**Git commands**

$ git clone SSH URL : clone your repository from GitHub onto your computer followed by the SSH URL

**NOTE: you need the SSH link for this to work**

example :- git clone [git@github.com](mailto:git@github.com):USER-NAME/REPOSITORY- NAME.git

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$ git remote -v : his will display the URL of the repository you created on GitHub, which is the remote for your local copy.

**NOTE: you need to be in downloaded folder for this to work**

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$ git status : displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git. Status output does not show you any information regarding the committed project history.

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$ git add file\_name : This command adds your named file to the staging area in Git. The staging area is part of the two-step process for making a commit in Git.

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$ git commit -m "A message describing what you have done to make this snapshot different" : The git commit command is what you'll use to take all of the changes that have been made locally and push them up to a remote repository.

You can choose to use either git commit -m <your message here> or git commit and enter your message with Visual Studio Code!

$ git log : The git log command shows a list of all the commits made to a repository. You can see the hash of each Git commit, the message associated with each commit, and more metadata. This command is useful for displaying the history of a repository.

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$ git push :The git push command is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository. Pushing is how you transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repository.