**Git Commands**

https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Recording-Changes-to-the-Repository

NOTE:

First create *git repository* on github.com and then clone it by using the url of the repository.

**git clone** url

**1) git init**

**NOTE: Not needed if you clone the repository from github.com.**

To generate .git repository in your local drive. This should be done to create an empty repository/directory/folder where the project files (any kind of files) are being stored. Lets say that you generate a “SIINT” repository.

**2) git add**

To track the file. For example, if you create a new file in “SINT”, these files will be unkown to git unless you track them/stage them.

Untracked → staged → git repository

If you run **git status** command, you will see those files under **untracked**  files. For example, a **timy.py** is added into **SINT** and it will be tracked by using the following command.

**git add** timy.py

Note that if you have used the **git add** command on the file and have made some changes afterwards. If you do **git commit**  now, the unmodified version will be committed. Therefore, everytime, you make any changes, execute **git add** command to counter the changes in the file.

# Check status by using the following command

**git status**

**3) git commit**

To push the files to *git repository.*

**git commit – m “**insert some message here **”**

**4) Pushing the files from your computer/local directory to Github Repository**

After using the **git commit -m “***insert some message here***”,** we use the following command to push the changes or new files into the online github repository.

**git push**

And that’s it.

**5) Pulling the files from online repository**

This section should be used when you are working in a group and people are adding into the same file. Therefore, first go into the said directory onto your computer in your terminal and then use **git pull** to pull all new changes made into the file.

**git pull**