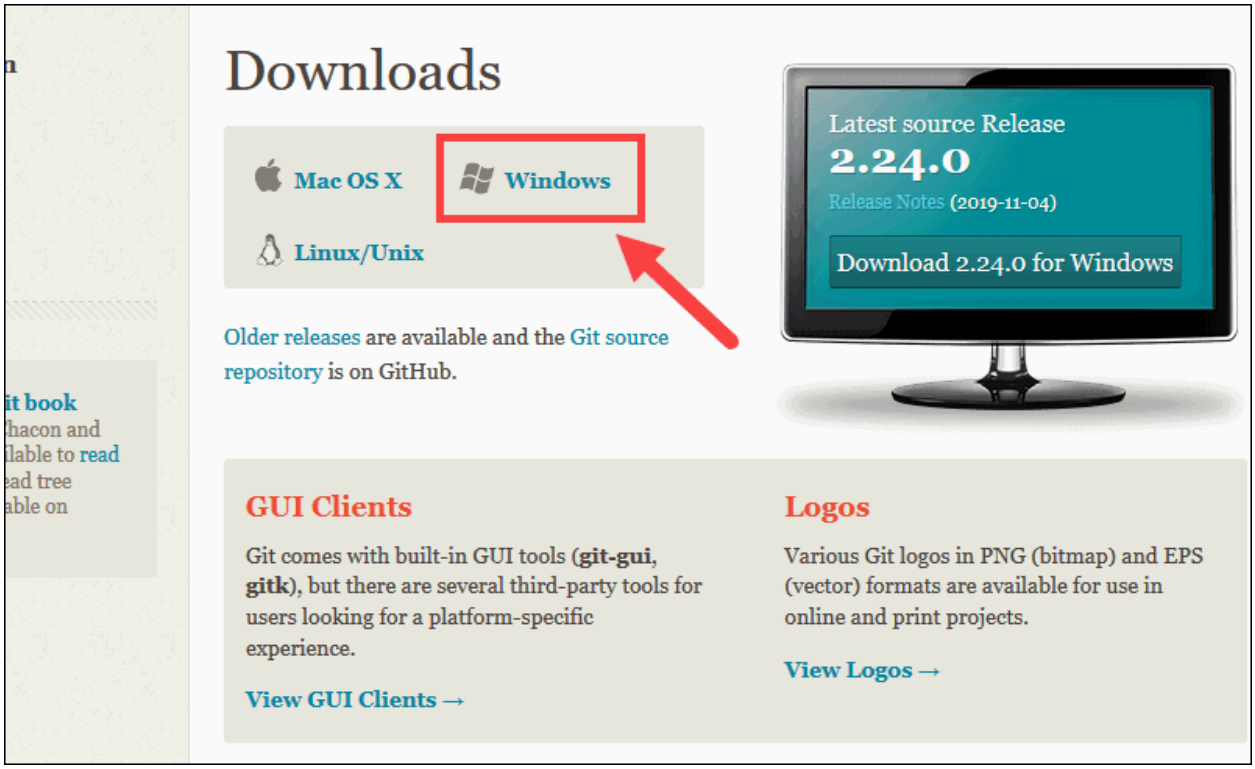
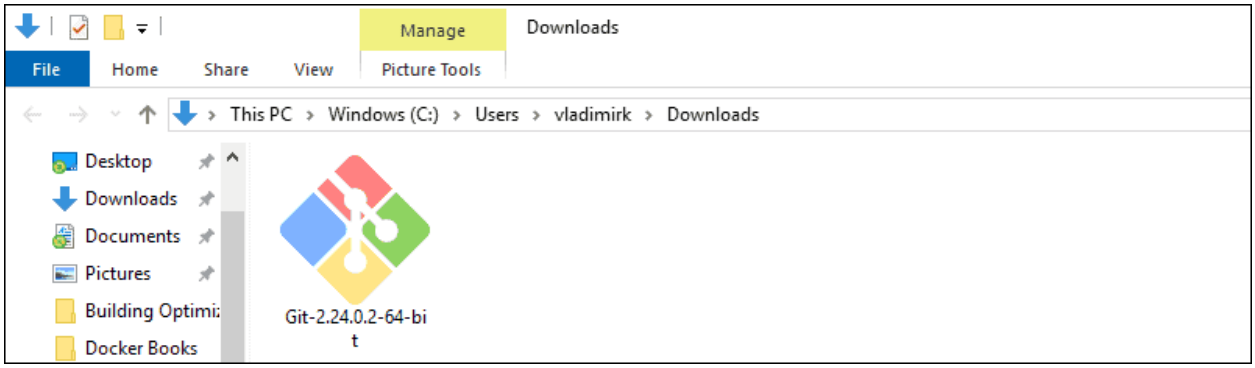
Experiment - 2

Aim: Installation and login git

Theory: Git, a powerful version control system, helps you track changes in files and projects over time. Whether you're a seasoned developer or a curious beginner, Git can be your trusty companion in managing your code, documents, and more. This guide will walk you through the installation and initial setup, paving the way for your Git adventures.

