Git Commands Quick Guide

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ChatGPT 3.5 ~



You

listout all usefull git commands





Certainly! Here's a list of some useful Git commands along with a brief description of each:

1. Initializing a Repository:

• 'git init': Initializes a new Git repository.

2. Cloning a Repository:

* 'git clone <repository_url>': Creates a copy of a remote repository on your local machine.

3. Basic Snapshotting:

- 'git add <file>': Adds changes in a file to the staging area.
- 'git add .' or 'git add --all': Adds all changes to the staging area.
- 'git commit -m "Commit message" \cdot: Commits changes from the staging area to the repository.

4. Branching:

- 'git branch': Lists all local branches.
- 'git branch
 'branch_name>': Creates a new branch.
- 'git checkout <branch_name>': Switches to a different branch.
- 'git merge <branch_name>': Merges changes from one branch into another.

5. Remotes:

- `git remote`: Lists all remote repositories.
- 'git remote add <remote_name> <repository_url> ': Adds a remote repository.
- 'git push <remote_name> <branch_name> ': Pushes changes to a remote repository.
- 'git pull <remote_name> <branch_name> : Fetches changes from a remote repository and merges them into the local branch.

6. Viewing Changes:

- `git status`: Shows the status of changes as untracked, modified, or staged.
- `git log`: Displays the commit history.
- `git diff`: Shows changes between commits, the working directory, or branches.

7. Undoing Changes:

- 'git reset <file>': Unstages changes.
- * 'git reset --hard <commit_hash>': Resets the repository to a specific commit, discarding changes.
- 'git revert <commit_hash>': Creates a new commit that undoes changes made in a previous commit.

8. Stashing Changes:

- 'git stash': Temporarily saves changes that are not ready to be committed.
- 'git stash apply': Applies the latest stash to the working directory.

9. Tagging:

- `git tag <tag_name>`: Creates a lightweight tag at the current commit.
- * `git tag -a <tag_name> -m "Tag message" `: Creates an annotated tag with a message.

10. Configuration:

- * `git config --global user.name "Your Name"`: Sets your username.
- * `git config --global user.email "your.email@example.com"`: Sets your email address.
- `git config --list`: Lists all Git configuration settings.

These are just some of the fundamental Git commands. Git is a powerful version control system with many features, so feel free to explore its documentation for more advanced commands and options.

