

# How create branch and folder name in GitHub through gitbash

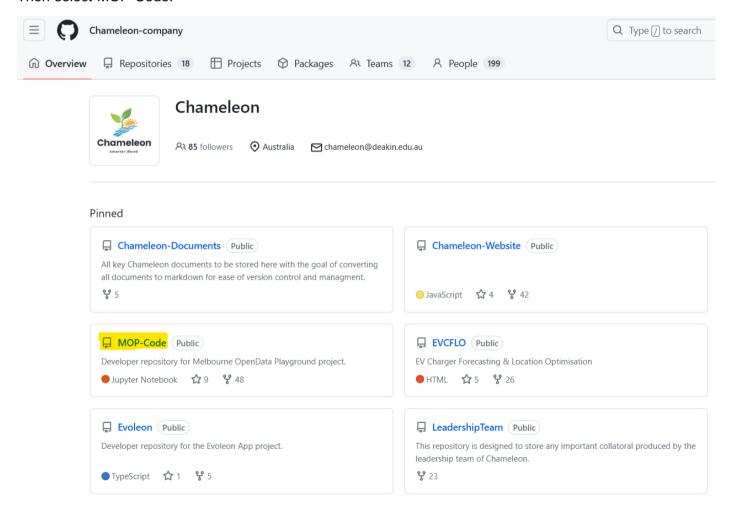
This documentation was made to demonstrate how to create branch and folder name in GitHub through gitbash. This documentation shows the steps using Windows 10.

### Steps to follow to create branch and folder name in GitHub through gitbash

### Step 1: Branch

Chameleon GitHub: https://github.com/Chameleon-company

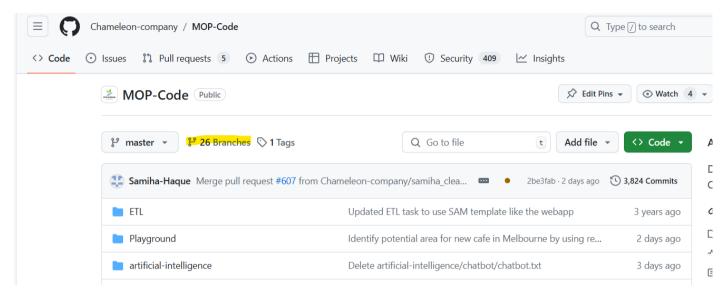
Then select MOP-Code.



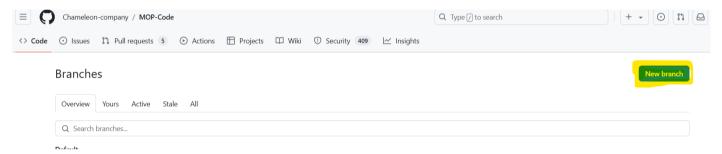
Step 2: Then select branches.



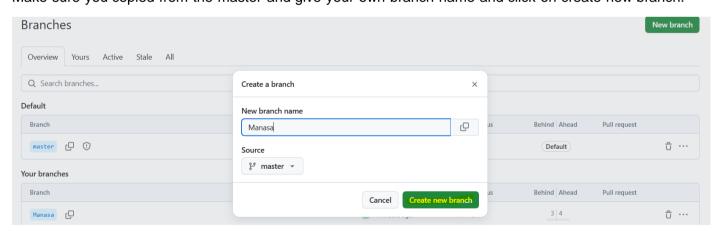




### Step 3: Click to create a new branch.



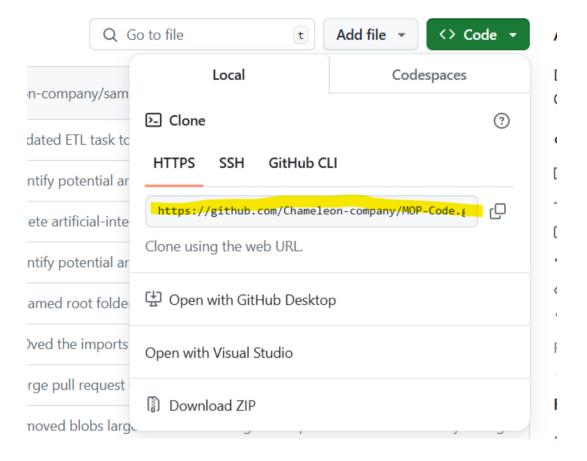
Make sure you copied from the master and give your own branch name and click on create new branch.



