EXPERIMENT NO: 2 **DATE:**

Git and GitHub Commands

Aim: Explore the commands of Git and GitHub

Description:

- **Git help**: Take help from the Git help section for different commands and other errors.
  Command: git help

- **git config:** To set the basic configurations on Git like your name and email.
  Command: git config

- **git init:** To create a local git repository for us in our store folder. This will help to manage the git commands for that particular repository.
  Command: git init

- **git status:** To see what's changed since the last commit. It shows all the files that have been added and modified and are ready to be committed and files that are untracked.
  Command: git status

- **git commit:** To commit our changes (taking a snapshot) and provide a message to remember for future reference.
  Command: git commit -m "Type your commit message here"

- **git log:** To check the history of commits for our reference.
  Command: git log

- **git add:** To add a specific list of files to the staging area.
  Command: git add .

- **git version:** used to show the current version of Git.
  Command: git version

- **git fetch:** To fetch down any changes from the global repository to the current repository.
  Command: git fetch

- **git branch:** To see all the branches present and current branches that we are working on.
  Command: git branch branch_name

- **git clone:** To clone or make a local copy of the global repository in your system (git clone command downloads the repository and creates a remote named origin which can be checked by the command – git remote -v).
  Command: git clone <repo -url>

- **git remove rm:** To remove a remote from our local repository.
  Command: git remove rm

- **git push -u origin master:** To push all the contents of our local repository that belong to the master branch to the server(Global repository).
  Command: git push -u origin master

- **git checkout:** The git checkout command to switch to an existing branch or to create and switch to a new one.
  Command: git checkout <branch_name>

- **git merge:** The command git merge joins your branch to the parent branch. Depending on your process, the parent branch can be either a development branch or a master branch.
  Command: git merge <name-of-branch-to-merge-in>

- **git pull:** The contents of the remote repository are fetched and integrated into your local repository using this command.
  Command: git pull

Conclusion:

The listed Git commands are essential for managing repositories, tracking changes, and collaborating effectively. They cover setup, version control, branch management, and syncing between local and remote repositories.