

Command Line specific:

Commands	Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cd <directory name>	Changes the current directory (navigation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ls	Gives you all the list of files/folders present in the directory that you are inside of
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mkdir <name>	Creates a folder of name
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• touch <name>	Creates a file of name
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cat <file name>	To read the file in command line
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• vi <file name>	To edit the file in vim
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to exit vim ?	LOL HaHaHa (:wq)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• rm -rf <filename>	To force delete the specific file

Git specific:

Commands	Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git init	Create an empty git repository or reinitialize an existing one
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git add -A	Stages all the untracked files
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git status	Shows the status of tracked, modified, and untracked files
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git commit -m "<message>"	Commits all the staged files with a message
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git log	Provides logs of all the previous commits
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git reset <commit code from logs>	It resets the commit status equivalent to the status of the commit of which you provided the code, The rest of the commits goes in untracked status (but it's still there)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git stash	It basically sends the staged files to backstage such that the tree becomes clean again (Important when u want to delete some previous commits)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git stash pop	It brings back all the backstage files that you have sent, and its status is untracked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git stash clear	It deletes all the files that are in backstage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git branch <name>	Creates a new branch of name:name
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git checkout <branch_name>	It makes you to move to the branch specified, now changes will be added in this branch
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• git merge <branch_name>	It merges the branch with main

GitHub specific:

Commands	Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">git remote add origin <repo URL>	It connect your local git project to your github repo
<ul style="list-style-type: none">git push origin <branch name>git push origin <branch_name> -f (Force Push)	(branch name – default : main/master) It push all your commits on github
<ul style="list-style-type: none">git clone <repo URL>	It clones/downloads the repo from github
<ul style="list-style-type: none">git remote add upstream <repo_URL_from where you have forked>	You can add multiple URLs, origin/upstream are just names
<ul style="list-style-type: none">git remote -v	To get all the linked URLs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">git pull {origin,upstream (URL)} main (branch)	It pulls all the commits from URL to your branch