

Git

\$ git init

Initialising git repo in empty/non-empty folder

\$ git add File-name

Add files to unstage (files to be committed)

Example:-

git add First-file.txt

git add Folder/ → This will add all files ~~under~~
of folder

git add --all

\$ git commit -m "message"

→ Unstaged files will ~~be~~ committed

Message → short description of what you have committed.

\$ git status

→ This shows information about:-

→ changes to be committed (unstaged files)

→ untracked files

⇒

\$ git push

→ This will add committed files to remote repository. Example:- to Github.com

Remote Repository Setup (Collaborating git and github account)

\$ git remote

Step 1: Create new repository on github

Step 2: After creating repository, you get some options for how to ~~start~~^{setup} repository.

You will have two options HTTPS and SSH URLs

Select HTTPS

From section "Or create a new repo. on the command line"

Copy code "git remote add origin http://github.---

and paste in git kernel under the directory you want to connect.

After running above code

Copy "git branch -M main"

Final step is copy code and run.

git push -u origin main

~~Now~~ your setup completed. Now committed files can be uploaded by command git push.

Changing a remote's URL

Step 1:- Remove remote

\$ git remote rm ~~destination~~ origin

Step 2:- setup with new remote URL

~~\$ git remote~~ Now proceed as you have done "Remote repository setup."

OR ~~STAGE~~

command for viewing existing remotes

\$ git remote -v

5 Git: configurations

\$ git config --global user.name "Pawan Kumar"

\$ git config --global user.~~name~~email "your-email-prodier.com"

List of all files that are being tracked

10 \$ git ls-tree -r main --name-only

Error: Another git process seems to be running in this repository.

\$ git rm -f .git/index.lock

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Deleting File

\$ git rm *file-name

* IF file is in folder then give folder name also, for example folder/file-name.

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Note:- Always give file-name with extension for example:- example.txt.

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