git clone 🡪 to download repository in local

git init 🡪 to initialize repo

git fork 🡪 when we create multiple copies of original repo that is git fork but it won’t show updated changes from original branch we have to do it explicitly

git add . 🡪 to stage changes

git commit 🡪 to commit changes

git push 🡪 to push changes to remote repo

git merge 🡪 to merge changes of one branch to another branch, it will preserve history, we can use it when we can more changes 🡪 git merge branchname

git cherry-pick 🡪when we have less changes n it’s easy way of merging 🡪 git cherry-pick commitid

git rebase 🡪 to merge changes of one branch to another branch, if you want linear history, more changes are there

git log --oneline 🡪 it will show latest logs or commits in shortway

git log division 🡪 suppose you are in master branch n you want to check logs of division branch then in master you can run this command

git branch 🡪 to check branches

git checkout –b branchname 🡪 to switch n create branches

git status 🡪 to check file status

git reset –hard commit id 🡪 to reset the file means without adding new changes it will revert back to original file

git remote –v 🡪 to see remote repo details

git stash 🡪 if you were working on some features n those changes were not ready to commit n suddenly you got bug in another branch n you want to work there so that time you can add those staged/unstaged changes to stash(git stash) n after fixing bug you can take back stashed changes n work on it

detached head 🡪 git checkout commitid(you are not in tree anymore so the changes you do that won’t be saved n you can go back in branch using git branch branchname