Git Tutorial

backlog by nulab + git
Backlog lets you manage projects with Git integration

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Creating a repository

After installing Git on your machine, the first thing you'll need to do is set up a repository. A repository (i.e., repo) is a centrally located folder for storing all of your code. Once you create a Git repository with your files and directories, you can start tracking changes and versions. In this section, you'll learn how to get a repository up and running.
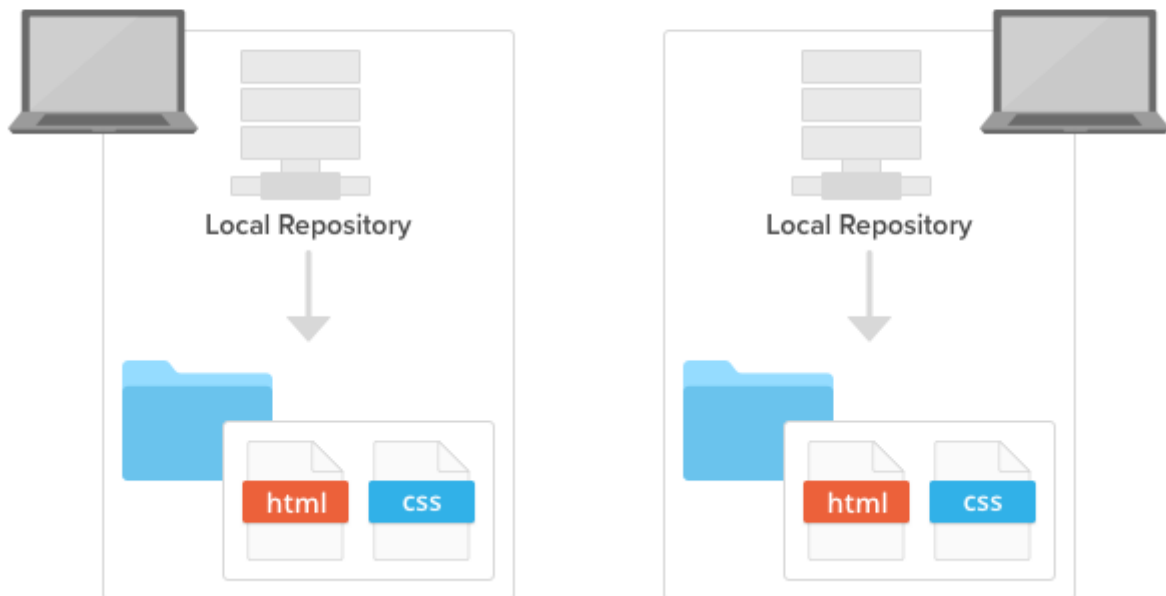
Remote repositories and local repositories

There are two types of Git repositories: remote and local.

- A remote repository is hosted on a remote, or off-site, server that is shared among multiple team members.
- A local repository is hosted on a local machine for an individual user.

While you can take advantage of Git version control features with a local repository, collaboration features — like pulling and pushing code changes with teammates — will be better suited on a remote repository.

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Remote and local Git repositories working in harmony.

Ways to create a repository

There are two ways to create a local repository on your machine: you can create a new repository from scratch using a file folder on your computer, or you can clone an existing repository.

Git init

You can create a new repo from scratch using the **git init** command. It can be used to introduce Git into an existing, unversioned project so that you can start tracking changes.

Git clone

You can copy a remote repository onto your local machine using the **git clone** command. By default, **git clone** will automatically set up a local master branch that tracks the remote master branch it was cloned from.

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Ready to set up a repo for yourself? Follow our step-by-step tutorial to create your first Git repo.

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Backlog has built-in Git repositories for every project

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