Linux Basic commands:

To check current directory(folder): > pwd

To list all files/folder under current directory: > ls (list of files)

Change current directory: cd <name of folder / path of folder>

Create new folder/directory : mkdir <folder\_name>

create empty file: touch <filename>

print content of file: cat <filename>

Rename a file :mv oldfilename newfilename (mv:move)

copy one file to new : cp old\_file\_name new\_file\_name

to show file size :ls -al (list all)

delete the file : rm file\_name

What is Git:

> Git is source control managment tool (Version control system)

> Git is used to track history of code changes

> Git tracks the changes you make to files, so you have a record of what has been done,

and you can revert to specific versions should you ever need to.

Benefits of using git:

> It maintains history of code changes

> We can go to any date in past and check the code at that point

> Used to collaborate efficiently in team

> allows multiple developers to work on feature parallely(indenpendently)

> Lost files can be easily recovered using history available

Types of Version Control System

> LocalVCS

> Centralized VCS

> Distributed VSC

GIT Services:

> Git: Software/Commandline Tool

> Github: Git website (microsoft)

> Gitlab: Git website

Git Commands:

1) Clone existing Repository from Githubgit

> git clone <repo\_url> (https://github.com/PriyankaMetkar/GitTest.git)

2) Git get status of files changed

> git status

3) git add <file\_name>

4) git commit -m <"commit message">

5) git push

6) to check what is changed in file

> git diff <filename>

7) To check history of commits

> git log --graph

8)Remove File

>git rm <filename>

Git Workflow:

Step 1: Working directory (local folder)

Step 2: Git add git