

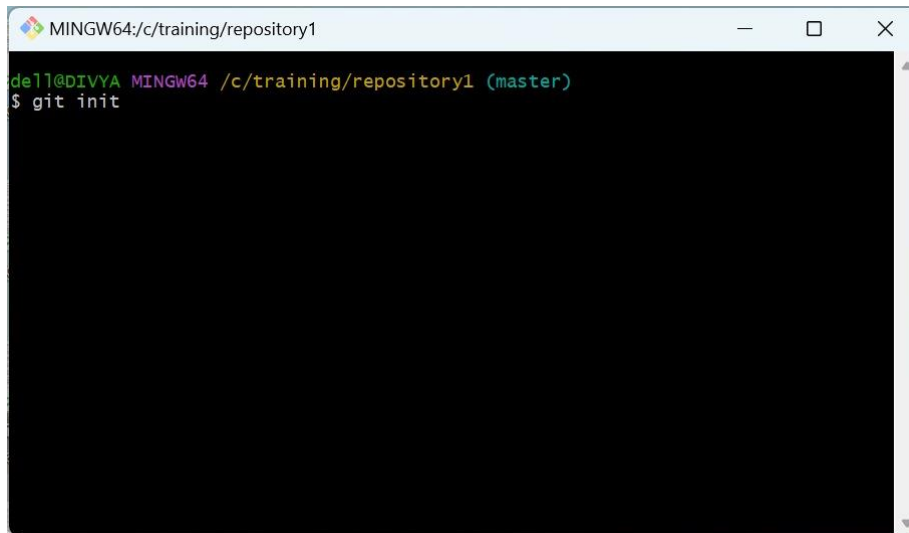
1. Initialize a new Git repository in a directory of your choice. Add a simple text file to the repository and make the first commit.

Sure, here are the steps to initialize a new Git repository, add a simple text file, and make the first commit:

1. **\*\*Open your terminal\*\*** (Command Prompt, PowerShell, Git Bash, etc.).

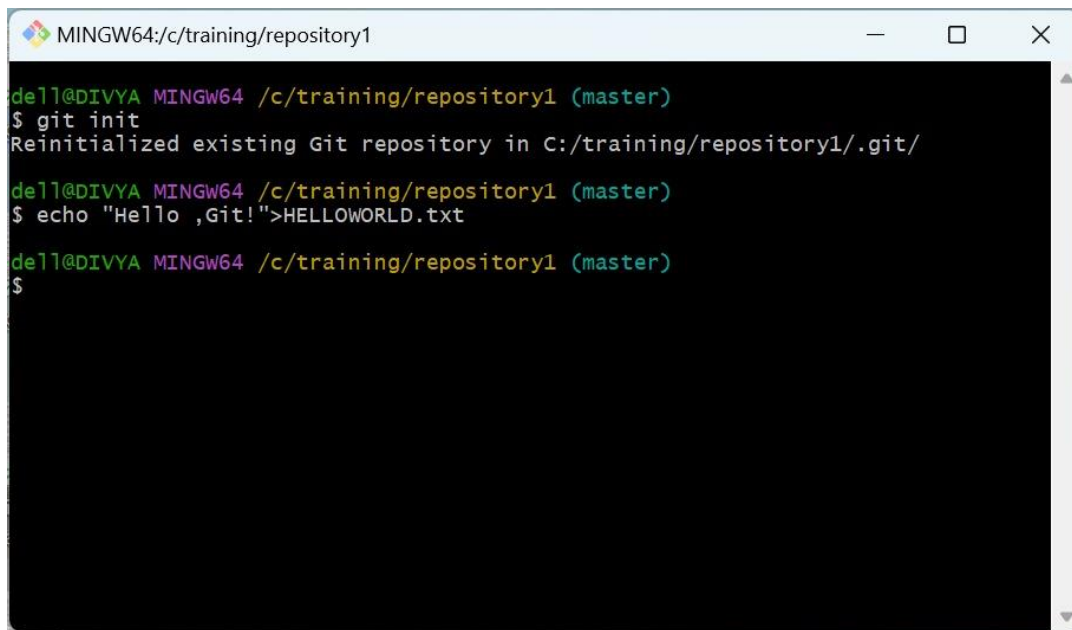
2. **\*\*Navigate to the directory\*\*** where you want to create your new Git repository. For example, if you want to create it in a directory named `my\_project`, you can use:

3. **\*\*Initialize a new Git repository\*\*** in this directory by running:

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/training/repository1'. The prompt is 'dell@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)'. The command '\$ git init' has been entered and executed, resulting in a blank terminal screen below the command line.

```
MINGW64:/c/training/repository1
dell@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ git init
```

4. **\*\*Create a simple text file\*\***. For example, you can create a file named `example.txt`:

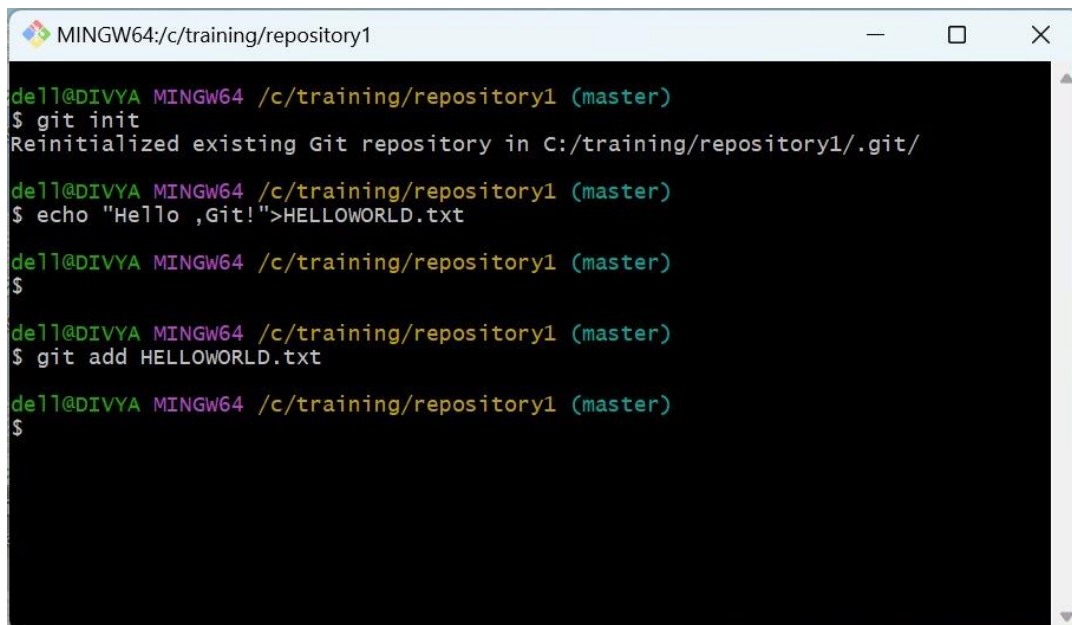
A terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/training/repository1' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
de11@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/training/repository1/.git/

de11@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ echo "Hello ,Git!">HELLOWORLD.txt

de11@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$
```

5. **\*\*Add the text file\*\*** to the staging area:

A terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/training/repository1' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
de11@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/training/repository1/.git/

de11@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ echo "Hello ,Git!">HELLOWORLD.txt

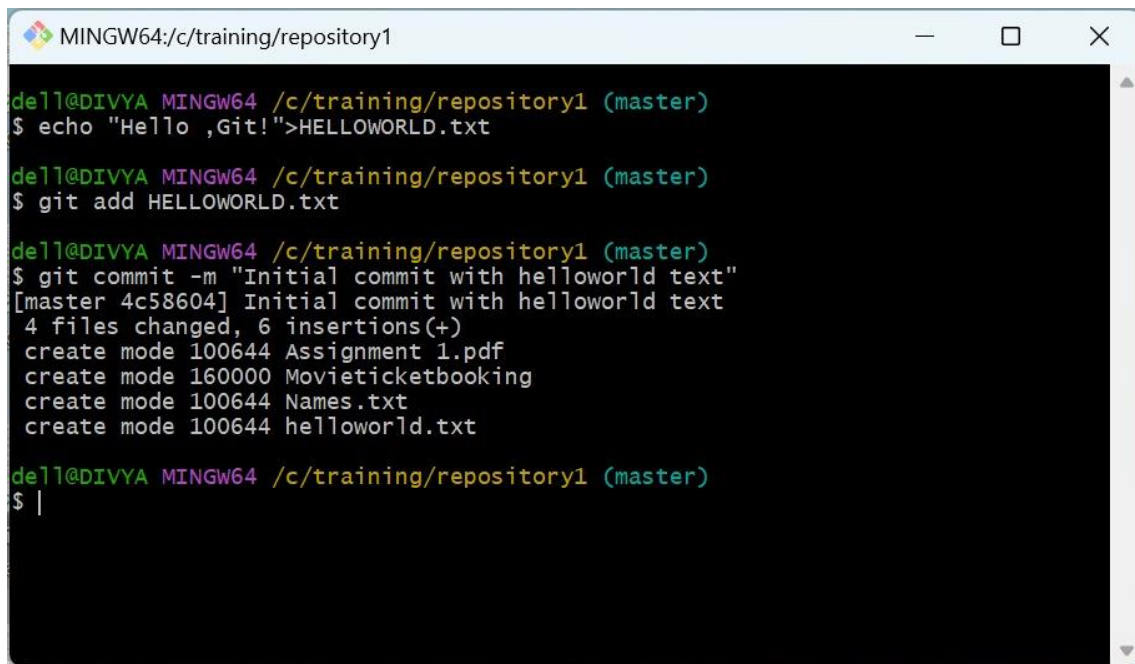
de11@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$

de11@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ git add HELLOWORLD.txt

de11@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$
```

6. **\*\*Commit the file\*\*** to the repository with a message:

Here is the complete sequence of commands you would run in your terminal:

A screenshot of a Windows terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/training/repository1'. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs. The user 'dell@DIVYA' is in the 'master' branch. They first create a file 'HELLOWORLD.txt' with the text 'Hello ,Git!'. Then they add the file to the repository with 'git add'. Finally, they commit the changes with 'git commit -m "Initial commit with helloworld text"'. The commit message is 'Initial commit with helloworld text' and the commit hash is '4c58604'. The output shows that 4 files changed with 6 insertions, including 'Assignment 1.pdf', 'Movieticketbooking', 'Names.txt', and 'helloworld.txt'. The terminal ends with a prompt '\$ |' indicating it is ready for the next command.

```
MINGW64:/c/training/repository1

dell@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ echo "Hello ,Git!">HELLOWORLD.txt

dell@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ git add HELLOWORLD.txt

dell@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ git commit -m "Initial commit with helloworld text"
[master 4c58604] Initial commit with helloworld text
4 files changed, 6 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 Assignment 1.pdf
create mode 160000 Movieticketbooking
create mode 100644 Names.txt
create mode 100644 helloworld.txt

dell@DIVYA MINGW64 /c/training/repository1 (master)
$ |
```

After running these commands, you will have successfully initialized a new Git repository, added a simple text file, and made your first commit.