

INTRODUCCION A GIT

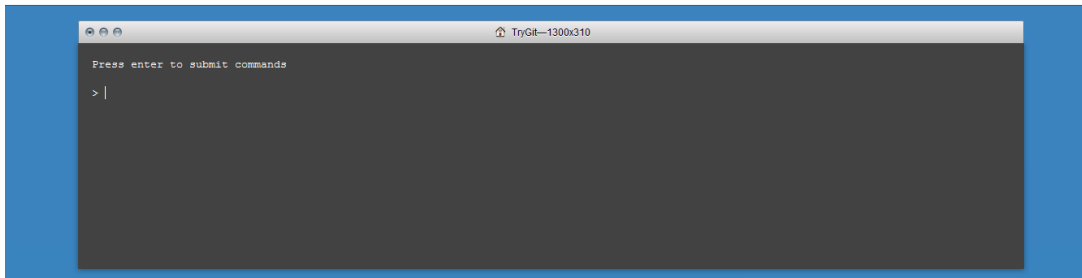
1. Dar click en “git init” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.1 . Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?

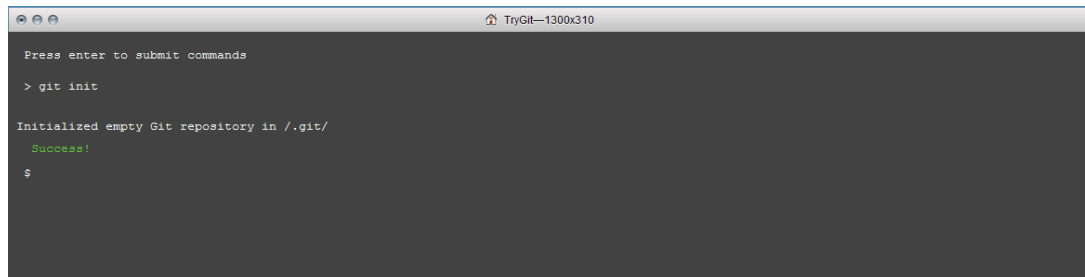
Git allows groups of people to work on the same documents (often code) at the same time, and without stepping on each other's toes. It's a distributed version control system.

Our terminal prompt below is currently in a directory we decided to name "octobox". To initialize a Git repository here, type the following command:





Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



2. Dar click en “git status” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

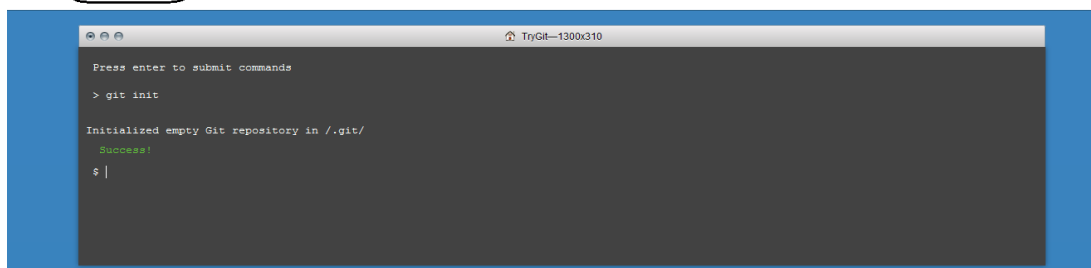
1.2 . Checking the Status

Good job! As Git just told us, our "octobox" directory now has an empty repository in /.git/. The repository is a hidden directory where Git operates.

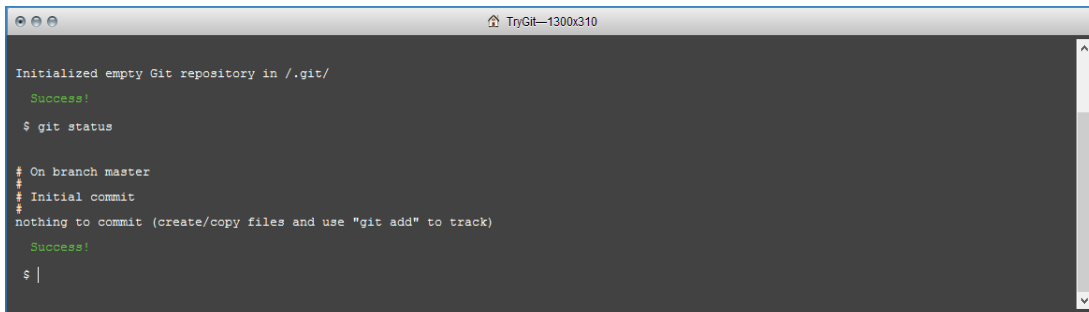
To save your progress as you go through this tutorial -- and earn a badge when you successfully complete it -- head over to [create a free Code School account](#). We'll wait for you here.

Next up, let's type the git status command to see what the current state of our project is:





Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310

Initialized empty Git repository in /.git/
Success!

$ git status

# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
Success!

$ |
```

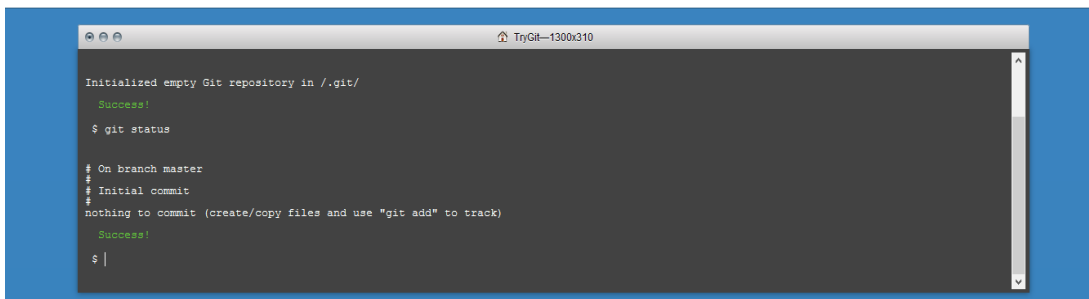
3. Dar click en “git status” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.3 . Adding & Committing

I created a file called octocat.txt in the octobox repository for you (as you can see in the browser below).

You should run the git status command again to see how the repository status has changed:

[git status](#)



