**COMMON GIT COMMANDS**

1. **git init:** This command initializes a new Git repository in the current directory.
2. **git clone:** Used to create a local copy of a remote repository. It downloads the repository from the specified URL. Example: git clone https://github.com/username/repository.git
3. **git add:** Adds one or more files to the staging area, preparing them for the next commit. Example: git add filename.ext or git add . (to add all files)
4. **git commit**: Creates a new commit with the staged changes and a commit message. Example: git commit -m "Commit message"
5. **git status:** Shows the current status of the working directory, including any modified, staged, or untracked files.
6. **git log**: Displays the commit history for the current branch.
7. **git branch:** Used to list, create, or delete branches. Example: git branch new-branch (creates a new branch)
8. **git checkout:** Switches between branches or restores files from a specific commit. Example: git checkout branch-name (switches to a different branch)
9. **git merge:** Merges changes from one branch into the current branch. Example: git merge branch-name (merges the specified branch into the current branch)
10. **git pull:** Fetches the latest changes from a remote repository and merges them into the current branch.
11. **git push:** Uploads the local commits to a remote repository. Example: git push origin main (pushes local commits to the main branch on the origin remote)
12. **git stash:** Temporarily saves changes that you don't want to commit immediately.
13. **git reset:** Resets the current HEAD (commit pointer) to a specified state.
14. **git revert:** Creates a new commit that undoes the changes from a previous commit.
15. **git remote:** Used to manage remote repository connections. Example: git remote add origin https://github.com/username/repository.git (adds a new remote)
16. **git config:** Used to configure Git settings, such as user name, email, and other preferences.