

Managing GitHub Pages website 101

Terminology:

Local Repository - a repository that is stored as a directory on a disk on some local machine.

Remote Repository - a repository that is stored in a cloud (ie: GitHub).

Commit(s) - list(s) of changes to some files in a repository. Each commit contains the changes to files, the author of the commit (name, email), date, descriptive message, and other metadata.

Unstaged files - files that have changed, but have not yet been marked as “ready to be committed in the next commit”. Meaning that when making a commit, the changes to the unstaged files will not be committed.

Staged files - files that have changed, and have been marked as “ready to be committed in the next commit”. Meaning that when making a commit, the changes to the staged files will be committed.

Main commands:

```
git clone some_url.git
```

```
git clone https://github.com/HaselLoyance/adam-r-murray.git
```

Takes a remote repository and makes its local copy on one's machine. After execution, the local repository can be found in the same folder the command was executed in. So running the above command in `/usr/some_user/Desktop` would create a folder `/usr/some_user/Desktop/adam-r-murray/`.

```
git status
```

When executed in some local repository, this command will print out the list of staged and unstaged files.

```
git add some_file.txt
```

```
git add .
```

When executed in some local repository, this command will respectively change an unstaged file or all unstaged files to be staged file(s).

```
git config user.name "Some Username"
```

```
git config --global user.name "Some Username"
```

Prior to committing staged files, one needs to specify the author of the commit. Using the commands above, one sets the author's username. Respectively, each command sets the author's username for a single local repository (must be executed in that local repository), or

for all local repositories (can be executed anywhere). The only difference between these two commands is the **--global** flag.

```
git config user.email "some@email.com"
```

```
git config --global user.email "some@email.com"
```

Prior to committing staged files, one needs to specify the author of the commit. Using the commands above, one sets the author's email. Respectively, each command sets the author's email for a single local repository (must be executed in that local repository), or for all local repositories (can be executed anywhere). The only difference between these two commands is the **--global** flag.

```
git commit -m "the message of the commit"
```

When executed in some local repository, this command will create a commit with all staged files.

```
git push
```

When executed in some local repository, this command will sync the commits of a local repository into a remote repository.

Other commands:

```
git pull
```

When executed in some local repository, this command will sync the commits of a remote repository into a local repository. This is useful when one has cloned some repository in the past and wants it to be up-to-date. Instead of removing the local repository and cloning it from a remote repository again, one can **pull** the latest commits from a remote repository into the local repository.