

GitHub Commands

12 August 2023 12:09 PM

git init -- initialise git repository
git add File name -- add files to Staging
git add . -- add all files to staging
git commit -m "Commit Message" -- commit changes to repository
git status --- check the status of git files
git log ---provides the details of commit
git diff -- shows the changes done in files
git push -- pushes the changes to master
git clone repository address --- clones a git repository and downloads the git folder
git checkout -b brachnname -- creates a branch for development
git merge -- merges the branch with master

Git Merge lets you merge different Git branches, merge preserves history, does not track changes(history) in linear order

git rebase -- merges the branch with master

Git Rebase allows you to integrate the changes from one branch into another, Rebase rewrites history, tracks changes(history) in linear order

git cherry-pick Commitid -- find the commit id and provide the command it will merge
git brachname -oneline -- shows the commit comments
git reset --hard commit id -- brings the old changes to file using the commit id

git remote add "repositoryname" -- push the files to github repository

git fetch --- shows the info in the repository but does not merge changes to local repo
git pull -- show the new changes in the repository, merge changes to local

Clone VS Fork

A fork creates a completely independent copy of Git repository. In contrast to a fork, a Git clone creates a linked copy that will continue to synchronize with the target repository.