Basic GIT command’s:

# Git add file\_name :

* To add a file

# Git rm file\_name

* Removes the file

# Git commit -m “any\_message”

* To commit a file

# Git init

* To initialize a empty repository

# Git –version

* To know the version of git installed in our system

# Git status

* To know the commit status of the folder

# Git config --global user.name <user\_name>

# Git config –global user.email <email>

* To use a Global config file

# Git branch

* To know the branches that are present

# Git branch name\_any

* To create a new branch

# Git checkout any\_other\_branch\_name

* To switch the brach or give the control to other branch

# Git log

* Shows the user who did the changes

# Git clone URL

* This is the other way to pull data from remote repository

# Git pull URL

* This command pull the data from remote repository to local repository

# Git push URL

* This pushes the data from local repository to remote repository

# whoami

* Shows the system user

# ls

* Shows what is there in the current directory

# cd ..

* goes to the previous folder in path

# cd /

* goes to the root folder

# pwd

* prints the working directory

# cat file\_name

* shows the context/content of the file

# cd

* change directory

Some LINUX Commands –

# Touch

* To create an empty file

# cd

* change directory

# echo ”context” > file\_name

* to insert some content to the file

# ls

* lists all the files present in the working directory

# ls -l

* lists the files in line wise

# ls -lt

* shows the files and according to modification time it gives the order ‘latest first’

# ls -ltr

* same as ls -lt but the latest modified goes last

# ls -la

* shows the hidden files

# touch .file\_name

* creates an empty hidden file

# ls -lh

* human readable

# ls -l grep file\_name

* here grep is used as search word. So it shows the file we want