

Basic Git Commands

Git is a powerful version control system that helps you manage changes to your codebase. Here is a one-page guide of the most commonly used Git commands you need to manage your projects effectively..

1. Setting Up Git

Configure user information:

git config --global user.name "Your Name"

git config --global user.email "your_email@example.com"

2. Creating and Cloning Repositories

Initialize a new repository: git init

Clone an existing repository: git clone <https://github.com/username/repos.git>

3. Checking the Status of Your Files

Check the status of your files: git status

4. Staging and Committing Changes

Stage a file for commit: git add <file>

Stage all changed files: git add .

Commit staged changes: git commit -m "Your commit message"

5. Viewing the Commit History

View commit history: git log

View commit history with Graph

git log --graph --oneline

6. Branching and Merging

Create a new branch: git branch <branch-name>

Switch to a branch: git checkout <branch-name>

Create and switch to a new branch: git checkout -b <branch-name>

Merge a branch into the current branch: git merge <branch-name>

7. Pushing and Pulling Changes

Push changes to a remote repository: `git push origin <branch-name>`

Pull changes from a remote repository: `git pull origin <branch-name>`

8. Tagging Releases

Create a tag: `git tag <tag-name>`

Push tag to remote repository: `git push origin <tag-name>`

9. Undoing Changes

Undo staged changes: `git reset <file>`

Undo unstaged changes: `git checkout -- <file>`

Undo last commit: `git reset HEAD~ --soft`

Undo last commit and discard changes: `git reset HEAD~ --hard`

10. Remote Repositories

Add a remote repository: `git remote add origin <repository-url>`

View remote repositories: `git remote -v`

Remove a remote repository: `git remote remove origin`

11. Stashing Changes

Stash uncommitted changes: `git stash`

List stashed changes: `git stash list`

Apply the most recent stash: `git stash apply`

Pop the most recent stash: `git stash pop`

12. Blaming Changes

Blame changes in a file: `git blame <file>`

13. Diffing Changes

Show differences between working directory and staged changes: `git diff`

Show differences between staged changes and last commit: `git diff --staged`

14. Cleaning Up

Remove untracked Files: `git clean -fd`