# Chapter 1 – Git Fundamentals and Hands-on

## Git fundamentals

* Git is a distributed version control software.
* This means many developers can easily work on a particular feature.
* Branches are light weight and hence can be created many.
* Branches are for features and not for people.
* There is a repository which contains all your branches. When you create a new repository, it automatically creates a new branch by name “main”.
* “main” branch is often called as master and it holds the production code.
* All the other branches are replica of the “main” branch.

## Git Commands

1. git clone – To clone entire repository
2. git branch – To check the current branch you are in
3. git branch -a – To check all the branches in local and remote
4. git checkout -b <branchname> - To create a new branch and pointing to it
5. git checkout <branchname> - To switch the branch to other
6. git status – To check all the changes made
7. git add – Adds the new or modified files in the staging area
8. git commit -m “meaningful message” – Commits the changes to locally running Git.
9. git push origin development – Pushes the changes from local to remote branch.
10. git log – To new all the commits happened