

GIT is a recroim Control system, or VCS, track the history of changes as people and teams collaborate on projects together. Is developers make changes to the projects, any earlier version of the project can be secoursed at any time.

- Developers can review project history and find out
- * Which Changes were made
- * who made the changes made
- * Why were Changes needed.

Repositories:

a repository, or git project encompasses the enlise collection of files and todass associated with a project, along with each file's servicen Ristory.

Basic git Commands:

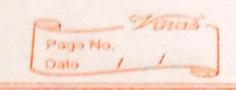
- Jet init :- initializes a brand new Git sepository and begins tracking an emisting directory. It adds a hidden subfolder within the existing directory that houses the internal data structure required for version control.
- Jet Clone: Creates a local copy of a project that already exists remotely. The clones includes all the project's files, history, and branches.

->	Get add: Stages a Change. Git tracks changes to a developer's codebase. This command performs staging, the first part of that two-step
	developer's codebase. This command performs
	staging, the first part of that two-step
	process.
	C = 21 /- 1
-	Get connect: Names the snapshot to the project history and completes the change - tracking process
	and completes the Change - tracking process
	In what, a comput furctions like taking a
	photo. Anything that's been staged with git
	photo drything that is been staged with git add will become a past of the snapshot with alt comment
	get commet.
	Cot that a land to the contract of the contrac
	Git status: James the snapshot to the project
	MX 10 y
	Git Hatus: - Shones the status of changes are untrack -ed, modified, or staged.
→	Git branch: Ihones the branches being worked on locally.
	on locally.
→	Get push: updates the remote repository with any commits made locally to a branch.
	any commits made locally to a branch
	The state of the s
	Features of Git:
	The second secon
*	Tracks history
*	Free and open source
+	Supports non-linear development
*	Creates backups
*	Scalable



* Supports collaboration * Branching is lasier * Distributed development Git installation on linux: 1/ \$ sudo apt-get install git 2) To check if git is present. \$ where is git get by default is installed under luss/bin/git directory on secent Unua systems. 3/ Ja get the version of the git. \$ git -- version Olp - git version 1.9.1 Git repository, then use the following command-\$ git config -- global user email "mail-" for verifying git configuration, git config -- list Ofp - user email = thejasp 1998@gmail.com.

	Functions:
	Function is a command in linux which is used to create functions or methods.
	to create functions or nethods.
,	
1)	Using function Keywoord: A function in linux can be declased by using Keywoord function before the name of the function.
	de la
	declased by Using Keybord function before the name
	of the function.
	A STATE OF THE STA
	function name & Commands;
	3
	Eg:- Junction hello E
	Eg:- function hello l echo Hello, helcome to LSS
	3
	The sound of the
	>>> so hello
	Hello, welcome to LSS
2)	Using parenthesis: d function can also be declared by using paranthesis after the name of the function. Different statement can be separated by a semicolon or a new line.
	A function can also be declased by
	using paranthesis after the name of the function.
	different statements can be deparated by a semicolon
	il a New line.
	name () { COMMANDS; 3
	FA: can ballo ()
	tg: say hello ()
	echo tello, nelcome to LSS }
	Turn , New ord (0 200)



3/ Parameterised function:

function add

a=\$1

b=\$2

add = \$ ((a+b))

echo \$ add

add 3 4

\$1 will displays the first argument that will be sent and \$2 will display the second answer so