## All-in-One GIT Cheatsheet

Command	Use Case	Syntax	Scenario
git init	Initialize a new Git repository in a directory.	git init	Starting version control for a new project.
git clone	Clone an existing repository to your local machine.	git clone <repo- url&gt;</repo- 	Downloading a GitHub repository to work on it locally.
git add	Stage changes for the next commit.	git add <file></file>	Adding modified files to prepare for a commit.
git commit	Save staged changes as a snapshot in the repository.	git commit -m " <message>"</message>	Saving progress with a meaningful commit message like "Added user login feature."
git status	Check the status of the repository (e.g., staged, unstaged changes).	git status	Checking what files are modified before committing.
git log	View the commit history of the repository.	git log	Reviewing all past changes and commit messages.
git branch	List branches or create a new branch.	git branch / git branch <name></name>	Listing available branches or creating a feature branch like feature-login.
git checkout	Switch to another branch or restore files.	git checkout <branch></branch>	Switching to feature- login branch to work on a specific feature.
git merge	Combine changes from one branch into another.	git merge <branch></branch>	Merging feature-login branch into the main branch.
git pull	Fetch and merge changes from the remote repository to the local branch.	<pre>git pull <remote> <branch></branch></remote></pre>	Pulling the latest updates from the remote repository (e.g., origin/main).

git push	Upload local commits to the remote repository.	git push <remote>    </remote>	Pushing commits to GitHub or any remote platform for sharing code with others.
git remote	Manage remote connections.	git remote add <name> <url></url></name>	Adding a new remote repository to push and pull changes.
git fetch	Download changes from a remote repository without merging them.	git fetch <remote></remote>	Fetching updates to preview before merging with local changes.
git stash	Temporarily save changes you don't want to commit yet.	git stash	Saving your current changes when switching branches for a quick fix.
git stash pop	Apply the stashed changes back to your working directory.	git stash pop	Restoring stashed changes after fixing a bug in another branch.
git diff	Compare changes between files or commits.	git diff	Viewing what has been modified before staging the changes.
git rebase	Reapply commits on top of another branch.	git rebase    dranch>	Updating feature- login branch with the latest changes from main.
git reset	Undo changes by resetting the staging area or commits.	<pre>git reset <mode> <file></file></mode></pre>	Unstaging a file mistakenly added to the staging area with git reset HEAD <file>.</file>
git revert	Undo a specific commit by creating a new commit.	<pre>git revert <commit-hash></commit-hash></pre>	Reverting a previous commit that introduced a bug.
git rm	Remove files from the repository.	git rm <file></file>	Deleting a file from the repository and staging the deletion.
git tag	Mark a specific commit with a tag (e.g., release version).	git tag <tag- name&gt;</tag- 	Tagging a commit as  v1.0 for a project release.

git blame	Show who made the last change to each line of a file.	git blame <file></file>	Finding out who last edited a specific line in app.py.
git show	Display details of a specific commit, tag, or object.	git show <commit- hash&gt;</commit- 	Viewing changes introduced in a specific commit.
git cherry- pick	Apply specific commits from one branch to another.	git cherry-pick <commit></commit>	Picking a critical bug fix commit to apply it directly to main.
git config	Set Git configuration options.	git config global <key> <value></value></key>	Configuring your username and email for commits (git configglobal user.name "Anurag Srivastava").
git clean	Remove untracked files from the working directory.	git clean -f	Cleaning up unnecessary files before committing changes.
git archive	Create an archive (e.g., zip or tar) of the repository.	git archive format= <fmt> HEAD &gt; archive-name</fmt>	Exporting the current state of the repository as a zip file.
git bisect	Perform a binary search to identify a bug-inducing commit.	git bisect start	Locating which commit caused a bug by iterating between good and bad states.