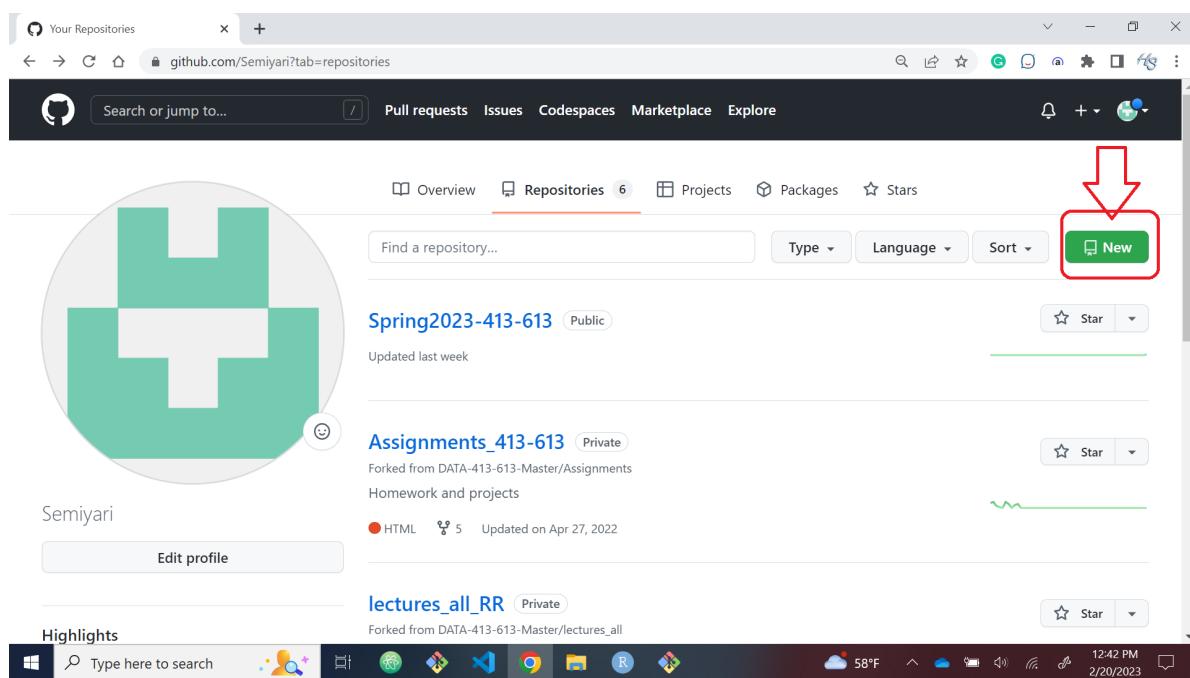


Git and GitHub and how to move files

Hamid Semiyari

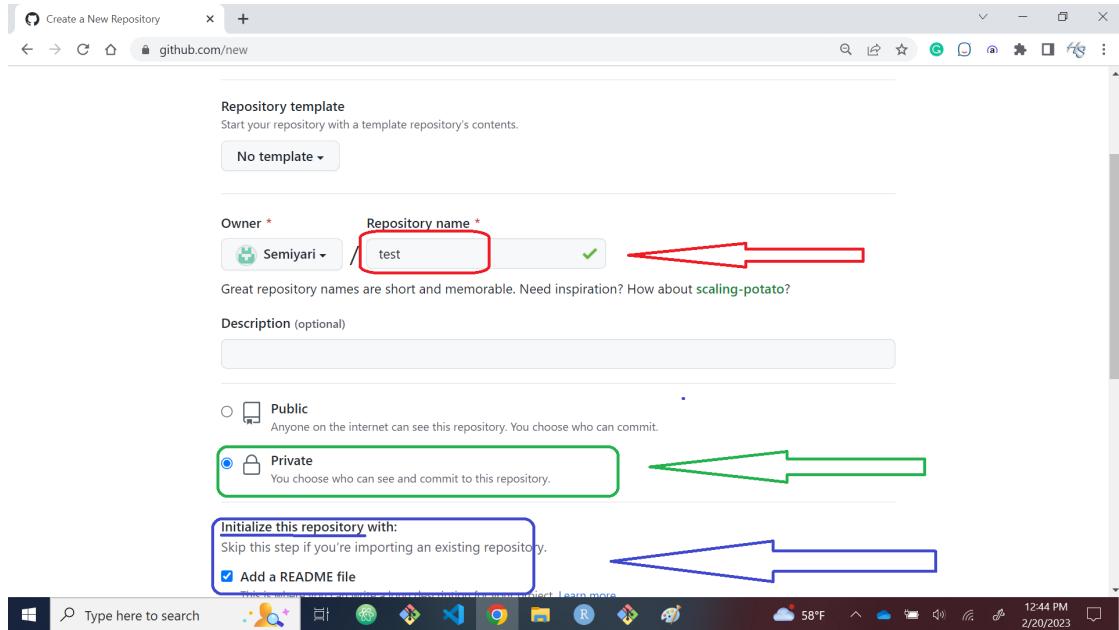
Create a Repository in GitHub

1. Go to repository and click on “New” button

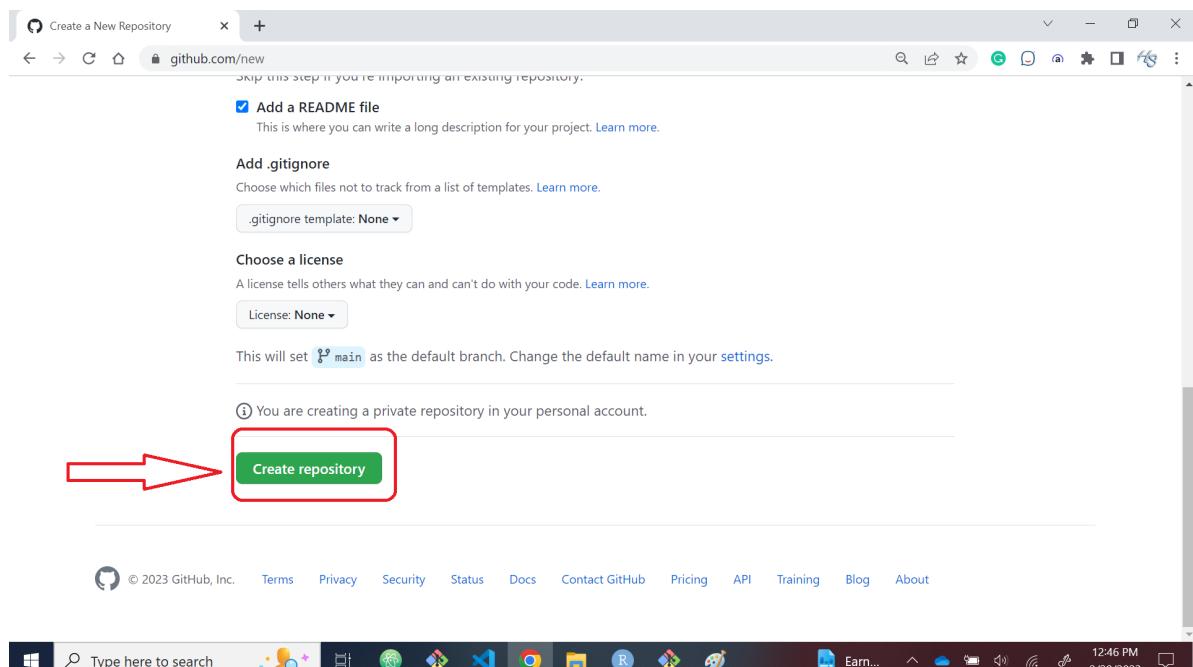


