C h t s h t

git

$ git init -> initialize git -> start tracking project

$ git status -> check if untracked files present

$ git add <file> -> add file to staging area
$ git add . -> add all files in a directory to staging area

$ git commit -> record changes to the local repo
$ git commit -m “Comment“ -> start a new version
$ git commit -a -> commit everything
$ git commit —amend -> rewrite the last commit (only if not pushed to remote repo yet!)

$ git log -> show number/list of commits & commit messages
$ git log —graph —decorate —online -> visualization of the log
$ git log —patch -2 -> show difference in commits (here last 2)
$ git log —stat -> short stats for commits

$ git diff -> show changes to previous state
either -> $ git add <file> -> update
or -> $ git restore <file> -> discard changes

$ git checkout -> go to branch / last unchanged version

$ git branch <branchName> -> create new branch
$ git checkout -b <branchName> -> create new branch and switch
$ git branch -> show branches
$ git branch -d <localBranchName> -> delete branch
$ git merge <branchName> -> on main: will merge branch

$ git rm —cached -r -> set all files in directory to untracked
$ git rm —cached <file> -> set a certain file to untracked

$git restore -> restore the last committed state
$ git restore <file> / . / *.html -> restoring a file / all / certain files
$ git restore —staged (<file>...) -> remove from staging area but leave modifications

$ git reset <file> -> unstage a file
$ git reset HEAD <file> -> unstage a file to current commit (HEAD)
$ git reset —hard <CommitVersion> -> spin back to a certain version
$ git reset —hard HEAD -> spin back to the last commit

$ git remote add origin <URLfromGitHub> -> create remote repo / connect

$ git push -u origin main -> -u: upstream - links repo to a central one
-> git push origin -> push all local branches
-> git push origin main -> push the local main branch

$ git fetch -> get latest changes from remote repo w/o merging

$ git pull -> get latest changes and merge

$ git pull —rebase -> get latest changes and rebase

$ git clone <URLfromGitHub -> clone a GitHub project locally

Forking: copy of a repo on GitHub.
Cloned repo on local machine with write access can push directly to upstream (= original) repo - if no write access, a previous fork is required -> pull request to repo owner to merge changes