```
TryGit-1300x310

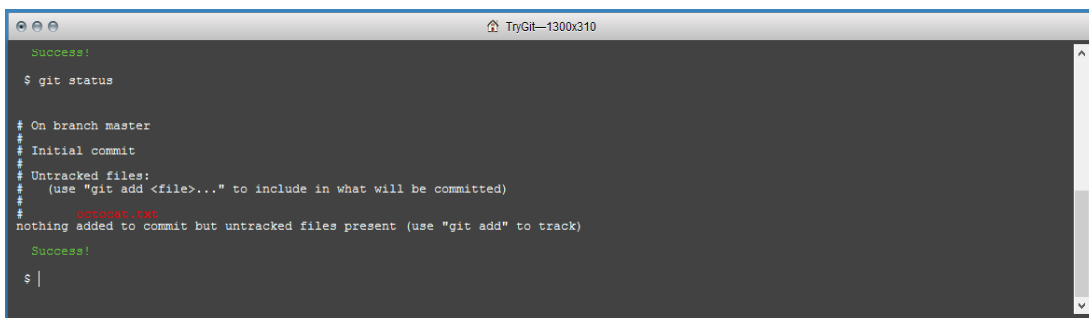
Initialized empty Git repository in /.git/
Success!

$ git status

# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310

Success!

$ git status

# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#   octocat.txt
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Success!

$ |
```

4. Dar click en “git add octocat.txt” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.4 . Adding Changes

Good, it looks like our Git repository is working properly. Notice how Git says octocat.txt is “untracked”? That means Git sees that octocat.txt is a new file.

To tell Git to start tracking changes made to octocat.txt, we first need to add it to the staging area by using git add.

[git add octocat.txt](#)



```
TryGit-1300x310
$ git status

# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#       octocat.txt
#
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Success!
$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.

```
TryGit-1300x310
# Initial commit
#
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#       octocat.txt
#
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Success!
$ git add octocat.txt

Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area
$ |
```

5. Dar click en “git status” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.5 . Checking for Changes

Good job! Git is now tracking our octocat.txt file. Let's run git status again to see where we stand.

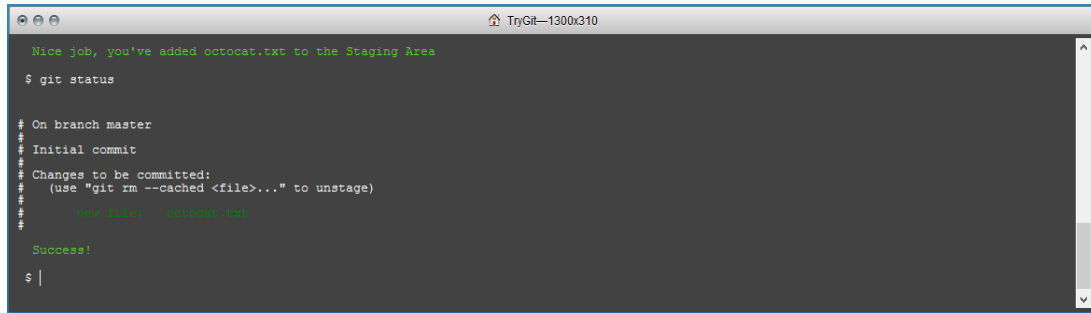
[git status](#)



```
TryGit-1300x310
# Initial commit
#
# Untracked files:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#       octocat.txt
#
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Success!
$ git add octocat.txt

Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area
$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310

Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area

$ git status

# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#       new file:   octocat.txt
#
Success!

$ |
```

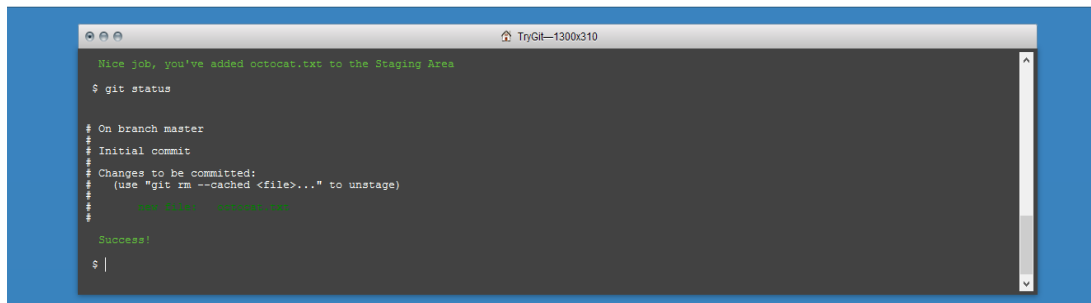
6. Dar click en “git commit –m “Add cute octocat story” ” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.6 . Committing

Notice how Git says changes to be committed? The files listed here are in the Staging Area, and they are not in our repository yet. We could add or remove files from the stage before we store them in the repository.

