A Quick Recap

Git is a great tool to aid your development process.

From the point of view of web developers, Git is a huge heap of commands. There are dozens of Git commands you should know. But for a start, it's enough to familiarize yourself with the most basic Git commands that we've provided in our tutorial so you can:

- Register your username and email with local repositories
- Initialize a local repository
- Add and remove files to and from the staging area
- Commit changes to the repository
- Undo commits
- Copy your repository to a remote server such as GitHub or BitBucket
- Control the development flow by managing branches.

Solid knowledge of the basic commands for the features listed above is enough for beginners. Try these basic Git commands for yourself and you'll see that the devil isn't as black as he is painted.

Git Cheat Sheet

Git: configurations

```
$ git config --global user.name "FirstName LastName"
$ git config --global user.email "your-email@email-provider.com"
$ git config --global color.ui true
$ git config --list
```

Git: starting a repository

```
$ git init
$ git status
```

Git: staging files

```
$ git add <file-name>
$ git add <file-name> <another-file-name> <yet-another-file-name>
$ git add .
$ git add --all
$ git add -A
$ git rm --cached <file-name>
$ git reset <file-name>
```

Git: committing to a repository

```
$ git commit -m "Add three files"
$ git reset --soft HEAD^
$ git commit --amend -m <enter your message>
```

Git: pulling and pushing from and to repositories

```
$ git remote add origin <link>
$ git push -u origin master
$ git clone <clone>
$ git pull
```

Git: branching

```
$ git branch
$ git branch <branch-name>
$ git checkout <branch-name>
$ git merge <branch-name>
$ git checkout -b <branch-name>
```