Below is a detailed, simple explanation for each Git command:

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a) Git Commit

- **What It Does:** It saves a snapshot of your work.
- **In Simple Terms:** When you make changes to your project (like editing files), a commit is like taking a "save point" of your work. It records what you've changed so you can go back to that point if needed.

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b) Git Clone

- **What It Does:** It copies an entire repository from a remote server to your computer.
- **In Simple Terms:** Cloning is like downloading a complete project so you can work on it locally. It gives you all the project files, history, and branches from the remote repository.

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c) Git Push

- **What It Does:** It sends your local commits (saved changes) to a remote repository.
- **In Simple Terms:** After you save your work with commits, pushing is like uploading these saved points to a shared project online so others can see or work with them.

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d) Git Pull

- **What It Does:** It fetches changes from a remote repository and merges them into your local copy.
- **In Simple Terms:** Pulling is like checking for updates on the project and downloading any changes made by others so your work is up to date.

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e) Git Remote

- **What It Does:** It shows and manages the remote repositories linked to your project.
- **In Simple Terms:** Imagine you have several copies of your project (one on your computer, one online). The remote command helps you see and manage these "online" versions, like listing where your project is stored on the internet.

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f) Git Status

- **What It Does:** It displays the state of your working directory and staging area.
- **In Simple Terms:** Running git status tells you what files have been changed, which ones are ready to be saved (committed), and which ones aren't. It's like a quick summary of your current work progress.

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g) Git Config

- **What It Does:** It sets configuration options for Git, such as your name, email, or editor preferences.
- **In Simple Terms:** Git config is used to customize your Git settings. For example, you can tell Git your name and email so it can record who makes changes in the project.

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h) Git Config (Repeated)

- **Explanation:** The git config command can be used at different levels.
- **In Simple Terms:** Sometimes you use git config for all projects on your computer (global config) and sometimes just for a specific project (local config). The command works the same way, but where you apply the settings makes a difference.

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i) Git Rm

- **What It Does:** It removes files from your working directory and from Git's tracking.
- **In Simple Terms:** If you decide a file is no longer needed, git rm deletes it from your project and marks it so that it won't be included in future snapshots. It's like permanently removing a file from your project's version history (after you commit the change).

Each command helps manage different aspects of your project, whether it's saving changes, sharing work, updating files, or setting up your Git environment.