1. Installing Git:

- Head to the official Git website: https://git-scm.com/downloads
- Choose your operating system: Windows, macOS, Linux, etc.
- Download the appropriate installer: For most users, the default installer is recommended.
- Run the installer and follow the prompts: The process is straightforward and shouldn't take long.
- 

- 
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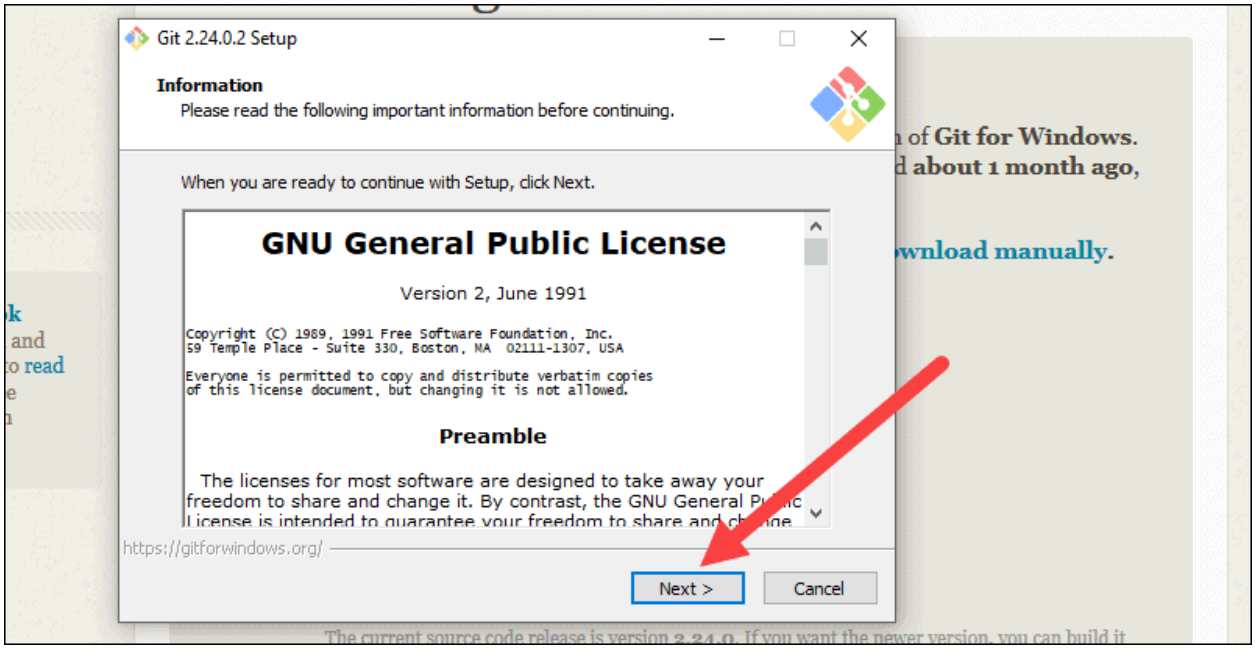
- 
Git 2.24.0.2 Setup
Information
Please read the following important information before continuing.
