Assignment – 2

Git commands

git add - Moves changes from the working directory to the staging area.

git branch - It lets you create branches within your repository.

git checkout – It lets you checkout a particular branch to work on.

git clean - Removes untracked files from the working directory. This is the logical counterpart to git reset, which (typically) only operates on tracked files.

git clone - Creates a copy of an existing Git repository.

git commit - After you add your changes to staging area you will use this command to commit the changes to the project history.

git config - to set configuration options for your Git installation.

git fetch - Fetching downloads a branch from another repository. It doesn't try to integrate anything into your local repository. This gives you a chance to inspect changes before merging them with your project.

git init - Initializes a new Git repository.

git log - Lets you explore the previous revisions of a project.

git merge - A way to integrate changes from different branches into master branch.

git pull -. It downloads a branch from a remote repository, then immediately merges it into the current branch.

git push - It lets you move a local branch to another repository.

git status - Displays the state of the working directory and the staged snapshot.