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 Topic: Git & Git Commands

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**GIT:** What is Git?

* Git is a distributed version control system (VCS) for tracking changes in source code.
* It helps developers collaborate efficiently on projects.
* Supports branching, merging, and rollback features.
* Maintains a history of changes, allowing version control.
* Developed by Linus Torvalds in 2005.

**Definition of Git:**

* Git is an open-source, distributed version control system.
* Designed to handle small to large projects efficiently.
* Enables tracking, collaboration, and code management.
* Supports fast and secure development workflows.
* Used for software development, DevOps, and automation.
* **SET UP OF GIT IN V.S CODE:**Firstly we need to create a new folder in system, then you need to open the file in V.S code and create a file in the folder with any extension you want, then write the code in the file, then you need open the terminal and start running following commands given below:  
  **STEPS:**

*1. Initialize a Git Repository*

* Initializes an empty Git repository in the current directory.
* Creates a. git folder that stores all version control information.  
    
  **COMMAND:** git init

*2. Setup:*

* Configuring user information used across all local repositories.

**COMMANDS:**

git config --global user.name “[firstname lastname]”

* Setting up the name that is identifiable for credit when review version history.

git config --global user.email “[valid-email]”

* Setting up the email address that will be associated with each history marker.

git config --global color.ui auto

* Setting automatic command line colouring for git for easy reviewing.

*3. Add Files to Staging Area:*

* Stages all modified and new files for the next commit.

**COMMAND:** git add .

*4.Commit Changes:*

* Commits the staged changes with a message (-m flag).
* The commit message should be meaningful to describe the changes.  
  **COMMAND:** git commit -m "<message>"

*5. Set Up a Remote Repository:*

* Links the local repository to a remote repository on GitHub.  
   **COMMAND:** git remote add origin <repository-URL>
* By Coping edit

git remote add origin https://github.com/EswariPriya/project1

This associates the remote repository at GitHub with the local repository.

*6. Create and Rename the Main Branch:*

* Renames the default branch to main.  
  **COMMAND:** git branch -M main.

*7. Push Changes to GitHub:*

* Pushes the main branch to the remote repository (origin).
* The -u flag sets origin main as the default upstream branch for future git push commands.  
  **COMMAND**:git push -u origin main

*8. Create a New Branch:*

* Creates a new branch named new-branch-priya.  
  **COMMAND**: git branch -M priya

*9. Switch to a Different Branch:*

* Switches to the priya branch.

If the branch does not exist locally, Git will throw an error.

**COMMAND:** git checkout priya

*10. Fetch Remote Branches:*

* Retrieves information about branches from the remote repository without merging them into the local branches.

**COMMAND:** git fetch

*11. Check Out a Remote Branch Locally:*

* If the priya branch exists on the remote repository, but not locally, fetching first is required:  
  **COMMAND:** git checkout priya
* Then, the following command creates and switches to the remote branch locally:

git checkout priya

* This sets up tracking for the remote priya branch.

*12. List All Branches:*

* Displays all local branches.
* The current branch is marked with an asterisk (\*).  
  **COMMAND:** git branch

*13. List Local Branches:*

* *This shows all local branches, with the current branch highlighted.***COMMAND:** git branch --list

*14.List All Remotes:*

* This shows the names and URLs of all remotes.

