Lesson 2 Report

Today's lesson focused on understanding GIT AND We learned the importance of Git for managing projects, tracking changes, and collaborating with others.

Git Commands

- Git uses commands (buyruqlar) to control and manage the system directly from the terminal. Through these commands, developers can initialize a repository, stage changes, commit updates, and push code to GitHub.

Key Learnings

Category	Command	Description
Navigation	`cd`	Stay in the current directory
	`cd ..`	Move one level up (go back)
	`cd ~`	Go to the home directory
	`cd folder`	Enter a specific folder
	`ls`	List files and folders inside the directory
	`pwd`	Show current directory path
Create	`mkdir folder`	Create a new folder
	`touch file`	Create a new file
Delete	`rm file`	Delete a file
	`rmdir folder`	Delete an empty folder
	`rm -r folder`	Delete a non-empty folder
	`clear`	Clear the terminal screen
Git Basics	`git init`	Initialize a new Git repository (`.git` folder)
	`git status`	Show the current state of files
	`git add .`	Add all files to staging area
	`git commit -m "message"`	Save a snapshot of changes with a message

Category	Command	Description
GitHub	`git remote add origin <URL>`	Connect local repository to GitHub
	`git branch -M main`	Create/rename branch as main
	`git push -u origin main`	Upload local repository to GitHub

Practical Outcomes

- Learned to navigate directories and manage files using Linux commands.
- Successfully created, tracked, and committed files using Git commands.
- Established a connection between a local repository and GitHub.
- Uploaded project files to GitHub for remote storage and collaboration.