To store our staged changes we run the commit command with a message describing what we've changed. Let's do that now by typing:

```
git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"
```



```
TryGit-1300x310

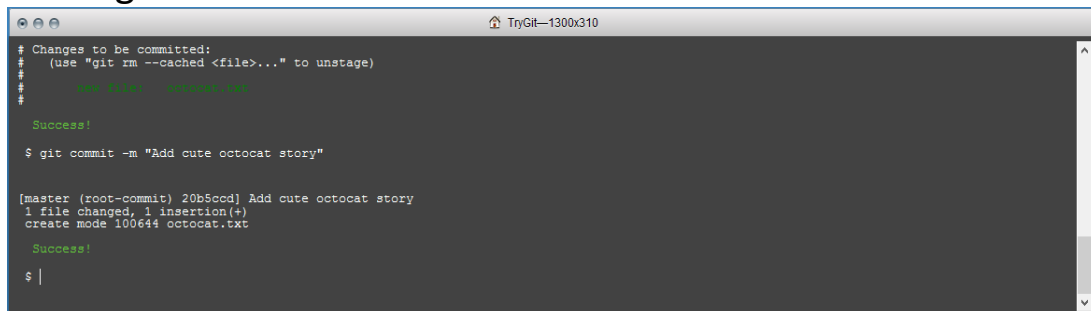
Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area

$ git status

# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#       new file:   octocat.txt
#
Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310

# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#       new file:   octocat.txt
#
Success!

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b5c0d] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt

Success!

$ |
```

7. Dar click en “git add '*.txt' ” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.7 . Adding All Changes

Great! You also can use wildcards if you want to add many files of the same type. Notice that I've added a bunch of .txt files into your directory below.

I put some in a directory named "octofamily" and some others ended up in the root of our "octobox" directory. Luckily, we can add all the new files using a wildcard with git add. Don't forget the quotes!

`git add '*.txt'`



```
TryGit-1300x310

# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#       new file:   octocat.txt
#
Success!

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b5cdd] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt
Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.

```
TryGit-1300x310

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b5cdd] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt
Success!

$ git add '*.txt'

Success!

$ |
```

8. Dar click en “git commit –m ‘Add all the octocat txt files’ ” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.8 . Committing All Changes

Okay, you've added all the text files to the staging area. Feel free to run git status to see what you're about to commit.

If it looks good, go ahead and run:

`git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'`



```
TryGit-1300x310

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

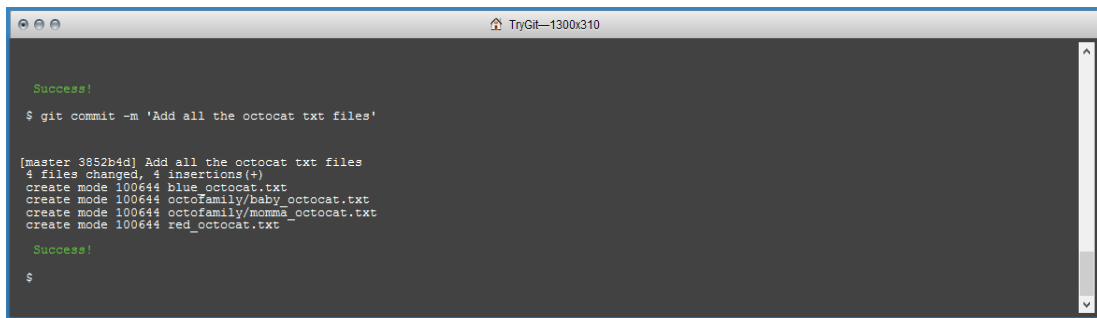
[master (root-commit) 20b5cdd] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt
Success!

$ git add '*.txt'

Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310

Success!

$ git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'

[master 3852b4d] Add all the octocat txt files
4 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octoFamily/baby_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octoFamily/momma_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

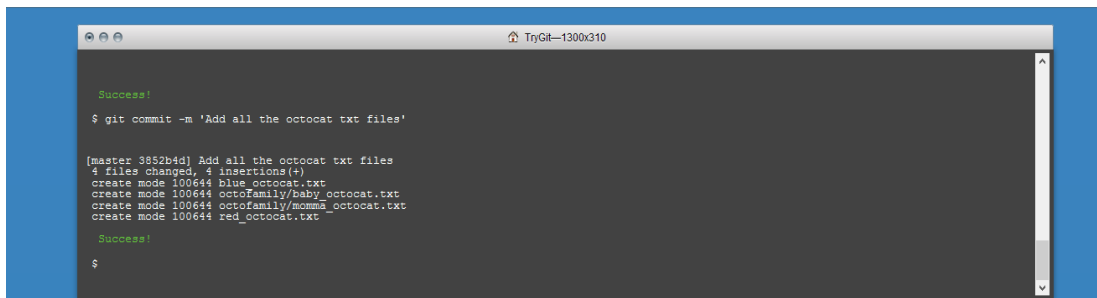
$
```

9. Dar click en “git log” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.9 . History

So we've made a few commits. Now let's browse them to see what we changed.

Fortunately for us, there's git log. Think of Git's log as a journal that remembers all the changes we've committed so far, in the order we committed them. Try running it now:



```
TryGit-1300x310

Success!

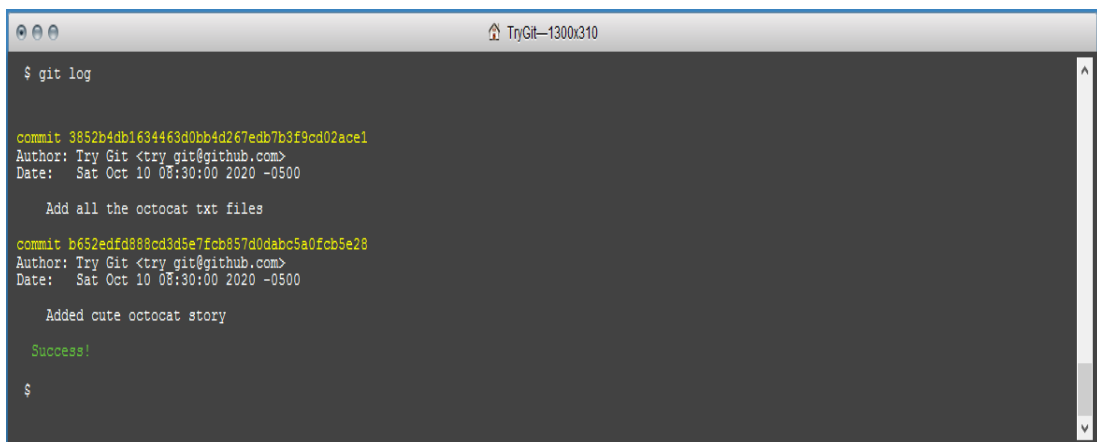
$ git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'

[master 3852b4d] Add all the octocat txt files
4 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octoFamily/baby_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octoFamily/momma_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310

$ git log

commit 3852b4db1634463d0bb4d267edb7b3f9cd02ace1
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

    Add all the octocat txt files

commit b652edfd888cd3d5e7fcb857d0dabc5a0fcb5e28
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

    Added cute octocat story

Success!

