gIThUB COMMANDS

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# lEARN HOW TO cLONE A rEPOSITORY, FETCH A SPECIFIC FILE FROM A BRANCH, ADDING A FILE TO A REPOSITORY (bRANCH) AND CONTRIBUTE TO AN EXISTING BRANCH ON GITHUB.

## How to Clone to local repository

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|  | # Open Git Bash or command Prompt  # Change the current working directory to the location where you want the cloned directory.  #Type git clone, and then paste the URL you copied earlier.  git clone https://github.com/YOUR-USERNAME/YOUR-REPOSITORY |

## You can fetch and then check out only one file in this way:

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|  | git fetch  git checkout -m <revision> <yourfilepath>  git add <yourfilepath>  git commit  # <revision> -- a branch name, i.e. origin/master  # <yourfilepath> does not include the repository name (that you can get from clicking copy path button on a file page on GitHub), i.e. README.md |

## Adding a file to a repository using the command line

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|  | # On your computer, move the file you would like to upload to GitHub into the local directory that was created when you cloned the repository.  # Open Git Bash or command Line.  # Change the current working directory to your local repository.    Stage the file for commit to your local repository.  git add . # Adds the file to your local repository and stages it for commit. To unstage a file, use 'git reset HEAD YOUR-FILE'.  Commit the file that you have staged in your local repository.  git commit -m "Add existing file" # Commits the tracked changes and prepares them to be pushed to a remote repository.  To remove this commit and modify the file, use 'git reset --soft HEAD~1' and commit and add the file again.  Push the changes in your local repository to GitHub.  git push origin your-branch # Pushes the changes in your local repository up to the remote repository you specified as the origin |

## Contribute to an existing branch on GitHub

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|  | # assumption: a project called `repo` already exists on the machine, and a new branch has been pushed  to GitHub.com since the last time changes were made locally  # change into the `repo` directory  cd repo  # update all remote tracking branches, and the currently checked out branch  git pull  # change into the existing branch called `feature-a` or in our case i.e. Part-A-Project-Management and so forth.  git checkout feature-a  # make changes, for example, edit `file1.md` using the text editor  # stage the changed file  git add file1.md  # take a snapshot of the staging area  git commit -m "edit file1"  # push changes to github  git push |