Basic GIT command’s:

• git init : To initialize an empty repository (<git init>)

• git add : To add a file (git add <filename>)

• git rm file\_name : removes the fileS

• <git commit -m “message”> : To commit a file

• <git --version> : To know the version of the git installed

• git status : To know the commit status of the folder

• <git config --global user.name <username>>

• <git config -- global user.email <email>>

• git branch : To know the branches that are present

• git branch <name> : To create a new branch

• git checkout <any other branch name> : To switch the branch or give the control to other branch

• git log : shows the user who did the changes

• git clone <URL> : This the other way to pull data from remote repository

• git pull <URL> : use to pull data from remote repository to local repository

• git push <URL> : use to push data from local repository to remote repository

• whoami : shows the system user

• ls : shows what there is in thr current directory

• cd .. : goes to the previous folder in path

• cd / : goes to the root folder

• pwd : prints the working directory

• cat file\_name : shows the content of the file

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 LINUX commands:

• Touch : To create an empty file

• Touch .file name :creates an empty file

• Cd : change directory

• Echo ”context” >file\_ name : To insert some content to the file

• ls : List all the files in the directory

• ls -l : List the files in line wise

• ls -lt : Shows the files and according to modification time it gives the order ‘latest first’

• ls –ltr : same as ls -lt but the latest modified file goes last

• ls -la : shows then hidden files

• ls -lh : human readable

• ls -l grep file\_name : here grep is used as search word so it shows the file we want