Git Commands:

Working copy-> Staging area -> Repository

Checkout branches as of checkout --index.html.

Git reset head pointer.

If error occurred in git bash : press shift+Z and again shift +z

1. To view git version= git –version
2. To config username= git config --global user.name “Name”
3. To config email name= git config --global user.email “email address”
4. To view all configuration= git config --list
5. To view specific config= git config user.name /or other config
6. For help= git help
7. For help on specific topic= git help commit /or other topic
8. To view our current location= pwd
9. To goto up location= cd foldername
10. To goto lower level= cd ../ /or more ../../../
11. To goto main head directory= cd ~
12. To view files in folder= ls
13. To view files with hidden ones= ls –la
14. To initialize or start make that repository (use git add and commit later to make )= git init
15. To add all file in folder in staging area= git add .
16. To add specific file in folder in staging area= git add filename
17. To commit change or to add to repository= git commit –m “Message name”
18. To View our commits= git log
19. To View our commits in one line = git log --oneline
20. To view logs and commit by specific user= git log --author=”Author name”
21. To view status or changes= git status
22. To view status or changes in short hand= git status -s
23. To Clear git command window= clear
24. To view differences in file on of Working and Repository= git diff
25. To view differences in file on of Staging area and Repository= git diff --staged /git diff --cached
26. To view diff betn new and commited: git difftool commitno
27. To delete the file from system and also send it to staging at same time= git rm filename
28. To delete a folder: rm –r foldername
29. To rename file= git mv orginal.extension new.extension
30. To rename and move file to new directory= git mv orginalfilename.extension foldername/newfilename.extension

In the filename field, change the name of the file using these guidelines:

->To move the file into a subfolder, type the name of the folder you want, followed by /. Your new folder name becomes a new item in the navigation breadcrumbs.

->To move the file into a directory above the file's current location, place your cursor at the beginning of the filename field, then either type ../ to jump up one full directory level, or type the backspace key to edit the parent folder's name.

1. To commit without using staging area (Don’t use this if renamed or file moved. Only use in changes in same file)= git commit --am “message”
2. To undo changes from repository from the last commit (if problem occur enter git reset and enter this command)= git checkout -- filename
3. To undo changes from repository from any commit (just enter 3-5 commit no and good to go, make sure to check other commits for same name, use space after commit no)= git checkout a5a30404 -- filename.ext
4. To remove all file from staging area= git reset
5. To remove specific file from staging area= git reset HEAD filename.extension
6. To create a RSA key (if rsa/ssh used use ssh address of github at remote): ssh-keygen –t rsa –C “Email address”
7. To change the passphrse for the rsa key (but should remember old passphrse): ssh-keygen -f ~/.ssh/id\_rsa –p
8. To view if connection is stablished between github and pc (but recommended after RSA key enter as it adds git address in known host file): ssh –T [git@github.com](mailto:git@github.com)
9. To View git branches: git branch
10. To create a new remote address: git remote add name “github addess”
11. To view no of remote name: git remote
12. To view the url of the git remote: git remote get-url remotename
13. To set new url of remote:git remote set-url remotename “newurl”
14. To push the project to github website: git push remotename master/(branchname)
15. To create new branch: git branch “new branch name”
16. To switch to new branch: git checkout branch\_name
17. To get file from github: git pull remotename branchname
18. To compare local git with remote git

#To update your local.

git fetch --all

this will fetch everything from the remote, so when you check difference, it will compare the difference with the remote branch.

#to list all branches

git branch -a

the above command will display all the branches.

#to go to the branch you want to check difference

git checkout <branch\_name>

Now, you can check difference as follows.

git diff origin/<branch\_name>

this will compare your local branch with the remote branch

1. To merge two diff branches (from one branch): git merge master/(other branch name)