Git task	Notes	Git commands
Tell Git who you are	Configure the author name and email address to be used with your commits.Note that Git strips some characters (for example trailing periods) from user.name.	git config --global user.name "Sam Smith" git config --global user.email sam@example.com
Create a new local repository		git init
Check out a repository	Create a working copy of a local repository:	git clone /path/to/repository
	For a remote server, use:	git clone username@host:/path/to/repository
Add files	Add one or more files to staging (index):	git add <filename>git add *
Commit	Commit changes to head (but not yet to the remote repository):	git commit -m "Commit message"
	Commit any files you've added with git add, and also commit any files you've changed since then:	git commit -a
Push	Send changes to the master branch of your remote repository:	git push origin master
Status	List the files you've changed and those you still need to add or commit:	git status
Connect to a remote repository	If you haven't connected your local repository to a remote server, add the server to be able to push to it:	git remote add origin <server>

	List all currently configured remote repositories:	git remote -v
Branches	Create a new branch and switch to it:	git checkout -b <branchname>
	Switch from one branch to another:	git checkout <branchname>
	List all the branches in your repo, and also tell you what branch you're currently in:	git branch
	Delete the feature branch:	git branch -d <branchname>
	Push the branch to your remote repository, so others can use it:	git push origin <branchname>
	Push all branches to your remote repository:	git push --all origin
	Delete a branch on your remote repository:	git push origin :<branchname>
Update from the remote repository	Fetch and merge changes on the remote server to your working directory:	git pull
	To merge a different branch into your active branch:	git merge <branchname>
	View all the merge conflicts:View the conflicts against the base file:Preview changes, before merging:	git diff git diff --base <filename> git diff <sourcebranch> <targetbranch>
	After you have manually resolved any conflicts, you mark the changed file:	git add <filename>

Tags	You can use tagging to mark a significant changeset, such as a release:	git tag 1.0.0 <commitID>
	CommitId is the leading characters of the changeset ID, up to 10, but must be unique. Get the ID using:	git log
	Push all tags to remote repository:	git push --tags origin
Undo local changes	If you mess up, you can replace the changes in your working tree with the last content in head:Changes already added to the index, as well as new files, will be kept.	git checkout -- <filename>
	Instead, to drop all your local changes and commits, fetch the latest history from the server and point your local master branch at it, do this:	git fetch origin git reset --hard origin/master
Search	Search the working directory for foo():	git grep "foo()"