GIT

Git is version control system. It is a distributed revision control system and a source code management system. Developed by Linux Torvalds.

WHY GIT:

Imagine you are working on a project for a month, at the end of the month your project get messed up. You just stored the code daily after completing work. After somedays when you feel like I want the code I had written a month ago. It's not easy to find it .Even if you find the code you won't remember all the changes you made that day. If you are working as a team, then you are in a big problem. To avoid this confusions **GIT** is used. It is open source tool developers installed in your computer to manage your code.

Git is useful for collaborative working.Any number of members can work on a same project at a same time. We can easily who contributed a particular part of code.

REPOSITORY IN GIT:

Repository is a folders we use to create in our projects. To create a repository in Git **init** command is used. To create a file **touch** command is used. To add the file to the repository **add** command is used.

git

At first when you create a file it will be in the **working directory**. The changes that are made to the file can not be seen. To do this you have to add the file to the staging area . Once the file is added to the the **staging area**, git monitors the changes made to the file. To add the file local repository you just have **commit** the file. Once all the changes are you can commit it to the local repository.

SOME BASIC GIT COMMANDS:

git init[repository name]:

To create a new repository

git add[file]:

To add file to the staging area

git add*:

To add more than one file to the staging area .

***git commit -m"[Type in the commit message]":**

To record the record the file permanently in the version history.

git commit -a :

To commit all the files you have created using git add command and also the files to which you have made changes.

git diff:

To show the differences in file which aren't staged.

git diff -staged:

To show the differences between the files in the staging area and its latest version present.

git status:

To list the files yet to be committed.

git rm[file]:

To remove file from the working directory and stages the deletion .

git log:

To list the version history of current branch.

git log -follow[file]:

To list the version history of a file including renaming of the file.

git show[commit]:

To show the metadata and content changes of the specified commit.

git push:

The command sends the committed changes of the master branch to your remote respiratory.

git pull[repository link]:

This command fetches and merges changes on the remote server to your working directory.

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