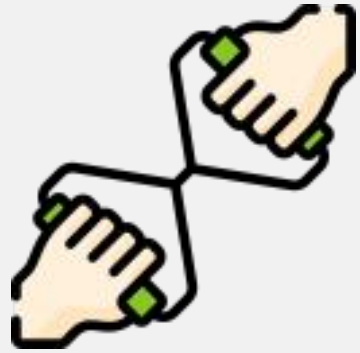
12

Git Commands You Must Know

Amigoscode

`git pull`



Downloads the latest commits from a remote repository and merges them with your local branch.

`git commit`

Records the changes in the staging area as a new snapshot in the local repository, along with a message describing the changes.

`git init`

Creates a new local repository in the current directory

`git diff`

Shows the differences between two commits, branches, files, or the working directory and the staging area.

`git add`

Adds changes in your working directory to the staging area, which is a temporary area where you can prepare your next commit.

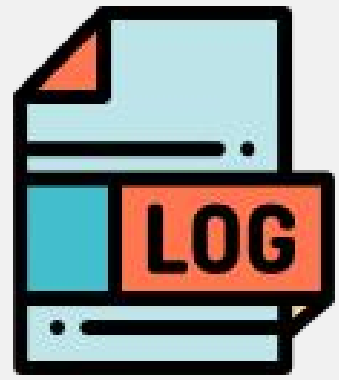
`git branch`

Lists, creates, renames, or deletes branches in your local repository. A branch is a pointer to a specific commit.

`git clone`

Copies an existing remote repository to your local machine.

`git log`

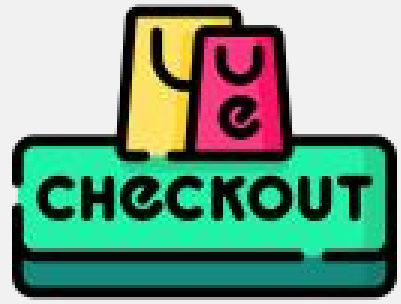


Shows the history of commits in the current branch, along with their messages, authors, and dates.

`git status`

Shows the state of your working directory and staging area.

`git checkout`

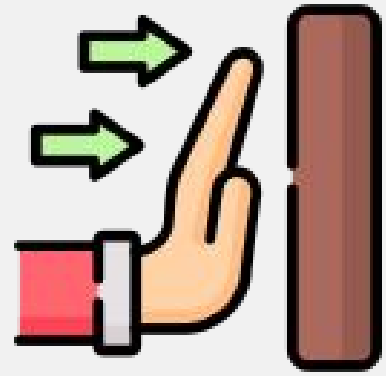


Switches your working directory to a different branch or commit, discarding any uncommitted changes

`git merge`

Combines the changes from one branch into another branch, creating a new commit if there are no conflicts

`git push`



Uploads the local changes to the remote repository usually a on a platform like GitHub or GitLab.