Basic Git commands

To set name and email: -

git config --global user.name "Nishant Rai"

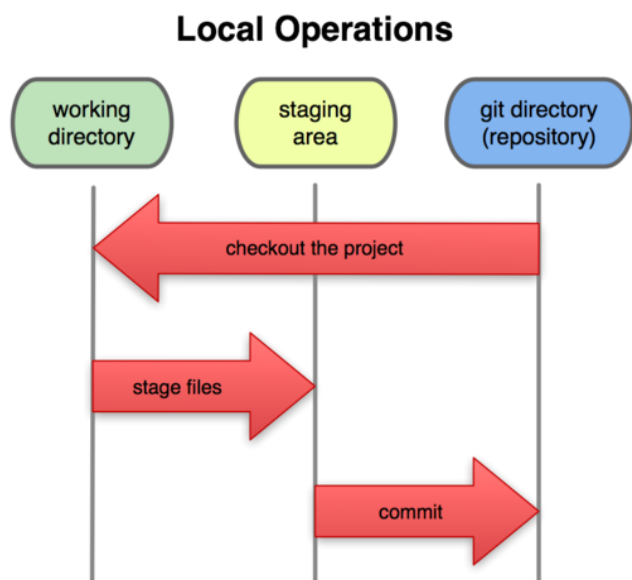git config --global user.email "nishantrai11@outlook.com"

To print name and email: -

git config user.name

git config user.email

Three staging architecture: -

To check status of a git repository: -

git status

To initialize a git repository: -

git init

To check all the commits: -

git log

To add all files to the staging area: -

git add –a
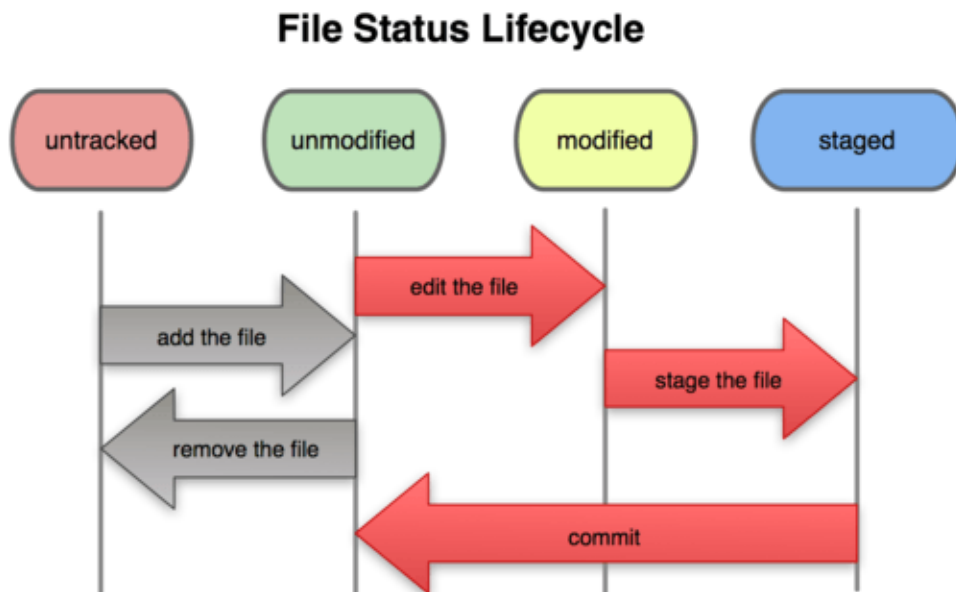

To commit with a message: -

git commit –m "Message"

To delete a git repository: -

rm –rf .git

To clone a remote repository: -

git clone <repo link>

File status lifecycle

File Status Lifecycle

Git ignore: -

*.log for ignoring all the log files

*.exe for ignoring all the exe files

dir/   for ignoring all the dir directories

/dir/   for ignoring all the outer dir directories

To compare working directory and staging area: -

git diff

To Compare staging area with previous commit: -

git diff –staged

To skip the staging area: -

git commit –a –m "Direct commit" (but it will not apply to untacked files)

To rename files in git:

git mv first.txt first_renamed.txt

To remove a file:

git rm first.txt

To untrack a file (that was begin tracked by git)

git rm –cached db.accdb

To check git log along with changes: -

git log –p –3 (The number specifies the number of commits)

git log –stat (short description)

git log –pretty=oneline

git log –pretty=short

git log –pretty=full

git log –since=2.days

git log –pretty=format: "%h -- %an"

for more info visit this link: - https://git-scm.com/docs/git-log

To add current changes to previous commits

git commit –amend

To unstage a file:

git restore --staged file.txt

To restore a file's state from previous commit: -

git checkout -- file.txt

To restore the entire working directory to previous commit: -

git checkout –f

To push git to remote repo:

git remote add origin <link>

git push –u origin master (add the ssh keys before doing this)

git remote –v

git push –u origin master