

Shell Command Conclusion

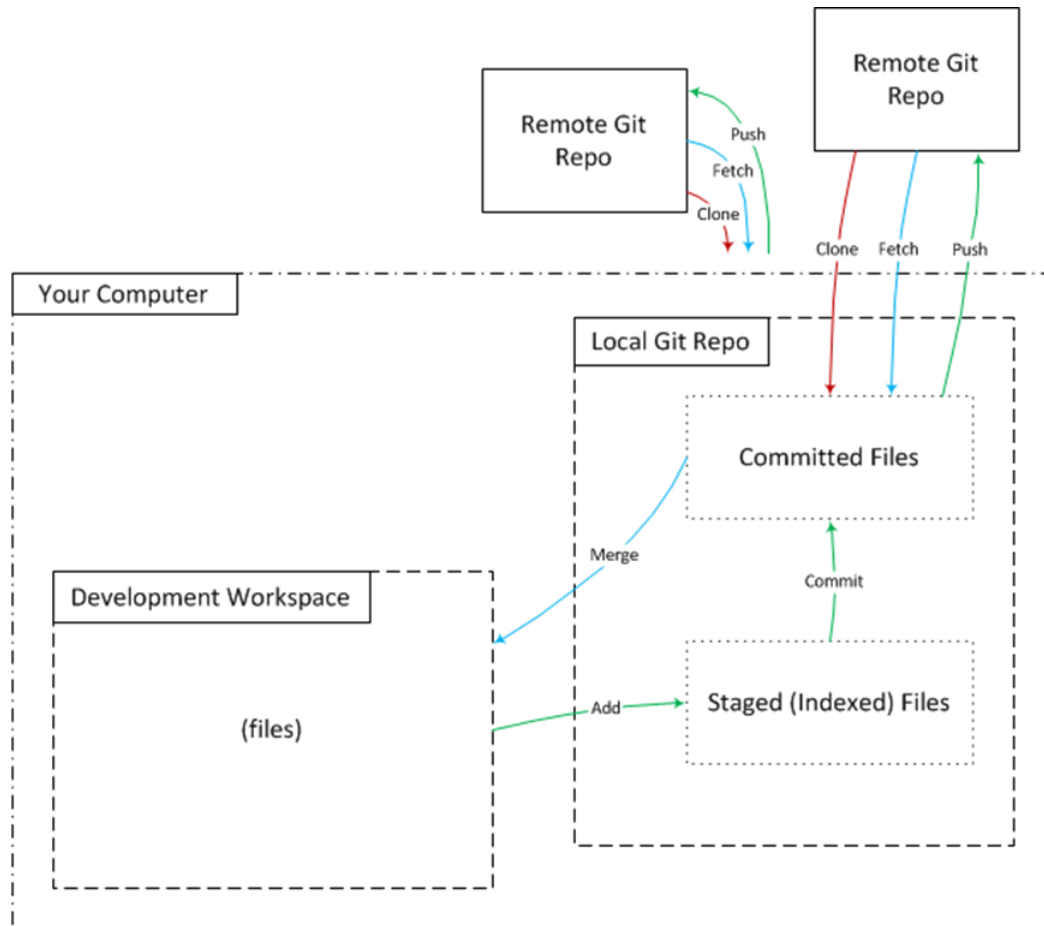
Jerry Liu

November 4, 2018

Contents

1	Structure of git	2
2	Command	2
3	Create a remote git repo	3

1 Structure of git



Note that the all HEAD are referred to the committed repo

2 Command

check the previous version: `git log`

check future version: `git reflog`

go back to previous version: `git reset --hard ID` OR `git reset --hard HEAD` (that means go back to 2 version before)

discard current workspace: `git checkout -- file`

- note that: it will rollback to stage.

remove file: `git rm file`; `git commit -m 'remove file'`

3 Create a remote git repo

- create a repo on github
- `git remote add origin git@github.com:your link`
- `git push -u origin master`
Here we use -u to add an upstream reference. Thus next time we can use simplified command to push.
The name of remote git repo is 'origin' If we need push and ref all branches. Use -all.
-
-