Version Control - GIT Commands

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Basic Commands

1. git clone
2. git add
3. git commit
4. git push
5. git pull
6. git fetch and merge

git clone

To make a full copy of an existing git repository.

By this way, developers can create repositories in their systems

Example : **git clone https://github.com/YOUR-USERNAME/YOUR-REPOSITORY**

A new directory with the repository name will be created and user has to navigate to the directory for making further changes.

git add

To add files from local system to the repository

By this way, developers can stages the files for committing. Either single, multiple or entire folder can be given

Example :
git add <filename>
git add <file1><file2>
git add . → This wil add all files present in the directory and subdirectories for staging

git commit

To save staged changes

By this way, developers can commit the files . Just by doing git add, files will not be committed

Example :
git commit -m “A meaningful message indicating purpose of commit”
git commit -m “New file addition to satisfy CRUD operations”

git push

To upload commits to the remote

By this way, developers can push their local changes to the remote repository

Example : **git push -u origin – Here name of the repository is origin.**

Similarly if need to be pushed to master branch then,
git push -u origin master

git pull

To take the newly pushed changes

By this way, developers can able to get the latest changes of the repository pull is the combination of git fetch and git merge.
In case of no more verifications needed, git pull is preferred instead of doing git fech and merge

Example :
git pull origin

git fetch and merge

git fetch - To just download the new changes of the repository
Example :
git fetch origin
By giving git status, one can know the status of "origin".
Once satisfied, can give as
git merge origin/master
By this way, developers can reconfirm whether changes are fine to take and merge

pull is a combination of 2 commands git fetch and merge.