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Suppose I am having an application and I want to update the code base so In order to save the history of the project or I want to share my code globally then we use git and github. Git helps in doing that. Github is a platform or website that allows us to host git repositories. Repository is folder wehere all changes are made. Terminal allows to manipulate file structure using commands.

Ls- list all the files in git folder.

Mkdir-> make project folder

cd->change directory project

all histories of files of project is stored in the folder known as git repository..

ls-a list all the hidden files.

Ls.git list all the files in git folder.

Touch-> to create a new file in linux

Git status-> to see all the changes that are not in the history of the project i.e. no one knows it like untracked files.

Git add names.txt or . for tracking all the files that are untracked

Git commit -m “names.txt file added”-> to store the file in the git history.

vi-> inserting text in file.

VI Editing commands

* i – Insert at cursor (goes into insert mode)
* a – Write after cursor (goes into insert mode)
* A – Write at the end of line (goes into insert mode)
* ESC – Terminate insert mode
* u – Undo last change
* U – Undo all changes to the entire line
* o – Open a new line (goes into insert mode)
* dd – Delete line
* 3dd – Delete 3 lines.
* D – Delete contents of line after the cursor
* C – Delete contents of a line after the cursor and insert new text. Press ESC key to end insertion.
* dw – Delete word
* 4dw – Delete 4 words
* cw – Change word
* x – Delete character at the cursor
* r – Replace character
* R – Overwrite characters from cursor onward
* s – Substitute one character under cursor continue to insert
* S – Substitute entire line and begin to insert at the beginning of the line
* ~ – Change case of individual character

Moving within a file

* k – Move cursor up
* j – Move cursor down
* h – Move cursor left
* l – Move cursor right

Saving and Closing the file

* Shift+zz – Save the file and quit
* :w – Save the file but keep it open
* :q! – Quit vi and do not save changes
* :wq – Save the file and quit

cat-> It reads data from the file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files

**git restore --staged names.txt->** It is used to reverse if any changes have been commited In the file. **git restore** is used to restore or discard the uncommitted local changes of files.

Assume that you have done some changes in some files and then if you want to discard those local changes you can safely use **git restore**.

Git log-> to see all the changes made in the history of the project.

Rm -rf names.txt-> remove names.txt file

Git reset->reset is the command we use when we want to move the repository back to a previous commit, discarding any changes made after that commit

Use git stash when you want to record the current state of the working directory and the index, but want to go back to a clean working directory. The command saves your local modifications away and reverts the working directory to match the HEAD commit

The **git stash pop command** helps us to remove or throw away the latest or the topmost stash. The stash pop command will take the content from the stash file and then apply those changes to our current working file. The git stash pop command enables the users to re-apply the commits using the git stash pop command only. Before using the pop command, we should execute the git stash show -p command to display all the stashes

git stash clear

The command deletes all the stashes without a confirmation prompt or warning.

When you finish working on a project and want to delete all the stashes from the ref, run the following command:

The **git add remote** command is used in Git to add a new remote repository to your local Git repository. A remote repository is a repository that is hosted on a different server than your local Git repository. All the repository have name origin

Git remote -v -> shows all the urls that are attached to the folder.