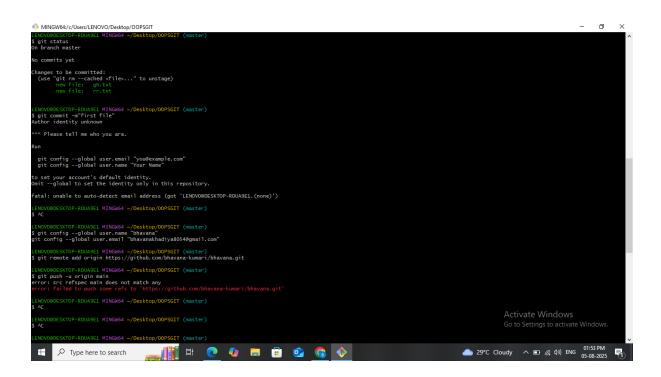
```
O MANUMENT CONTROL MINAGES -/Desitop/00950T (master)

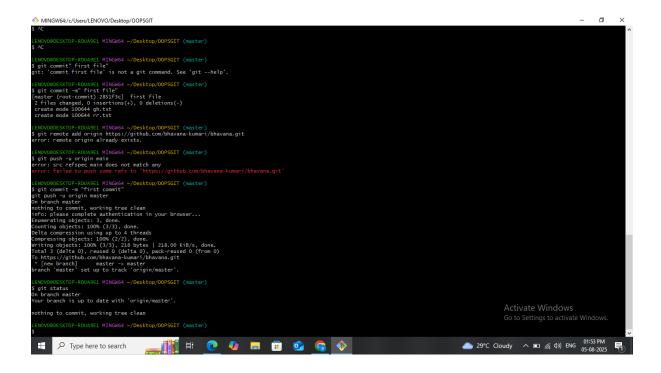
Foods shield

Line Control MinAGES -/Desitop/00950T (master)

Foods shield

Foods shiel
```





2 1. touch

Purpose: Creates a new empty file

2. git init

Purpose: Initializes a new Git repository in your current folder.

ightharpoonup Creates a hidden .git/ folder that tracks changes in the project. This is the first step in using Git in any folder.

☐ 3.git status

Purpose: Shows the current state of your working directory and staging area

- **→**□ It tells you:
 - What files are untracked
 - What files are staged
 - If anything is ready to commit

☐ 4.git add <filename>

Purpose: Stages a file to be included in the next commit.					
→□ This tells Git: "I want to commit the current version of hello.txt."					
To add all files:					
□ 5.git commit					
Purpose: Saves (commits) the staged changes to your local repository with a message					
→□ Commits the staged file(s) with a message describing what you changed.					
\square 6. git remote add origin <repo_url></repo_url>					
Purpose: Links your local Git repo to a remote repository on GitHub (or another Git server).					
git remote add origin https://github.com/your-username/your-repo.git					
→□ This creates a shortcut named origin pointing to your GitHub repo.					
□ 7.git push					
Purpose: Uploads your commits from the local repository to the remote (like GitHub).					
git push -u origin master					
→□ Pushes your local master branch to the origin remote.					
• -u sets origin master as the default, so next time you can just do git push.					
LINUX COMMAND					
1. cd — Change Directory					
cd foldername					
→ Moves you into a specific folder (your project directory).					

• cd ... Go back one folder • cd \sim Go to home directory

2. ls — List Files Ls **⇒** □ Shows the files and folders in the current directory. • 1s -a - Shows hidden files too (like .git folder) 3. touch — Create a New File bash CopyEdit touch file.txt **→**□ Creates a new empty file. 2 4. mkdir — Make Directory mkdir project **→** □ Creates a new folder. 5. nano or vim — Edit Files (optional) bash nano file.txt →□ Opens a simple text editor to edit a file (nano is easier for beginners). ② 6. rm — Remove a File rm file.txt \rightarrow Deletes a file.

7. clear — Clear the Terminal

clear

→□ Clears the terminal screen to make it clean.

2 8. pwd — Print Working Directory

Pwd

⇒□ Shows the full path of the current folder you're in.

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