12 Days of Git

DAY 2
BASIC GIT COMMANDS

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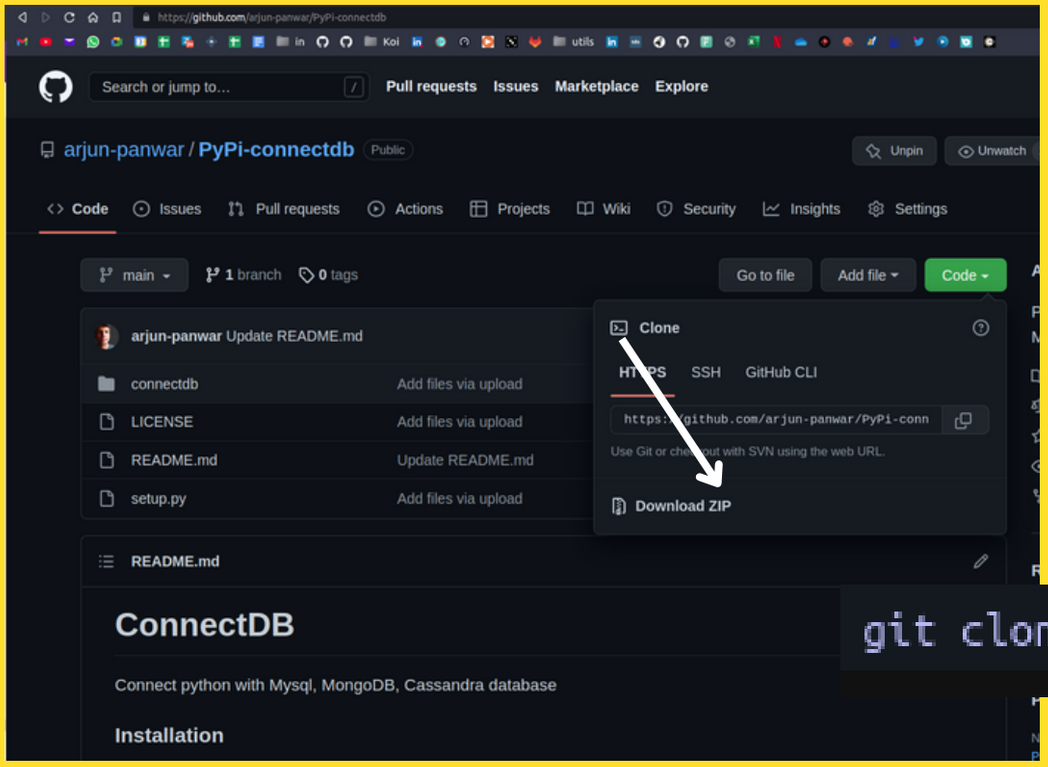
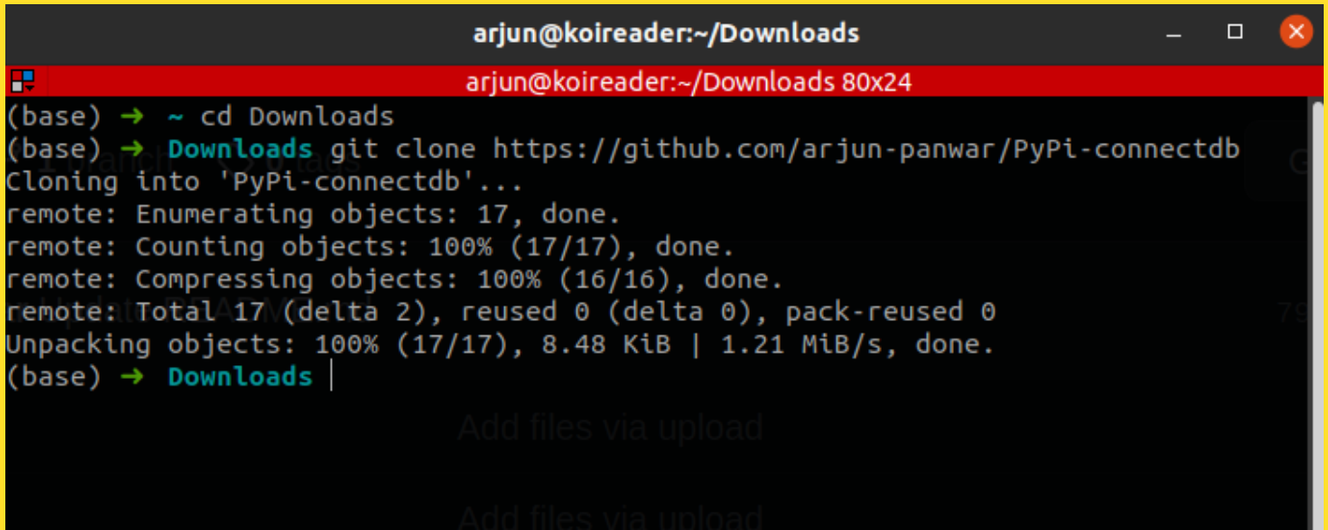
Git Clone

Git clone is the command that will help you download an existing remote repository (like GitHub for example) to your machine.
For example if you head over to any GitHub repository and click on the green Code button. It will display a URL. Take a copy of that URL.




```
git clone https://repository-url.link
```



Git add

When we work on a local copy of a repository we will be creating, modifying, or delete files. When we do that we need to add those changes to our next commit so they are copied to the remote repository.
Git add starts to prepare our changes ready to be saved and sent to the remote repository.

We can add a single file with the command:

```
git add filename
```

Or we can add all the files and changes we made with the command:

```
git add -A
```

Git commit

There comes a point when you are working on your local repository that you want to save your changes.

Git commit is like setting a checkpoint. You can come back to this checkpoint at a later point if you need to.

When we issue the git commit command we need to issue a message to explain the changes we have made. This will help you or the next person along understand what has changed.

```
git commit -m "I have made changes to the code to add a new feature"
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Git push

Once we have committed our changes we need to send them to the remote repository. We can do this using the push command.
The git push command uploads the commits you have made to the remote repository. Only committed changes will be uploaded.

```
git push
```

If you wanna push to a particular branch on origin, use:
git push origin <branch-name>

Git pull

Git pull is the command you would use to get any updates from the remote repository.
This command actually does two things in the background. It is a combination of two other commands, git fetch and git merge

- First of it it gets the updates from the remote repository (git fetch)
- Applies the changes to your local copy of the repository (git merge

```
git pull
```

There are times when you will use this command it will throw up errors or conflicts that you need to resolve but it will pull down any changes for you.

Git init

Git init can convert an existing project or folder into a Git repository.
Most git commands are not available until a repository is initialised, so typically this is the first command you will run when starting a new project on your local machine.
When you use git init it create a .git subdirectory in the working directory. This contains all the necessary Git metadata for the new repository.
You can use git init in a couple of way.
If you have an existing folder structure with files and code within it that you want to turn it into a git repository you can issue the command:

```
git init
```

If you haven't created a folder or started creating any code you can issue the following command to create the folder and initialise it as a git repository:

```
git init NewProject
```

For more visit:
https://www.techielass.com/basic-git-commands-to-get-started/