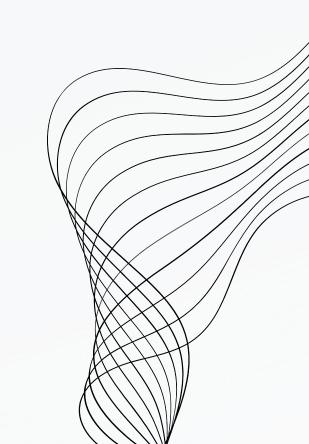


GIT COMMANDS

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- git init: used to create a new Git repository
- git clone [url]: used to create a copy, or clone, of an existing Git repository
- git status: used to get a snapshot of the current state of your Git repository
- git add [file]: used to select specific files or changes you want to include in your next commit
- git reset [file]: used to unstage a file, meaning it removes the file from the staging area
- git diff: helps you see the differences between various states of your code
- git diff --staged: to view the changes that are currently staged in the staging area
- git commit -m "[descriptive message]": used to capture a snapshot of the changes
- git branch: used for managing branches
- git branch [branch-name]: used to create a new branch with specified name

- git checkout: used for switching branches, restoring files
- git merge [branch]: used to combine the changes from a branch into the current branch
- git log: used to display the history of commits
- git log branchB..branchA: to display the commit history that specifically traces between two branches
- git log --follow [file]: designed to show you the complete commit history for a particular file
- git show [SHA]: acts like a spotlight, allowing you to see the details of a specific commit
- git rm [file]: used to remove a file from your Git repository
- git mv [existing-path] [new-path]: it both moves and renames a file within your Git repository
- git log --stat -M: to provide a detailed view of your commit history with a focus on file modifications

- git fetch [alias]: used to download the latest changes from a remote repository
- git merge [alias]/[branch]: used to integrate the changes from a branch located in a remote repository into your current local branch
- git push [alias] [branch]: used to upload your local branch commits to a remote repository
- git pull: fetching updates from a remote repository and merging them into your local branch
- git rebase [branch]: used to rewrite the commit history of your current local branch
- git stash: Creates a new stash and cleans your working directory
- git stash list: Lists all the existing stashes you've created
- git stash pop: Applies the most recent stash (like taking it out of storage) and removes it from the stack
- git stash apply: Applies a specific stash (identified by its index) without removing it from the stack
- git stash drop: Removes a specific stash from the stack entirely

Thank

you