$
```

10. Dar click en “git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try-git.git” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.10 · Remote Repositories

Great job! We've gone ahead and created a new empty GitHub repository for you to use with Try Git at https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git. To push our local repo to the GitHub server we'll need to add a remote repository.

This command takes a *remote name* and a *repository URL*, which in your case is https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git.

Go ahead and run `git remote add` with the options below:

`git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git`



```
TryGit-1300x310
$ git log

commit 9852b4db1634463d0bb4d267ed7b3f9cd02ace1
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

    Add all the octocat txt files

commit b652edfd888cd3d5e7fcb857d0dabc5a0fcb5e28
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

    Added cute octocat story

Success!
$
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.

```
TryGit-1300x310

    Add all the octocat txt files

commit b652edfd888cd3d5e7fcb857d0dabc5a0fcb5e28
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

    Added cute octocat story

Success!

$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git

Success!

$ |
```

11. Dar click en “git push -u origin master” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.11 · Pushing Remotely

The push command tells Git where to put our commits when we're ready, and boy we're ready. So let's push our local changes to our **origin** repo (on GitHub).

The name of our remote is origin and the default local branch name is master. The `-u` tells Git to remember the parameters, so that next time we can simply run `git push` and Git will know what to do. Go ahead and push it!

`git push -u origin master`



```
TryGit-1300x310

    Add all the octocat txt files

commit b652edfd888cd3d5e7fcb857d0dabc5a0fcb5e28
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500

    Added cute octocat story

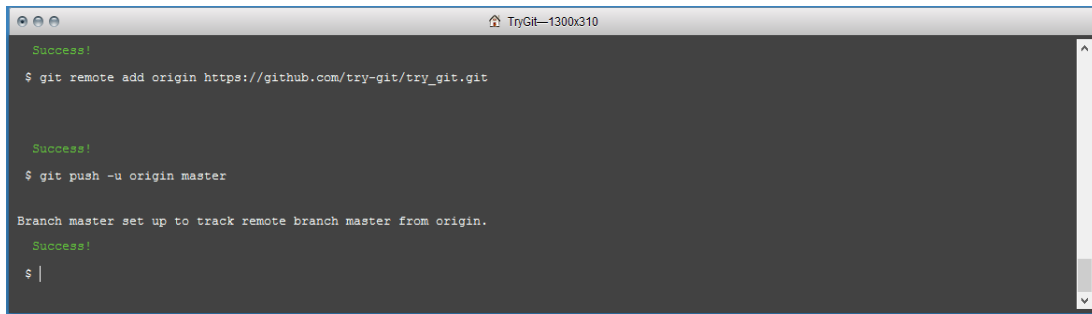
Success!

$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git

Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310
Success!
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git

Success!
$ git push -u origin master

Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
Success!
$ |
```

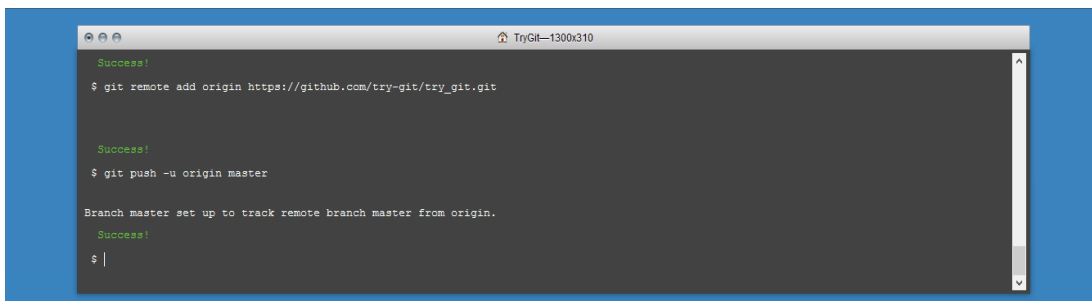
12. Dar click en “git pull origin master” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.12 . Pulling Remotely

Let's pretend some time has passed. We've invited other people to our github project who have pulled your changes, made their own commits, and pushed them.

We can check for changes on our GitHub repository and pull down any new changes by running:

[git pull origin master](#)

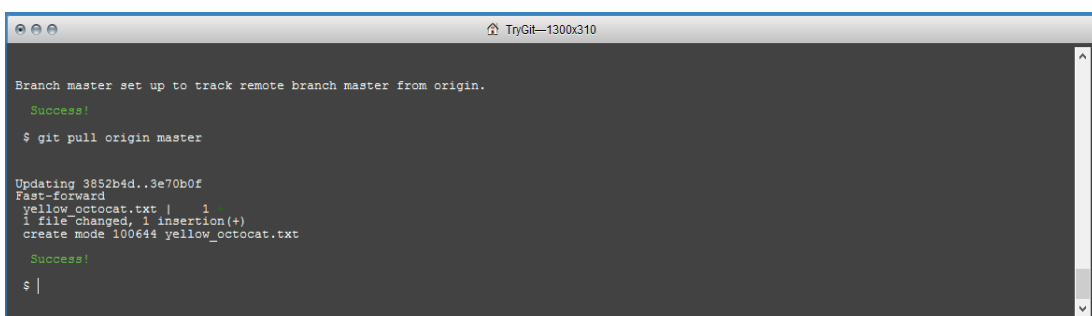


```
TryGit-1300x310
Success!
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git

Success!
$ git push -u origin master

Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
Success!
$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
Success!
$ git pull origin master

Updating 3852b4d..3e70b0f
Fast-forward
 yellow_octocat.txt | 1
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
Success!
$ |
```


13. Dar click en “git diff HEAD” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.13 . Differences

Uh oh, looks like there have been some additions and changes to the octocat family. Let's take a look at what is different from our last commit by using the git diff command.

