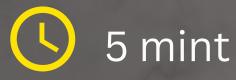# GIT COMMON COMMANDS

5 mint

@muhammadowais

First command in git to initialize your repository.

git init

Check the status of files i.e staged or not (added in git or not)

git status

Add all unstaged files in git

git add .

Add specific unstaged file in git

git add filename

It will unstage the staged file in git i.e reverse of git add

git reset filename

For short committing your changes i.e description for your staged files

```
git commit -m "commit text"
```

For long & and detailed committing your staged files i.e editor will open up & you can commit your changes in detail

git commit

show you the committed list

git show -u

It reverts the recently committed commit (means it will undo all the recent commit data & Update the commit by telling why you did it)

`git revert Head`

Switch to the branch

`git checkout branch-name`

Create a new branch & switch to it

git checkout -b branch-name

Merge or joints the branches together.

`git merge branch-name`

To abort the merge conflicts

git merge --abort

This will show the summarized commit history in graph form. very helpful.

`git log --graph --oneline`

Push/send the changes to remote repo.

`git push -u origin main`

Pull/Get the changes from remote history.

git pull

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