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**Introduction to Version Control with Git Explanation**

The scholarly article titled "An Overview of Git for Version Control" authored by H. Ratcliffe and C.S. Brady, who are experienced software engineers at Warwick Research Software Engineering, talks about a smart way to handle code using a special tool called Git. This paper is a helpful guide for people who do research or make computer programs. It shows how Git makes it easy to organize code, work together with others without any problems, and keep a careful record of all the changes you make.

**Key Points:**

**Version Control and Git:** Imagine version control as a time machine for your code. It helps you track changes, work together better, and even return to earlier versions if needed. Git is a popular tool in the software world that makes all this possible.

**Working Together:** One amazing thing about Git is how well it helps the people collaborate. Many people can work on the same code simultaneously, and Git helps blend their work smoothly.

**Repositories:** Think of repositories as the home for your code and its history. They're like a central storage place for files and all the different versions they've been through. Each time you change the code, a new entry is added to the repository's history.

**Commits:** Commits are like snapshots of your code at different points in time. They're like a trail that shows all the changes. You can also add messages to explain what you did with each change.

**Branches:** Git lets you create branches, which are like separate canvases for different ideas or changes. This keeps things organized and makes sure changes don't interfere with each other.

**Merging and Pull Requests:** When people collaborate, they can make changes in their own branches and later combine them into the main code. Pull requests are a way to talk about these changes before they become permanent.

**Git in Research:** Git isn't only for software. Researchers find it useful too. It's not just for programming; it's also great for keeping track of changes in things like data analysis scripts, documents, and other research stuff.

**Setting Up Your First Git Repository: Console Commands**

**Getting Started:** To begin using Git for your project, go to your project's folder and use the command **git init**. This sets up the foundation for keeping track of versions.

**Preparing Changes:** Choose the files you want to include in the next version by using git add filename. This gets them ready to be saved.

**Saving Changes**: Make a snapshot of your code's current state by creating a commit. Utilize the command git commit -m "Enter your concise message here" for this purpose.

**Making New Paths:** Create fresh paths for new features or fixes by making branches with git branch branch-name. You can move to these branches with git checkout branch-name.

**Blending Paths**: Merge different paths together smoothly using git merge branch-name, which brings everything into one unified code.

**Connecting to Distant Storage:** Link up with a remote storage place by adding its web address with git remote and add origin remote-URL. Send your commits to this remote storage using git push origin branch-name**.**

**Conclusion:**

In essence, the research paper demonstrates the utilization of Git for overseeing and governing various iterations of our tasks. It outlines how Git enhances collaboration, monitors modifications, and efficiently handles projects. This isn't solely beneficial for tech-savvy individuals; rather, it serves as a guiding beacon for researchers to adeptly organize and manage their concepts and work.