2. Fill out the form.

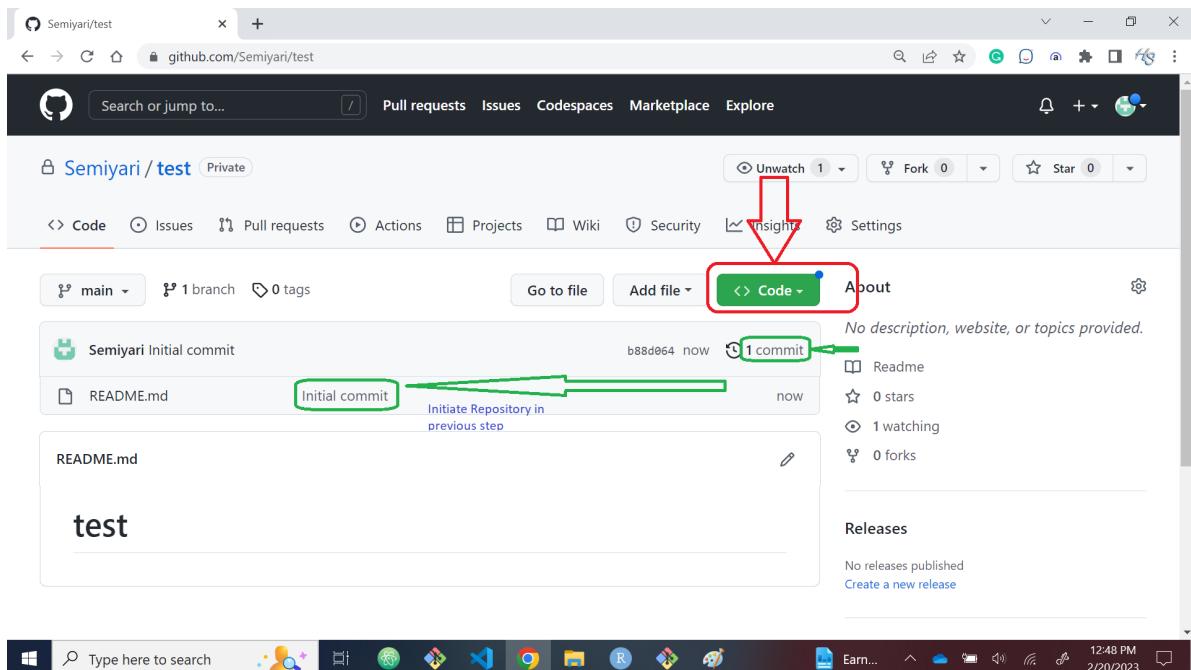
- Repository name is “test.”
- The repo is set to be “Private”
- You check “Add a README File”



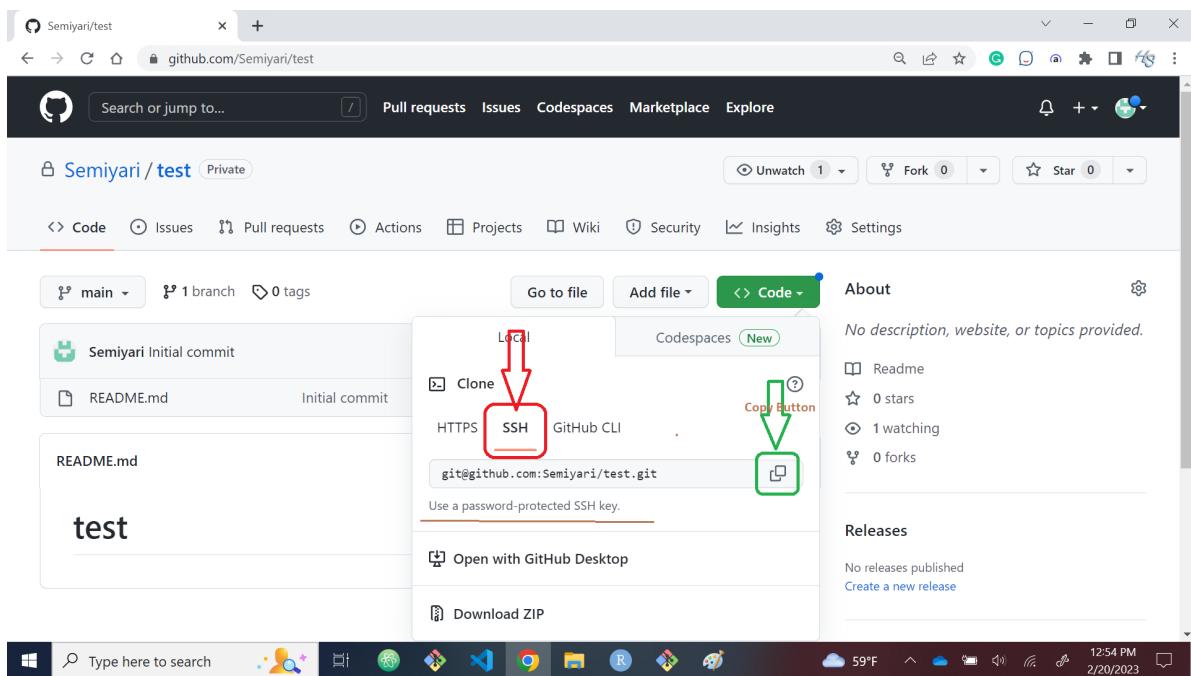
3. Click on “Create Repository.”



