1. git init -- it should be the first command if we want git to operate properly.
2. git status -- this command will tell us the status of file and folders present inside the directory.
3. git add filename or git add . - add the files to the local repository.
4. git commit -m “message” -- this command will commit the file to the local repository.
5. git log --oneline -- this command will display the details of command done in shorter format.
6. git branch -- this method will tell the branch name which we are currently in.
7. git branch branchname -- this command wil create the branchname.
8. git branchname checkout -- this command will allow to checkout the branchname mentioned in the command. Oneline command to create and checkout the branch

**git checkout -b branchname**

1. Git push remote\_path local\_branchname -- this command will allow to push the files from local repo to remote repo(https path)

If we don’t want to copy the longer remote path each time. We can setup the below things

g**it remote add origin(any name can be given, but this is the name used frequently) https://path.**

**Once above line executed, we can use git push origin master command.**

10. If we create a remote repo first and clone it within our system locally then the command for doing that is

git clone remote\_repo\_name.

11. Go inside the folder locally **cd remote\_repo\_name**

**Same process and command for adding/commiting the file, but in this case we don’t have to setup the alias for remote folder as step 9. It can be validated by git remote -v command.**

**12. So in this case push the file can be done using**

**git push origin master**