# Basic Git Commands

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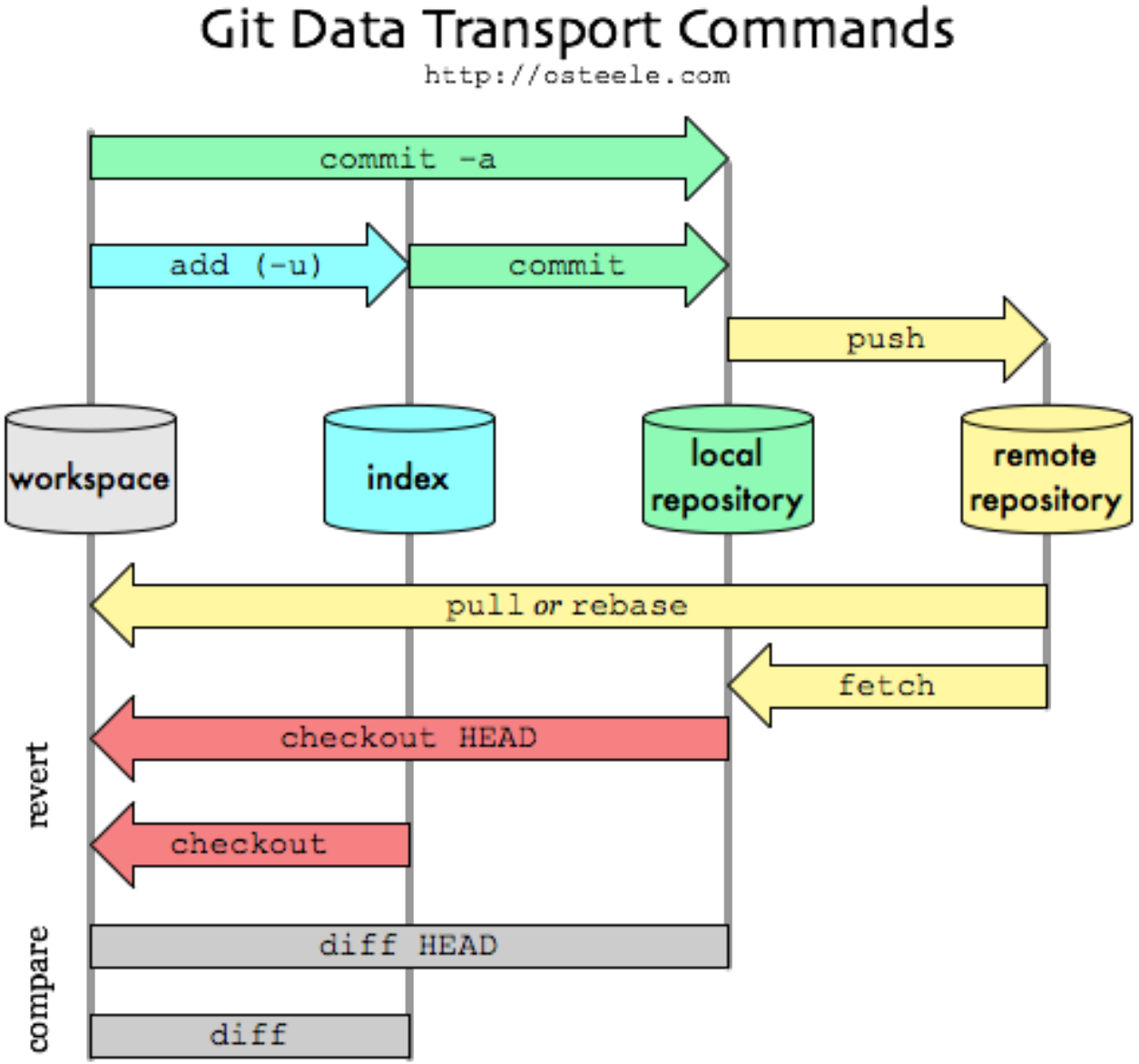
# So you've got a repo.... Now what?

- Once you have a repository, you'll probably make changes over time
- Often, you'll want to share these changes with others (users, followers, collaborators, etc.)
- **Git** allows you to track your changes locally (on your computer)
- **GitHub** allows you to share your changes with the world (or just a few people, depending on whether your repo is public or private)
- But how to communicate between Git and GitHub?
- First we'll review some basic commands, then we'll look at a typical workflow

# Pushing and Pulling




http://gitready.com/beginner/2009/01/21/pushing-and-pulling.html

# Adding

- Suppose you add some new files or make changes to a local repository (on your computer)
- You need to let Git know that you want it to pay attention to these files (i.e. "track" these files)
- From the directory where the repo is located on your computer (in Git Bash or Terminal, depending on whether you're on Windows or Mac, respectively):
- `git add .` adds all new files (note the period after `add`, which represents "all files")
- `git add -u` updates tracking for files that changed names or were deleted
- `git add -A` or `git add --all` does both of the previous

# Committing

- You want to organize and save “snapshots” of the files you’ve staged for commit
- You type the command
- `git commit -m "your message goes here"`, substituting a useful description (between the double quotes) of what changes you made since the last committed changes
- This only updates your local repo, not the remote repo on GitHub

# Log

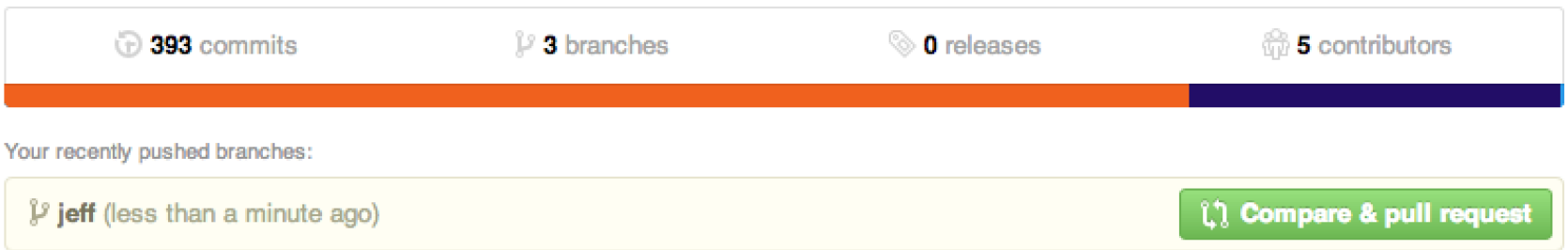
- To see a log of the commits you've made locally, type `git log`
- Spacebar advances page by page
- Return advances line by line
- Typing the letter "Q" exits the log

# Pushing

- Once you are pleased with your local commits, you would like to update the remote repo (on GitHub)
- The command `git push` sends your most recent commits to GitHub, updating your remote repository for the world to see

# Pull Requests

- If you fork someone else's repo and make some changes or additions, you may want the original author to merge your changes into their code
- To do so you need to issue a pull request via GitHub
- Don't need anyone's permission to fork and make changes, but the original author is not obligated to accept your changes
- Pull requests offer a powerful means of contributing to open source software



# Time to be a hacker!

- Git documentation `http://git-scm.com/doc`
- Github help `https://help.github.com/`
- Google/Stack Overflow are great for Github