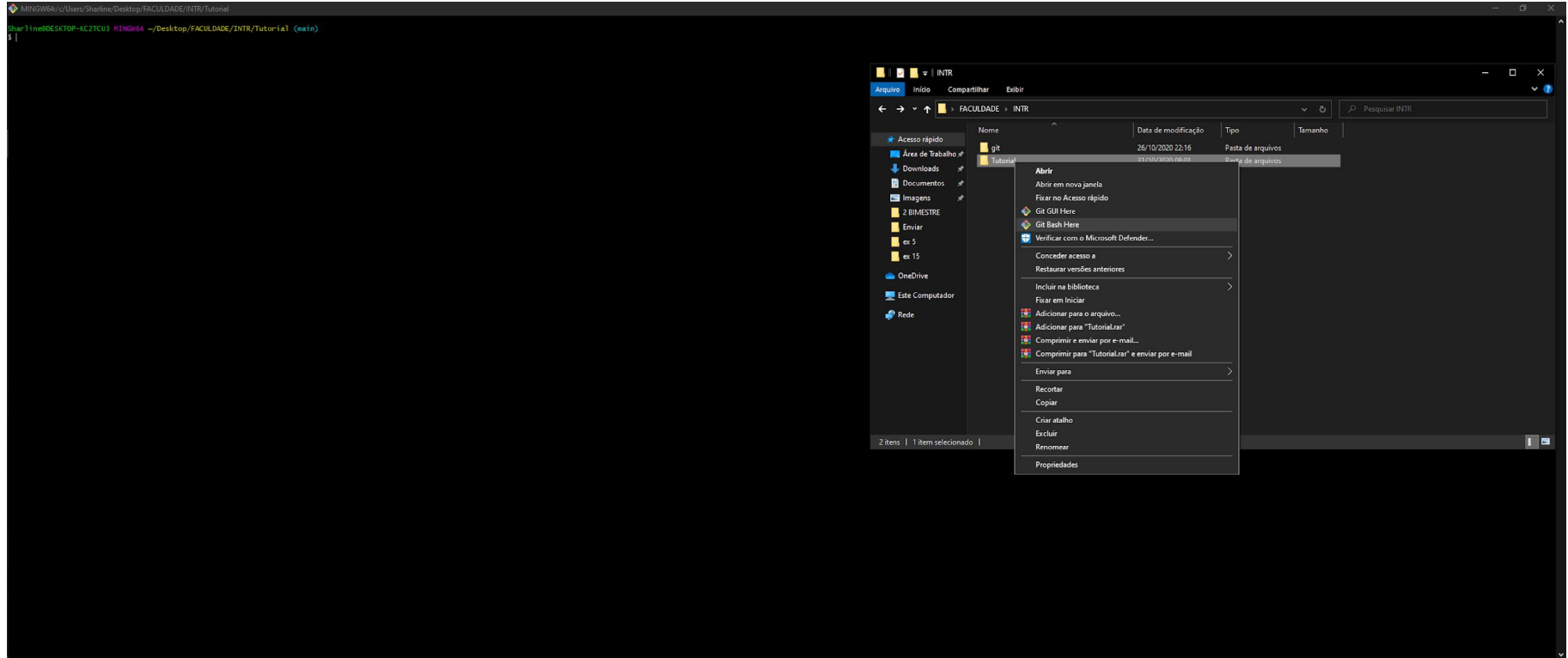
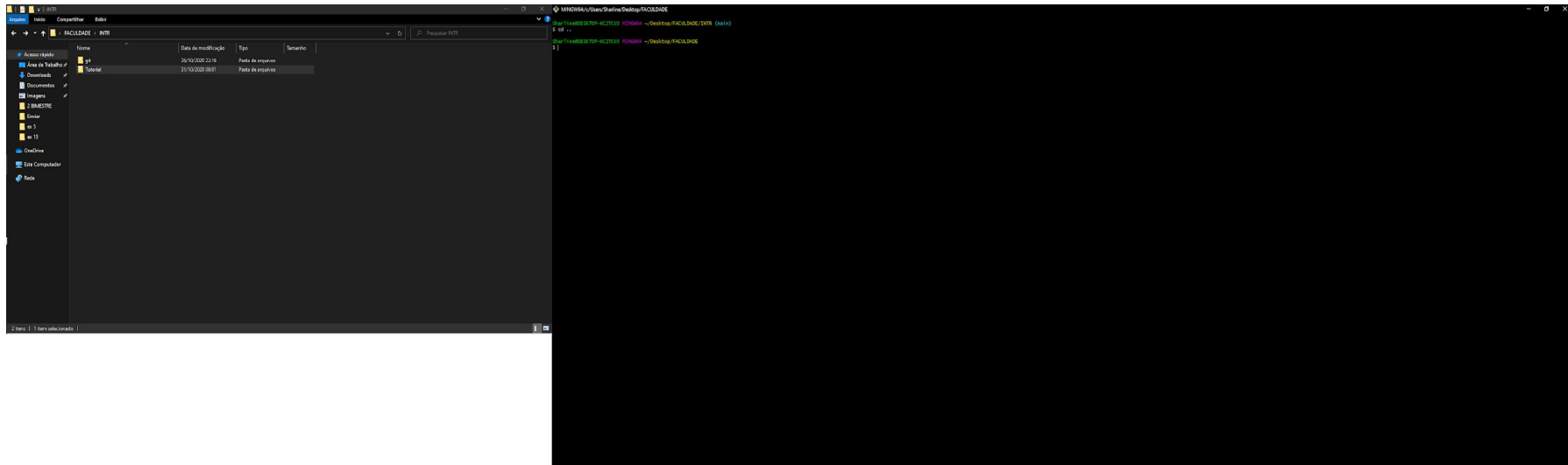