In this case we want the diff of our most recent commit, which we can refer to using the HEAD pointer.

[git diff HEAD](#)



```
TryGit-1300x310

Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
Success!

$ git pull origin master

Updating 3852b4d..3e70b0f
Fast-forward
 yellow_octocat.txt | 1
+ 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.

```
TryGit-1300x310

create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
Success!

$ git diff HEAD

diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1,1 @@
-A Tale of Two Octocats
+The Tale of Two Octocats and an Octodog
Success!

$ |
```

14. Dar click en “git add octofamily/octodog.txt” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.14 . Staged Differences

Another great use for diff is looking at changes within files that have already been staged. Remember, staged files are files we have told git that are ready to be committed.

Let's use git add to stage octofamily/octodog.txt, which I just added to the family for you.

[git add octofamily/octodog.txt](#)



```
TryGit-1300x310

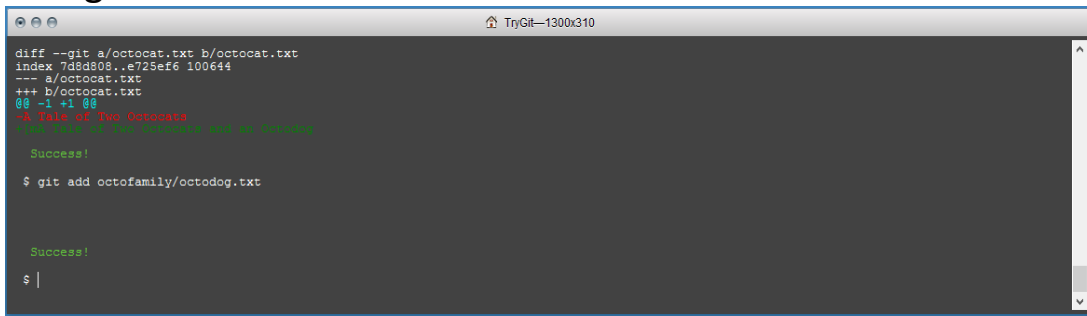
create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
Success!

$ git diff HEAD

diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1,1 @@
-A Tale of Two Octocats
+The Tale of Two Octocats and an Octodog
Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1,1 @@
-A Tale of Two Octocats
+Octocat and her Octodog and an Octodog

Success!

$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

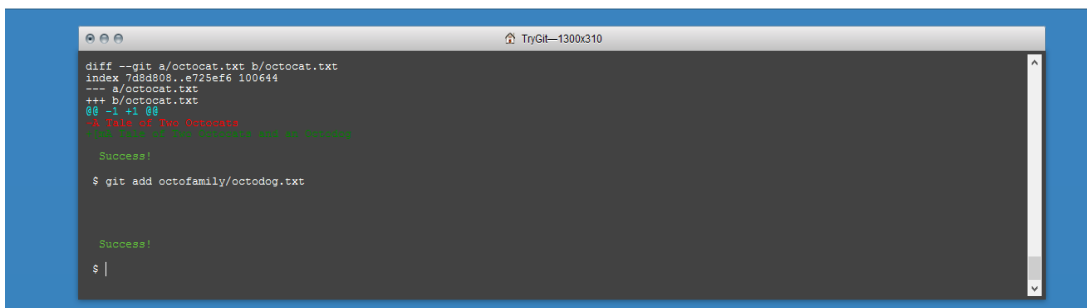
$ |
```

15. Dar click en “git diff--staged” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.15 . Staged Differences (cont'd)

Good, now go ahead and run git diff with the --staged option to see the changes you just staged. You should see that octodog.txt was created.

 [git diff --staged](#)



```
diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644
--- a/octocat.txt
+++ b/octocat.txt
@@ -1,1 @@
-A Tale of Two Octocats
+Octocat and her Octodog and an Octodog

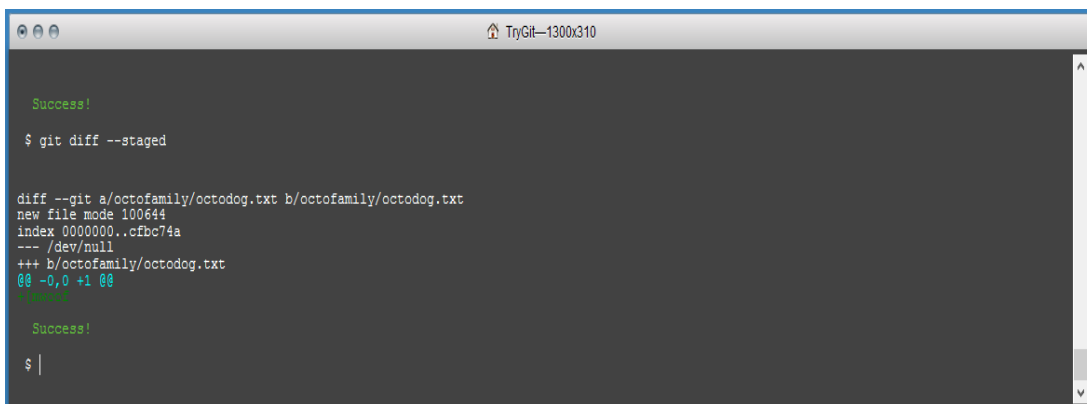
Success!

$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
Success!

$ git diff --staged

diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+Octocat and her Octodog and an Octodog

Success!

$ |
```

16. Dar click en “git reset octofamily/octodog.txt” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.16 . Resetting the Stage

So now that octodog is part of the family, octocat is all depressed. Since we love octocat more than octodog, we'll turn his frown around by removing octodog.txt.

You can unstage files by using the git reset command. Go ahead and remove octofamily/octodog.txt.

git reset octofamily/octodog.txt



```
TryGit-1300x310

Success!

