Basic Git Commands

The commands are executed in a command window. VS, VS Code, Command Prompt and GitHub desktop all have the ability to open command windows.

To execute these commands, you must have Git installed. If you have Github Desktop installed then you already have Git installed.

Typical syntax: git command option(s)

Example: to trace and prepare your repository changes for committing you could use:

git add . (all files)

git add -a (all files)

git add <filename> (just the single file)

For help with the syntax of the command, you can use:

git command -help (display summary to window)

git command --help (open browser window)

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| --- | --- |
| Command | action |
| git status | This shows in a list the current status of tracked and untracked files in your local repository |
| git add . | Stage all untracked changes to the repository for committing. |
| git commit -m “your subject message” | Commits staged files |
| git push | Pushes your commits to github.com |
| git pull  (git fetch and get merge) | Fetch and merge from github.com |
| git stash  git stash list  git stash apply | Takes the dirty state of your current directory and saves the changes on the stack of unfinished changes. You can then have your partner commit their changes, you can pull and update your local repo, then apply your “stashed work” |
| git log  options:  -n x (where is a number)  --author=”…” (changes by)  --after=”2021-11-22”  --before=”yesterday”  --after=”…” --before=”…” | Allows one to view the history of the repo (commits) |