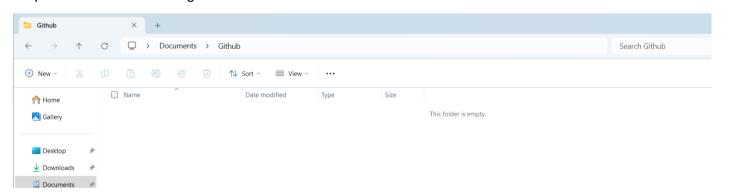
Return to the MOP-Code page and click Code and select the URI







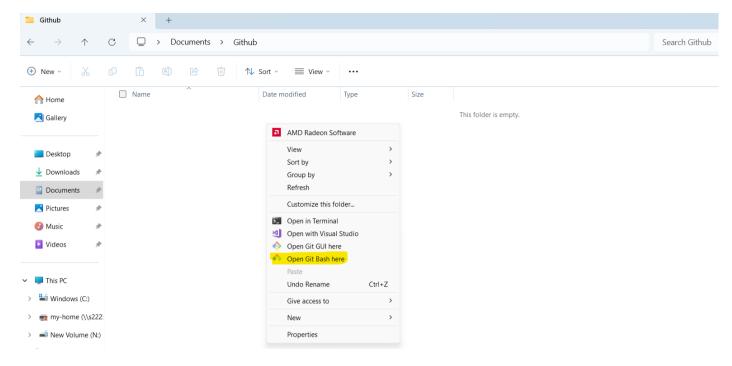
Step 4: Select a local storage location and create a folder . Note: The entire file is 5GB.



Within the folder select Open with bash here







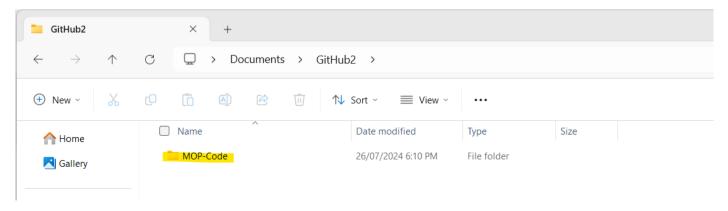
And then type git clone by adding the url coppied from github Code and enter git clone https://github.com/Chameleon-company/MOP-Code.git

```
MINGW32:/c/Users/nmana/Documents/GitHub2/MOP-Code/Playground/Manasa

nmana@DESKTOP-A58FJHG MINGW32 ~/Documents/GitHub2

$ git clone https://github.com/Chameleon-company/MOP-Code.git
Cloning into 'MOP-Code'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 40983, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (2335/2335), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (1028/1028), done.
remote: Total 40983 (delta 1558), reused 1899 (delta 1234), pack-reused 38648
Receiving objects: 100% (40983/40983), 1.29 GiB | 3.25 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (17963/17963), done.
Updating files: 100% (11450/11450), done.
```

Step 5: After updating the file MOP-Code folder would be created







### In git bash type cd MOP-Code

```
nmana@DESKTOP-A58FJHG MINGW32 ~/Documents/GitHub2
$ cd MOP-Code
```

### And cd Playground

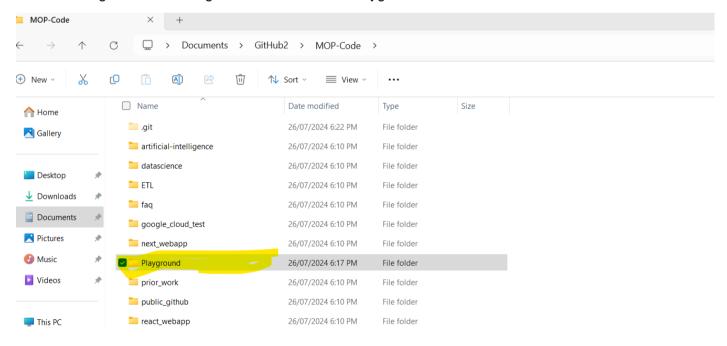
```
nmana@DESKTOP-A58FJHG MINGW32 ~/Documents/GitHub2/MOP-Code (master)
$ cd Playground
```

Now we will need to switch from master branch to your branch hence type git check out and type your branch name created in github.

#### git checkout Manasa

```
nmana@DESKTOP-A58FJHG MINGW32 ~/Documents/GitHub2/MOP-Code/Playground (master)
$ git checkout Manasa
Switched to a new branch 'Manasa'
branch 'Manasa' set up to track 'origin/Manasa'.
```

In local storage location now go to MOP – Code → Playground

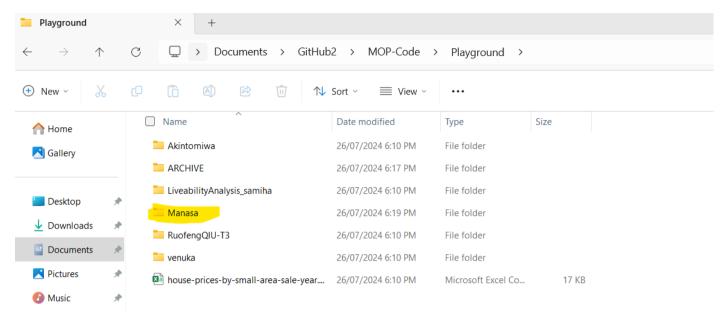


Step 6:Create a folder inside playground.

