**List of GitHub Commands**

1. git help-Take help from github help section for different commands and other errors.
2. git config-To set the basic configurations on github like your name and email.
3. git config –-global color.ui true-To see different colours on command line for different outputs.
4. mkdir store-Create a directory if not created initially.
5. cd store-To go inside the directory and work upon its contents.
6. git init-To create a local git repository for us in our store folder.This will help to manage the git commands for that particular repository.
7. git status-To see whats changed since last commit.It shows all the files that have been added and modified and ready to be committed and files which are untracked.
8. git add Readme.txt-To add a file Readme.txt to the staging area to track its changes.
9. git commit -m “Created a Readme.txt”-To commit our changes(taking a snapshot) and providing a message to remember for future reference.
10. git log-To check the history of commits for our reference.
11. git add-To add a specific list of files to staging area.
12. git add --all-To add all files of current directory to staging area.
13. git add \*.txt-To add all text files of the current directory to staging area.
14. git add docs/\*.txt-To add all text files of a particular directory(docs) to staging area.
15. git add docs/-To add all files in a particular directory(docs) to staging area.
16. git add “\*.txt”-To add text files of entire project to staging area.
17. git diff-To figure out what changes you made since last commit.
18. git reset head license-To undo staging of the file that was added in the staging area.
19. git checkout –license-To Blow away all changes since the last commit of the file.
20. git commit -a -m “Readme.md”-To add any of our tracked files to staging area and commit them by providing a message to remember.
21. git reset –soft HEAD^-To undo last commit and bring file to staging area.
22. git reset –hard HEAD^-To undo last commit and remove file from the staging area as well(In case we went horribly wrong).
23. git reset –hard HEAD^^-To undo last 2 commits and all changes.
24. git remote add <address>-To add new remotes to our local repository for a particular git address.
25. git remove rm-To remove a remote from our local repository.
26. git push -u origin master-To push all the contents of our local repository that belong to master branch to the server(Global repository).
27. ls- To see directories and files in the current directory.
28. ls -la -To see hidden directories and files with in the current directory.
29. git branch -r-To look at all the remote branches.
30. git branch -D Testing-To forcefully delete a branch without making commits.
31. git tag-To see the list of available tags.
32. git push –tags-To push the tags to remote repository.
33. git fetch-To fetch down any changes from global repository to current repository .
34. git stash -To move staged files to stash area which are present in staging area.
35. git stash pop-To get back the files which are present in stash area.
36. git stash clear-To clear the stash folder.

**List of Linux commands**

1. pwd:-to display the location of the current working directory.
2. mkdir:-to create a new directory under any directory.
3. rmdir:-to delete a directory.
4. ls:-to display a list of content of a directory.
5. cd:-to change the current directory.
6. touch:-to create empty files.
7. rm:-to remove a file.
8. cat:-It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file it is also used as a filter.
9. cp:-to copy a file or directory.
10. mv:-to move a file or a directory form one location to another location.
11. rename:-is used to rename files.
12. head:-to display the first 10 lines of a file.
13. tail:-to display the last 10 lines of a file.
14. tac:-It displays the file content in reverse order
15. su:-it provides administrative access to another user
16. id:-to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).
17. useradd:-to add or remove a user on a Linux server.
18. passwd:-to create and change the password for a user.
19. groupadd:-to create a user group.
20. grep(global regular expression print):-It is useful for searching the content from a file.
21. comm:-to compare two files or streams.
22. sed:-to edit files using a regular expression
23. tee:-it puts standard input on standard output and also write them into a file.
24. tr:-to translate the file content like from lower case to upper case.
25. uniq:-to form a sorted list in which every word will occur only once.
26. wc:-to count the lines, words, and characters in a file.
27. sort:- to sort files in alphabetical order.
28. gzip:-to truncate the file size.
29. gunzip:-to decompress a file.
30. df:-to display the disk space used in the file system
31. mount:-to connect an external device file system to the system's file system.
32. exit:-to exit from the current shell
33. clear:-to clear the terminal screen.
34. ip:-It is used to assign an IP address, initialize an interface, disable an interface.
35. ssh:-to create a remote connection through the ssh protocol.
36. ping:-to check the connectivity between two nodes
37. host:-to display the IP address for a given domain name and vice versa