## Git Cheat Sheet http://git.or.cz/

Commands Sequence

the curves indicate that the command on the right is usually executed after the command on the left. This gives an idea of the flow of commands someone usually does with Git.

Remember: git command -help

Global Git configuration is stored in \$HOME/.gitconfig (git config --help)

### Create

From existing data

### git init git add cd ~/projects/myproject

# git clone ~/existing/repo ~/new/repo git clone git.//host.org/project.git git clone ssh://you@host.org/proj.git

Show

From existing repo

Files changed in working directory git status

## Changes to tracked files

What changed between \$ID1 and \$ID2 git diff \$id1 \$id2

History of changes

History of changes for file with diffs git log -p \$file \$dir/ec/tory/

Who changed what and when in a file git blame \$file

A commit identified by \$ID

A specific file from a specific \$ID git show \$id

git show \$id:\$file

#### All local branches git branch

(star '\*' marks the current branch)

# Cheat Sheet Notation

\$branch: arbitrary branch name \$file: arbitrary file name commit id, branch or a tag name \$id: notation used in this sheet to represent either a

### Concepts

status log show diff branch

reset checkout revert

fetch merge am

checkout branch BRANCH

commi

tormat-patch push push

### Git Basics

: default upstream repository : default development branch

: current branch : parent of HEAD

HEAD~4: the great-great grandparent of HEAD

#### Revert

## Return to the last committed state

git reset --hard you cannot undo a hard reset

## Revert the last commit

git revert HEAD Creates a new commit

Revert specific commit

git revert \$id Creates a new commit

### Fix the last commit

git commit -a --amend (after editing the broken files)

git checkout \$id \$file Checkout the \$id version of a file

#### Branch

Switch to the \$id branch

git checkout \$id

Finding regressions

Merge branch1 into branch2 git checkout \$branch2 git merge branch1

Create branch named \$branch based on

git branch \$branch

branch \$other and switch to it git checkout -b \$new\_branch \$other Create branch \$new\_branch based on

Delete branch \$branch git branch -d \$branch

### Update

## Fetch latest changes from origin

git tetch (but this does not merge them)

### Pull latest changes from origin git pull

## Apply a patch that some sent you

es a fetch followed by a merge)

git am -3 patch.mbox (in case of a conflict, resolve and use

git am --resolved

### Publish

### Commit all your local changes git commit -a

Prepare a patch for other developers git tormat-patch origin

Push changes to origin git push

Mark a version / milestone

To view the merge conclicts

lete conflict diff)

(against your changes) (against base file) (against other changes)

### Commands git bisect start git bisect good \$id git bisect bad \$id

git bisect bad/good git bisect visualize git bisect reset (to mark it as bad or good

(\$id is a broken version) (to start) (\$id is the last working version)

Check for errors and cleanup repository

git fsck git gc --prune

Search working directory for foo() git grep "foo()"

## git diff (complete or git diff --base \$file git diff --ours \$file git diff --theirs \$file

## To discard conflicting patch

lerge git reset --hard git rebase --skip

## After resolving conflicts, merge with

git add \$conflicting\_file git rebase --continue

Resolve

(do for all resolved files)

