The DevOps Rite

Git Commands Guide

Welcome to The DevOps Rite — your go-to resource for mastering Git, the most powerful version control system used by developers and DevOps engineers worldwide. Below is a curated list of essential and advanced Git commands, complete with short explanations, crafted to help you learn or refresh Git fundamentals quickly.

Main Git Commands

- **git init:** Initialize a new Git repository in the current directory.

- **git clone <repo_url>:** Create a local copy of a remote repository.

- **git status:** Show the working directory status and staged changes.

- **git add <file>:** Stage file(s) to the staging area.

- **git commit -m "message":** Commit staged changes with a descriptive message.

- **git push:** Push local commits to the remote repository.

- **git pull:** Fetch and merge changes from the remote repository.

- **git branch:** List, create, or delete branches.

- **git checkout <branch>:** Switch to another branch.

- **git merge <branch>:** Merge the specified branch into the current one.

Less Common Git Commands

- **git log:** Show commit history. (Less used but important)

- **git reset <file>:** Unstage a file.

- **git rm <file>:** Remove a file from the working directory and staging area.

- **git stash:** Temporarily save changes not ready to commit.

- **git remote -v:** View the remote repository URLs.

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

- **git rebase <branch>:** Reapply commits on top of another base tip.

- **git tag:** Create, list, or delete tags.

- **git config --global user.name "Name":** Set the user name for all repositories.

- **git config --global user.email "email@example.com":** Set the email for all repositories.

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