

Introduction

What is a git ?

Git ek software hai jiska use file me changes track krne, other developers ke sath milke kaam krne ke lie kia jata hai. Git ka use krke hum easily ek code pr kafi sare developers milke apne apne system pr kaam kr skte hain.

How to install Github

GitHub for Windows

<https://windows.github.com>

GitHub for Mac

<https://mac.github.com>

Git for All Platforms

<http://git-scm.com>

Git distributions for Linux and POSIX systems are available on the official Git SCM web site.

Git Commands

git status: is command ka use particular folder me kuch bhi change krne pr un changes ka status btata hai. Change hm kisi b file, folder me kr skte hai. Git status hume ye btayega ki humne kya changes kie hain git init: is command ka use git ko initialize karna ka leya keya jata hai. Ye command tab use krte hain jb hume ek new folder ya repository bnani ho.

git clone: Yadi hume koi repository apne local system pr lani hai ya copy krni hai to ye command use krenge. Iske lie hume repository ke url ki need hogi. url kuch is trah ka hoga

`https://github.com/username/repositoryname.git`.for example:git clone `https://github.com/username/repositoryname.git`

Ye command chlane ke bad ek repository ke naame se folder bn jayega fir hum us folder me jake dekh skte hain jo b code is repository me hai vo humare local pr system pr aa jayega

git checkout -b branchname: ye command new branch banane ka leya use hota hai. yha checkout ka matlab hai ki hum current branch is new branch pr jana chah rhe hain. -b ka matlab new branch hai -b likhne se hi github ko pta lgega ki muje ek new branch bnani hai. branchname me hum koi b branchname de skte hai. Mostly branchname vo hona chahiye jo kaam hm kr rhe hain. for example agar hum user login form pr kaam kr rhe hain to branch ka naam hoga feature/User-Login-Form

git checkout -b feature/User-Login-Form

How to switch to other branch ? Iske lie hum 2 commands use kr skte hain

1. git switch branchname: isse jo branchname dia hai us pr switch ho jayenge

2. git checkout branchname: isse bhi die gye branchname pr switch ho jayenge

git add filename: Yadi humne koi new file bnayi hai aur use hume git me add krna hai to hume git add command use krna pdega. for example

git add index.html

ye command chlane ke bad index.html file git me add ho jayegi aur green color me dhikne lgegi. Ek bar file agar git me add ho gyi to fir yadi hum usme kuch b changes kreng to git un changes ko track krega.

git diff filename: Git diff command files me difference btata hai. Yeh command differences green and red color me btayega. Green means humne kya add kia hai and red means humne kya delete kia hai.

git commit -m "message" : Is command ka use files ko add krne ke bad commit krne ke lie kia jata hai. Commit ka matlab yha yeh hai ki humne jo changes kie hain hum unhe approve kr rhe hain aur git me vo changes add krna chahte hain. Apne changes save krne ke lie commit command ka use kr skte hain. -m ka matlab message hota hai. -m ke bad double quotes me message dete hain.

git push origin branchname: Git push ka matlab humne jo b changes apne local machine pr kie hain unhe git pr upload krna. Git push jab tak ni krenge tab tak vo changes hmari machine pr hi rhenge lekin hum changes ko add vah commit krne ke bad jaise hi git push krenge vo changes repository me push ho jayenge au hm us repository ko Browser me open krke apne changes dekh skte hain. for example yadi humne ek index.html file bnayi hai to use is trah se push krenge

git add index.html

git commit -m "Added new html file"

git push origin branchname

git config : git config se hum user ka name and email set krte hain. Aisa islie krte hai kuki jab hm repository me jake commits/changes dekhenge to vha hmara naam show hoga. Isse yeh pta lg jata hai ki ye changes kisne kie hain. Git config ke ye 2 commands use hote hain:

git config --global user.name "John Doe"

git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com

git reset : git reset command ka use hum tab krte hain jab hume apni repository ko kisi previous commit pr le jana ho. For example manlo aapne local machine pr 2 commit kie hue hain lekin aap apni repository ko firse vaise hi bnana chahte hain jaisi vo 2 commits phle thi to git reset command ka use kr skte hain. Dusra example yeh hai ki jaise humne files add kr di but ab hum unhe commit ni krna chahte to b git reset ka use kr skte hai. Git reset command kafi trah use hota hai jo ki niche explain kia gya hai :

Last commit ko htado but changes remove mat kro:

git reset --soft HEAD~1

Yeh command last commit ko hta dega plus changes bremove kr dega:

git reset --hard HEAD~1

Har commit ki ek sha id hoti hai yadi hm kisi specific commit ko remove krna chahte hai aur us commit ke changes ko remove ni krna chahte to yeh command use kr skte hain:

git reset --soft

Yeh upar vale commit ki trah hi kaam krega but yeh command changes ko remove b kr dega:

git reset --hard

git clean -n : yeh untracked/new files ke bare me btata hai jo humne bnayi hai pr git me add ni ki.

git clean -d : yeh command yadi humne koi new file/folder bnaya hai to use remove kr dega. -d ka matlab directory hota hai

git clean -f: yeh command new files ko remove kr dega. -f ka matlab file hota hai git restore --stage filename : Yadi humne koi file git me add kr di hai aur hume vo file htani hai to hum git restore command us krke us file ko hta skte hain.

git rm file name : is ka use current working directory me file ko htana ka leya use keya ja skta hai. git log : Is command ka use current branch me commit history ko dakh na ka leya hota hai .

