1. Create a new repository on GitHub. To avoid errors, do not initialize the new repository with README, license, or gitignore files. You can add these files after your project has been pushed to GitHub.
2. Open Git Bash
3. Change the current working directory to your local project.
4. Initialize the local directory as a Git repository: $git init
5. Add the files in your new local repository. This stages them for the first commit. $git add . (notice add + blank + dot) # Adds the files in the local repository and stages them for commit. To unstage a file, use 'git reset HEAD YOUR-FILE'.
6. Tell Git who you are First, you need to tell Git who you are:
   1. git config --global user.email "137100541@qq.com";
   2. git config --global user.name "AndyZhuhuafei"
7. Commit your change When you’re happy with your files, and have added the changes you want to commit to the staging area:

* git commit -m "added my github name (local directory name)"

The -m flag is for the message (“added my github name”) on the commit - every commit needs a commit message.

1. At the top of your GitHub repository's Quick Setup page, click to copy the remote repository URL.
2. In the Command prompt, add the URL for the remote repository where your local repository will be pushed.

*$git remote add origin remote repository URL* # Sets the new remote

*$git remote -v* # Verifies the new remote URL

1. Push the changes in your local repository to GitHub. git push origin master # Pushes the changes in your local repository up to the remote repository you specified as the origin