Two types of repository creation:



1. Create a new repository on the GitHub and clone into the local machine by writing a command (git clone <URL address of the repository>)
   1. Push: use a “git push” command line to push the new file to GitHub
   2. Commit: use a “git commit -a -m “comment”” command line to push the new file to GitHub. Whatever changes have made anywhere throughout the file will be included in this commit.
2. Turn an existing or create a new folder in the local machine and turn it into a repository by initializing a git command (git init) inside the folder.
   1. Push: When you work on locally created repository there is another step to take that did not exist in remotely created repository. This extra step takes place right before committing using a command line “git add .”for all the files that are inside the folder or you can specify a particular file by a slight modification of the above command line “git add .” . Whatever changes have made anywhere throughout the file will be included in the commit.
   2. Commit: On this type of repository, you cannot use a “git commit -a -m “comment”” command line. Instead, write “git commit -m “comment”.
   3. There is also one more issue to encounter when trying to push a repository that created in the local machine. The local machine does not know in advance the remote server where we need to push the repository. As a result it requires to associate the current repository to the remote server with the following extra steps.
      1. Got to GitHub and create a new repository, preferably using the same name as the local repository name
      2. In the command line create an origin for the file “git remote origin <repository URL from GitHub>” and copy and paste the new repository URL t the word origin can be different.
      3. Do not initialize the readme.MD when you create the repository since you are dealing with the existing repository.
      4. Finally, enter on the command line “git push origin master” and everything will be set!
      5. Whenever you made a change or add a file, just make add, commit, and push command line respectively. For the push command line, you do not need to copy the URL anymore; simply type “git add .”
      6. Before you do anything else, always check the status of the current state by running “git status” command line. It will tell you whether there is any change or not.
      7. If the re is any change in the repository, it will give you two options to update the current state of your remote repository; "git add" and/or "git commit -a".
      8. If you choose to use the “git commit -a”, you will do it once by updating everything in the repository at once and push it.
      9. If you prefer the “git add” command, you must commit without “-a” in your commit command “git command -m “comment”” and run add command line right after “git add .”. This technique allows you to commit and push the file separately to the remote repository.