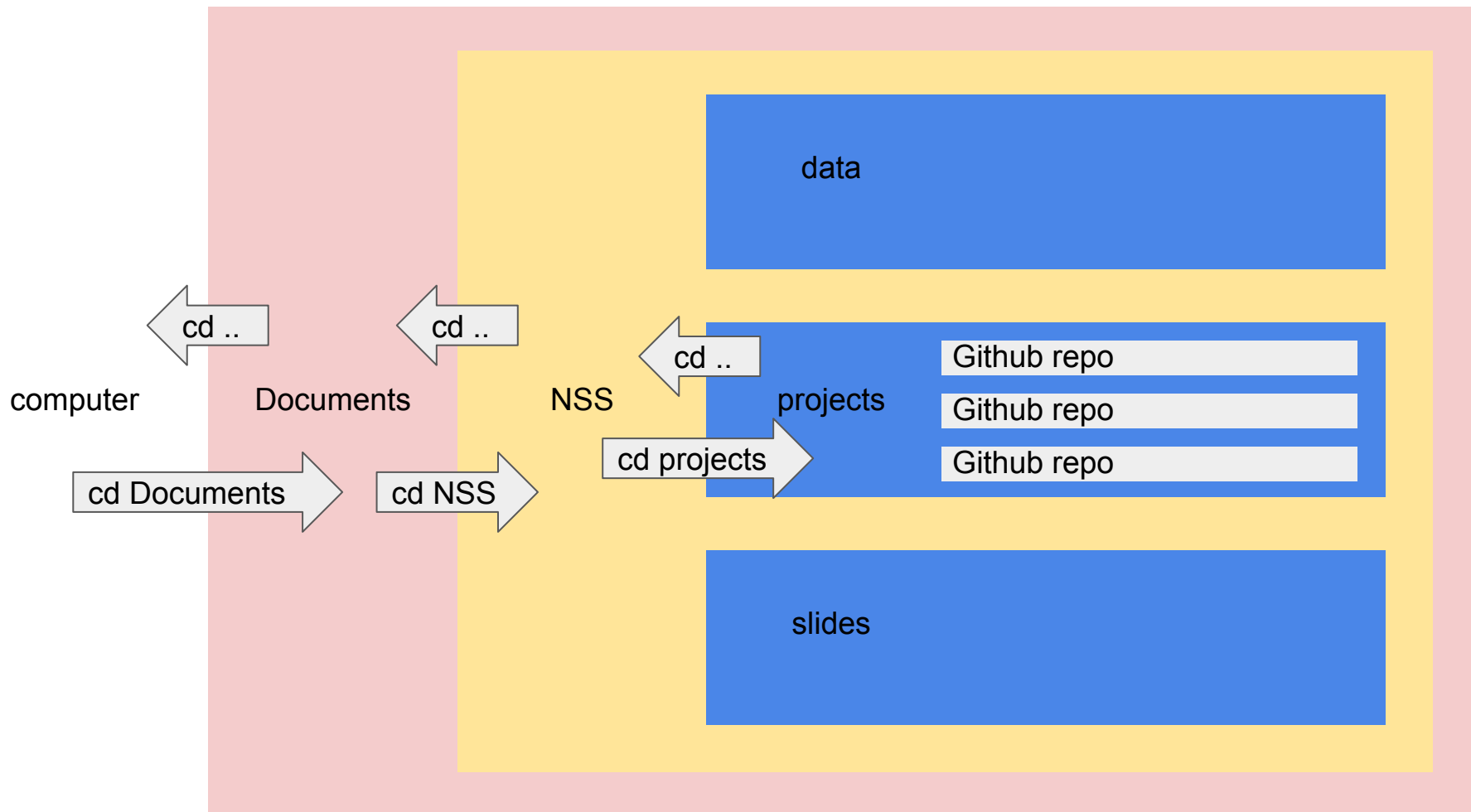


Visualizing git on your  
computer

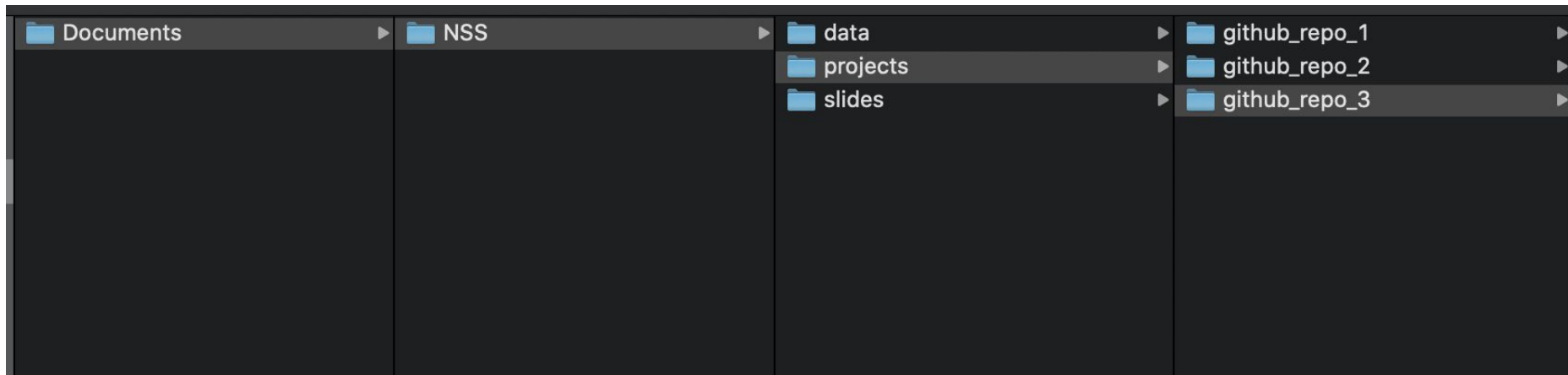
# Vocab / commands

- Directory = a folder in your computer structure, any folder can also be called a directory
- gitbash/terminal commands:
  - **cd <directory>** = change directory, used to move into directories, sub <directory> with the actual name of the directory
