## **Command Line Git Cheat Sheet**

## **Definitions:**

**Repository** or **Repo** – a collection of code or other work that is part of a single project and is kept together

**Branch** – a complete set of the code that is part of the repository, used for working on code; branching is like making a complete copy of the code to a new directory, working on it, and then more easily moving the changes into the original

**Master Branch** – the official version of the code from which all other branches are ultimately derived; the rule for an established project is that anything in the master branch is ready to use and works correctly

**Commit** – to record a change on a branch

**Pull request** – a suggestion to another developer to pull changes from a branch into another branch, often the master branch

**Merge** – actually taking changes from one branch and putting them in another branch, resolving any conflicts

**Local repo** – a repo that is on an individual computer rather than on Github or another server

**Clone** – a complete copy of a repo made to separate, often local, repo; different from **branch**, which is part of the same repo

## **Commands**

Initialize a local repo, git initialize git init

List changed files git status

Show changes to tracked files

Add all current changes to next commit git add .

Commit changes

git commit -a -m "comment"

Push working copy to server git push

Show all commits, starting with newest git log

Who changed what and when in <file>

List all existing branches git branch -av

Create a new branch

git branch <new-branch>

Delete a local branch

git branch -d <branch>

Merge <branch>

git merge <branch>

Discard all local changes to a working directory git reset --hard HEAD

Revert a commit

git revert <commit>

Push back up to the server

git git push origin <location>

Remove local repository directory rmdir /s /q