Git task	Notes
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.
Create a new local	
repository	
Check out a repository	Create a working copy of a local repository:
	For a remote server, use:
Add files	Add one or more files to staging (index):
<u>Commit</u>	Commit changes to head (but not yet to the remote repository): Commit any files you've added with git add, and
	also commit any files you've changed since then:
<u>Push</u>	Send changes to the master branch of your remote repository:
<u>Status</u>	List the files you've changed and those you still need to add or commit:
Connect to a remote	If you haven't connected your local repository to a
repository	remote server, add the server to be able to push to it:
	List all currently configured remote repositories:
<u>Branches</u>	Create a new branch and switch to it:
	Switch from one branch to another:
	List all the branches in your repo, and also tell you what branch you're currently in: Delete the feature branch:
	Push the branch to your remote repository, so others
	can use it:
	Push all branches to your remote repository:
	Delete a branch on your remote repository:
Update from the remote	Fetch and merge changes on the remote server to
<u>repository</u>	your working directory: To merge a different branch into your active branch:
	View all the merge conflicts:
	View the conflicts against the base file:
	Preview changes, before merging:
	After you have manually resolved any conflicts, you
	mark the changed file:

Tags	You can use tagging to mark a significant changeset, such as a release: CommitId is the leading characters of the changeset ID, up to 10, but must be unique. Get the ID using:
	Push all tags to remote repository:
<u>Undo local changes</u>	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.
	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:
Search	Search the working directory for $f \circ \circ ()$:

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Git commands
git config --global user.name "Sam Smith"
git config --global user.email
sam@example.com
git init
git clone /path/to/repository
git clone username@host:/path/to/repository
git add <filename>
git add *
git commit -m "Commit message"
git commit -a
git push origin master
git status
git remote add origin <server>
git remote -v
git checkout -b <br/>branchname>
git checkout <br/>branchname>
git branch
git branch -d <br/>branchname>
git push origin <br/> sranchname>
git push --all origin
git push origin :<br/>branchname>
git pull
git merge <br/> <br/>branchname>
git diff
git diff --base <filename>
git diff <sourcebranch> <targetbranch>
git add <filename>
```

git tag 1.0.0 <commitid></commitid>	
git log	
git pushtags origin	
git checkout <filename></filename>	
git fetch origin	
git resethard origin/master	
git grep "foo()"	