

# Basic Commands

 [coursera.org/learn/git-distributed-development/supplement/ZSuPA/basic-commands](https://coursera.org/learn/git-distributed-development/supplement/ZSuPA/basic-commands)

You can see the version of git you have installed with:

```
1  
2  
$ git --version  
git version 2.27.0
```



Detailed help information in the form of a man page can be obtained about any subcommand by doing:

```
1  
$ git help [subcommand]
```



For example, the two following statements produce the same result:

```
1  
2  
$ git help status  
$ man git-status
```



You can get a basic list of git commands by just typing **git**, which will give you the list showed in the following screenshot:

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
c7:/tmp>git
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-c name=value]
         [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
         [-p|--paginate|--no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
         [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
         <command> [<args>]

The most commonly used git commands are:
  add          Add file contents to the index
  bisect       Find by binary search the change that introduced a bug
  branch       List, create, or delete branches
  checkout     Checkout a branch or paths to the working tree
  clone        Clone a repository into a new directory
  commit       Record changes to the repository
  diff         Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
  fetch        Download objects and refs from another repository
  grep         Print lines matching a pattern
  init         Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one
  log          Show commit logs
  merge        Join two or more development histories together
  mv           Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
  pull         Fetch from and merge with another repository or a local branch
  push         Update remote refs along with associated objects
  rebase       Forward-port local commits to the updated upstream head
  reset        Reset current HEAD to the specified state
  rm           Remove files from the working tree and from the index
  show         Show various types of objects
  status       Show the working tree status
  tag          Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG

'git help -a' and 'git help -g' lists available subcommands and some
concept guides. See 'git help <command>' or 'git help <concept>'
to read about a specific subcommand or concept.
c7:/tmp>

```

There are only a few global options that apply, those prefixed with -- in the above listing. Many of the subcommands have their own options, which are included in **[ARGS]** in the above.

If you cannot resist seeing the more complete set of commands, do:

1

```
$ git help --all
```



```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
c7:/tmp>git help --all
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-c name=value]
           [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
           [-p|--paginate|--no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
           [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
           <command> [<args>]

available git commands in '/usr/libexec/git-core'

add                  cvsexportcommit    index-pack          patch-id            send-pack
add--interactive     cvsimport           init                peek-remote         sh-ll8n--envsubst
am                  cvsserver           init-db            prune              shell
annotate            daemon              instaweb           prune-packed       shortlog
apply               describe           log                pull               show
archive             diff               lost-found         push              show-branch
bisect              diff-files         ls-files           quiltimport        show-index
bisect--helper      diff-index         ls-remote          read-tree          show-ref
blame               diff-tree          mailsplit          rebase            stage
branch              difftool           merge              receive-pack       stash
bundle              difftool--helper   merge-base         reflog            status
cat-file            fast-export         merge-file         relink            stripspace
check-attr          fast-import        merge-index        remote            submodule
check-ignore        fetch              merge-one-file     remote-ext         subtree
check-ref-format    fetch-pack         merge-octopus      remote-fd         svn
checkout            filter-branch      merge-ours         remote-ftp        symbolic-ref
checkout-index      fmt-merge-msg     merge-recursive    remote-ftp        tag
cherry              for-each-ref       merge-resolve      remote-http       tar-tree
cherry-pick         format-patch       merge-subtree      remote-https     unpack-file
citool             fsck               merge-tree         remote-testpy     unpack-objects
clean              fsck-objects       mergetool          remote-testsvn    update-index
clone               gc                 mktree             replace           update-ref
column             get-tar-commit-id  mv                 repo-config       update-server-info
commit             grep               mktree             request-pull      upload-archive
commit-tree         gui                mv                 rerere            upload-pack
config              gui--askpass       name-rev           reset             var
count-objects       hash-object        notes              rev-list          verify-pack
credential          help               p4                 rev-parse         verify-tag
credential-cache     http-backend       pack-objects       revert            web--browse
credential-cache-daemon http-fetch         pack-redundant    rm                whatchanged
credential-gnome-keyring http-push          pack-refs         send-email        write-tree
credential-store     imap-send

```

'git help -a' and 'git help -g' lists available subcommands and some concept guides. See 'git help <command>' or 'git help <concept>' to read about a specific subcommand or concept.

The long list in the screenshot above may seem rather intimidating, but some of them are really for expert usage and rarely used, or are more efficiently invoked through shorthand combinatorial commands.

Furthermore, there are several graphical interfaces to git which avoid having to be able to name all the plumbing fixtures.