

Git Tutorial

in list [Git](#)

MEMBERS

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Description

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☒ Setup

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- ☐ Log into GitHub or create an account if you haven't already
- ☐ Download and install GitBash

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☒ Git Bash

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- ☐ PRO TIP: type in git status between steps to see if everything worked
- ☐ PRO TIP 2: lost on where to go next? type in dir to show what folders you can cd to
- ☐ PRO TIP 3: Got lost? No worries type cd - to go back one directory or just cd to go back to your starting point
- ☐ PRO TIP 4: Working in Visual Studio? Don't want to dig through a bunch of folders? Right click on the solution and in the pop-up menu towards the bottom, click on the "Open Folder in File Explorer". In the folder that pops up, right click and select Open in Git Bash
- ☐ 1) type in dir or ls and hit enter, this show us what folders are available.
- ☐ 2) we want to find our way to the My documents folder, type cd Documents
- ☐ 3) In file explorer, go to your my documents and create a folder called gitPractice
- ☐ 4) In Git Bash, type in cd gitPractice
- ☐ 5) Build a remote repository (or Repo for short) by typing in git init

- ☐ 6) Use git status to if it worked! (Use git status to check on the current status of your repo/commits)
- ☐ 7) Now create a file (two ways to do this: you can use file explorer OR you can do git echo "message" > Ducky.txt)
- ☐ 8) make a file named List in your git practice folder (you can either use the file explorer or type in git touch Ducky.txt)
- ☐ 9) Now do git status, what happens?
- ☐ 10) Most likely it will show ducky.txt as untracked, how do we fix that?
- ☐ 11) we do git add .
- ☐ 12) Now git is tracking Ducky.txt! Do a git status to confirm
- ☐ 13) Our new file is now being staged, to send up onto our staging area we type git commit -m "Added Ducky.txt"
- ☐ 14) Now we want to create our remote repository, well be on [Github.com](#) for the next few steps. Make sure you are logged in. Look for the green New button on the top left side of the page
- ☐ 15) Give the repo a short but descriptive name and do not check create a readme. Also note you may select between public and private, for now let's select Public
- ☐ 16) Now let's jump back to Git Bash on our computer, do git remote add origin "[github.com/yourURLhere.git](#)"
- ☐ Pro-Tip: Accidentally added the wrong url? Check what your URL is by using git remote -v. Need to remove the url? do git remote rm origin
- ☐ Did it work? what happened?
- ☐ 17) Do a git status, what does it tell you?
- ☐ 18) Final step do a git push -u origin master this actually uploads the files to the Github Repo

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☒ TLDR

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- ☐ Working in Visual Studio? Don't want to dig through a bunch of folders? Right click on the solution and in the pop-up menu towards the bottom, click on the "Open Folder in File Explorer". In the folder that pops up, right click and select Open in Git Bash
- ☐ git status is your friend, do it between each step

- ☐ git init in the wrong place? go into the folder and delete the hidden .git folder
- ☐ Remote acting weird? Make sure you are pointed to the right remote Repo , use git remote -v, this will either show you the URL you're trying to use or show nothing if no remote pointer has been set
- ☐ Gotta Find the root folder of your repo (or find a nested repo) use this command: git rev-parse --show-toplevel
- ☐ 1) cd to your project's filepath (or right click on the folder where you want to go and select GIT Bash here)
- ☐ 2) git init
- ☐ 3) make a file say new file.txt (outside of Git bash)
- ☐ 4) git add file.txt
- ☐ 5) git commit -m "Added file.txt"
- ☐ 6) git remote add origin GitHubUrlHere
- ☐ 7) git push -u origin master
- ☐ 8) Google Git pull to figure out how to pull it down

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