**Git Guide**

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**Step-by-step guide**

***1. Init***

**Example Usage**

1. Open Git Bash in your assignment folder.
2. Type “git init” and press Enter.

**Syntax**

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**Explanation**

In the current directory, the “git init” command creates a new Git repository from scratch. To keep Git's configuration and history, it generates a hidden folder called “.git”

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1. **Add**

**Example Usage**

Create a new file gitguide.txt.

Add the file to the staging area using git add gitguide.txt.

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1. **Status**

Status shows the status of your working directory, including untracked, modified, and staged files.

**Example**

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1. **Commit**

Commit is used to save staged changes with a descriptive message.

**Example:** git commit -m "Commit message"

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1. **Remote**

Remote helps manage remote repositories.

Example: git remote add master <repository\_url>

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1. **Push**

Push is used to upload your local changes to a remote repository.

**Example:** git push origin master

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1. **Branch**

Branch creates a new branch for development.

**Example:** git branch new-feature

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**8. Checkout**

Checkout switches between branches or commits.

Example: git checkout branch-name

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**9. Merge**

Merge combines changes from one branch into another.

Example: git merge feature-branch

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