# Useful Git commands for

<u>Beginners</u>

Part 01





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#### git --version

- It is generally the first command you write when git is installed.
- It shows the version of Git installed on your machine.







• It clones a repository from a remote server to the local machine.







 It initializes a new git repository in the current directory







• It stages changes to be committed.







#### git commit

 It saves staged changes to the repository with a commit message.







 It pushes committed changes to a remote repository.







 It fetches and merges changes from a remote repository to the local repository.







#### git branch

It lists, creates, or deletes
branches in a git repository.







#### git checkout

 It switches to a different branch or restores files in the working directory.







#### git merge

• It merges changes from one branch into another.







#### git status

 It shows the current status of the repository and working directory.







• It displays the commit history of the repository.







• It shows changes between commits, branches, or files.







#### git reset

• It resets the repository to a specific commit or state.







#### git stash

• It temporarily saves changes that have not been staged or committed.







• It shows information about a specific commit.







#### git tag

 It adds a tag to a specific commit to mark a release or important event.







#### git config

 It sets configuration options for the git repository or global user.







 It fetches changes from a remote repository without merging them.







### git rebase

• It reapplies local changes on top of a different base branch.







#### git blame

• It shows who made changes to each line in a file and when.





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