

Level 0 bash commands: get fluent in these first

<code>cd</code>	change directory
<code>cd ..</code>	go up one
<code>cd dirname</code>	enter the directory called dirname
<code>ls</code>	list stuff
<code>ls -a</code>	list all stuff (including hidden files)
<code>ls -l</code>	list stuff and show extra information about it
<code>mv oldfilename newfilename</code>	
<code>mv oldfilename newlocationdir/newfilename</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Newfilename can be the same as oldfilename- You can also pass it a directory without re-typing oldfilename
<code>mkdir newdirname</code>	make new directory
<code>rmdir olddirname</code>	remove old (empty) directory

Level 0 git commands: get fluent in these first

<code>git status</code>	show status
<code>git clone url</code>	copy a remote repository to your machine. Automatically sets remote named origin to your url
<code>git add files</code>	stage files for commit
<code>git commit -m "message"</code>	Commit changes
<code>git remote -v</code>	view remote repositories
<code>git push origin master</code>	push recent commits to the repository at remote tag "origin" on the branch "master".

Level 1 git commands:

<code>git remote add remotetag</code>	remotetag is any string. for instance, tag the base repository from which you forked with "upstream". A remote called "origin" is generated when you clone.
<code>git branch</code>	view branches
<code>git branch newbranch</code>	create a new branch
<code>git checkout some-branch</code>	go to a branch
<code>git fetch remotename branchname</code>	downloads code from some repository.
<code>git fetch remotename</code>	downloads all branches.
<code>git pull branchname</code>	after a branch has been fetched, merge it into the currently checked-out branch.
<code>git merge branchone branchtwo</code>	merge two branches together.

If you need to log a merge message: just click `ESC + :wq + ENTER`