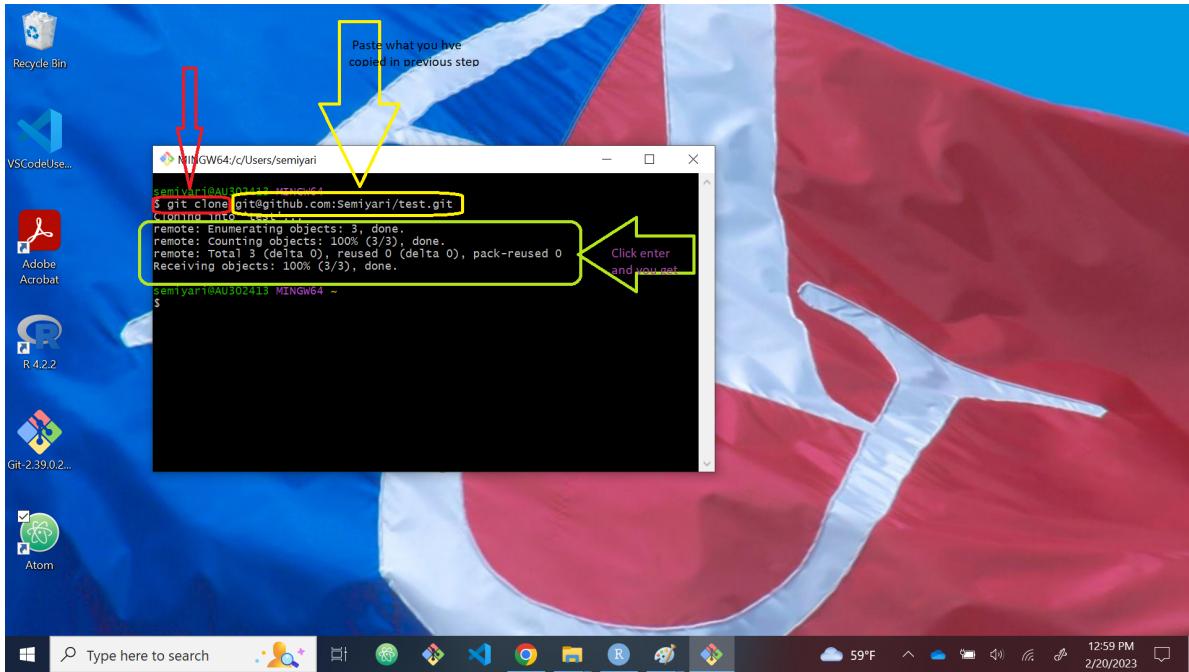
4. Click on “Code.”



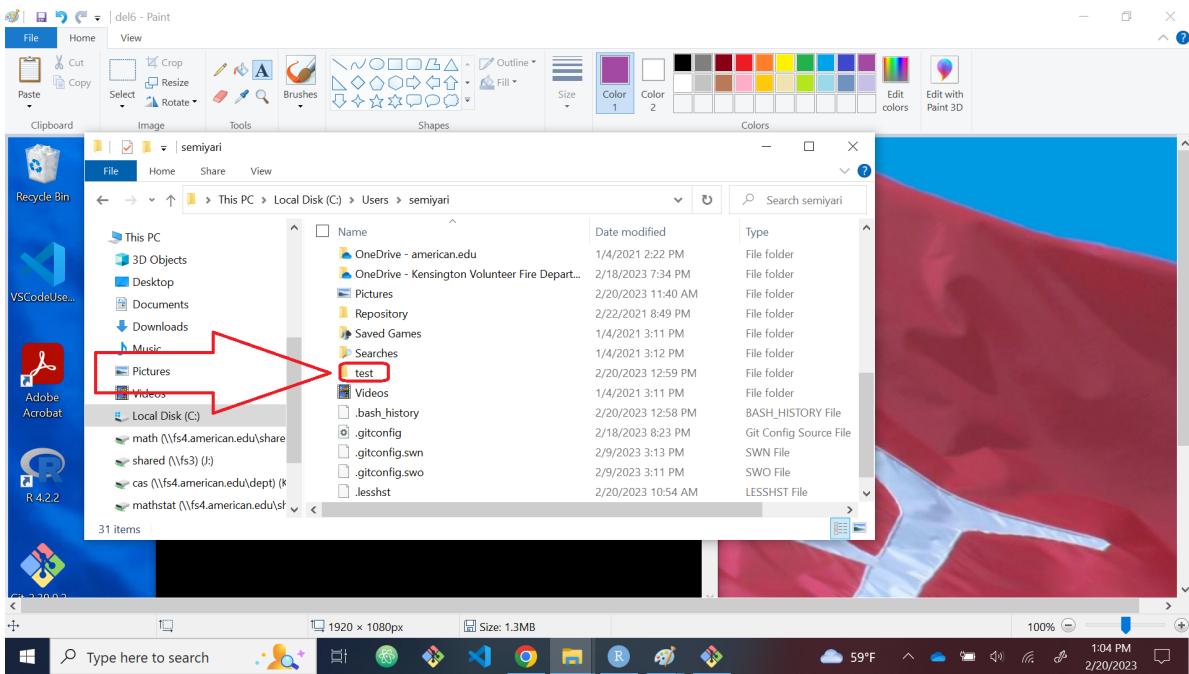
5. Make sure “SSH” is selected then click on copy button



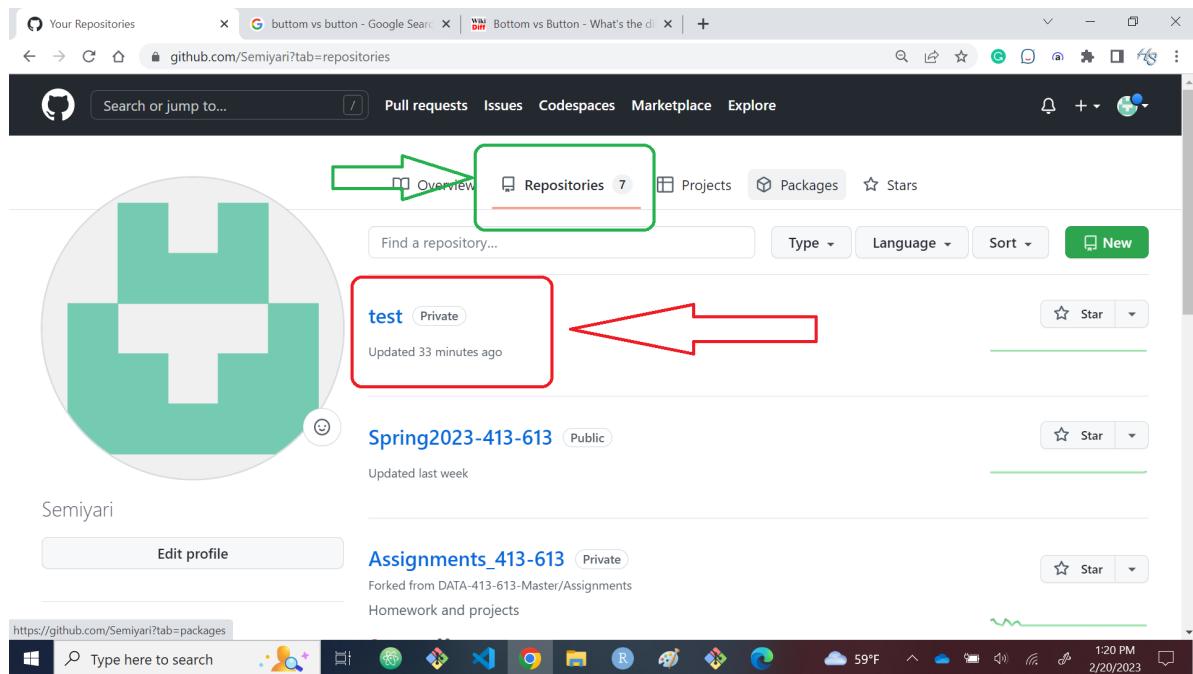
6. Open up the terminal and type `git clone` after that paste what you have copied



