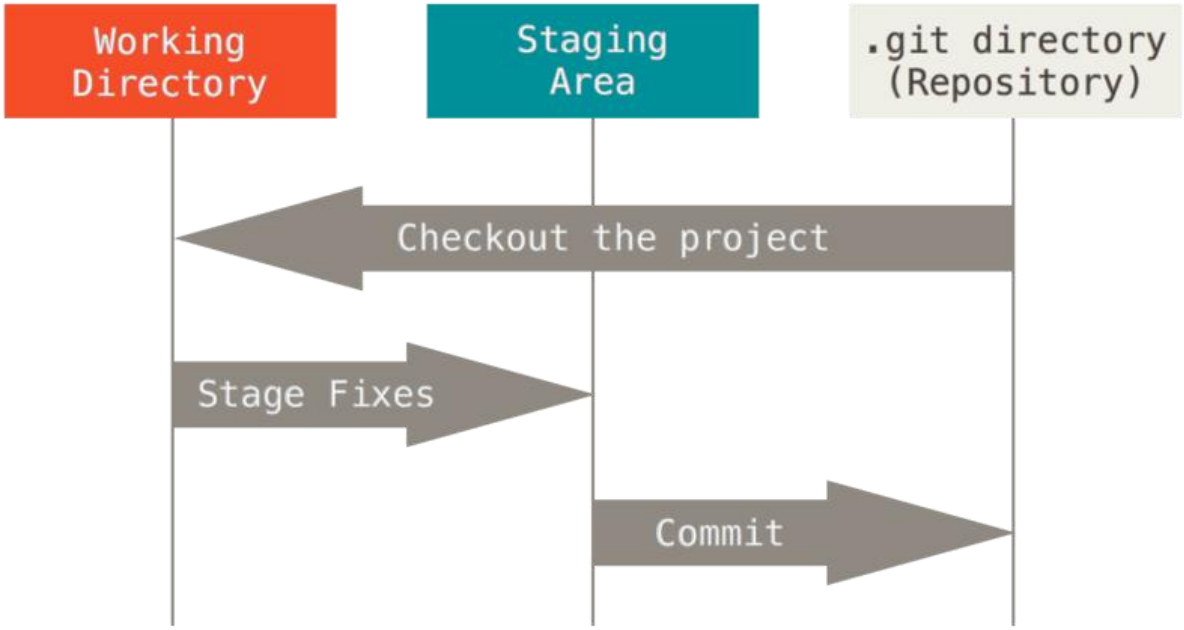
GIT

Git defines three main states in which a file can reside: Commit, modified, and staged for commit. Committet means that the data is securely stored in the local database. Changed means that a file has been modified but not yet checked in to the local database. For commit noted means that a changed.

The three main areas of a git project are the git directory, the working directory and the staging area.



- **mkdir project** **# creates a new project**
- **cd project** **# entering the project**
- **cd ..** **# going out**

1. Setting username

This information is used by Git for each commit.

- git config --global user.name "NAME"
- git config --global user.email name@gmail.com

2. Create local Repository

- ls # To check if there are files we need to publish in Git or check the file list.
- git init

3. Add the file to the local repository

- git add NAME.txt # Add NAME.txt into local Repository
- git add -A # Add all files into the local repository.

- git status # Check the status of the local repository.

4. Commit

- git commit –m “My commit”
- git log # Commit check

5. Create remote repository (without Readme.md)

- git remote add origin https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git
- git push origin master

When something is changes within the file.

- git status # Check the status of the local repository.
- git commit –m “second commit” text.txt
- git pusch –u origin master

When "Readme.md" is in the remote repository, the first readme.md must be loaded. This automatically creates a local repository. Then save the file you want to add to the folder.

- git clone https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git

  # Remote Repository will be copied and downloaded into a local repository.

And Then add the file to the local repository

- git add NAME.txt # Add NAME.txt into local Repository
- git add –A # Add all files into the local repository.
- git status # Check the status of the local repository.

Commit

- git commit –m “My commit”
- git log # Commit check

Chang from local Repository to remote Repository

- git remote add myorigin https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git
- git push origin master

You are getting this error because "origin" is not available. "origin" is a convention not part of the command. "origin" is the local name of the remote repository.

fatal: remote origin already exists.

For example, you could also write:

- git remote add myorigin https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git
- git remote add testtest https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git

Other interesting code.

Switching remote URL

HTTPS: repository is private and not need special setup
If you're updating to use HTTPS, your URL might look like:
https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git

SSH: not need password
If you're updating to use SSH, your URL might look like:
git@github.com:USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git

URLs from SSH to HTTPS

- [ ] git remote set-url origin https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git
- [ ] git remote -v # Verify that the remote URL has changed.

URLs from HTTPS to SSH

- [ ] git remote set-url origin git@github.com:USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git
- [ ] git remote -v # Verify that the remote URL has changed.

Delete data

- [ ] git rm NAME.txt
- [ ] git remote remove origin # removed from old URL

Switched to a new branch

- [ ] git checkout -b BRANCHNAME
- [ ] git checkout master
- [ ] git branch # Check that Branch Which we use.

Automatic push

- [ ] echo "git push" >. git/hooks/post-commit chmod +x. git/hooks/post-commit
- [ ] Ausnehmen in Workplatzt: git pull origin master

Also being edited

- [ ] Echo "print 'Hello'" >> A.txt #Hello is written in the A.txt
- [ ] Git commit -m "Hello" A.txt