Git One – Natalia Ryl

git add

To add new files, you need to go to the directory and enter *git add .*

This will add all files except the ones that contain *.gitignore*

Alternatively you can use *git add filename/pattern*

Only add files to the next commit you make.

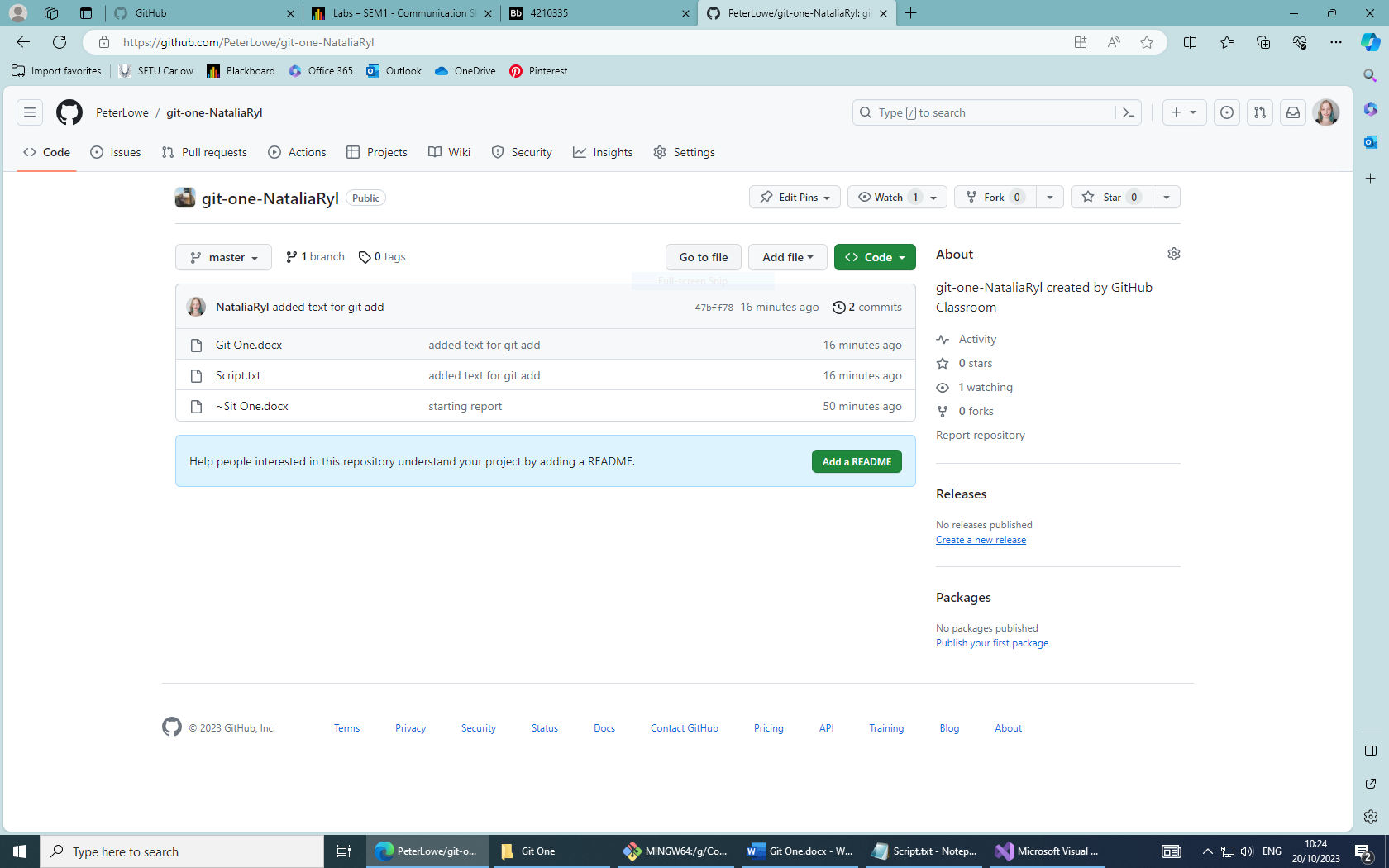
If you modify the file after adding but before committing, you should add again.

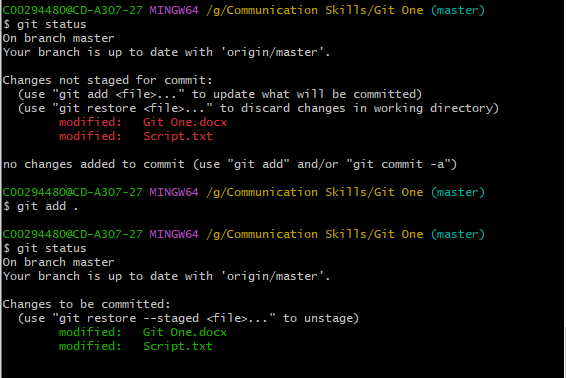
This will ignore the first modified version.

