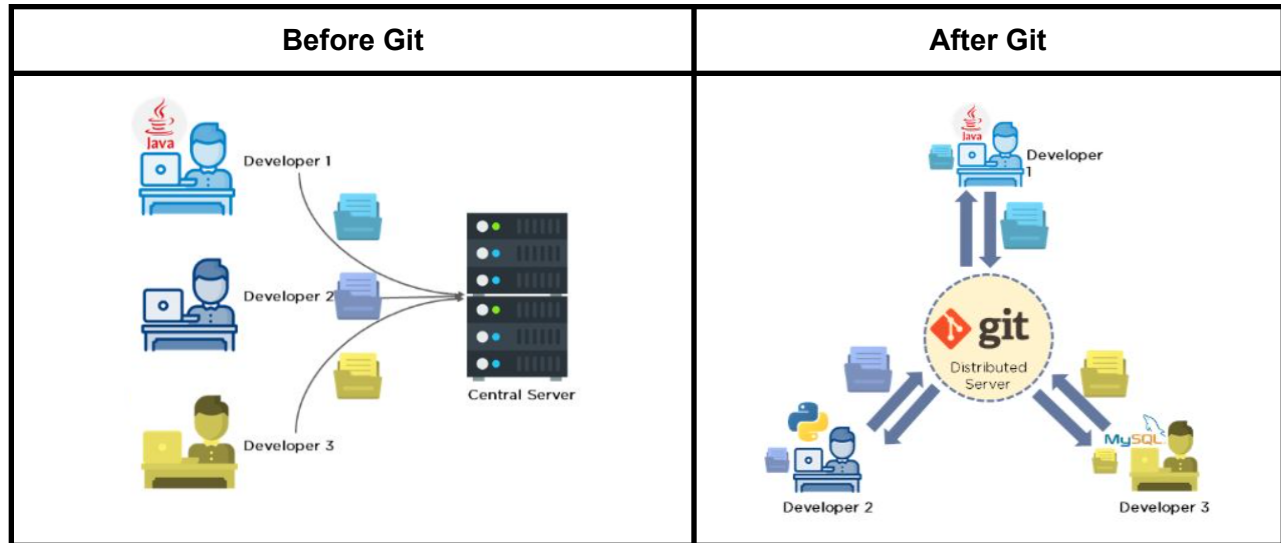


Introduction to GIT

Introduction to Git

Git is an **Open-Source Version Control System** used by the **DevOps** team for **source code management**. It is used to track changes in the source code and enables many developers to work together in non-linear developments. It efficiently handles small to large projects.



Importance of Git

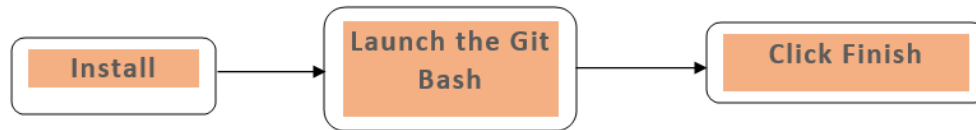
- Tracks history
- Distributed development
- Supports Collaboration
- Open-Source
- Supports non-linear development
- Scalable
- Creates backup
- Easy branching

The use of Git will ultimately ensure faster delivery of projects and also improve the quality of source code.

Git Installation

- **Step 1**

- Download the latest version of Git and then follow the steps below, with help of the [official link](#).



- **Step 2:** Check the Git version

```
$ git --version
```

- **Step 3**

- Use the following command for any help

```
$ git help config
```

or

```
$ git config --help
```

- Help command provides manual from the help page

Steps to create a local repository

- Create a local repository

```
$ mkdir test
```

```
$ cd test
```

- Initialize the directory

```
$ git init
```

Track Status

- **\$ git status** command is used to check the status.

```
$ git status
```

- This command gives information about what files are modified and what files are in the staging area.

Commit Files in Git

To commit files in git **\$ git commit-m “commit message”** command is used.

```
$ git commit -m "first commit"
```

- **git commit** - tells git that changes made in files are ready to commit. By that time the git has to take a snapshot.
- **-m** - stands for message.
- **“first commit”** - commit message. It can be anything.

Rename Files in Git

- **\$ git mv** command is used to rename the file in the command line.

```
$ git mv <old_FileName> <new_FileName>
```

- Replace **old_FileName** and **new_FileName** with the corresponding file names.

Delete Files in Git

- **\$ git rm** command is used to delete a file and this command will delete the file from the filesystem as well.

```
$ git rm <file>
```

Rename and **Delete** commands alone won't affect the git repository unless these changes are committed using **Commit** command.