7. Check your directory to see if you have your file there



8. Go to your GitHub to see if the Repository is in your list of your Repositories



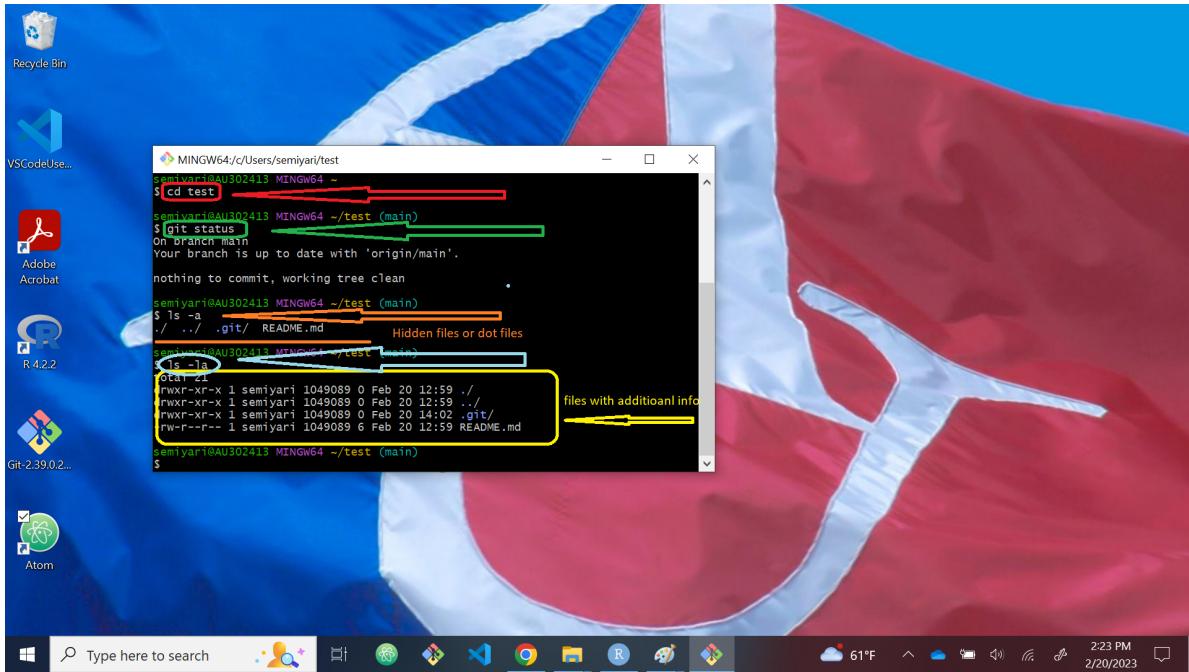
9. Let us add some file to our new repository. First type `cd test`. Now we are in our new directory. It is always nice to run

```
git status
```

```
ls -a
# Returns all . (dot) files.
```

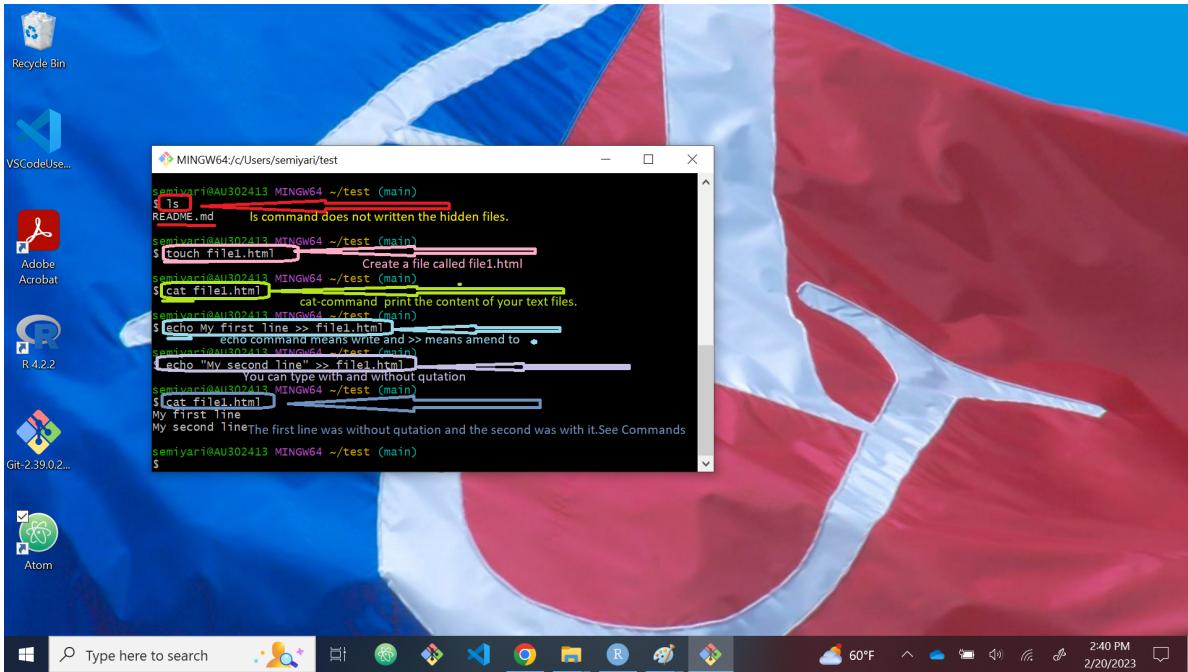
```
ls -la
# Returns all files including the . (dot) files.
```

- Inside of our directory we have a sub directory called `.git`. By default this sub directory is hidden because you are not suppose to touch it. If you remove `.git`, now you do not have a git repository anymore. Since we have removed it we need to initialize it again by `git init`.



10. Let's add some files to it.

- We can create a file by typing `touch`.
- How to type something inside of our file
- We can open an editor directly and type inside
- We can do it in terminal by typing `echo`. `echo` means write. and `>>` amend.



- We can create a directory by typing `mkdir`. Let us create `dir1` and add a file into it.
- We create a file and add with `echo`.

```
echo "My first line for the second file" > dir/file2.txt
# Note: `echo` means "write" `>` means "to". We creating the file1.txt thus we use `>`.
```

- We also can create and add a file to our new directory `dir`, by change the directory to `dir`

```
cd dir
```

and then use `echo`

```
echo "The second file in new directory" > file3.html
```

If we want to add something to this file then we need to use `>>` (amend) instead of `>` (to).

```
echo "New line to the html file in dir directory" >> file3.html
# Note; We used `>>`
```

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/semiyari/test/dir
$ echo "My second line" >> file1.html
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test (main)
$ cat file1.html
My first line
My second line

semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test (main)
$ mkdir dir
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test (main)
$ echo My first line for the second file > dir/file2.txt
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test (main)
$ cat file2.txt
at: file2.txt: No such file or directory We are in wrong directory. That is why we got error
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test (main)
$ cd dir
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)
$ cat file2.txt
My first line for the second file

semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)
$ echo The second file in new directory dir > file3.html
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)
echo New line to the html file in dir directory >> file3.html
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)
$ cat file3.html
The second file in new directory dir
New line to the html file in dir directory
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)

```

11. Now let us to remove files from folder `dir` - We can move to the folder and use `rm` command

```

cd ~/dir
# This gives you error. folder dir is inside of directory test

```

```
cd ~/test/dir
```

- Let us change the name `file2.txt` to `file2_new.html`

```
mv file2.txt file2_new.html
```

-Now remove `file2_new.html`. We are in folder `dir`

```
rm file2_new.html
```

- Assume we are one directory up and we want to remove `file3.html`. That means if we are in `test` directory

```
rm dir/file3.html
```

- Now we want to remove the folder/directory `dir`

```
rm -rf dir  
# flag -r says remove directory and its contents. Flag -f adds force to remove.
```

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a blue and white background. On the left, there's a vertical file explorer sidebar with icons for Recycle Bin, VSCode, Adobe Acrobat, R 4.2.2, Git 2.39.0.2, and Atom. In the center, a terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/semiyari/test' is open. The terminal shows the following session:

```
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~  
cd ~/dir  
bash: cd: ./c/Users/semiyari/dir: No such file or directory  
$ cd ~/test/dir  
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)  
$ ls  
file2.txt file3.html  
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)  
$ mv file2.txt file2_new.html  
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)  
$ ls  
file2_new.html file3.html  
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test/dir (main)  
$ cd ..  
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test (main)  
$ rm dir/file3.html  
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test (main)  
$ rm -rf dir  
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~/test (main)
```

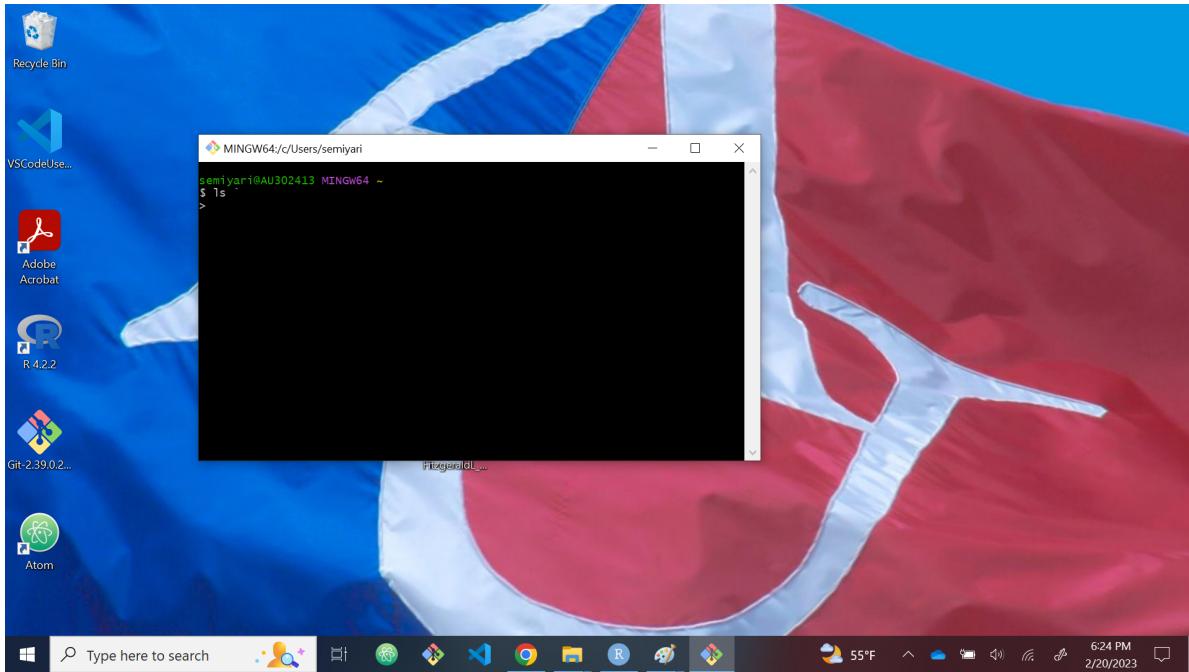
Annotations with arrows and text boxes explain the commands:

- 'cd ~/dir' is circled in red with the text 'No such file or directory'.
- 'mv file2.txt file2_new.html' is annotated with a green box and the text 'Change the name of a file'.
- 'rm file2_new.html' is annotated with a yellow box and the text 'Remove a file in the same folder'.
- 'rm dir/file3.html' is annotated with an orange box and the text 'Remove a file when you are one folder up'.
- 'rm -rf dir' is annotated with a blue box and the text 'Remove folder dir with all of its contents'.

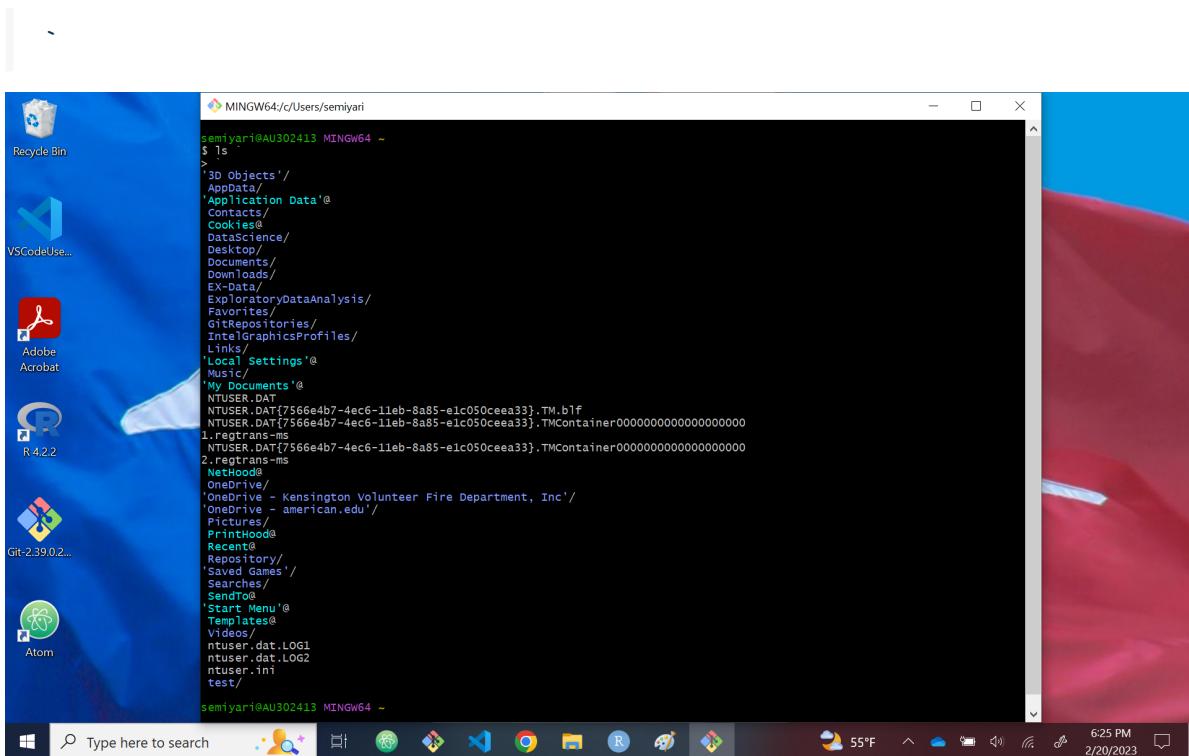
The taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons and the system tray indicates it's 6:02 PM on 2/20/2023, with a temperature of 57°F.

13. **What happens when the \$ prompt changes to >?** First it means the terminal is waiting for you to complete your command. Thus to change back to \$ you need to complete the command. For instance I typed

