

ORIGIN here is alias name for our remote repository (default for GitHub)

6. Set up remote to our local git repository

```
git remote add origin git@github.com:mancho-ged/namaste-react.git
```

7. Push all my files along with versions history to remote repository on main branch

```
Git push origin main
```

LOCAL

```
...or create a new repository on the command line
echo "# namaste-react" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin git@github.com:mancho-ged/namaste-react.git
git push -u origin main
```

5. new commit with changed files with message

```
Git commit -m "episode-01"
```

4. Add all files to git

```
Git add .
```

3. Create readme file

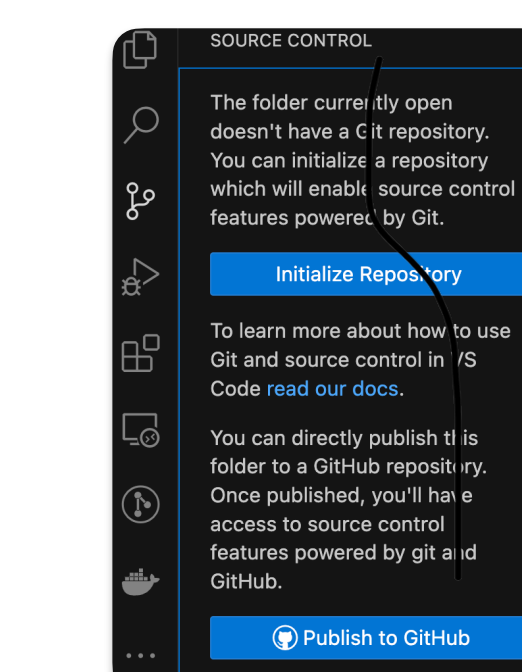
```
echo "# namaste-react" >> README.md
```

2. Rename current branch to "main"

```
git branch -M main
```

1. Initialise new git repository

```
git init
```



Configure remote to our project on our local machine

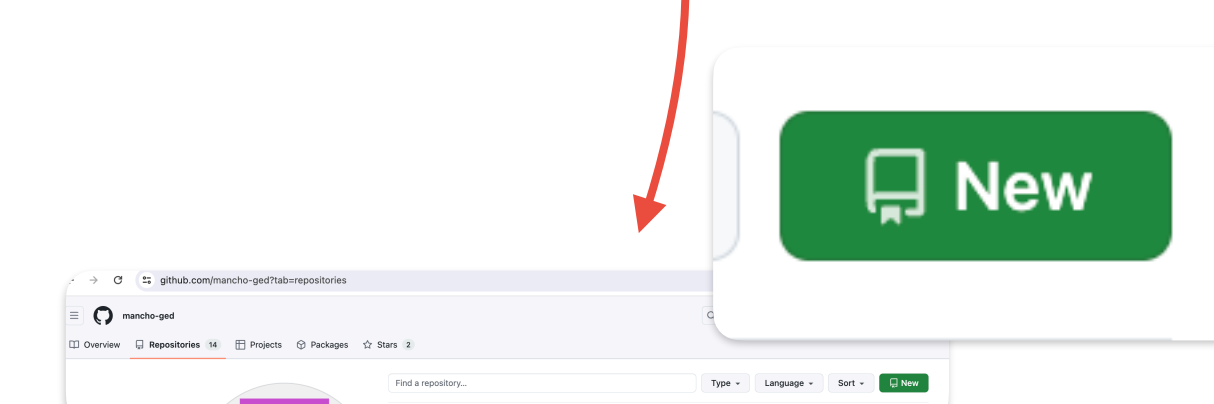
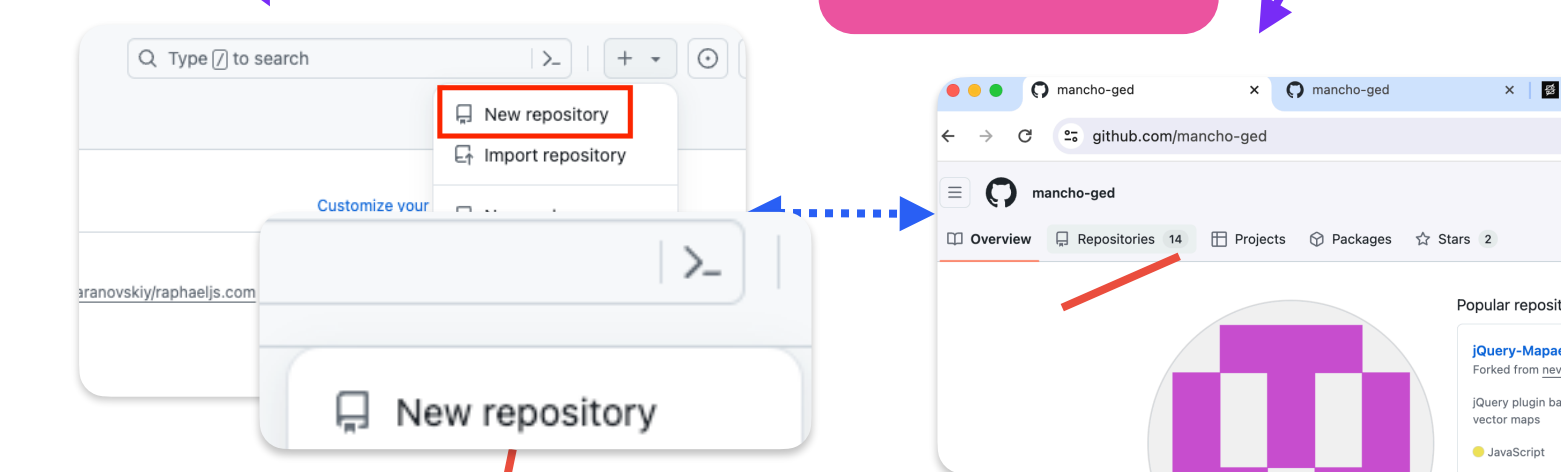
In your project folder in terminal