Criar uma nova pasta, clicar com botão direito e selecionar Git Bash Here, irá abrir o cmd.



Cd .. Volta o nível das pastas



Comando “Dir” mostra todas as subpastas e arquivos existentes

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR (main)
$ cd ..

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE
$ dir
ALG  BD  ENGLISH  INTR  LAB  MKT  S.O  TEC\  COMP

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE
$ |
```

Comando “git init” cria um arquivo .git na pasta onde será salvo o arquivo

```
MINGW64/c:/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR (main)
$ cd ..

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE
$ dir
ALG BD ENGLISH INTR LAB MKT S.O TEC\ COMP

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE
$ cd INTR


Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR (main)
$ dir
git Tutorial

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR (main)
$ cd Tutorial

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (main)
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial/.git/

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$
```

A seguir deverá ser realizada a configuração do arquivo .git criado . Comando a ser utilizado será config --global user.(aqui deveser posto o que sera configurado) ex: user.name adiciona nome do usuario, sempre entre “ “



```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ dir
Sem\ título\ 2.odg

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial/.git/

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git config --global user.name
Sharline vieira

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git config --global user.email
Sharlinev21@gmail.com

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$
```

## Comando “git config --list” lista todas as configurações

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sem\ título\ 2.odg

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial/.git/

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git config --global user.name
sharline vieira

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git config --global user.email
sharlinev21@gmail.com

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git config --list
diff.astextplain.textconv=astextplain
filter.lfs.clean=git-lfs clean -- %f
filter.lfs.smudge=git-lfs smudge -- %f
filter.lfs.process=git-lfs filter-process
filter.lfs.required=true
http.sslbackend=openssl
http.sslcainfo=C:/Program Files/Git/mingw64/ssl/certs/ca-bundle.crt
core.autocrlf=true
core.fscache=true
core.symlinks=false
pull.rebase=false
credential.helper=manager
user.name=sharline vieira
user.email=sharlinev21@gmail.com
core.repositoryformatversion=0
core.filemode=false
core.bare=false
core.logallrefupdates=true
core.symlinks=false
core.ignorecase=true
```

Comando “git status” Irá aparecer o status de cada arquivo criado na pasta, se está ou não incluso no git (obs: Criar um arquivo na pasta)

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial/.git/

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git config --global user.name
Sharline vieira

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git config --global user.email
Sharlinev21@gmail.com

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    Tutorial.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$
```

Para adicionar o arquivo criado ao git usa-se o comando “git add .” ou “git add -A” e para adicionar uma extensão “git add \*.txt”, a seguir insira o comando status novamente

```
MINGW64 ~/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
$ git config --global user.email
sharlinev21@gmail.com

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    Tutorial.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git add -A

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   Tutorial.txt

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$
```



Após inserir o arquivo .git, a seguir é preciso fazer com que seja gravado as alterações desse arquivo, usando o comando (git commit -m “ ”) entre aspas será inserido a alteração feita no arquivo, ex git commit -m “Primeiro Commit”

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
No commits yet

nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        Tutorial.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git add -A

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:   Tutorial.txt

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git commit -m "Primeiro Commit"
[master (root-commit) 4b5cf3b] Primeiro Commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 Tutorial.txt

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ |
```

Quando os arquivos sofrem alterações execute o comando git status para verificação

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified:   Tutorial.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$
```

Adicione novamente “git add -A”, ou então na modificação pode-se colocar “git commit -am “Alteracao primeiro commit” ele commita e adiciona

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>.." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>.." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified:   Tutorial.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git add -A

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>.." to unstage)
        modified:   Tutorial.txt

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ |
```

