DATE:13/07/2022 Documentation for Git

Git Bash is an application for Microsoft Windows environments which provides an emulation layer for a Git command line experience.

GitHub is a code hosting platform for version control and collaboration. It lets you and others work together on projects from anywhere.

COMMANDS USE IN GITBASH:-

- 1. git config --global user.name "[name]" This command sets username.
- 2. git config --global user.email "[email address]"This command sets email.
- 3. git init command creates a new Git repository. It can be used to convert an existing, unversioned project to a Git repository or initialize a new, empty repository. Most other Git commands are not available outside of an initialized repository, so this is usually the first command you'll run in a new project.
- 4. **mkdir** Creates a directory or subdirectory. Command extensions, which are enabled by default, allow you to use a single mkdir command to create intermediate directories in a specified path. This command is the same as the md command.
- 5. git --version command is used to check your current version of Git.
- 6. **cd** command, also known as chdir (change directory), is a command-line shell command used to change the current working directory in various operating systems.
 - **cd~** :- takes to home directory.
 - **cd.**: takes to one level up directory.
 - **cd-** :- takes to previous directory.
- 7. git config list command will show all Git config properties throughout all of the variously scoped Git files.
- 8. **git status** command displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git.
- 9. **touch** command creates a file only if the file doesn't already exist.

- 10. git add command adds a change in the working directory to the staging area.
- 11. **git commit** sends the latest changes of the source code to the repository, making these changes part of the head revision of the repository.
- 12. git log command displays all of the commits in a repository's history.
- 13. **. gitkeep** command is to solve problem of Git not pushing empty folders to remote DVCS repos like GitHub or GitLab. To get Git to recognize an empty directory, the unwritten rule is to put a file named . gitkeep in it.
- 14. **git pull** command is used to fetch and download content from a remote repository and immediately update the local repository to match that content.
- 15. **git push** command is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository. Pushing is how you transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repo.
- 16. **git clone** is primarily used to point to an existing repo and make a clone or copy of that repo at in a new directory, at another location. The original repository can be located on the local filesystem or on remote machine accessible supported protocols. The git clone command copies an existing Git repository.
- Q. 1) How to add an existing folder in a Git repository?

ANS :-

- 1. Create a repository on Github.
- 2. Go to your project folder:
- \$ cd /path/to/my/project
- 3. Add your project files to the repository by adding these commands in git Bash:
- \$ git init
- \$ git add.

- \$ git commit -m "Commit Message"
- 4. Write the following command, replace <username> with your Github username and <repository> with your repository name :
- \$ git remote add origin https://github.com/<username>/<repository>.git
- 5. Push the files on the remote server
- \$ git push -u origin master

GIT FUN ACTIVITY

This activity help us to find how conflicts occour while working on github. And how to avoid them

Below is the picture of that activity.

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| Comparison | Com
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