REMOTE

Go to GitHub.com and create new repository Two ways >

Repositories

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history.

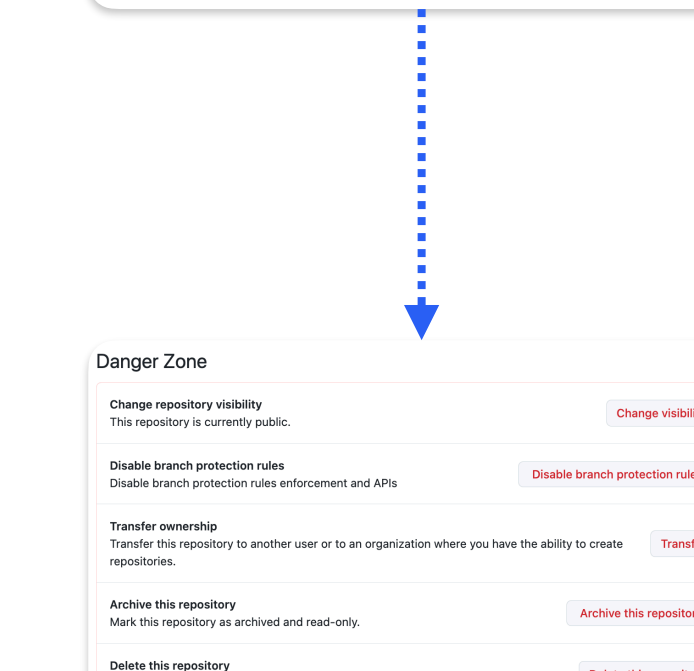
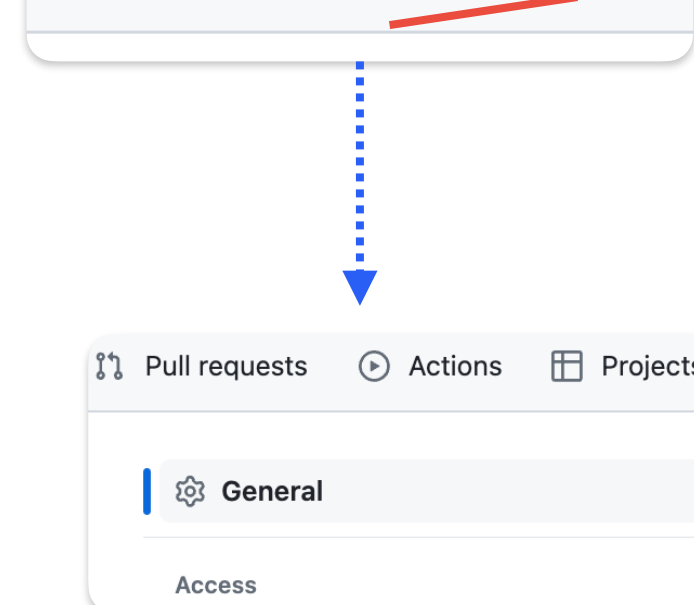
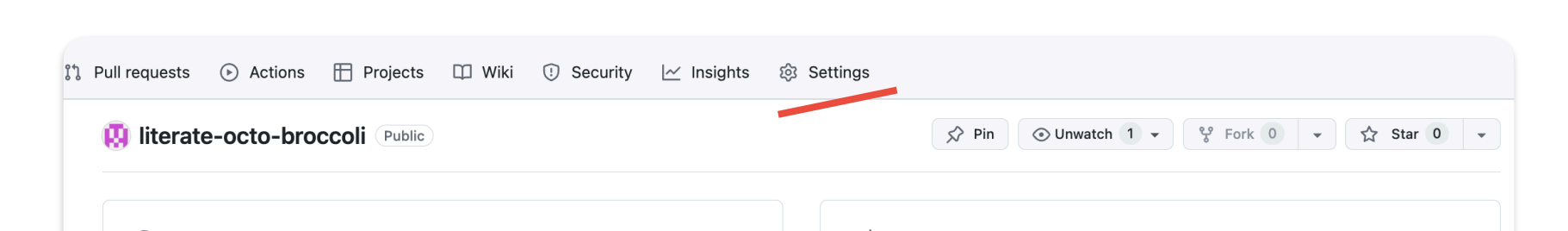


