**Git and GitHub Step-by-Step Guide**

**Step 1: Initialize a Git Repository**

1. Open your terminal (Git Bash or command line).
2. Navigate to the project folder where you want to initialize the repository.
3. Run the following command to initialize the Git repository:

git init

**Step 2: Create Files for Your Repository**

1. Create the files you want to commit. For example, create a sample file:

bash

echo "This is a sample file for the repository." > sample\_file.txt

**Step 3: Stage the Files**

1. Add your files to the staging area using the command:

git add .

This command stages all files in the current directory for the next commit.

**Step 4: Commit the Files**

1. Commit your changes with a message:

sql

git commit -m "Initial commit"

This saves your changes in Git history.

**Step 5: Set Up a Remote Repository**

1. Go to your GitHub account and create a new repository.
2. Copy the URL of the repository (e.g., https://github.com/username/repository.git).
3. Set the remote repository by running the following command:

git remote add origin https://github.com/username/repository.git

**Step 6: Push Changes to GitHub**

1. Push your changes to GitHub by running:

css

git push -u origin main

If your default branch is master, use:

perl

git push -u origin master

**Step 7: Verify the Git Status**

1. To check the status of your repository, use:

lua

git status

This will show you which files are staged, modified, or untracked.

**Step 8: List All Branches**

1. To view the current branches, use the command:

git branch

**Step 9: Check the Remote URL**

1. To see the remote repository associated with your local repository, run:

git remote -v