  - **cd ..** = used to move up one directory level
  - **ls** = list, lists all contents of current directory
  - **pwd** = print working directory, shows path from root directory (where you start when you first open up gitbash/terminal) to your current directory location

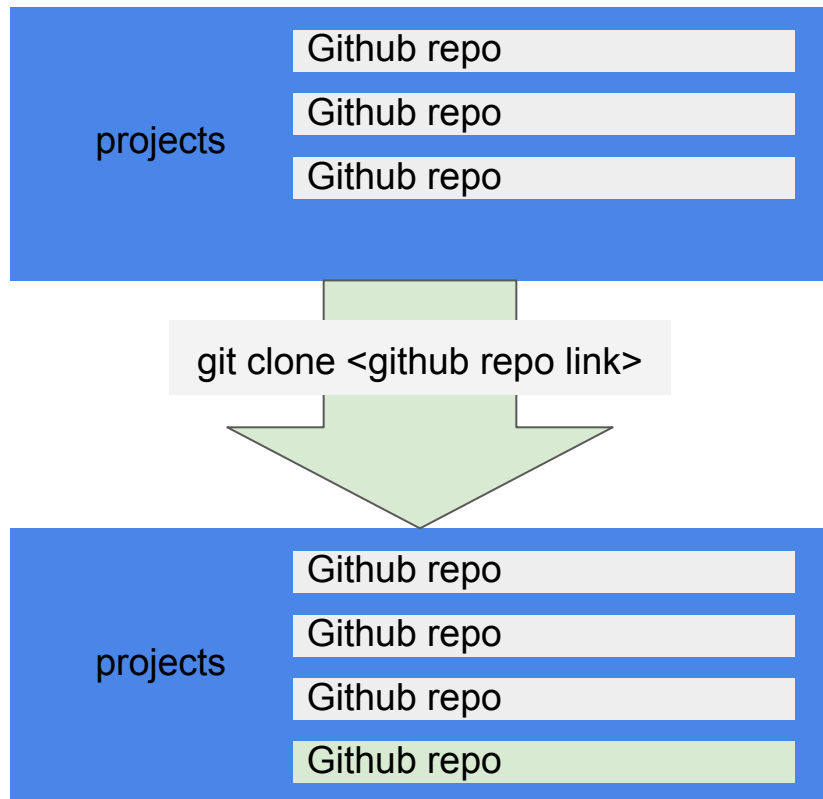
Your computer contains directories within directories. To move between directory levels you use **cd**



