Git Book读书笔记: https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2

Get git repository

两种方法:

1 从本地目录创建

1) cd e:/mynotes

2) git init

3) git add *.c

4) git add LICENSE

5) git commit -m 'initial project version'

删除文件用 git rm

2 从远程clone一个仓库到本地

- git clone https://github.com/libgit2/libgit2
- git clone https://github.com/libgit2/libgit2 mylibgit

Others

git add is a multipurpose command. *git add*是一个多功能的命令:

- to begin tracking new files
- to stage files
- to do other things like marking merge-conflicted files as resolved

It may be helpful to think of it more as "add precisely this content to the next commit" rather than "add this file to the project".

忽略某些文件的方法，添加.gitignore文件:

https://github.com/github/gitignore

```
 # ignore all .a files
*.a

```

```
    # but do track lib.a, even though you're ignoring .a files above
    !lib.a

    # only ignore the TODO file in the current directory,
    #not subdir/TODO
    /TODO

    # ignore all files in any directory named build
    build/

    # ignore doc/notes.txt, but not doc/server/arch.txt
    doc/*.txt

    # ignore all .pdf files in the doc/ directory
    # and any of its subdirectories
    doc/**/*.pdf
```

git log

- git log
- git log -p
- git log -p -2
- git log --stat
- git log --pretty=oneline
- git log --pretty=format:"
- git log --since=2.weeks
- git log S function_name

Undo

```
$ git commit -m 'initial commit'
$ git add forgotten_file
$ git commit --amend
```

You end up with a single commit --- the second commit replaces the results of the first.

remote

- git remote
- git remote -v

Adding Remote Repositories

```
    $ git remote
    origin
    $ git remote add pb https://github.com/paulboone/ticgit
    $ git remote -v
    origin  https://github.com/schacon/ticgit (fetch)
    origin  https://github.com/schacon/ticgit (push)
    pb  https://github.com/paulboone/ticgit (fetch)
    pb  https://github.com/paulboone/ticgit (push)
```

Fetching and Pulling from Your Remotes

git fetch remote

The command goes out to that remote project and pulls down all the data from that remote project that you don't have yet.\
It's important to note that the git fetch command only downloads the data to your local repository: it doesn't automatically merge it with any of your work or modify what you're currently working on. You have to merge it manually into your work when you're ready.

*If your current branch is set up to track a remote branch (see the next section and Git Branching for more information), you can use the **git pull** command to automatically fetch and then merge that remote branch into your current branch.*

Pushing to Your Remotes

- git push remote branch
- git push origin master

Inspecting a Remote

- git remote show remote
- git remote show origin

```
$ git remote show origin
* remote origin
Fetch URL: https://github.com/schacon/ticgit
Push  URL: https://github.com/schacon/ticgit
HEAD branch: master
Remote branches:
master                                tracked
dev-branch                            tracked
Local branch configured for 'git pull':
master merges with remote master
Local ref configured for 'git push':
master pushes to master (up to date)
```

Renaming and Removing Remotes

You can run git remote rename to change a remote's shortname. For instance, if you want to rename pb to paul, you can do so with git remote rename:

```
$ git remote rename pb paul
$ git remote
origin
paul
```

remove a remote:

- git remote remove paul
- git remote rm