Assignment – 3

1. Check If Git is Installed

You can check whether Git is installed and what version you are using by opening up a terminal window in Linux or Mac, or a command prompt window in Windows, and typing the following command: git –version

1. Create a new repository on GitHub.com. ...
2. Open TerminalTerminalGit Bash.
3. Change the current working directory to your local project.
4. Use the init command to initialize the local directory as a Git repository. ...
5. Add the files in your new local repository. ...
6. Commit the files that you've staged in your local repository.
7. In the File menu, click Options. In the Options window, verify the following: To view your GitHub username, click Accounts. To view your Git email, click Git.
8. Add files to the staging area by using the "git add" command and passing necessary options. Commit files to the local repository using the "git commit -m <message>" command.
9. If unwanted files were added to the staging area but not yet committed, then a simple reset will do the job: $ git reset HEAD file # Or everything $ git reset HEAD . To only remove unstaged changes in the current working directory, use: git checkout -- .
10. The easiest way to create a Git commit with a message is to execute “git commit” with the “-m” option followed by your commit message. When using the Git CLI, note that you should restrict your commit message in order for it not to be wrapped.
11. To push the commit from the local repo to your remote repositories, run git push -u remote-name branch-name where remote-name is the nickname the local repo uses for the remote repositories and branch-name is the name of the branch to push to the repository. You only have to use the -u option the first time you push.
12. git clone is how you get a local copy of an existing repository to work on. git pull (or git fetch + git merge ) is how you update that local copy with new commits from the remote repository.