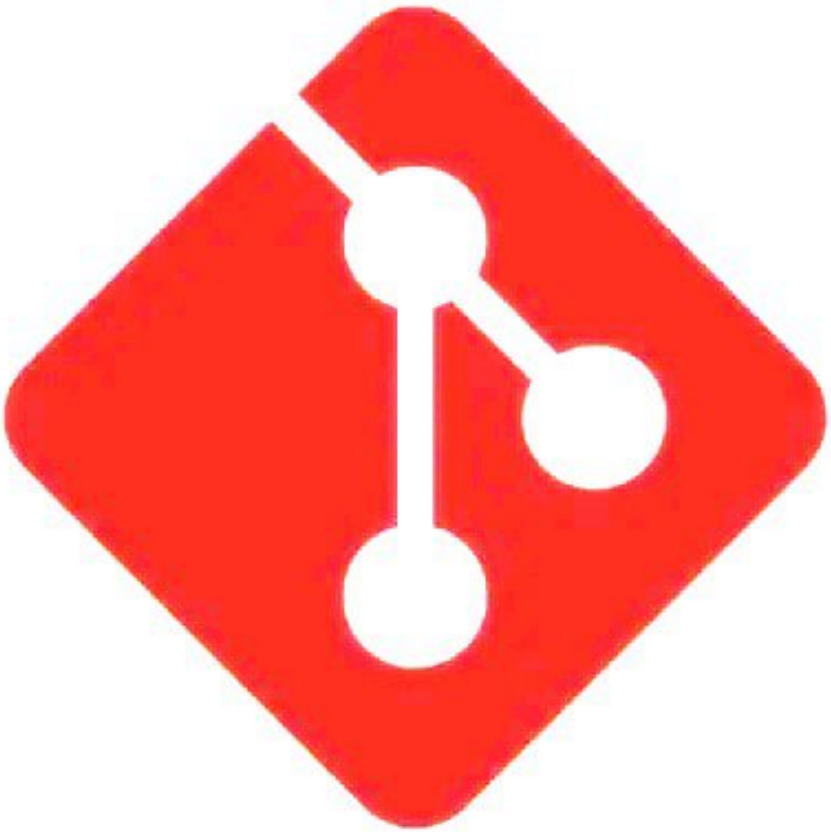
Basic GIT Commands



git Init

git init will create a new local GIT repository.

```
git init
```

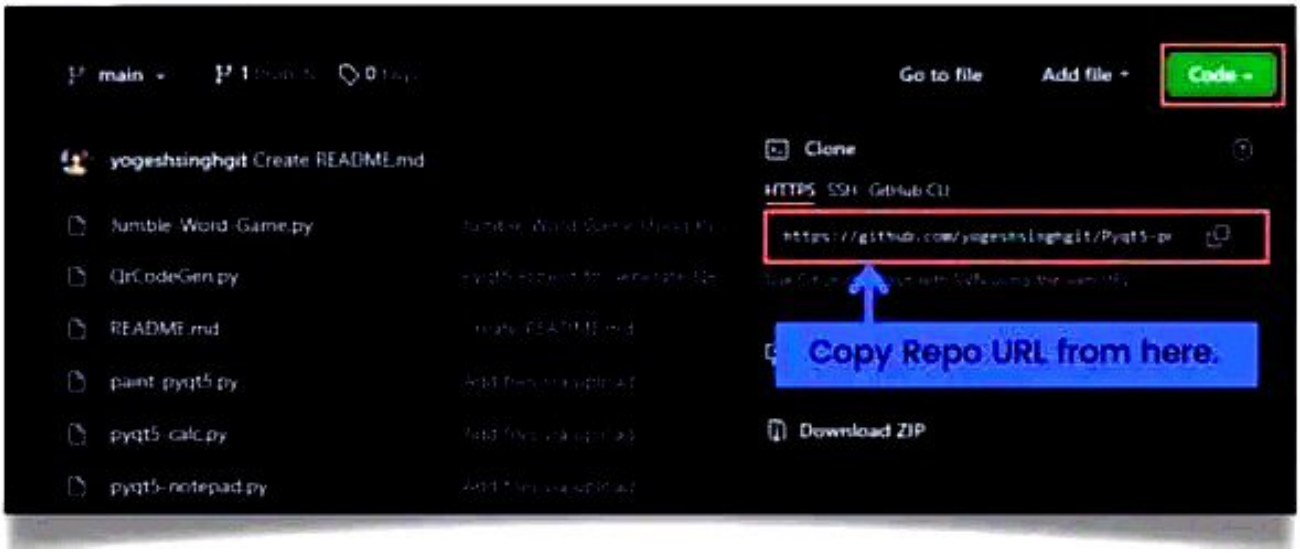
Alternatively, you can create a repository within a new directory by specifying the project name:

```
git init ProjectName
```

git clone

If you want a local copy of a repository from GitHub, this command allows creating a local copy of that repository on your local directory from the repository URL.

```
git clone repository-url
```



git remote

git remote lets you view all remote repositories also used to connect your local repository to the remote server

List all connections along with their URLs.

```
git remote -v
```

To connect the local repository to a remote server.

```
git remote add origin RepoURL
```

To delete a connection to a specified remote repository

```
git remote rm <name-of-the-repository>
```

git commit

git commit will create a snapshot of the changes and save it to the git directory.

```
git commit -m "Message"
```

The message in commit command is nothing but a text that tells about what is changed in files.

git add

git add is used to add files to the staging area and for removing file from staging area you can use the same command.

```
git add FileName
```

To add all the files of local repo.

```
git add*
```

To add only specific files and folder.

```
git add folder1/file1/file2
```

git push

git push is used to send local commits to the master branch of the remote repository. Here's the basic code structure

```
git push origin <master>
```

Replace <master> with the branch where you want to push your changes when you're not intending to push to the master branch.

git status

git status displays the list of changed files together with the files that are yet to be staged or committed.

```
git status
```

Note: To clear the git bash screen you can use the "clear" command.