

Basic

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Git commands :

```
(master) $ : git commandname parameter1 parameter2 --option
```

The command name (commandname in the example) is one of over 100 individual functions that Git can perform. Behind the scenes, each of these commands is a separate program responsible for its own specific job.

Options are special parameters that are denoted by at least one leading dash character.

Many options have both a **long form**, like `--global`, and a **shortcut form**, like `-g`. There are also options that take values, like `git commit --message="hello world"`.

There are two that it absolutely needs in order to function: **your name** and **email address**.

Git adds an Author attribute to every commit you make that includes both your name and email address, so that your collaborators on a project can know who made a given change. The name you enter will be used to identify you in change logs and any other place where Git shows who made a particular change, while your email address not only tells people how to reach you, but also tells a hosted service like GitHub who you are on their service.

Use the `git config` command to tell Git who you are. Unlike most Git commands, which only work inside of a Git project, these can be run from any directory.