Git Command

Git is a powerful version control system used for tracking changes in source code during software development. Here are some basic Git commands to get you started:

1. Initialize a Repository:
   ```
   git init
   ```

2. Clone a Repository:
   ```
   git clone <repository_url>
   ```

3. Check Status:
   ```
   git status
   ```

4. Add Changes:
   ```
   git add <file_name>
   # To add all changes
   git add .
   ```

5. Commit Changes:
   ```
   git commit -m "Your commit message"
   ```

6. Push Changes to Remote Repository:
   ```
   git push origin <branch_name>
   ```

7. Pull Changes from Remote Repository:
   ```
   git pull origin <branch_name>
   ```

8. Branching:
   ```
   # Create a new branch
   git branch <branch_name>

   # Switch to a branch
   git checkout <branch_name>

   # Create and switch to a new branch
   git checkout -b <new_branch_name>
   ```

9. Merge Branches:
   # Switch to the branch where you want to merge changes
   git checkout <target_branch>

   # Merge changes from another branch
   git merge <source_branch>
10. View Commit History:
    git log
11. Discard Local Changes:
    git checkout -- <file_name>
12. Undo the Last Commit:
    git reset --soft HEAD^
13. Undo the Last Commit and Discard Changes:
    git reset --hard HEAD^
14. Configure User Information:
    git config --global user.name "Your Name"
    git config --global user.email "your.email@example.com"

These are just a few basic Git commands to help you get started. Git has a rich set of features, so it's a good idea to explore more commands and options as you become more comfortable with the basics.