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| **Commands** | **Description** |
| **git config** | This command configures the user. The Git config command is the first and necessary command used on the Git command line. This command sets the author name and email address to be used with your commits.  **Syntax**: $ git config --global user.name "ImDwivedi1"  $ git config --global user.email "Himanshudubey481@gmail.com" |
| **git init** | This command is used to create a local repository.  The init command will initialize an empty repository.  **Syntax**: $ git init Demo |
| **git clone** | This command is used to make a copy of a repository from an existing URL. If I want a local copy of my repository from GitHub, this command allows creating a local copy of that repository on your local directory from the repository URL.  **Syntax**: $ git clone URL |
| **git add .** | This command is used to add one or more files to staging (Index) area.  **Syntax**: $ git add\*  or $ git add . |
| **git commit** | This command changes the head. It records or snapshots the file permanently in the version history with a message.  **Syntax**: $ git commit -m " Commit Message"  This command commits any files added in the repository with git add and also commits any files you've changed since then.  **Syntax**: $ git commit -a |
| **git status** | The status command is used to display the state of the working directory and the staging area. It allows you to see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren?t being tracked by Git. It does not show you any information about the committed project history. For this, you need to use the git log. It also lists the files that you've changed and those you still need to add or commit.  **Syntax**: $ git status |
| **git push** | It is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository. Pushing is an act of transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repo.  **Syntax**: $ git push  This command pushes all the branches to the server repository.  **Syntax**: $ git push --all |
| **git pull** | Pull command is used to receive data from GitHub. It fetches and merges changes on the remote server to your working directory.  **Syntax**: $ git pull URL |
| **git branch**  **git status** | This command lists all the branches available in the repository.  **Syntax**: $ git branch  or $ git status |
| **git merge** | This command is used to merge the specified branch?s history into the current branch.  **Syntax**: $ git merge BranchName |
| **git log** | This command is used to check the commit history.  **Syntax**: $ git log |
| **git checkout** | To switch between branches.  **Syntax**: $ git checkout <branchname>  The git checkout commands let you create and switch to a new branch. You can not only create a new branch but also switch it simultaneously by a single command. The git checkout -b option is a convenience flag that performs run git branch <new-branch>operation before running git checkout <new-branch>.  **Syntax**: $ git checkout -b <branchname> |