$ git diff --staged

diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+octodog

Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.

```
TryGit-1300x310

diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+octodog

Success!

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ |
```

17. Dar click en “git checkaout – octocat.txt” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.17 . Undo

git reset did a great job of unstaging octodog.txt, but you'll notice that he's still there. He's just not staged anymore. It would be great if we could go back to how things were before octodog came around and ruined the party.

Files can be changed back to how they were at the last commit by using the command: git checkout -- <target>. Go ahead and get rid of all the changes since the last commit for octocat.txt

git checkout -- octocat.txt



```
TryGit-1300x310

diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..cfbc74a
--- /dev/null
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+octodog

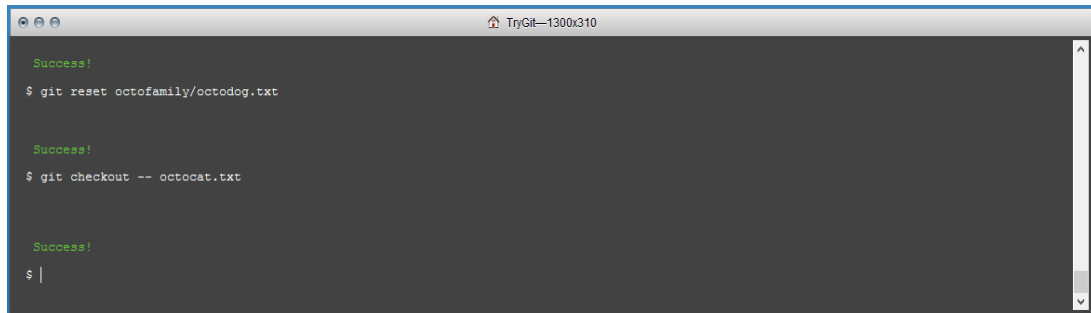
Success!

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310

Success!
$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!
$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

Success!
$ |
```

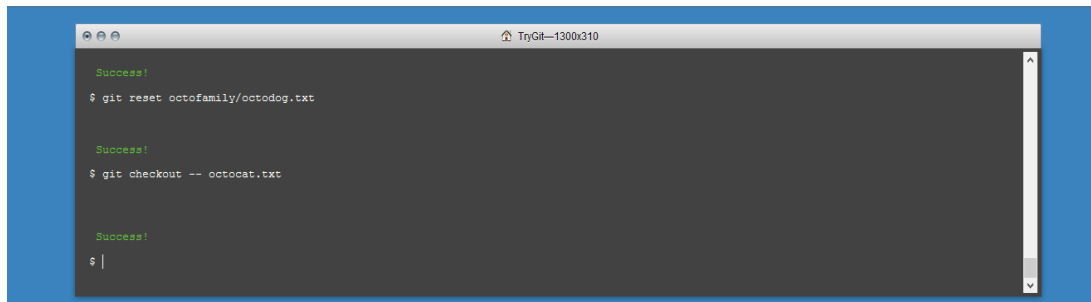
18. Dar click en “git branch clean_up” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.18 . Branching Out

When developers are working on a feature or bug they'll often create a copy (aka. branch) of their code they can make separate commits to. Then when they're done they can merge this branch back into their main master branch.

We want to remove all these pesky octocats, so let's create a branch called clean_up, where we'll do all the work:

[git branch clean_up](#)



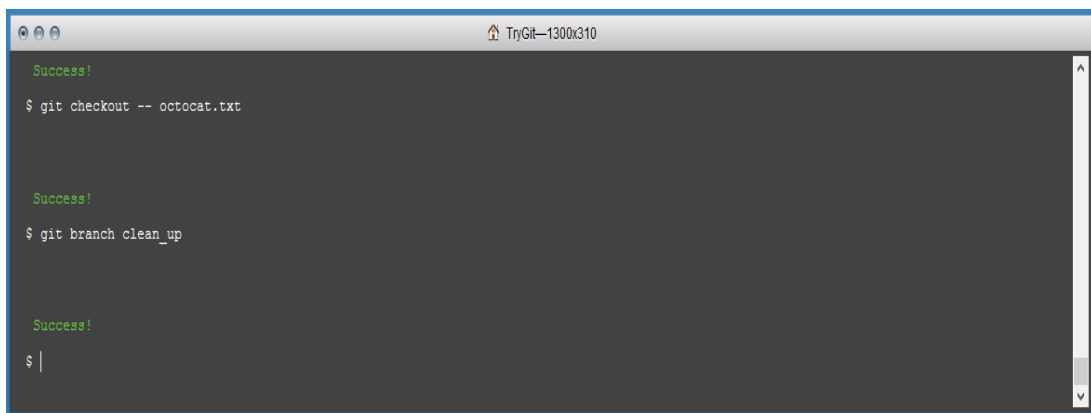
```
TryGit-1300x310

Success!
$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!
$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

Success!
$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
TryGit-1300x310

Success!
$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

Success!
$ git branch clean_up

Success!
$ |
```

19. Dar click en “git checkout clean_up” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.19 . Switching Branches

Great! Now if you type git branch you'll see two local branches: a main branch named master and your new branch named clean_up.

You can switch branches using the git checkout <branch> command. Try it now to switch to the clean_up branch:

➔ git checkout clean_up



```
TryGit-1300x310
Success!
$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

Success!
$ git branch clean_up

Success!
$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.

