

Git Commands



Common git commands

Command	Description	Comments
<code>git init <directory></code>	Creates a new git repository in the directory given.	Not necessary when creating in BitBucket or GitHub.
<code>git clone <repo> <directory></code>	Creates a local copy of the repo given in the directory.	The command to clone from BitBucket or GitHub is located on their websites.
<code>git add <file></code>	Instructs git to start tracking the file(s) listed.	It is not necessary to add directories, they are added when a file contained within is added.
<code>git commit git commit -a -m "<message>"</code>	Creates a checkpoint for all tracked files.	The second version stores changes to all tracked files and tags the commit with a message. If the -m flag is not used, git will open a text editor to enter your message. <Ctrl>-O will write the file and <Ctrl>-X will exit the editor.
<code>git push</code>	Sends all commits to the main repository (server).	You must have one or more commits in order to push.
<code>git pull</code>	Gets all commits from the main repository (server).	Notification is given if your repo is up to date.
<code>git rm <file></code>	Remove the file from tracking and delete it.	
<code>git mv <source> <dest></code>	Move the given file or directory to another location.	The tracked files are automatically added.
<code>git reset --hard</code>	Removes all local changes since the last commit.	
<code>git status</code>	Lists all changes since the last commit	
<code>git revert <commit></code>	Undo changes of one or more commits.	See online documentation for details.

More details for these commands (and others) are at: <https://git-scm.com/docs/>