

## 1 Work

Terminology & state machine:

State	Index	W-Dir	Next
Untracked	?	?	Add
Unmodified	-	-	Edit
Modified	-	M	Stage
Staged	[A M]	[M]?	Commit

You can `rm` from “untracked” or `git rm` from any other state.

### git reset

*Reset moves HEAD’s branch & HEAD, versus checkout, which only moves HEAD. Below, <ref> ∈ {SHA1, branch, file path}:*

`git reset <ref>` # move HEAD bch & idx to ref  
`git reset --mixed <ref>` # equiv to above  
`git reset --soft <ref>` # Move HEAD brch → idx  
`git reset --hard <ref>` # revert WD, idx & brch

*Only the --hard option is dangerous to WD. Revert specific file in working directory:*

`git reset <file>` # file in WD Δs to last HEAD  
`git reset <SHA> <file>` # revert to specific SHA  
`git checkout -- <file>` # “unsafely” revert file

### git revert

*Append a new commit to history with contents of an older one. git revert is unrelated to restore or reset. To get rid of HEAD’s content:*  
`git revert HEAD`

### git restore

*Safe way to restore old file version:*

`git restore <file>` # from HEAD  
`git restore --staged <file>` # from idx

### git add

`git add <filename>` # add to index  
`git add .` # stage all changed  
`git add --all` # stage all  
`git add -i` # interactive staging

### git commit

`git commit -m ‘message’` # commit all staged  
`git commit -am ‘message’` # commit all tracked  
`git commit -a --amend` # redo last commit  
`git commit --amend` # tweak last commit

### git tag

`git tag` # show tags  
`git tag -l` # same as above  
`git tag -l <tag_ref>` # show all matches  
`git tag " <str>"` # create “lightweight” tag  
`git tag -a <str> -m " <str>"` # “annotated” tag  
`git tag -a <tag> <hash>` # after-the-fact tag  
# using tags:  
`git show <tag>` # display commit @ <tag>  
`git checkout <tag>` # checkout tagged commit  
# remote tags:  
`git push origin <tag>` # explicit push required  
`git push <remote> --tags` # push all tags  
# deleting tags:  
`git tag -d <tag>` # delete locally  
`git push <remote> --delete <tag>` # remotely

# sign tags (must disseminate pub key):

`git tag -s v1.5` # sign

### git rm

`git rm <file>` # stage <file>’s removal  
`git rm -f <file>` # remove modified / staged  
`git rm --cached <file>` # untrack  
Can use globs instead of filenames:  
`git rm \*` # anything ending in \*

### git mv

`git mv <old> <new>` # rename to <new>

This is shorthand for:

`$ git rm _; mv _ _; git add _`  
on a tracked file.

### git stash

`git stash push` #  
`git stash list` #  
`git stash apply` #  
`git stash drop` # remove from stack  
`git stash pop` # apply & drop last

### git cherry-pick

Like a rebase for a single commit. Can cherry-pick multiple commits into one prior to integration, or cherry-pick single commit onto master instead of rebasing.

`git cherry-pick <SHA1>` #

## 2 Observe

### git status

`git status` # show w-dir vs index  
`git status -s` # short-hand view

### git diff

`git diff` # wd vs repo  
`git diff --staged` # idx vs repo  
`git diff master origin/master` # diff vs remote  
`git difftool` # use a different diff

### git log

`git log` #  
`git log -p` # shows Δ’s (“patches”)  
`git log -3` # last 3  
`git log --stat` # include summary info  
`git log --graph` # graphical  
`git log --decorate --all` # show branching  
`git log --pretty=oneline` # beautiful  
`git log --pretty=format:"<fmt>"` # format

- %H commit hash
- %h abbrev. hash
- %T Tree hash
- %t abbrev. tree
- %P parent hashes
- %p abbrev. prnt
- %an author name
- %ae auth. email
- %ad auth. date
- %ar relative date
- %cn committer name
- %ce commit. email
- %cd commit date
- %cr relative date
- %s subject

Subselect & bracked logs to show:

`git log --since=<date>` # bracket low  
`git log --since=2.weeks` # for example  
`git log --until=<date>` # bracket high  
`git log --author=<auth>` # by author  
`git log --grep <patrn>` # matching pattern  
`git log -S <str>` # “pickaxe” option  
`git log brnA..brnB` # only brnB, → brnA  
`git log --not brnA brnB` # same as above

### git describe

Create version # from latest tag:  
`git describe master` # yields v1.6-<SHA1>

### git shortlog

`git shortlog master --not v1.5` # since 1.5

### git grep

- p ... enclosing block
- e <str> ... exists string
- and ... complex matches

### git blame

`git blame <file>` # show last Δs, authors  
`git blame -L 51,59 <file>` # restrict to line #s  
`git blame -C <file>` # find Δ-origins, other files

### git reflog

`git reflog` # local history of HEAD, branches

### git show

*View a specific (older) version of a file:*

`git show REVISION:/path/to/file`  
`git show master@{5}` # using reflog labels  
`git show master@{yesterday}` # special labels

### git bisect

Iteratively search for breaking Δs by repeatedly resetting old commits. Is a commit good or bad?  
`git bisect start HEAD v1.0` # from 1.0 to HEAD

## 3 Branch

Types of commits:

- initial commit ... no parent
- normal commit ... one parent
- merge commit ... multiple parents

Types of branches:

- “Long-running” branches
- “Topic” branches
- “Tracking” branches

Types of history:

- Original, unedited (3-way merges)
- Curated, linearized (rebase, cherry-pick)

### git branch

`git branch -v` # show branches  
`git branch -vv` # show tracking branches  
`git branch --merged` # end-of-road branches  
`git branch --no-merged` # show WIP branches  
`git branch <bnam>` # new branch @ HEAD  
`git branch -d <branch>` # delete  
# Set upstream branch:  
`git branch -u <remote>/<branch>`

### git checkout

*Moves HEAD to a named branch or SHA commit. You cannot checkout a branch that clashes with changes in your working directory.*

`git checkout <branch>` # move HEAD  
`git checkout -b <bnam>` # create & checkout

*To restore older version of just one file:*

`git checkout [commit ID] -- path/to/file`  
`git restore path/to/file` # ibid, new in v2.23

# Create remote tracking branch:

`git checkout -b <name> <remote>/<branch>`  
`git switch -c <bnam>` # ibid  
`git checkout --track <remote>/<branch>`

### git merge

`git merge <branch> [<into>]` # \* assumed  
A merge is three-way, generally, but a two-way “fast-forward” when <branch> is a direct ancestor of <into>.

`git merge @{u}` # shorthand for upstream

`git mergetool` # visual conflict-resolution

`git merge --squash brnA` # single parent

### git rebase

Rebasing replays changes from one line of work onto another in the order they were introduced. Only rebase if it’s the project’s convention to do so and if you want to clean up your clutter. **Never rebase anything you’ve pushed** (although it’s technically still okay if no one else will base their work on those commits).

# `Rebase <topic> onto <base>`:

`git rebase <base> <topic>` # general form

# Now, <base> is fast-forwardable:

`git checkout <base>`; `git merge <topic>`

`git rebase master` # rebase \* onto master

# Rebase c onto a, holding off on b:

`git rebase --onto <a> <b> <c>`

# Split, squash, edit, reorder commits:

`git rebase -i ...` # interactive

### git merge-base

Finds common ancestor:

`git merge-base brn master` # find

`git diff $(git merge-base brn master)` # use

`git diff master..brn` # shorthand for above

## 4 Share & Synchronize

Major sync work-flows:

- Centralized – any can push to a shared bare
- Managed – only manager can push
- Hierarchical – multiple levels of pushing

### git fetch

`git fetch <remote>` # download latest

`git fetch <remote> <refspec>` # specific rqst

### git push

Only works if:

- you have write access to <to>
- no on has pushed since your last fetch

If 2<sup>nd</sup> condition isn’t true, it is an attempted push of “non-fast-forward” changes.

`git push <to> <from>` # generally

`git push origin master` # specifically

`git push -u origin my_brn` # set remote & push

`git push <refspec>` # eg, frombrn:tobr

Push message includes a statement like:

1edee6b..fbff5bc master -> master

ie, <oldref>..<newref> <frombr> -> <to>

Pushes on rebased branches require forcing:

`git push -f myfork brnA` # force

### git pull

`git pull` # git fetch + git merge

`git pull <url>` # one-time: don’t set remote

### git remote

`git remote -v` # show all remotes

`git remote add [<nickname>?] <url>` # add

`git remote show <remote>` # inquire

`git remote rename <old> <new>` # new alias

`git remote rm` # no longer track remote

`git remote set-head` #

`git remote prune` #

`git remote set-branches` #

### git request-pull

Absent GitHub forks & pull-requests, use this to facilitate the integration process. (A fork is

just a clone to or push to an accessible repo.)  
git request-pull origin/master myfork # text

## GitHub

Generally, pull requests don't close right away. The idea is to open, collaborate, & finally merge. Use markdown to reference IDs & prettify:

- #<id> reference branch, commit, or PR
- username#<refid> more specifically
- username/rep#<id> or externally
- <SHA1> unchanging, concretely
- :<emo>: enter an emoji
- [X] item A [ ] item B or checklist
- java""if(true) a=b;"" code snippet
- > when that aprile block quote

"Trackback" event is then created in referenced conversation.

## 5 Setup

### git config

Manipulate configuration settings.

```
git config --system <cfg> # in /etc/gitconfig
git config --global <cfg> # in ~/.gitconfig
git config --local <cfg> # in ~/.git/config
# where <cfg> is <key> <value>, for example:
git config --global core.editor vim
git config <key> # query value
git config --list # show all cfgs
git config --list --show-origin # cfg origin
# Creating aliases:
git config --global alias.<als> <cmd>
git config alias.l log --oneline # examples
git config --global alias.unstage 'reset HEAD --'
# Simplify long commands:
git config --local remote.pushDefault origin
Run man git-config for more config options.
```

### git help

```
git help <cmd> # general inquiry
git help config # eg: help on "config"
git <cmd> -h # abridged help
```

### git init

Start new git repository locally.  
\$ mkdir /Projects/moustrap # create  
\$ cd /Projects/moustrap # relocate  
\$ vim innovation.rs # innovate  
git init # track  
Create a central hub repo, ie one you can push to that lacks a working dir:  
\$ mkdir /Projects/central # create  
\$ cd /Projects/central # relocate  
git init --bare # no working dir.

### git clone

Grab & track an existing, remote git repository.  
git clone <url> # store locally in \  
git clone <url> <name> # set local <name>  
git clone <url> -o <name> # set remote name  
git clone --bare <url> # no working dir  
git clone ssh://[user@]server/project.git # SSH

### .gitignore

Pattern matching rules:

- comment out line with #
- standard globs (\*, ?) work recursively
- avoid recursion by prefacing with \  
• match directory recursion by \*\*
- specify directory by suffixing with \  
• negate a pattern with !

- case matching with [abc] or [a-c]

For example:

```
(file) *.a # ignore all *.a
(file) !lib.a # do track lib.a
(file) /TODO # ignore top-level /TODO
(file) build/ # ignore anything under build/
(file) doc/*.txt # ignore doc txt's
(file) doc/**/*.pdf # ignore all pdf's
```

### Key Management

```
ssh-keygen -o # create pub/prv key pair
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub # view pub key
```

### Server Administration

There are several ways to serve git (and cons):

1. The local filesystem (no redundancy)
2. An SSH server (cumbersome user admin)
3. GIT protocol (no user admin possible)
4. "Smart" HTTP (complex web server)
5. Self-hosting, eg GitLab (time to set up)
6. Commercial hosting, eg Github (money)

# Set up remote access SSH server:

```
mkdir .ssh && chmod 700 .ssh && /
touch .ssh/authorized_keys && /
chmod 600 /ssh/authorized_keys
```

# Allow jack access to ssh user:

```
cat /tmp/id_rsa.jack.pub » /
~/.ssh/authorized_keys
# Set up Git-protocol server:
git daemon --reuseaddr <path>
cd prj_path/ && touch git-daemon-export-ok
```

## 6 Patching

### Partial changes

Use --patch with: git [add|reset|checkout|stash]:  
git add --patch # interactive patch staging

### git format-patch

Generate emailable patches, one per commit past indicated branch (here origin/master):  
git format-patch -M origin/master

### git [send]

```
cat *.patch | git imap-send
git send-email *.patch
```

### git [apply|am]

Use former if user submitted diff format "patch"; latter if user submitted format-patch patches. Latter is better: already contains commit metadata.  
git apply /tmp/pname.patch  
git am pname.patch  
git am -3 pname.patch # attempt 3-way merge

