

# Github Documentation

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## What Is Git?

**Git** is the most commonly used version control system. Git tracks the changes you make to files, so you have a record of what has been done, and you can revert to specific versions should you ever need to. Git also makes collaboration easier, allowing changes by multiple people to all be merged into one source.

**Git** is a software that runs locally. Your files and their history are stored on your computer. You can also use online hosts (such as **GitHub** or **Bitbucket**) to store a copy of the files and their revision history. Having a centrally located place where you can upload your changes and download changes from others, enable you to collaborate more easily with other developers.

## What Is GitHub?

**GitHub** is designed as a **Git** repository hosting service. And what exactly is a Git repository hosting service? It's an online database that allows you to keep track of and share your Git version control projects outside of your local computer/server. Unlike Git, GitHub is exclusively cloud-based. Through **GitHub**, you can share your code with others, giving them the power to make revisions or edits on your various **Git branches**. This makes it possible for entire teams to coordinate together on single projects in real-time. As changes are introduced, new branches are created, allowing the team to continue to revise the code without overwriting each other's work. These branches are like copies, and changes made on them do not reflect in the main directories on other users' machines unless users choose to push/pull the changes to incorporate them.

# Setting Up Git

When using Git for the first time it can be a good idea to setup Git with the correct user information.

Open a terminal (or **Git Bash** (Windows)):

```
$ git config --global user.name "Your name"
```

```
$ git config --global user.email "your_email@example.com"
```

Check using: `git config --list`



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/DOLPHIN
DOLPHIN@DESKTOP-4JOONED MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global user.name "abc"
DOLPHIN@DESKTOP-4JOONED MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global user.email "abc@gmail.com"
DOLPHIN@DESKTOP-4JOONED MINGW64 ~
$ git config --list
diff.astextplain.textconv=astextplain
filter.lfs.clean=git-lfs clean -- %f
filter.lfs.smudge=git-lfs smudge -- %f
filter.lfs.process=git-lfs filter-process
filter.lfs.required=true
http.sslbackend=openssl
http.sslcainfo=E:/Git/mingw64/ssl/certs/ca-bundle.crt
core.autocrlf=true
core.fscache=true
core.symlinks=false
pull.rebase=false
credential.helper=manager
user.email=abc@gmail.com
user.name=abc
```

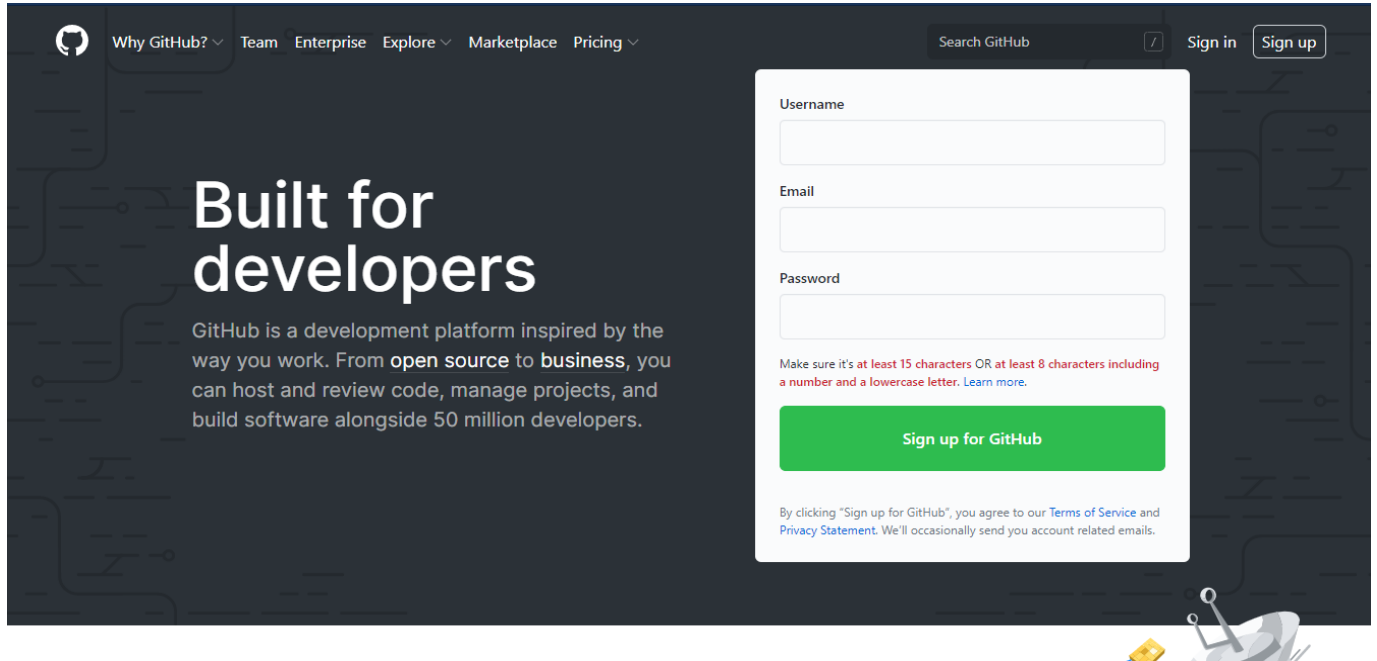
## Git Bash

For using **Git Bash**(Windows), go to <https://gitforwindows.org/> and download the latest version of **Git**.



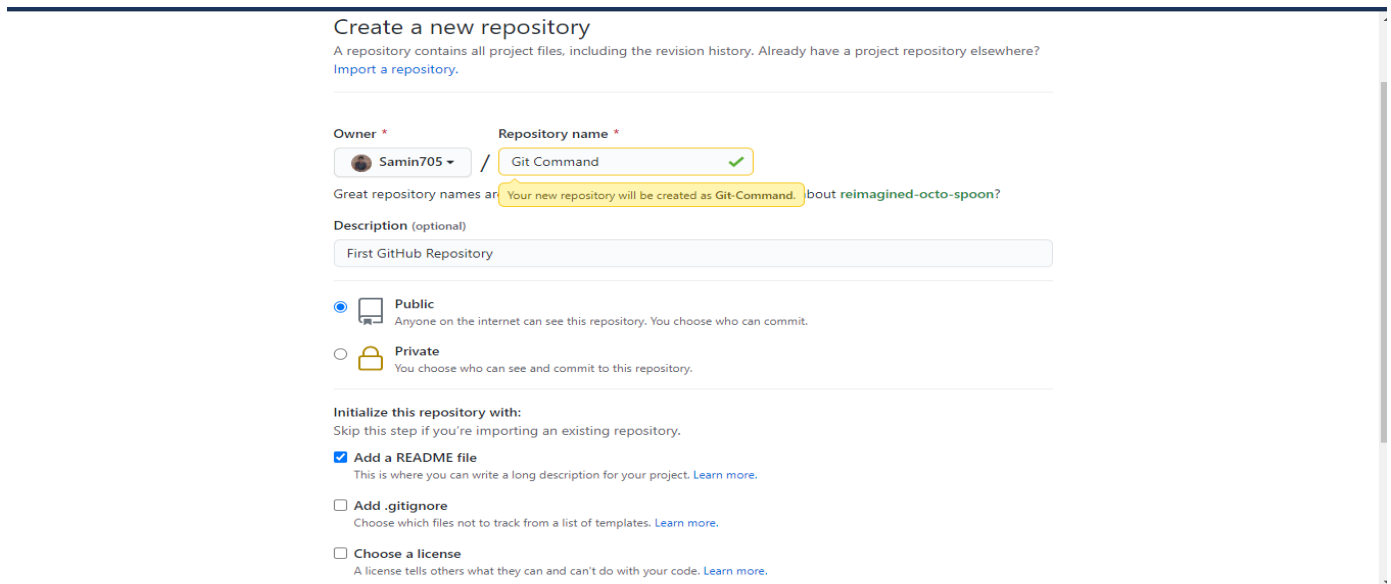
# Creating GitHub Repository

Go to <https://github.com/> and sign up for **GitHub**.



The screenshot shows the GitHub homepage with a dark background. On the left, the text "Built for developers" is prominently displayed, followed by a description of GitHub as a development platform. On the right, there is a white sign-up form with fields for Username, Email, and Password. A green "Sign up for GitHub" button is at the bottom of the form. Above the button, there is a note about password requirements: "Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter. Learn more." Below the button, there is a small disclaimer about agreeing to the Terms of Service and Privacy Statement.

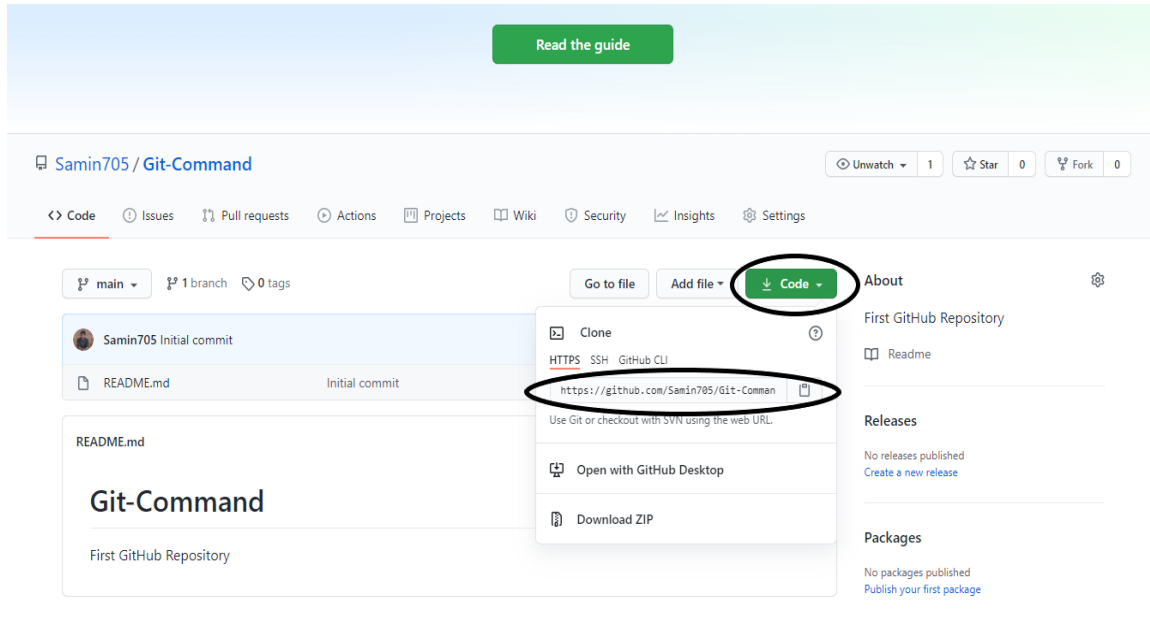
After successfully creating **GitHub** account, login to your account and click on **New** for creating **GitHub Repository**. Then fill out the necessary blanks.



The screenshot shows the "Create a new repository" page on GitHub. The page has a light blue header with the title "Create a new repository" and a subtitle "A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository." Below the header, there are two input fields: "Owner" with a dropdown menu showing "Samin705" and "Repository name" with a text input showing "Git Command" and a green checkmark. Below these fields, there is a note: "Great repository names are about reimagined-octo-spoon? Your new repository will be created as Git-Command." Below this, there is a "Description (optional)" field with the placeholder text "First GitHub Repository". Below the description field, there are two radio button options: "Public" (selected) and "Private". Below the radio buttons, there is a section titled "Initialize this repository with:" with the text "Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository." Below this, there are three checkboxes: "Add a README file" (checked), "Add .gitignore", and "Choose a license". Each checkbox has a small description and a "Learn more" link.

# Cloning Repository

To get the copy of your repository in your desktop, click on **Code** and copy the URL `https://github.com/<" your github user name"> /Git-Command.git`



Then open the **Git Bash** terminal and write some commands:

```
cd <working-directory>
```

```
git clone https://github.com/<"your github user name"> /Git-Command.git
```

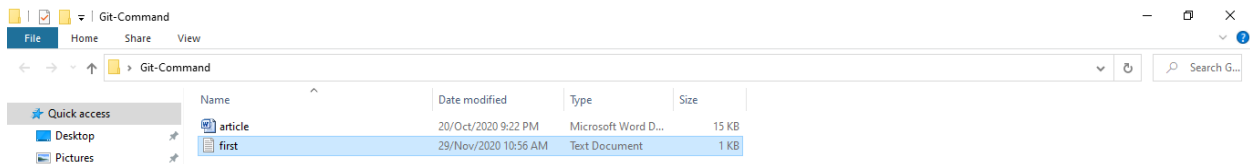
```
user.name=tuhin
DOLPHIN@DESKTOP-4J00NED MINGW64 ~
$ cd g:
DOLPHIN@DESKTOP-4J00NED MINGW64 /g
$ git clone https://github.com/Samin705/Git-Command.git
Cloning into 'Git-Command'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 629 bytes | 3.00 KiB/s, done.
DOLPHIN@DESKTOP-4J00NED MINGW64 /g
$ |
```

# Add changes into Git Repository

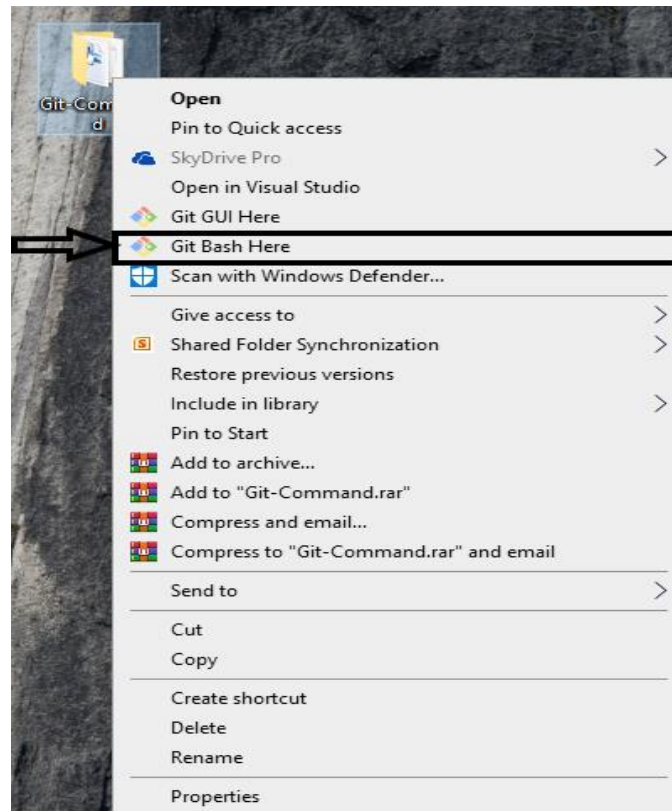
As we successfully created a clone folder of our repository into our local computer. Now our task is to add our work into the repository. For example, we have a text file (**first.txt**) and a word file (**article.docx**). We want to add this work into our Git Hub account at (**Git Command**) repositories.



Now, add both folder into the clone **Git Command** folder into our local computer.



After adding both file start git bash command prompt with Git Command folder.



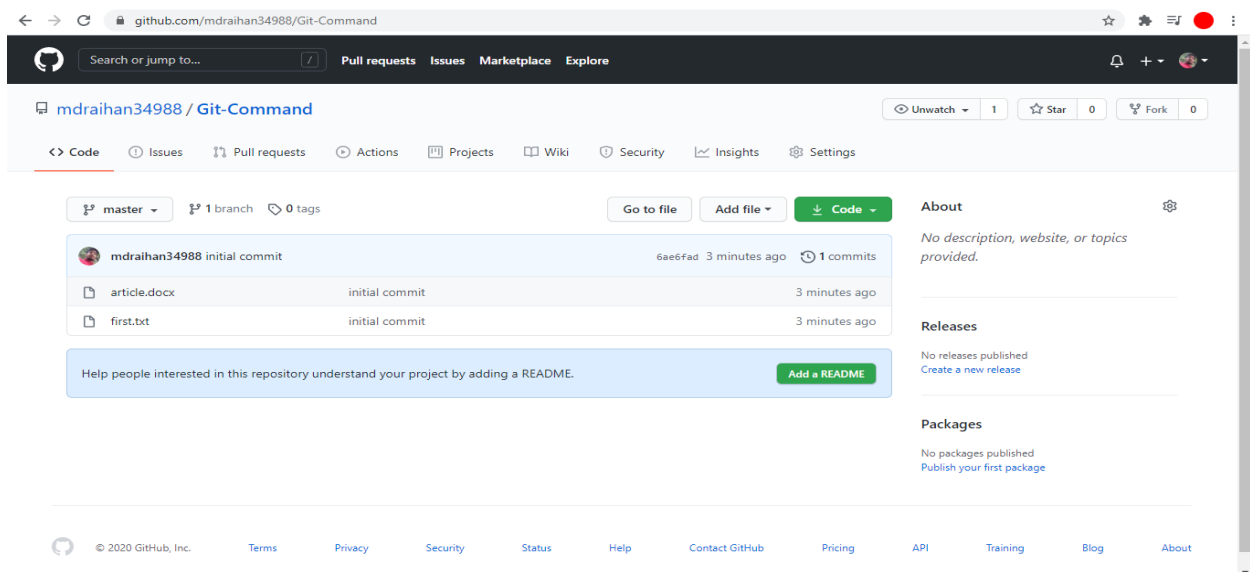
After Starting the Git bash command prompt we have to provide (\$ **git add .** ) command to add all the files and folder into **Git Command** folder. Then we have to commit our tasks with a message (\$ **git commit -m “your commit message”**).

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Raihan/Desktop/Git-Command
Raihan@DESKTOP-5V4H2F1 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git-Command (master)
$ git add .
Raihan@DESKTOP-5V4H2F1 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git-Command (master)
$ git commit -m "initial commit"
[master (root-commit) 6ae6fad] initial commit
2 files changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 article.docx
create mode 100644 first.txt
```

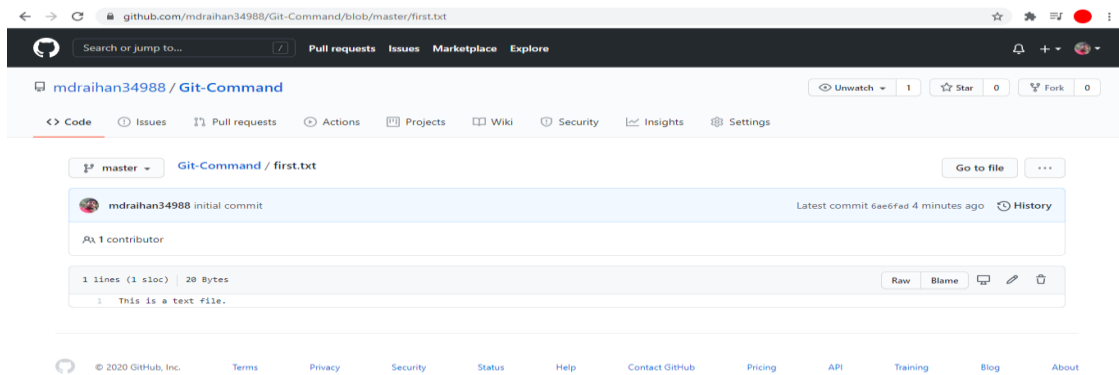
Still, the files are not added into our git hub account online repositories. Finally, we have to give push command to successfully upload both files into our github account online repositories (\$ **git push** / \$ **git push -u origin master** ).

```
Raihan@DESKTOP-5V4H2F1 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git-Command (master)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 11.72 KiB | 3.91 MiB/s, done.
Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/mdraiha34988/Git-Command.git
* [new branch]      master -> master
```

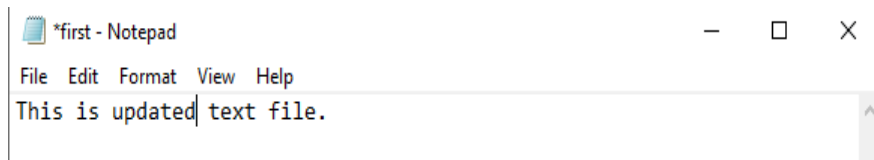
Now, we can see that both files are successfully added into our online github repository.



Now, we can see our **first.txt** file content.



Now, make change into that first.txt file. We have also make the changes into our online git repository. To, make this changes we have to again open the Git Command folder with Git Bash command prompt.

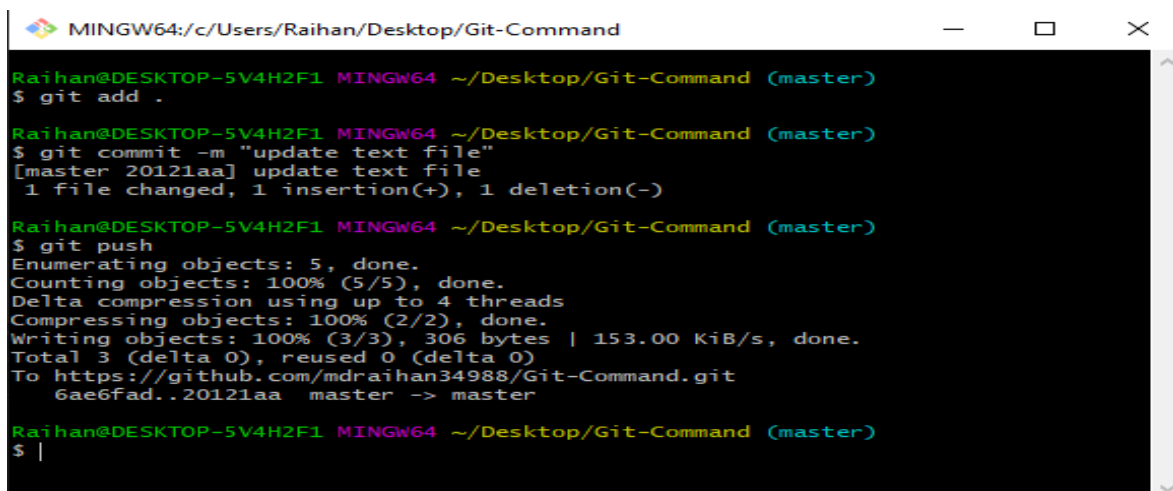


After opening the command prompt we have to give following command as we used before.

**\$ git add .**

**\$ git commit -m "your commit message"**


**\$ git push**



The changes now appears into our github online repository. The commit for first.txt is changed and the content also changed.



← → ↻ github.com/mdraihan34988/Git-Command ☆ ⚙️ ☰ 🔴 ⋮


 Search or jump to... [ / ] Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore


mdraihan34988 / Git-Command Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 0


<> Code ⓘ Issues 🏹 Pull requests ⚙️ Actions 📁 Projects 📖 Wiki 🛡️ Security 📊 Insights ⚙️ Settings

🔑 master 1 branch 0 tags

Go to file Add file ↕️ Code ↕️

 mdraihan34988 update text file 20121aa 1 minute ago 2 commits

 article.docx initial commit 8 minutes ago

 first.txt update text file 1 minute ago

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README. Add a README

About

No description, website, or topics provided.


Releases

No releases published  
[Create a new release](#)

Packages

No packages published  
[Publish your first package](#)


← → ↻ github.com/mdraihan34988/Git-Command/blob/master/first.txt ☆ ⚙️ ☰ 🔴 ⋮

 Search or jump to... [ / ] Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

mdraihan34988 / Git-Command Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 0

<> Code ⓘ Issues 🏹 Pull requests ⚙️ Actions 📁 Projects 📖 Wiki 🛡️ Security 📊 Insights ⚙️ Settings

🔑 master Git-Command / first.txt Go to file ...

 mdraihan34988 update text file Latest commit 20121aa 2 minutes ago History

👤 1 contributor

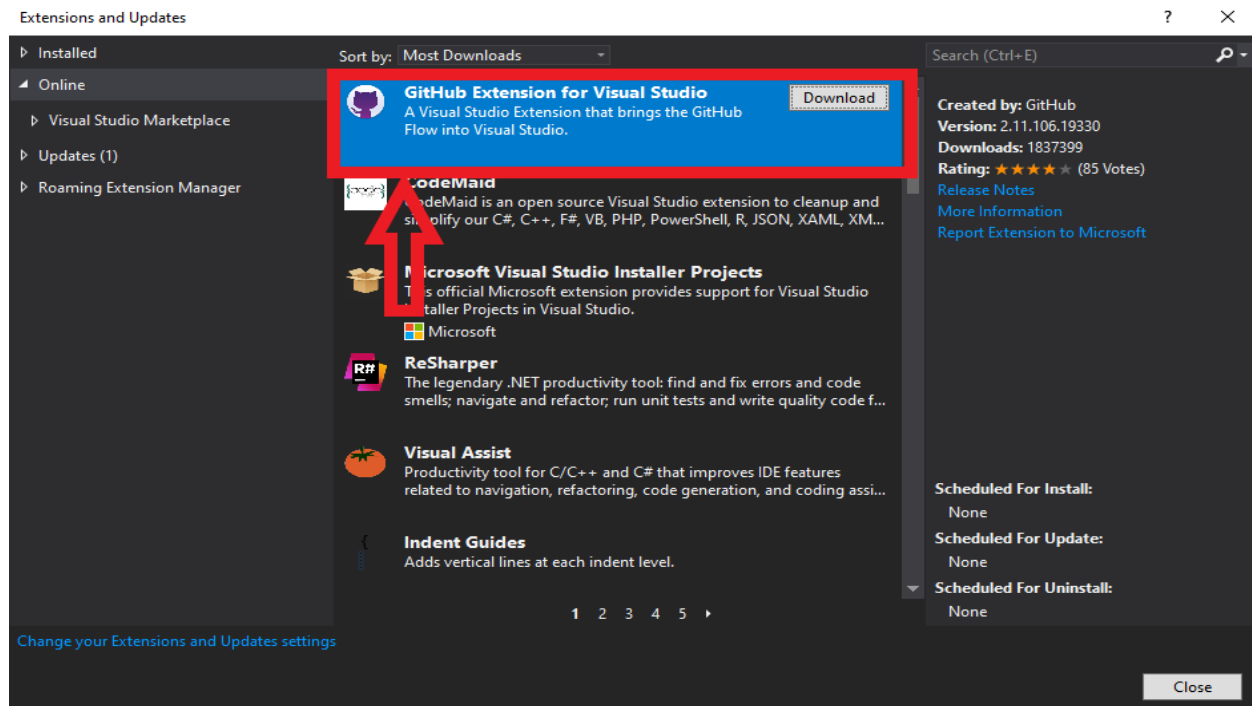
1 lines (1 sloc) 26 Bytes Raw Blame 🖨️ ✎️ 🗑️

1 This is updated text file.

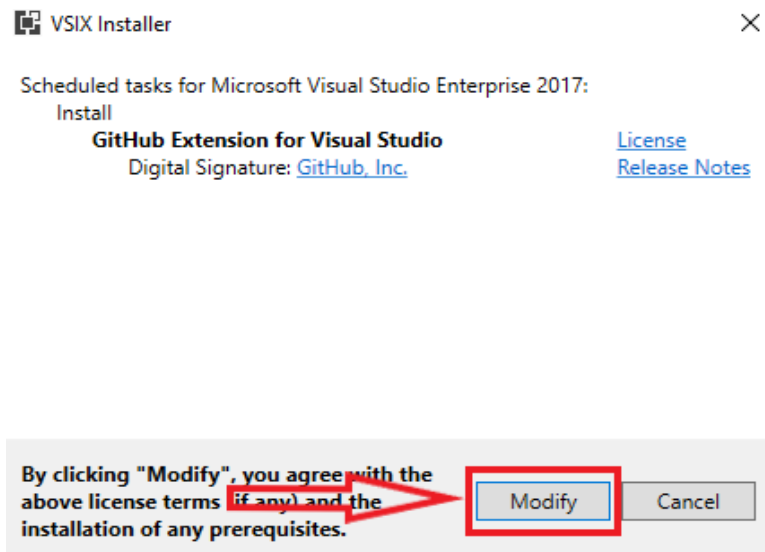
🌐 © 2020 GitHub, Inc. Terms Privacy Security Status Help Contact GitHub Pricing API Training Blog About

