git

`git status`	Check status of local repository- list untracked files, staged files, unpushed commits, and so forth.
`git add <file>`	Stages the specified untracked file changes (prepares the specified file changes to be committed). Files must be staged before they can be committed.
`git add .`	Stages all untracked files; useful shortcut for staging many changed files.
`git commit -m "<message>"`	Commits the staged files with the specified message; the message is *not* optional, so don't forget it! Commits must be pushed before changes will show at a remote.
`git push`	Pushes commits to the origin remote (the remote that the repository was cloned from).
`git push <remote> <branch>` `git push heroku master`	Pushes commits to the specified branch at the specified remote; commonly used to push changes to Heroku.
`git remote -v`	Lists information about the current repository's remotes. Check to see exactly where you're pushing your changes to.

heroku

`heroku apps:create`	Creates a new Heroku application based on an existing git repository and adds Heroku as a remote. Only needs to be run twice this semester; once each for your PHP and Node.js repositories.
`heroku open`	Opens your Heroku application in your default Internet browser. Helps to avoid needing to remember randomly-generated Heroku application URLs.
`heroku config`	Lists environment variables that are set out at Heroku. Useful for debugging.
`heroku logs`	View the last ~100 or so lines from Heroku's output console. Useful for debugging.
`heroku logs --tail`	View Heroku's output console in real-time. Useful for debugging. `CTRL+C` to quit.
`heroku pg:psql`	Connects directly to your Heroku PostgreSQL database using the psql terminal client. Will not work unless PostgreSQL has been installed locally and psql has been added to your system path.

psql

`\q`	Quits the psql terminal.
`\d`	Lists all tables in the PostgreSQL database, including the auto generated ones
`\dt`	Lists all tables in the PostgreSQL database, excluding the auto generated ones
`\dt <table>`	Describes the specified table, showing column names, data types, keys, indexes, and triggers.
`\h`	Shows help
`\i <file name>`	Runs commands saved in a file. Like @ in Oracle
`\l`	Lists all databases
`\c <data base name>`	change database