Git Guide

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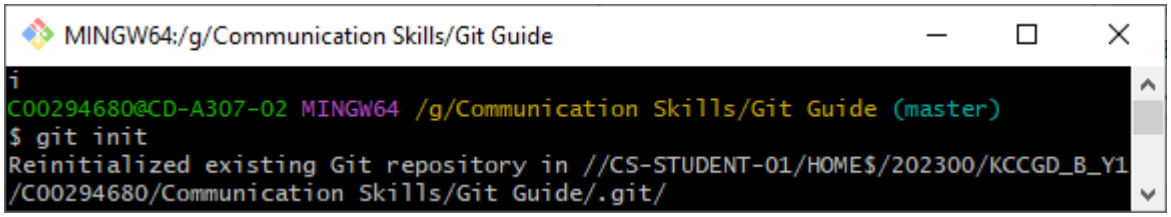
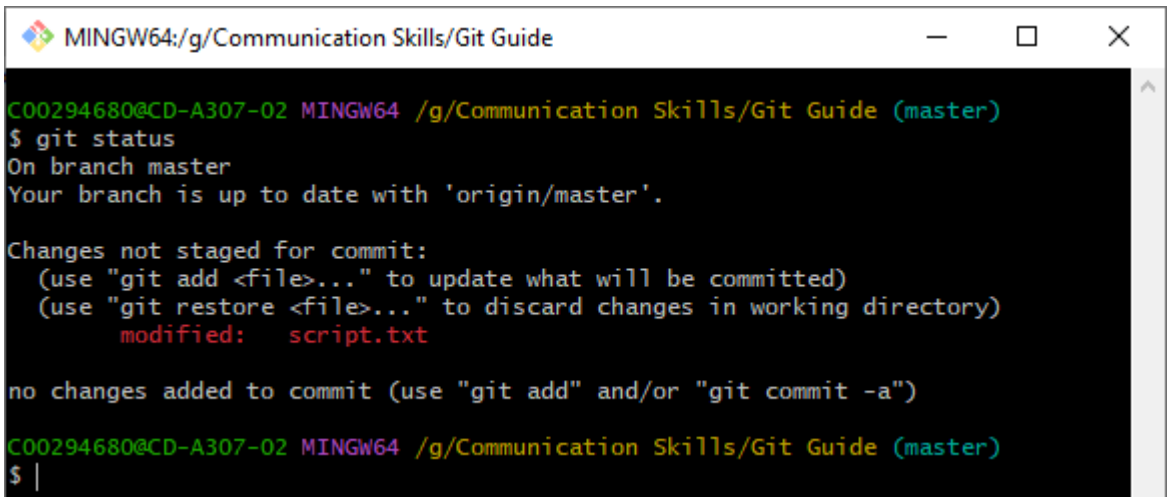
git init

git init is used to create an empty repository in the folder where you have started Git bash.



git status

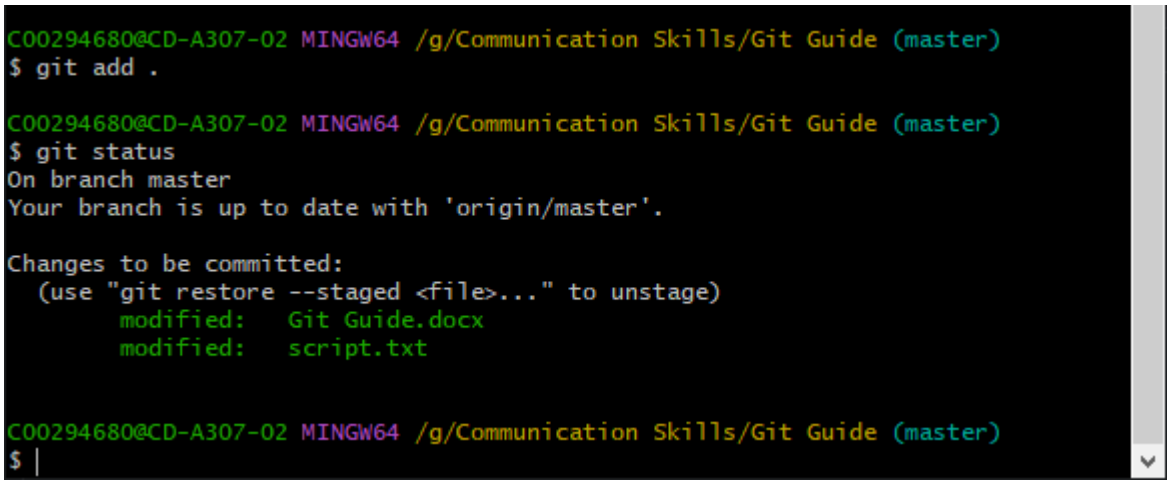
This command will show you what is on the stage and what is not. It will tell you if it was modified, deleted, ext.



git add

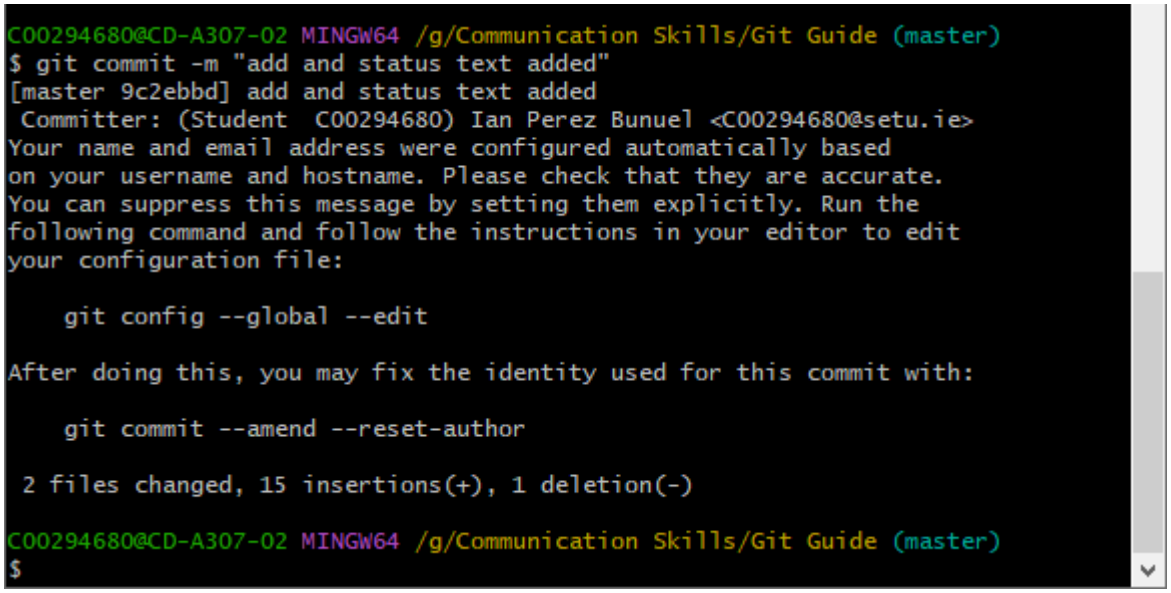
git add . – this command will add every file in the repository to the stage. Instead of . you can type in the file name after the dot to specify which one you want to add.

This shows the files that were added using git status:



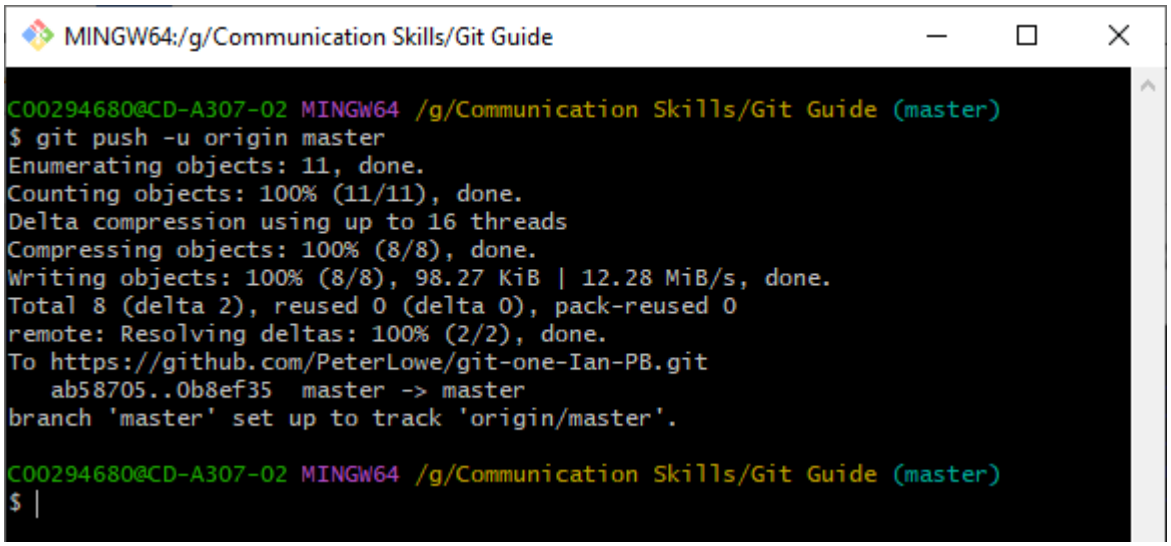
git commit

git commit is used to put all the files in the staging area into a node. This node should have a note which is done by adding -m “note” after the git commit command.



git push

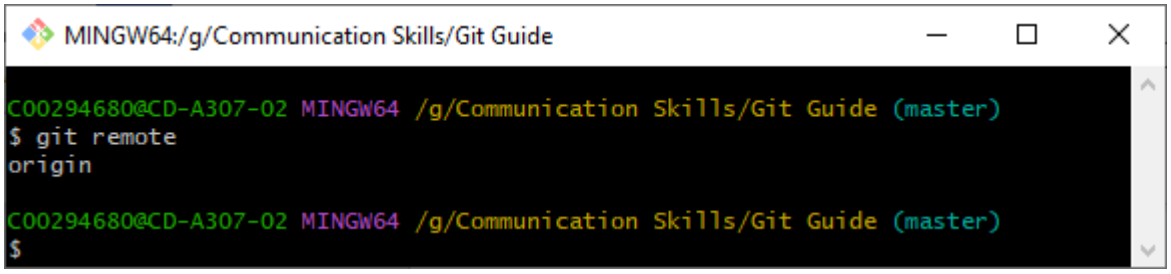
git push puts nodes done by commit into the online repository. The command is: git push -u origin master – master is the name of our default branch which is the one we want to push.



git remote

git remote – list repositories on remote server.

git remote add <name> <url> - creates a new remote repository.

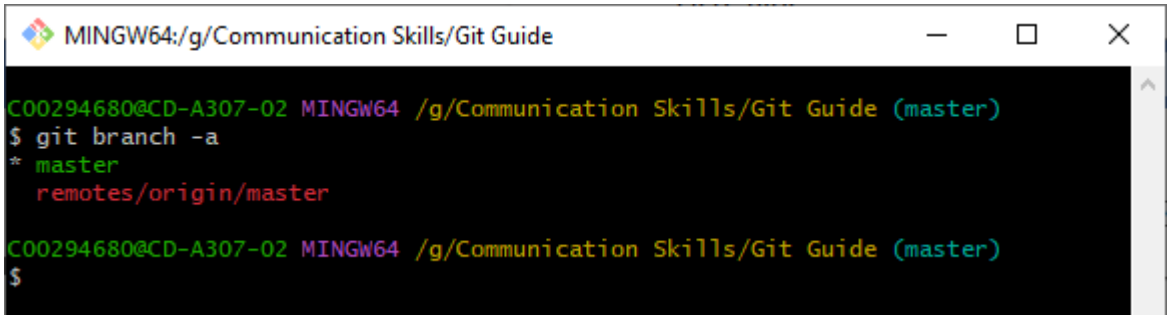


Git branch

Git branch newBranchName : Creates a new branch in the local

repository.

git branch –a / -l / -r : Lists branches in repositor



git checkout

Command: git checkout branch_name

Makes this node the current Head

It won't work if there are modified files.

Use –f to discard non committed files