Git Cheat Sheet

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Basics

foo..bar

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

master default devel branch origin default upstream branch HEAD current branch HEAD^ parent of HEAD HEAD~4 great-great grandparent of HEAD

from branch foo to branch bar

Create

From existing files

git init git add .

From existing repository

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

View

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

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)

git checkout id file

create browse

status

log

blame

show

diff

init clone change

mark changes to be respected by commit: add

revert

reset checkout revert

update

pull fetch merge am

branch

checkout branch

commit commit

(left to right) Command Flow

push format-patch

push

Publish

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

git commit [-a]

(-a: add changed files automatically)

git format-patch origin (create set of diffs)

ait push remote

(push to origin or remote)

git tag foo

(mark current version)

Update

git fetch (from def. upstream)

git fetch remote

git am -3 patch.mbox

git apply patch.diff

qit pull (= fetch & merge)

Useful Tools

git archive

Create release tarball

git bisect

Binary search for defects

git 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

git tag

(there's more to it)

gitk

Tk GUI for Git

Tracking Files

git add files

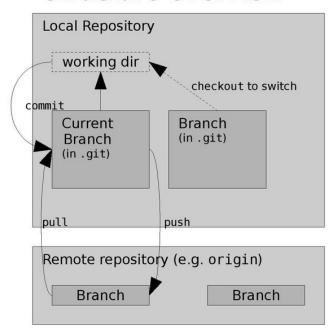
git mv old new

git rm files

git rm --cached files

(stop tracking but keep files in working dir)

Structure Overview



Branch

git checkout branch

(switch working dir to branch)

git merge *branch* (merge into current)

git branch branch

(branch current) git checkout -b new other

> (branch new from other and switch to it)

Conflicts

Use add to mark files as resolved

git diff [--base] git diff --ours git diff -- theirs git log --merge aitk --merge