Git command

Start a working area

1. clone 将存储库克隆到新目录
2. init 创建一个空的Git存储库或重新初始化一个现有的存储库

work on the current change

1. add add file content to the index

（并没有把文件提交到 Git 仓库，而是把文件添加到了「临时缓冲区」）

1. mv Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
2. Restore 恢复Restore working tree files
3. Rm Remove files from the working tree and from the index
4. sparse-checkout Initialize and modify the sparse-checkout

examine the history and state检查历史记录和状态

1. Bisect Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
2. Diff Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
3. Grep 打印与模式匹配的行
4. Log 显示提交日志
5. status Show the working tree status

Grow, mark and tweak your common history

1. branch List, create, or delete branches

Git branch -- view branch list

Git branch BranchName --- create new branch which name is BranchName

Git branch -d BranchName --- delete branch BranchName

Git branch -D 强制删除 (git branch -d命令可以出现删除不了现象，例如分支a的代码没有合并到主分支等，这时如果我们一定要删除该分支)

1. Checkout

Git checkout BranchName -- switch to branch BranchName

Git checkout -b BranchName -- creat new branch and switch to branch BranchName

1. commit Record changes to the repository
2. If only type git commit will enter a commit editor to add commit message, for vim user, push ESC and enter :wp to exit this editor.
3. Can use git commit - m ”commit message”, which will add commit message without open editor
4. merge Join two or more development histories together
5. rebase Reapply commits on top of another base tip
6. reset Reset current HEAD to the specified state
7. switch Switch branches
8. tag Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG

collaborate 协作

1. fetch Download objects and reference from another repository
2. Pull Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch
3. Push Update remote refs along with associated objects更新远程引用以及关联的对象

How to push file

Pull git pull origin master

Push git push origin master

How to connect remove master

Git remote add origin https//…..

Rm -rf .git remote wrong master, remove and recreate git

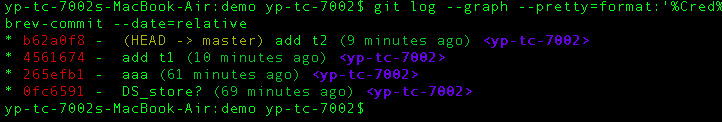
Git 进阶之「设置别名」

git config --global alias.psm 'push origin master'

git config --global alias.plm 'pull origin master'

git log查询日志

git log --graph --pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset - %C(yellow)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset' --abbrev-commit --date=relative



回滚 Git 提交到 GitHub 的 commit 记录

Command

git reset --hard <版本号> 抛弃当前工作区的修改

git reset --soft <版本号> 回退到之前的版本，但保留当前工作区的修改，可以重新提交

git push origin <分支名> --force 同步远端

到这里，我们就可以把本地和远端的代码都回退到某一个指定的版本了。

git checkout id FileName 回退到之前的file

How to fork

Fork repository from other person

Clone to local and push to my repository

Click “Pull request” and “ new pull request”to compare with original repository

If able to merge, then you can click “create pull request” and send to the original editor

How to syn fork

How to merga branch

'git help -a'和'git help -g'列出了可用的子命令和一些 概念指南。

参见'git help <命令>'或'git help <概念>' 阅读有关特定子命令或概念的信息。

有关系统概述，请参见“ git help git”。