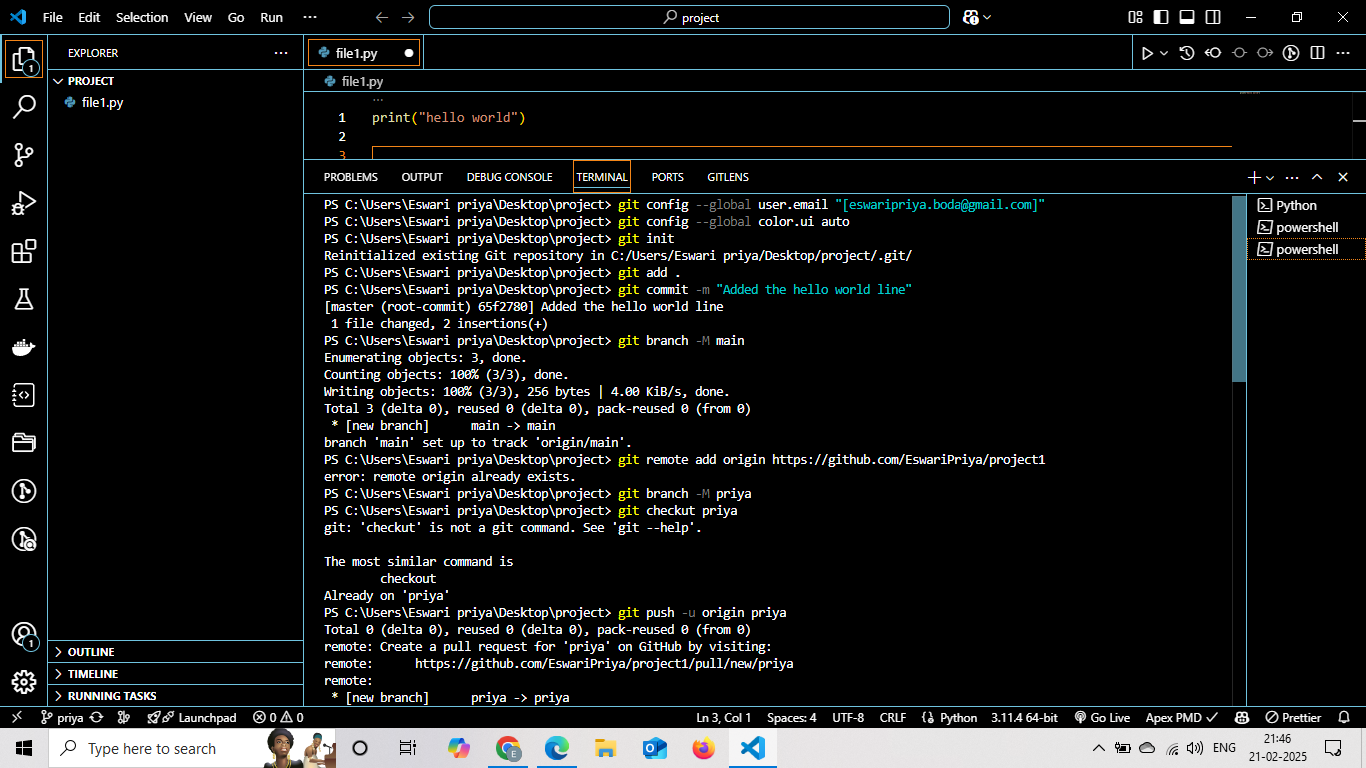
**COMMAND:** git remote -v

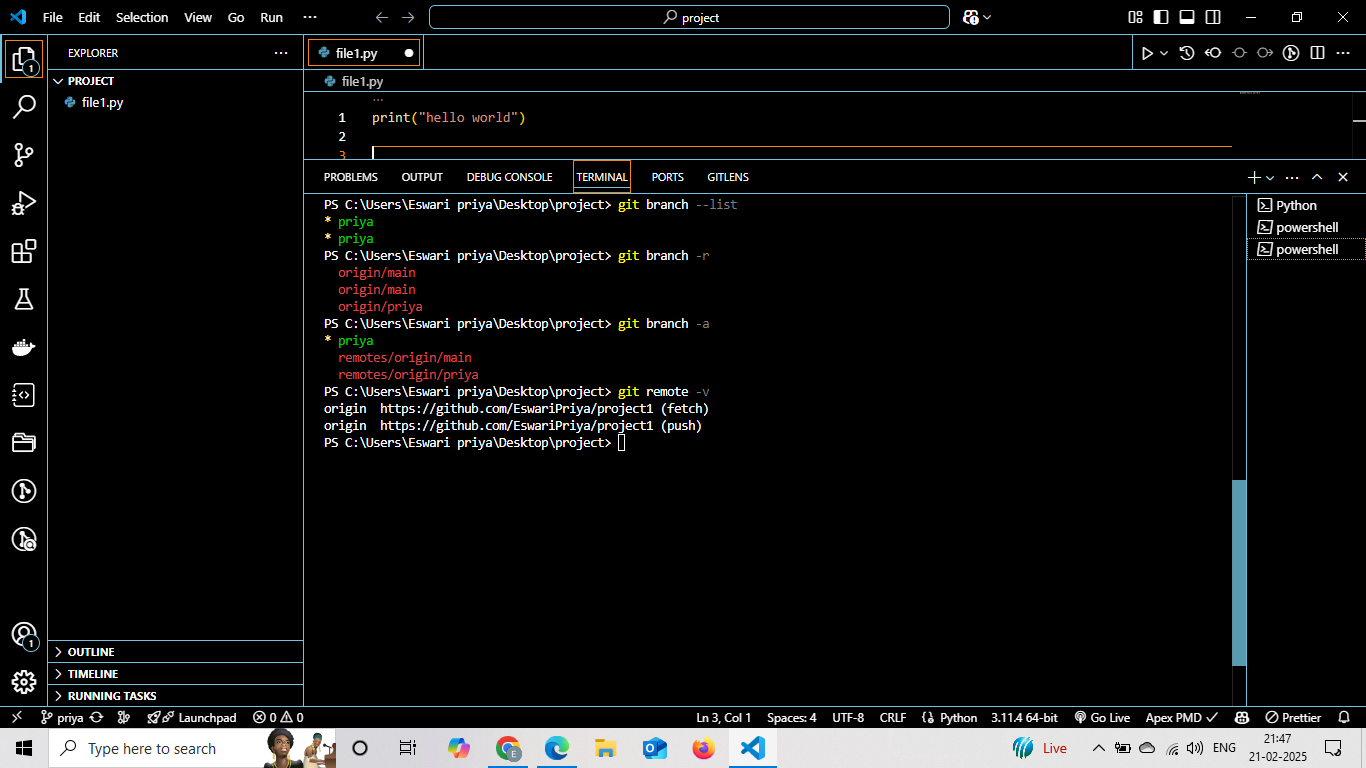
*15.Git Clone:*

* The git clone command is used to create a copy of an existing remote or local repository. This is commonly used to download code from a remote Git repository (such as GitHub, GitLab, or Bitbucket) onto a local machine.

**COMMAND:** git clone <repository-URL> [directory-name]

git clone -branch <branch-name><repository-URL>





**CONCLUSION:**These commands help in initializing a Git repository, tracking changes, managing branches, and pushing code to a remote repository. Proper use of these commands ensures smooth version control and collaboration using Git.