git log -p -1 : Yadi hume sirf last kuch commits ki history dekhni hai to hum ye command use kr skte hain iske lie hume last vah number - ke sath dena hota hai for example -2 likhenge to commits ki history me se last ke 2 commits btayega

git marge branchname : yadi hum hmari branch me kisi dusri branch ke code apni branch me lana chahte hain to merge command use kr skte hain. Iske lie hume humari current branch pr yeh code chlana hoga aur us branch ka sara code hmari branch me merge ho jayega. merge ka matlab yah hai ki sara code mil jayega aur yadi kisi line/file me koi issue aaya to use hm git ki language me conflict khte hain. Conflict resolve krne ke yeh process hai

1. Sbse phle jin files me conflicts aaye hain unke bare me pta lgana hai. To iske lie Git khud un sari files ka naam merge krne ke bad btayega ki kin kin files conflicts aye hain.

2. Fir hume vo sari files one to one pick krni hai aur unke conflicts resolve krne hain

3. Conflicts resolve krte time 3 options hote hain.

i. Ya to aap apne changes rkhlo

ii. Ya aap jo branchname di hai uske changes rkhoge

iii. Ya dono hi changes rkhlo

git fetch : git fetch ka use particular branch se changes local pr fetch krne krne ke lie use hota hai.

git pull : git pull ka use particular branch se changes local pr pull krne krne ke lie use hota hai. Pr ye changes pull krke merge b krta hai.

git stash : Yadi hm branch switch kr rhe hain ya hm apne changes thode time ke lie side me rkhna chahte hain to hm git stash command use kr skte hain. git stash likhte hi apke sare changes hat jayenge aur locally ek jgah save ho jayenge. aapko vo changes dhikenge ni pr aap ke changes save ho gye hain to aap jo b kaam krna hai ab kr skte hain aapke changes saved hain.

git stash apply : Humne jo b changes stash kie the unhe dubara vapas lane ke lie yah command use kia jata hai

git revert : Yadi hume koi commit ke changes htane hain to hm git revert command ka use kr skte hain iske lie hume sha id ki jrurat pdti hai. for example:

git revert sha id

Jis commit ki sha id humne di hai us commit ke changes remove ho jayenge

Linux Commands :

touch filename: yeh new file bnane ke liye use hota hai. filename ki jgah koi b filename likh skte hain

for example: touch index.html

is command se index.html file bn jayegi pr vah file empty hogi

cd foldername: yadi hum kisi folder ke andar jana hai to cd command use krke jaya ja skta hai. for example:

cd pictures: is command se hum pictures folder me chle jayenge

ls -la: hidden files ko dekh na ka leya use hota hai .

ls: files ko show karta hai ki particular folder me kon kon se files hain

clear: is command ka use hum history remove karne ka leya karte hain.

pwd command: is command ka full form present working directory hota hain.yadi aap linux os ma kam karte time ya janana chahate hain ki aap kis directory ma hai to aap pwd command ka use kar skte hain.

cp command: is command ka use linux ma files ko current directory se kisi alag directory ma copy karne ka leye keya jata hain.for example:

cp sourcepath targetpath

mv command: is command ka use files ko current directory sa kisi alag directory ma move karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

mv [file] [Destination]...

cat command: Yaha command concatenate ka short form hai. cat command ka use kisi file ka content ko dakh ne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

cat index.html

reset command: Yaha command bhi clear ki trha linex terminal ko clean karnae ka leya he keya jata hain. lakin reset command sa aapka terminal bilkul saf ho jayga.

cal command: is command ka use present ma chal rahe month ka calendar dakh skte hain.

for example:

cal [month] [year]

mkdir command: is command ka use linex system ma new directory banane ka leya keya hain. for example:

`mkdir [option] [directory-name]...`

rmmdir command: is command ka use linux system ma kisi bhi directory ko remove karne ka leya keya jata hai.

for example:

`rmmdir [option] [directory-name]...`

du command: du ka full form disk usage hota hain. Du command ka use kisi bhi directory ki soze ka pta lagne ka leya kar skte hain.

for example:

`du [option][directory-name-with-path]...`

last command: Is command use linux system ma present ma login users and issa phala logout hona vala sabhi users ki puri list ko dakhne ka leya keya jata hain.

wget command: is command ka use linux server ma web se kisi file ko downlode karne ka leya jata hain.

for example

`wget [option]...[url]...`

history command: is command ka use terminal ki history dakh n aka leya use hoti hain.

cd command: is command use present directory ko change karne ka leya keya jata hain. for example

cd <directory name>

rm command: is command ka use files ko remove karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

rm <file name>

rename command: is command use file ka name change karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files

head command: is command ka use file ka content ko display karne ka leya keya jata hain. for example:

head <file name>

tail command: is command ka use error message ko show karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

tail <file name>

id command: is command ka use user id and group id ko display karne ka leya keya jata hain.

password command: is command ka use password set and change karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example

password<username>

wc command: is command use line, words and characters ko count karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

wc <file name>

locate command: is command ka use file ko find karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

locate <file name>

date command : date display karne ka leya use keya jata hain.

sleep command: is command ka use terminal ko hold karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

sleep <time>

who command: is command ka use is leya keya jata hain.ki present ma kon kon se user computer ma kam kar rahe hain.

vi command: is command ka use linex system ma file ko edit and access karne ka leya keya jata hain.

for example:

```
vi index.html
```

