GIT Commands

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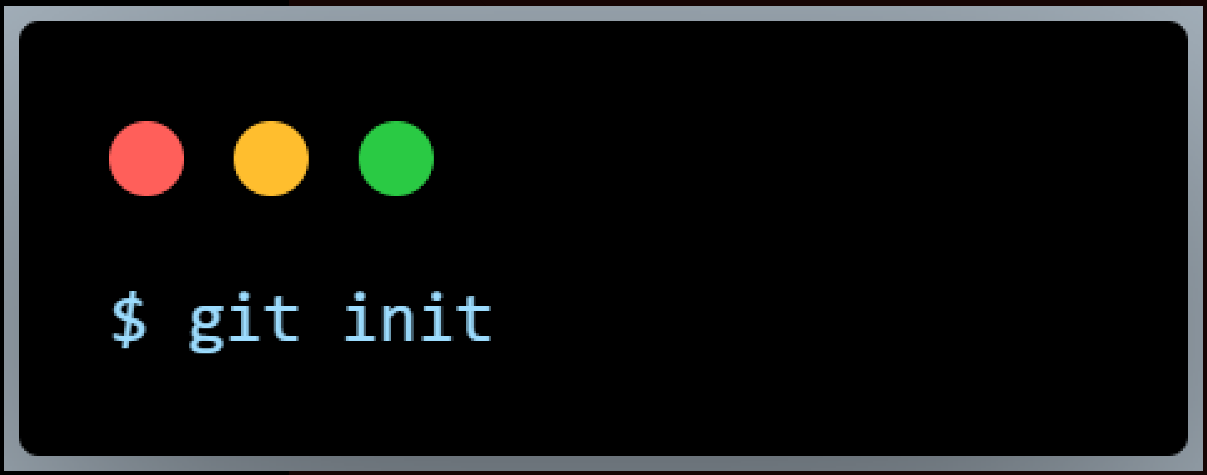
1. git init

This command let us **create a new repositiory**. A hidden **.git** directory is added to the folder.

Most of the git command do not work outside initialized project , so this is the first command you will run in a project

Go to project folder > run git init

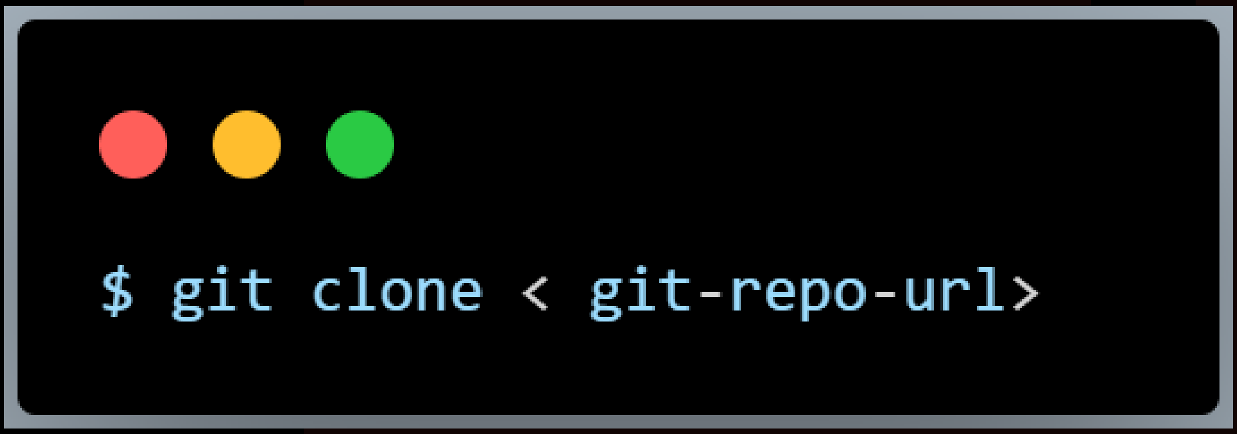


```
$ git init
```

2. git clone

This command **creates a local copy** of a **remote repository** .

