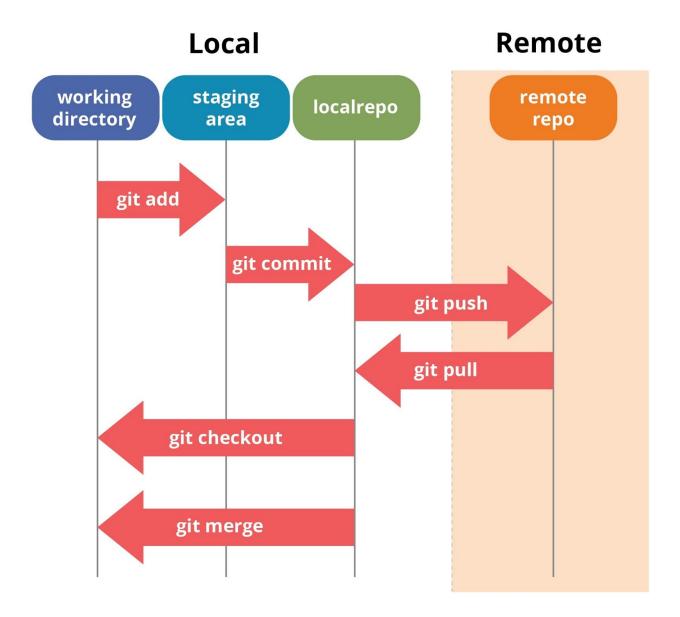
Web Development

Lecture 0: Beginner Git Commands



To get started-

- a. Install git from https://git-scm.com/downloads
- b. Go to the folder you want to start using git
- c. Right click and select "Git Bash Here"

A git bash will appear and you can start applying git or other CLI commands

1. git init

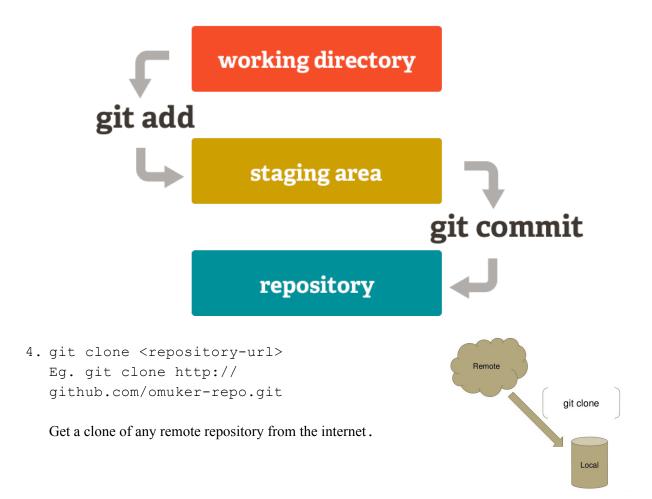
Initialize a new <u>empty</u> local repository in a folder. Behind the curtain a .git folder will be created which will keep record of the all the version\s/commits and changes.

```
2. git add -A [adds all files to staging area] git add new.html [adds new.html to staging area]
```

Stage any changes made. The staging area is best described as a preview of your next commit. Meaning, when you do a git commit, git will take the changes that are in the staging area and make the new commit out of those changes. One practical use of the staging area is that it allows you to fine-tune your commits. You can add and remove changes from the staging area until you are satisfied with how your next commit will look like, at which point you can do git commit.

3. Git commit -m "Any comment/ message to describe the commit"

Creates a version of your project. Can be used to "teleport" to this version from a future version if needed.

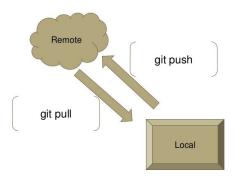


5. git remote add <name-of-repo> <repo-url>
 Eg. git remote add ABC github.com/omuker-repo.git

Links an remote repo with a local repo.

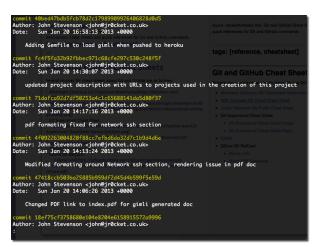
6. git push <name-of-repo> master
 Eg. git push ABC master

Pushes commits in local repository to remote repository.



7. git log

Logs all commits in the repo. Includes time, changes made and contributor with his/her comment on that commit.



Some basic Command line commands

1. ls
 [List all files and folders in directory]

2. cd folder
[Change current directory to 'folder' directory. To go back to
the previous folder type cd ..]

- CLI Command Line Interface
- Bash Bash is a command language interpreter. It is widely available on various operating systems and is a default command interpreter on most GNU/Linux systems. The name is an acronym for the 'Bourne-Again SHell'.

More Resources

- https://product.hubspot.com/blog/git-and-github-tutorial-for-beginners
- https://git-scm.com/doc
- Youtube

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