Git Basics (the bare essentials to get you started)

Configuration Commands

Set the full name that will be attached to your commits

git config --global user.name "<full name>"

Set the email address that will be attached to your commits

git config --global user.email "<email address>"

Setting Up a Repository

Set up a new repository within a directory (you need to be in the directory first)

git init

Cloning an existing repository (you need to be in the directory that you want to repository to be in)

git clone <git repo url>

Tracking changes to your code

Check the status of your repository

git status

Check the log file

git log

Add an edited file to the staging area

git add <filename>

Commit all staged changes to the repository

git commit -m "<descriptive message>"

Branching and Merging

Branching gives you an exact copy of the working directory so that you can test out new features and make a huge mess without doing any damage to the main line of code. Git says that branching is cheap, and encourages you to branch early and branch often.

Create a branch

git branch <branchname>

Move into a branch

git checkout <branchname>

Create a branch and checkout in one command (shortcut to the above two commands)

git checkout -b
branchname>

Merge a branch into the current branch you are in

git merge <branchname>

Working with central (remote) repositories

If you've cloned a remote repository, git will automatically store the location of the remote repository, so all you will need to do is push your changes. If not, you will need to add a remote location

Add a remote repository location

git remote add <remote_name> <remote_repo_url>

Push your changes to the remote repository (central repository)

git push

Download the latest changes applied to the remote repository

git fetch

Download the latest changes from the remote repo **and merges them** (more dangerous than fetch)

git pull