

GIT Commands

1)git init:

Initializes a new Git repository.

2)git clone [repository]:

Creates a copy of a remote repository on your local machine.

3)git add [file(s)]:

Adds changes in the working directory to the staging area.

4)git commit -m "message":

Commits changes in the staging area with a descriptive message.

5)git status:

Shows the status of changes as untracked, modified, or staged.

6)git diff:

Displays the differences between the working directory and the staging area.

7)git log:

Shows the commit history.

8)git branch:

Lists all local branches.

9)git branch [branch_name]:

Creates a new branch.

10)git checkout [branch_name]:

Switches to the specified branch.

11)git merge [branch]:

Merges changes from the specified branch into the current branch.

12)git pull:

Fetches changes from a remote repository and merges them into the current branch.

13)git push:

Pushes local changes to a remote repository.

14)git remote -v:

Lists all remote repositories.

15)git fetch:

Fetches changes from a remote repository without merging.

16)git reset [file]:

Unstages changes for the specified file.

17)git reset --hard [commit]:

Resets the working directory and staging area to the specified commit.

18)git tag [tag_name]:

Creates a lightweight tag at the current commit.

19)git remote add [remote_name] [repository_url]:

Adds a new remote repository.

20)git rm [file]:

Removes a file from both the working directory and the staging area.

21)git mv [old_path] [new_path]:

Moves or renames a file.

22)git fetch --prune:

Removes remote branches that no longer exist on the remote repository.

These are just some of the basic Git commands.