Git Cheat Sheet

Settings

• show git configuration:

```
git config --list
git config --get user.name
```

• set configuration:

```
git config --global --add user.name "John Doe"
git config --add color.ui "auto"
```

- --global makes the setting global for all repos.
- some common settings:

Setting	Meaning
user.name	User name.
user.email	User email.
color.ui	Use colors ("auto"!)?
core.editor	Which editor to use?

Basic Git

• Create a repository:

```
cd projDir
git init
```

• Add files to repository:

```
git add file1 file2
```

or

```
git add *
```

• Status and log:

```
git status
git log
```

• Commit changes:

```
git commit changedFile -m "Commit message."
```

or

```
git commit -a
```

(opens the editor specified by ${\tt core.editor}$ for editing the commit message)

- remove file from version control:
 - also remove file from disk:

```
git rm file
```

• keep file on disk:

```
git rm --cached file
```

• go back to fileName's last committed version:

```
git checkout -- fileName
```

• get help:

```
git stash --help
```

shows the man page for git stash.

• rename a versioned file:

```
git mv oldName newName
```

diff for all files:

```
git diff
```

diff for a single file:

```
git diff fileName
```

• let git ignore certain files: create a file .gitignore and add it to the repo:

```
# comment
*.so
!bla.so
TODO
```

This makes git ignore the file TODO and all .so files, except bla.so.

Branches

• list branches:

```
git branch
```

 $Add\ -r\$ for remote branches, use $-a\$ for remote and local branches.

• create new branch:

```
git branch newBranch
```

Create a branch and check it out immediately:

```
git checkout -b newBranch
```

• change to a branch:

```
git checkout branchName
```

• delete branch:

```
git branch -d branchName
```

for branches that branch off HEAD;

```
git branch -D branchName
```

for any branch.

• merge other branch into current branch:

git merge other

• push all branches to remote repository:

git push --all

• rename a branch:

git branch -m oldBranch newBranch

• checkout single files from another branch to current branch:

git checkout branchToUse fileName

• create a tracking branch that follows remote changes:

git branch --track myBranch remoteAlias/theirBranch

Alternatively,

git pull theirBranach

will fetch 'origin/theirBranch and merge with the local theirBranch branch.

Using git with remote repositories

• add alias myRepo for remote repository:

git remote add myRepo ssh://user@host.domain.tld/directory/myRepo

• show aliases for remote repositories:

git remote
git remote show aliasName

The second line gives details (also on branches).

• rename a remote:

git remote rename oldAlias newAlias

• remove a remote (and all tracking branches already fetched):

git remote rm alias

• clone a copy of a remote repository and create a local repository with a suitable remote origin set:

git clone URL

clone will get create a subfolder, fill (fetch) the subfolder with the contents of the repo and then create and checkout the default branch.

• get a specific branch from the remote and start working in it:

git checkout -b branchName origin/branchName

retrieve all remote branches with

git fetch remoteAlias

No local branches will be altered (merging possibly needed).

• fetch a remote branch and merge it with the current branch:

```
git pull remoteAlias branchName
```

The working copy shall be clean for this operation.

• after a branch has been deleted from a remote repo,

```
git prune remoteAlias
```

will delete the remote-tracking branches that do not exist in the remote anymore.

• push local changes back to the remote with

```
git push remoteAlias branchName
```

A different name for the branch will be used by

```
git push remoteAlias localBranchName:remoteBranchName
```

• delete remote branch:

```
git push remoteAlias :branchName
```

With central repository

• Create a repository on central server:

```
git init --bare --shared foo.git
chgrp -R dev foo.git (optional)
```

shared makes the repo group writable. bare means there is no working copy.

• push local repo to server:

```
cd localRepo
git push ssh://user@host.domain.tld/home/user/foo.git '*:*'
```

(this pushes the local repo with everything to the server)

• clone new working directory that tracks the one on the server:

```
git clone ssh://user@host.domain.tld/home/user/foo.git newRepo
```

• after hacking in newRepo, update repo on server:

```
cd newRepo
git push
```

For more options, see above.

With GitHub

- ullet create repository repoName from the web interface
- teach local repository about the remote one:

```
cd repoName
git remote add origin git@github.com:githubuser/repoName.git
```

• push files to GitHub:

```
cd repoName
git push
```

• to clone the GitHub repo:

```
git clone git@github.com:githubuser/repoName.git newRepo
```

• push changes back to GitHub:

```
cd repoName
git push
```

For more options, see above.

Discarding changes in working copy

There are at least two different ways to reset to working directory to the last versioned status:

Checkout: Forget about changes

```
git checkout -- fileName
```

resets fileName to the last checked in version.

Stashes: keep changes

• changes in a working directory may be 'stashed' away:

```
git stash save "Status before going back"
```

• stashes are listed with:

```
git stash list
```

• apply the stash on top of the stack again:

```
git stash apply
```

keeps to stash saved, whereas

```
git stash pop
```

applies the stash and also removes the stash form the list.

• delete a stash:

```
git stash drop
```

deletes the stash on top of the stack, whereas

```
git stash drop stash@{0}
```

deletes the stash stash@{0}.

Links

- Git reference: http://gitref.org/
- "Pro Git" book: http://progit.org/
- Git community book: http://book.git-scm.com/
- $\bullet \ \ Git \ with \ central \ sever: \ http://toroid.org/ams/git-central-repo-how to$

TODO

- notions (staging, head...)
- info on merging
- learn rebasing
- fix bugs (that certainly do exist in here)