Basic Git Commands (Cheat sheet)

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Commands	Description
$ git init	Used to initialize a local Git repository, make sure to first navigate to the project directory to be tracked.

$ touch [filename]
$ nano [filename]
$ vim [filename]
	To create a file, make sure to include the file extension to the file name.

$ git add [filename]	Adds changes in the working directory to the staging area
$ git add .	If there are changes in many files to be added, use dot(.) instead of listing all files names to be more efficient

Commands	Description
$ git commit -m [“message”]	Saves all staged changes to the local repository with a descriptive message included, for example “initial commit”.
$ git commit -a -m [“message”]	Stage changes and commit changes in a single line of code.
$ git remote add origin [remote_url] $ git push -u origin main	Connect local and remote repositories, then Push changes to the remote repository
$ git commit -m [“message”]	Saves all staged changes to the local repository with a descriptive message included, for example “initial commit”.

Commands	Description
$ git fetch	Downloads all latest changes from the remote repository to the local repository (the working directory is not updated to reflect updates in the local repository)
$ git merge <branch-name>	Merges a specified branch to the current branch
$ git push	Upload all local branch commits to GitHub
$ git pull	Combines **git fetch** and **git merge** into a single step. Pulls all new commits from remote repository and updates your current local branch

Commands	Description
$ git branch	Shows all branches
$ git branch [new-branch]	To create a new branch
$ git checkout [branch-name]	Switches to the specified branch
git branch -d [branch-name]	Delete the specified branch. Usually done after merging the specified branch to the master.

Commands	Description
$ git log	Lists version history for the current branch
git log --follow [file]	Lists version history for a file,
$ git diff [first-branch] ..[second-branch]	Shows content differences between two branches
$ git diff --staged	To view only staged changes
git show [commit]	Provides metadata and content changes of the specified commit
$ git reset [commit]	Undoes all commits after [commit], updates the commit history and staging area to reflect the specific commit and any changes undone are moved to the working directory.
$ git status	Displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git.