## Para ver históricos de alterações, comando “git log”

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified:   Tutorial.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git add -A

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        modified:   Tutorial.txt

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git log
commit 4b5cf3b96ec6fb629190666bb881578a13909d23 (HEAD -> master)
Author: sharline vieira <sharlinev21@gmail.com>
Date:   Sat Oct 31 09:20:28 2020 -0300

    Primeiro Commit

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ |
```

## Adicionado dois novos arquivos a pasta e commitados

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    "Sharline Vieira - 1\302\260 Atividade segundo bimestre.pdf"
    tutorial 2.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git add .

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   "Sharline Vieira - 1\302\260 Atividade segundo bimestre.pdf"
    new file:   tutorial 2.txt

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ |
```

Volta a alteração um passo antes do commit, “git reset -- hard”, copie o código do commit no log selecionando onde será restaurada a alteração

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git log
commit 8bfab6382c9433371ef351883ded444710ba74cc (HEAD -> master)
Author: sharline vieira <sharlinev21@gmail.com>
Date: Sat Oct 31 09:56:57 2020 -0300

    Novas insercoes

commit 717004554ebcb2212b6c37fc8080074e26c5b374
Author: sharline vieira <sharlinev21@gmail.com>
Date: Sat Oct 31 09:53:04 2020 -0300

    Adicionado novo arquivo

commit 4b5cf3b96ec6fb629190666bb881578a13909d23
Author: sharline vieira <sharlinev21@gmail.com>
Date: Sat Oct 31 09:20:28 2020 -0300

    Primeiro Commit

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git reset --hard 717004554ebcb2212b6c37fc8080074e26c5b374
HEAD is now at 7170045 Adicionado novo arquivo

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$
```

Para criar um Branch de cópia, comando “git branch” e o nome do novo branch

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git branch tutorial1
fatal: A branch named 'tutorial1' already exists.

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git branch
* master
  tutorial1

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ |
```

Para trocar o branch do master para outra cópia, usa-se o comando “git checkout (nome do branch)”

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git checkout Tutorial1
Switched to branch 'Tutorial1'

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (Tutorial1)
$ git branch
  master
* tutorial1

