Create New Repository

1. Initialize a New Repository:

- `git init`
  - o Creates a new Git repository in the current directory.

2. Add a File to the Repository:

- `echo "Hello, Git!" > file.txt`
  - o Creates a new file named `file.txt` with the content "Hello, Git!".
- `git add file.txt`
  - o Adds `file.txt` to the staging area.

3. Commit the File:

- `git commit -m "Add file.txt"`
  - o Commits the file with a message "Add file.txt".

4. Link to Remote Repository:

- `git remote add origin [url]`
  - o Links your local repository to a remote repository (replace `[url]` with your remote repository URL).

5. Push Changes to Remote Repository:

- `git push -u origin master`
  - o Pushes the committed changes to the `master` branch on the remote repository and sets the remote `origin` as the default upstream branch.

Additional Git Commands related to Repository

Check Repository Status:

- `git status`
  - o Displays the state of the working directory and the staging area.

View Changes:

- `git diff`
  - o Shows changes between the working directory and the staging area.

View Commit History:

- `git log`
  - o Displays the commit history for the repository.

Show Commit Details:

- `git show [commit-hash]`
  - o Shows details of a specific commit (replace `[commit-hash]` with the commit identifier).

Undo Changes:

- `git reset [file]`
  - o Removes `file` from the staging area but keeps the changes in the working directory.
- `git reset --hard`
  - o Resets the staging area and working directory to match the most recent commit, discarding all changes.