



**USEFUL
GIT
COMMANDS**



git --version

It shows the version of Git
installed on your machine



git init

It will initialize the project folder into a " git repository "



git status

In simple terms, it will show you exactly which files / folders have been modified



git add .

It will add all your files to the git staging area. You can also add individual files to the staging area.

For e.g, `git add "index.html"`



git diff

It will show the difference between
a file in the staging area and file
that's present in the working tree
(Untracked file)



git commit -m 'msg'

It will save your changes to your local repository. It's good practice to include proper commit message which helps in debugging



git push

It will push all the local changes
that you've made to the remote
github repository



git pull

It will pull (fetch) all the updated code from the remote branch and merge it with your local branch



git log

It will list down the entire commit history i.e, all the commits that you've made till now



git branch <name>

This command is used to create a
new branch in your local git
repository



git branch

It will list down all the local branches that you've created



git branch -a

It will list down all the branches i.e,
local branches + remote branches
that's available for checkout



git branch -D <name>

It will forcefully delete the
specified local branch
(even if the changes are not
committed)



git checkout
<branch_name>

It's used to switch between local
git branches



git stash

It's used to temporarily remove the changes that you've made on the working tree



git remote

It will give the name of the remote repository

For e.g, " origin " or " upstream "



git remote -v

It will give the name as well as the
url of the remote repository

**IF YOU FIND THIS POST
HELPFUL THEN PLEASE
DO SHARE THIS POST
WITH YOUR
CONNECTIONS :)))**