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (Tutorial1)
$ |
```



# Modificado arquivo no novo branch

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git checkout Tutorial1
Switched to branch 'Tutorial1'

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (Tutorial1)
$ git branch
  master
* tutorial1

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (Tutorial1)
$ git status
On branch Tutorial1
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update
   what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified:   Tutorial.txt

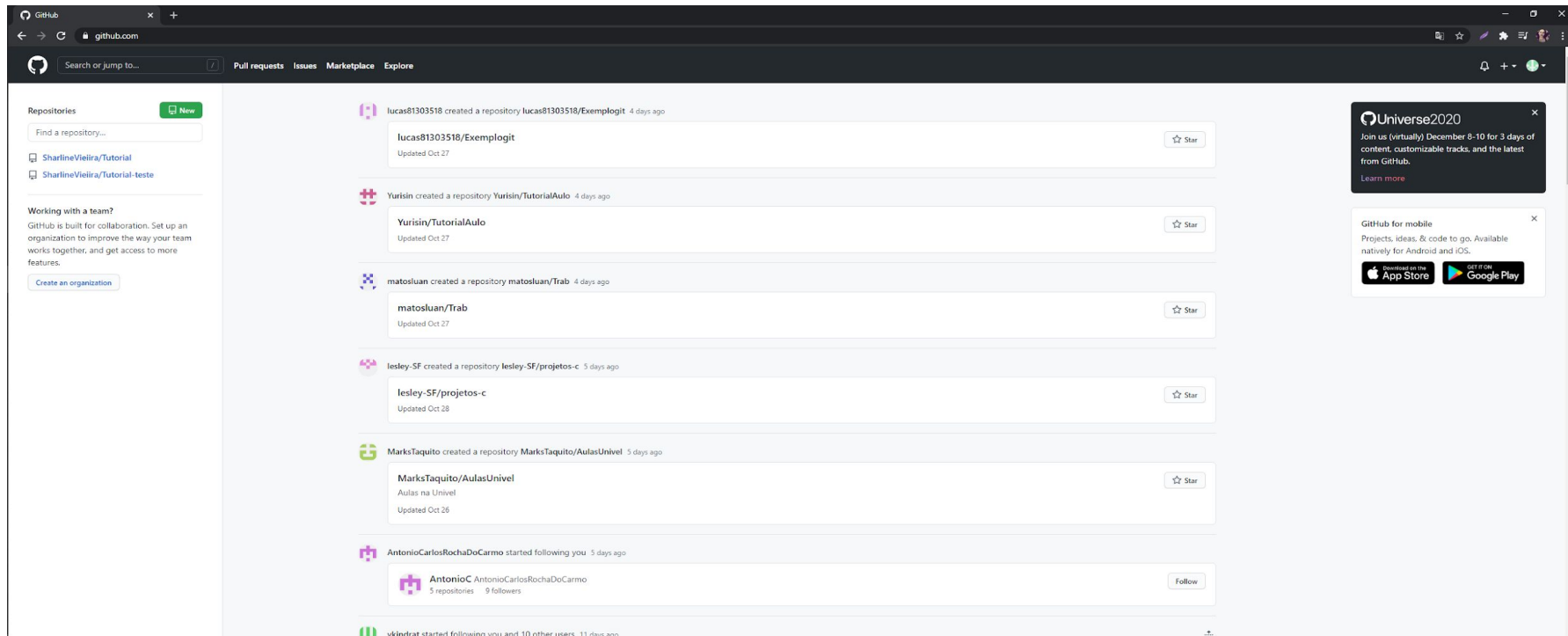
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (Tutorial1)
$ git add .

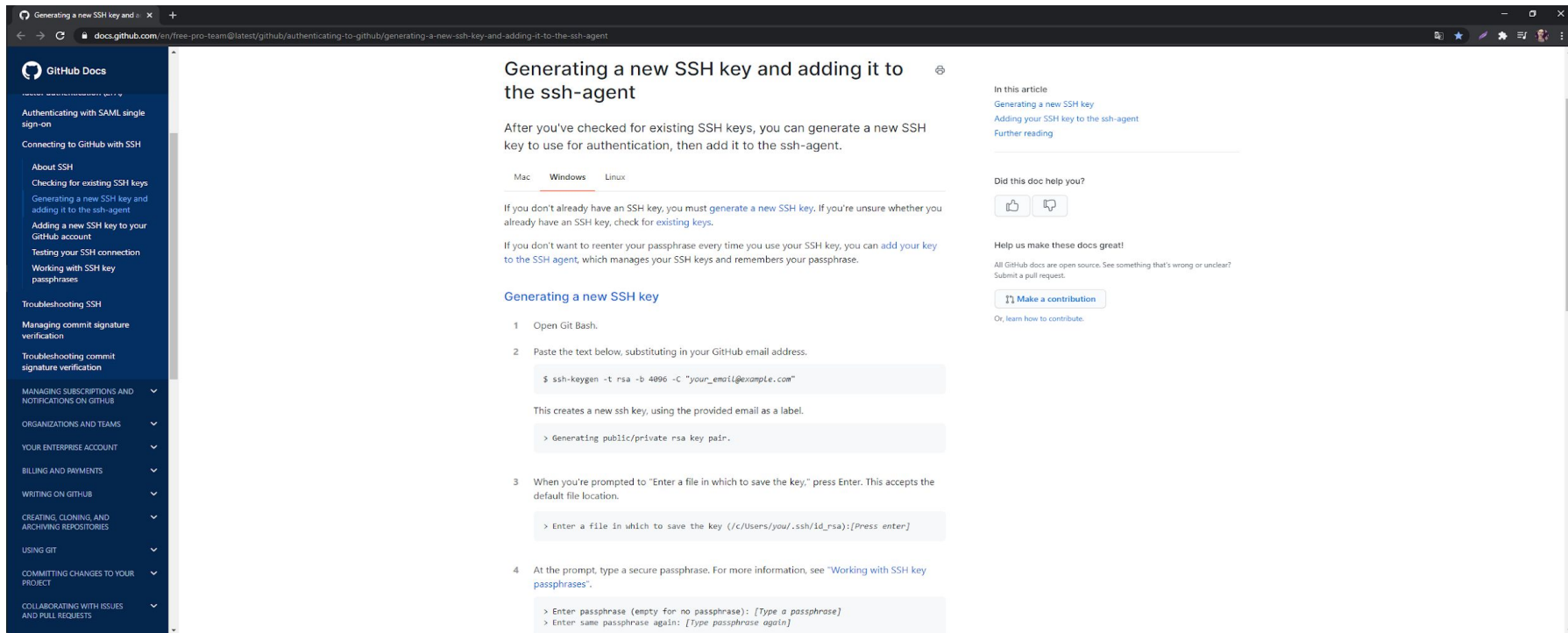
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (Tutorial1)
$ git commit -m "Alterado no branch Tutorial1 linha 5"
[Tutorial1 a58e656] Alterado no branch Tutorial1 linha 5
 1 file changed, 4 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (Tutorial1)
$ |
```

A seguir iremos ao site [github.com](https://github.com) onde criaremos uma conta e adicionaremos um repositório, “New”



No nosso terminal Git Bash iremos criar uma chave de criptografia, copie o texto `$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"` substituindo seu email correto, irá gerar uma chave privada e uma pública, ficando salva em uma pasta SSH oculta no user



