Git basics: command-line version

- git init
- git config
- git status
- git add
- git commit

- git clone
- git remote
- git push
 - git pull

git init initializes a directory so git can
begin tracking changes - doing so will place
a hidden .git directory inside the director
y you initialized - you can destroy the repo
sitory by deleting this directory

```
mkdir new_repo
cd new_repo
git init
```



```
// list out your current global git config
git config --list

git config user.name <your name here>
git config user.email <your email here>
git config color.ui true
```

```
// use this to get the current status of tracked files git status
```

git add will add files to the "stage", essen
tially putting files in a state of readiness
to be committed

```
git add <filename>

// add anything in the directory, including subdirectories, to the stage
git add .
```

git commit commits files that have been stag
ed - once a file has been committed it is of
 ficially under source control

```
// use the -m switch to add a commit message git commit -m "changed all the things"
```

```
git clone <repository url>
git clone https://github.com/jquery/jquery.git
```

git remote establishes an upstream remote for a local repository to push to/pull from

```
git remote add <remote name> <remote repository url>
git remote add origin https://github.com/foo/foo.git

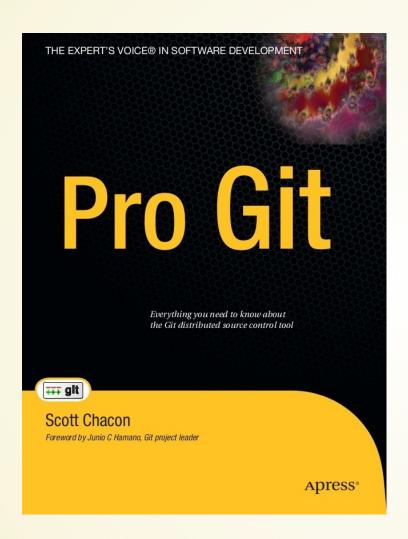
// use this to see all of the currently set remotes
git remote -v
```

git push pushes committed changes to a remot
 e, upstream repository

```
git push <remote name> <remote branch name>
git push origin master
```

git pull does a simultaneous fetch and merge
from a remote repository to a local one

```
git pull <remote name> <remote branch name>
git pull origin master
```



http://git-scm.com/book