Linux Command Prompt

Lets say we are in a directory/folder named desktop

Ls- command used to know all the files/list that are in that folder/location

mkdir name1- creates a folder named name1

cd name1- to enter that list/folder

git init- to initialize the git repository for that folder

git status- to track the status for the repository like the changes have been committed or not

git add. / git add<file>- to save the changes to all the files in the directory or some specific file

git commit -m “The message that should be displayed” – to commit the saved changes

git restore –-staged name.txt- to rollback the git add command

git log- to see the history of the directory

git reset commit\_id(below the one we want to rollback)- restores the directory to changes to the commit\_id but add and commit needs to be done to restore files and stuff

git stash- to put the changes into a different place

GitHub

Once we have created a repository in github we can like the repository to a directory using command prompt

In the directory use command git remote add orgin <http://--------------(repository> basically)

git push origin master- to save the changes of the directory within the repository in github.com

Branch is basically a separate area from the main code so any changes made that may include bugs and stuff dosen’t affect the main

git branch branch\_name-creates a branch and here you can commit and stuff

git checkout main- to go to the main branch

git merge branch\_name- to link the branch and main so that the people can actually access the branch features

fork- since we cant make changes to anyone else account/project we use the fork feature in order to clone the project along with all its file

git clone https:-------- to open the repository in the directory

Origin is our account and upstream is from where we forked it