When you clone a repo the source code gets automatically downloaded to local machine. This local repo will point to remote repo and can **PUSH** and **PULL** changes to it

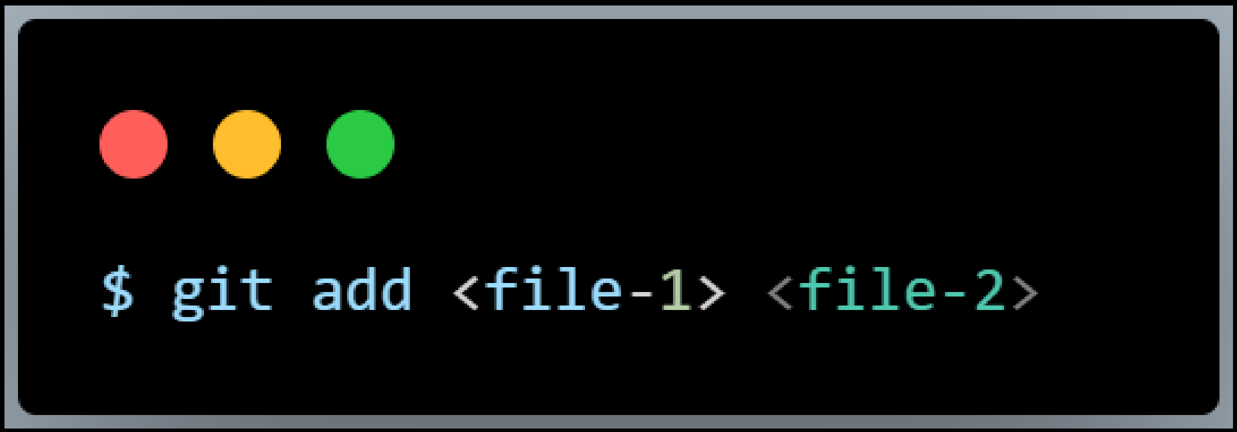


```
$ git clone < git-repo-url>
```

3. git add

This command **add your changes** to **staging area** where you can compare you local version with remote repo code.

It is **mandatory to stage the code** before commit(push to remote) using git add command.
To stage all files use (.) - **git add .** iin the same repo

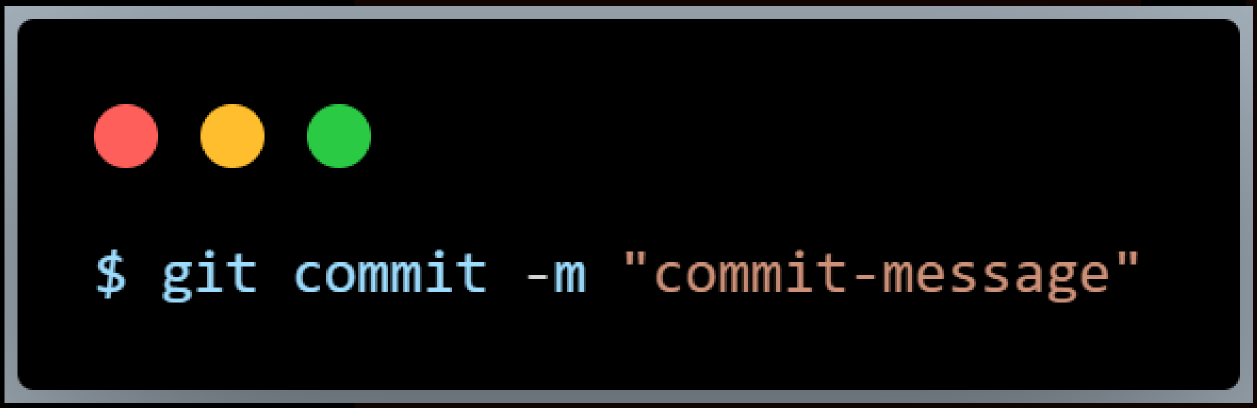


```
$ git add <file-1> <file-2>
```

4. git commit

This command **saves your changes** to your local repository.

Everytime you commit you have to add a **small message** about the changes you made. This will help to keep track of the changes later.

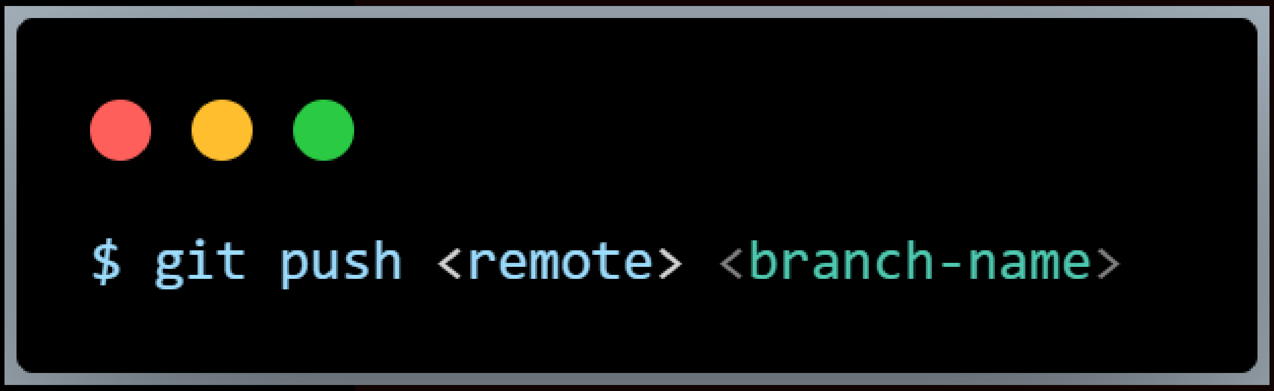


```
$ git commit -m "commit-message"
```

5. git push

This command **push your changes** from local repository to your remote repository. One can only push the committed changes.

