Git Commands Table :-

Command	Description
git init	Initializes a new Git repository in the current directory.
git clone <repository_url>	Downloads an existing Git repository, including files, branches, and commit history, to your local machine.
git status	Shows the status of changes (untracked, modified, staged) in your working directory.
git add <file_name>	Adds changes in a specific file to the staging area for the next commit.
git add .	Adds all changes in the working directory to the staging area.
git commit -m "Your commit message"	Commits the staged changes with a descriptive message, creating a snapshot in your project's history.
git log	Displays a chronological log of all commits, including commit messages, authors, dates, and unique identifiers.
git branch <branch_name>	Creates a new branch without switching to it.
git checkout <branch_name>	Switches to the specified branch.
git checkout -b <new_branch_name>	

	Creates and switches to a new branch in one command.
git merge <branch_name>	Merges the specified branch into the current branch, combining changes from different branches.
git pull origin <branch_name>	Fetches changes from a remote repository and merges them into the current branch.
git push origin <branch_name>	Pushes your local commits to the remote repository, updating the shared history.
git config --global user.name "Your Name"	Sets your name for Git, identifying you as the author of commits.
git config --global user.email "your.email@example.com"	Sets your email for Git, associating it with your commits.
Git config user.email "EmailId"	Sets your email for Git, but only for a particular Repository.