

touch

##makes a file in terminal

pwd command

##writes the full pathname of the current working directory to the standard output.

#git commands basics

git init

Creates your local repo

DO NOT ADD README, .gitignore, or license when creating repository

ls - force for windows to show hidden files

ls -a for macs to show hidden files

git add .

Adds files to the staging area

after logging in to github you'll have to do git commit again

git commit -m 'first commit'

Moves files from stage to being committed with a message

git remote add origin then url

git push -u origin master

git push origin master

Pushing your local repo to your master branch

use this to log in to github

git config --global user.name "John Doe"

git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com

***** TEAM GIT COMMANDS *****

git checkout -b branchName

Creates a new branch and branch name no quotes. This will switch you to that branch you created.

git checkout branchName

Allows you to switch branches. Sometimes you will have to commit your changes that you have in

your branch prior to switching.

git push origin branchName

Pushes your current local git repo of that branch to the github

git merge origin branchName

you must do this in another branch to merge. Go to the main branch that you are wanting to combine to

and do a git merge.

Branch AB needs to be merged with CD. Navigate to branch AB and do a git merge origin CD

:q!

Exiting out of a merge once it is complete.

git branch

shows you every branch you have access to

git fetch -a

This will fetch all branches that are on your git repo

git remote set-url origin /%INSERT_URL_HERE*/

Sets the current URL

git remote -v

Shows the current URL