How to Use Git with Bash

This lesson will brief you about an important and most prevalent software system i.e. Git. Moreover, it'll show you how to install Git on GNU/Linux based systems.

What is Git?

Git is the most common free and distributed version control system. It aids in non-linear development allowing multiple contributors to work on projects simultaneously.

Git was invented by **Linus Torvalds**, principal developer of Linux kernel.

Installing Git in Linux

On Ubuntu/Debian:

Most Linux systems used now a days are *Ubuntu/Debian* based. You can install Git on them by entering following commands on the command line:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get upgrade
sudo apt-get install git
```

On Fedora:

If you are on *Fedora* or any other close RPM based distribution, you can use `yum` package installer to install **git**:

```
sudo yum install git-core
```

On CentOS:

`yum` can also be used on CentOS:

```
sudo yum install git
```

On Arch Linux:

If you are on Arch Linux, you can use `pacman`, which is another package installer that comes with Arch Linux distributions.

```
sudo pacman -Sy git
```

On Red-Hat Based Linux Systems:

On Red-Hat based linux systems, you can use `yum` to install git:

```
sudo yum upgrade
sudo yum install git
```

Basic Git Commands

Command	Syntax	Description
git pull	`git pull`	Fetch and merge any commits from the tracking remote branch
git push	`git push [alias] [branch]`	Transmit local branch commits to the remote repository branch.
git add	`git add [filename]`	Add a file to a repository.
git commit	`git commit -m “[descriptive message]”`	Commit all staged objects.
git merge	`git merge [alias]/[branch]`	Merge a remote branch into your

		current branch to bring it up to date.
git rm	`git rm [file]`	Delete the file from project and stage the removal for commit.
git mv	`git mv [existing-path] [new-path]`	Change an existing file path and stage the move.