Git – hub command

1. > git –version - to check the version of the git
2. > cd – to traverse the path
3. > git clone project-website
4. > ls – list the files
5. > ls -a - hidden files
6. > git status – gives the status of the project
7. > git add file\_name - to add the change in one file at a time
8. > git add. – to add the changes in all files in one go
9. > git commit -m “messege” - to commit the change
10. > git push origin main -to upload local repo content to the remote repo (local repo – local repository which is present on the computer system , remote repo – remote repository which is present on the git hub )
11. > git push -u origin main – ‘-u’ is used when we are working on the same project for long time and we want all the push operations to get performed on the origin main branch only so to avoid typing each time the whole command we are setting it once only by using ‘-u’
12. > git init – used to create a new git repo
13. > git remote add origin <-link-> - adding new remote (github repo) named by the origin
14. > git remote -v - to verify remote

**Basic Workflow for local git**

**Github repo -> clone -> changes -> add -> commit -> push**

Git branches -

1. > git branch – to check the branch
2. > git branch -M new\_name - to rename the branch name …default name of the branch is main
3. > git checkout branch\_name - to navigate
4. > git checkout -b new\_branch\_name – To create new branch
5. > git branch -d branch-name - to delete the branch

Merging Code

Way1

1. > git diff branch\_name - To compare commits , branches , files and more
2. > git merge branch\_name - to merge two branches

Way2 : - Create PR (pull request) – It lets you tell about changes you have pushed to a branch in a repository on GitHub

When more than one developers are working on the same project and everyone wants their branch to merge it into the main branch then the PR is used

1. > git pull origin main - used to fetch download content from a remote repo and immediately update the local repo to match that content

Undoing Changes

Case 1 : Staged changes : (changes after adding and before the commit)

1. > git reset file\_name
2. > git reset

Case 2 : Committed changes (for one commit)

1. > git reseat HEAD~1
2. > git log - to get the list of all commits

Case 3 : Commited changes (for many commits)

1. > git reset commit\_hash
2. > git –hard commit\_hash

Fork – A fork is a new repository that shares code and visibility settings with the original “upstream” repository

Fork is a rough copy