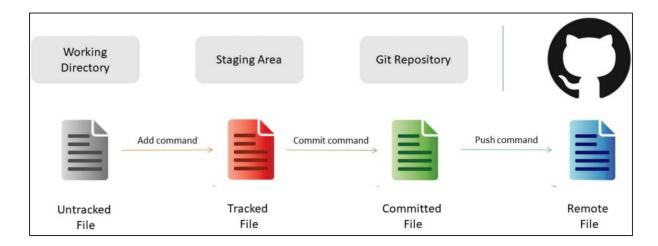
Git Commands

Git workflow from creating a local repository to pushing changes to a remote repository.



1) Create a New Local Git Repository

To create a new local Git repository, navigate to the desired directory and run **git init**:

git init

2) Provide User Info to Git Repo (One Time)

You need to configure your username and email for Git, which is usually done once. Replace "your name" and "your email" with your actual name and email:

```
git config --global user.name "your name"
git config --global user.email "your email"
```

3) Adding Files or Folders to Staging

To add files or folders to the staging area, use the **git add** command. You can add specific files, all files, or files matching a certain pattern:

git add filename # Add a specific file to staging
git add *.java # Add all Java files to staging

git add foldername # Add all files within a folder to staging

4) Commit the Code into Local (Git) Repository

After adding files to the staging area, you commit them to the local repository along with a commit message using **git commit -m "commit message"**:

git commit -m "commit message"

5) Connect Local Repository with Remote Repository (One Time)

If you haven't already, you need to connect your local repository with a remote repository. This is typically done using the **git remote add** command followed by the remote repository URL:

git remote add origin "https://github.com/pavanoltraining/opencart.git"

6) Push the Code into Remote Repository

Finally, to push your committed changes from the local repository to the remote repository, use the **git push** command followed by the name of the remote repository (often **origin**) and the branch you want to push (often **master** for the main branch):

git push origin master

These steps cover the basic Git workflow from creating a repository to pushing changes to a remote repository. Remember to replace "your name", "your email", and the repository URL with your actual information.