The screenshot shows the GitHub Docs website. On the left is a dark blue sidebar with the 'GitHub Docs' logo and a list of navigation links. The main content area has a white background and features the article title 'Generating a new SSH key and adding it to the ssh-agent'. Below the title is a paragraph explaining that after checking for existing SSH keys, a new one can be generated and added to the ssh-agent. There are tabs for 'Mac', 'Windows', and 'Linux', with 'Windows' currently selected. The article then provides instructions for generating a new SSH key, including a code block with the command `$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"`. It explains that this creates a new SSH key using the provided email as a label. A code block shows the output: `> Generating public/private rsa key pair.`. The instructions continue with a numbered list: 3. When prompted to 'Enter a file in which to save the key,' press Enter. This accepts the default file location. A code block shows the prompt: `> Enter a file in which to save the key (/c/Users/you/.ssh/id_rsa):[press enter]`. 4. At the prompt, type a secure passphrase. For more information, see 'Working with SSH key passphrases'. A code block shows the prompts: `> Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): [Type a passphrase]` and `> Enter same passphrase again: [Type passphrase again]`. On the right side of the article, there are sections for 'In this article' with links to 'Generating a new SSH key' and 'Adding your SSH key to the ssh-agent', a 'Further reading' section, a 'Did this doc help you?' section with thumbs up/down buttons, and a 'Help us make these docs great!' section with a link to 'Make a contribution'.

Generating a new SSH key and adding it to the ssh-agent

After you've checked for existing SSH keys, you can generate a new SSH key to use for authentication, then add it to the ssh-agent.

Mac Windows Linux

If you don't already have an SSH key, you must [generate a new SSH key](#). If you're unsure whether you already have an SSH key, check for [existing keys](#).

If you don't want to reenter your passphrase every time you use your SSH key, you can [add your key](#) to the SSH agent, which manages your SSH keys and remembers your passphrase.

### Generating a new SSH key

- 1 Open Git Bash.
- 2 Paste the text below, substituting in your GitHub email address.

```
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

This creates a new SSH key, using the provided email as a label.

```
> Generating public/private rsa key pair.
```
- 3 When you're prompted to "Enter a file in which to save the key," press Enter. This accepts the default file location.

```
> Enter a file in which to save the key (/c/Users/you/.ssh/id_rsa):[press enter]
```
- 4 At the prompt, type a secure passphrase. For more information, see "Working with SSH key passphrases".

