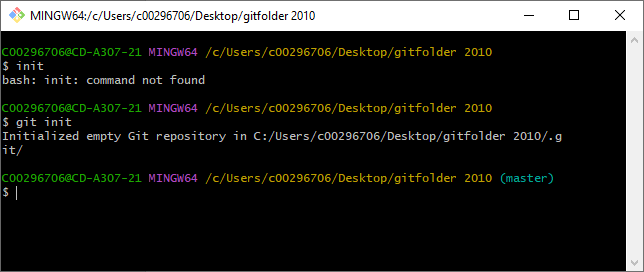
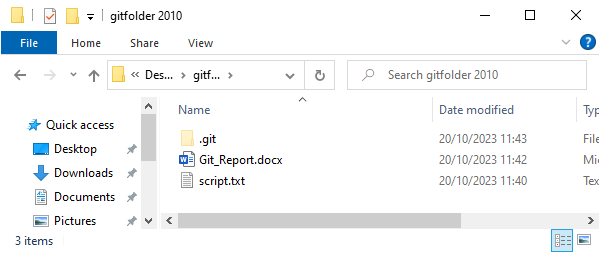
# Init

git init creates a new repository in the folder that Git Bash is launched in

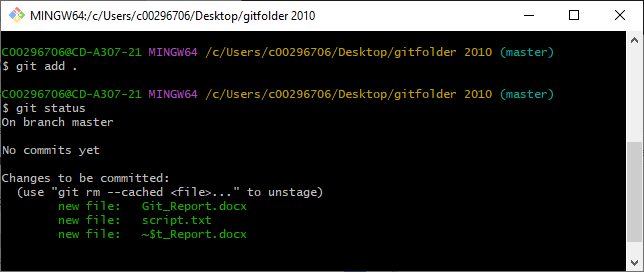


A hidden .git folder is created that contains this repository



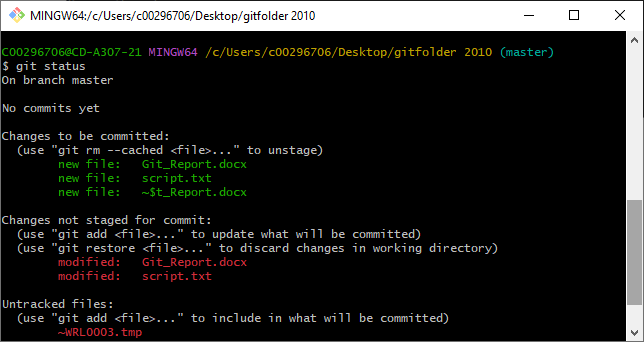
# Add

git add adds files to the directory, I will use git add . to add all the new files, we can see that all the files are added using the “git status” command that I will go over next

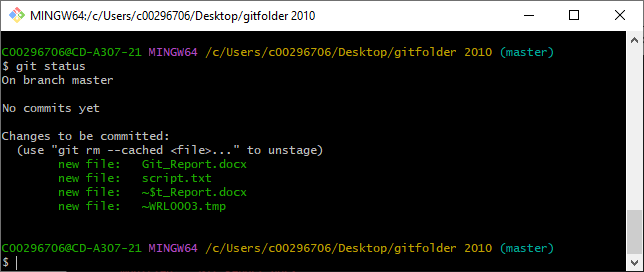


# Status

“git status” will list all the files in the directory, modified files will be red and added files will be green

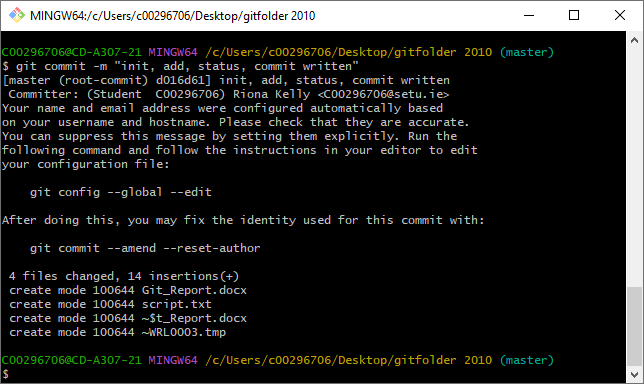


After using git add .



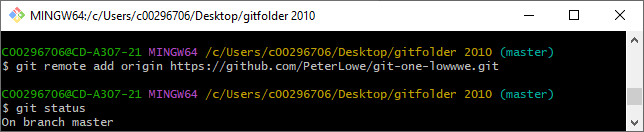
# Commit

git commit creates a new commit, commits are snapshots of the repository at different times, I will use git commit -m “init, add, status, commit written” to create a new commit and leave a suitable comment

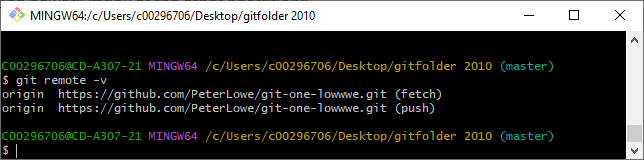


# Remote

git remote add <name> <url> adds a new repository



git remote -v lists the remote repositories



# Push

git push updates the remote node with the current node

A computer screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

# Branch

git branch creates a new branch in the local repository, the term after branch will be the branch name

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

git branch --list will list all the branches in the repository

A black screen with yellow text

Description automatically generated

# Log

git log displays the entire commit history, you can press <space> for more or <q> to quit

A computer screen shot of a program

Description automatically generated

git log --graph will drawn the branch paths

A computer screen shot of a black screen

Description automatically generated

# Log cont.

git log --stat shows the files altered and the lines that have been changedA computer screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

git log –(n) will only display the last (n) commits

A computer screen with numbers and letters

Description automatically generated

# Stash

git stash makes a local copy of the current working directory

git stash list lists all the previously pushed stashes

git pop retrieves stash {0} (the last stash of the edited files) and copies the files into a working directory, numbers other than {0} can be retrieved with git apply stash {(n)}

# Remove/Rm

git rm deletes files

Here I delete my old pdf file so that it doesn't cause any problems since I’ll have to make a new one later

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated