Git Instructions

Here is a brief reminder for how to use “git” and “GitHub” for your code. While it seems daunting at first, once you learn the basics you’ll never want to use anything else.

# Terminal Navigation

Once you open “git bash” terminal on your laptop, it should open up to the directory named “teaching-my-wife-python”. If it doesn’t, here is a easy way to find it.

* “ls -la” will list all of your files and directories under the current directory you are in. Use this command to see what is available
* “cd <your-directory-here>” will change your directory to that directory. Remember, you can hit the ‘tab’ key to auto-complete your commands, which will save you lots of typing
* “cd ..” will move you up one directory, you can run “ls -la” to see what you have again

This is helpful to know if anything gets wonky, but luckily I did you a solid during that set-up so you should start right at the “teaching-my-wife-python” directory. If it doesn’t, use the commands above to find it.

# Pull Code Down from GitHub

Assuming that you are in the correct directory “teaching-my-wife-python”, simply run this command.

git pull

This is gather all the files and changes that have been made and make them a part of your directory. Every time I add examples and practice assignments, this is the easiest way to get them.

Believe me, this is WAY better than emailing code back and forth :)

# Push Code to GitHub

Assuming that you are in the correct directory “teaching-my-wife-python”, you can store your work in GitHub by running these 3 commands:

git add .

git commit –m “<write a useful message between the quotes>”

git push

This will push all of that code you wrote to GitHub. If you ever want me to look at your code and debug stuff or see how things went, this is super helpful because now all I have to do is run “git pull” and BAM, I have your code!

To provide a bit more detail of what happens in these three commands, here is a brief summary:

1. git add . – “git add <file.py>” adds that file to the stage for commits. By using the period, we indicate we want to add ALL files
2. git commit –m “message” – this command commits your changes. Here is what “git” is actual all about, if I commit some code, then make changes I don’t like, I can easily reset all my code back to that commit. Think of committing your code as saving your progress in a video game.
3. git push – This command takes that commit you just made and pushes it to GitHub. This then allows me to access that code and take a look.