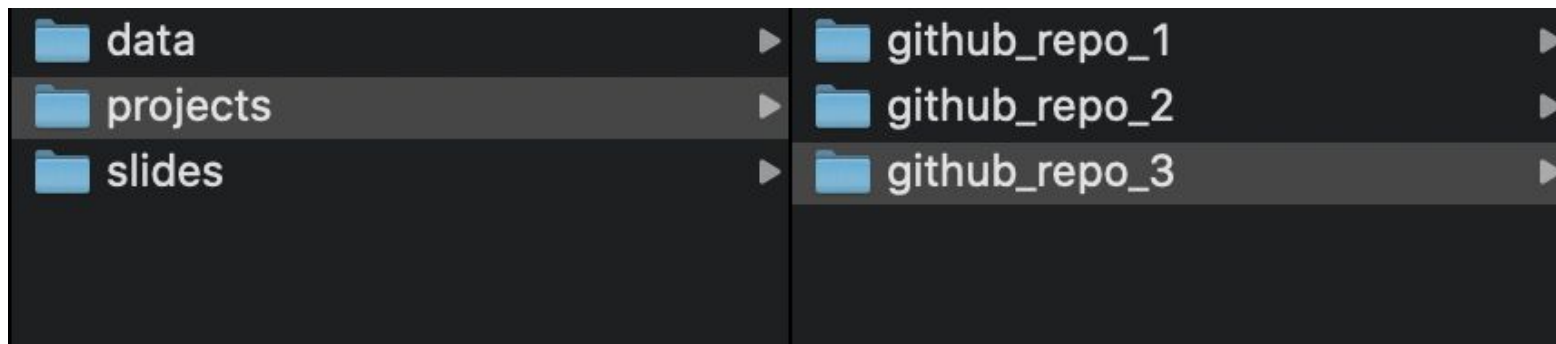
Here is how the same file structure would look on your computer



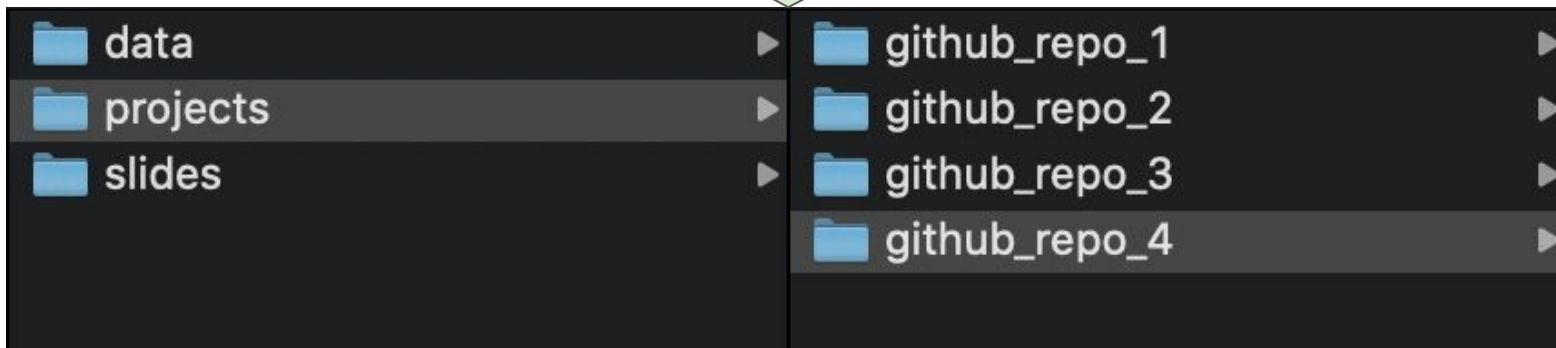
When you **clone** a repo from github, it creates a new directory with the repo contents inside. This is why it's important to **always clone in the projects directory**



You can see the newly created directory in your file explorer



git clone <github repo link>



To do any git commands in your repository (**add**, **commit**, **push**), you need to first move into it

projects

Github repo

Github repo

Github repo

Github repo

cd <github repo>

**add**  
**commit**  
**push**

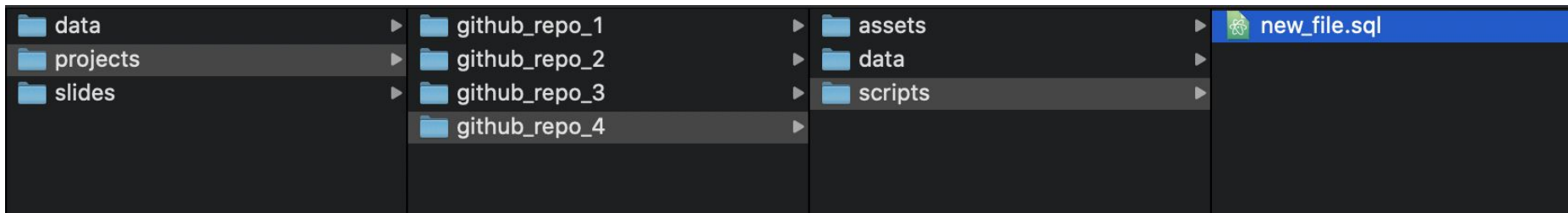
scripts

**new\_file.sql**

data

assets

New files in your repo can also be seen in your file explorer





If you are not in a repo, no git commands will work. You can check for the **.git** which indicates a repository

projects

```
$ git add .
```

```
fatal: Not a git  
repository (or any of  
the parent  
directories): .git
```

Github repo

.git

Github repo

.git

Github repo

.git

Github repo

.git

scripts

new\_file.sql

data

assets