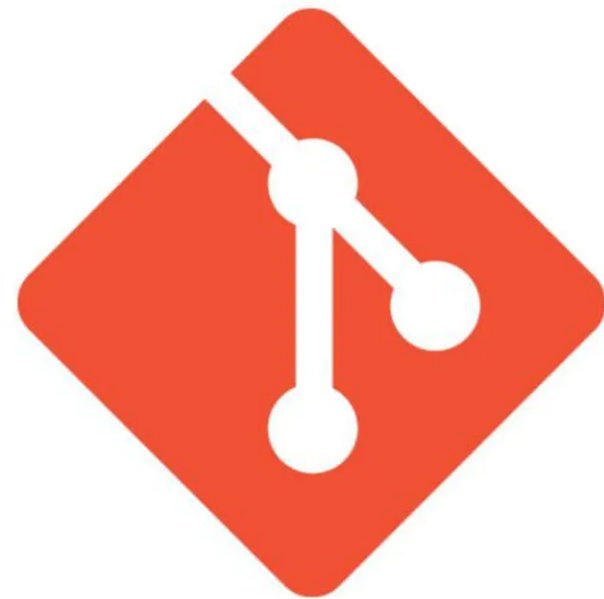


**Vishnu's Blog**[+ Follow](#)[HOME](#)[SYSTEM DESIGN](#)[CHEATSHEETS](#)[COURSES](#)[SUPPORT ME](#)[CONTACT ME](#)[BADGES](#)

# Git Cheatsheet

Git commands that developers should know



# git

**vishnu chilamakuru**Published on **Apr 1, 2021**

8 min read

Subscribe to my newsletter and never miss my upcoming articles

[SUBSCRIBE](#)

## Index

[Set Up](#)

[Configuration Files](#)

[Create](#)

[Local Changes](#)

[Search](#)

[Commit History](#)

[Move or Rename](#)

[Branches and Tags](#)

[Update and Publish](#)

[Merge and Rebase](#)

[Undo](#)

## Setup

Show current configuration:

```
$ git config --list
```

COPY

Show repository configuration:

```
$ git config --local --list
```

COPY

Show global configuration:

COPY

```
$ git config --global --list
```

Show system configuration:

COPY

```
$ git config --system --list
```

Set a name that is identifiable for credit when review version history:

COPY

```
$ git config --global user.name "[firstname lastname]"
```

Set an email address that will be associated with each history marker:

COPY

```
$ git config --global user.email "[valid-email]"
```

Set automatic command line coloring for Git for easy reviewing:

COPY

```
$ git config --global color.ui auto
```

Set global editor for commit

COPY

```
$ git config --global core.editor vi
```

---

## Configuration Files

Repository specific configuration file [--local]:

COPY

```
<repo>/.git/config
```

User-specific configuration file [--global]:

COPY

```
~/.gitconfig
```

System-wide configuration file [--system]:

COPY

```
/etc/gitconfig
```

---

## Create

Clone an existing repository:

There are two ways:

Via SSH

```
$ git clone ssh://user@domain.com/repo.git
```

COPY

Via HTTP

```
$ git clone http://domain.com/user/repo.git
```

COPY

Create a new local repository in the current directory:

```
$ git init
```

COPY

Create a new local repository in a specific directory:

```
$ git init <directory>
```

COPY

---

## Local Changes

Changes in working directory:

COPY

```
$ git status
```

Changes to tracked files:

```
$ git diff
```

COPY

See changes/difference of a specific file:

```
$ git diff <file>
```

COPY

Add all current changes to the next commit:

```
$ git add .
```

COPY

Add some changes in <file> to the next commit:

```
$ git add -p <file>
```

COPY

Add only the mentioned files to the next commit:

```
$ git add <filename1> <filename2>
```

COPY

Commit all local changes in tracked files:

COPY

```
$ git commit -a
```

Commit previously staged changes:

COPY

```
$ git commit
```

Commit with message:

COPY

```
$ git commit -m 'message here'
```

Commit skipping the staging area and adding message:

COPY

```
$ git commit -am 'message here'
```

Commit to some previous date:

COPY

```
$ git commit --date="`date --date='n day ago'`" -am "<Commit Message Here>"
```

Change last commit:

*Don't amend published commits!*

COPY

```
$ git commit -a --amend
```

Amend with last commit but use the previous commit log message

*Don't amend published commits!*

COPY

```
$ git commit --amend --no-edit
```

Change committer date of last commit:

COPY

```
GIT_COMMITTER_DATE="date" git commit --amend
```

Change Author date of last commit:

COPY

```
$ git commit --amend --date="date"
```

Move uncommitted changes from current branch to some other branch:

COPY

```
$ git stash  
$ git checkout branch2  
$ git stash pop
```

Restore stashed changes back to current branch:



COPY

```
$ git stash apply
```

**Restore particular stash back to current branch:**

*{stash\_number}* can be obtained from `git stash list`

COPY

```
$ git stash apply stash@{stash_number}
```

Remove the last set of stashed changes:

COPY

```
$ git stash drop
```

---

## Search

A text search on all files in the directory:

COPY

```
$ git grep "Hello"
```

In any version of a text search:

COPY

```
$ git grep "Hello" v2.5
```

Show commits that introduced a specific keyword

[COPY](#)

```
$ git log -S 'keyword'
```

Show commits that introduced a specific keyword (using a regular expression)

[COPY](#)

```
$ git log -S 'keyword' --pickaxe-regex
```

---

## Commit History

Show all commits, starting with newest (it'll show the hash, author information, date of commit and title of the commit):

[COPY](#)

```
$ git log
```

Show all the commits(it'll show just the commit hash and the commit message):

[COPY](#)

```
$ git log --oneline
```

Show all commits of a specific user:

[COPY](#)

```
$ git log --author="username"
```

Show changes over time for a specific file:

```
$ git log -p <file>
```

COPY

Display commits that are present only in remote/branch in right side

```
$ git log --oneline <origin/master>..  
<remote/master> --left-right
```

COPY

Who changed, what and when in <file>:

```
$ git blame <file>
```

COPY

Show Reference log:

```
$ git reflog show
```

COPY

Delete Reference log:

```
$ git reflog delete
```

COPY

## Move or Rename

Rename a file:

Rename Index.txt to Index.html

```
$ git mv Index.txt Index.html
```

COPY

---

## Branches and Tags

List all local branches:

```
$ git branch
```

COPY

List local/remote branches

```
$ git branch -a
```

COPY

List all remote branches:

```
$ git branch -r
```

COPY

Switch HEAD branch:

```
$ git checkout <branch>
```

COPY

Checkout single file from different branch

```
$ git checkout <branch> -- <filename>
```

COPY

Create and switch new branch:

```
$ git checkout -b <branch>
```

COPY

Switch to the previous branch, without saying the name explicitly:

```
$ git checkout -
```

COPY

Create a new branch from an exiting branch and switch to new branch:

```
$ git checkout -b <new_branch> <existing_branch>
```

COPY

**Checkout and create a new branch from existing commit**

COPY

```
$ git checkout <commit-hash> -b <new_branch_name>
```

Create a new branch based on your current HEAD:

COPY

```
$ git branch <new-branch>
```

Create a new tracking branch based on a remote branch:

COPY

```
$ git branch --track <new-branch> <remote-branch>
```

Delete a local branch:

COPY

```
$ git branch -d <branch>
```

Rename current branch to new branch name

COPY

```
$ git branch -m <new_branch_name>
```

Force delete a local branch:

*You will lose unmerged changes!*

COPY

```
$ git branch -D <branch>
```

Mark HEAD with a tag:

COPY

```
$ git tag <tag-name>
```

Mark HEAD with a tag and open the editor to include a message:

COPY

```
$ git tag -a <tag-name>
```

Mark HEAD with a tag that includes a message:

COPY

```
$ git tag <tag-name> -am 'message here'
```

List all tags:

COPY

```
$ git tag
```

List all tags with their messages (tag message or commit message if tag has no message):

COPY

```
$ git tag -n
```

## Update and Publish

List all current configured remotes:

```
$ git remote -v
```

COPY

Show information about a remote:

```
$ git remote show <remote>
```

COPY

Add new remote repository, named <remote>:

```
$ git remote add <remote> <url>
```

COPY

Rename a remote repository, from <remote> to <new\_remote>:

```
$ git remote rename <remote> <new_remote>
```

COPY

Remove a remote:

```
$ git remote rm <remote>
```

COPY



*Note: git remote rm does not delete the remote repository from the server. It simply removes the remote and its references from your local repository.*

Download all changes from <remote>, but don't integrate into HEAD:

COPY

```
$ git fetch <remote>
```

Download changes and directly merge/integrate into HEAD:

COPY

```
$ git remote pull <remote> <url>
```

Get all changes from HEAD to local repository:

COPY

```
$ git pull origin master
```

Get all changes from HEAD to local repository without a merge:

COPY

```
$ git pull --rebase <remote> <branch>
```

Publish local changes on a remote:

COPY

```
$ git push remote <remote> <branch>
```

Delete a branch on the remote:

```
$ git push <remote> :<branch> (since Git v1.5.0)
```

COPY

OR

```
$ git push <remote> --delete <branch> (since Git v1.7.0)
```

COPY

Publish your tags:

```
$ git push --tags
```

COPY

---

**Configure the merge tool globally to meld (editor)**

```
$ git config --global merge.tool meld
```

COPY

Use your configured merge tool to solve conflicts:

```
$ git mergetool
```

COPY

# Merge and Rebase

Merge branch into your current HEAD:

```
$ git merge <branch>
```

COPY

## List merged branches

```
$ git branch --merged
```

COPY

Rebase your current HEAD onto <branch>:

*Don't rebase published commit!*

```
$ git rebase <branch>
```

COPY

Abort a rebase:

```
$ git rebase --abort
```

COPY

Continue a rebase after resolving conflicts:

```
$ git rebase --continue
```

COPY

Use your editor to manually solve conflicts and (after resolving) mark file as resolved:

COPY

```
$ git add <resolved-file>
```

COPY

```
$ git rm <resolved-file>
```

Squashing commits:

COPY

```
$ git rebase -i <commit-just-before-first>
```

Now replace this,

COPY

```
pick <commit_id>  
pick <commit_id2>  
pick <commit_id3>
```

to this,

COPY

```
pick <commit_id>  
squash <commit_id2>  
squash <commit_id3>
```

# Undo

Discard all local changes in your working directory:

```
$ git reset --hard HEAD
```

COPY

Get all the files out of the staging area(i.e. undo the last `git add`):

```
$ git reset HEAD
```

COPY

Discard local changes in a specific file:

```
$ git checkout HEAD <file>
```

COPY

Revert a commit (by producing a new commit with contrary changes):

```
$ git revert <commit>
```

COPY

Reset your HEAD pointer to a previous commit and discard all changes since then:

```
$ git reset --hard <commit>
```

COPY

Reset your HEAD pointer to a remote branch current state.

COPY

```
$ git reset --hard <remote/branch> e.g., upstream/master, origin/my-feature
```

---

Reset your HEAD pointer to a previous commit and preserve all changes as unstaged changes:

COPY

```
$ git reset <commit>
```

Reset your HEAD pointer to a previous commit and preserve uncommitted local changes:

COPY

```
$ git reset --keep <commit>
```

Remove files that were accidentally committed before they were added to .gitignore

COPY

```
$ git rm -r --cached .  
$ git add .  
$ git commit -m "remove xyz file"
```

---

## Thank you for reading

If you like what you read and want to see more, please support me with coffee or a book ;)



Did you find this article valuable?

Support **vishnu chilamakuru** by becoming a sponsor.  
Any amount is appreciated!

Sponsor Author

[See recent sponsors](#) | [Learn more about Hashnode Sponsors](#)



#git

#cheatsheet

#github

#2articles1week

#version-control



5



4



4



4



4



4



4



2



2



1

ARTICLE SERIES  
**Cheatsheets**

**Kubernetes Cheatsheet**

1 Kubernetes is a portable, extensible, open-source platform for managing containerized workloads and ...



**Docker Cheatsheet**

2 Docker is an open platform for developing, shipping, and running applications. Docker enables you to...



... **Show all 5 posts**

**JAVA 8 Cheat Sheet**

8 Index Lambda Expression Collections Method Expressions Streams Optional Lambda Expression (int ...



**Git Cheatsheet**

9 Index Set Up Configuration Files Create Local Changes Search Commit History Move or Rename Branches...





Comments

+ Write a comment

© 2021 Vishnu's Blog. See [privacy\\_policy](#) and [terms](#).

 Publish with Hashnode

Powered by [Hashnode](#) - a blogging community for software developers.