

# GIT & GITHUB ALL COMMANDS BY SPS

## GIT ALL COMMANDS:

### 1. Setting Up Git

#### Install and Configure Git:

```
sudo apt install git      # Install Git (Linux)

git --version             # Verify Git installation

git config --global user.name "Your Name"  # Set username

git config --global user.email "your_email@example.com" # Set email

git config --list         # View global config settings
```

### 2. Repository Management

#### Initialize and Clone Repositories:

```
git init                 # Initialize a new local Git repository

git clone <repository-URL> # Clone an existing remote repository
```

### 3. Working with Files

#### Track and Stage Files:

```
git add <file>          # Stage a specific file

git add .               # Stage all changes

git rm <file>           # Remove a file from the working directory and index
```

#### Check Repository Status:

```
git status              # View changes and staged files
```

### 4. Committing Changes:

```
git commit -m "Commit message" # Commit staged changes with a message

git commit -a -m "Message"      # Stage and commit all changes in one step

git commit --amend              # Edit the last commit (message or staged files)
```

### 5. Branch Management

#### Create, Switch, and Merge Branches:

```
git branch              # List branches
```

# GIT & GITHUB ALL COMMANDS BY SPS

git branch <branch-name> # Create a new branch  
git checkout <branch-name> # Switch to a branch  
git checkout -b <branch-name> # Create and switch to a new branch  
git merge <branch-name> # Merge a branch into the current branch  
git branch -d <branch-name> # Delete a branch

## 6. Working with Remotes

### Link and Manage Remotes:

git remote add origin <remote-URL> # Link a remote repository  
git remote -v # View remote repositories  
git remote remove origin # Remove a remote repository

### Push and Pull Changes:

git push origin <branch-name> # Push changes to a remote branch  
git push -u origin <branch-name> # Push changes and set the upstream branch  
git pull origin <branch-name> # Pull changes from the remote branch  
git fetch # Fetch updates from the remote without merging

## 7. Viewing Logs and History

### Check Commit History:

git log # View commit history  
git log --oneline # View concise commit history  
git show <commit-hash> # View details of a specific commit

## 8. Undoing Changes

### Revert or Reset Changes:

git reset <file> # Unstage a file  
git reset --soft <commit-hash> # Undo commits but keep changes staged  
git reset --hard <commit-hash> # Undo commits and discard all changes  
git revert <commit-hash> # Create a new commit that undoes a specific commit

## 9. Stashing Changes

# GIT & GITHUB ALL COMMANDS BY SPS

## Save and Apply Temporary Changes:

git stash                      # Save uncommitted changes temporarily  
git stash apply              # Apply the latest stashed changes  
git stash drop                # Delete the latest stash  
git stash list                # View all stashes

## 10. Collaborating with GitHub

### Fork and Pull Requests:

Fork a repository from the GitHub web interface.

### Pull Request:

Push changes to your forked repository.

Go to the original repository and create a pull request via GitHub.

## 11. Git Tags

### Mark Versions:

git tag <tag-name>            # Create a lightweight tag  
git tag -a <tag-name> -m "Message" # Create an annotated tag  
git push origin <tag-name>    # Push a tag to the remote repository  
git tag                        # List all tags

## 12. GitHub-Specific Commands

### Using GitHub CLI:

### Install GitHub CLI:

brew install gh                # macOS  
sudo apt install gh            # Linux

### Login and Manage GitHub Repositories:

gh auth login                # Authenticate to GitHub  
gh repo create <repo-name>    # Create a new GitHub repository  
gh repo clone <repo-name>    # Clone a repository

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gh issue create      # Create a new GitHub issue

gh pr create      # Create a new pull request

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