**Git Commands**

1. **Inside the project folder right click and open Git Bash**
2. **Initialize Git**

**git init**

1. **Config Git**

**git config - -global user.name “isti4github”**

**git config –global user.email “**[**isti.ru.cse@gmail.com**](mailto:isti.ru.cse@gmail.com)**”**

1. **To view Git Config**

**git config –list**

1. **Clear Git Bash screen**

**clear**

1. **To view Changed/Untracked file**

**git status**

1. **Add files to stage**

**git add test.txt //add single file**

**git add . //add all file of main directory**

**git add –all //add all files of main directory and sub directory**

1. **Commit git**

**git commit -m “commit message”**

**OR**

**git commit**

**press I button**

**insert commit message**

**Press esc**

**:x**

1. **To view how many commit**

**git log**

**OR**

**git log –oneline**

1. **To back a commit**

**git checkout commit\_number**

1. **To back master**

**git checkout master**

1. **Difference of two stage**

**git diff**

**git diff commit\_number1 commit\_number2**

1. **Show changes of a commit**

**git show commit\_number**

1. **Remove file**

**git rm test.txt**

**git reset HEAD test.txt**

1. **Push project to cloud**

**Top 20 Git Commands With Examples**

Now that you (presumably) know what Git is and how it works, take a look at examples of how to use the top 20 Git commands.

In the previous blog, you got an understanding of [what git is](https://www.edureka.co/blog/what-is-git/). In this blog, I will talk about the Top 20 Git Commands that you will be using frequently while you are [working with Git](https://dzone.com/refcardz/getting-started-git).

Here are the Git commands which are being covered:

* **git config**
* **git init**
* **git clone**
* **git add**
* **git commit**
* **git diff**
* **git reset**
* **git status**
* **git rm**
* **git log**
* **git show**
* **git tag**
* **git branch**
* **git checkout**
* **git merge**
* **git remote**
* **git push**
* **git pull**
* **git stash**

So, let's get started!

## **Git Commands**

### git config

Usage: git config –global user.name “[name]”

Usage: git config –global user.email “[email address]”

This command sets the author name and email address respectively to be used with your commits.

### git init

Usage: git init [repository name]

This command is used to start a new repository.

### git clone

Usage: git clone [url]

This command is used to obtain a repository from an existing URL.

### git add

Usage: git add [file]

This command adds a file to the staging area.

Usage: git add \*

This command adds one or more to the staging area.

### git commit

Usage: git commit -m “[ Type in the commit message]”

This command records or snapshots the file permanently in the version history.

Usage: git commit -a

This command commits any files you’ve added with the git add command and also commits any files you’ve changed since then.

### git diff

Usage: git diff

This command shows the file differences which are not yet staged.

 Usage: git diff –staged

This command shows the differences between the files in the staging area and the latest version present.

Usage: git diff [first branch] [second branch]

This command shows the differences between the two branches mentioned.

### git reset

Usage: git reset [file]

This command unstages the file, but it preserves the file contents.

Usage: git reset [commit]

This command undoes all the commits after the specified commit and preserves the changes locally.

Usage: git reset –hard [commit]  This command discards all history and goes back to the specified commit.

### git status

Usage: git status

This command lists all the files that have to be committed.

### git rm

Usage: git rm [file]

This command deletes the file from your working directory and stages the deletion.

### git log

Usage: git log

This command is used to list the version history for the current branch.

Usage: git log –follow[file]

This command lists version history for a file, including the renaming of files also.

### git show

Usage: git show [commit]

This command shows the metadata and content changes of the specified commit.

### git tag

Usage: git tag [commitID]

This command is used to give tags to the specified commit.

### git branch

Usage: git branch

This command lists all the local branches in the current repository.

Usage: git branch [branch name]

This command creates a new branch.

Usage: git branch -d [branch name]

This command deletes the feature branch.

### git checkout

Usage: git checkout [branch name]

This command is used to switch from one branch to another.

Usage: git checkout -b [branch name]

This command creates a new branch and also switches to it.

### git merge

Usage: git merge [branch name]

This command merges the specified branch’s history into the current branch.

### git remote

Usage: git remote add [variable name] [Remote Server Link]

This command is used to connect your local repository to the remote server.

### git push

Usage: git push [variable name] master

This command sends the committed changes of master branch to your remote repository.

Usage: git push [variable name] [branch]

This command sends the branch commits to your remote repository.

Usage: git push –all [variable name]

This command pushes all branches to your remote repository.

Usage: git push [variable name] :[branch name]

This command deletes a branch on your remote repository.

### git pull

Usage: git pull [Repository Link]

This command fetches and merges changes on the remote server to your working directory.

### git stash

Usage: git stash save

This command temporarily stores all the modified tracked files.

Usage: git stash pop

This command restores the most recently stashed files.

Usage: git stash list

This command lists all stashed changesets.

Usage: git stash drop

This command discards the most recently stashed changeset.