Create repository

Basic public repository

Delete repository

Under your repository name, click **Settings**. If you cannot see the "Settings" tab, select the dropdown menu, then click Settings. On the "General" settings page (which is selected by default), scroll down to the "Danger Zone" section and click Delete this repository.



repository /riˈpɒzɪ(ə)rɪ/ noun 1 a place where or receptacle in which things are or may be stored "a deep repository for nuclear waste" - a place where something, especially a natural resource, is found in significant quantities "accessible repositories of water" - COMPUTE a central location in which data is stored and managed "The metadata will be aggregated in a repository"

depot, entrepot, storage, store, storehouse

Repository [riˈpɒz-i-taʊr-ee] [noun] 1) Բառարան, Երկրանոց, Երկրանոց;

GitHub is one of the platforms that can host git repositories

Writing to a File
Use `>` or `>>` with the `echo` command to print the output to a file instead of displaying it in the terminal. If the specified text file doesn't already exist, this command creates it

branch
/bræntʃ, brantʃ/ noun a division or subdivision of the stem or axis of a tree, shrub, or other plant. Synonyms: shoot, offshoot

`<oldbranch>`
The name of an existing branch. If this option is omitted, the name of the current branch will be used instead.

`<newbranch>`
The new name for an existing branch. The same restrictions as for `<branchname>` apply

`git branch (-m | -M) [<oldbranch>] <newbranch>`
`-m`
--move Move/rename a branch, together with its config and reflog.
`-M`
Shortcut for `--move --force`

The **reflog** is a record that maintains a chronological history of significant changes made to the **HEAD, branches, and tags**. These changes consist of: Commits, Checkouts.

Reference logs, or "reflogs", record when the tips of branches and other references were updated in the local repository. **Reflogs** are useful in various Git commands, to specify the old value of a reference. For example, `HEAD@{2}` means "where HEAD used to be two moves ago", `master@{one-week-ago}` means "where master used to point to one week ago in this local repository", and so on. See `gitrevisions[7]` for more details.

Init- initialize - like starting

Handwritten notes: `git init`