Git bash

How to set name and email ID in Git bash

git config --global user.name savita

git config --global user.email [skshinde183@gmail.com](mailto:skshinde183@gmail.com)

how to check

git config --global user.name

git config --global user.name

commands

1. ls -lart

show all hidden files

1. git status

to check new modified files

1. git add file\_name

to add file in staging area

1. git commit -m "commit message"
2. git status
3. touch demo1.java

create blank files

1. git add –A

add all files in the staging area at the same time

we can modify files in staging area

modify file and do git status

1. git status
2. git add –A

(add modified files)

1. git status
2. git commit -m "new1"
3. clear

to clear the terminal

1. git checkout modifiedFileName

remove the latest made changes in file and make file as old one

1. git log

show all the commits we made till now

1. git log –p -2

show latest 2 commits

after this commad press q to exit

1. clear
2. git status

(after that modify a file and then run below commad it will show changes you made)

1. git diff

it will show the changes in the file you made

* if you do git add –A and then git diff then it will not show changes
* same for git checkout filename, if you do git add –A and then git checkout filename then it will not remove last changes from the file
* because this is working area and after add it will go to the staging area
* how to compare working area and staging area ? below commad is used for that

1. git checkout –f

it will remove last one change which you add in file in working area before git add –A command

git status (working area)

made some changes in the file (working area)

git status (working area)

git add –A (staging area)

git checkout modifiedFileName (it will remove last changes made in working are)

git checkout –f (it will remove last current changes)

1. git diff –staged

compare working area and staging area changes

show last changes made in working area

1. git commit –a –m “skipped staging area(any message)”

this command is used to skip the staging area

without using git add –A (used to send in staged area)

directly do commit by using this command

avoid to use this method of skipping staging area this is bad practice

1. ls

is used to list the files

1. git rm --cached filename

remove file from staging area

1. git rm filename

remove file

1. git status -s

give the short status of the files, show files present in staging area and working tree

1. touch .gitigonre

create .gitignore file

* in .gitignore file if add /filename it will ignore that file where .gitignore is present
* if in .gitignore file add filename it will ignore that file from all the inside folders also
* to ignore a folder add folderName/ it will ignore that folder where .gitignore is present
* to ignore a folder add /folderName/ it will ignore that folder from all the inside folders also
* after that run command git add –A it will not add files mentioned in .gitignore file
* in .gitignore file if add \*.java it will ignore all .java files

how to create a branch

1. git branch

it will show branch

1. git branch branchName

it will create new branch

1. git checkout branchName

switch to that branch, after switching on the particular branch the changes made by previous branch will be removed from the new branch

1. git checkout -b branchName

create new branch and also switch to new branch

how to push our data in git

1. git remote add origin <https://github.com/CodeNetJava/Java-codes.git>

* our folder in PC is a local repository
* in git we have created one repository is a remote repository
* we want to push our local repository to remote repository
* git remote add origin <https://github.com/CodeNetJava/Java-codes.git>

this means add the remote of name origin, the short name of this url is origin//we can call this url by name origin afterwards

1. git remote

show remote repository

1. git remote –v

show from where we can fetch or push

1. git remote set-url origin urlName

set that url as origin

1. git push –u origin master

how to push branch

1. git checkout branchName

move to that branch

1. git push –u origin branchName

new branch gets added in git hub

how to delete repository in git hub

click on repository

go to setting

go down in danger zone

delete repository