* **git branch** = lists all local branches
* **git branch -r** = lists all remote branches
* **git branch -a** = lists all branches
* **git merge <branch>**, where <branch> is the name where you want to merge FROM
* **git branch --delete <branchname>** = deletes local branch
* **git push origin -d <branchname>** = delete remote branch
* **git merge** = unites 2 branches with a new commit
* **git fetch** = downloads new data from a remote repository - but it doesn't integrate any of this new data into your working files. Fetch is great for getting a fresh view on all the things that happened in a remote repository.
* Due to it's "harmless" nature, you can rest assured: fetch will never manipulate, destroy, or screw up anything. This means you can never fetch often enough.
* **git fetch -p** = -p vine de la prune care de remove la stale branches
* **git pull** = in contrast, is used with a different goal in mind: to update your current HEAD branch with the latest changes from the remote server. This means that pull not only downloads new data; it also directly integrates it into your current working copy files. This has a couple of consequence.This means that you should not have any uncommitted local changes before you pull. Use Git's Stash feature to save your local changes temporarily.
* **git branch -m new-branch-name** = change git branch name (apply when in branch to be changed)