When you are ready to continue with Setup, click Next.
GNU General Public License
Version 2, June 1991
Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.
Preamble
The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General
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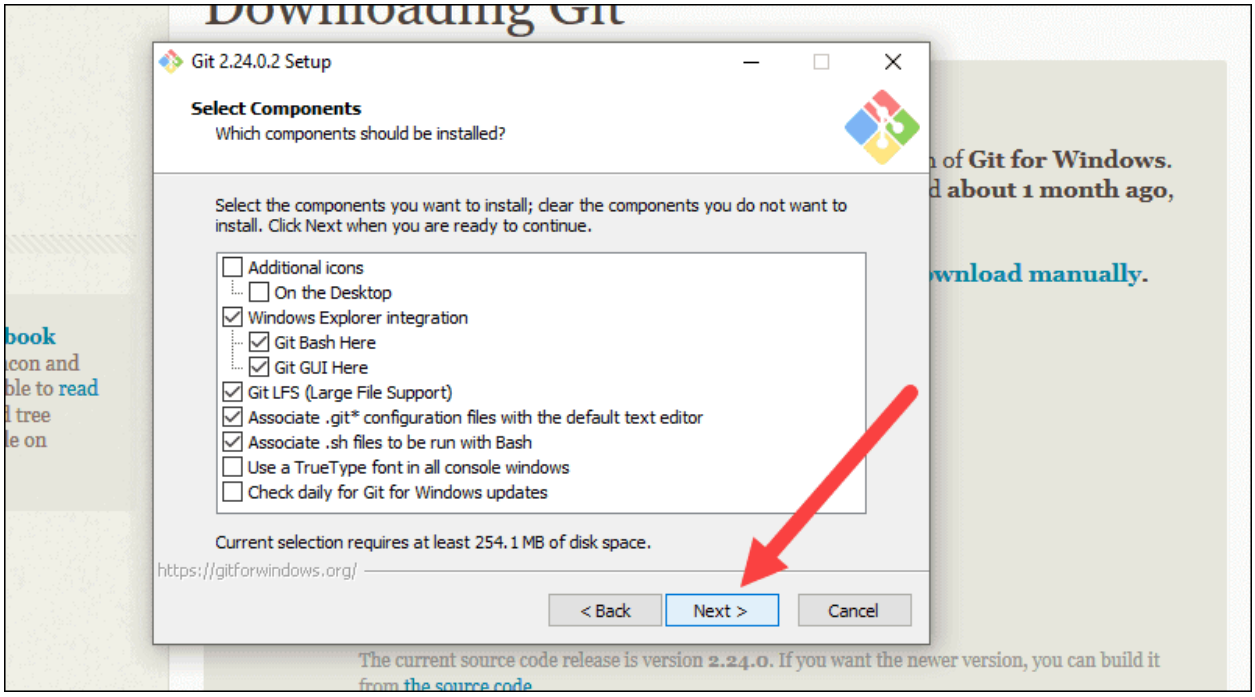
- 
Git 2.24.0.2 Setup
Select Components
Which components should be installed?
Select the components you want to install; clear the components you do not want to install. Click Next when you are ready to continue.
