Git:

.git folder keeps track of the changes

git init basically creates that folder

git add -> adds file to staging area

git add . -> the . means add all changes.

git commit -m “” -> move file from staging area to repo. Also basically takes a snapshot at this point where we can come back later

git log -> shows commit history

git status -> shows changes that haven’t been committed. So new files or modified files

git remote add origin “github address” -> links the local folder to github server

git push -> pushes from local repo to global like github

git diff -> shows the difference between your current changes and

what is on your repo. We can see the exact change.

Shows only the difference between working copy and repo

not between staging area and repo

git dif – staged -> this shows diff between staging area and repo

git rm -> deletes a file locally and globally, BUT you need to commit

for the changes to take place

git mv file1.txt file2.txt -> basically renames file1 to file2 by “moving” it

git mv file1.tx /Folder2 filetxt -> moves file1 to another folder and rename it at same time

git reset HEAD file.html -> moves file down from staging area

git checkout -> change to old commit if you mess up

Linux Bash Terminal:

**~** -> home folder symbol

**pwd** -> show path of folder you are in

**ls** -> lists folder contents

**ls /Documents** -> relative path

**ls /home/Andrej/Documents** -> absolute path

**ls -a** - > show everything (hidden folders)

**ls -la** -> extra information about folders (permissions)

**cd ..** -> .. means go one level up (towards root)

**cd ~ | cd** -> cd with no arguments means take me home

if we want to quickly jump from one directory to another one which is unrelated:

**pushd /etc** -> go to etc folder

**popd**  -> take me back where I was before

Linux doesn’t always use file extensions, to see what file it is we can use following command:

file .picture -> get what file type picture is

**locate fstab**  -> show us all files named fstab

Locate uses database to find. That database gets updated once a day. So to find very new files we need to update the database with following command our self:

**sudo updatedb**  -> update database for locate to work for recent files

The database gets updated automatically every day

**which cal** -> show where commands are installed like cal that gives calender

**history**  -> show history of commands

How to get help for commands:

**whatis cal**  -> tell me what command does

**apropos time** -> show me all commands that have something to do with time

**man cal**  -> show complete manual for command cal

**cp Source Destination** -> copy files

**mv filename new\_filename/dir**-> move or rename files

**rm ->** delete file (no trash bin)

**rm \*** means remove all files from folder

**rm file\*** remove all file that start with file

**rm -r** for deleting folders

**rmdir** removes only folders that have no files in it

**cat** read file

**cat >> file1** write something into file, end with strg + D

**cat file1 file2** combine two files into one

ls -l > output.txt redirects the output into a file with > operator

if we do it again

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