**GIT Commands**

1. Create a git repository – git init
2. Stage changes - git add .
3. Commit changes - git commit -m "added a new doc"
4. Link Local repo to remote repo in GitHub - git remote add origin <https://github.com/Niaz1993->tech/ExperimentData.git
5. Configure credentials - git config --global user.email *emailID*
6. Configure credentials - git config --global user.name "*username*"
7. Create a new branch and open it – git checkout -b “branch\_name”
8. Push changes from local master to remote master - git push -u origin master
9. Push changes from local branch to remote branch - git push -v --progress "origin" *branch\_name*
10. Push changes from local branch to remote branch(When first time this command is executed it creates remote branch with same name) – git push -u origin *branch\_name*
11. Merge local branch to master - git merge *branch\_name*
12. Merge local branch to another branch - git merge *branch\_name*
13. Pull contents from remote master branch - git pull origin master
14. To view all the commits – git log
15. Delete branch locally - git branch -d testBr || git branch -D testBr \*\*
16. Unstage changes – git reset HEAD *file\_name*

\*\* The -d option is an alias for --delete, which only deletes the branch if it has already been fully merged in its upstream branch. You could also use -D, which is an alias for --delete --force, which deletes the branch "irrespective of its merged status."