Certainly! Here's the list with the Git commands highlighted for easier identification:

1. Basic Git Commands

Setup & Configuration:

- git config --global user.name "Your Name": Set global username.
- git config --global user.email "your.email@example.com": Set global email.
- git config --global core.editor "code --wait": Set default editor.

Repository Creation & Cloning:

- git init: Initialize a new Git repository.
- git clone <repo-url>: Clone an existing repository.

File Tracking:

- *git add <file>*: Stage a specific file for commit.
- git add .: Stage all changes in the directory.

Committing Changes:

- git commit -m "commit message": Commit staged changes with a message.
- git commit -am "message": Commit all changes to tracked files with a message.

Viewing Changes:

- git status: Check the status of your working directory.
- *git diff*: View changes between commits or working directory and index.
- git log: View commit history.
- git log --oneline: View a condensed commit history.

2. Branching & Merging

Branch Management:

- git branch: List all branches.
- git branch
branch-name>: Create a new branch.
- git checkout
branch-name>: Switch to a branch.
- git checkout -b
branch-name>: Create and switch to a new branch.

Note: Check out can be replace by switch

Merging & Rebasing:

- *git merge <branch-name>*: Merge a branch into the current branch.
- git rebase
branch-name>: Rebase the current branch onto another branch.
- git rebase -i <commit>: Interactive rebase for editing commits.

Branch Deletion:

- git branch -d <branch-name>: Delete a local branch.
- git push origin --delete <branch-name>: Delete a remote branch.

3. Remote Repositories

Remote Management:

- git remote -v: List remote repositories.
- git remote add <name> <url>: Add a new remote repository.
- *git remote remove <name>*: Remove a remote repository.

Pushing & Pulling Changes:

- *git push <remote> <branch>*: Push changes to a remote repository.
- git pull <remote > <branch >: Fetch and merge changes from a remote repository.
- git fetch <remote>: Fetch changes from a remote repository without merging.

4. Conflict Resolution

Handling Merge Conflicts:

- After a conflict occurs during git merge or git pull, manually resolve conflicts in the files.
- git add <file>: Stage resolved files.
- *git commit*: Complete the merge commit.

Abort Merge or Rebase:

- git merge --abort: Abort the merge process.
- git rebase --abort: Abort the rebase process.

5. **Tagging**

Creating & Managing Tags:

- git tag <tag-name>: Create a lightweight tag.
- git tag -a <tag-name> -m "message": Create an annotated tag with a message.
- git tag -d <tag-name>: Delete a local tag.
- git push origin <tag-name>: Push a tag to the remote repository.
- git push origin --tags: Push all tags to the remote repository.

6. Stashing

Stashing Changes:

- *git stash*: Stash changes in a dirty working directory.
- git stash pop: Apply the most recent stash and remove it from the stash list.
- git stash list: List all stashes.
- git stash apply <stash>: Apply a specific stash without removing it.

7. Reverting & Resetting

Reverting Changes:

 git revert <commit>: Create a new commit that undoes changes from a previous commit.

Resetting Changes:

- git reset <file>: Unstage a file.
- git reset --hard <commit>: Reset the working directory to a specific commit, discarding all changes.

8. Advanced Concepts

Submodules:

- git submodule add <url> <path>: Add a submodule.
- git submodule update --init --recursive: Initialize and update submodules.

Rewriting History:

• *git filter-branch*: Rewrite commit history (use with caution).

Bisecting:

- git bisect start: Begin bisecting to find a commit that introduced a bug.
- git bisect good <commit>: Mark a commit as good.
- git bisect bad <commit>: Mark a commit as bad.

• git bisect reset: End the bisect session.

9. Hooks & Automation

- Git Hooks:
 - pre-commit: Hook executed before a commit.
 - post-commit: Hook executed after a commit.
 - Located in the .git/hooks directory.

10. Git Configuration

- **o** Local vs. Global Configuration:
 - Use git config --local for repository-specific settings.
 - Use git config --global for user-specific settings.

Feel free to ask if you need more details on any specific command or concept!

create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# Test-Repo" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/G0809/Test-Repo.git
git push -u origin main
```

push an existing repository from the command line

git remote add origin https://github.com/G0809/Test-Repo.git git branch -M main git push -u origin main