Using GitHub

You can use these common Git commands to access and upload to remote repositories.

Cloning a Repository

To grab a complete copy of another user's repository, use `git clone` like this:

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

When you run `git clone` the following actions occur:

- A new folder is made
- It is initialized as a Git repository
- A remote named origin is created, pointing to the URL you cloned from
- All of the repository's files and commits are downloaded there
- The default branch is checked out

Pulling Changes from a Remote Repository

`git pull` is a convenient shortcut for completing both `git fetch and git merge` in the same command:

`git pull remotename branchname`

Because `pull` performs both a `fetch` and a `merge` on the retrieved changes, you should ensure that your local work is committed before running the `pull` command.

Pushing Commits to a Remote Repository

Use `git push` to push commits made on your local branch to a remote repository.

The `git push` command takes two arguments:

- A remote name, for example, `origin`
- A branch name, for example, `main`

`git push remotename branchname`

As an example, you usually run `git push origin main` to push your local changes to your online repository.