Git guid by dima

• By creating a new Git repository, git init enables the Git version control system to be used to track changes and versions of files within a directory.(I already did it but forgot to screenshot)

• git add stages changes made to files in a Git repository in preparation for the subsequent commit.



• Git status provides a summary of all the changes made to your Git repository, displaying files that have been changed, staged, and untracked.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

• Staged modifications are recorded using git commit, which adds a checkpoint and a description to the project's history. A screenshot of a computer program

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• Adding, examining, and removing connections between your local repository and remote sites where your code is kept is managed by git remote.

Git push updates a remote repository with the most recent commits from your branch by sending your local modifications there.

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 The git branch allows you to create, remove, rename, and list branches in a Git repository, facilitating parallel work and change isolation.



git checkout is used for navigating branches, creating new branches, and restoring files to previous states within a Git repository.

A computer screen shot of a computer code

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Git merge brings together modifications from two branches, merging their histories and enabling the addition of features created in different branches.

 A Git repository's commit history is displayed chronologically by git log, which also displays information about authors, dates, commit messages, and unique identifiers.

Git pull pulls the most recent changes from a remote repository and incorporates them into the branch that is currently open in your local repository.

A computer screen shot of a computer code

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Git stash lets you temporarily store changes so you can work on other projects or swap branches without having to submit changes to your branch.

Git clone creates a local copy of a remote Git repository on your computer so you may track changes, work on the code, and participate in the project. A computer screen shot of a computer code

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