```
`ls`
```



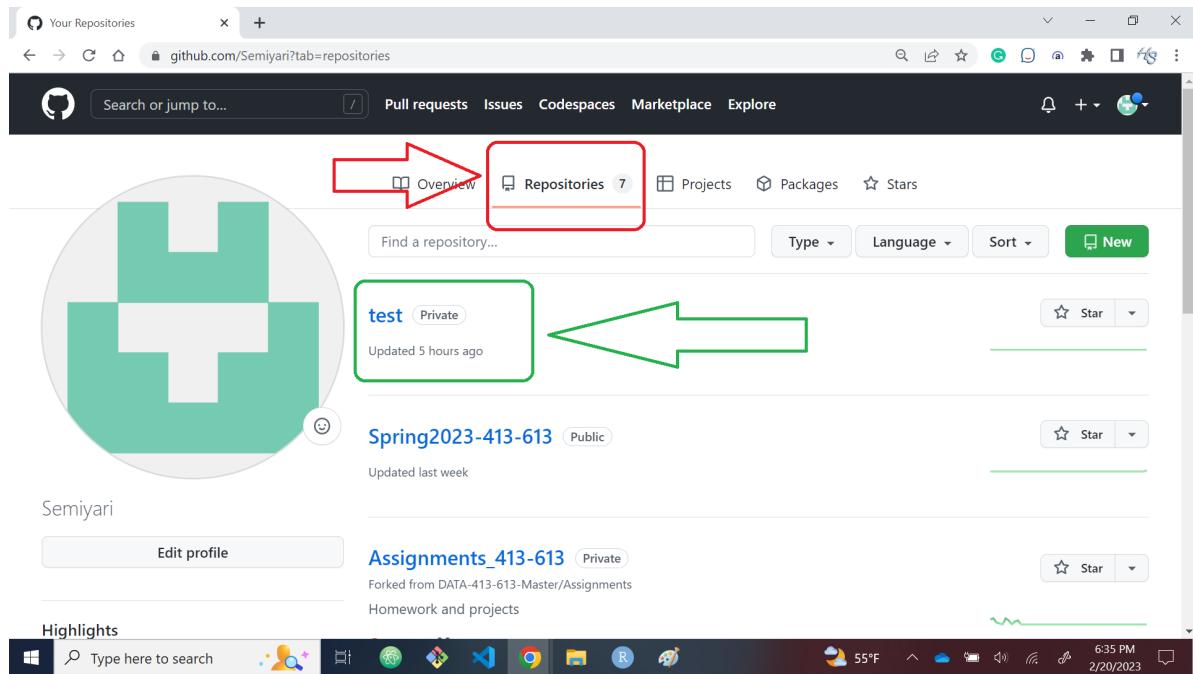
I added a tick, (‘) after ls. Terminal is waiting for me to complete the command. As soon as I enter the (‘) it will back to normal.



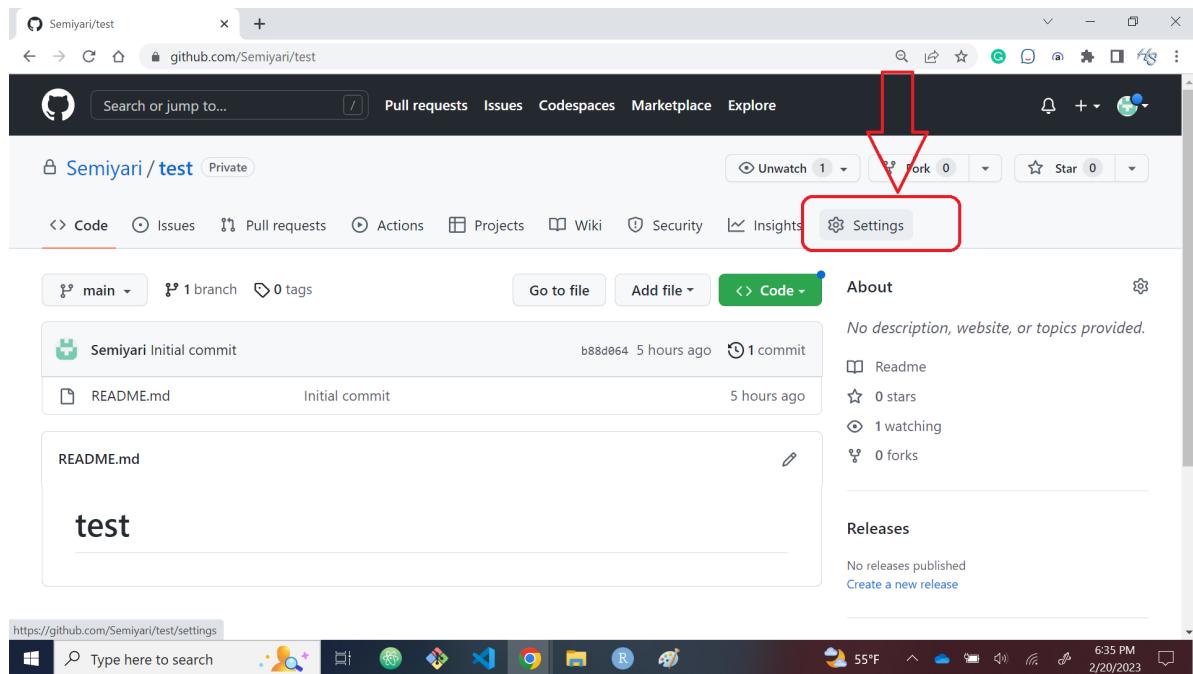
Remove the Repository test

Remove from GitHub

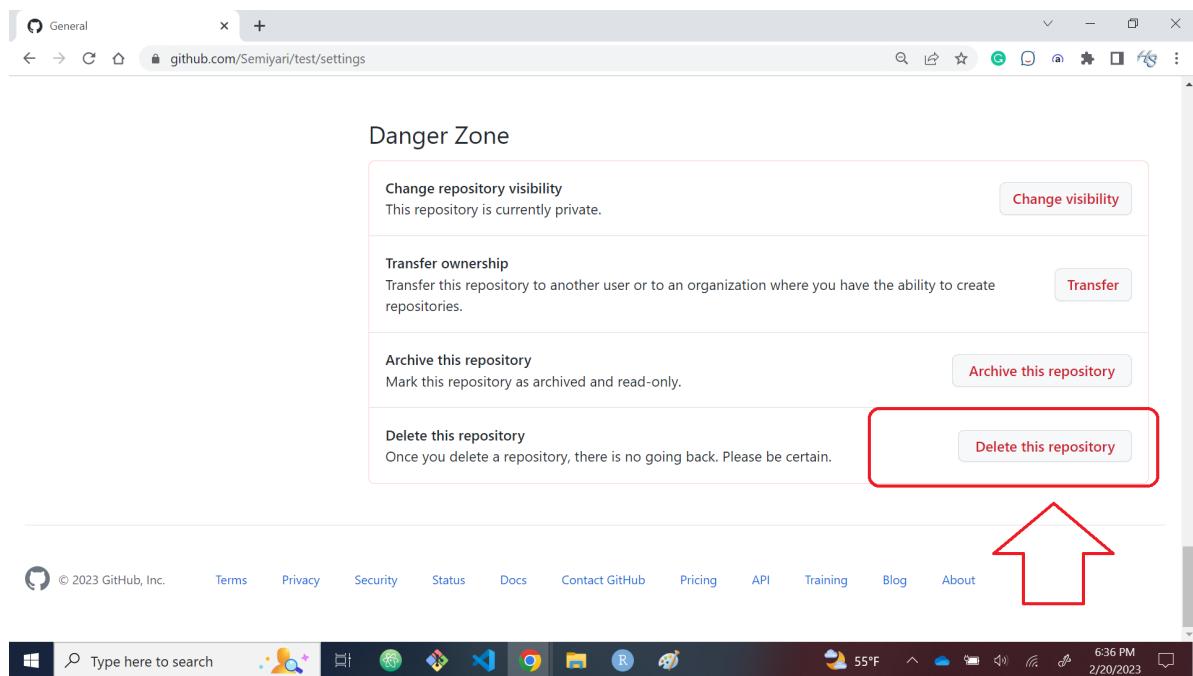
1. Go to Repository and select the repository that you want to remove



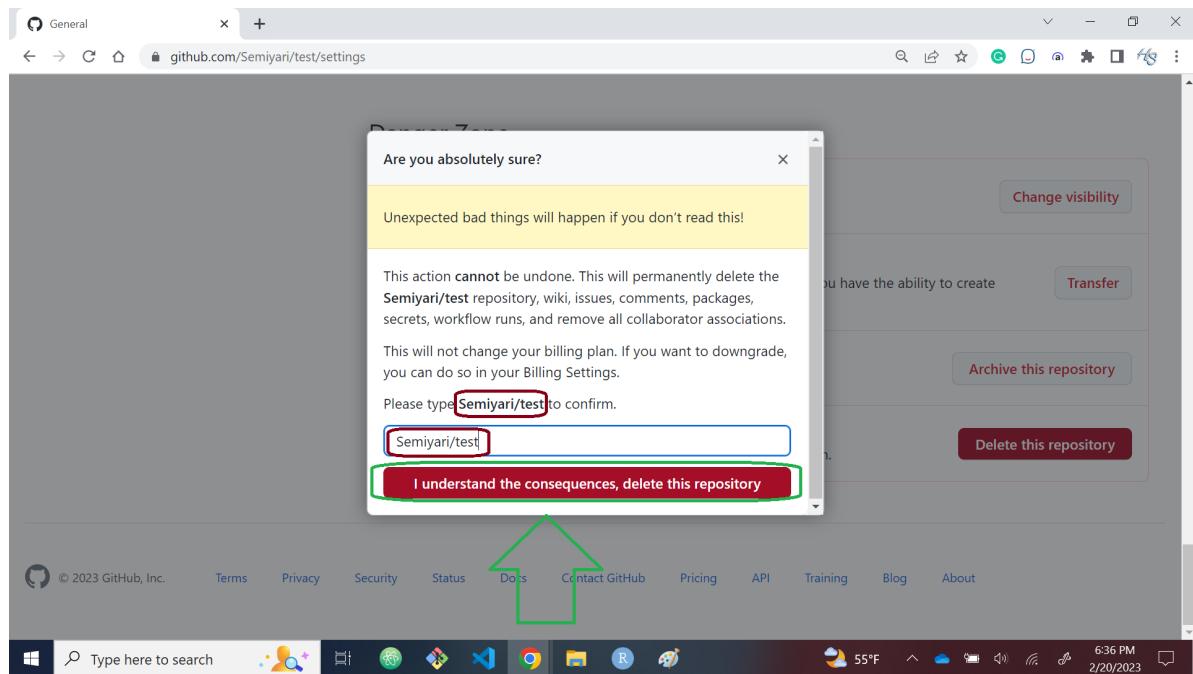
2. Click on setting



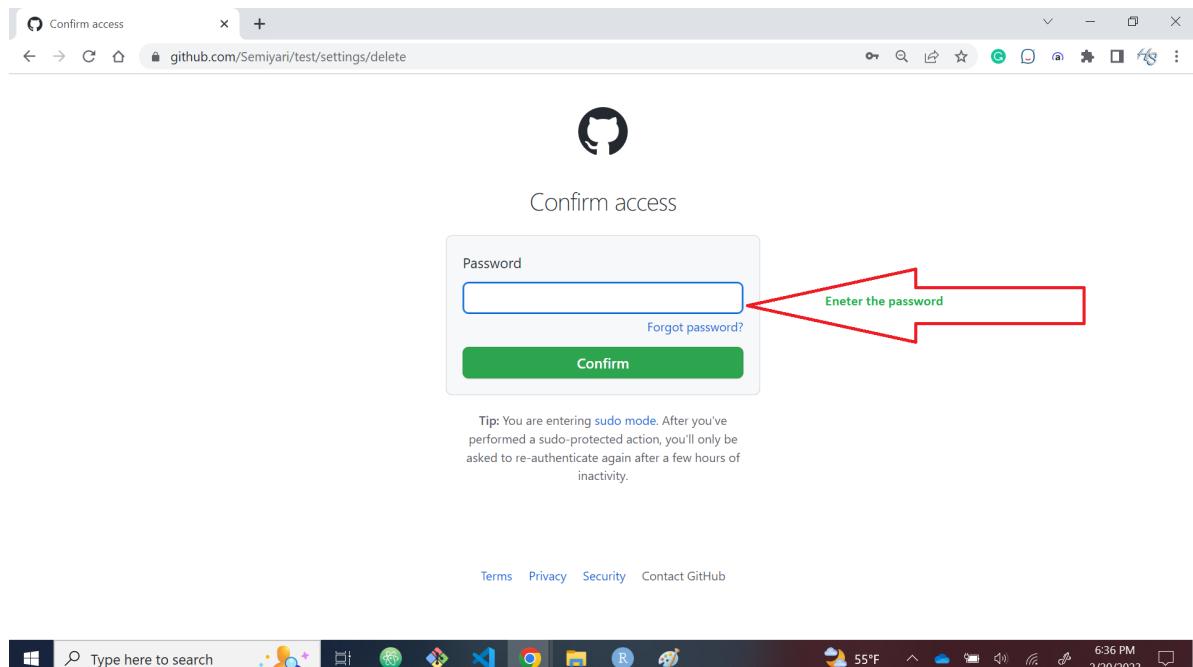
3. Scroll down to bottom of the page. Click on “Delete this repository”



4. Copy and paste or type the path of repository as you are directed. Click on the red bottom.



5. Enter your password



6. The Repository has been deleted

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for "Semyari/test". The page displays a message: "Your repository 'Semyari/test' was successfully deleted." Below this, there is a large circular profile picture of a green cross on a white background. The repository list shows two items: "Spring2023-413-613" (Public) and "Assignments_413-613" (Private). A red box highlights the