Ex. No: 4	WORKING WITH REMOTE REPOSITORIES

When working with remote repositories in Git, there are several commands and actions you can perform.

Cloning a Remote Repository

- The **git clone** command is used to create a local copy of a remote repository on your machine.

To clone a remote repository, use the following command

git clone <remote-url>

- Replace **<remote-url>** with the URL of the remote repository.
- For example, to clone a repository hosted on GitHub, you can use

git clone https://github.com/username/repository.git

Adding a Remote Repository

- If you have an existing local repository and want to connect it to a remote repository, you can use the git remote add command.
- To add a remote repository, use the following command:

git remote add <remote-name> <remote-url>

- Replace <remote-name> with a name for the remote repository (e.g., "origin") and <remote-url> with the URL of the remote repository.
- For example

git remote add origin https://github.com/username/repository.git

Pushing Changes to a Remote Repository

After making changes to your local repository, you can push those changes to the remote repository using the git push command.

To push changes to a remote repository, use the following command:

git push <remote-name> <branch-name>

Replace <remote-name> with the name of the remote repository (e.g., "origin") and <branch-name> with the name of the branch you want to push.

For example:

git push origin main

Pulling Changes from a Remote Repository

- To update your local repository with the latest changes from the remote repository, you can use the git pull command.
- To pull changes from a remote repository, use the following command:

git pull <remote-name> <branch-name>

- Replace <remote-name> with the name of the remote repository (e.g., "origin") and <branch-name> with the name of the branch you want to pull.
- For example

git pull origin main

These are some basic commands for working with remote repositories in Git. Remember to replace <remote-url>, <remote-name> and <branch-name> with the appropriate values for your specific repository.