

Nation

Code

Git

Git command lines

{codenation}[®]

Learning Objectives

- To use create and use a repository
- To push your files to GitHub as commits

What is GitHub?

A code hosting platform for version control and collaboration



**Sign up/log in to
GitHub now**

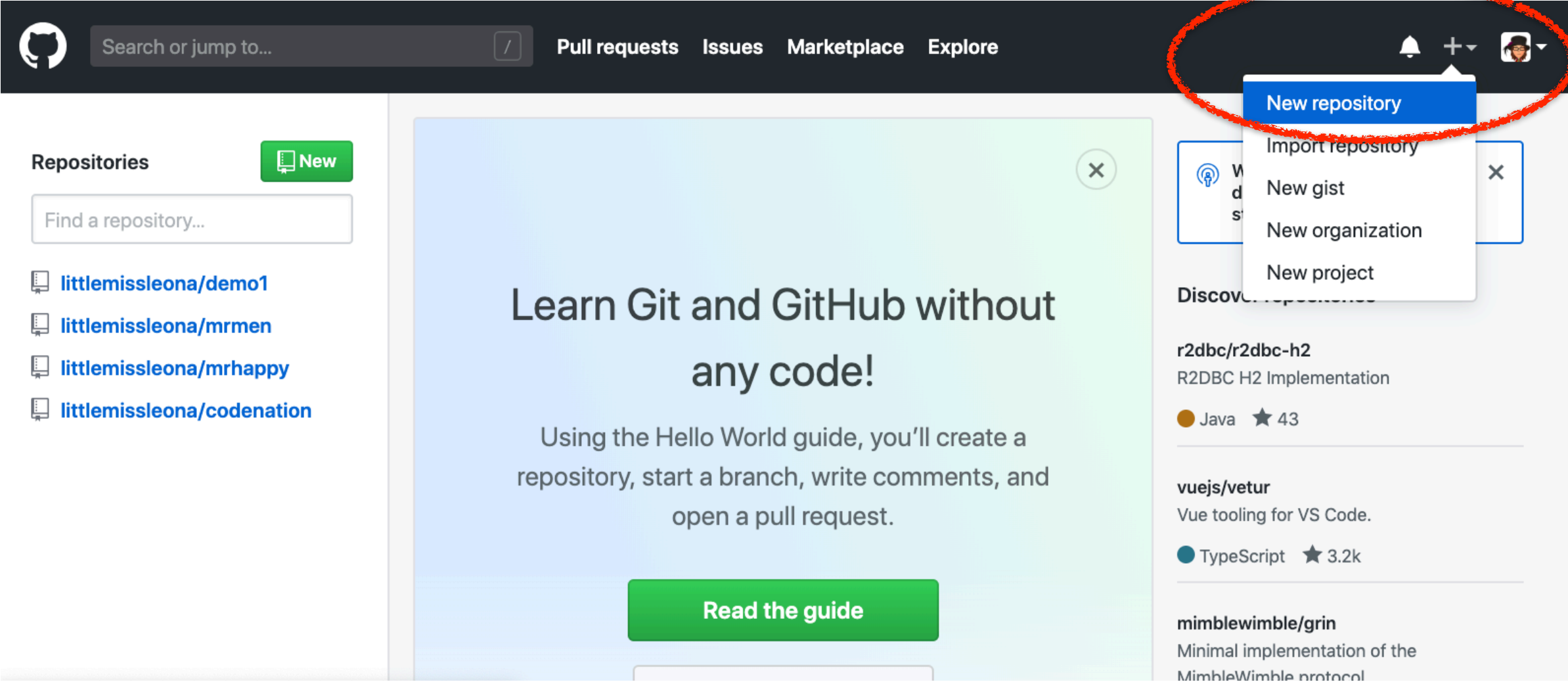
Three large, light gray, rounded decorative elements are positioned on the right side of the slide. They include a curved shape at the bottom left, a vertical bar in the center, and another curved shape at the top right.

DO NOT install
GitHub Desktop

Three light gray decorative elements are positioned on the right side of the slide: a curved line at the bottom, a vertical bar in the middle, and another curved line at the top.

Create a new repository

Head to [GitHub.com](https://github.com) and create a new repository



The screenshot shows the GitHub homepage. The top navigation bar includes the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. On the right side of the navigation bar, there is a user profile icon with a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing options: New repository, Import repository, New gist, New organization, and New project. The 'New repository' option is highlighted with a red circle. Below the navigation bar, the main content area features a large green button labeled 'New' and a search bar for repositories. A list of repositories is shown, including 'littlemissleona/demo1', 'littlemissleona/mrmen', 'littlemissleona/mrhappy', and 'littlemissleona/codenation'. The central part of the page has a large heading 'Learn Git and GitHub without any code!' and a green button labeled 'Read the guide'. The right sidebar displays a list of repositories, including 'r2dbc/r2dbc-h2', 'vuejs/vetur', and 'mimblewimble/grin'.



Search or jump to...



Pull requests

Issues

Marketplace

Explore



Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository](#).

Owner



littlemissleona

Repository name *

/ myfirstproject



Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **super-**

Description (optional)



Public

Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.



Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.



Initialize this repository with a README

This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Add .gitignore: None

Add a license: None



Create repository

Create this new repository

Pick a name for your project, with:

- small letters
- no spaces



Search or jump to...



Pull requests

Issues

Marketplace

Explore



littlemissleona / myfirstproject

Watch ▾

0

★ Star

0

Fork

0

<> Code

! Issues 0

Pull requests 0

Projects 0

Wiki

Insights

Settings

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

Set up in Desktop

or

HTTP

SSH

`https://github.com/littlemissleona/myfirstproject.git`



Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# myfirstproject" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/littlemissleona/myfirstproject.git
git push -u origin master
```

Copy this link

...or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/littlemissleona/myfirstproject.git
git push -u origin master
```





Search or jump to...



[Pull requests](#) [Issues](#) [Marketplace](#) [Explore](#)



[littlemissleona](#) / [myfirstproject](#)

Watch 0

Star 0

Fork 0

Code

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...or push an existing repository from the command line

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git remote add origin https://github.com/littlemissleona/myfirstproject.git
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```

These are the steps we're going to follow in the terminal. Handy!

Linking your directory with git

Let's have a look at some syntax

*Don't do anything yet. There will be a summary page!

***for the first time, when we've
created a new repository**

git init

This syntax initialise the git repository, it will create a hidden file called `.git`, which acts as a middle person speaking between your directory updates and Git.

git status

This syntax checks the status of your directory since you last had any contacts with your Git. (e.g. added new file, changes contents in your file etc.)

`git add .`

This syntax add everything (the `."`) to git.

```
git add filename.txt filename2.html
```

Or you can add each individual files but giving names on each one.

`git commit -m "this is my commit comment"`

Once you have added your files, you can then make commit by using this syntax and add your commit comment.

```
git remote add origin <repository-url>
```

This will add all commits to the link which you will be given when creating a new repository (in the next section)

```
git push -u origin master
```

This will update all commits you added to your repository. `-u` stands for upstream, and `master` refers to the master branch (you can have many branches)

Summary

```
git init
git status*
git add .
git commit -m "first commit comment"
git status*
git remote add origin https://github.com/username/respositoryname.git*
git push -u origin master
```

***git status** allows you to check the status in this directory (what you have done so far). You don't need this step if you are happy with what you are doing.

*You may be asked for your GitHub log in details, if so, just follow the instructions. It might look like your password isn't typing, but it is...

***after first commit**

git status

git add .

git commit -m “your commit comment”

git status

git push

What if... I want to get the files on a different computer

Create a directory with the same name as your repository, then the following:

```
cd path/folder
```

```
git init
```

```
git pull https://github.com/username/respositoryname.git
```

Everything should now be in the folder pull from git.
Then follow the usual instructions as you normally do.

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