit that you make. And so [redacted] that's the command git commit, what that's what that's going to do is that's going to save all files in your repository in their current state, as a, as its own version. It is the Git equivalent to the Save button. So after you, You know, if you're in a text editor, and a [redacted] processor you know you're advised to save your stuff often. Every so perfect every time you make it. You make an edit, you do anything. You've saved the

document, well that's it's similar, give them a good is similar to that. So, you're still going to have to whatever modification you make, you're still gonna have to save it, but you also need to commit it to get when you're finished. So,

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yeah, so you [redacted] commit. Commit often and that's it. As I mentioned before, add and commit or stage staged and commit are easily, easily executed together. And the last one that you should, if you're, it's, as long as you make sure that you have, you're on the next one is going to be git pull up I need to go over git pull, git pull, is basically where you have a repository, you already have downloaded your own copy of a repository. On your computer, and you have gotten into forestry and edit to the document and forestry or you'd modified it you touch it or anything, you know, modified it added some stuff written anything forestry, you're going to need to because forestry does all this automatically. So that's one of the reasons I set up forestry for you. But when you go, but you know if you're on your local computer at home. And every time you, you want to add anything or modify anything the first thing you need to do is to perform a git pull, which pull [redacted] tells get to download. If you know not to download, but [redacted] to make sure that what it has in what is on your computer is the most up to date version. So every time you go into modify or do anything your computer, [redacted] go ahead and perform a git pull, and pull, make sure it's all up to date, and you have a fresh, you know, most up to date version on your computer downloaded from the main repository. And that, that's [redacted] about it. You might have to, you might have to mess with Git merge. But I'm hoping you don't have to. And if you ever do. Then you can call me Git. git merge. Sometimes it allows you to merge differences, automatically, sometimes it doesn't. But git merges is basically when you have when your local copy is conflicts with the copy that's on the main repository. And that can happen when you know if you forget to perform a poll, ever before every time you do it, that can happen. It's, it's intended for. When you have multiple people like you have a team of 10 people working on the same [redacted] and they're all pulling from the same repository. That's kind of where git merge comes in it's because your buddy over there, added something to the repository while you were still working on something else. And so you have to merge the two copies together. It gets a little more complicated that end and I'm hoping it's something you never run into, but you know if you ever do, we can, you can always call me and we'll work it out. But that's basically it so it's git clone git commit git add git commit git pull, and Git merge, And those are the basic commands that you do everything on, I don't really touch Git. Besides that, you can set up remote repositories and stuff like that. But yours are already set up I've already set up for you. So there you go. If you need to ignore a file, you can add the name of the file to a file. There's another. There's another file inside your repository called Git ignore it's hidden so it has a.in front of it so that means it's dot Git ignore. And that is a list of files that Git does not consider a part of your repository so Git ignore them. And if you need to do you need to you can add a file to that. That is pretty much good in a [redacted] it's not really [redacted] It's [redacted] kind of basic.