

ADITYA RIKKY SEPTIANTO

13/354542/SV/04722

Press enter to submit commands

```
> git init
```

```
Initialized empty Git repository in /.git/
```

```
Success!
```

```
$ git status
```

```
# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
```

```
Success!
```

```
$ git status
```

```
# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Untracked files:
# (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
# octocat.txt
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

```
Success!
```

```
$ git add octocat.txt
```

```
Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area
```

```
$ git status
```

```
# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
#
#   new file:   octocat.txt
#
```

```
Success!
```

```
$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"
```

```
[master (root-commit) 20b5ccd] Add cute octocat story
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt
```

```
Success!
```

```
$ git add '*.txt'
```

```
Success!
```

```
$ git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'
```

```
[master 3852b4d] Add all the octocat txt files
4 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
```

```
create mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octofamily/momma_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 red_octocat.txt
```

Success!

```
$ git log
```

```
commit 3852b4db1634463d0bb4d267edb7b3f9cd02ace1
```

```
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
```

```
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500
```

```
Add all the octocat txt files
```

```
commit b652edfd888cd3d5e7fcb857d0dabc5a0fcb5e28
```

```
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
```

```
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500
```

```
Added cute octocat story
```

Success!

```
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git
```

Success!

```
$ git push -u origin master
```

```
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
```

Success!

```
$ git pull origin master
```

```
Updating 3852b4d..3e70b0f
```

```
Fast-forward
```

```
yellow octocat.txt | 1 +
```

```
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)  
create mode 100644 yellow_octocat.txt
```

Success!

```
$ git diff HEAD
```


1.2 - Checking the Status

Good job! As Git just told us, our "octobox" directory now has an empty repository in `/.git/`. The repository is a hidden directory where Git operates.

To save your progress as you go through this tutorial – and earn a badge when you successfully complete it – head over to [create a free Code School account](#). We'll wait for you here.

Next up, lets type the `git status` command to see what the current state of our project is:

`git status`



TryGit—1900x300

Press enter to submit commands

> git init

Initialized empty git repository in `/.git/`

Success!

\$

My Octobox Repository

☐ .git

Advice

The `.git` directory

On the left you'll notice a `.git` directory. It's usually hidden but we're showing it to you for convenience.

If you click it you'll notice it has all sorts of directories and files inside it. You'll rarely ever need to do anything inside here but it's the guts of Git, where all the magic happens.

CREATED BY

code school

With Your Friends


Tweet Your Progress

SPONSORED BY

GitHub

1.3 . Adding & Committing

tryGit



I created a file called octocat.txt in the octobox repository for you (as you can see in the browser below).
You should run the git status command again to see how the repository status has changed:

[git status](#)

TryGit-1300x300

Press enter to submit commands

> git status

On branch master

Initial commit

nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)

Success!


\$

My Octobox Repository

.git

octocat.txt

Advice



CREATED BY

code school

Share With Your Friends


Tweet Your Progress

SPONSORED BY

GitHub

1.4 . Adding Changes

tryGit



Good, it looks like our Git repository is working properly. Notice how Git says octocat.txt is "untracked"? That means Git sees that octocat.txt is a new file.
To tell Git to start tracking changes made to octocat.txt, we first need to add it to the staging area by using git add.

[git add octocat.txt](#)

TryGit-1300x300

> git status

On branch master

Initial commit

Untracked files:

(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

#

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Success!


\$

My Octobox Repository

.git

octocat.txt

Advice



CREATED BY

code school

Share With Your Friends

Tweet Your Progress

SPONSORED BY

GitHub

tryGit

1.5 . Checking for Changes

Good job! Git is now tracking our octocat.txt file. Let's run git status again to see where we stand:

```
git status
```

TryGit-1300x300

Press enter to submit commands

> git add octocat.txt

Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area

\$ |

My Octocat Repository

.git

octocat.txt

Advice

add all:
You can also type: git add -A, where the -A stands for the current directory, so everything in and beneath it is added. The -A assumes even file deletions are included.

git reset:
You can use git reset <filename> to remove a file or files from the staging area.

CREATED BY

code school

Share With Your Friends

Tweet Your Progress

SPONSORED BY

GitHub

tryGit

1.6 . Committing

Notice how Git says changes to be committed? The files listed here are in the Staging Area, and they are not in our repository yet. We could add or remove files from the stage before we store them in the repository.

To store our staged changes we run the commit command with a message describing what we've changed. Let's do that now by typing:

```
git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"
```

TryGit-1300x300

> git status

On branch master

#

Initial commit

#

Changes to be committed:

(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)

new file: octocat.txt

#

Success!

\$ |

My Octocat Repository

.git

octocat.txt

Advice

Staging Area:
A place where we can group files together before we "commit" them to Git.

Commit:
A "commit" is a snapshot of our repository. This way if we ever need to look back at the changes we've made (or if someone else does), we will see a nice timeline of all changes.

CREATED BY

code school

Share With Your Friends

Tweet Your Progress

SPONSORED BY

GitHub

1.7 . Adding All Changes

Great! You also can use wildcards if you want to add many files of the same type. Notice that I've added a bunch of .txt files into your directory below.

I put some in a directory named "octofamily" and some others ended up in the root of our "octobox" directory. Luckily, we can add all the new files using a wildcard with git add. Don't forget the quotes!

