
Most common Git commands

LIST DESCRIPTION

1 Initializing a Git Repository

- **git init** : Initialize a new Git repository in the current directory.

2 Staging and Committing Changes

- **git add <file>** : Stage a file for commit.
- **git add .** : Stage all changes for commit.
- **git commit -m "Commit message"** : Commit changes with a message.

3 Checking the Status of a Repository

- **git status** : Show the current status of all files in the repository.
- **git diff** : Show differences between the working directory and the last commit.

4 Configuring Git

- **git config user.name "Your Name"** : Set your name for commits.
- **git config user.email "youremail@example.com"** : Set your email for commits.

5 Working with Branches

- **git branch** : List all branches.
- **git branch <branch name>** : Create a new branch.
- **git checkout <branche name>** : Switch to a branch.
- **git merge <branche name>** : Merge a branch into the current branch.
- **git branch -d <branche name>** : Delete a branch.

6 Connecting to a Remote Repository

- **git remote add <remote name> <remote url>** : Add a remote repository.
- **git clone <remote url>** : Clone a remote repository to a local directory.
- **git pull <remote name> <branche name>** : Get the latest changes from a remote repository.
- **git push <remote name> <branche name>** : Send local commits to a remote repository.

7 Getting and Sending Changes

- **git pull** : Get the latest changes from the remote repository.
- **git push** : Send local commits to the remote repository.

8 Stashing Changes

- **git stash** : Save changes made when they're not in a state to commit them to a repository.
- **git stash pop** : Apply the most recent stash and remove it from the stack.