

Experiment No :1**1. Setting up and Basic Commands**

Initialize a new Git Repository in a directory. Create a new file and add it to the staging area and commit the changes with an appropriate commit message.

Step 1: Initialize a new Git Repository

- Open a terminal or command prompt.
- Create a Directory
mkdir first
- Navigate to the directory where you want to create your new Git repository.
cd path/to/your/directory
- Initialize a new Git repository.
git init

Step 2: Create a New File

- Use any text editor of your choice to create a new file in the repository directory. For example, let's create a file named sample.txt.
vim sample.txt
- Open sample.txt in your text editor and add some content.

Step 3: Add the File to the Staging Area

- Add the newly created file to the staging area.
git add sample.txt
This command stages the changes in sample.txt for the next commit.

Step 4: Commit the Changes

- Commit the changes to the repository with a meaningful commit message.
git commit -m "Initial commit: Added sample.txt"

Experiment No :2**Creating and Managing Branches**

Create a new branch named "feature-branch." Switch to the "master" branch. Merge the "feature-branch" into "master."

Step 1: Initialize a new Git Repository

- Open a terminal or command prompt.
- Create a Directory
mkdir second
 - Navigate to the directory where you want to create your new Git repository.
cd path/to/your/directory
 - Initialize a new Git repository.
git init

Step 2: Create a new branch named "feature-branch"

- **git branch feature-branch**
This command creates a new branch named "feature-branch".

Step 3: Switch to the feature-branch

- **git checkout feature-branch**
This command switches to feature-branch from master branch.

Step 4: Make changes in the "feature-branch":

- Make the necessary changes to your code in the "feature-branch."
- Edit the file using the editor and make appropriate changes to the source code.

Step 5: Commit the changes in "feature-branch":

- **git add .**
- **git commit -m "Implement new feature in feature-branch"**
This command stages and commits your changes in the "feature-branch."

Step 6: Switch back to the "master" branch:

- **git checkout master**
This command switches back to the "master" branch.

Step 7: Update the "master" branch (optional):

- It's a good practice to ensure your "master" branch is up-to-date before merging changes. Fetch the latest changes from the remote repository:
git pull origin master

Step 8: Merge "feature-branch" into "master":

- **git merge feature-branch**
This command merges the changes from "feature-branch" into the "master" branch.