Cheatsheet On Git&Github

Day 12 : 90Days of DevOps Challenge

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Git commands :

1. `git clone`: Creates a copy of a remote repository on the local machine. This command is used to set up a local development environment from a remote repository.
2. `git branch`: Lists all the local branches in the repository. This command is used to manage multiple development branches in the same repository.
3. `git checkout`: Switches to a different branch or commit. This command is used to switch between different versions of the code.
4. `git merge`: Merges changes from one branch into another. This command is used to incorporate changes from a feature branch into the main development branch.
5. `git pull`: Pulls changes from the remote repository to the local repository. This command is used to keep the local repository up to date with the remote

repository.

6. `git push`: Pushes local commits to the remote repository. This command is used to share changes made locally with other team members.
7. `git rebase`: Reapplies changes from one branch onto another. This command is used to incorporate changes from a feature branch into the main development branch in a more streamlined way than merging.
8. `git tag`: Creates a lightweight reference to a specific commit. This command is used to mark specific points in the development history, such as a release or a stable build.
9. `git init`: Initializes a new Git repository in the current directory.
10. `git add <file>`: Adds a file to the staging area (also known as the index) for the next commit.
11. `git commit`: Commits the changes in the staging area to the Git repository.
12. `git status`: Shows the current state of the repository, including which files are staged or unstaged.
13. `git diff`: Shows the differences between the current state of the repository and the last commit.
14. `git log`: Shows the commit history for the repository.
15. `git remote`: Lists all the remote repositories that are connected to the local repository.
16. `git stash`: Stashes changes in the working directory that are not yet ready to be committed.

17. `git reset`: Resets the repository to a previous state.
18. `git fetch`: Fetches the latest changes from the remote repository without merging them into your local branch.
19. `git revert`: Reverts a commit by creating a new commit that undoes the changes made by the previous commit.
20. `git cherry-pick`: Applies changes from a specific commit to the current branch.

These **Git & GitHub** commands are essential for managing code changes and collaborating on software development projects in a DevOps environment.

File and directory management Commands :

1. `ls`: Lists the contents of the current directory.
2. `cd`: Changes the current working directory.
3. `pwd`: Prints the current working directory.
4. `mkdir`: Creates a new directory.
5. `rmdir`: Removes a directory.
6. `rm`: Removes a file.
7. `cp`: Copies a file.
8. `mv`: Moves or renames a file.
9. `touch`: Creates a new file.
10. `cat`: Displays the contents of a file.

11. `head`: Displays the first few lines of a file.
12. `tail`: Displays the last few lines of a file.
13. `grep`: Searches for a specific pattern in a file.
14. `chmod`: Changes the permissions of a file or directory.
15. `chown`: Changes the owner of a file or directory.
16. `ln`: Creates a symbolic link or hard link to a file or directory.
17. `du`: Shows the disk usage of a file or directory.
18. `df`: Shows the amount of free disk space on a file system.
19. `find`: Searches for files and directories in a directory hierarchy.
20. `tar`: Archives and compresses files and directories.

System information and management Commands :

1. `top`: Displays the current system processes and their resource usage. This command is used to monitor the system and identify processes that may be using too many resources.
2. `ps`: Displays information about running processes. This command is used to identify specific processes and their status.
3. `kill`: Terminates a process by sending a signal to it. This command is used to stop a process that is causing issues.

4. `ping`: Sends a packet to a network host to test connectivity. This command is used to check network connectivity and identify network issues.
5. `traceroute`: Shows the route that packets take to reach a network host. This command is used to identify network latency or routing issues.
6. `ifconfig`: Displays information about network interfaces. This command is used to configure and troubleshoot network interfaces.
7. `netstat`: Shows network statistics and active network connections. This command is used to monitor network activity and identify network issues.
8. `df`: Shows the amount of free disk space on a file system. This command is used to check disk usage and identify disk space issues.
9. `du`: Shows the disk usage of a file or directory. This command is used to check file or directory size and identify disk usage issues.
10. `free`: Displays information about system memory usage. This command is used to check memory usage and identify memory-related issues.
11. `vmstat`: Shows virtual memory statistics. This command is used to monitor system performance and identify memory-related issues.
12. `uptime`: Shows how long the system has been running and the average system load over the last 1, 5, and 15 minutes. This command is used to monitor system performance.
13. `date`: Displays the current date and time. This command is used to set or check the system clock.
14. `whoami`: Shows the current user. This command is used to verify user permissions.

15. `useradd`: Adds a new user to the system. This command is used to create new user accounts.
16. `usermod`: Modifies user account information. This command is used to modify user accounts.
17. `passwd`: Changes the password for a user account. This command is used to update user account passwords.

Package management Commands :

1. `apt-get`: A package management utility for Debian and Ubuntu-based systems. This command is used to install, update, and remove software packages from the system.
2. `yum`: A package management utility for Red Hat and CentOS-based systems. This command is used to install, update, and remove software packages from the system.
3. `dnf`: A newer package management utility for Fedora and other Red Hat-based systems. It is similar to `yum` and is used to install, update, and remove software packages from the system.
4. `pacman`: A package management utility for Arch Linux-based systems. This command is used to install, update, and remove software packages from the system.
5. `dpkg`: A package management utility for Debian and Ubuntu-based systems. This command is used to install, update, and remove software packages from the

system.

6. `rpm`: A package management utility for Red Hat and CentOS-based systems. This command is used to install, update, and remove software packages from the system.
7. `zypper`: A package management utility for SUSE Linux-based systems. This command is used to install, update, and remove software packages from the system.
8. `apt-cache`: A command used to search for software packages on a Debian or Ubuntu-based system.
9. `yum search`: A command used to search for software packages on a Red Hat or CentOS-based system.
10. `pacman -Ss`: A command used to search for software packages on an Arch Linux-based system.
11. `apt-mark`: A command used to mark packages as manually installed or automatically installed on a Debian or Ubuntu-based system.
12. `yum groupinstall`: A command used to install a group of software packages on a Red Hat or CentOS-based system.
13. `pacman -Syu`: A command used to update all installed packages on an Arch Linux-based system.
14. `dpkg-reconfigure`: A command used to reconfigure an installed package on a Debian or Ubuntu-based system.

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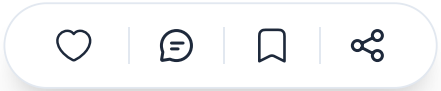

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