Git Cheat Sheet

Based on work by Zack Rusin

Basics

Use git help [command] if you're stuck.

default devel branch master oriain default upstream branch HEAD current branch

HFAD^ parent of HFAD

HEAD~4 great-great grandparent of HEAD foo..bar from branch foo to branch bar

Create

From existing files

ait init git add .

From existing repository

git clone ~/old ~/new ait clone ait://... git clone ssh://...

View

git status qit diff [oldid newid] qit log [-p] [file|dir] git blame file qit show id (meta data + diff) ait show id:file qit branch (shows list, * = current)

git tag -l (shows list)

ait fetch (from def. upstream)

git fetch remote

git apply patch.diff

Update

Publish

In Git, commit only respects changes that have been marked explicitly with add.

(-a: add changed files

(create set of diffs)

(push to origin or remote)

(mark current version)

automatically)

git format-patch origin

ait pull (= fetch & merge) git am -3 patch.mbox

Branch

git checkout branch

git merge *branch*

git branch branch

(branch current)

(branch new from other and

(left to right) Command Flow

browse create

init

clone

git commit [-a]

ait push remote

git tag foo

status loa blame show diff

change

mark changes to be respected by commit: add

revert

reset checkout revert

update

pull fetch merge am

branch checkout

branch

commit

commit

push format-patch

push

Useful Tools

git archive

Create release tarball

ait bisect

Binary search for defects

ait cherry-pick

Take single commit from elsewhere

git fsck

Check tree

git gc

Compress metadata (performance)

git rebase

Forward-port local changes to remote branch

git remote add URL

Register a new remote repository

for this tree git stash

Temporarily set aside changes

ait taa

(there's more to it)

Conflicts

gitk

Tk GUI for Git

Use add to mark files as resolved

git diff [--base]

ait diff --theirs

git diff --ours

git log --merge

gitk --merge

Tracking Files

git add files

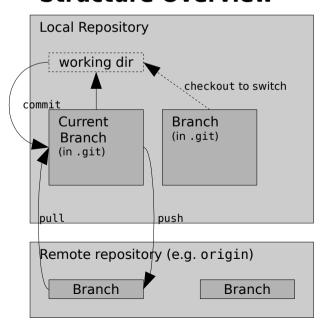
ait my old new

ait rm files

git rm --cached files

(stop tracking but keep files in working dir)

Structure Overview



Revert

In Git. revert usually describes a new commit that undoes previous commits.

git reset --hard (NO UNDO)

(reset to last commit) git revert branch

git commit -a --amend

(replaces prev. commit) ait checkout id file

(switch working dir to branch)

(merge into current)

git checkout -b new other

switch to it)