```
TryGit-1300x310
Success!
$ git branch clean_up

Success!
$ git checkout clean_up

Switched to branch 'clean_up'
Success!
$ |
```

20. Dar click en “git m’*.txt’ ” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.20 . Removing All The Things

Ok, so you're in the clean_up branch. You can finally remove all those pesky octocats by using the git rm command which will not only remove the actual files from disk, but will also stage the removal of the files for us.

You're going to want to use a wildcard again to get all the octocats in one sweep, go ahead and run:

➔ git rm '*.txt'

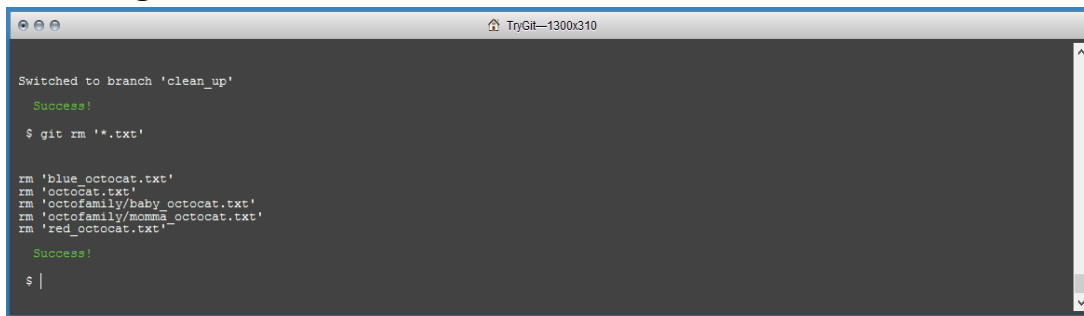


```
TryGit-1300x310
Success!
$ git branch clean_up

Success!
$ git checkout clean_up

Switched to branch 'clean_up'
Success!
$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
Switched to branch 'clean_up'
Success!
$ git rm '*.txt'

rm 'blue_octocat.txt'
rm 'octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/baby_octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/momma_octocat.txt'
rm 'red_octocat.txt'
Success!
$ |
```

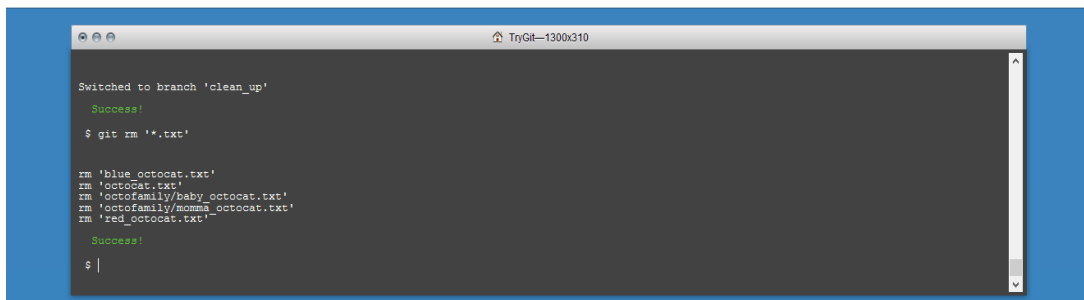
21. Dar click en “git commit -m “Remove all the cats” ” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.21 . Committing Branch Changes

Now that you've removed all the cats you'll need to commit your changes.

Feel free to run git status to check the changes you're about to commit.

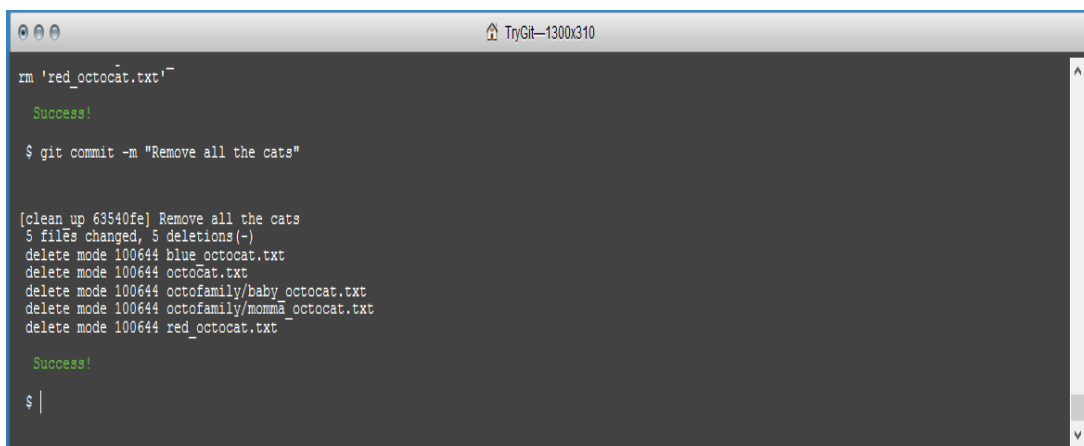
➔ git commit -m "Remove all the cats"



```
Switched to branch 'clean_up'
Success!
$ git rm '*.txt'

rm 'blue_octocat.txt'
rm 'octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/baby_octocat.txt'
rm 'octofamily/momma_octocat.txt'
rm 'red_octocat.txt'
Success!
$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```
rm 'red_octocat.txt'
Success!
$ git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

[clean up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt
Success!
$ |
```

22. Dar click en “git checkout master” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.22 . Switching Back to master

Great, you're almost finished with the cat... er the bug fix, you just need to switch back to the master branch so you can copy (or merge) your changes from the clean_up branch back into the master branch.

Go ahead and checkout the master branch:

[git checkout master](#)



```
rm 'red_octocat.txt'

Success!

$ git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

[clean up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.

```
[clean up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$ git checkout master

Switched to branch 'master'

Success!

$ |
```

23. Dar click en “git merge clean_up” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.23 . Preparing to Merge

Alrighty, the moment has come when you have to merge your changes from the clean_up branch into the master branch. Take a deep breath, it's not that scary.

We're already on the master branch, so we just need to tell Git to merge the clean_up branch into it.

