

Git : Configure

`git config --global user.email "youremail@example.com"` sets email address respectively to be used with your commits.

`git config --global user.name "FirstName LastName"` sets the author name.

`git config --list` command to list all the settings Git can find at that point.

`git config --global color.ui true` Git automatically colors of its output.

Git : commit to repository

`git commit -m "Add three files"` command records or snapshots the file permanently in the version history.

`git commit --amend -m <enter your message>` command allows you to change the commit message.

Git : branching

`git branch` command lists all the local branches in the current repository.

`git branch <branch-name>` command creates a new branch.

`git checkout <branch-name>` command is used to switch from one branch to another.

`git merge <branch-name>` command merges the specified branch's history into the current branch.

`git checkout -b <branch-name>` command creates a new branch and also switches to it.

Git : Initiating a repository

`git init` command is used to start a new repository.

`git status` command lists all the files that have to be committed.

Git : Pulling & pushing from and to repositories

`git remote add origin <link-to-repo>` command is used to connect your local repository to the remote server.

`git push -u origin master` command sends the committed changes of main branch to your remote repository.

`git clone <link-to-clone-repo>` command is used to obtain a repository from an existing URL.

`git pull` command fetches and merges changes on the remote server to your working directory.

Git : Staging

`git add <file-name>` command adds a file to the staging area.

`git add <file-name> <second-file-name> <third-file-name>` command adds one or more files to the staging area.

`git add .` command adds all files under the current directory to the staging area.

`git add --all` command finds all new and updated files everywhere throughout the project and add them to the staging area.

`git add -A` Same as --all

`git reset <file-name>` command unstages the file, but it preserves the file contents



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