## Git Cheatsheet

## Working with local repository

- git init
  - creates new git repository
- git clone <url>
  - clones an existing repository
  - git clone https://github.com/bujdeabogdan/git-cheatsheet.git
- git add
  - adds file to staging area(prepare for commit)
  - git only commits files that are in the staging area, this way you can change many files but you can select which files to commit and which ones to not
  - git add file.txt
  - git add .
    - 1. this one adds all the files in the staging area
- git commit
  - creates a snapshot of the repository
  - saves the state of the files at a certain moment
  - git commit –m "commit message"
  - git commit -a -m "this commits all the files in the repository even if they are in the staging area or not"
- git commit –amend
  - useful when you made a commit but you want to include other changes in that commit
  - let's say you forgot to change the db ip from local to production, and you don't want to make another commit, or you made a mistake in the commit message
  - the flow is like this:
    - 1. you make the bad commit
      - git commit -m "bad commit"
    - 2. make your changes(create/update/delete files) and stage them
      - git add .
    - 3. amend the commit
      - git commit –amend m "new message"
      - or if you don't want to change the message
      - git commit -amend -no-edit
- ignore files
  - when you want to ignore certain files or type of files, you can use .gitignore
  - this is a file in the root of the repository, that contains the name/path/type of file(s) that you want to ignore
  - here are some examples:

- 1. \*.exe
  - will ignore all exe files from all folders
- 2. file.tmp
  - will ignore the files named "file.tmp"
- 3. /bin/\*.txt
  - will ignore all the .txt files in the folder bin