Useful Terminal Commands

cd	With no argument, the working directory changes directory to */home/user* abbreviated by ~. Otherwise, the current directory changes to specified target.
pwd	Displays the current directory.
ls	With no argument, un-hidden files and directories in the current directory are displayed. Otherwise, contents of target directory are displayed.
mv	Moves target file or directory to new location
cp	Copies target file or directory to target location
rm	Removes target file or directory
man	displays an extensive manual for the argument given

INSTALL GIT

GitHub provides desktop clients that include a graphical user interface for the most common repository actions and an automatically updating command line edition of Git for advanced scenarios.

GitHub for Windows
https://windows.github.com

GitHub for Mac
https://mac.github.com

Git distributions for Linux and POSIX systems are available on the official Git SCM web site.

Git for All Platforms
http://git-scm.com

CONFIGURE TOOLING

Configure user information for all local repositories

```
$ git config --global user.name "[name]"
```
Sets the name you want attached to your commit transactions

```
$ git config --global user.email "[email address]"
```
Sets the email you want attached to your commit transactions

```
$ git config --global color.ui auto
```
Enables helpful colorization of command line output

CREATE REPOSITORIES

Start a new repository or obtain one from an existing URL

```
$ git init [project-name]
```
Creates a new local repository with the specified name

```
$ git clone [url]
```
Downloads a project and its entire version history

MAKE CHANGES

Review edits and craft a commit transaction

```
$ git status
```
Lists all new or modified files to be committed

```
$ git diff
```
Shows file differences not yet staged

```
$ git add [file]
```
Snapshots the file in preparation for versioning

```
$ git diff --staged
```
Shows file differences between staging and the last file version

```
$ git reset [file]
```
Unstages the file, but preserve its contents

```
$ git commit -m "[descriptive message]"
```
Records file snapshots permanently in version history

GROUP CHANGES

Name a series of commits and combine completed efforts

```
$ git branch
```
Lists all local branches in the current repository

```
$ git branch [branch-name]
```
Creates a new branch

```
$ git checkout [branch-name]
```
Switches to the specified branch and updates the working directory

```
$ git merge [branch]
```
Combines the specified branch's history into the current branch

```
$ git branch -d [branch-name]
```
Deletes the specified branch