Git Commands

https://git-scm.com

git init <directory>

Create empty Git repo in specified directory.
Run with no arguments to initialize the current directory as a git repository.

git clone <repo>

Clone one repo in local machine.
Original repo can be located on the local filesystem or on a remote machine.

git config user.name <name>

Define author name to be used for all commits in current repo.
Devs commonly use --global flag to set config options for current user.

git add <directory>

Stage all changes in <directory> for the next commit.
Replace <directory> with a <file> to change a specific file.

git commit -m "<message>“

Commit the staged snapshot, but instead of launching a text editor, use<message> as the commit message.

git status

List which files are staged, unstaged, and untracked.

git diff

Show unstaged changes between your index and working directory.

git log

Display the entire commit history using the default format.

git revert <commit>

Create new commit that undoes all of the changes made in <commit>, then apply it to the current branch.

git reset <file>

Remove <file> from the staging area, but leave the working directory unchanged.
This unstages a file without overwriting any changes.

git clean –n

Shows which files would be removed from working directory.
Use the -f flag in place of the -n flag to execute the clean.

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git commit –amend

Replace the last commit with the staged changes and last commit combined.
Use with nothing staged to edit the last commit's message.

git rebase <base>

Rebase the current branch in <base>.
<base> can be a commit ID, a branch name, a tag, or a relative reference to Head.

git reflog

Show a log of changes to the local repository's Head.
Add --relative-date flag to show date info.

git branch

List all of the branches in your repo.
Add <branch> argument to create a new branch with the name <branch>.

git checkout -b <branch>

Create and check out a new branch named *<branch>*.
Drop the -b flag to checkout an existing branch.

git merge <branch>

Merge <branch> into the current branch.

git remote add <name> <url>

Create a new connection to a remote repo.
After adding a remote can use<name> as a shortcut for <url> in other commands.

git fetch <remote> <branch>

Fetches a specific <branch>, from the repo.
Leave off <branch> to fetch all remote refs.

git pull <remote>

Fetch the specified remote's copy of current branch and immediately
merge it into the local copy.

git push <remote> <branch>

Push the branch to <remote>, along with necessary commits and
objects. Creates named branch in the remote repo if it doesn't exist.

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git config --global user.name <name>

Define the author name to be used for all commits by the current user.

git config –global user.email<email>

Set your email address

git config

Open the global configuration file in a text editor for manual editing.
--global –edit

git log -<limit>

Limit number of commits by <limit>. Examp: git log -5 will limit to 5 commits.

git log --oneline

Condense each commit to a single line.

git log -p

Display the full diff of each commit.

git log --stat

Include which files were altered and the relative number of lines
that were added or deleted from each of them.

git log --author=”<pattern>”

Search for commits by a particular author.

git log --grep=”<pattern>”

Search for commits with a commit message that matches *<pattern>*.

git log <since>..<until>

Show commits that occur between <since> and <until>.
Args can be a commit ID, branch name, HEAD, or any other kind of revision reference.

git log -- <file>

Only display commits that have the specified file.

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git push <remote> --tags

Tags aren't automatically pushed when you push a branch or use the *--all flag*.
The *--tags* flag sends all of your local tags to the remote repo.

git push <remote>

Push all of your local branches to the specified remote.

git push <remote> --force

Forces the git push even if it results in a non-fast-forward merge.
Do not use the --force flag unless you're absolutely sure you know what you're doing.

git pull –rebase <remote>

Fetch the remote's copy of current branch and rebases it into the local copy.
Uses git rebase instead of merge to integrate the branches.

git rebase –i <base>

Interactively rebase current branch onto <*base*>.
Launches editor to enter commands for how each commit will be transferred to the new base.

git reset

Reset staging area to match most recent commit, but leave the working directory unchanged.

git reset—hard

Reset staging area and working directory to match most recent commit and overwrites all changes in the working directory.

git reset <commit>

Move the current branch tip backward to <commit>, reset the staging area to match, but leave the working directory alone.

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