## Git Configuration & Setup

Here are Git configuration and setup commands:

| Commands | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git config –global user.name “Your Name” | Set your username globally. |
| git config –global user.email “youremail@example.com” | Set your email globally. |
| git config –global color.ui auto – | Set to display colored output in the terminal |
| git help | Display the main help documentation, showing a list of commonly used Git commands. |

## Initializing a Repository

Here are the Git initializing a repository commands:

| Commands | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git init | Initializes a new Git repository in the current directory. |
| git init <directory> | Creates a new Git repository in the specified directory. |
| git clone <repository\_url> | this Clones a repository from a remote server to your local machine. |
| git clone –branch <branch\_name> <repository\_url> | Clones a specific branch from a repository. |

### Basic Git Commands

Here are some basic Git commands:

| Commands | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git add <file> | Adds a specific file to the staging area. |
| git add . or git add –all | Adds all modified and new files to the staging area. |
| git status | Shows the current state of your repository, including tracked and untracked files, modified files, and branch information. |
| git status –ignored | Displays ignored files in addition to the regular status output. |
| git diff | Shows the changes between the working directory and the staging area (index). |
| git diff <commit1> <commit2> | Displays the differences between two commits. |
| git diff –staged or git diff –cached | Displays the changes between the staging area (index) and the last commit. |
| git diff HEAD | Display the difference between the current directory and the last commit |
| git commit | Creates a new commit with the changes in the staging area and opens the default text editor for adding a commit message. |
| git commit -m “<message>” or git commit –message “<message>” | Creates a new commit with the changes in the staging area and specifies the commit message inline. |
| git commit -a or git commit –all | Commits all modified and deleted files in the repository without explicitly using git add to stage the changes. |
| git notes add | Creates a new note and associates it with an object (commit, tag, etc.). |
| git restore <file> | Restores the file in the working directory to its state in the last commit. |
| git reset <commit> | Moves the branch pointer to a specified commit, resetting the staging area and the working directory to match the specified commit. |
| git reset –soft <commit> | Moves the branch pointer to a specified commit, preserving the changes in the staging area and the working directory. |
| git reset –hard <commit> | Moves the branch pointer to a specified commit, discarding all changes in the staging area and the working directory, effectively resetting the repository to the specified commit. |
| git rm <file> | Removes a file from both the working directory and the repository, staging the deletion. |
| git mv | Moves or renames a file or directory in your Git repository. |

Also, check: [Basic Git Commands with Examples](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/basic-git-commands-with-examples/)

### Git Commit (Updated Commands)

Here are some of the updated commands for Git commit:

| Commands | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git commit -m “feat: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to indicate a new feature commit in the repository. |
| git commit -m “fix: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to fix the bugs in codebases |
| git commit -m “chore: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to show routine tasks or maintenance. |
| git commit -m “refactor: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to change the code base and improve the structure. |
| git commit -m “docs: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to change the documentation. |
| git commit -m “style: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to change the styling and formatting of the codebase. |
| git commit -m “test: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to indicate test-related changes. |
| git commit -m “perf: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to indicate performance-related changes. |
| git commit -m “ci: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to indicate the continuous integration (CI) system-related changes. |
| git commit -m “build: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to indicate the changes related to the build process. |
| git commit -m “revert: message” | Create a new commit in a Git repository with a specific message to indicate the changes related to revert a previous commit. |

### Branching and Merging

Here are some Git branching and merging commands:

| Commands | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git branch | Lists all branches in the repository. |
| git branch <branch-name> | Creates a new branch with the specified name. |
| git branch -d <branch-name> | Deletes the specified branch. |
| git branch -a | Lists all local and remote branches. |
| git branch -r | Lists all remote branches. |
| git checkout <branch-name> | Switches to the specified branch. |
| git checkout -b <new-branch-name> | Creates a new branch and switches to it. |
| git checkout — <file> | Discards changes made to the specified file and revert it to the version in the last commit. |
| git merge <branch> | Merges the specified branch into the current branch. |
| git log | Displays the commit history of the current branch. |
| git log <branch-d | Displays the commit history of the specified branch. |
| git log –follow <file> | Displays the commit history of a file, including its renames. |
| git log –all | Displays the commit history of all branches. |
| git stash | Stashes the changes in the working directory, allowing you to switch to a different branch or commit without committing the changes. |
| git stash list | Lists all stashes in the repository. |
| git stash pop | Applies and removes the most recent stash from the stash list. |
| git stash drop | Removes the most recent stash from the stash list. |
| git tag | Lists all tags in the repository. |
| git tag <tag-name> | Creates a lightweight tag at the current commit. |
| git tag <tag-name> <commit> | Creates a lightweight tag at the specified commit. |
| git tag -a <tag-name> -m “<message>” | Creates an annotated tag at the current commit with a custom message. |

### Remote Repositories

Here are some Git remote repositories commands:

| Commands | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git fetch | Retrieves change from a remote repository, including new branches and commit. |
| git fetch <remote> | Retrieves change from the specified remote repository. |
| git fetch –prune | Removes any remote-tracking branches that no longer exist on the remote repository. |
| git pull | Fetches changes from the remote repository and merges them into the current branch. |
| git pull <remote> | Fetches changes from the specified remote repository and merges them into the current branch. |
| git pull –rebase | Fetches changes from the remote repository and rebases the current branch onto the updated branch. |
| git push | Pushes local commits to the remote repository. |
| git push <remote> | Pushes local commits to the specified remote repository. |
| git push <remote> <branch> | Pushes local commits to the specified branch of the remote repository. |
| git push –all | Pushes all branches to the remote repository. |
| git remote | Lists all remote repositories. |
| git remote add <name> <url> | Adds a new remote repository with the specified name and URL. |

### Git Comparison

Here are some Git comparison commands:

| Commands | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git show | Shows the details of a specific commit, including its changes. |
| git show <commit> | Shows the details of the specified commit, including its changes. |

### Git Managing History

Here are some Git managing history commands:

| Commands | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git revert <commit> | Creates a new commit that undoes the changes introduced by the specified commit. |
| git revert –no-commit <commit> | Undoes the changes introduced by the specified commit, but does not create a new commit. |
| git rebase <branch> | Reapplies commits on the current branch onto the tip of the specified branch. |