1. git version

- ✓ You ran this to check if Git is installed and working.

2. git init

- ✓ What it does: Creates a new Git repository in your current folder
 ✓ You used this to start tracking your project with Git.
- You ran it twice:
 - Once in your home folder (~) not needed for your project.
 - Once inside my-project this is the correct one.

🔽 3. mkdir my-project

- ✓ You used this to start a new project in its own folder.

4.cd my-project

- ✓ Now you're working inside your project directory.

√ 5. touch README.md

- ✓ This file is commonly used to describe your project.

- 6. git add README.md
- ✓ This means you're **telling Git to track this file** for the next commit.
- 7. git commit -m "initial version"
- ✓ You recorded your first snapshot of the project.
- 8. git config --global user.name "bharath"
- What it does: Sets your Git username globally (applies to all projects)
- ✓ Needed for Git to know who is making the commits.
- 9. git config --global user.email
- "m.l.bharathmurugan@gmail.com"
- What it does: Sets your Git email globally
- ✓ Used to identify the author of commits.
- ✓ 10. git add .
- What it does: Adds all files in the current folder to staging
- Easier way to add everything at once before committing.
- 11. git commit -m "initial version" (again)

- ✓ This committed the new file you added after the first commit.

✓ 12. git config --global color.ui "auto"

- **What it does:** Enables color output for Git in the terminal
- ✓ Makes Git commands easier to read by using color.

13. git config --global core.editor "'C:\Program Files\Sublime Text

3\sublime_text.exe'"

- ✓ This is used when Git needs you to type a longer message (like for merge commits or rebase).

✓ 14. git config --list

 ← What it does: Shows all Git settings currently configured

✓ Useful to check if your name, email, editor, etc. are set correctly.

What You Did	Why You Did It
Created a folder	To start a new project
Initialized Git	To track changes with Git
Added and committed files	To save changes in Git history
Configured name and email	To identify yourself in commits
Set color and editor	To improve your Git experience

- mkdir myProjectDir
- ✓ Used to start a new project.
- cd myProjectDir/
- ✓ You work inside this folder for your project.
- git init
- What it does: Starts a new Git repository in this folder
- ✓ Tells Git to begin tracking changes here.
- ls -ls, ls -lrt, ls -la
- What it does: Lists files in the current folder with details
- ✓ Used to see what files or folders exist.
 - 📝 ls -la shows hidden files like .git.
- git status
- ✓ Used to check if there are any files to commit, or if you've made changes.
- pwd
- ✓ Useful to confirm where you are in your system.

- cd ..
- **What it does:** Goes up one level in the folder structure
- ✓ Used to return from myProjectDir back to your home folder.

• git init newProjectDir

- ✓ A shortcut way to both create the folder **and** set it up for Git.

cd newProjectDir/

- What it does: Enters the new project folder
- Ready to start working and adding files here.

• ls -la

- ✓ Confirms that Git was successfully initialized.

Command Purpose

mkdir Create new folder

myProjectDir

git init Start Git tracking

ls -lrt/ls -la See files (normal or hidden)

git status Check Git status

pwd Show current folder path

cd .. Go back one level

git init Create + initialize Git repo in one step

newProjectDir

cd newProjectDir Enter the new project folder

INITIAL STAGES FOR COMMAND

1. Make a new directory for your project mkdir myNoteDir

2. Go inside it cd myNoteDir

3. Initialize Git repository in this folder git init

4. Create files INSIDE this directory touch README.md touch index.html # if you want another file

5. Add those files to staging git add .

6. Commit your changes git commit -m "Initial version"