Note: In the playground folder I have created by my name







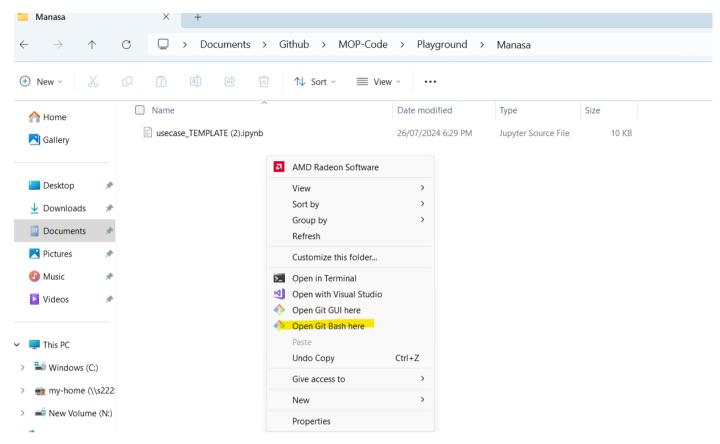
Step 7: Add any test document / Use case template in folder.

Manasa Github > MOP-Code > C H New -Õ ↑ Sort ~ ■ View ~ Name Date modified Type Size A Home usecase\_TEMPLATE (2).ipynb 26/07/2024 6:29 PM Jupyter Source File 10 KB Gallery Desktop

Step8: Open git bash from this folder







Now type git status

#### git status

```
nmana@DESKTOP-A58FJHG MINGW32 ~/Documents/GitHub2/MOP-Code/Playground/Manasa (Manasa)

$ git status
On branch Manasa
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/Manasa'.

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
```

And then type git add . Note: there should be space after add full stop

### git add.

```
nmana@DESKTOP-A58FJHG MINGW32 ~/Documents/GitHub2/MOP-Code/Playground/Manasa (Manasa)
$ git add .
```

And now we are committing the changes by giving command git commit -m "give your message" git commit -m "adding file"

```
nmana@DESKTOP-A58FJHG MINGW32 ~/Documents/GitHub2/MOP-Code/Playground/Manasa (Manasa)
$ git commit -m "adding file"
[Manasa f8f2b68c] adding file
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 Playground/Manasa/git command docx
```

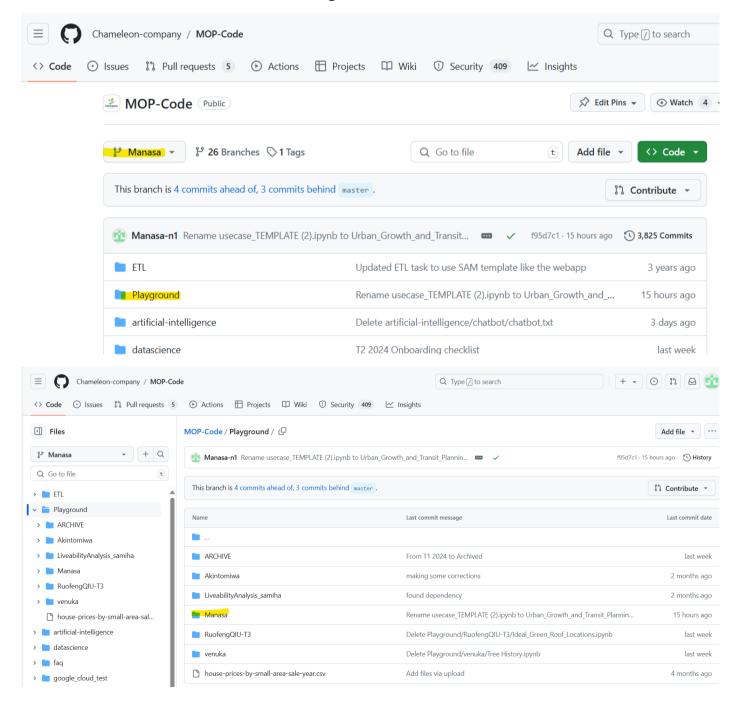
And Type git push to push your changes.



### git push

```
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```

# Step 9: Now we can check in github in our branch, playground folder there would be folder created with the added documents in our local storage.





### Conclusion

In conclusion, this guide provides a step-by-step process for creating a new branch and folder in a GitHub repository using Git Bash on Windows 10. By following these instructions, users can effectively clone repositories, switch between branches, make local changes, and push updates to GitHub. This ensures seamless collaboration and version control for any project.

#### **Author**

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