git init [directory] – (initializing the git repository) create a Git repository from an existing directory

ls – what are the files in the working directory (untracked)

git status – what are the files in the staging area (tracking)

git ls-files – what are the files in the local repo (tracked)

git add – copy the file from directory to staging area

git commit -m “completed” – to commit the file and it will be in local repo( type however you want ‘ex – completed’)

git log –all details like who has created the file, how many times he committed, how many files he comitted, what are the changes he made

git show + commit id – all the commits will be shown

git log -- oneline – Recent action i.e recent committed one will be on top of the history

git tag -a “HTMLfile” +commit id m “adding tag for 1st commit” – to add tag( small ‘a’ means attribute and there should not be any space in attribute

git stash - do not allow to track the changes made(statements) in the existing file which is committed already(i.e stash will hide the new statements or changes of the committed file or existing file

git show list – shows the stash ID

git show + stash id – shows which are all changes in stash

git stash pop + stash id – to revert back the stash id

cat + folder name = This command displays the contents of one or more files without having to open the file for editing

git stash drop + stash id - The command deletes the specified stash

git ignore – .gitignore file tells Git which files to ignore when committing your project to the GitHub repository ( Ex: you created new file say “index.hmtl” and you dont want to track this new file “index.hmtl”. For that again you create a new file .gitignore and in that .gitignore, you put the file “index.hmtl” which you dont want to track.

git tm --cache

Stash – do not allow to track the changes made in the existing file which is committed already