# Github with Visual Studio 2017

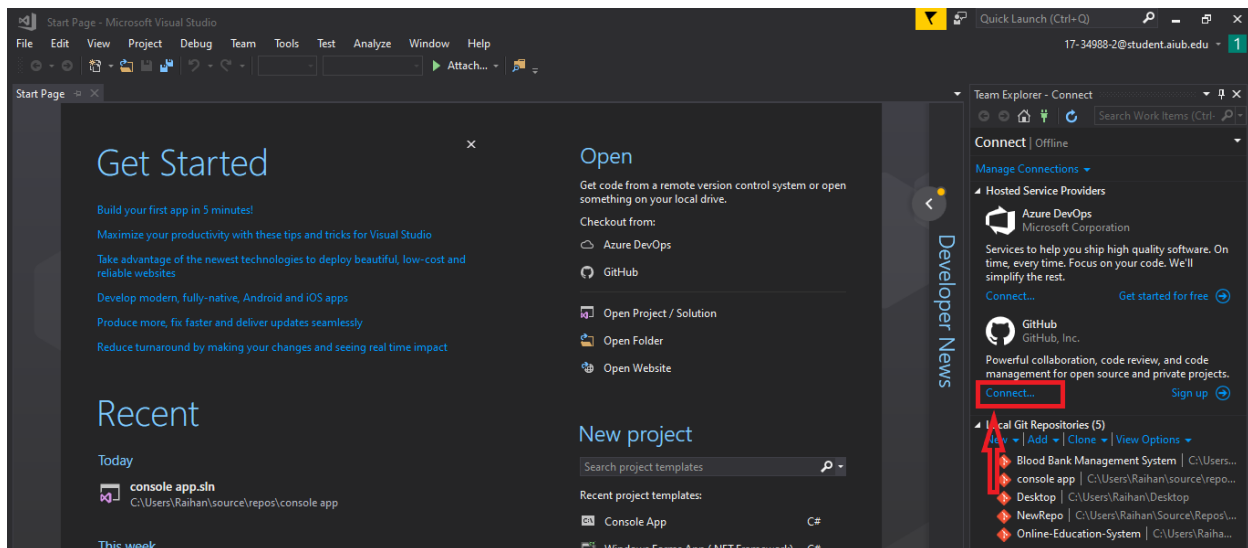
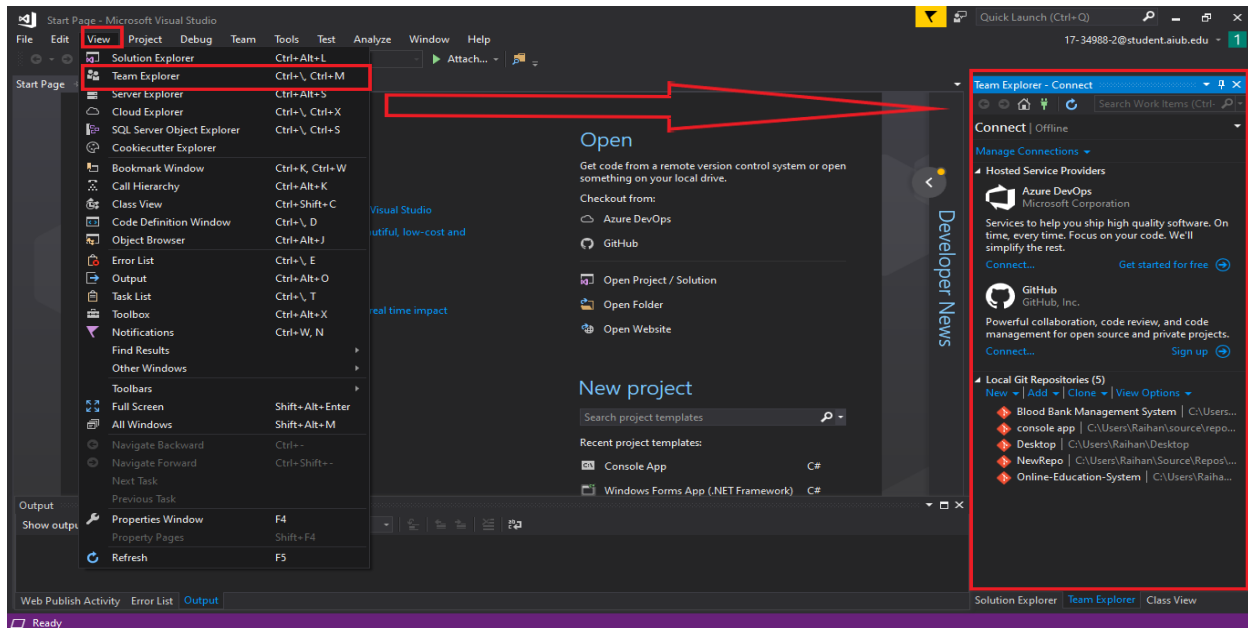
To connect github account with Visual studio 2017 we need to add an extension with visual studio. **Open visual studio -> Tools -> Extensions and Updates -> Online -> Search Github -> Download Github Extension for visual studio.**



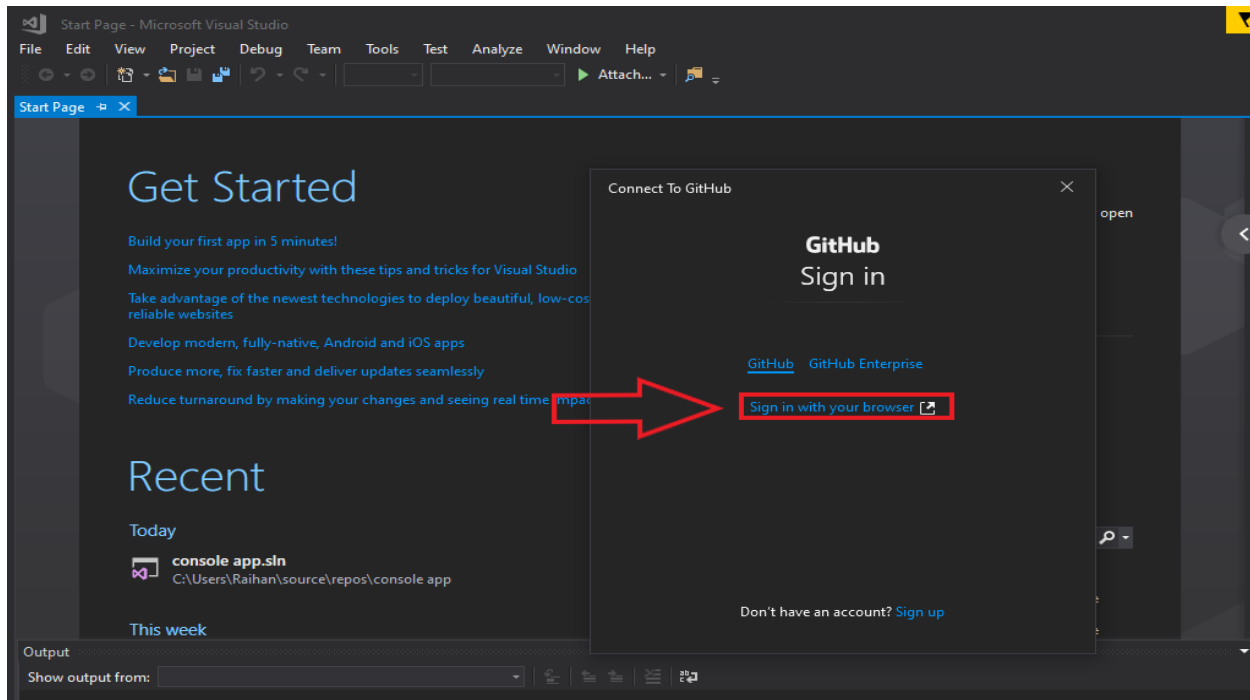
After download the extension close the visual studio and modify VSIX installer.



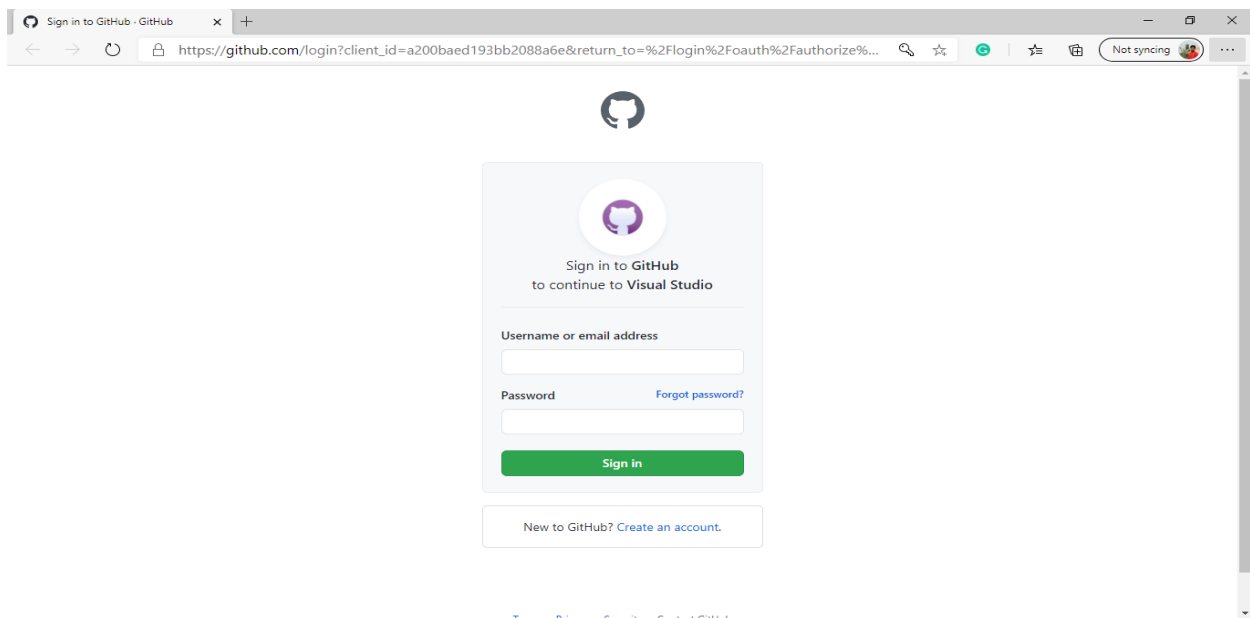
After complete modifying the VSIX installer, open visual studio -> View -> Team Explorer -> Github -> Connect.



Open browser for sign in your github account.



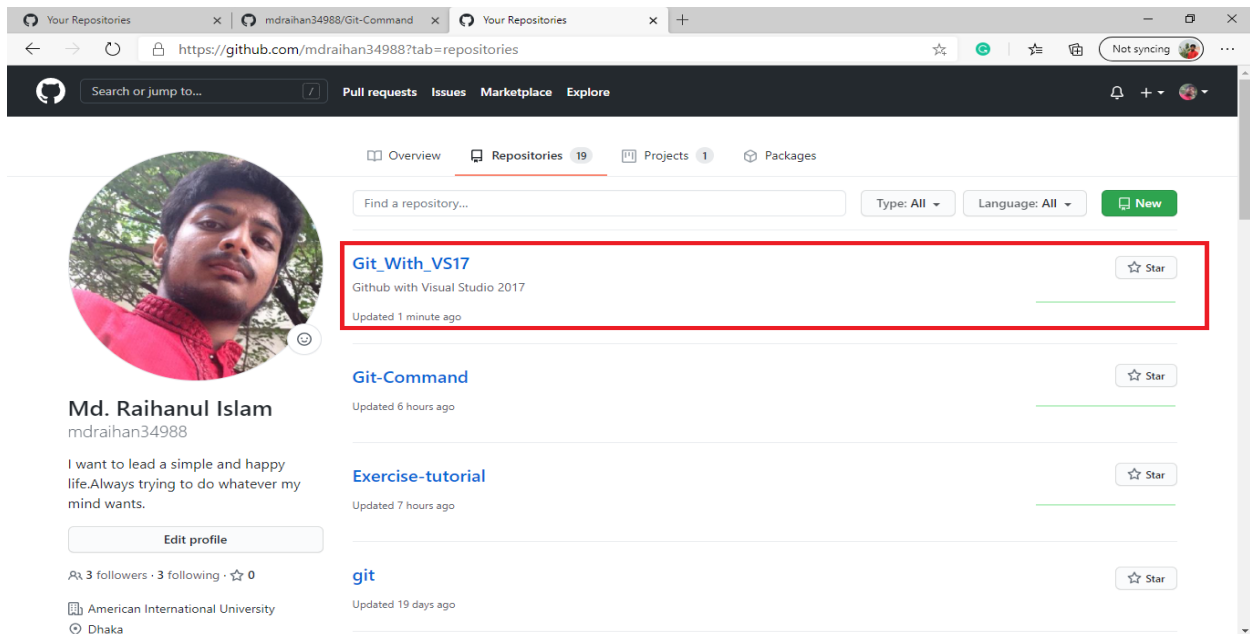
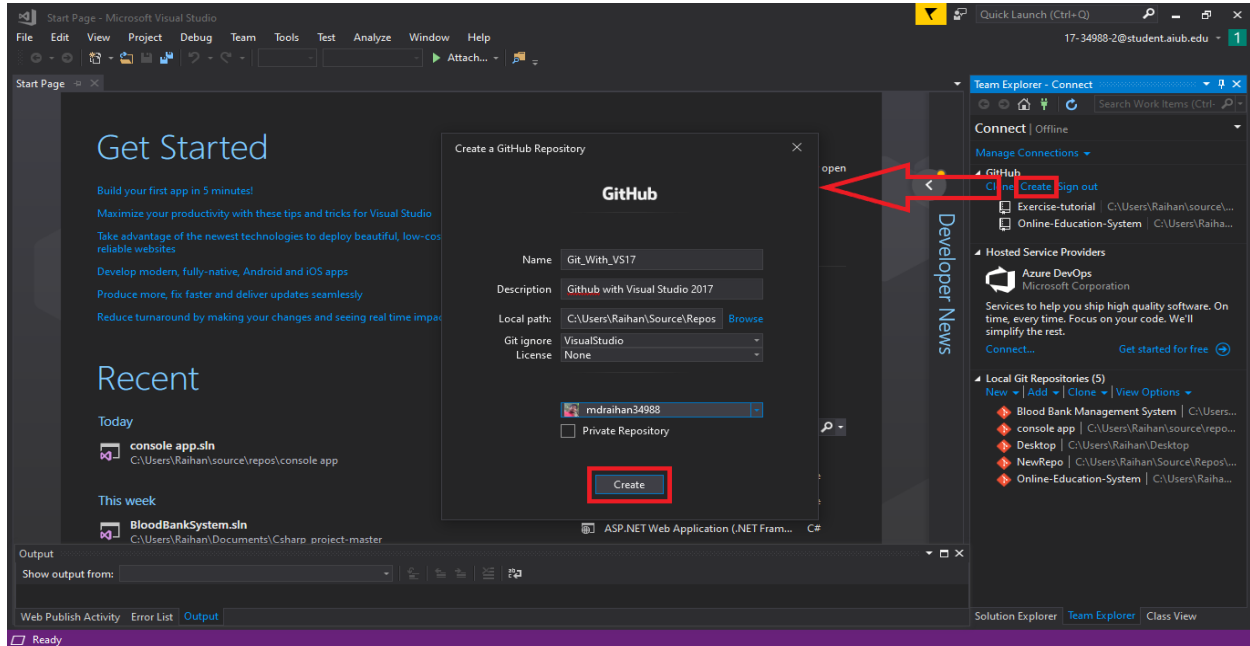
Sign in into your github account to connect with visual studio 2017.



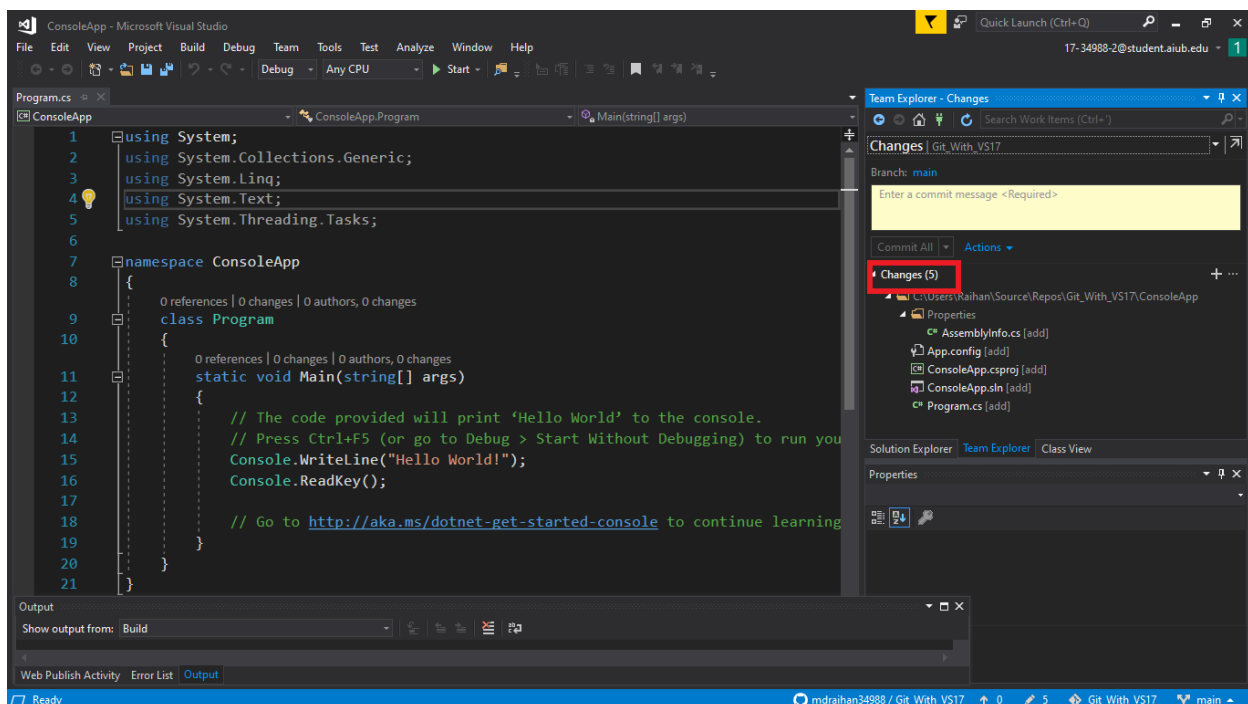
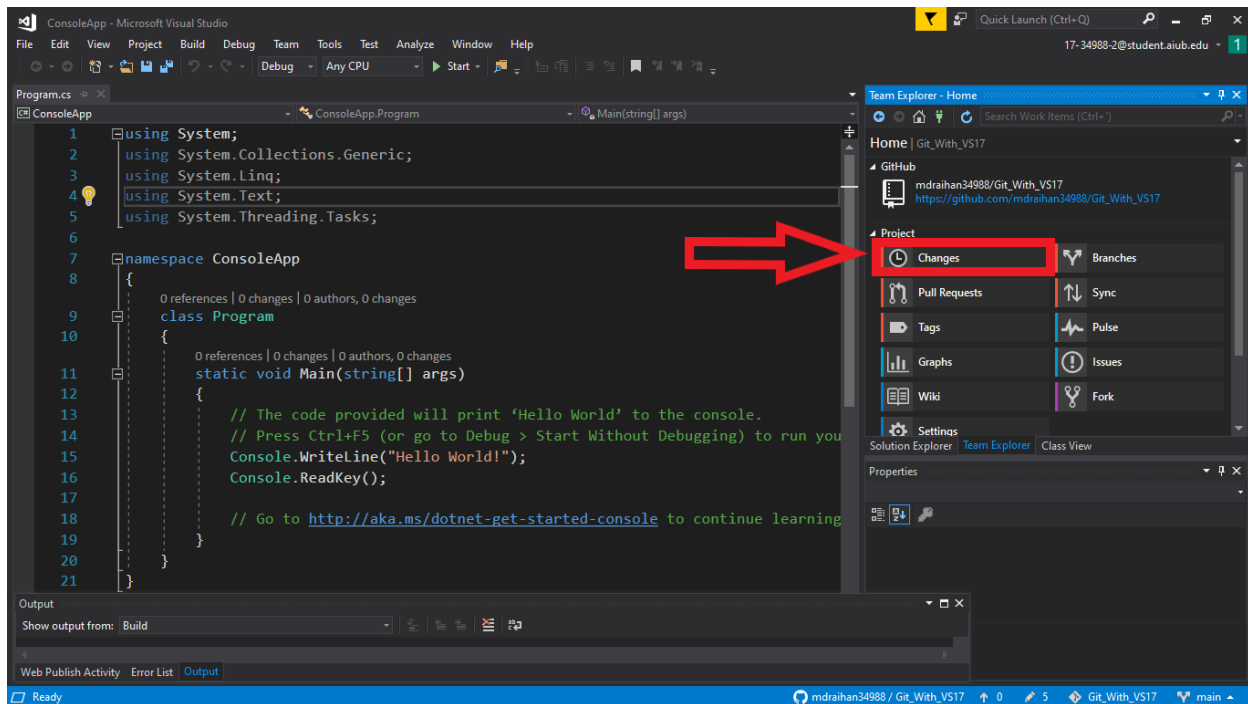
In this way, we successfully connect GitHub with our visual studio 2017.

# Use Git repository with Visual Studio 2017

Now create a repository (**Git\_With\_VS17**) through visual studio 2017. It creates a local repository on local computer and a repository into GitHub online account.

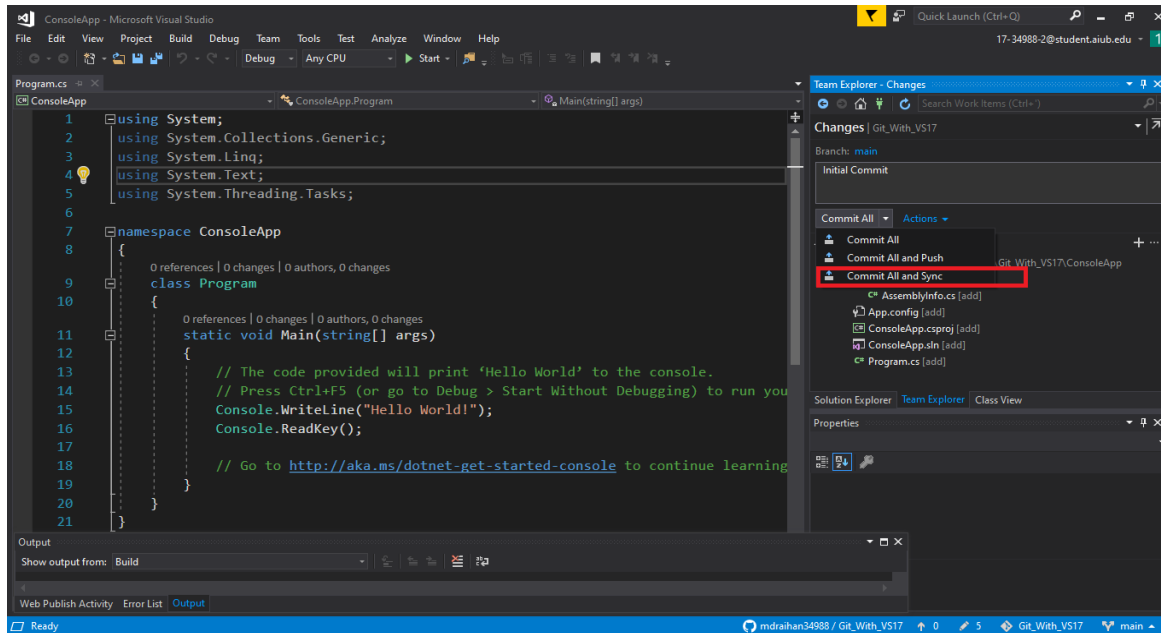


Now create a project into local repository **Git\_With\_VS17** and see the number of changes into local repositories.

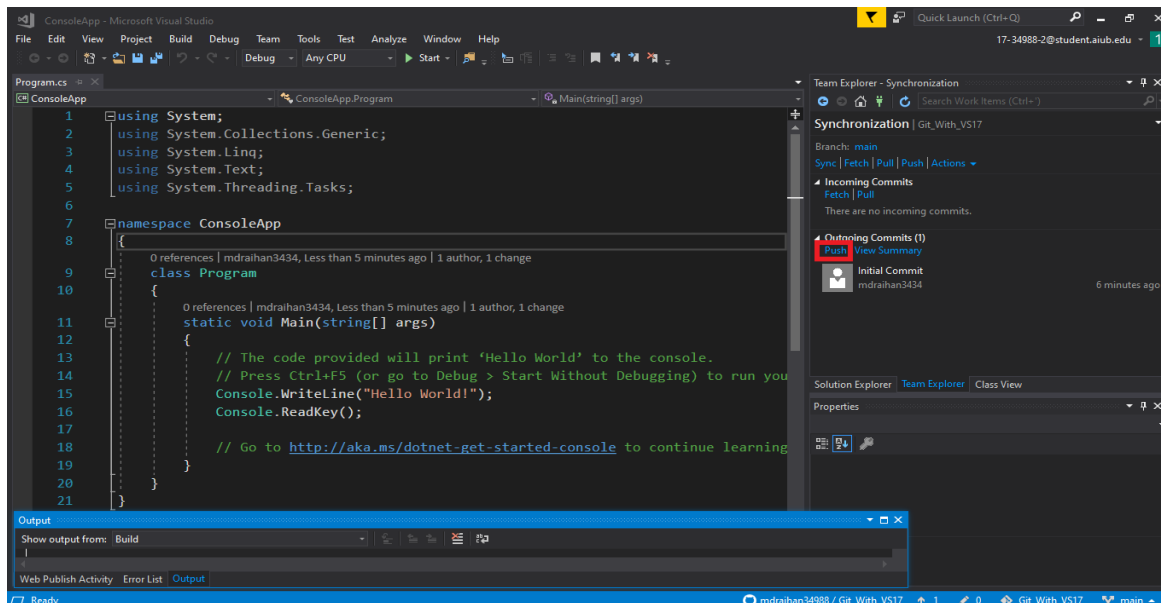


Enter our commit message “Initial commit”. For commit we have 3 options. One is commit all which is used to commit the changes into our local repositories. Then

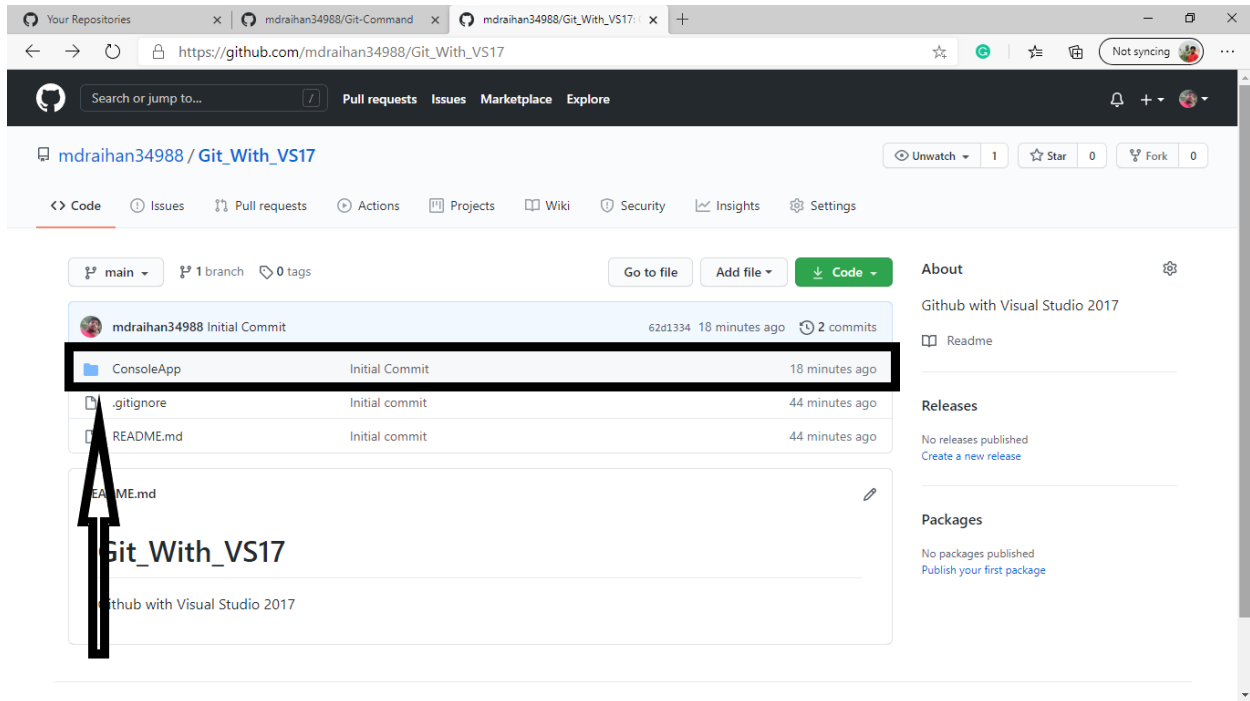
commit all and push which is used to commit changes into our local repositories as well as push changes into git repositories. Finally, commit all and sync which is used to commit changes into local repositories and also into the git repositories and pull down the changes into your github account repositories. To commit our changes we select Commit All and sync.



Now push changes into git repository.

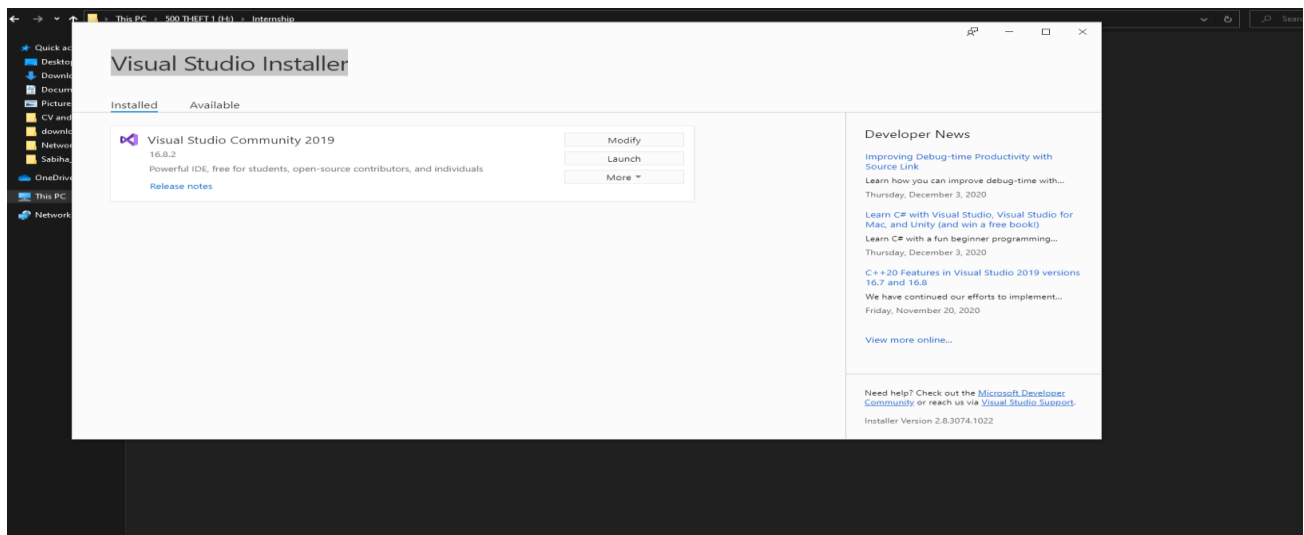


In this way, we successfully upload our project using visual studio.



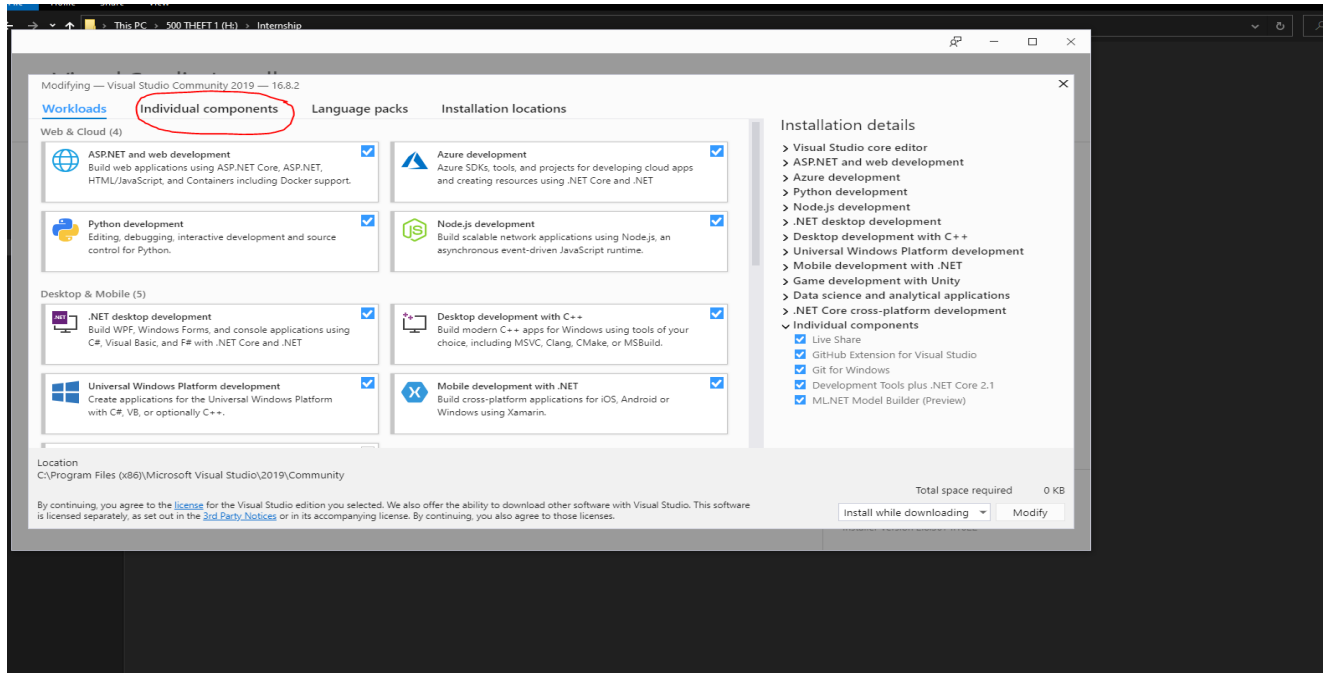
## Use Git repository with Visual Studio 2019

To add GitHub in VS 2019 you need to go to the **search bar** at task bar and type **Visual Studio Installer**. Once you do it a window will pop up. Click on the **Modify**

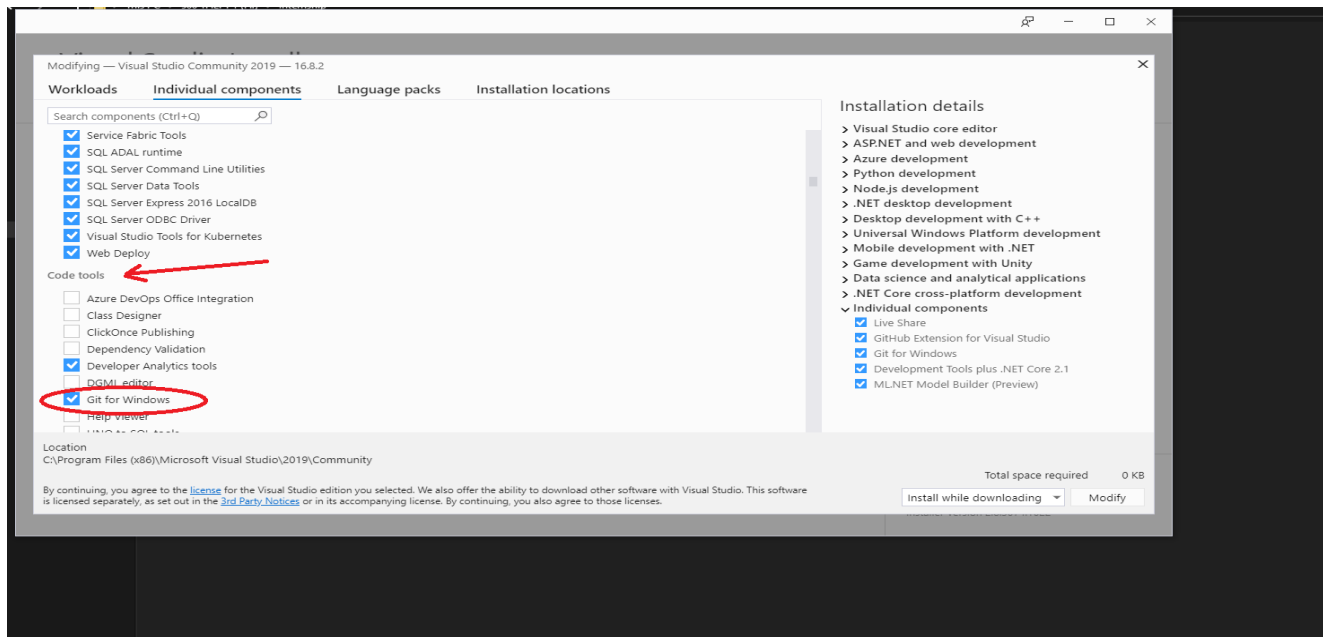


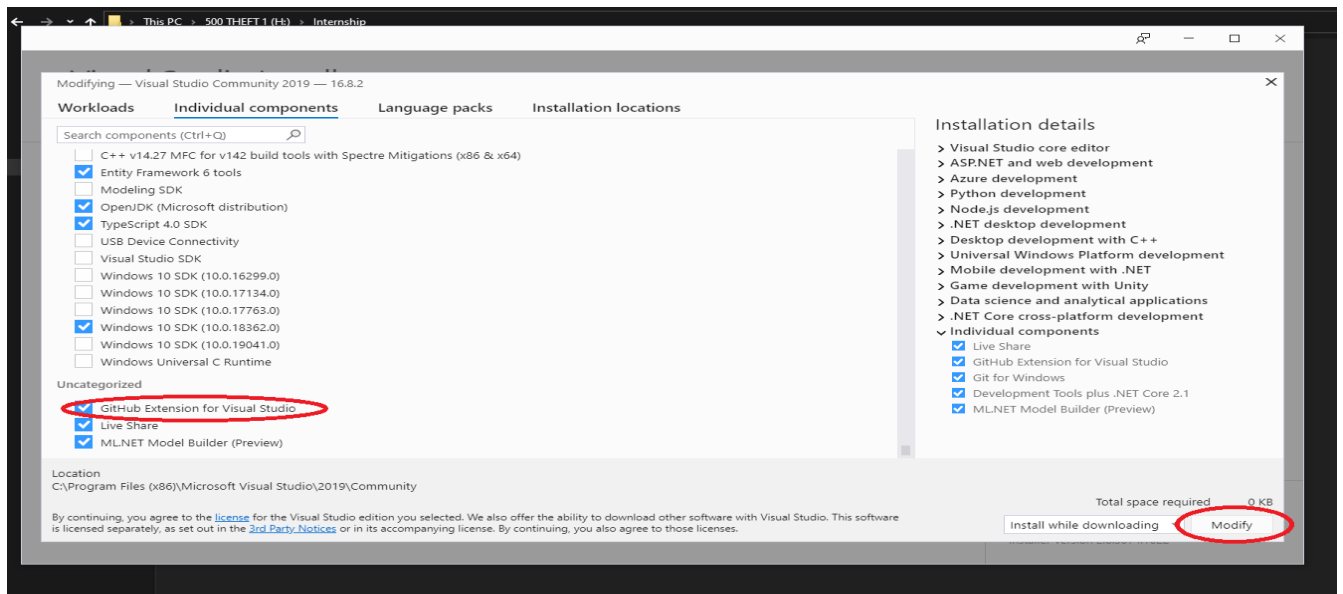


Button. Click on the **Individual Components** to bring about a screen where the Visual Studio installer will show all extensions and components that can be added to VS 19.



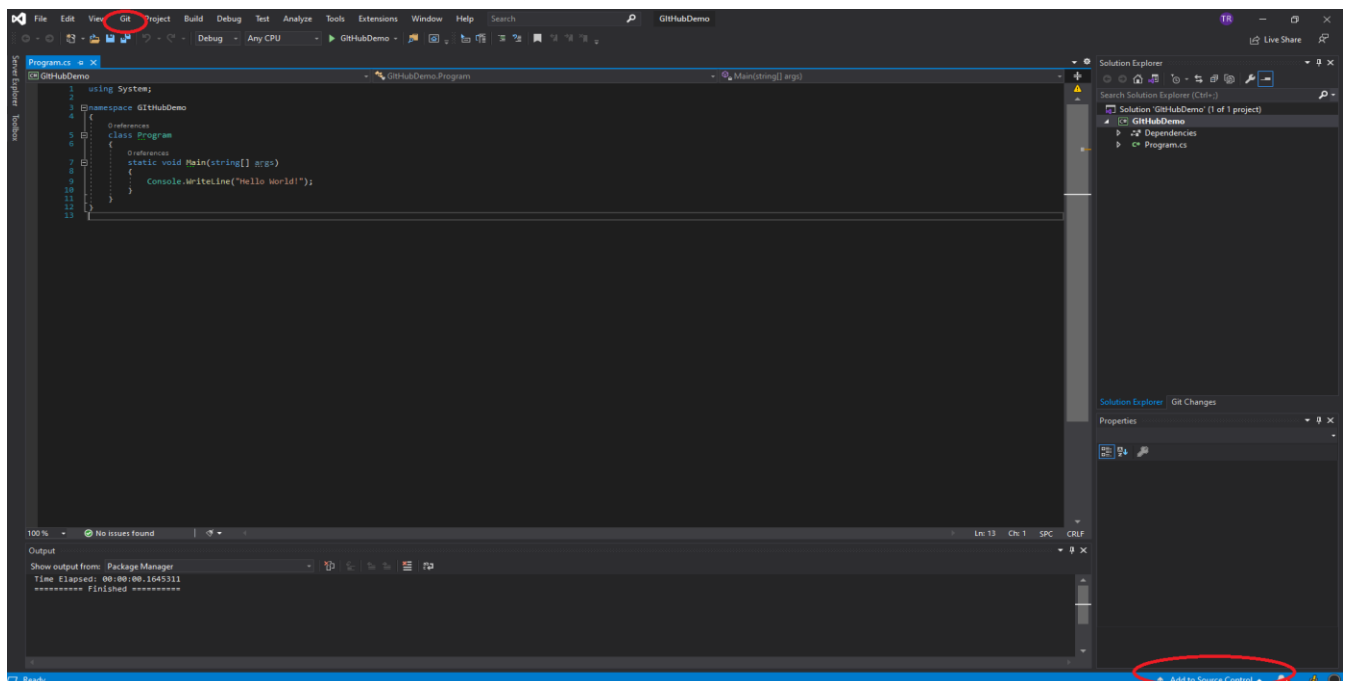
From there go down to **Code Tools** section and select the **Git for Windows** and go down the **Uncategorized** and select **GitHub Extension for Visual Studio**.





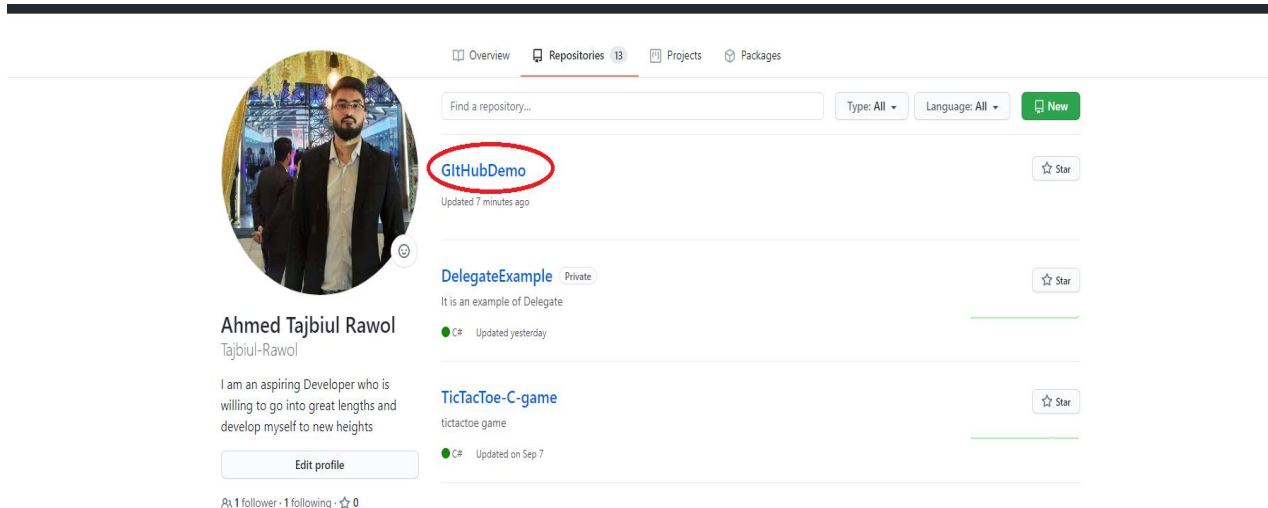
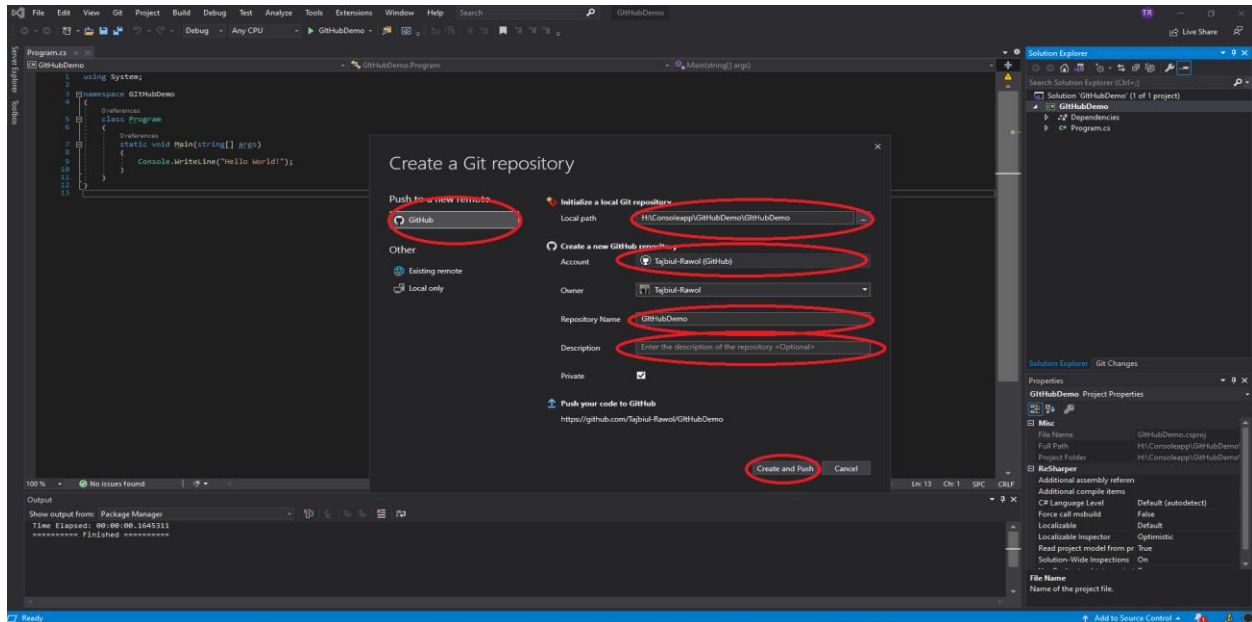
After selecting click on the **Modify** button to add the changes to Visual Studio.

Now to create a repository, you can either click at the righthand bottom corner of the IDE saying **Add to Source Control** or you can create a new repository by clicking on the **Git > Create Git Repository** menu that is on the menu bar above.



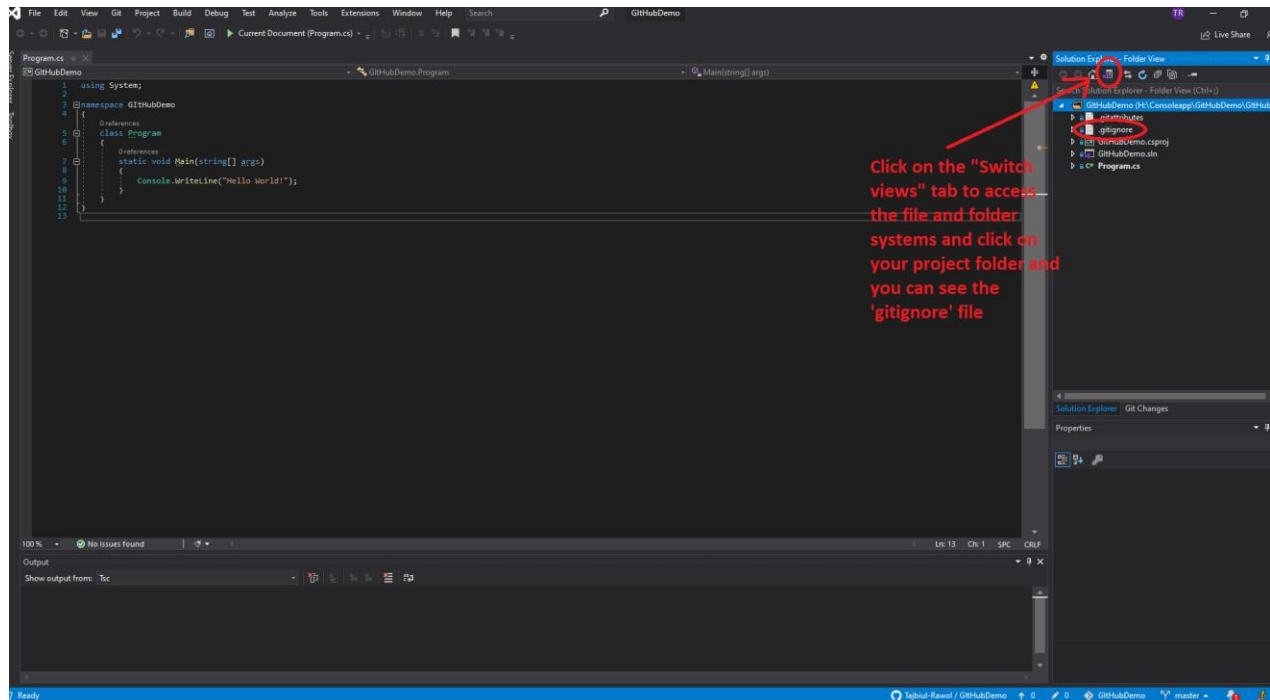
Once you click on it a window will appear where you will be prompted to enter the description of the project. **Note:** Before creating a repo through VS 19 make sure you have an account in GitHub otherwise Visual Studio will not auto detect

your account and cannot create a repository. You can choose to make your project **public** by unchecking the **private** checkbox so that everyone can see your project. The **Local Path** shows where your project is locally in your machine. Once done click on the **Create and Push** button and VS 19 will automatically create and push your project in GitHub.



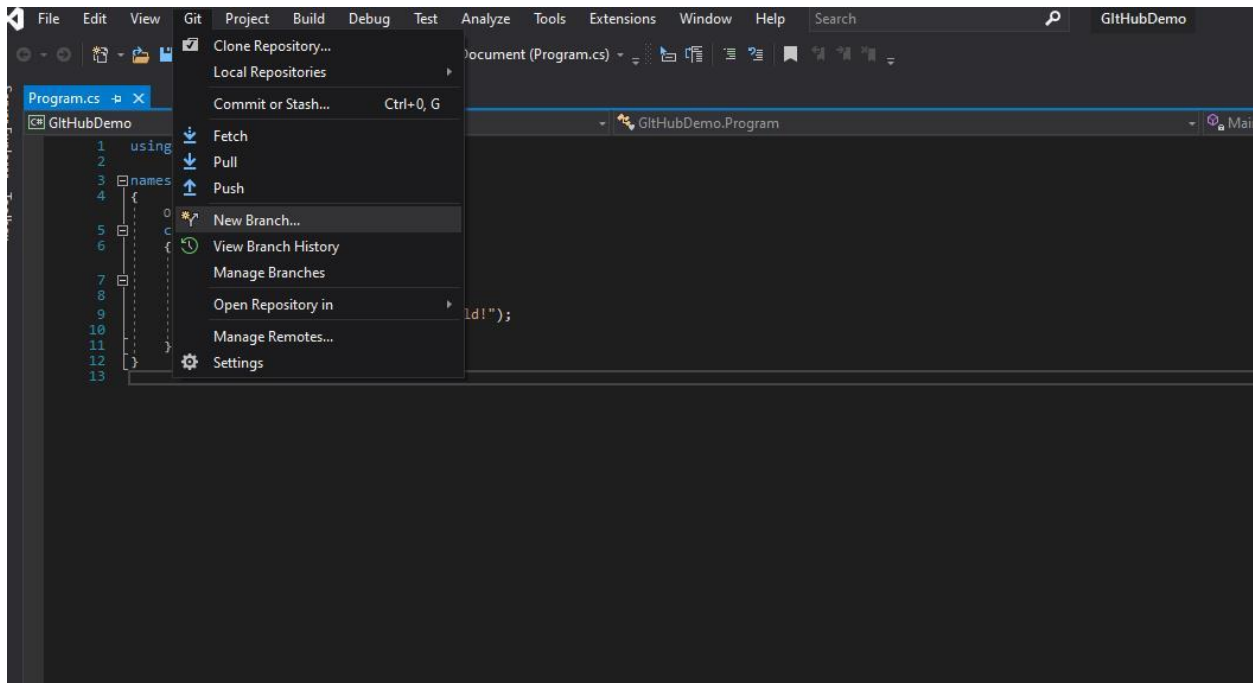
Once you create and push your project to GitHub you can see that add the bottom right it states that you are on the **master** branch and if you click on it you can see that there are more options such as **New Branch, Manage Branches, Create a new Pull, Fetch, Pull, Push** and **View History**.

By default, you may see the **gitignore** file at the solution as VS 19 has worked around a new way to see and access the file system instead of just the project.

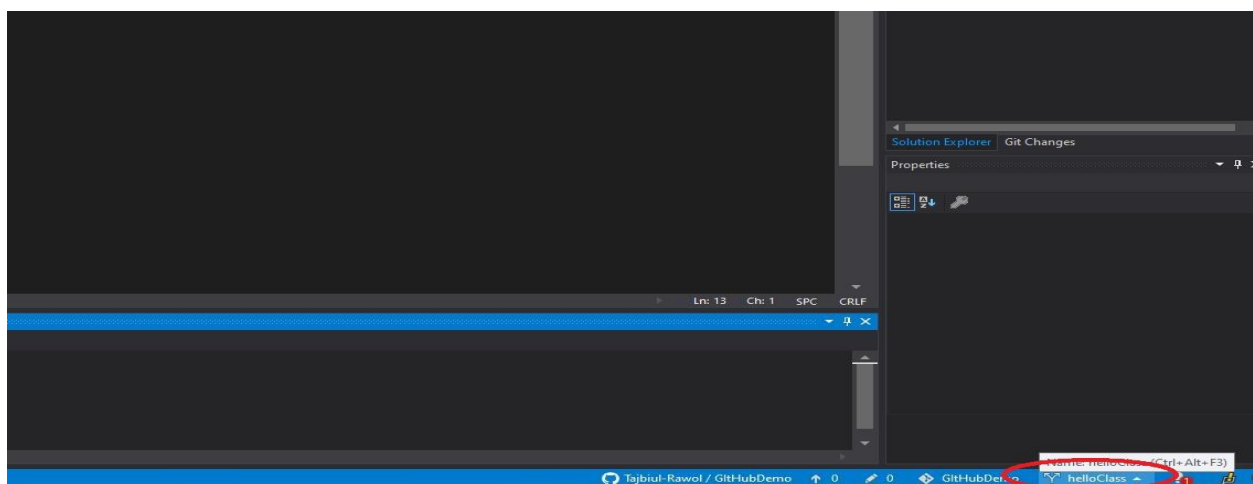


Click on the **switch views** tab on solution explorer and select your folder and you can see it. **Gitignore** is a file that logs all the files that you don't want to commit or add change to in a project. It lists down all the files and ignores any changes when a change is made to a project. You can also see that there are 'blue locks' beside your classes or files. This indicates that the files are added committed and pushed into the Git repository all in one go. If you make any changes to the code, you will see a change in icon which we will see later.

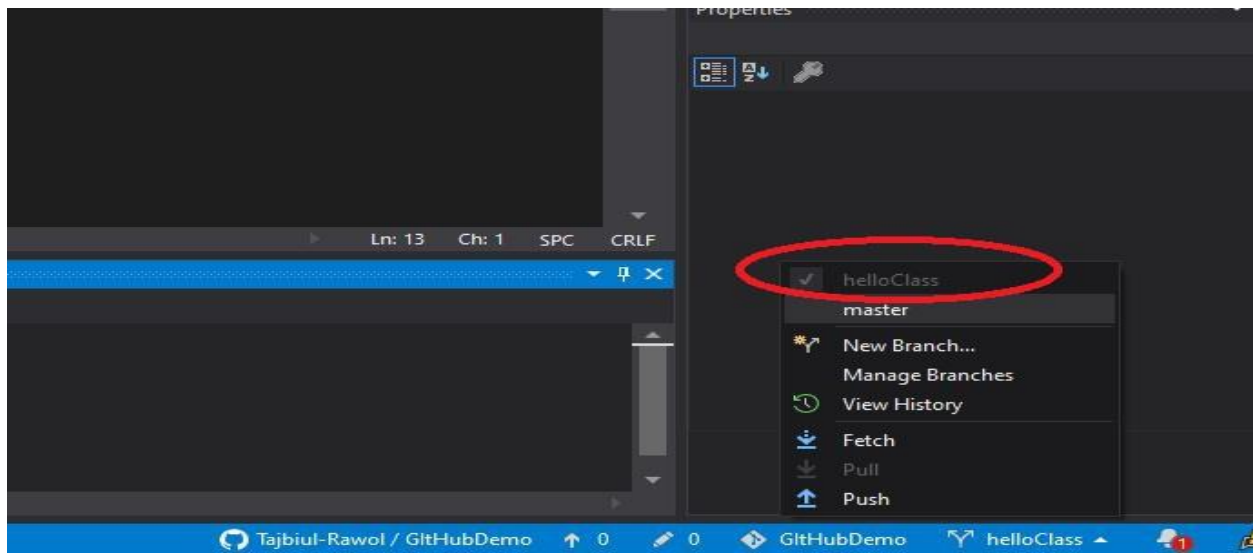
By default, VS 19 will keep you at the **master** branch which is the main branch the project is under development.



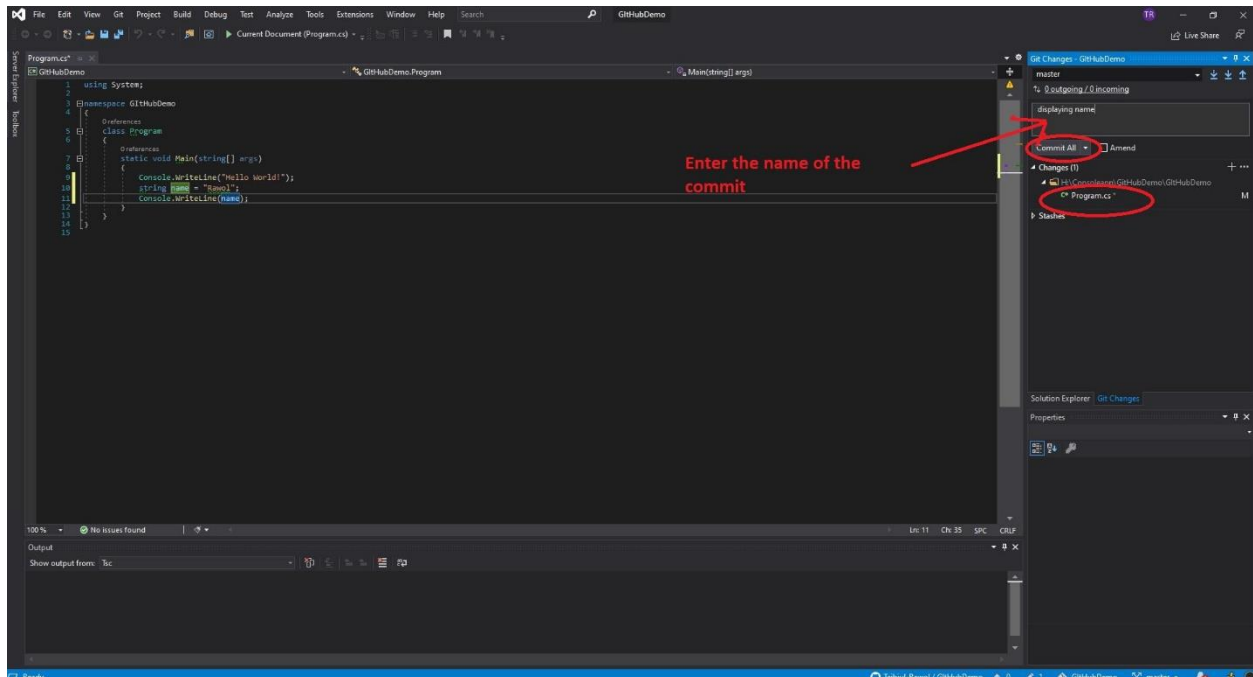
To create a new branch, you can click on the **Git** menu on the menu bar or the **master** menu on the right bottom corner which already shows you are on the master branch. Once you click on the **New Branch** you will be prompted to create a branch with a branch name and a check box labeled **checkout branch** which means once you create a new branch from the master you will be taken to the new branch and you can see below if you are on the master branch or the new branch.



Here as you can see you are already on the new branch as there is a tick mark beside it.

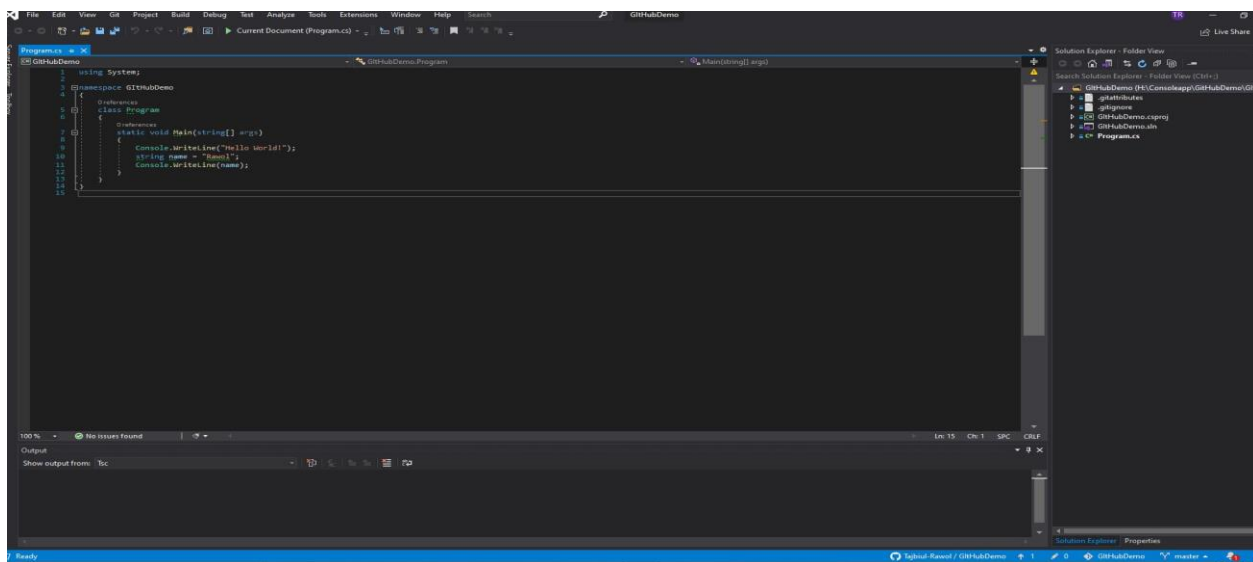
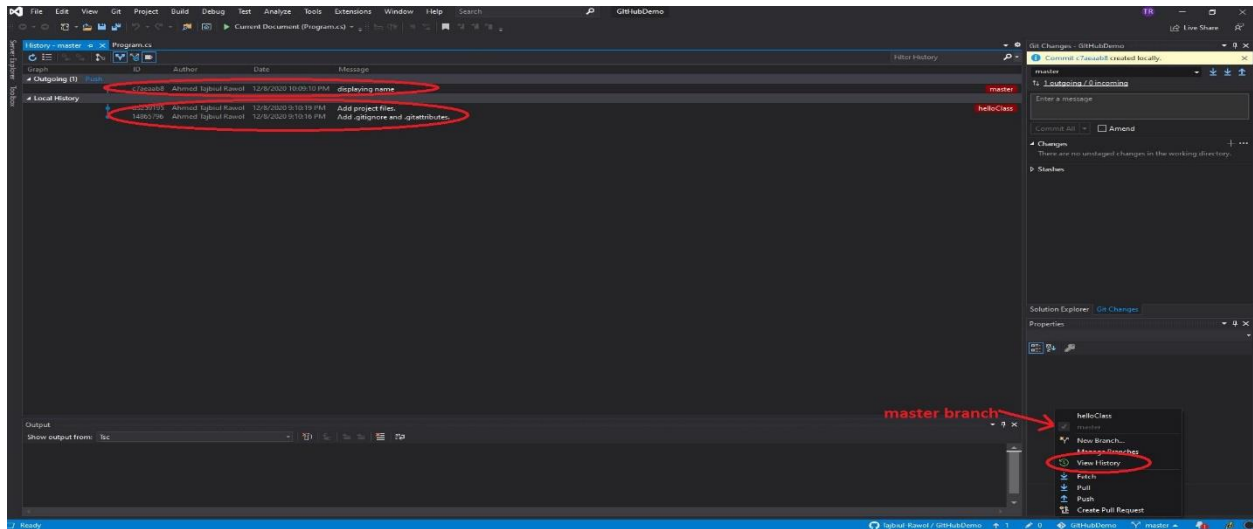


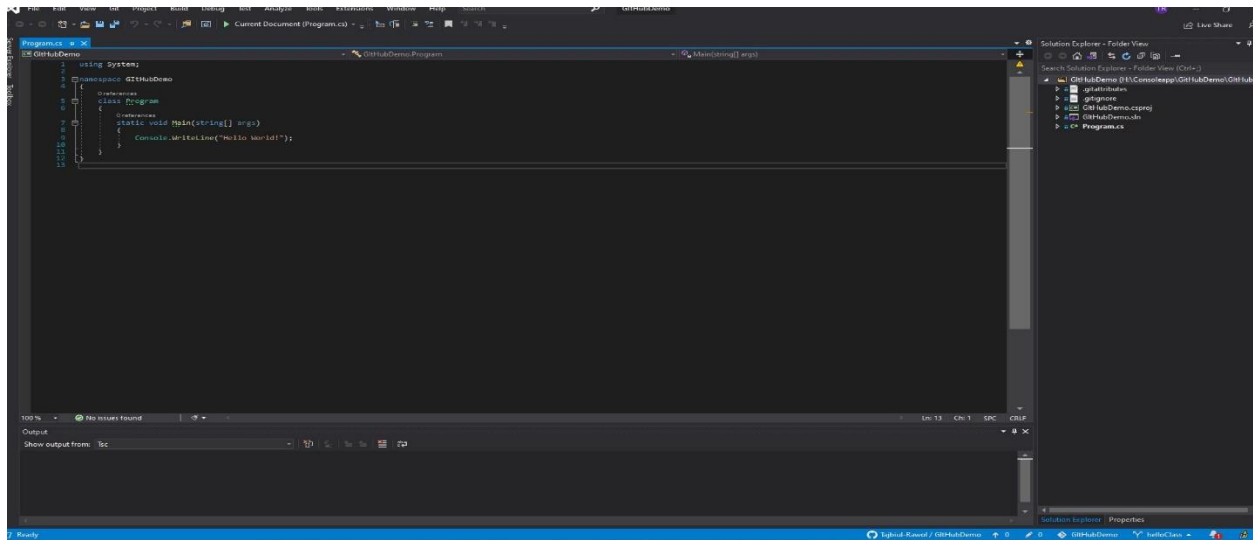
Now Suppose you changed or added some lines of code in your project in the **master** branch and you would want to commit the changes just click **Git > Commit or Stash** and you will see that you will be prompted to enter a name of your commit at the right hand side of your IDE.



You can also see on which part or class of the program changes were made and click **Commit All** to commit all changes to the master branch. To see the change history, click on **master > View History** on the bottom right menu and you will see

changes made on each branch. As you can see there were changes made to the master branch with the commit names beside and you can also see the commit ids and name of the author who made the changes. Notice that the changes were made on the master branch and the changes were not affecting any other branches.





Notice when the branch was changed to the **hello Class** branch you see that the code was reverted, and any changes made on the master branch did not affect the changes of any other branches.

## Standard terminal workflow

1. When working together in a group at first open gitbash by right clicking the mouse on the folder that you have cloned your repository or the folder you have your project. Then write the following command, **git pull (retrieve new updates from the repository if any of your members have updated the project files)**.
2. If you want to add your files to the repository use the command **git add .** (the **.** here represent all files that you have in your folder and will add all of the files ready to be uploaded).
3. Then, if you want to know which files you have added or modified use the command **git status** (shows which files are changed or modified and also newly added and ready to be committed).
4. **Next**, add a message to the file that you have committed to make your teammates understand what features have you added in the new file or mention any bugs that you have removed using the command **git commit -m "insert your message here"**.



5. After all the previous steps use the command **git push** (to commit and upload all of the changes you have made on to your project to own made repository).
6. Lastly remember to wait until 100% upload is completed **before exiting gitBash** and also refresh your github repository page to make sure that your files have been uploaded with the **correct commit message** on github.

```
imn99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest/Learn-Git (main)
$ git add .

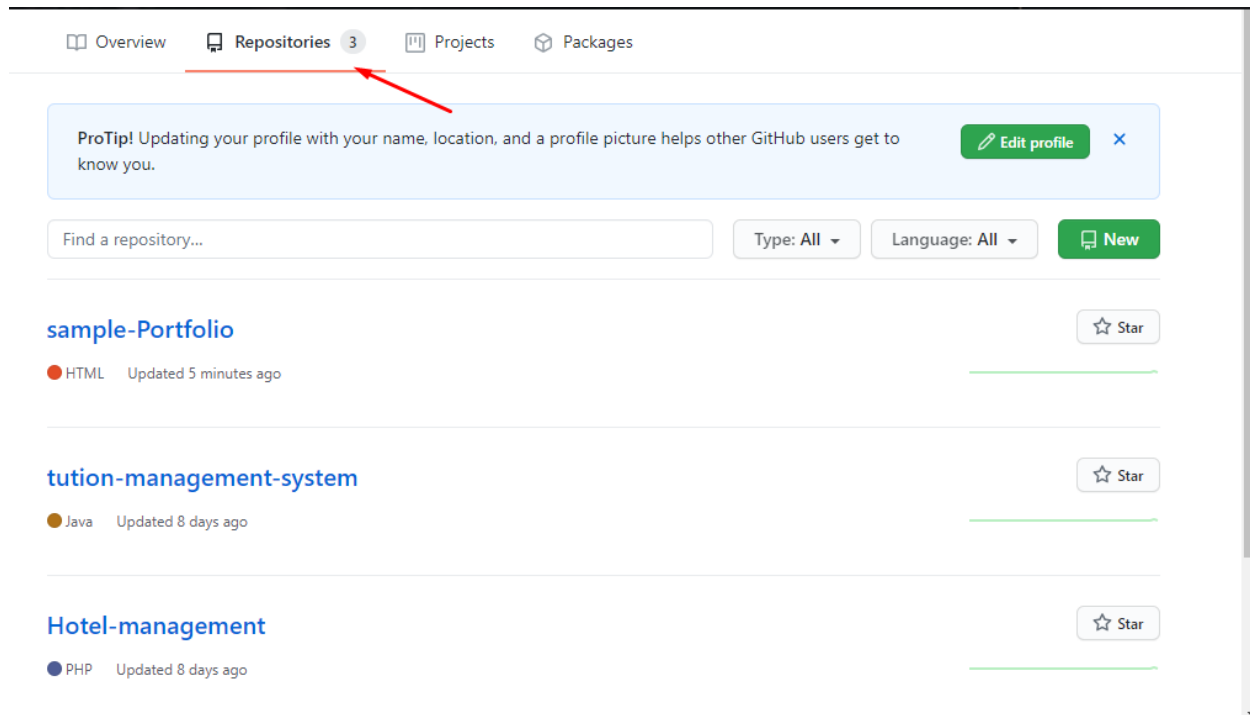
imn99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest/Learn-Git (main)
$ git commit -m "new commit"
[main ddc7aaa] new commit
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 New Text Document.txt

imn99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest/Learn-Git (main)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 284 bytes | 284.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 1 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/AhsanulIslam/Learn-Git.git
   bcb5d2..ddc7aaa  main -> main

imn99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest/Learn-Git (main)
$ git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 2 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (2/2), 615 bytes | 6.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/AhsanulIslam/Learn-Git
   ddc7aaa..f672926  main      -> origin/main
Updating ddc7aaa..f672926
Fast-forward
 New Text Document.txt | 0
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 New Text Document.txt

imn99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest/Learn-Git (main)
$ █
```

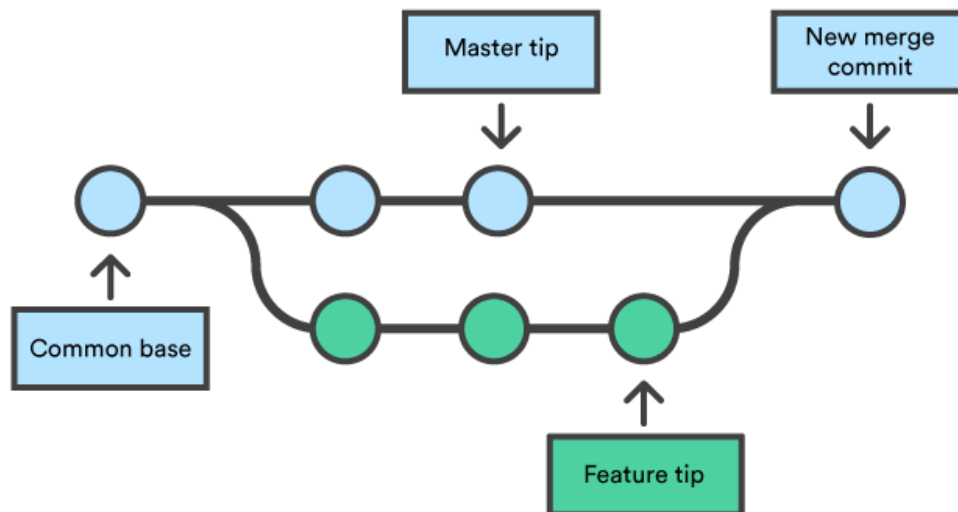
# View your file on GitHub



## For advanced stuff

### Branching

A branch is like a parallel copy of the master branch. It allows changes to occur in parallel. The master branch does not get modified until the branch is merged into the master branch. In a group work Branching is very helpful. In group project member can work parallel. Master branch is the final version of project.



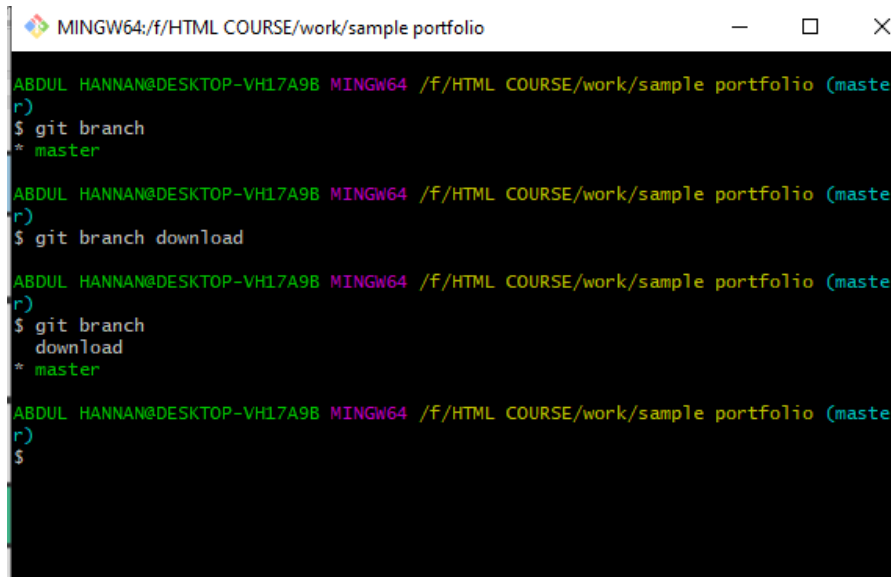
Use the command **git checkout -b first-branch** (creates a branch named “first-branch” and move to that branch for commit work). Branching is used where lots of people are working on a project to make sure that the main file(on the main branch) does not get corrupted with any development bugs and if a feature is complete and after notifying all developers that there are no bugs, the features of a particular branch is pushed in to the main branch and is considered as a new version release.

To get back to the master/main branch use the command **git checkout main** (use the command “**git checkout branch\_name**” to traverse through different branches).

Remember, to be sure use the command **git branch** (it shows how many branches are in your repository and the \* branch\_name, denotes the branch you are in).

## How to create branch

At first go to your project location then open git bash software, then type, \$ git branch “branch name”



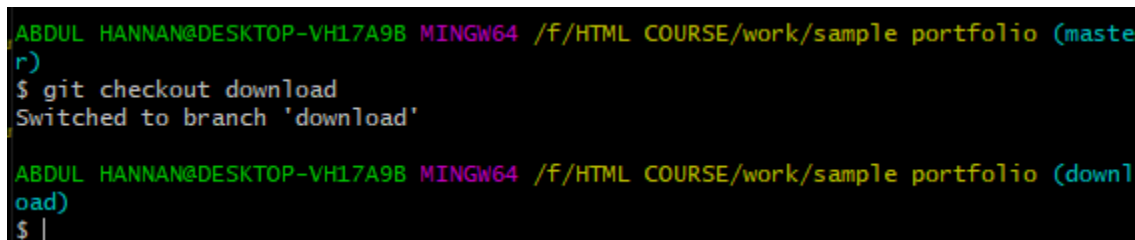
```
ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (master)
$ git branch
* master

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (master)
$ git branch download

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (master)
$ git branch
  download
* master

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (master)
$
```

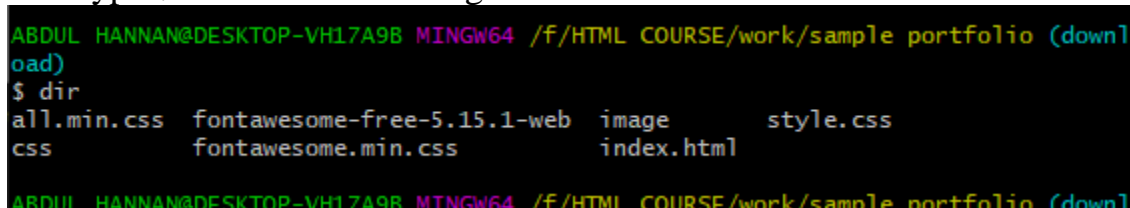
After creating local branch go to master to local branch, type \$ git checkout ‘local branch name’



```
ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (master)
$ git checkout download
Switched to branch 'download'

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (download)
$
```

And type \$ dir to see folder in github .



```
ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (download)
$ dir
all.min.css  fontawesome-free-5.15.1-web  image  style.css
css          fontawesome.min.css          index.html
```

To modify file by local type \$ notepad ‘file name’

```

</html>
ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (download)
$ notepad index.html

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (download)
$

```

Then bash open a notepad for you, modify and save file. and to check which file modify type \$ git status.

```

oad)
$ git status
On branch download
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified:   index.html

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (download)
$ |

```

For adding modified file type \$ git add . (here . means all)

Then type \$git commit -m 'message'.then push your file to github type \$ git push origin 'local user name'

```

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (download)
$ git add .

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (download)
$ git commit -m 'task complete by local 1'
[download ee3965d] task complete by local 1
 1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (download)
$ git push origin download
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 333 bytes | 111.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 2 local objects.
remote:

```

After complete task local branch creat on github but main project do not change, only master can change. After that type \$ git checkout master.

```
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

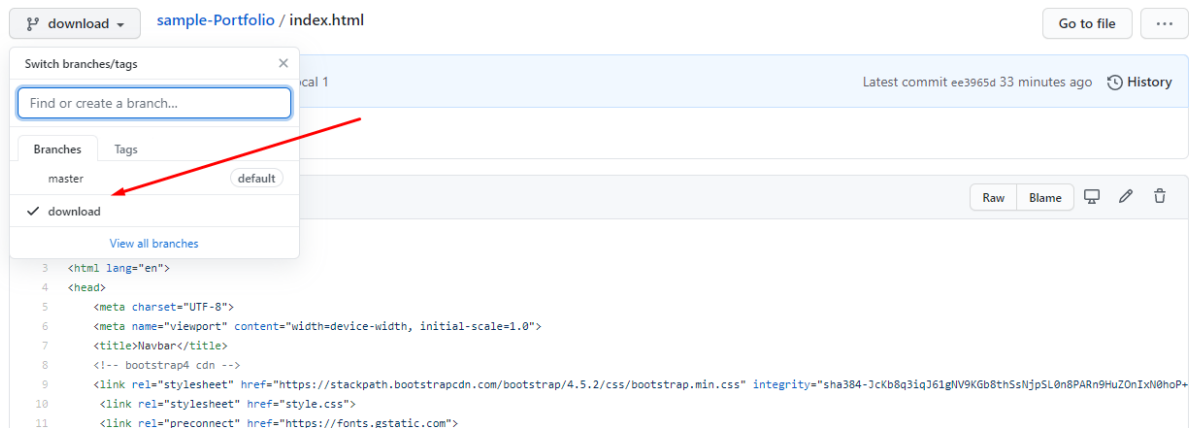
ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (master)
$ git merge download
Updating 88f3724..ee3965d
Fast-forward
 index.html | 4 +++-
 1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

ABDUL HANNAN@DESKTOP-VH17A9B MINGW64 /f/HTML COURSE/work/sample portfolio (master)
```

Then master, marge file local to master file. After that for remotely marge type git push -u origin master

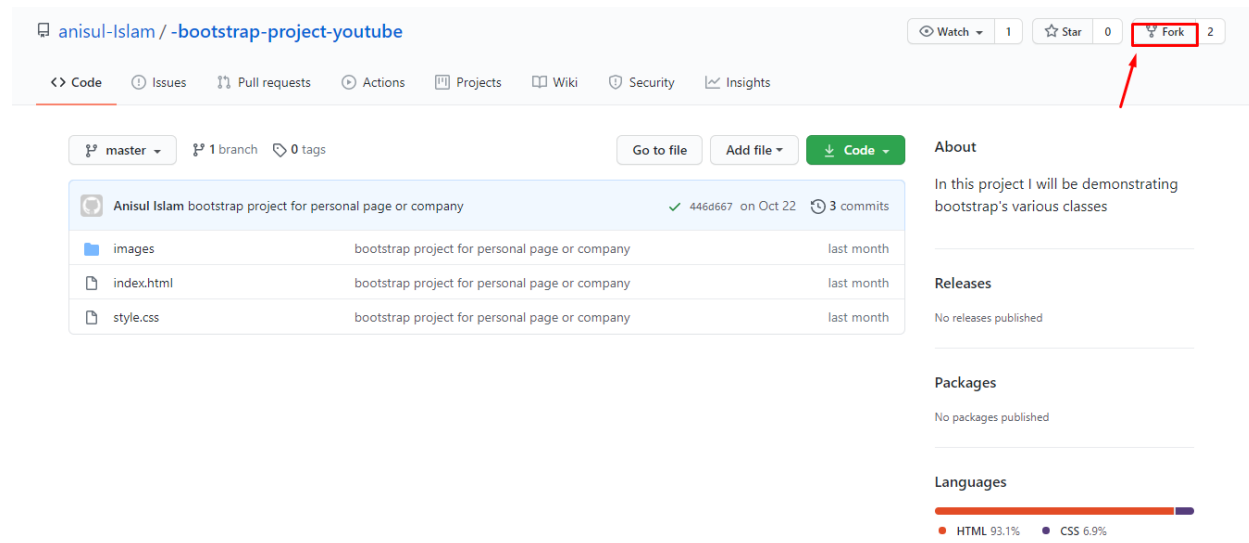
```
$ git push -u origin master
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/MDABDULHANNAN/sample-Portfolio.git
 88f3724..ee3965d master -> master
Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.
```

## Main file show on GitHub



## Fork

You can fork any repository by clicking the fork button in the upper right hand corner of a repository's page. Click on the Fork button to fork any repo on github.com. Source: GitHub Guides. When you fork a repo on GitHub, the forked repo is copied to your GitHub account, and you can edit it as the repository's owner.



## Merging

To merge any other branch on to main branch, at **first go to the main branch** by using the command **git checkout main**. Then type **git merge first-branch** (as we **have created a branch named first-branch**) it will help to merge and update all the files on the main branch (use merge especially after knowing it will not affect the code on the main branch in a bad way).

Now as all the files have been uploaded on to the main branch including the commit history of the **first-branch**. if you want to delete the other branch use the command **git branch -d first-branch** (remember to do it once you are in the **main branch** and to travel to main branch use the command “**git checkout main**”).

```

MINGW64:/c:/Users/imm99/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/imm99/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest,
/

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (master)
$ git add fst.txt

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (master)
$ git commit -m "first commit"
[master (root-commit) 18e117e] first commit
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 fst.txt

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (master)
$ git checkout -b first-branch
Switched to a new branch 'first-branch'

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (first-branch)
$ git add 2nd.txt

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (first-branch)
$ git commit -m "commit first branch"
[first-branch 06e1732] commit first branch
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 2nd.txt

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (first-branch)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (master)
$ git merge first-branch
Updating 18e117e..06e1732
Fast-forward
 2nd.txt | 0
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 2nd.txt

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (master)
$ git branch -d first-branch
Deleted branch first-branch (was 06e1732).

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (master)
$ git branch
* master

imm99@DESKTOP-Q3KCJHO MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/gittest (master)
$ █

```

## Log

**Git log --all** to check all commit made by the all the users in what time with the commit message. To know further use of log, use this link <https://www.thegeekstuff.com/2014/04/git-log/> as this link provides all info to use git log in various ways