## 7 Advanced \ Miscellaneous

### git submodule

# Add (remove here) a submodule to project:

```
git submodule add <url> # add submodule
# Getting a project with submodules:
git clone --recurse-submodule <url> # init all
# ... or, if you forget to --recurse-submodule,
# you can initialize each SM manually:
git submodule init # initialize single SM
git submodule update # fetch & checkout
# where "update" is the usual wrapper:
cd <SM>; git fetch; git merge # ≡ update
git diff --submodule # show SM Δs
```

# Pull (or push) a repo with Δed submodules:  
git pull --recurse-submodules # or use update  
# Merge or rebase (--rebase) local & remote Δs:  
git submodule update --remote --merge  
# Do same Δs across all SMs:  
git submodule foreach '<cmd>' # cmd is bash

### git rerere

Automatically resolve conflicts similar to ones you've fixed in previous merges. Rerere essentially caches pre- and post-merge diffs.  
git config --global rerere.enabled true  
git rerere # direct invocation

### Porcelain

archive	create tarball, etc of .git filesystem
bundle	package & share w/o network
fsck	
gc	manually invoke git garb. collector
replace	Δ hashes for similar commits

### Plumbing

"Object" ∈ {blob (file), tree, commit, tag}

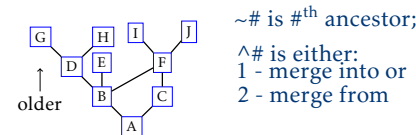
"Reference" ∈ {head (branch), tag, remote}

cat-file	inspect git object (try: -p -t)
commit-tree	requires 1 tree (content) & n objects
filter-branch	Δ all history!!
hash-object	create [ & write] objects into git db
ls-files	
ls-remote	
ls-tree	load tree into index
read-tree	
rev-list	
rev-parse	
show-branch	set HEAD
show-graph	Δ & add to index from file or gitdb
symbolic-ref	set branch, HEAD, tag pointers
update-index	show how git packs Δs into "packfiles"
verify-pack	create tree from index
write-tree	

### Refspec

Syntax is: [+]<src>:<dest> Often, can use <refspec> instead of a <ref> like a branch, tag, etc.

## 8 Ancestry



Complex exclusions:

```
git log ^<ref> # synonym for --not
git log brA brB ^brC # from A or B not C
```

### Paths

A		A^0	
B	A^	A^1	A~1
C	A^2	A^2	
D	A^^	A^1^1	A~2
E	B^2	A^^2	
F	B^3	A^^3	
G	A^^^	A^1^1^1	A~3
H	D^2	B^^2	A^^^2
I	F^	B^3^	A^^3^
J	F^2	A^3^2	A^^3^2

### Ranges

Args	Expanded	Selected
D		G H D
F		G H I J D F
Δ G		H D
Δ D B		E I J F B
Δ D B C		E I J F B C
C		I J F C
B..C	= Δ B C	C
B...C	= B Δ F C	G H D E B C
B^~	= B^..B	
	= Δ B^1 B	E I J F B
C^@	= C^1	
	= F I J F	
B^@	= B^1 B^2 B^3	
	= D E F	D G H E F I J
C^!	= C Δ C^@	
	= C Δ C^1	
	= C Δ F	C
B^!	= B Δ B^@	
	= B Δ D Δ E Δ F	B
F^! D	= F Δ^1 Δ J D	G H D F

## 9 Scripting

### Hooks

**Client Side:** Pre and post- events like commit, push, etc, git can run script in .git/hooks/ directory. These are excluded from version control. **Server Side:** Similar to client side, but are included in pushes, and used to implement controlled team processes. **GitHub:** Upon <event> (often a push), GitHub emits an HTTP post to indicated url. The server listening there can parse, interpret & act according to arbitrary logic.

### GitHub API

GET a public HTTP end point like this:

```
git curl <EP> # basic api GET request
Or authenticate (token or OAuth) then POST:
curl -H "ContentType: application/json" \
-H "Authorization: token TOK \" \
--data '<json>' <EP>
```

## 10 Idioms

Fetch all branches:

```
git fetch --all
```

Setup new remote-tracking branch:

```
git checkout -b <name> <remote>/<rbnch>
```

Diff files in different branches:

```
git diff <b1> <b2> -- <path>
```

Restore file from branch to work-tree only:

```
git restore --source=<branch>
--worktree=<file>
```

Ibid, but clobbers existing index and working tree:

```
git checkout <brnch> -- <file>
```