Command	Description / Working
git --version	Checks the current installed version of Git.
git init	Initializes a new Git repository in the current folder.
git clone <URL>	Clones a remote repository from GitHub to your local machine (replace <URL> with the repo link).
ls	Lists all files and folders in the current directory (useful in Linux/Mac/PowerShell).
git status	Displays changes, staged files, and untracked files in the repository.
git add .	Stages all modified and new files for commit.
git add <FILE>	Stages a specific file (replace <FILE> with filename).
git add --all / git add -A / git add *	Stages all changes (same effect as git add .).

git reset	Unstages files that were added (undoes git add).
git reset HEAD~	Resets the last commit but keeps changes in working directory.
git reset --hard	Resets everything (commits + files), returning repo to last committed state.
git rm <FILE>	Removes a file from the repository and working directory.
git branch	Shows all local branches.
git branch <BRANCH>	Creates a new branch (replace <BRANCH> with branch name).
git checkout <BRANCH>	Switches to the specified branch.
git merge <BRANCH> -m "MESSAGE"	Merges a branch into the current one with a commit message.
git commit -m "MESSAGE"	Saves staged changes with a descriptive message.
git pull	Fetches and merges the latest changes from the remote repository.
git fetch	Downloads the latest changes from remote but doesn’t merge automatically.

git merge	Combines changes from one branch into another (usually after fetch).
git push	Pushes local commits to the remote repository.
git push -u origin main	Pushes the main branch and sets it as the default upstream.
git log	Displays commit history.
git remote -v	Shows remote connections (origin URLs).
git remote add origin <URL>	Links your local repo to a remote GitHub repository.