**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
* stash files
  + when you have to switch to another branch, instead of doing a commit to save the current state of the project, you can just stash the changed files
  + git stash
  + after this, the files reset to the last commit and you can switch between branches
  + when you go back to the last branch, use
  + git stash apply
  + you can create more than one stash, but remember that “apply” will use the latest one
  + you can view the list with
    1. git stash list
  + you can remove the latest stash with
    1. git stash drop