[git merge clean_up](#)



```
[clean up 63540fe] Remove all the cats
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

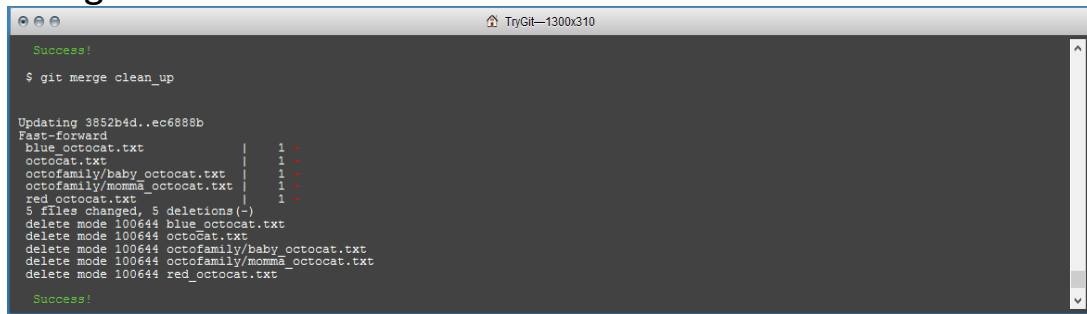
$ git checkout master

Switched to branch 'master'

Success!

$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```

$ git merge clean_up

Updating 3852b4d..ec6888b
Fast-forward
 blue_octocat.txt | 1 -
 octocat.txt      | 1 -
 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt | 1 -
 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt | 1 -
 red_octocat.txt  | 1 -
 5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

```

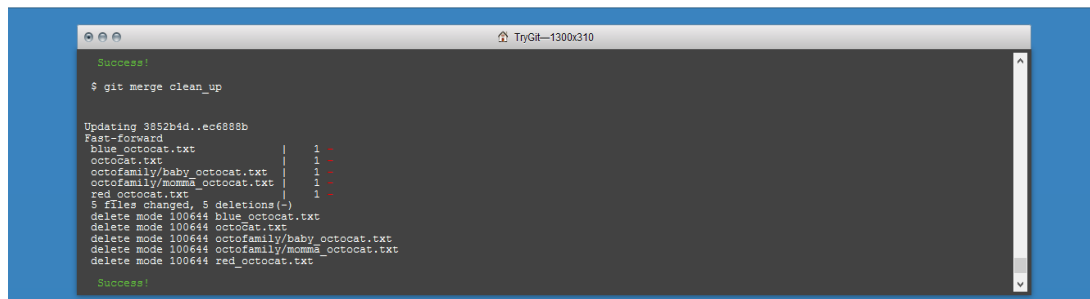
24. Dar click en “git branch -d clean_up” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.24 . Keeping Things Clean

Congratulations! You just accomplished your first successful bugfix and merge. All that's left to do is clean up after yourself. Since you're done with the `clean_up` branch you don't need it anymore.

You can use `git branch -d <branch name>` to delete a branch. Go ahead and delete the `clean_up` branch now:

[git branch -d clean_up](#)

```

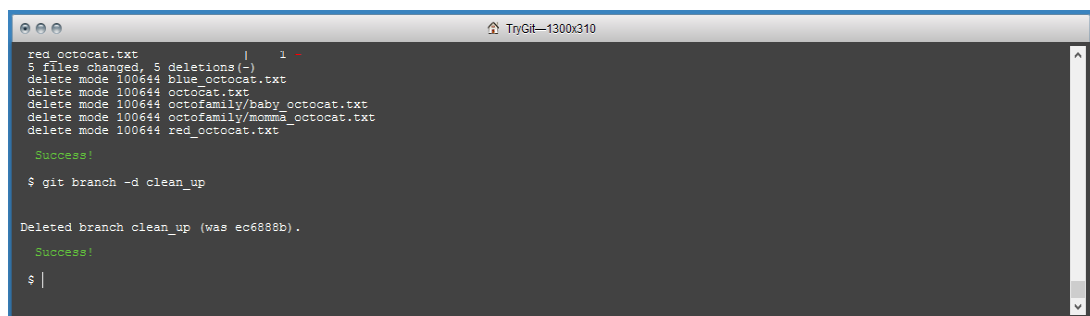
$ git merge clean_up

Updating 3852b4d..ec6888b
Fast-forward
 blue_octocat.txt | 1 -
 octocat.txt      | 1 -
 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt | 1 -
 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt | 1 -
 red_octocat.txt  | 1 -
 5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.



```

red_octocat.txt | 1 -
 5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
 delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$ git branch -d clean_up

Deleted branch clean_up (was ec6888b).

Success!

$

```


25. Dar click en “git push” y al aparecer el texto del botón, presionar enter.

1.25 . The Final Push

Here we are, at the last step. I'm proud that you've made it this far, and it's been great learning Git with you. All that's left for you to do now is to push everything you've been working on to your remote repository, and you're done!

 git push



```
TryGit-1300x310
red octocat.txt | 1
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 blue octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
delete mode 100644 red_octocat.txt
Success!
$ git branch -d clean_up
Deleted branch clean_up (was ec6888b).
Success!
$ |
```

Al dar enter la consola se mostrara como en la siguiente imagen.

```
TryGit-1300x310
$ git branch -d clean_up
Deleted branch clean_up (was ec6888b).
Success!
$ git push
To https://github.com/try-git/try-git.git
3e70b0f..d5eba58 master -> master
Success!
>
```

Al terminar todos los pasos aparece lo siguiente. Le damos click al botón “Wrap it all Up”

1.25 . The Final Push

Great! You now have a little taste of the greatness of Git. You can take a look at the wrap up page for a little more information on Git and GitHub, oh, and of course your badge!

 Wrap it all Up



```
TryGit-1300x310
$ git branch -d clean_up
Deleted branch clean_up (was ec6888b).
Success!
$ git push
To https://github.com/try-git/try-git.git
3e70b0f..d5eba58 master -> master
Success!
>
```

Y aparecerá lo siguiente.

Congratulations!



Nice job completing the TryGit course from [Code School](#) and [GitHub](#). You've earned that cute little badge over there. To gaze at its perfectly symmetrical whiskers for all eternity, [sign in](#) or [create a free account](#). And let your friends know how easy it is to try Git!

Share With Your Friends



Tweet Your Progress
