



# Git and Github cheatsheet

At first you need to tell what is your name and email so that when every you are committing something in git it will show your name and email

To set your name in git we use git config command as follows :

```
$ git config --global user.name Mohammed Tajammul Ali
```

To chofig your email in git type:

```
$ git config --global user.email tahooruddin69@gmail.com
```

To check your email and name:

```
$ git config --global user.email
```

```
$ git config --global user.name
```

## GitHub commands:

Command	Meaning
git add -A	To move all files into staging
git add filename.extention	To add single file to staging area
git status	To know the status { kuch change hua ya nahi like consi file modify hui }
git status -s	Shows a short status of what files are modified
git commit filename	To commit a particular file
git diff	To check what is modified in a file [ file me kahi kuch change kare toh batata ]. { compares working tree with staging area }
git diff —staged	To compare staging area with last commit
git checkout -f	To match working directory with last commit
git commit -a -m “ message ”	Use this to skip staging area and commit all files
git log	Shows log of all commits with their respective messages
git log -p -2	To show last 2 commits { change the last no `-2` to any no to check any o of previous commits }
git rm	Completely deletes and removes a file from working directory as well as staged area



git rm --cached filename.extention	Just removes file from staging area and will be untracked
git branch	Shows all the available branches
git branch NewBranchName	Create a new branch
git checkout BranchName	This is used to switch between
git checkout -b NewBranchName	This is used to create and switch to created branch
git merge branchname	This will merge the branch commits with the master branch
git push -u origin master	Pushing the master branch to GitHub
git push	Once if you have pushed to a particular branch then by using this you can push again to the last branch and origin
git pull origin master	Pulls all the commits from remote repo { all means all : how ever has done and pushed to remote including your commits all will be pulled to your local repo }
git clone link foldername	This is used if you want to clone a repository

## Git ignore:

Here we create a file named ` .gitignore ` in which we add file names which are irrelevant and there is no need them to be added to GitHub like log files they also have huge size so it makes push and pull time consuming due to their large size.

To ignore all files with same extension use => .extension inside the .ignore file

Ex: .log => this will ignore all files with .log extension



## Branches:

In GitHub we create branches which are nothing but the **copy of master branch** in which we can edit something : like for example you found something suspicious in master branch you create a new branch and you change that in new branch so that the master branch will be untouched and uneffected of the change which you have done

then you ask your lead to see what you have done if he approves then you can merge the created branch with he master branch

{ you should always do changes in branches }

Note: For creating a repo in GitHub simply click the + icon and rest of the commands will be shown in your repo