Module 2: Working with Git Repositories

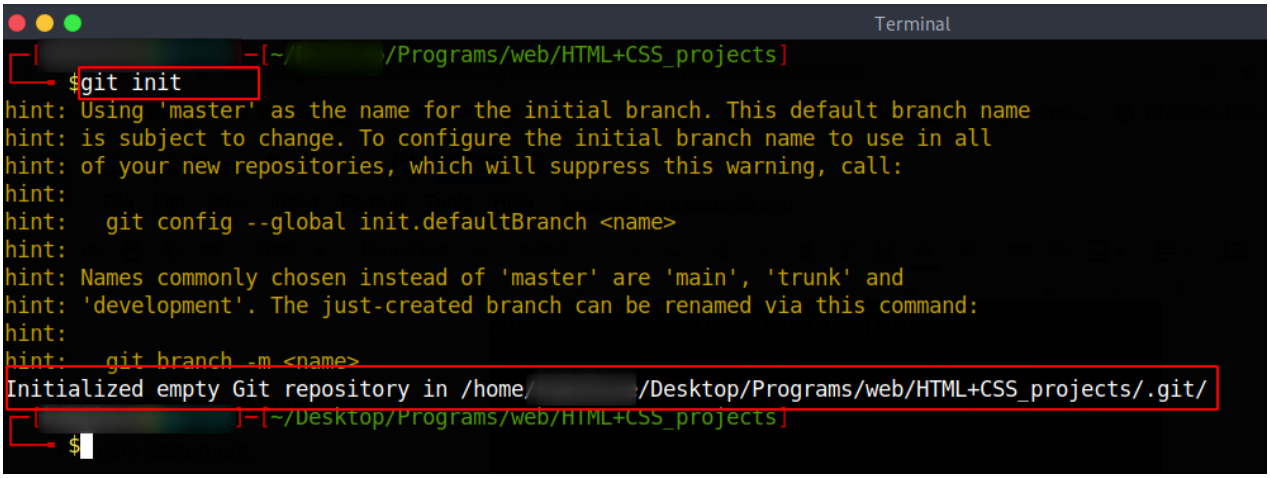
Demo 3: Demo on working with remote repositories.

Problem Statement:

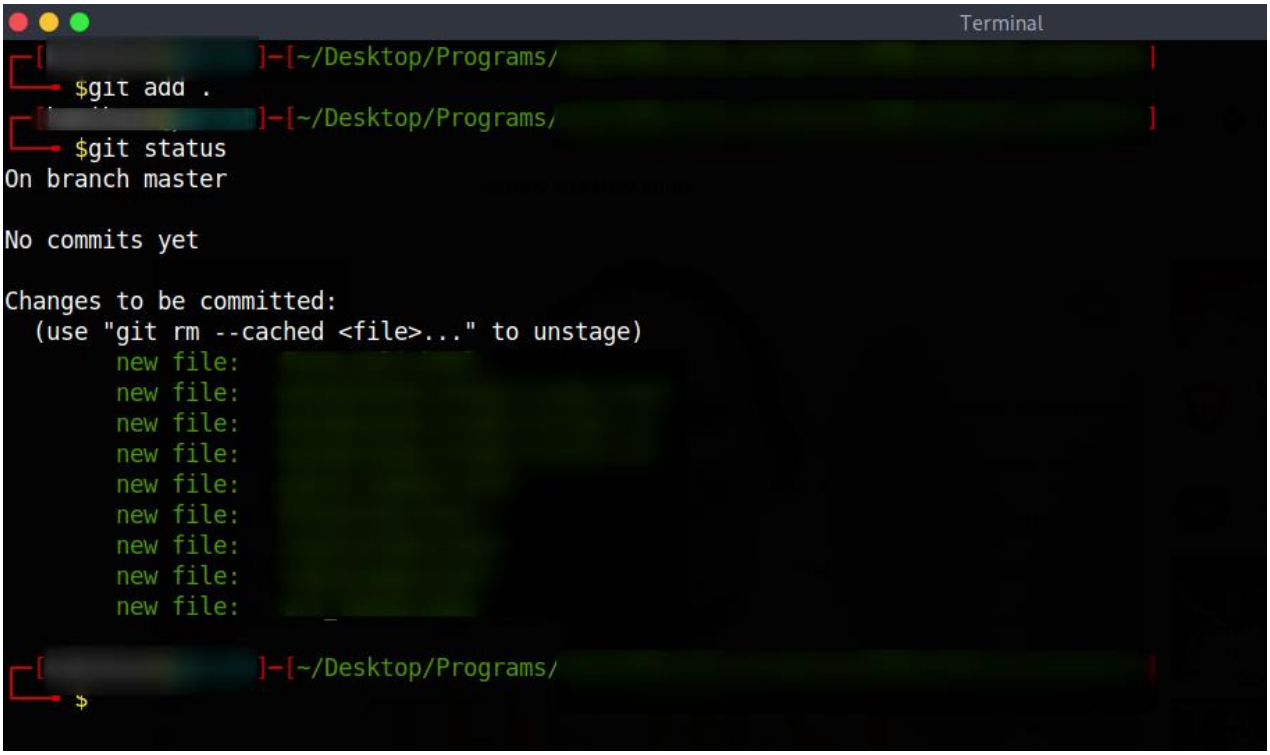
What are the different operations that can be performed on remote repositories using git Bash?

