Code Help

Terminal:

Cd – go back to main folder

Cd <> - goes to whatever is in the blank

Ls – check whats in folder

git status – checks status of work committing to Git

git add <> -adds <> to the staging area with ‘git add’

git add . - to add all files in the current directory and all subsequent directories to the staging area.

git commit -m " " – to commit all files in the staging area. Inlcude a brief note in the “”

From The Odin Project

[**Cheatsheet**](https://www.theodinproject.com/paths/foundations/courses/foundations/lessons/git-basics#cheatsheet)

This is a reference list of the most commonly used Git commands. (You might consider bookmarking this handy page.) Try to familiarize yourself with the commands so that you can eventually remember them all:

* Commands related to a remote repository:
  + git clone git@github.com:USER-NAME/REPOSITORY-NAME.git
  + git push or git push origin main (Both accomplish the same goal in this context)
* Commands related to workflow:
  + git add .
  + git commit -m "A message describing what you have done to make this snapshot different"
* Commands related to checking status or log history
  + git status
  + git log

The basic Git syntax is program | action | destination.

For example,

* git add . is read as git | add | ., where the period represents everything in the current directory;
* git commit -m "message" is read as git | commit -m | "message"; and
* git status is read as git | status | (no destination).