**GIT COMMANDS**

**Normal setup**

git –version 🡪to get version of a git

git config –global user.name 🡪to setup user name

git config –global user.email 🡪to setup email address

git config –list 🡪to check global configuration

**Useful regular commands**

git init 🡪to initialize a folder to git repository

git status 🡪to get status of that folder

git add . 🡪to stage files or to add all files to staging area

git add “filename”🡪to add particular file to staging area

git commit –m “message” 🡪to add a commit message

git log –oneline 🡪to see the log of the git repository

git diff <filename> 🡪to see the compare the changes in working directory and local respositiry

git checkout <filename> 🡪to discard the changes to the file

git rm –cached -r 🡪 To remove files from staging area

**Adding git repository to remote (Online git commands)**

git remote add origin <repository url>

git push -u origin master

🡪Is origin necessary to use?

* No, we are adding our remote repository into an variable called origin. We can use any word but most of the developers uses origin. As a reason it became the conventional.
* We can use git remote add mywork <repository url>

git push -u mywork master

git clone <url> 🡪to clone existing online url

**Branch:**

Git branch <name> 🡪 to create a new branch

Git branch 🡪 to view all branches

Git checkout <branch-name> 🡪 to switch to corresponding branch

git merge <branch name> to merge new branch to master. :q! to save and return from merge editor

🡪 we can also use GitHub to create and merge branches

**.gitignore:**

It is not secure to add all files to remote repository. We can specify secure files in .gitignore to ignore those files to add in remote repository.