Git Commands

a. **git clone**

This command creates a Git repository copy from a remote source. The command will also add the original location as a remote location so you are able to fetch from it again and push to it if you have permissions:

```
git clone git@github.com:user/test.git
```

b. **git add**

This will add file changes that are in your working directory to your index:

```
git add .

Or

Git add filename
```

c. **git commit**

This Git command takes all of the changes written in the index, creates a new commit object pointing to it, and sets the branch to point to that new commit:

```
git commit -m ‘committing added changes’

git commit -a -m ‘committing all changes, equals to git add and git commit’
```

d. **git status**

This Git command shows the status of files in the index versus the working directory. It will list out files that are untracked (only in your working directory), modified (tracked but not yet updated in your index), and staged (added to your index and ready for committing):

```
git status


# On branch master #


# Initial commit #
```

```
# Untracked files: #

# (use “git add <file>…” to include in what will be committed) #

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```

e. git branch

This lists existing branches, including remote branches if ‘-a’ is provided. It will create a new branch if a branch name is provided:

```
git branch -a * master remotes/origin/master
```

f. git pull

This will fetch all the files from the remote repository and merge them with your local one:

```
git pull origin
```

g. git push

This Git command will push all the modified local objects to the remote repository and advances its branches:

```
git push origin master
```