Solution:

Step 1: In this demo, we are initializing new git repositories into our local repository, and then add it to a remote repository and then we perform cloning of a remote repository into our local system. Let us initialise our fresh git repository.
Command Used: git init



Step 2: Add our Project into the local repository.
Command Used : git add .
Command Used: git status

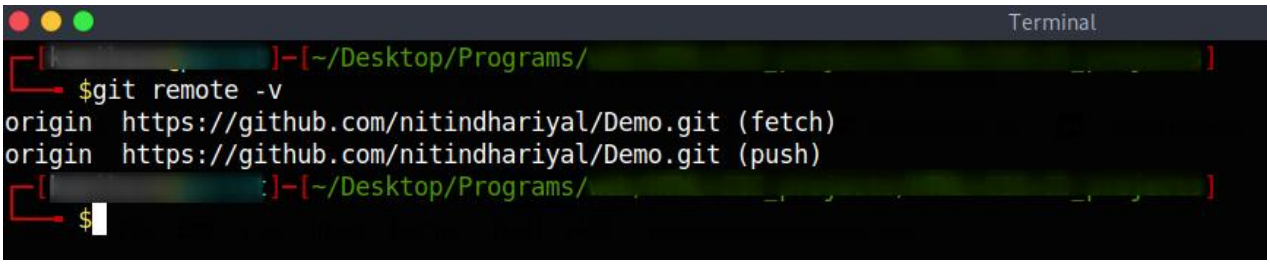


Step 3: Let us connect this local repository into a remote repository. To connect local repository with a remote repository. A remote repository can have a name set to prevent the repository URL from being remembered.

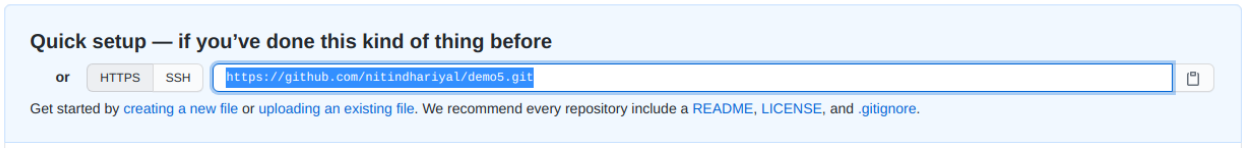
Command Used: git remote

```
# Add remote repository
$ git remote <command> <remote_name> <remote_URL>

# List named remote repositories
$ git remote -v
```