```
> Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): [Type a passphrase]
> Enter same passphrase again: [Type passphrase again]
```

In this article

- [Generating a new SSH key](#)
- [Adding your SSH key to the ssh-agent](#)

Further reading

Did this doc help you?

Help us make these docs great!

All GitHub docs are open source. See something that's wrong or unclear? Submit a pull request.

[Make a contribution](#)

Or, learn how to contribute.

# Inserir chave no perfil Github: setting, SSH and GPG keys

The screenshot shows the GitHub 'SSH and GPG keys' settings page for the user SharlineVieira. The left sidebar contains a list of settings: Profile, Account, Account security, Security log, Security & analysis, Emails, Notifications, Billing, SSH and GPG keys (highlighted), Repositories, Organizations, Saved replies, Applications, Developer settings, and Moderation settings (Blocked users, Interaction limits). The main content area is divided into two sections: 'SSH keys' and 'GPG keys'. The 'SSH keys' section shows a single key named 'chave not' added on 26 Oct 2020, with a 'Delete' button. The 'GPG keys' section shows that there are no GPG keys associated with the account. The footer includes the GitHub logo, copyright information for 2020, and links to Terms, Privacy, Security, Status, Help, Contact GitHub, Pricing, API, Training, Blog, and About.

SSH and GPG keys

github.com/settings/keys

Search or jump to...

Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

SharlineVieira  
Personal settings

Profile

Account

Account security

Security log

Security & analysis

Emails

Notifications

Billing

SSH and GPG keys

Repositories

Organizations

Saved replies

Applications

Developer settings

Moderation settings

Blocked users

Interaction limits

## SSH keys

New SSH key

This is a list of SSH keys associated with your account. Remove any keys that you do not recognize.

chave not  
Added on 26 Oct 2020  
Never used — Read/write

Delete

Check out our guide to [generating SSH keys](#) or troubleshoot [common SSH Problems](#).

## GPG keys

New GPG key

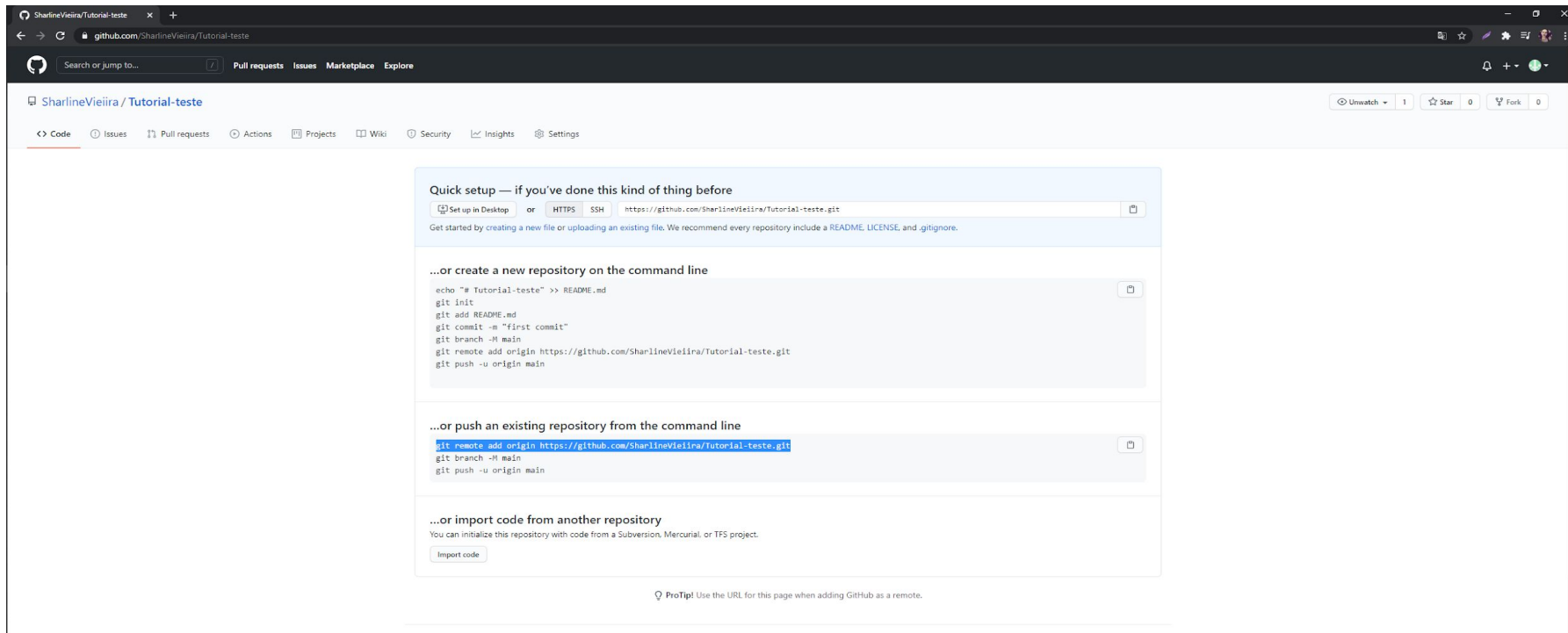
There are no GPG keys associated with your account.

Learn how to [generate a GPG key](#) and add it to your account.

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https://github.com/settings/keys

No terminal Git inserimos o nosso endereço,que foi criado no Hub, enviando para o servidor remoto



The screenshot shows the GitHub web interface for the repository 'SharlineVieira / Tutorial-teste'. The page is viewed in a dark-themed browser window. The repository name is at the top left, and navigation links like 'Code', 'Issues', 'Pull requests', 'Actions', 'Projects', 'Wiki', 'Security', 'Insights', and 'Settings' are visible. On the right, there are buttons for 'Unwatch', 'Star', and 'Fork'. The main content area displays the 'Quick setup' section, which provides instructions for cloning the repository. It includes three options: 'Set up in Desktop', 'HTTPS', and 'SSH'. The 'SSH' option is selected, showing the URL 'https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git'. Below this, there are two sections: '...or create a new repository on the command line' and '...or push an existing repository from the command line'. The 'SSH' option is highlighted in blue in the second section. At the bottom, there is a section for '...or import code from another repository' with a button labeled 'Import code'.

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

[Set up in Desktop](#) or [HTTPS](#) [SSH](#) <https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git>

Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# Tutorial-teste" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git
git push -u origin main
```

...or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```

...or import code from another repository

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

[Import code](#)

ProTip! Use the URL for this page when adding GitHub as a remote.

Após faremos o comando “git remote -v” para vermos se os arquivos gravaram no remote

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git remote -v
origin  https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git (fetch)
origin  https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git (push)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ |
```

Para enviar os arquivos para o servidor remoto usa-se o comando “git push -u origin master” enviaremos do master para o origin

```
MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git (push)

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git push -u origin master
Enumerating objects: 12, done.
Counting objects: 100% (12/12), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Writing objects: 100% (12/12), 1.03 KiB | 117.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 12 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.
To https://github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.

Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ |
```

# Quando atualizarmos a pagina do github.com estaremos com os arquivos inseridos

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the GitHub repository page for SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste. The browser's address bar shows the URL `github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste`. The GitHub navigation bar at the top includes a search bar, links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore, and user avatars. Below the navigation bar, the repository name `SharlineVieira / Tutorial-teste` is displayed, along with buttons for Unwatch, Star, and Fork. A secondary navigation bar contains links for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. The main content area features a commit history table with columns for commit details and a 'Code' button. The commit history shows a single commit by SharlineVieira titled 'Alterado Tutorial.txt do branch master' with 4 commits and a timestamp of '1 hour ago'. Below the commit history, there is a blue box with the text 'Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README.' and a green 'Add a README' button. On the right side, there are sections for 'About' (No description, website, or topics provided), 'Releases' (No releases published), and 'Packages' (No packages published). The footer of the page contains the GitHub logo, copyright information, and various links including Terms, Privacy, Security, Status, Help, Contact GitHub, Pricing, API, Training, Blog, and About.

SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste

github.com/SharlineVieira/Tutorial-teste

Search or jump to...

Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

SharlineVieira / Tutorial-teste

Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 0

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

master 1 branch 0 tags

Go to file Add file Code

SharlineVieira Alterado Tutorial.txt do branch master 7a4006 1 hour ago 4 commits

Tutorial.txt Alterado Tutorial.txt do branch master 1 hour ago

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README. Add a README

About

No description, website, or topics provided.

Releases

No releases published  
Create a new release

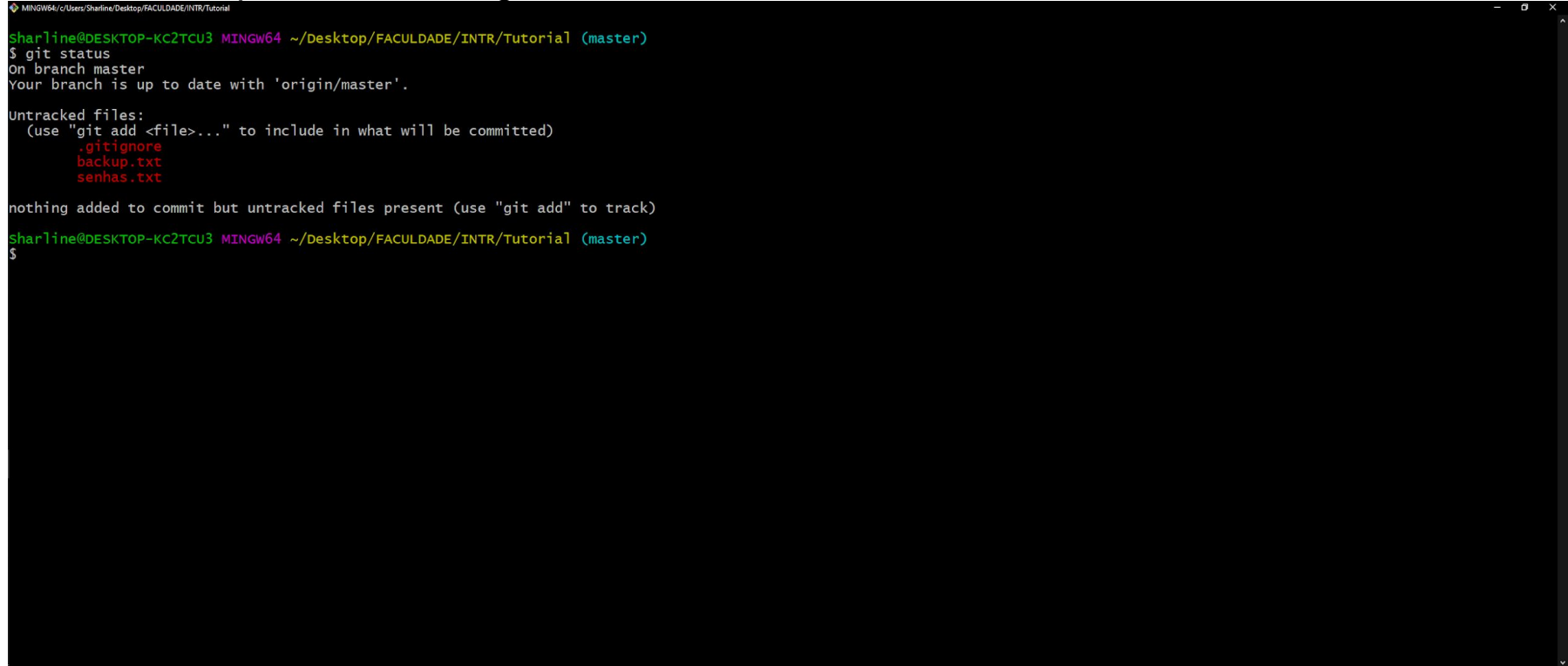
Packages

No packages published  
Publish your first package

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Para ignorar algum tipo de arquivo para nao ir ao github, criar arquivo “.gitignore” onde será listado os arquivos a serem ignorados

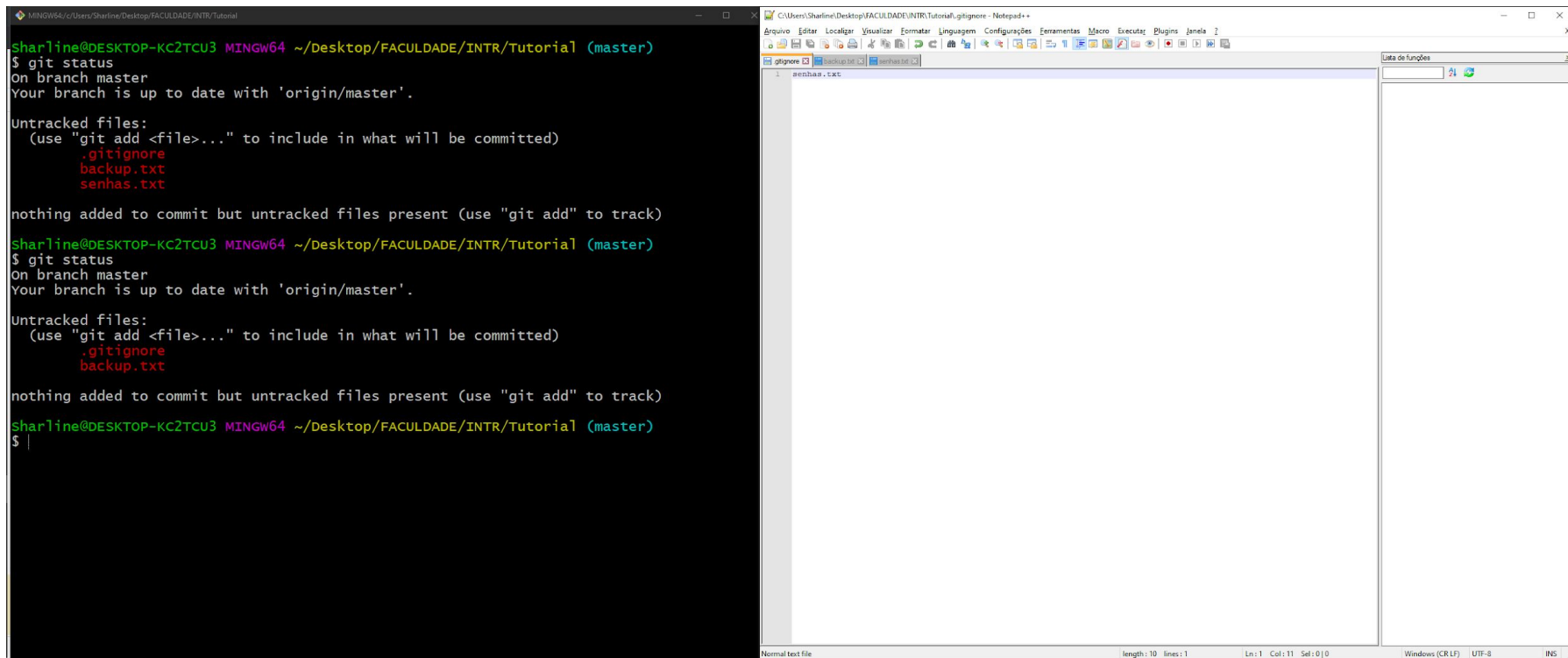


```
MINGW64/c/Users/Sharline/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        .gitignore
        backup.txt
        senhas.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$
```

Para que o arquivo não suba para o remoto, iremos incluir os nomes desses arquivos no nosso .gitignore



The image shows a terminal window on the left and a Notepad++ editor on the right. The terminal window displays the output of several Git commands, indicating that files are untracked and need to be added to the commit. The Notepad++ editor shows the content of the .gitignore file, which includes the names of the untracked files: .gitignore, backup.txt, and senhas.txt.

```
sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        .gitignore
        backup.txt
        senhas.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        .gitignore
        backup.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

sharline@DESKTOP-KC2TCU3 MINGW64 ~/desktop/FACULDADE/INTR/Tutorial (master)
$ |
```

The Notepad++ editor shows the following content in the .gitignore file:

```
senhas.txt
```







