# Appendix – Git CLI

If you prefer to use the Git CLI (Command Line Interface) instead of the desktop application, here’s a quick rundown of the setup process and the equivalent commands for the steps in the previous tutorial:

Installation instructions – <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-Installing-Git>

git clone <URL> - Clones repository into folder in current directory with same name as repository.

git fetch - Fetch remote (synchronizes branches)

git pull - Pulling (gets actual changes from remote):

git branch <BRANCH NAME> - Creates a branch. This does not switch to the new branch

git checkout -b <BRANCHNAME> - Creates a new branch AND switches to it

\*\*If branch already exists in remote, simply do git fetch then use git checkout\*\*

git checkout <BRANCH NAME OR COMMIT HASH> - Changes current branch

git add <FILEPATH OR DIRECTORY> - Mark files that you want to commit

git status - View files marked for commit

git diff <BRANCH NAME OR COMMIT HASH> <FILENAME?> - View changes

git commit - Commit changes. This puts you in a vim-style editor to write your commit message

git commit -m “<COMMIT MESSAGE>” – Shortcut to inline your commit message

git merge <BRANCH> - merges BRANCH into current branch

git push - Push changes to remote

git push --set-upstream origin <BRANCH NAME> - Pushes to new remote branch

Pull requests still need to be made from the website.