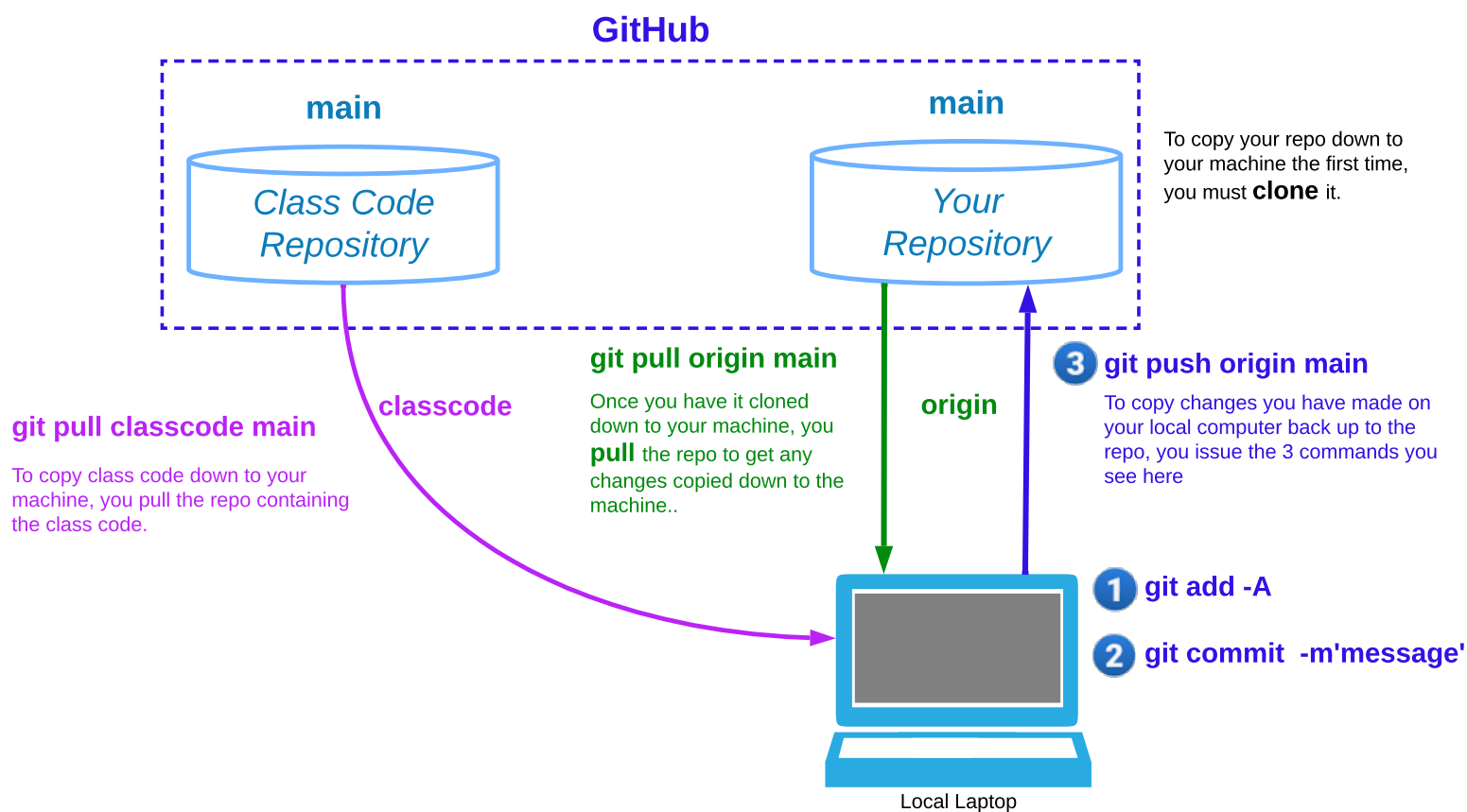


Repositories and Git



Common Git Commands

Note: You must be in the directory on your machine that contains the cloned repo to issue these commands.

git status - display the status of the local repo compared to the remote repo on GitHub or Bitbucket

git add -A - Stages any files on local repo to be added to the remote repo
-A tells git to search from the current thru all it's sub-folders for changes

- git add .** - Stages any files on local repo to be added to the remote repo
 - .** tells git to search just the current folder only for changes

git add *filename* - Stages only the file given on local repo to be added to the remote repo

git commit -m'commit message' - Tells git I am done adding files to be uploaded to remote repo
-m'message' is stored in the repo; should describe the changes made

Alternate formats:

```
-m 'message'
-m "message"
-m "message"
```

git push origin main - Copy the committed files to the repo

```
git push - tells git to copy local files to remote repo
origin   - name/nickname assigned to remote for your git session
main     - branch that should receive the new files
```

git add *filename* - Stages only the file given on local repo to be added to the remote repo

git remote -v - Show which remote repos are connected to the local folder and their "nicknames".
The "nickname" is used in any **git push** or **git pull** commands.

How to clone a repo

Note: You must be in the directory on your machine you want to contain the cloned repo to issue this command. The command will create a subdirectory for the clones repo.

git clone url-for-repo-to-be-cloned

You can get the *url-for-repo-to-be-cloned* from GitHub:

1. Login to your GitHub account.
2. Find the name of the repo you wish to clone.
3. Double-click the name of the repo you wish to clone.
4. Copy the repo URL:

If repo is empty or you just created it:



If the repo is not empty:

