**GIT**

There are mainly two uses of git :

* Version control:
* It’s keep track of different versions of the code , when ever user want previous versions con easily step back.
* Collaboration:
* Multiple developers working on a project from remote places, even though can easily collaborate using collaboration.

**Fresh project uploading to GitHub(sever):**

Git bash steps:

pwd

cd location of project

git init

git add .

git status

git commit -m “message”

git remote add origin link

git push origin master

Command prompt steps:

dir

cd location of project

git init

git add .

git status

git commit -m “message”

git remote add origin link

git push origin master

By default we get master branch when we initialize git ,if we don’t want master branch we can enter below command while initializing the git

**git init -b main**

suppose the manager gives you a task to make the changes in the AAA.txt file in the given repository link …………..git

manager give you the repository access by adding in the collaborations in the gitremote repository

* now we need to clone the project to our system using the following steps:
* create a new folder
* navigate to newly created folder
* **git clone remote link**
* open the file and make changes and then save the file
* **git add .**
* **git status**
* **git push origin master**

below command is used to avoid the stagging part :

When you use **git commit -a -m "hello2"**, you're essentially skipping the staging area and directly committing the changes to the local repository.

**git commit -a -m "hello2”**

**git diff**

* **track what the exact changes done in the files (display data)**
* **if the file in current working directory use above command**
* **if it in local repo use below command**
* **git diff --stagged**

**git log**

* **git log** is a Git command that allows you to view a log of all the commits made to a repository. It shows a history of all the commits, including the commit messages, author information, and timestamps.

**git rm filename**

* this command is used to delete the file in the local repository or sever
* example:
* git rm hello.txt
* git commit -m “remove hello.txt file”
* the complete changes which is done by user is in local repository we need to send the changes to server
* git push origin master