It also creates the repository with the branch name you enter if repository does not exist on remote location.
If branch is already connected to remote then run - **git push**

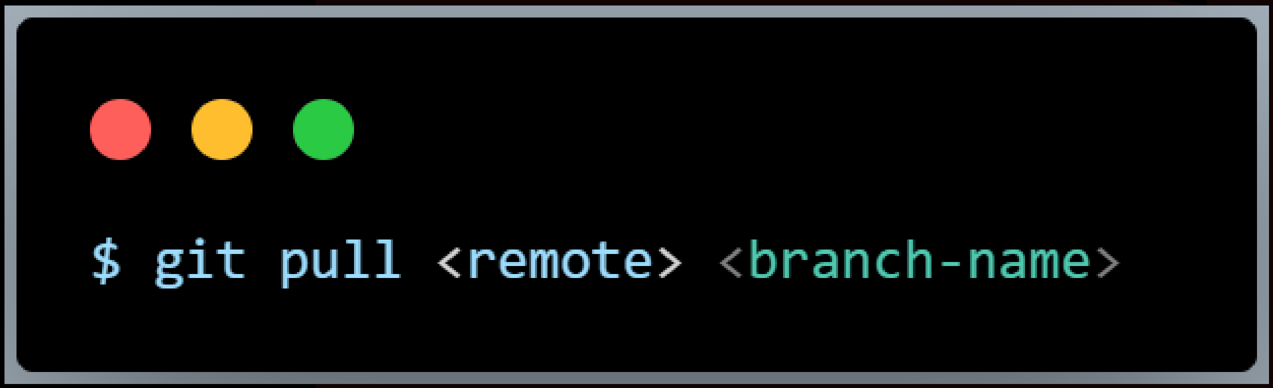


```
$ git push <remote> <branch-name>
```

6. git pull

This command **fetches latest changes** from remote repository to your local. This is helpful when multiple people are working on same repository. It will help to keep your local repo **updated with latest code.**

If branch is already connected to remote then run - **git pull**



```
$ git pull <remote> <branch-name>
```

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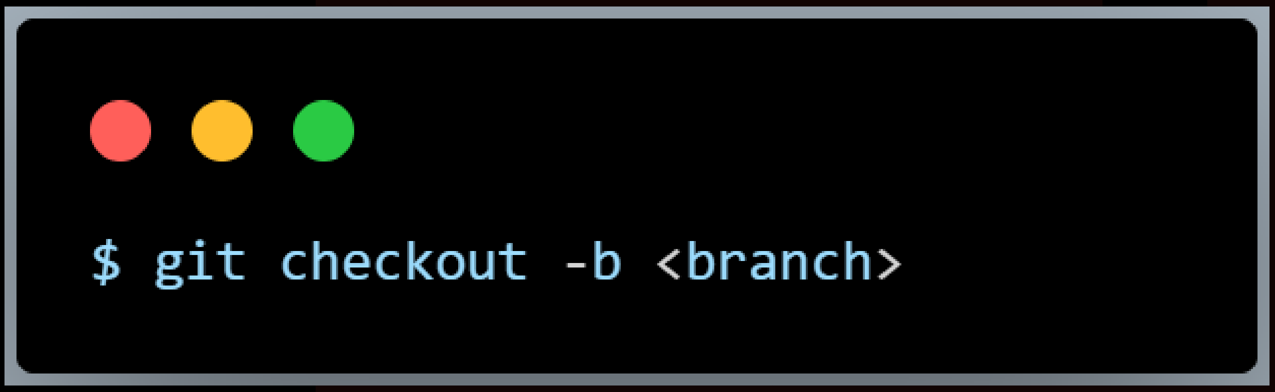
7. git checkout

This command helps to **switch to an existing branch or create a new branch**.

Before checking out make sure the **branch exist in your local machine** and the changes in the current branch is already **staged or committed**.



```
$ git checkout -b <branch>
```

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Reference Document

There are many other command as well. One needs to have knowledge of Git irrespective of domain.
Below mentioned are some documents which can be helpfull.

GIT (official site) –
https://git-scm.com/git-commands

Atlassian -
https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/learn-git-with-bitbucket-cloud

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