GitHub Stage, Commit, and Push

Stage code changes

- Open a new command prompt or terminal window
- Navigate to the directory where the repository is located
 - o Hint: use the change directory command: cd <folder_name>
- Enter git status
 - Note: the first step is to always check the status of your repository to determine whether existing changes have been flagged by git. Changes that appear in red are ready for staging. Changes that appear in green have already been staged.

Something to consider: In this example the branch name is **master**. Your branch name may be different. Alternative names might include: main, prod, dev, etc. The name of the branch does not impact the steps in this document. Simply replace the branch name in these screenshots with whatever branch name you are using..

Exhibit A. git status

- Stage the changes
 - o Enter git add -i
 - o Choose option "4: add untracked" for new files

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- o Choose option "5: patch" for modified files
- o Enter an "asterisk" (*), which selects all files
 - Optionally, you could select the individual files by entering the number to the right of the file
 - Enter **q** to exit the interactive window

Exhibit B. git add -i

```
📄 bioSite — perl 🛭 git add -i — 80×24
RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite % git status
On branch master
No commits yet
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite % git add -i
*** Commands ***
                              3: revert
                                                 4: add untracked
 1: status
                 2: update
                 6: diff
                                7: quit
                                                 8: help
  5: patch
What now>
```

Exhibit C. add untracked

Exhibit D. select all files (*)

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Exhibit E. exit the interactive window

Commit your work

- Enter git commit -m "Initial commit."
 - Note: the -m command allows you to add a message to the staged code/files.
 Always include a meaningful message when pushing your work to GitHub.

Exhibit F. git commit -m "Initial commit."

```
[RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite % git commit -m "Initial commit."

[master (root-commit) a4803ff] Initial commit.

2 files changed, 1 insertion(+)

create mode 100644 .DS_Store

create mode 100644 test.txt

RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite %

■
```

Verify the commit

• Enter **git status** to verify the changes were committed

Exhibit G. git status to verify changes

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```
[RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite % git status
On branch master
Your branch is based on 'origin/master', but the upstream is gone.
  (use "git branch --unset-upstream" to fixup)
nothing to commit, working tree clean
RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite %

    RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite % ■
```

Push your work to GitHub

- Enter git push -uv origin master
 - Note: the branch name will either be named master or main. If you try pushing to master and it fails, try main

Exhibit H. git push -uv origin master

```
RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite % git push -uv origin master

Pushing to https://github.com/buwebdev/bioSite.git

Enumerating objects: 4, done.

Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.

Delta compression using up to 8 threads

Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.

Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 501 bytes | 501.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0

POST git-receive-pack (673 bytes)

To https://github.com/buwebdev/bioSite.git

* [new branch] master -> master

Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.

updating local tracking ref 'refs/remotes/origin/master'

RK@BURKRASSOMAC bioSite %
```

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