Basic Bash Command

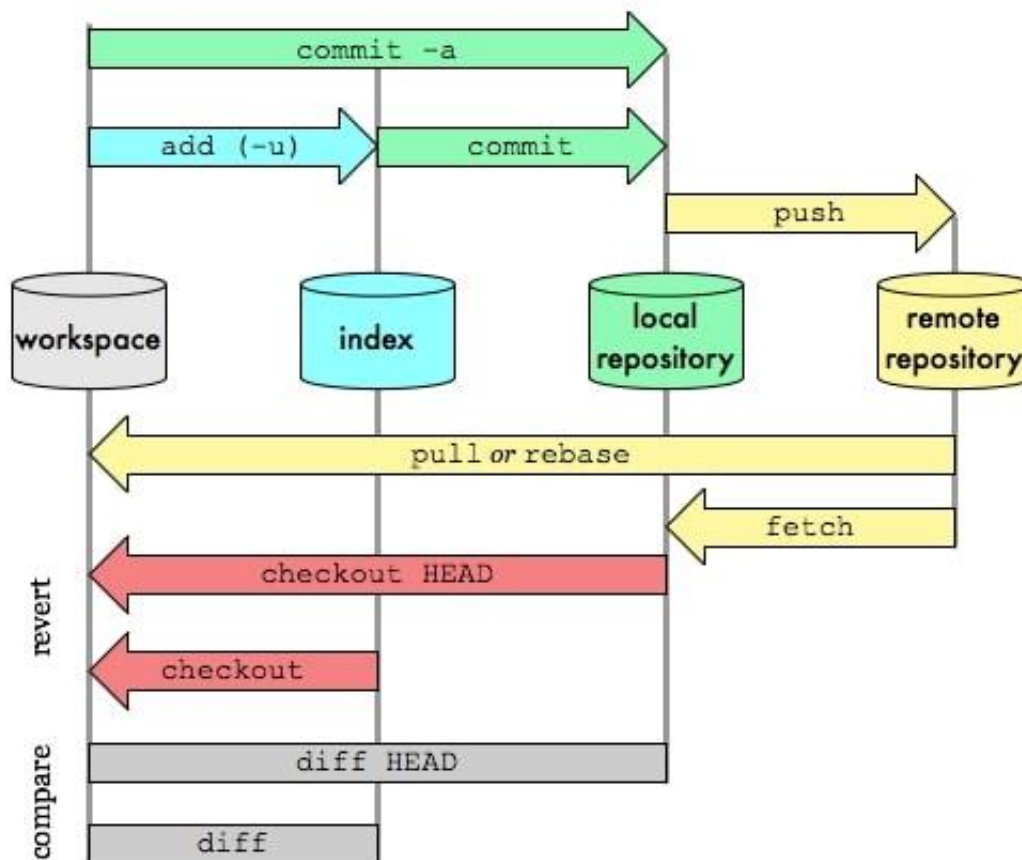| Command	Description
pwd	(Print Working Directory). Show the path of the directory where the terminal is opened
dir	(directory). Show all the files and folder in that directory
ls	(List file) All the files (with extension) + folder except hidden files
clear	clear the screen/ empty the terminal screen
ls -a	(List file). All the files (with extension) hidden files
cd	(Change directory). Go to a folder in working directory/ folder
cd ..	move to previous directory/ folder
mkdir	make directory/ folder. **Example: mkdir folder1 folder2 folder3**
rmdir	delete a directory **Example: rmdir folder1**
echo > fileName.extension *type > fileName.extension*	Make files. Example: echo > demo1.txt type > demo2.txt
rm filename.extension	Delete files. Example: rm demo1.txt
cat filename.extension	Read the lines from file
echo Here New Text > fileName.extension	Replace text to a file. Example: echo I want to add these lines > demo1.txt
echo Here New Text >> fileName.extension	Add text to a file. Example: echo I want to add these lines >> demo1.txt
cat > filename.extension	create and write. The terminal will open for the inner writing. Press Ctrl + D for save and close the writing. **if again same command. This will replace the previous lines.**
To add new lines	cat >> filename.extension

Basic Git Command

git init	Initialise the git
git config user.name *git config user.emal*	Check the user's name & email
git config global user.name "yourName" *git config global user.email "example.com"*	Set username & user email
Global will works for entire your accounts. Or system. Whenever you use git in different repository/ folder. The name and email will be same. *Local will perform in a particular repository. You can set different user name and user email for different repository. Each repository will have individual user name and password.*	
git status	Check the status
git add	**Add files unstage to stage**
git add (fileName)	staging the individual file
git add .	Staging the entire changes. All files this directory. Not in sub directory.
git add -A	A stand for all. Stage all changes. All files in this directory and sub directory.
git add *.js	(Directory wildcard). Add all files with .js extension. Not in sub folder.
git add **/*.js	(directory & subdirectory wildcard) Add all files with .js extension. Folder and subfolder.
git rm --cached filename	Staging to unstage
FILE OPERATION	Whenever a file is in staging area, this file will be under tracking. So, whenever the file is being changed, this will be recorded.
git status	See the file status. Are there any internal changes or not.
git diff	See the differences with previous committed files.

git restore filename/ git restore .	if you want to restore or delete the changes
Add changes	same as **(git add)**
git commit -m "commit message"	Staging to Local Repository.
Staging and commit	git commit -am "message here.
git log	See the commit history
git log –oneline	See the commit history in a single line.
Staging to unstaging	
*git reset --soft HEAD^*	Last commit will be in instaging state.
*git reset –hard HEAD^*	last file will be dissolves. Jump to Previous commit.
Checkout	
git checkout commitId	One commit to another commit
git checkout branchName	One branch to another branch.
git checkout -b "branch name"	Create a branch and checkout this branch
Remote Repository	
git remote add origin "remote repository HTTPS"	Local to remote
git clone (repository HTTPS)	git clone (repository HTTPS)
git merge debug	Merge 2 repository. Let's say we want to marge main branch and branch debug. First go to the main branch and perform the command.

Git Data Transport Commands

http://osteele.com

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