message "Repository has been removed" in the search bar area, with a blue arrow pointing from the text above to this box. The GitHub interface includes a navigation bar with links like Overview, Repositories, Projects, Packages, and Stars.

7. But if you go to terminal and type `ls` you will see it is in your local machine you must remove it from there too.

A screenshot of a Windows desktop environment. The desktop background features a flag with red, white, and blue colors. On the left, there is a vertical column of icons for various applications: Recycle Bin, VSCodeUse..., Adobe Acrobat, R 4.2.2, Git-2.39.0.2..., and Atom. In the center, a terminal window titled "MINGW64/c/Users/semyari/test" is open, showing the following command-line session:
\$ cd ~/test
\$ ls
README.md dir/ file1.html file3.html
\$ |
The taskbar at the bottom of the screen shows other open applications like File Explorer, Edge, and Paint. The system tray indicates the date as 2/20/2023, the time as 6:42 PM, and the temperature as 55°F.

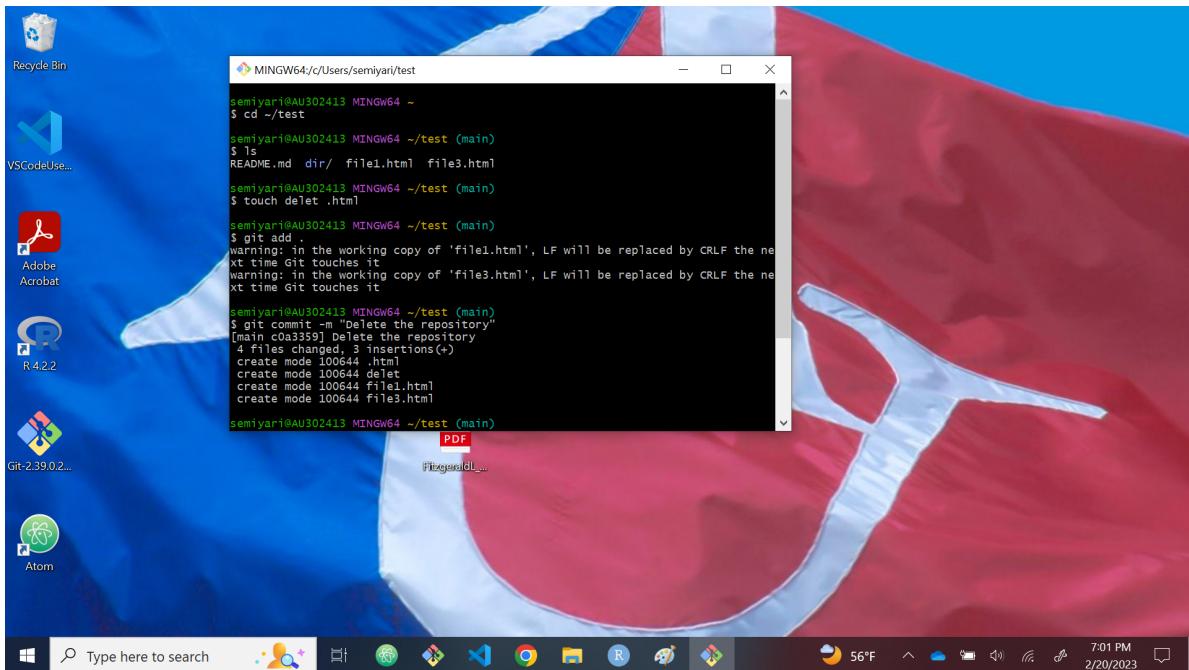
- If we want to properly remove it we need to do as follow