```
git add "*" .txt
```



```
TryGit-1200:300
Press enter to submit commands

> git commit -m "Merita suram"
be
[master (root-commit) fa5d9b5] Merita suram
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 octocat.txt
Success!
$
```

My Octobox Repository

- git
- octofamily
- blue_octocat.txt
- octocat.txt
- red_octocat.txt

Advice

Wildcards:

We need quotes so that Git will receive the wildcard before our shell can interfere with it. Without quotes our shell will only execute the wildcard search within the current directory. Git will receive the list of files the shell found instead of the wildcard and it will not be able to add the files inside of the octofamily directory.

CREATED BY
code school



SPONSORED BY
GitHub

Waiting for platform.twitter.com...

1.6 . Committing

Notice how Git says changes to be committed? The files listed here are in the Staging Area, and they are not in our repository yet. We could add or remove files from the stage before we store them in the repository.

To store our staged changes we run the commit command with a message describing what we've changed. Let's do that now by typing:

```
git commit -m "Add cute octocat story!"
```



```
TryGit-1200:308
> git status

# On branch master
#
# Initial commit
#
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
  new file:   octocat.txt
Success!
$
```

My Octobox Repository

- git
- octocat.txt

Advice

Staging Area:

A place where we can group files together before we "commit" them to Git.

Commit:

A "commit" is a snapshot of our repository. This way if we ever need to look back at the changes we've made (or if someone else does), we will see a nice timeline of all changes.

CREATED BY
code school



SPONSORED BY
GitHub

1.9 . History

So we've made a few commits. Now let's browse them to see what we changed.

Fortunately for us, there's git log. Think of Git's log as a journal that remembers all the changes we've committed so far, in the order we committed them. Try running it now:

[git log](#)



```
TryGit-1300x200

Press enter to submit commands

> git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'

[master 3852b6d] Add all the octocat txt files
4 files changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 blue_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octofamily/baby_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 octofamily/keanu_octocat.txt
create mode 100644 red_octocat.txt

Success!

$
```

My Octobox Repository

- ☐ .git
- ☐ octofamily
- ☐ blue_octocat.txt
- ☐ octocat.txt
- ☐ red_octocat.txt

Advice

CREATED BY
code school



SPONSORED BY
GitHub

1.10 . Remote Repositories

Great job! We've gone ahead and created a new empty GitHub repository for you to use with Try Git at https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git. To push our local repo to the GitHub server we'll need to add a remote repository.

This command takes a remote name and a repository URL, which in your case is https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git.

Go ahead and run git remote add with the options below:

[git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git](#)



```
TryGit-1300x200

> git log

commit 3852b6d1c344c3d8b6d2c7ed77b3fcd82ace1
Author: Try Git <try_git@github.com>
Date: Sat Oct 18 08:38:08 2020 -0500

    Add all the octocat txt files

commit ba52edff088c4b5e7fcb657d8dabc5a0fc95e28
Author: try git <try_git@github.com>
Date: Sat Oct 18 08:38:08 2020 -0500

    Added cute octocat story

Success!

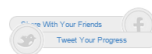
$
```

My Octobox Repository

- ☐ .git
- ☐ octobox

Advice

CREATED BY
code school



SPONSORED BY
GitHub

1.11 - Pushing Remotely

The push command tells Git where to put our commits when we're ready, and boy we're ready. So let's push our local changes to our **origin** repo (on GitHub).

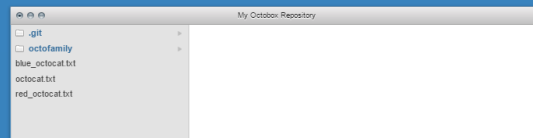
The name of our remote is origin and the default local branch name is master. The -u tells Git to remember the parameters, so that next time we can simply run `git push` and Git will know what to do. Go ahead and push it!

```
git push -u origin master
```



```
TryGit-1200:300
Press enter to submit commands
> git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try-git.git

Success!
$ |
```



Advice

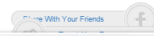
Cool Stuff!

When you start to get the hang of git you can do some really cool things with `hooks` when you push.

For example, you can upload directly to a webserver whenever you push to your master remote instead of having to upload your site with an FTP client. Check out [Customizing Git - Git Hooks](#) for more information.



CREATED BY
code.school



Create a free account on Code School to save your progress!

SPONSORED BY
GitHub

Commands :

> git init

\$ git diff HEAD

\$ git status

\$ git add
octofamily/octodog.txt

\$ git status

\$ git diff --staged

\$ git add octocat.txt

\$ git reset
octofamily/octodog.txt

\$ git status

\$ git checkout --
octocat.txt

\$ git commit -m "Add
cute octocat story"

\$ git branch clean_up

\$ git add '*.txt'

\$ git checkout clean_up

\$ git commit -m 'Add all
the octocat txt files'

\$ git rm '*.txt'

\$ git log

\$ git commit -m
"Remove all the cats"

\$ git remote add origin
[https://github.com/try-
git/try_git.git](https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git)

\$ git checkout master

\$ git push -u origin
master

\$ git merge clean_up

\$ git pull origin master

\$ git branch -d clean_up

\$ git diff HEAD

\$ git pus

>