# Git & GitHub Terminal Commands

Below is a list of common Git and GitHub terminal commands along with their descriptions.

* git init

Initializes a new Git repository in the current directory.

* git clone <repo\_url>

Clones an existing repository from GitHub to your local machine.

* git status

Displays the state of the working directory and staging area.

* git add <file>

Stages a specific file for commit.

* git add .

Stages all changes in the current directory for commit.

* git commit -m 'message'

Commits the staged changes with a message.

* git push origin <branch>

Pushes local commits to the remote repository on the specified branch.

* git pull origin <branch>

Fetches and merges changes from the remote repository to the local branch.

* git branch

Lists all local branches in the repository.

* git branch <branch\_name>

Creates a new branch.

* git checkout <branch>

Switches to the specified branch.

* git checkout -b <branch>

Creates and switches to a new branch.

* git merge <branch>

Merges the specified branch into the current branch.

* git log

Shows the commit history for the current branch.

* git remote -v

Displays the remote connections for the repository.

* git fetch

Downloads objects and refs from another repository.

* git reset --hard <commit\_id>

Resets the current branch to a specific commit, discarding changes.

* git stash

Temporarily shelves changes in the working directory.

* git stash pop

Applies the most recently stashed changes.

* git rm <file>

Removes a file from the working directory and stages the removal for commit.

* git diff

Shows the differences between commits, commit and working tree, etc.