GIT SETUP

- **The Git init** -command creates a new Git repository. It can be used to convert an existing, unversioned project to a Git repository or initialize a new, empty repository.
- **The Git Status**-command provides a summary of the current state of a Git repository. It displays information about the working directory and the staging area, but not the commit history.
- The **Git add** command is used in Git to add changes from the working directory to the staging area (also known as the index). The staging area acts as a buffer between your working directory and the project's history, allowing you to selectively prepare changes for the next commit.
- The git commit -command in Git is used to record a snapshot of the project's currently staged changes in the local repository. It essentially creates a "save point" in your project's history.
- **git add filename.txt**-It tells Git that you intend to include the current state of filename.txt in the upcoming commit.
- **Git branch** in Git are independent lines of development. When working locally, changes are committed to a specific branch.
- **Git push-** is used to synchronize these local branch changes with a remote repository.





