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#GIT-SCM.COM/DOCS



Version Control Quick Start

A BEGINNER'S GUIDE



git

clone • status • add • commit • push • pull

FIRST SOME THINGS

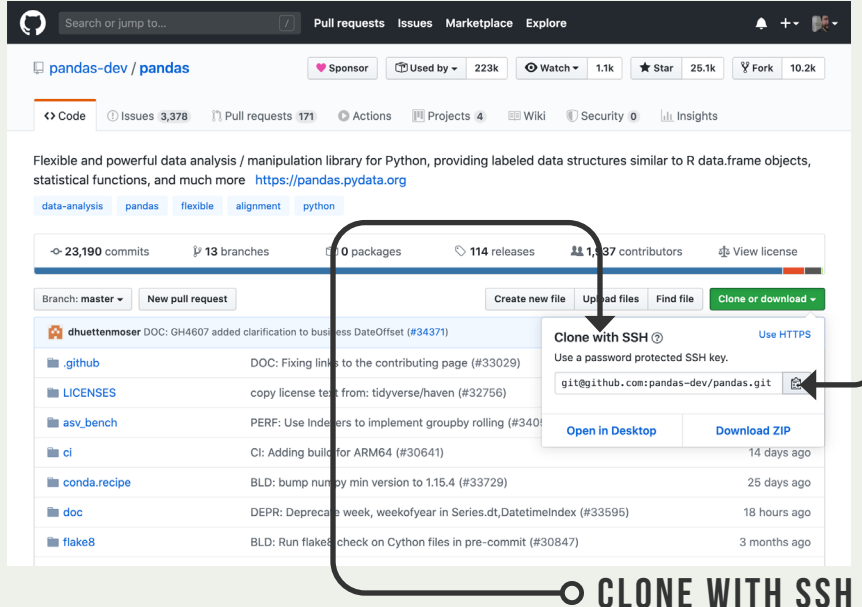
- 🔗 Be sure to create a new git repository for each homework assignment.
Don't nest git repositories. Having one repository inside another repository will confuse git.
- 🔗 **git pull** is the only command you should need to use in the class materials repository.
- 🔗 Work outside of the [class repository](#). Making changes to files in your local repository will cause **git pull** to fail.
- 🔗 Learn git in 15 minutes youtube video. (*this goes a bit more in depth than we need but I highly recommend watching*)

CLONE

Clones a repository into a newly created directory.

git clone <repository url>

COPY THE URL



CLONE WITH SSH

EXAMPLE

git clone git@github.com:pandas-dev/pandas.git

STATUS

Displays files added to be committed in **green** and new files not yet added in **red**.

EXAMPLE

git status

```
alancecil@tutorials/git_starter(master)
» git status
On branch master

No commits yet

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

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    new_file_not_yet_added.txt
```

ADD

Adds changes to be committed

You can add specific files or use the dot (.) to add everything in the current directory.

git add <files to be added>

EXAMPLES

git add file_01.txt file_02.txt

git add . **that is git add <space> <period>*

COMMIT

Creates a new commit recording changes to the local repository.

Use the -m option to include a commit message. **required*

EXAMPLE

git commit -m "include a helpfull commit message here in quotes"

PUSH

Pushes commits up to a remote repository hosted somewhere like gitHub or gitLab. When you clone a repository the master branch is already set to track so the remote and branch don't need to be explicitly specified.

git push <remote> <branch>

EXAMPLES

git push origin master

git push

PULL

Pulls changes down from the remote repository into the current branch locally. As with push, the master branch of a cloned repository will already be set to track so you will not need to specify the remote branch.

pull <remote> <branch>

EXAMPLES

git pull origin master

git pull