

git 的简单使用

安装 git

```
yum install git
```

配置全局:

```
git config --global user.name "Mike"
```

```
git config --global user.email "Mike_Zhang@live.com"
```

初始化:

```
git init
```

添加本地所有文件:

```
git add *
```

递交:

```
git commit -m "git test init"
```

查看日志:

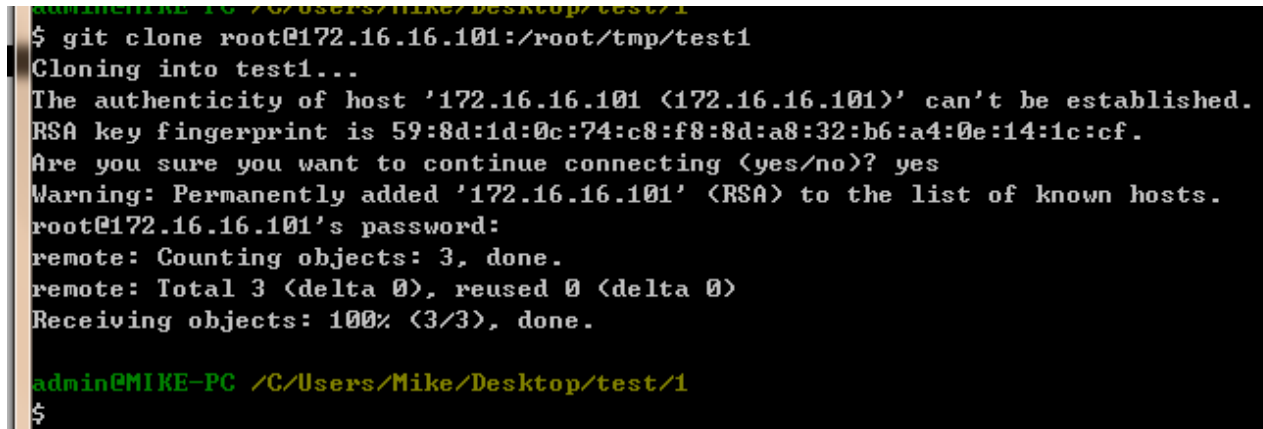
```
git log
```

检验仓库:

```
git clone user@host:path
```

例如:

```
git clone root@172.16.16.101:/root/tmp/test1
```



```
admin@MIKE-PC /C/Users/Mike/Desktop/test/1
$ git clone root@172.16.16.101:/root/tmp/test1
Cloning into test1...
The authenticity of host '172.16.16.101 (172.16.16.101)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 59:8d:1d:0c:74:c8:f8:8d:a8:32:b6:a4:0e:14:1c:cf.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.16.101' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@172.16.16.101's password:
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.

admin@MIKE-PC /C/Users/Mike/Desktop/test/1
$
```

添加分支:

```
git checkout -b 分支名字
```

例如:

```
git checkout -b branch1
```

添加 branch1 分支

分支递交

```
git checkout 分支名称
```

```
git commit -m "注释"
```

例如:

```
git checkout branch1
```

`git commit -m "branch1 init"`

返回主分支: `git checkout master`

合并子分支到主分支: `git merge 子分支名称`
`git merge branch1`

删除子分支 :
`git branch -d 子分支名称`
`git branch -d branch1`

拉数据:
`git pull`

推数据:
`git push`

放弃单个文件的修改:
`git checkout - 文件名`
例如:
`git checkout - test1.txt`

放弃本地所有递交和改动, 并将本地主分支指向它:
`git fetch origin`
`git reset --hard origin/master`