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 - Outputs metadata and content changes of the specified commit

git stash list – shows the all stash ID

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

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

git rm -- cached +file – To delete the file from the local repo but not from the working directory( if u don’t want the file which is already committed then you use this formula, if you don’t mention the “--cached” the file will be deleted permanently).

git branch – list all the branches in the repository

git checkout -b +branch name – to create a branch( when you are creating the branch, you should be in master otherwise new branch will take previous branch as master, so switch over the master and create a new branch)

git checkout master – to switch over the master

git merge +branch name – to merge the branch file in the master ( while merging the branch in the master also, you should be in master )

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( when you have stash conflict, stash will create a backup for lastest stash id, manually you have to drop the backup.

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