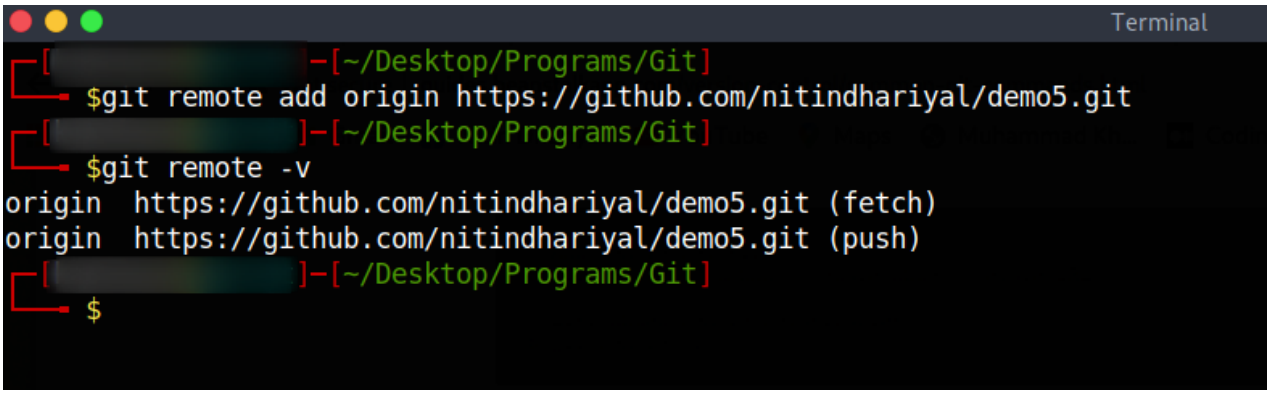


Let us get the link of the remote repository in which we want to add our local repository.



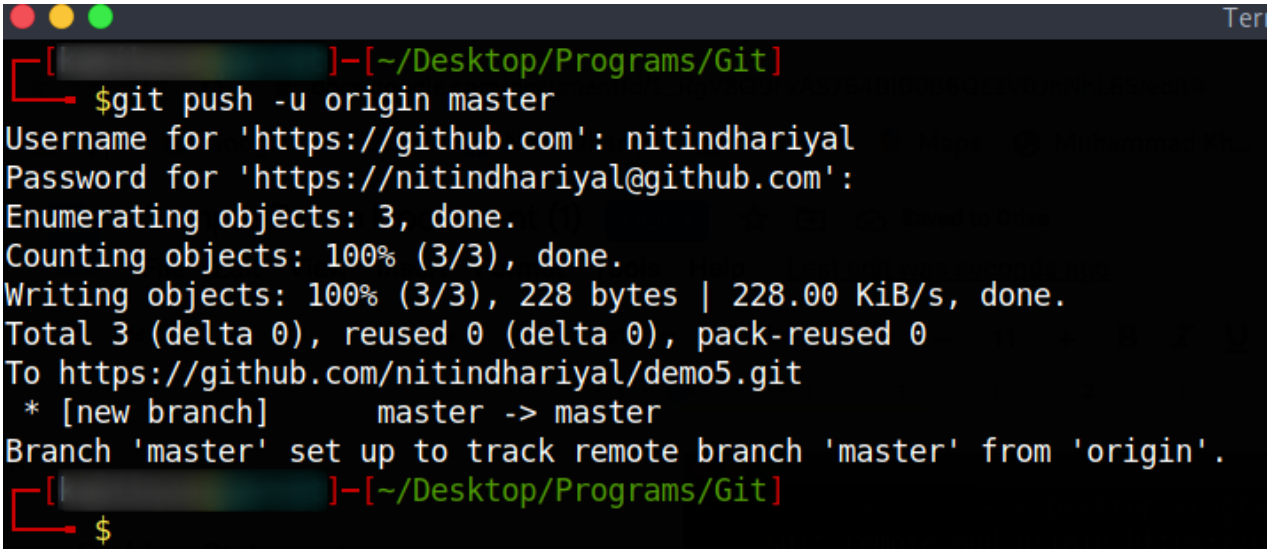
Let us add our local project into remote repo using command:

git remote add origin

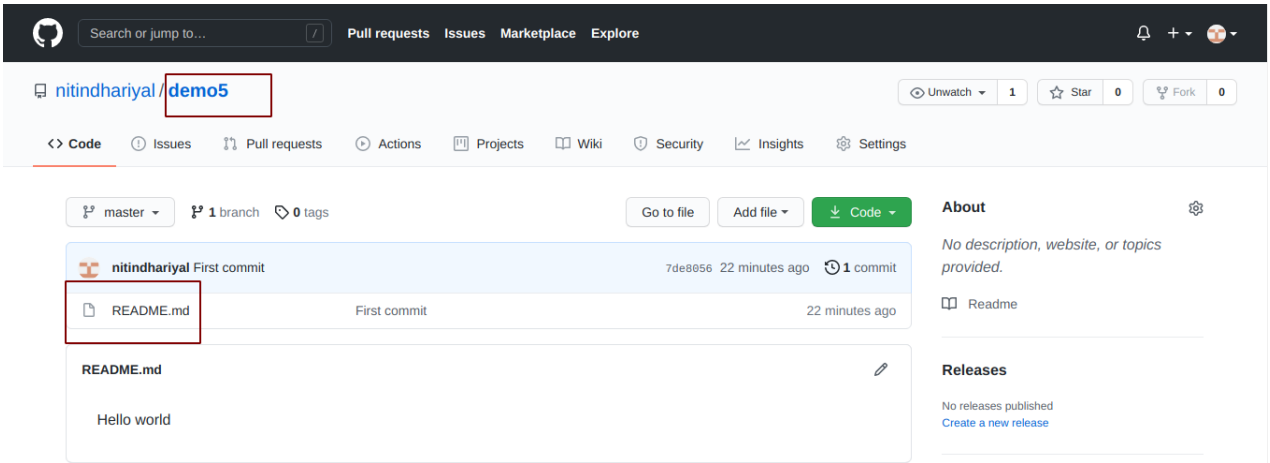


Step 4: Let us push our local project to a remote repository.

Command used: git push -u origin master



Let us check our GitHub if this local repository is added to our remote repository or not. Open https://github.com/.

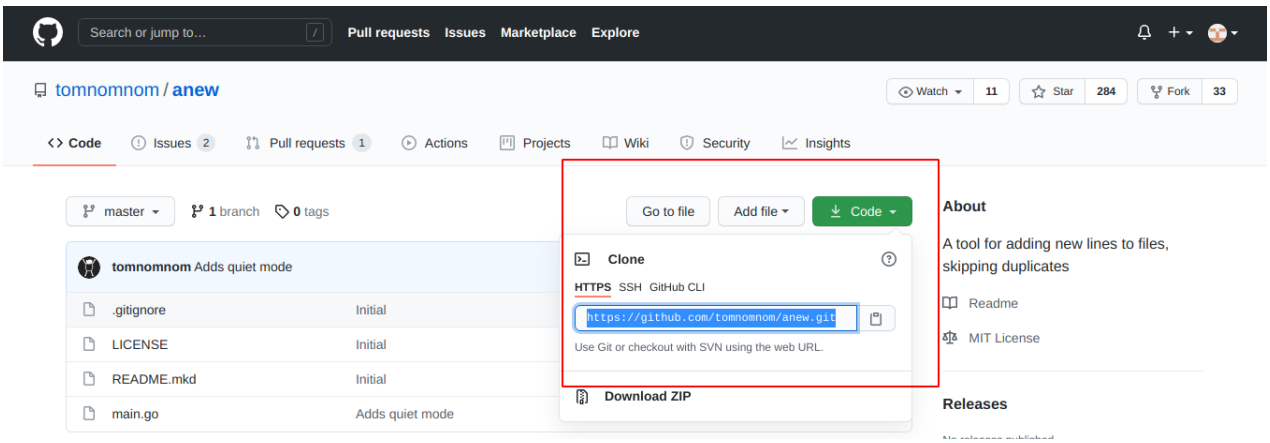


Step 4: Use git clone to copy and download the repository to a computer to create local working copy of an existing remote repository. When working on a remote repository, cloning is the same as git init. Git will locally create a directory with all repository histories and files.

Command used: git clone

```
$ git clone <remote_URL>
```

open that repository which you want to clone into your local system,



then use the command which is used earlier.