Additional icons
On the Desktop
Windows Explorer integration
Git Bash Here
Git GUI Here
Git LFS (Large File Support)
Associate .git* configuration files with the default text editor
Associate .sh files to be run with Bash
Use a TrueType font in all console windows
Check daily for Git for Windows updates
Current selection requires at least 254.1 MB of disk space.
https://gitforwindows.org/
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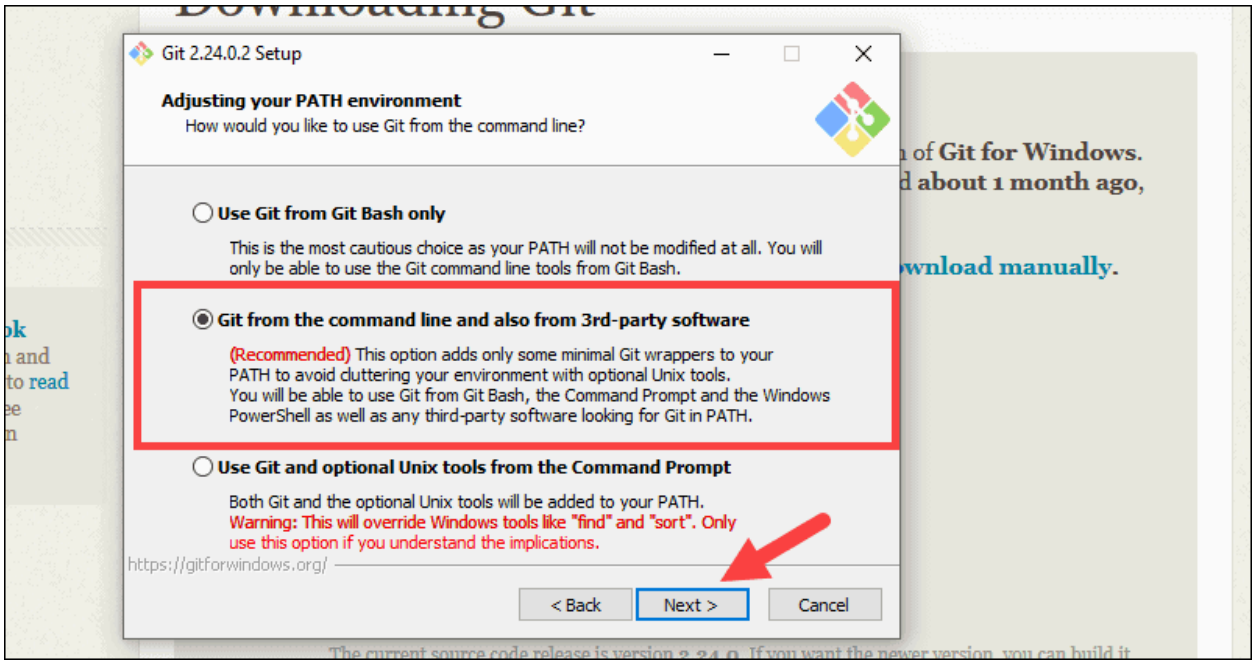
The current source code release is version 2.24.0. If you want the newer version, you can build it
from the source code
- 
Git 2.24.0.2 Setup
Adjusting your PATH environment
How would you like to use Git from the command line?
Use Git from Git Bash only
This is the most cautious choice as your PATH will not be modified at all. You will only be able to use the Git command line tools from Git Bash.
Git from the command line and also from 3rd-party software
(Recommended) This option adds only some minimal Git wrappers to your PATH to avoid cluttering your environment with optional Unix tools.
You will be able to use Git from Git Bash, the Command Prompt and the Windows PowerShell as well as any third-party software looking for Git in PATH.
Use Git and optional Unix tools from the Command Prompt
Both Git and the optional Unix tools will be added to your PATH.
Warning: This will override Windows tools like "find" and "sort". Only use this option if you understand the implications.
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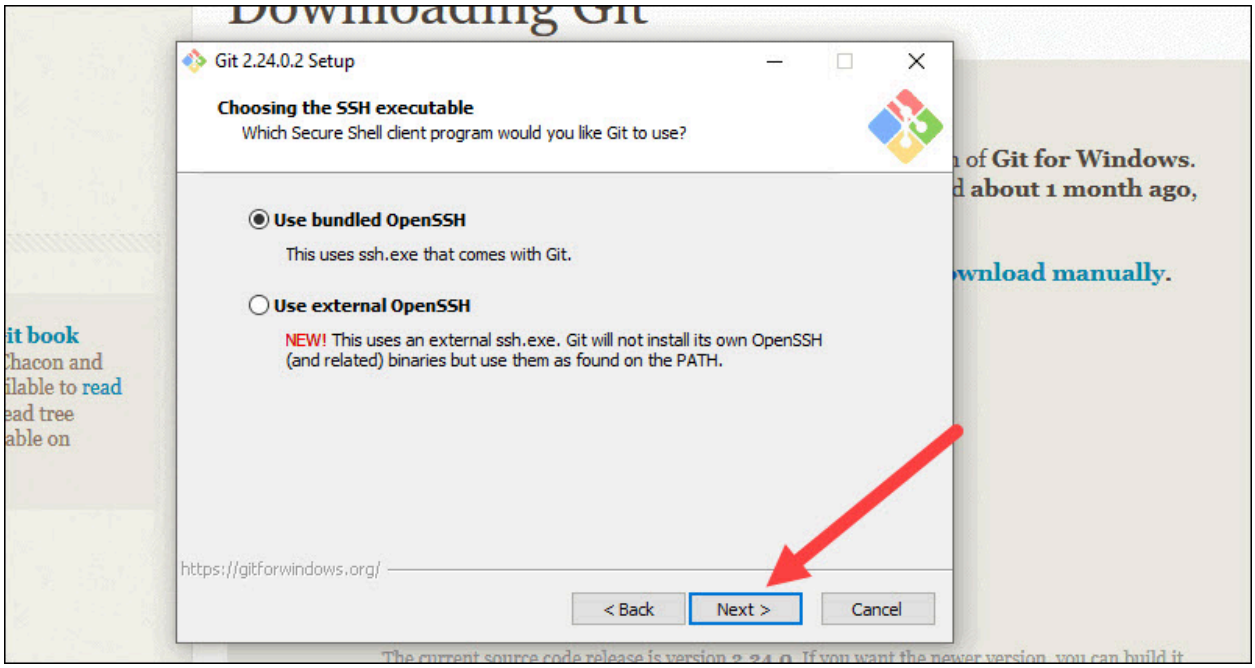
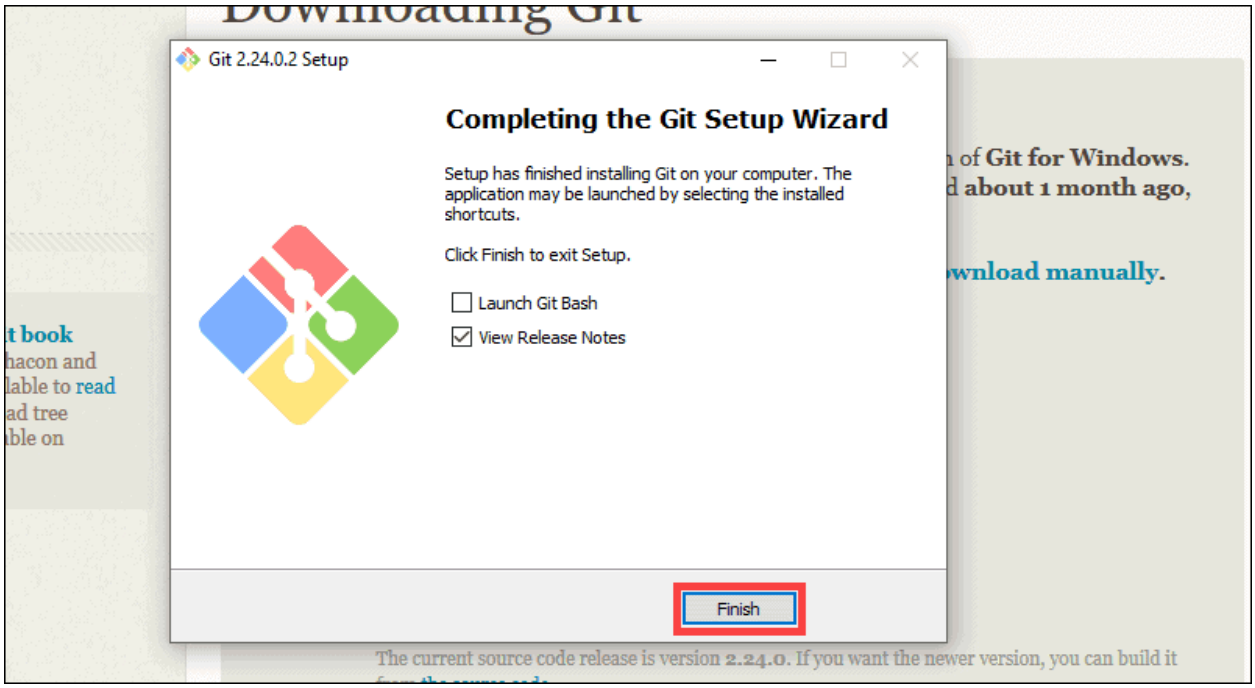
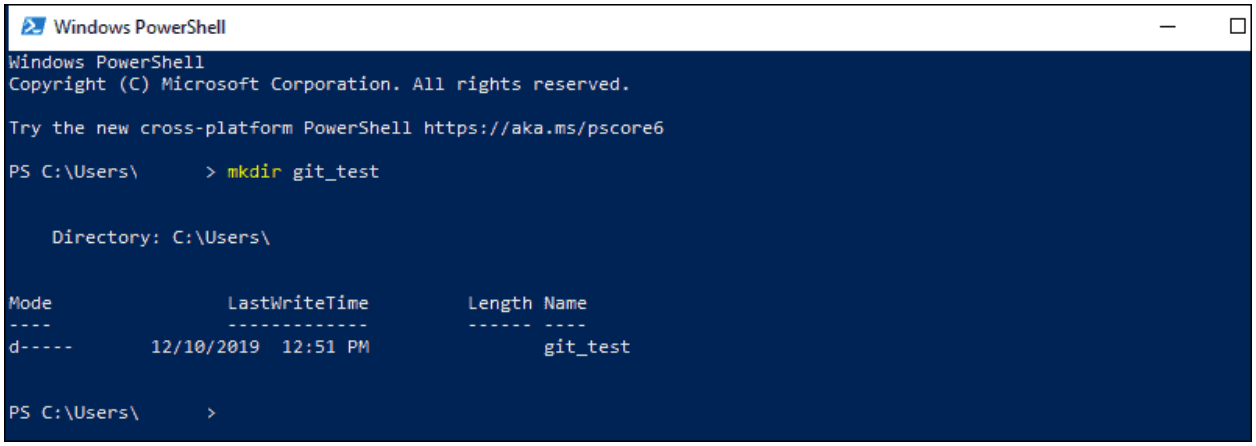
- 

- 

2. First-Time Login (Configuring Git):

1. Open a terminal: This is where you'll interact with Git using commands.
2. Set your username and email:

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
git config --global user.email "your_email@example.com"
```



3. **Verify your configuration:**

```
git config --global --list
```

This should display your username and email.

4. Exploring Git Basics:

Now that you're logged in, let's get familiar with some essential Git commands:

- `git init`: Initializes a Git repository in the current directory.
- `git status`: Shows the current status of your files (tracked, untracked, modified).
- `git add`: Adds files to the staging area for the next commit.
- `git commit`: Creates a snapshot of your changes with a descriptive message.
- `git log`: Shows the history of commits for your repository.

5. **Additional Resources:**

- The official Git documentation: https://git-scm.com/ - A comprehensive guide for all things Git.
- Interactive Git tutorials: https://trygit.js.org/ - Learn Git through practical exercises and visualizations.
- Online communities and forums: Connect with other Git users and get help when needed.