

Git + Terminal Combined Workflow — Practical Cheat-sheet

This document combines essential terminal commands with a practical Git workflow. Follow the step-by-step sections and copy-paste the commands into your terminal to practice.

Quick Terminal Refresher

pwd

Print Working Directory – shows your current directory.

Command:

```
pwd
```

ls

List files/folders in the current directory.

Commands:

```
ls  
ls -l    # detailed list  
ls -a    # show hidden files
```

cd

Change directory.

Examples:

```
cd foldername  
cd ..    # parent directory  
cd ~    # home  
cd /path/to/folder  # absolute path
```

mkdir / touch / echo

Create folders/files.

Examples:

```
mkdir projects  
touch file.txt  
echo "Hello" > file.txt  
echo "More" >> file.txt
```

rm / cp / mv

Remove, copy, move files/folders.

Examples:

```
rm file.txt  
rm -r folder/  
cp src dest
```

```
cp -r folder1 folder2  
mv oldname newname
```

. and ..

`..` means current directory; `...` means parent directory.

Examples:

```
git add .  
./program.sh  
cd ../Documents
```

cat / clear / code .

View file content, clear screen, open VS Code.

Examples:

```
cat file.txt  
clear  
code .
```

Git Quick Concepts (Plain)

Git

A tool that records snapshots (versions) of your project. Think of it as a version-aware archive.

Repository (repo)

Location where Git stores commits and metadata. Local repo = your machine; remote repo = cloud/host.

Working Directory

Files you actively edit right now.

Staging Area (index)

Where you place files you want included in the next commit (the outbox).

Commit

A saved snapshot plus a message describing changes.

Branch

A movable pointer (bookmark) to a commit. Used to develop features separately.

HEAD

Pointer to the current branch's tip (what you are working on).

Stash

Temporary shelf to hide unfinished changes and return to them later.

Combined Workflow — Step by Step

1. Create a project folder and initialize Git

Terminal:

```
mkdir myproject  
cd myproject
```

Git:

```
git init
```

What it does: creates the .git folder (repository).

2. Create files and check status

Terminal:

```
echo "# My Project" > README.md  
ls
```

Git:

```
git status
```

What it shows: untracked files (on your desk, not staged).

3. Stage and commit (save snapshot)

Terminal:

```
git add README.md  
git commit -m "Add README"
```

Quick:

```
- git add . # stage everything  
- git commit -m "message" # save snapshot
```

4. View history and latest commits

Commands:

```
git log --oneline --graph --decorate --all  
git log -n 5 --oneline
```

5. Create and switch branches

Commands:

```
git switch -c feature-x # create and switch  
# or: git checkout -b feature-x  
git switch main
```

6. Make changes on a branch and merge

```
On feature branch:  
echo "New feature" >> feature.txt  
git add feature.txt  
git commit -m "Add feature"  
  
Merge to main:  
git switch main  
git merge --no-ff -m "Merge feature-x" feature-x
```

7. Handle conflicts (brief)

```
If conflict occurs during merge, open files with <<<<< markers, edit to resolve, then:  
git add <file>  
git commit
```

```
If rebasing: git rebase --continue
```

8. Stash unfinished changes

```
Commands:  
git stash push -m "WIP"  
# switch branches  
git stash list  
git stash pop # restore and remove stash  
# or: git stash apply (keep stash)
```

9. Remote basics (push/pull/clone)

```
Commands:  
# clone a remote repo  
git clone https://example.com/user/repo.git  
  
# add remote (if not cloned):  
git remote add origin <url>  
  
# push the main branch:  
git push -u origin main  
  
# fetch and merge:  
git fetch origin  
git pull origin main
```

10. Update local branch safely (fetch + rebase)

```
Commands:  
git fetch origin  
git rebase origin/main  
# resolve conflicts if any, then git rebase --continue
```

Note: don't rebase public/shared commits.

11. Undo safely vs destructively

Safe (preserves history):

```
git revert <commit>

Destructive (rewrites history):
git reset --hard <commit>

Exam tip: prefer revert for published commits.
```

12. Recover lost commits

Command:
git reflog
find the lost HEAD and reset:
git reset --hard <reflog-hash>

Useful Command Cheatsheet

Status & diff

```
git status
git diff
git diff --staged
```

Staging & commit

```
git add <file>
git add .
git commit -m "msg"
```

Branches

```
git branch
git switch <branch>
git switch -c <branch>
git branch -d <branch>
```

Merge & Rebase

```
git merge <branch>
git merge --no-ff -m "msg" <branch>
git rebase <base>
```

Remote

```
git remote -v
git fetch
git pull
git push
git clone <url>
```

Tags & cherry-pick

```
git tag -a v1.0 -m "msg"
```

```
git push --tags  
git cherry-pick <start>^..<end>
```

Logs & show

```
git log --oneline --graph --all  
git show <commit>
```

Undo

```
git revert <commit>  
git reset --hard <commit>
```