[Git](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/git-tutorial/git-tutorial-for-beginner) is a [DevOps tool](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/devops-tutorial/devops-tools) used for source code management. It is a free and open-source version control system used to handle small to very large projects efficiently. Git is used to tracking changes in the source code, enabling multiple developers to work together on non-linear development. Linus Torvalds created Git in 2005 for the development of the [Linux](https://www.simplilearn.com/linux-programming-for-beginners-article) kernel.

1. How to check git is installed or not

git –version

1. How to set username & user email id

git config --global user.name “your name here”

git config --global user.email “your email id here”

1. How to edit the username or user email id

git config --global --edit

1. How to make any folder as a git repo

git init

1. git status

The git status command **displays the state of the working directory and the staging area**. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git. Status output does not show you any information regarding the committed project history.

1. git add filename

The file gets added to the staging area.  
Ex. git add sum.py

1. git commit

The file gets added to the repository

Ex. git commit sum.py

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

This will remove the file from staging area

1. git commit -m “message of commit”

Ex. git commit -m “initial commit”

1. git log

This command will show previous commits done by the user

1. git add .

This command will add all the files to the staging area.

1. git checkout hashcode

This will take you to the point where you want to go

1. git checkout master

This will take you to the latest commits or changes that you have made

1. git branch

This will give you the current branch you're using

1. git branch branchname

Ex. git branch dev

1. git checkout -b branchname

This command will help you to create a new branch & will take you to the new created branch

1. git merge branchname

This will merge the another branch to to your current branch

Ex. git merge swaraj/division

1. touch .gitignore

This will not push the files, folders mentioned to the github

1. git -v

This command will give you the github repository.

Ex. swaraj@swarajs-air letlearngit % git remote -v

origin https://github.com/swarajsingh-hub/lets-learn-git.git (fetch)

origin https://github.com/swarajsingh-hub/lets-learn-git.git (push)

1. Push an existing repository from the command liine

git remote add origin https://github.com/swarajsingh-hub/lets-learn-git.git

git branch -M main

git push -u origin main

1. git clone repourl

This will create a duplicate copy of repository