1. Git init – Initialized empty Git Repository
2. Git Status – show the untracked files
3. Git add – add untracked files using git add file name with extension.
4. Git status – show all new files for Example (octocat.txt)
5. Git commit –m “Add cute octocat stroy” –commit the file
6. Git add ‘\*.txt’ – use number files are added
7. Git commit –m ‘add all the octocat txt files’
8. Git log – for the history
9. Git remote add origin <https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git> - add remote file
10. Git push –u origin master
11. Git pull origin master
12. Git diff Head
13. Git add octofamily/octodog.txt
14. Git reset ocotofamily/octdog.txt
15. Git checkout – octocat.txt
16. Git branch clean\_up create a new branch
17. Git checkout clean\_up Switched to branch ‘clean\_up’
18. Git rm ‘\*.txt’ remove all cat files
19. Git commit –m “Remove all the cats” –remove files are commit
20. Git checkout master switched to branch
21. Git merge clean\_up merge clean\_up and master
22. Git branch –d clean\_up – to delete branch
23. Git push

Git clone

Clone operation creates the instance of the repository. Clone operation not only checks out the working copy, but it also mirrors the complete repository. Users can perform many operation with this local repository. The only time networking gets involved is when the repository instances are being synchronized.

Git commit