Table of Scenarios

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| Scenario | Commands |
| Committing changes | git commit -a  git commit \* |
| Adding messages during committing | git commit -m <your message>  Press i, then type your message. When you’re done, press Esc, then ‘:wq’. The wq stands for write and quit. Don’t forget the colon. |
| Pushing your commits to the remote repo (the one on GitHub) | git push  If you’ve set a passphrase for ssh keys, you’ll need to type in that passphrase. If you didn’t set a passphrase, then just hit Enter.  Otherwise, GitBash will prompt you for your GitHub username (email) and password.  git push <repo> <branch> |
| Checking the status of your uncommitted changes and untracked files | git status |
| Adding files to be tracked | git add <filename>  This will only add a specific file.  git add -a  git add \*  These commands will add all untracked files in your project folder. Note that if you’re in a subfolder within the project, these commands won’t add files outside the subfolder, even if they’re in your project folder |
| Checking changes between files before committing | git diff --cached |
| Creating tags to your commits | git tag -a <tag name> -m <your message>  This tags the last commit  git tag -a <tag name> <checksum> -m <your message>  This tags a specific commit, based on the checksum you provide. |
| Viewing tags | git tag  This shows all the tags you have.  git tag -l <search criteria>  This finds tags that match your search criteria. For example, git tag -l “a\*” will find all tags starting with “a”. Similarly, git tag -l “\*s” will find all tags ending with “s”. |
| Checking past commits | git log  This shows the 4 most recent commits and the full checksum. Press Enter to see farther back, or q to quit.  git reflog  This show the last 24 commits made, but only the first 7 digits of each checksum. Press Enter to see farther back, or q to quit. |
| Getting changes from other people who have pushed | git fetch  This fetches all the changes made to the remote repo and updates your local version of the remote repo.  git merge  After you git fetch, this command will try to merge your local repo with your local version of the remote repo. If there are conflicts, you’ll need to resolve them and commit the changes.  git pull  This will automatically do a git fetch and git merge for you. If there are conflicts, you’ll have to resolve them and commit them. |
| Switching branches | git checkout <branch name> |
| Reversing changes | git revert < checksum> |
| Cloning someone else’s repository | git clone <ssh key> <target folder>  If you’re already in your target folder, just put a fullstop instead of the whole folder path. |