Git Commands

git init   --   To initialise a git repository for a new or existing project.

git clone   --   To copy a git repository from remote source, also sets the remote to original source so that you can pull again.

git status --   To check the status of files you've changed in your working.

git add   --   adds changes to stage/index in your working directory.

git commit   --   commits your changes and sets it to new commit object for your remote.

git push/git pull -- Push or Pull your changes to remote. If you have added and committed your changes and you want to push them. Or if your remote has updated and you want those latest Changes.

git branch --   Lists out all the branches or create a new branch.

git checkout -- Switch to different branches.

git merge -- Merge two branches you were working on.

git reset -- You know when you commit changes that are not complete, this sets your index to the latest commit that you want to work on with.

git config -- To set your user name and email in the main configuration file.

git diff -- Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc.

git fetch -- Download objects and refs from another repository.

git log -- Show commit logs.

git revert --   Revert some existing commits.

--no-ff -- prevents git merge from executing a "**fast-forward**".

Staging commands

Stage this hunk [y,n,a,d,/,j,J,g,e,?]? ?

y - stage this hunk

n - do not stage this hunk

a - stage this and all the remaining hunks in the file

d - do not stage this hunk nor any of the remaining hunks in the file

g - select a hunk to go to

/ - search for a hunk matching the given regex

j - leave this hunk undecided, see next undecided hunk

J - leave this hunk undecided, see next hunk

k - leave this hunk undecided, see previous undecided hunk

K - leave this hunk undecided, see previous hunk

s - split the current hunk into smaller hunks

e - manually edit the current hunk