

# Advanced Git Cheat Sheet

Command	Explanation & Link
git commit -a	<a href="#">Stages files automatically</a>
git log -p	<a href="#">Produces patch text</a>
git show	<a href="#">Shows various objects</a>
git diff	<a href="#">Is similar to the Linux `diff` command, and can show the differences in various commits</a>
git diff --staged	<a href="#">An alias to --cached, this will show all staged files compared to the named commit</a>
git add -p	<a href="#">Allows a user to interactively review patches to add to the current commit</a>
git mv	<a href="#">Similar to the Linux `mv` command, this moves a file</a>
git rm	<a href="#">Similar to the Linux `rm` command, this deletes, or removes a file</a>

# Git Revert Cheat Sheet

[`git checkout`](#) is effectively used to switch branches.

[`git reset`](#) basically resets the repo, throwing away some changes. It's somewhat difficult to understand, so reading the examples in the documentation may be a bit more useful.

There are some other useful articles online, which discuss more aggressive approaches to [resetting the repo](#).

[`git commit --amend`](#) is used to make changes to commits after-the-fact, which can be useful for making notes about a given commit.

[`git revert`](#) makes a new commit which effectively rolls back a previous commit. It's a bit like an undo command.

# Git Branches and Merging Cheat Sheet

Command	Explanation & Link
git branch	<a href="#">Used to manage branches</a>
git branch <name>	<a href="#">Creates the branch</a>
git branch -d <name>	<a href="#">Deletes the branch</a>
git branch -D <name>	<a href="#">Forcibly deletes the branch</a>
git checkout <branch>	<a href="#">Switches to a branch.</a>
git checkout -b <branch>	Creates a new branch and <a href="#">switches to it.</a>
git merge <branch>	<a href="#">Merge joins branches together.</a>
git merge --abort	If there are merge conflicts (meaning files are incompatible), --abort can be used to abort the merge action.
git log --graph --oneline	<a href="#">This shows a summarized view of the commit history for a repo.</a>

# Basic Interaction with GitHub Cheat-Sheet

There are various remote repository hosting sites:

- [GitHub](#)
- [BitBucket](#)
- [Gitlab](#).

Some useful commands for getting started:

Command	Explanation & Link
git clone URL	<a href="#">Git clone is used to clone a remote repository into a local workspace</a>
git push	<a href="#">Git push is used to push commits from your local repo to a remote repo</a>
git pull	<a href="#">Git pull is used to fetch the newest updates from a remote repository</a>

This can be useful for keeping your local workspace up to date.

- <https://help.github.com/en/articles/caching-your-github-password-in-git>
- <https://help.github.com/en/articles/generating-an-ssh-key>

# Git Remotes Cheat-Sheet

Command	Explanation & Links
git remote	<a href="#">Lists remote repos</a>
git remote -v	<a href="#">List remote repos verbosely</a>
git remote show <name>	<a href="#">Describes a single remote repo</a>
git remote update	<a href="#">Fetches the most up-to-date objects</a>
git fetch	<a href="#">Downloads specific objects</a>
git branch -r	<a href="#">Lists remote branches</a> ; can be combined with other branch arguments to manage remote branches