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| Command | Description |
| git add –A | Allow Git to track any new files, and acknowledge changes to current in the repository |
| git branch –d <branch name> | Deletes a local branch and will warn you if the branch is not merged. |
| git branch –D <branch name> | Forces a local branch to be deleted and will not warn you if the branch is not merged. |
| git checkout <branch to switch to> | Switch to another branch |
| git checkout –b <new branch name> | Create a new branch and switch to it |
| git commit –m “your commit message here” | Creates a save point with a unique number and message to help identify what changes were made in the commit |
| git fetch | Retrieves updates from the remote repository, but does not merge them with your local branches. |
| git merge <branch to merge in> | Combines the files into two branches. The merge will occur from the branch you name into the branch you are currently on. |
| git pull | The combination of git fetch and git merge. Pull brings down any code from the remote repository and merges it with your local branches. |
| git push | Sends your current commits to the remote repository. |
| git push –delete <branch name> | Removes a remote branch from the repository |
| git push –set-upstream origin <branch name> | Pushes a newly created branch to the remote repository. |
| git status | This is a basic command where the shell will tell you the current state of your local repository. As a part of Git workflow, this should be frequently used before other commands. |