Git Command line are extremely helpful tool that let you create, list, rename, delete branches.

Most popular commands are git init, git status, git commit, git config, git checkout, and git checkout.

Working with local repositories.

git init

This command turns a directory into an empty Git repository.This is the first step in creating a repository.

git status

This command returns the current state of the repository.

git status will return the current working branch. If a file is in the staging area, but not committed, it shows with git status.

git commit

Record the changes made to the files to a local repository. For easy reference, each commit has a unique ID.

It’s best practice to include a message with each commit explaining the changes made in a commit. Adding a commit message helps to find a particular change or understanding the changes.

git config

With Git, there are many configurations and settings possible. git config is how to assign these settings. Two important settings are user user.name and user.email.

These values set what email address and name commits will be from on a local computer. With git config, a --global flag is used to write the settings to all repositories on a computer.

Without a --global flag settings will only apply to the current repository that you are currently in.