Local Git Repo Commands

* git init : initialises a new git dir
* git status : shows status of the files in the git dir
* git log [--all] [--graph] [--decorate] [--oneline] : shows the log
* git cat-file -p <commit\_id> : shows the message in the commit
* *HEAD* is a reference to where you’re currently looking right now.
* git checkout <commit\_id> : changes state to the commit\_id
* git diff [commit\_id\_1] [commit\_id\_2] <file\_name> : finds the new modifications to the file\_name since the last snapshot or from commit\_id\_1 to commit\_id\_2
* git branch : without any arguments prints all the branches in the directory
* git branch <branch\_name> : creates new branch with the name branch\_name
* git checkout -b <new\_branch> : Creates new\_branch and points head to new\_branch
* git merge <branch\_name> : merges branch\_name with master  
  In case of merge conflicts, make the necessary changes in the files and then  
  git add <file\_name>  
  and then,  
  git merge –continue
* git stash : stashes the changes in a file so you can checkout another commit in between  
  git pop : pops the changes from stash and reverts back to the previous content of the file

Remote Git Repo Commands

* git remote : lists all the remotes
* git remote add <remote\_name> <url> : adds the remote url
* git push <remote\_name> <local\_branch>:<remote\_branch> : pushes content in local\_branch to remote\_branch in remote\_name repo  
  e.g. git push origin master:master
* git clone <remote\_url> <local\_folder> : clones remote\_url remote to local\_folder
* git pull : merges changes from remote repo to the local repo  
  This command is a combination of two commands
  + git fetch : just displays the difference in git graphs of local and remote repo
  + git merge : merges changes from remote to local