```
touch delete .html
```

Then

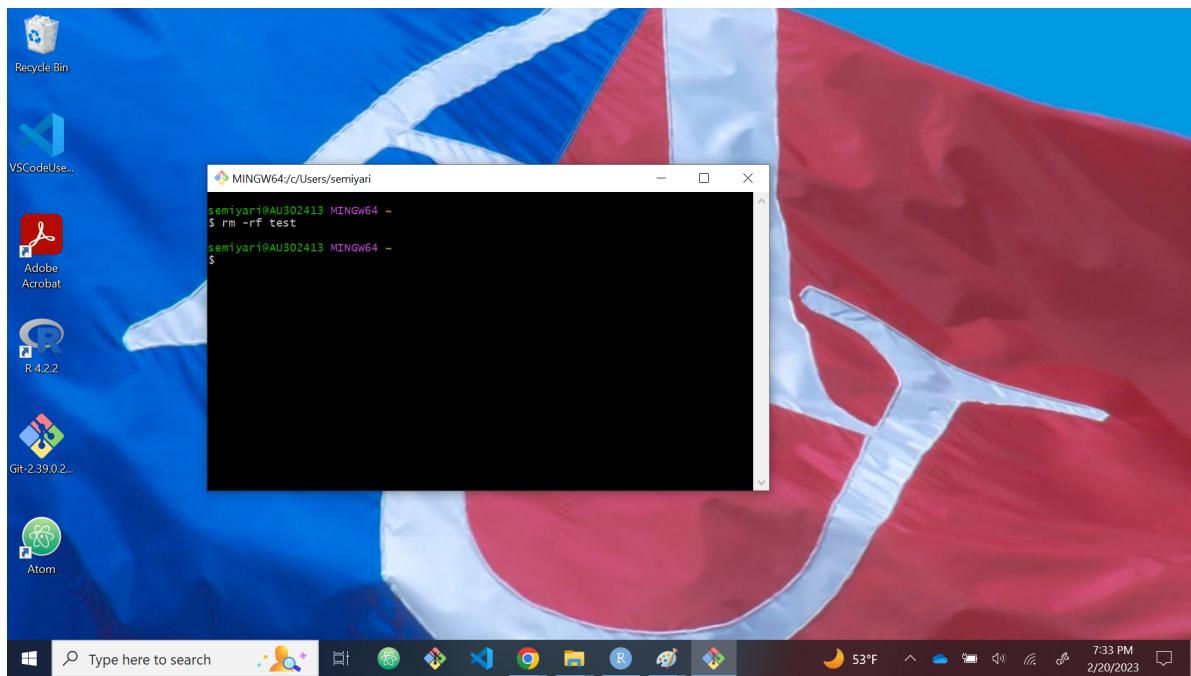
```
git add .
```

```
git commit -m "Delete the repository."
```



- Remove the directory. We need to be one level up

```
git -rf test
```



- Workflow. Source

