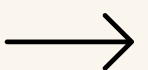




# For Beginners

Swipe for more



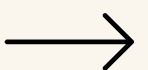
# Git | Global Information Tracker

</> Git is a distributed version control system designed to track changes in source code during software development.

</> It allows multiple developers to collaborate on projects, manage revisions, and track the history of changes efficiently.

</> Use the following command to check Git version installed::

```
$ git --version
```



# Setting up Git global configuration

</> Setting up Git global configuration involves configuring your name, email address, and more which will be associated with your commits across all Git repositories on your system.

</> Use the following command to set your name:

```
$ git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

</> Use the following command to set your email address:

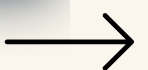
```
git config --global user.email "your_email@example.com"
```

</> Use the following command to set the default branch name:

```
$ git config --global init.defaultBranch main
```

</> You can verify your global configuration by using the following command:

```
$ git config --global --list
```



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# Initializing a new Git repository or cloning an existing Git repository

</> You can initialize a new Git repository in the current directory by using the following command:

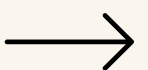
```
$ git init
```

</> You can add a remote repository URL to your local Git repository by using the following command:

```
$ git remote add origin <remote_repo_url>
```

</> You can clone an existing Git repository to your local machine by using the following command:

```
$ git clone <remote_repo_url>
```



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# Tracking and staging the changes

</> You can see the current state of the working directory and staging area by using the following command:

```
$ git status
```

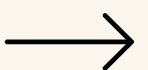
</> You can add changes to the staging area before committing by using the following commands:

</> Add a single file

```
$ git add <file_name>
```

</> Add all files

```
$ git add .
```



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# Committing and pushing the changes

</> You can record staged changes to local repository with a commit message by using the following command:

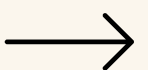
```
$ git commit -m "Descriptive message"
```

</> You can share local repository changes to remote repository (for the first time) by using the following command:

```
$ git push -u origin <branch-name>
```

or (after first time) by using the following command:

```
$ git push
```



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# Git branching

</> You can list all the existing branches by using the following command:

```
$ git branch
```

</> You can create a new branch by using the following command:

```
$ git branch <branch-name>
```

</> You can switch between branches by using the following command:

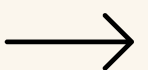
```
$ git checkout <branch-name>
```

</> You can create and switch to a new branch by using the following command:

```
$ git checkout -b <branch-name>
```

</> You can delete an existing branch by using the following command:

```
$ git branch -d <branch-name>
```



# Pulling the changes

</> You can retrieve changes from the remote repository but do not merge them into your current branch by using the following command:

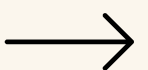
```
$ git fetch
```

</> You can combine changes from one branch into another by using the following command:

```
$ git merge <branch-name>
```

</> You can fetch and merge changes from a remote repository to your local repository by using the following command:

```
$ git pull
```





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