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38. EXAMINE THE CLONED REPOSITORY

Goals

• To find out about branches in the remote repositories.

Viewing the cloned repository

Let's have a look at our cloned repository.

RUN:

cd cloned_hello

RESULT:

lib

```
$ cd cloned_hello
$ ls
README
index.html
```

You will see a list of all files in the top level of the original repository (README, index.html and lib).

View the history of the repository

RUN:

git hist --all

RESULT:

```
$ git hist --all
```

* 6e6c76a 2011-03-09 | Updated index.html (HEAD, origin/master,

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origin/style, origin/HEAD, master) [Marina	Pushkova]	
* 1436f13 2011-03-09 Hello uses style.cs	ss [Marina Pushkova]	
* 59da9a7 2011-03-09 Added css styleshee	et [Marina Pushkova]	
* 6c0f848 2011-03-09 Added README [Marin	a Pushkova]	
* 8029c07 2011-03-09 Added index.html. [Marina Pushkova]	
* 567948a 2011-03-09 Moved hello.html to	o lib [Marina Pushkova]	
* 6a78635 2011-03-09 Add an author/email comment [Marina Pushkova]		
* fa3c141 2011-03-09 Added HTML header (v1) [Marina Pushkova]	
* 8c32287 2011-03-09 Added standard HTML	page tags (v1-beta) [Marina	
Pushkova]		
* 43628f7 2011-03-09 Added h1 tag [Marin	a Pushkova]	
* 911e8c9 2011-03-09 First Commit [Marin	na Pushkova]	
You will see a list of all the commits in the new repository, and it should match the commit history of the original repository. The only difference should be in the names of the branches.		
Remote branches		
You will see a master branch (HEAD) in the history. You will also find branches with strange names (origin/master , origin/style and origin/ HEAD). We'll discuss them a bit later.		
< 37. Cloning repositories	39. What is origin? >	

We plan to roll-out a major upgrade to this tutorial pretty soon. We can keep you posted if you want.		
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