Syntax:

*git add .*

Example:





git status

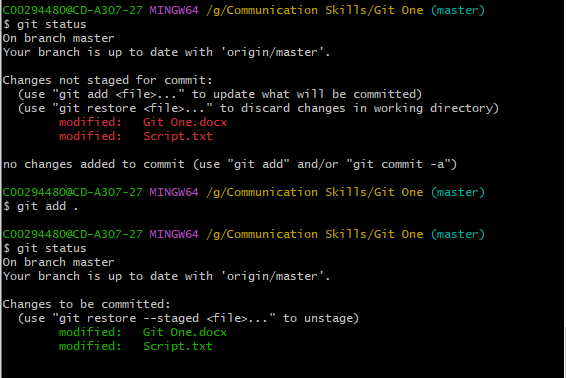
This lists all the files in the directory.

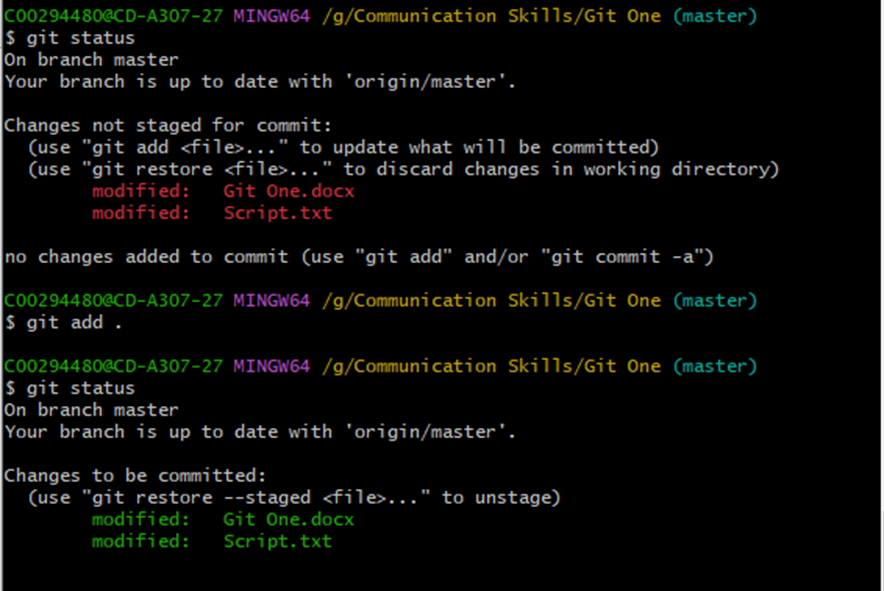
This includes the modified files in the working area; the added files in the staging area; and the current branch.

Syntax:

*git status*

Example:





git commit

This allows the current node to be joined with the new node.

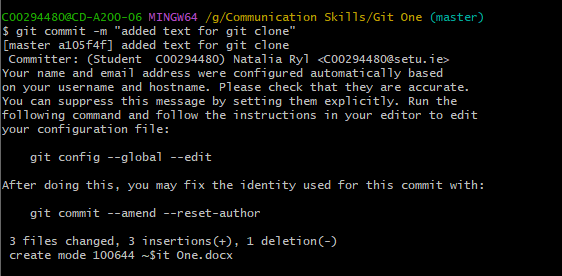
They can be thought of as snapshots of a Git project.

They are created to capture the state of a project at that point in time.

Syntax:

*git commit -m “comment”*

Example:



git init

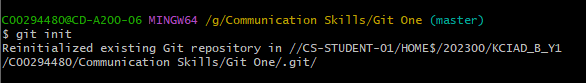
This creates a new Git repository.

It can also re-initiate a previous repository.

Syntax:

*git init*

Example:



git push

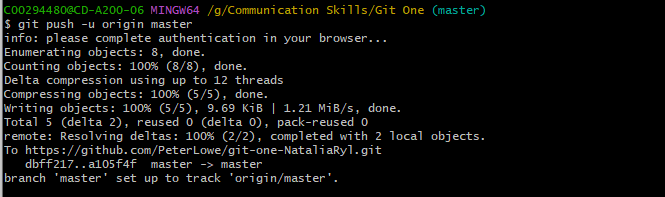
This updates the remote node with the current node.

It pushes the files from the staging area to the master branch.

Syntax:

*git push -u origin master*

Example:



git remote

This lists all the repositories on the remote server.

It can also create a new repository using *git remote add <name> <url>*

At the same time, it can delete a remote repository using *git remote rm <name>*

Syntax:

*git remote*

Example:



git branch

This lists all the branches in the local repository.

It can also create a new branch in the local repository using *git branch new\_branch\_name*

Syntax:

*git branch*

Example:

git clone

This copies an existing Git repository.

It has its own history, manages its own files, and is a completely isolated environment from the original repository.

Syntax:

*git clone <filename>*

Example: