Basic git workflow

If you need help at any time, put your **red** sticky note on the back of your laptop. When you've finished the steps on the *front* of this page, put your **green** sticky note on the back of your laptop.

Add, commit, push, pull

The basic git workflow involves:

- Making changes to your source code/files
- Adding these changes to your staging area
- Commit the changes in your staging area to your repository
- Push your changes to a remote server
- Pull changes from the remote server, if necessary

In your terminal, cd into the directory in which you cloned your git repository, and open the `README.md` file with `nano`:

```
nano README.md
```

Make some changes to this file - for example, you might add a line or two of explanation.

At this point, if you run

```
git status
```

it should show that there are modified files. To add the changes to your staging area, run

```
git add README.md
```

and to verify, run

```
git status
```

To actually commit these changes to your repository, use

```
git commit -m "Commit message"
```

Now the changeset is committed to your local repository, but not in your remote repository yet. Verify this with

```
git status
```

To push your changes to the remote repository, run

```
git push origin master
```

and supply your Github username and password when prompted.

When a change exists in the remote repository but not in your local copy, you will use `git pull` to get it. Try editing the README.md file directly on the Github web interface (the remote); click on the file, then use the pencil icon to open it in edit mode. Make some changes and commit them from your browser. Then, in your local repository, run

```
git pull origin master
```

then

```
cat README.md
```

to verify that you have the latest copy of the file.