**Git Guide**

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Git init - git init command creates a new Git repository. It can be used to convert an existing, unversioned project to a Git repository or initialize a new, empty repository.

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Git rm

Git rm to remove file(s) from the staging area.

Format git rm filename

Can use wildcards and -r for recursive

Use -- cached to remove from staging area

Use -f to use on working directory

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Git status - The git status command displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git. Status output does not show you any information regarding the committed project history.

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Git push - The git push command is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository. Pushing is how you transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repo. It's the counterpart to [git fetch](https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/syncing/git-fetch), but whereas fetching imports commits to local branches, pushing exports commits to remote branches. Remote branches are configured using the [git remote](https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/syncing) command. Pushing has the potential to overwrite changes, caution should be taken when pushing. These issues are discussed below.

A computer screen shot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

Git clone - git clone is primarily used to point to an existing repo and make a clone or copy of that repo at in a new directory, at another location. The original repository can be located on the local filesystem or on remote machine accessible supported protocols. The git clone command copies an existing Git repository.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated