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#### Git commands:

### 1. git init

• Usage: Initializes a new Git repository.

Syntax: git init

Example: git init my-project

### 2. git clone

• **Usage**: Clones an existing Git repository to your local machine.

Syntax: git clone <repository-url>

Example: git clone https://github.com/user/repo.git

### 3. git status

• **Usage**: Shows the status of your working directory and staging area.

Syntax: git status

Example: git status

### 4. git add

• Usage: Stages files for commit.

Syntax: git add <file(s)>

Example: git add index.html

git add .

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### 5. git commit

• Usage: Commits the staged changes to the repository.

Syntax: git commit -m "commit message"

Example: git commit -m "Add new feature"

#### 6. git log

• Usage: Shows the commit history of the current branch.

Syntax: git log

Example: git log --oneline

### 7. git diff

• **Usage**: Displays the differences between your working directory and the index (staging area).

Syntax: git diff

# 8. git diff --staged

• **Usage**: Shows the changes that have been staged but not yet committed.

Syntax: git diff --staged

# 9. git reset

• **Usage**: Unstaged files or reverts the repository to a previous state.

Syntax: git reset <file>

Example: git reset index.html

#### 10. git reset --hard

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• **Usage**: Resets the working directory and index to the last commit, discarding changes.

Syntax: git reset --hard

### 11. git branch

• Usage: Lists all the branches in the repository.

Syntax: git branch

#### 12. git branch <branch-name>

• Usage: Creates a new branch.

Syntax: git branch <branch-name>

Example: git branch feature-xyz

#### 13. git checkout <br/>branch-name>

• Usage: Switches to the specified branch.

Syntax: git checkout <branch-name>

**Example**: git checkout feature-xyz

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• **Usage**: Creates and switches to a new branch in a single command.

**Example**: git checkout -b feature-xyz

#### 15. git merge <branch-name>

• Usage: Merges the specified branch into the current branch.

Syntax: git merge <branch-name>

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Example: git merge feature-xyz

#### 16. git rebase <br/> <br/>branch-name>

• Usage: Re-applies commits from one branch onto another.

Syntax: git rebase <branch-name>

Example: git rebase master

#### 17. git branch -d <branch-name>

• Usage: Deletes a local branch.

Syntax: git branch -d <branch-name>

**Example**: git branch -d feature-xyz

### 18. git push origin <br/> <br/>branch-name>

• Usage: Pushes the local branch to the remote repository.

Syntax: git push origin <br/> <br/>branch-name>

Example: git push origin feature-xyz

#### 19. git pull origin <br/> <br/>branch-name>

• **Usage**: Fetches changes from the remote repository and merges them into the local branch.

Syntax: git pull origin <br/> <br/>branch-name>

Example: git pull origin master

#### 20. git fetch

• **Usage**: Fetches changes from the remote repository without merging them.

Syntax: git fetch

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Example: git fetch

#### 21. git remote add <name> <url>

• Usage: Adds a new remote repository.

Syntax: git remote add <name> <url>

Example: git remote add origin https://github.com/user/repo.git

#### 22. git remote -v

• **Usage**: Lists the remote repositories associated with the current repository.

Syntax: git remote -v

Example: git remote -v

#### 23. git push

• Usage: Pushes changes to the remote repository.

Syntax: git push

Example: git push

#### 24. git pull

• **Usage**: Fetches changes from the remote and merges them into your current branch.

Syntax: git pull

Example: git pull

#### 25. git remote remove <name>

• Usage: Removes a remote repository from the configuration.

Syntax: git remote remove <name>

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Example: git remote remove origin

#### 26. git remote rename <old-name> <new-name>

• Usage: Renames an existing remote repository.

Syntax: git remote rename <old-name> <new-name>

Example: git remote rename origin upstream

#### 27. git stash

• Usage: Stashes the changes in the working directory.

Syntax: git stash

Example: git stash

#### 28. git stash pop

• **Usage**: Applies the most recent stash and removes it from the stash list.

Syntax: git stash pop

Example: git stash pop

#### 29. git stash list

• Usage: Lists all stashed changes.

Syntax: git stash list

Example: git stash list

#### 30. git stash drop

• Usage: Removes a specific stash from the list.

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Syntax: git stash drop <stash-id>

• Example: git stash drop stash@{0}

#### 31. git stash apply

• **Usage**: Applies a specific stash without removing it from the list.

Syntax: git stash apply <stash-id>

**Example**: git stash apply stash@{0}

#### 32. git revert

• **Usage**: Reverts a commit by creating a new commit that undoes the changes.

Syntax: git revert <commit-id>

Example: git revert abc123

#### 33. git reset

• Usage: Resets the current branch to a specific commit.

Syntax: git reset <commit-id>

Example: git reset abc123

#### 34. git checkout -- <file>

• **Usage**: Discards changes in the working directory and reverts the file to the last commit.

Syntax: git checkout -- <file>

Example: git checkout -- index.html

#### 35. git clean -f

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Usage: Removes untracked files.Syntax: git clean -fExample: git clean -f

### 36. git clean -fd

• Usage: Removes untracked files and directories.

Syntax: git clean -fd

Example: git clean -fd

### 37. git tag

• **Usage**: Lists all tags.

Syntax: git tag

Example: git tag

#### 38. git tag <tag-name>

• Usage: Creates a lightweight tag at the current commit.

Syntax: git tag <tag-name>

Example: git tag v1.0.0

## 39. git tag -a <tag-name> -m "<message>"

• Usage: Creates an annotated tag with a message.

Syntax: git tag -a <tag-name> -m "<message>"

**Example**: git tag -a v1.0.0 -m "Release version 1.0"

### 40. git push origin <tag-name>

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• Usage: Pushes a specific tag to the remote repository. Syntax: git push origin <tag-name> Example: git push origin v1.0.0 41. git push --tags • Usage: Pushes all local tags to the remote repository. Syntax: git push -- tags Example: git push --tags 42. git tag -d <tag-name> • Usage: Deletes a tag locally. Syntax: git tag -d <tag-name> Example: git tag -d v1.0.0 43. git config --global user.name "<name>" • Usage: Sets the global username for Git. Syntax: git config --global user.name "<name>" Example: git config --global user.name "John Doe" 44. git config --global user.email "<email>" • Usage: Sets the global email for Git. Syntax: git config --global user.email "<email>" **Example**: git config --global user.email "you@example.com" 45. git config --list

• Usage: Lists all Git configuration settings.

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Syntax: git config --list

Example: git config --list

#### 46. git config --global core.editor <editor>

• Usage: Sets the default text editor for Git commit messages.

Syntax: git config --global core.editor <editor>

Example: git config --global core.editor "vim"

#### 47. git version

• Usage: Displays the current version of Git.

Syntax: git version

Example: git version

#### 48. git help <command>

• Usage: Displays help information for a specific Git command.

Syntax: git help <command>

Example: git help commit

#### 49. git cherry-pick <commit>

• **Usage**: Applies the changes from a specific commit onto the current branch.

Syntax: git cherry-pick <commit-id>

**Example**: git cherry-pick abc123

#### 50. git bisect

• **Usage**: Helps you find which commit introduced a bug (binary search).

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```
Syntax: git bisect start
      git bisect bad
      git bisect good <commit-id>
Example: git bisect start
      git bisect bad
      git bisect good abc123
```