<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vwj89i2FmG0&t=1135s>

1. (base) manasaviswanadhapalli@Manasas-MacBook-Pro ~ % brew -version

zsh: command not found: brew

for that first we hav e to set path for homebrew

(base) manasaviswanadhapalli@Manasas-MacBook-Pro ~ % export PATH="/opt/homebrew/bin:$PATH"

1. Command to install git

% brew install git

1. Command to find the version

Git –-version

1. Command To update the git

% brew upgrade git

1. Command to find the personal details

% git config

1. Command to enter values like name and email

% git config --global user.name"Manasa"

% git config --global user.email[Manaviswa@gmail.com](mailto:Manaviswa@gmail.com)

1. Command to see the details

% git config --global –list

1. Git tracks the files in the staging area
2. By default, the repository the git will have master branch to see this by using % git status command.

10.To change this branch name we have to use % git init -b main command now the branch is main

-b indicates for branch

11.% rm -rf .git command used to del git

12 For adding files into a git we have to use % git add filename command.

13 to check commits history we have to use this command.

% git log

14 we cannot commit directly if we want to commit we have to this command

% git commit -m "my first git project"

15 if we did any changes in a file after we have to add that into the staging area by using % git add filename this command other we cannot commit that file

16 if we want to see the changes in previous(local) file and current (staging)file we have to use this command.

% git diff

17 if we want to see the changes in previous(staging) file and current (staging)file we must use this command.

% git diff –staged

18 u means untracked that means the file is not added to the git repository, so we have to add that to the git by using.

% git add filename instead of this command we can also use % git add .

19 if we want to del a file, we have to use this command.

% git rm --cached readme.txt

\* git clone (copy the link here) command is used to copy the things in git repository

Pushing files from git to github process

20 Command for creating folder % mkdir foldername(git-course)

21 if we want to create file in that folder, we have to use this command

% echo "i am manasa" >> README.MD

22 if we want to read the content in that file we have to use this command

% cat (filename)README.MD

23 we have to perform staging for initializing and adding files to the git repository

(base) manasaviswanadhapalli@Manasas-MacBook-Pro git-course % git init

hint: Using 'master' as the name for the initial branch. This default branch name

hint: is subject to change. To configure the initial branch name to use in all

hint: of your new repositories, which will suppress this warning, call:

hint:

hint: git config --global init.defaultBranch <name>

hint:

hint: Names commonly chosen instead of 'master' are 'main', 'trunk' and

hint: 'development'. The just-created branch can be renamed via this command:

hint:

hint: git branch -m <name>

Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/manasaviswanadhapalli/git-course/.git/

(base) manasaviswanadhapalli@Manasas-MacBook-Pro git-course % git add README.MD

(base) manasaviswanadhapalli@Manasas-MacBook-Pro git-course % git status

On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:

(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)

new file: README.MD

23 % git branch -m (branch name) main is used to create a branch.

Generating key to the git

24 first we must create file and key by using this command.

% ssh-keygen -o

Later it will create file names called id\_rsa and id\_rsa.pub

So the key will be saved on id\_rsa.pub

If we want to see the key we have to use % cat id\_rsa.pub.

Follow the github origin creation code for creating the github repository.

To push file to the git repository we have to use this command.

% git push origin main

We also need to push tag to repository we have to use this command.

% git push origin v1.0(tag name)

Merging two branches

For creating a branch, we have to use this command.

% git checkout -b branchname

To see the number of branches we have to use this command.

% git branch