**OPERATIONS IN GIT**

TASK (08/11/2019)

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What is GIT:

Git is a distributed version-control system for tracking changes in source code during software development. It is designed for coordinating work among programmers, but it can be used to track changes in any set of files.

GIT OPERATIONS:

Some of the basic operations in Git are:

1. Initialize
2. Add
3. Commit
4. Pull
5. Push
6. Config
7. Status
8. Branch
9. Creation of new Branch
10. Merge

1.Initialize:

To initialize a git repository for a new or existing project.

Example:

$ git init

Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/Users/40007319/.git/

2.Add:

It adds changes to stage/index in your working directory.

Example:

$ git add eg.txt

3.Commit:

Commits your changes and sets it to new commit object for your remote.

Example:

$ git commit -m 'Committed successfully'

'Committed successfully

4.Push:

Push your changes to remote. If you have added and committed your changes and you want to push them.

Example:

$ git remote add origin https://github.com/Bhaskarganesh/Github\_Test

$ git push -u origin master --force

Enumerating objects: 9, done.

Counting objects: 100% (9/9), done.

Delta compression using up to 4 threads

Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.

Writing objects: 100% (9/9), 1.08 KiB | 368.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 9 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)

To https://github.com/Bhaskarganesh/Github\_Test

+ 538ba04...053db9f master -> master (forced update)

Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.

5.Pull:

Pull your changes to remote. If your remote has updated and you want those latest changes.

Example:

$ git pull origin master

From https://github.com/Bhaskarganesh/Github\_Test

\* branch master -> FETCH\_HEAD

Already up to date.

6.Config:

 To set your username and email in the main configuration file.

Example:

$ git config --global user.name Bhaskarganesh

$ git config --global user.email bhaskarganesh222@gmail.com

7.Status:

To check the status of files you’ve changed in your working directory, i.e., what all has changed since your last commit.

Example:

$ git status

On branch master

Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

8.Branch:

 Lists out all the branches in that git repository.

$ git branch

\* master

9.Creation of new Branch:

Create the branch on your local machine and switch in this branch.

Example:

$ git checkout -b branch1

Switched to a new branch 'branch1'

10.Merge:

Merge two branches you were working on.

Example:

$ git merge branch1

Already up to date.

11.Checkout:

Switch to different branches.

Example:

$ git checkout -b branch1