Init	The init command is short for initialize, it's how you create a new repository.
Clone	If you want to make a local copy of a remote repository so that you can work on it, use the clone command.
Fetch	When you're connected to a remote repository, use the Fetch command to see if there are any changes on the branch you're working on. If there are, you'll be able to see the differences, but this command won't merge the code into your work.
Pull	The Pull command will see if there are any changes on the branch you're working on. If there are, this command will pull those changes down from the server and merge them into your work. You'll have to address any conflicts. Conflicts occur when your changes overlap with new changes pulled down from the repository. You can resolve them by deciding which change to keep.
Commit	Commit takes the changes you've made and adds them to your local version of the branch you're working on. The metadata for these changes is added to the branch, like who made the change and at what time. You'll need to provide a message to go with the commit to describe your changes.
Push	Push is used to synchronize your local changes with the repository. Once you've committed your changes, they're present on your local version. You'll need to push them to the server to synchronize the changes.
Branch	When there's a need to have more than one version of a code base branches are created. You might make a branch to build a new feature, or for a release. There are many ways to manage branches, but it's very common to have a master branch that contains the latest stable version, a development branch that has its own smaller

	branches for the addition of new features, a branch for each release, and more depending on business processes.
Merge	To combine code changes from one branch back into another branch, you'll need the merge command. When you merge, you'll need to add a comment and resolve any conflicts created in merging the code.