

# How to Set Up a New GitHub Repo From Your MacBook



This article walks you through how to use git as your version control tool for your projects. It is assumed that you have already installed git on your local machine. If you have not, this is how you do it via homebrew:

MacBook-Pro:∼ bobthedude\$ brew install git

Please note that this guide is for **beginners**.

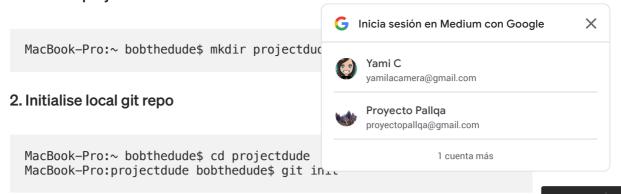
Why did I write this guide? Because the first time I used <code>git</code>, I started from my local MacBook, not knowing about <code>git clone</code>. So, I thought someone else might do the same thing and this guide would help.



# Initialise a Repository From Local MacBook (without git clone)

Again, this is for the case where you already started a local git repo before you create a repo on  $GitHub \sim you do not use <math>git clone$ .

### 1. Create a project folder



## 3. Add remote git repository

After you initialise your local repo above, you remembered that you have not created a repo on <code>GitHub</code>, so you go to <code>github.com</code> and created one called <code>projectdude</code>. Grab the repo url and replace <code><remote\_repo\_url></code> below.

MacBook-Pro:projectdude bobthedude\$ git remote add origin
<remote\_repo\_url>

**Alternative** - You can actually skip step 1, 2, 3 above if you have already created a repository on github.com and do a git clone <remote\_repo\_url> instead. After this, you can follow the below steps.

### 4. Create a new local branch

Below command will create a local branch named <code>bob-first-branch</code> . You can replace it with whatever name you want for your local branch.

MacBook-Pro:projectdude bobthedude\$ git checkout -b bob-first-branch

### 5. Start developing your project

You can check whether you are on the right branch or not by executing below command.

MacBook-Pro:projectdude bobthedude\$ git status On branch bob-first-branch

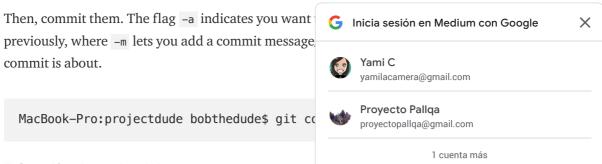
Now, you can start adding files, codes, etc. that you need for your project.

### 6. Add all files you want to commit

You can add multiple files and directories all in one go. Separate them by an empty space. Below examples would add the following:

- a directory named modules along with the contents in it
- 2 files, which are app.py and execute.sh

MacBook—Pro:projectdude bobthedude\$ git add modules/ app.py execute.sh



### 7. Specify git credentials

Two things to specify here:

- First is your GitHub 's account email; the email you used to sign up on GitHub.
- Second is your GitHub 's user name; this is the name you display when you login to your GitHub.

MacBook-Pro:projectdude bobthedude\$ git config --global user.email "bobthedude@something.com"
MacBook-Pro:projectdude bobthedude\$ git config --global user.name "bobgit"

# 8. Push your local changes to remote branch

This command will create a remote branch on your remote repository so you can create a pull request and later (once happy), merge the branch to your master branch.

The -u flag here indicates you are pushing your local changes in a local branch called bob-first-branch **upstream** to origin (which you specify in step 3 above).

 ${\tt MacBook-Pro:project dude\ bobthedude\$\ git\ push\ -u\ origin\ bob-first-branch}$ 

That's it! After this command is executed, there'll be a link for you to click on that will take you to the page where you can create a pull request.

Happy git -ing. 😃

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