Git Home Work

13.03.23

Global information tracker. (Git)

① git init :

⇒ git init is a command creats a new git repository it can be used to convert an existing & unversioned project to a Git repository or initialize a new, empty repository.

② git remote add origin url :

⇒ git remote add origin centralises the source code to the other projects.

③ git remote -V :

⇒ List the current remotes associated with the local repository.

④ git remote rm origin :

⇒ Use the git remote rm command to remove a remote URL from your repository.

⑤ git remote set-url :

⇒ Change a git remote URL using the "git remote set-url" command.

⑥ git add :

⇒ To adds new changes and save a file or multiple files. Without "git add" command no git commit would even do anything.

git add [file name]

⑦ git commit -m :
⇒ It is a "commit message". A shortcut command that immediately a creats a commit with a passed commit message.

⑧ git push -u origin :
⇒ Pushes the changes in your local repository up to the remote repository specified as the origin create a new repository.

~~⑨ git push -f origin~~ ⑨ git Branch :
⇒ Helps to create, delete, rename and list branches. it doesn't allow to switch between brunches. For this reason, git brunches is tightly with the git checkout.

⑩ git brunch -M :
⇒ This will rename the current branch to what-even comes after -m.

⑪ git branch -D :
⇒ The git branch -D option is used to delete a git branch from the local machine.

⑫ ls -> list directory :
⇒ This command writes the name of each specific files. if the file is not specified then the ls command display the contents of current directory.

(13) CD -> change directory :
⇒ It let's you change directories using relative and absolute paths, move to parent or root directories, or find directories with incomplete names. (The CD command build in shell command).

(14) mkdir -> directory :
⇒ Mkdir stands for 'make directory' with the help of mkdir command, you can create a new directory whenever you want in your system.

(15) Git fetch :
⇒ Downloads commits, files and refs from a remote repository into local repo. (fetching is what you do when you want to see what everybody else is working on.

(16) Git checkout main :
⇒ The git check out command to navigate between the branches created by git branch. Checking out a branch updates the files in the working directory.

(17) git pull origin main :
⇒ this command will pull changes from the locally stored branch origin & merge that to the local checked-out branch.

(18) git pull -f origin :
⇒ This command to move the local comments to the remote git hub repository.