GIT COMMANDS

Git Init

This command is used to initialize a new git repository.

Usage: For initialising a new git repository.

git init [repository name]

Note: If you do not provide a name to the repository it defaults to .git .

Git Clone

This command is used to clone a remote git repository.

Usage: For cloning a git repository.

git clone [url]

Git Add file name

This command is used to add files to the staging.

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Usage: For adding a particular file.

git add [filename]

Usage: For add all files to staging

Git Status

This command is used to lists all the committed files.

Usage: For listing all the files that have been committed:

Git Branch

This command is used to create a branch from the current working directory.

Usage: Creating a new branch:

git branch [branch name]

Usage: For deleting the feature branch:

git branch -d [branch name]

Git Commit -m"msg"

This command is used to record a file permanently in the project version history. It is a standard to add a message associated with the commit.

Usage: For committing your staged changes.

git commit -m [message]

Usage: For committing all the staged and unstaged changes till now. It is generally used when you have already added your file changes to the staging area using the git add command and need to add additional file changes to the the staging area with the commit.

Git push

This command is used to send your staged changes to the remote repository.

Usage: Commit the staged changes to the remote repository.

Git pull

This command is used to get the changes in the remote repository and merge them to the current working directory.

Usage: Pull changes from a remote repository: