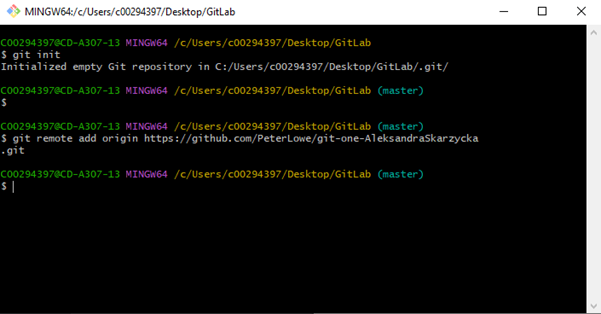
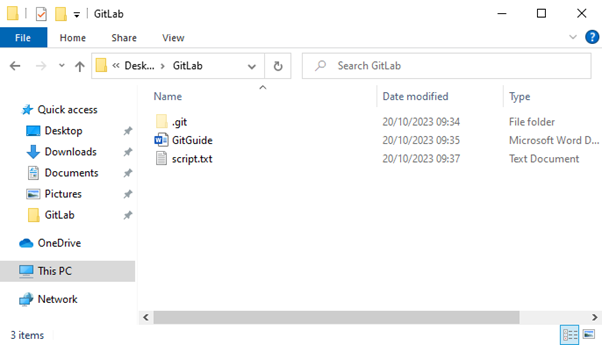
Git Guide – Aleksandra Skarzycka

Git init

Git init creates a new empty repository in a chosen directory or initialize an existing directory as a git repository. When you run it, it sets up git’s infrastructure and data structures to keep track of changes.

Syntax: git init

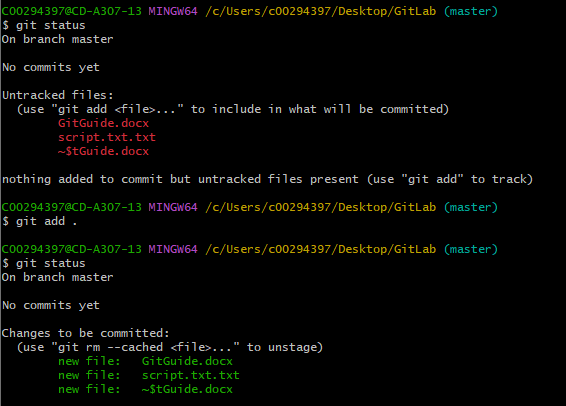
 

Git status + add

Status displays information about the current state of the working directory and git repository. Shows which files have been modified and which ones are ready to be commit.

Add is used to stage changes in the directory for the next commit.

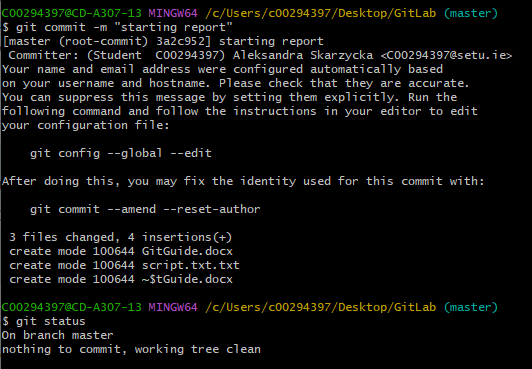
Syntax: git status, git add .



Git commit

Commit creates a snapshot of the staged changes made, saves your changes to a local repository.

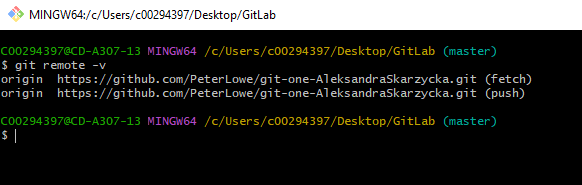
Syntax: git commit -m “your message here”



Git remote

Lets you view the remote repositories in a list with a URL. It is a copy of a git’s repository hosted on a different server, making it easy for people to collaborate.

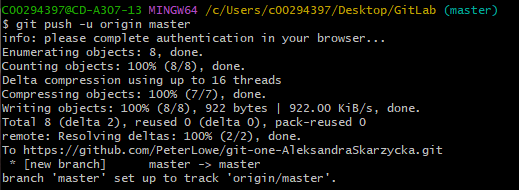
Syntax: git remote -v



Git push

Push allows you to upload your local repository changes to a remote repository. Allows you to share your work with the people you are collaborating with.

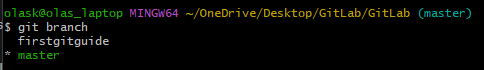
Syntax: git push -u origin master



Git branch

Branches are used to list, create, delete, and manage branches in a git repository. Separate lines to work on different features.

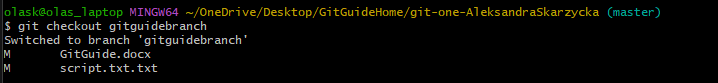
Syntax: git branch



Git checkout

Checkout lets you switch between different branches or commit states.

Syntax: git checkout <branch\_name>



Git log

Displays the history of commits in a repository.

Syntax: git log

A computer screen with text on it

Description automatically generated

Git stash

Lets you temporarily save your changes in your working directory that you don’t want to commit yet.

You use the command git stash and it saves it for you, use git stash list to see all the stashed saves.

Syntax: git stash

