Git Cheatsheet

by Kamiel de Visser

First: This video series by TheCodingTrain is an incredibly helpful source to learn the basics of git and why you should use it: https://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=BCQHnInPusY

Terms

```
remote repository is the repository on <u>github.com</u>

local repository is the repository on your own computer
```

Commands

```
ls lists all the files in the current folder

cd <path> changes directories to Path

cd .. moves one directory up

git clone <url> clones a repository into the currentDit/repoName folder

git status shows you the current changes youve made to files and the amount of changes that you have opposed to the remote repository

git add <filepath> makes git track a file, and stages it for a commit.

git add . adds literally evyerthing in your folder

git add * also adds literally everything in your folder, but works a bit differently:

. is a 'and everything else' token. So for example the word cheese is caught by *,

*se , or *eese but not by *eeke .

git commit -m "<message>" commits your currently added files with a message.

git pull gets all the changes on the current branch

git fetch gets all the changes on every branch

git push pushes your changes
```

```
git branch lists all the available branches

git checkout <branchName> checks out to a branch called branchName

git checkout -b <branchName> creates a branch called branchName and checks out to
that branch

git merge <branchName> merges the branch called branchName into the current branch
```

Default workflow

(if its a new repository or other branches have been added by your teammates)

git fetch —> Makes sure you are up to date on all branches

git pull —> Pulls the incoming changes from your remote repository to your local repository (if any)

git status —> should show you that everything is up to date (else, you should solve those issues first, i.e. when it shows you have untracked or uncomitted files, commit those first)

```
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
```

git branch —> to see the available branches

git checkout <branchName> --> to go to the branch you want to work on
now work on your files

Once youve done some work, you are ready to commit your work.

git status —> Check if youve only worked on files you wanted to work on

git add <files> —> Add every file that you have worked on. (Use shorthands with ... or

to type less)

git status —> Check whether only the files that you wanted to work on are under the staged files

git commit -m "message" —> commits your work with a message

```
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git commit -m "renamed these files for reasoh xyz"
[someBranch 92d1715] renamed these files for reasoh xyz
2 files changed, 3 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 DONTREADME.md
rename README.md => commitme.md (100%)
```

git push —> push all your work to the remote repository

```
camiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git push
fatal: The current branch someBranch has no upstream branch.
To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use
    git push --set-upstream origin someBranch
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git push --set-upstream origin someBranch
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Delta compression using up to 16 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (2/2), 288 bytes | 288.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 2 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote:
remote: Create pull request for someBranch:
remote: https://bitbucket.org/kemmel-dev/learngit/pull-requests/new?source=som
eBranch&t=1
To https://bitbucket.org/kemmel-dev/learngit.git
   [new branch]
                   someBranch -> someBranch
Branch 'someBranch' set up to track remote branch 'someBranch' from 'origin'.
```

OPTIONAL

(dont use this unless you know what you are doing. If you don't: please use pull requests through the interface on the corresponding website (i.e. if you are using github, github.com))

```
git checkout main go back to the main branch
git merge branchName merge the branchName into main
```

Example log

This is an example output log of the default workflow.

```
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (main)
$ git fetch

kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (main)
$ git pull

Already up to date.

kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (main)
```

```
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
nothing to commit, working tree clean
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (main)
$ git branch
* main
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (main)
$ git checkout -b someBranch
Switched to a new branch 'someBranch'
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git status
On branch someBranch
Changes not staged for commit:
(use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
deleted: DONTREADME.md
deleted: README.md
Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
commitme.md
dontcommitme.md
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git add .
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git status
On branch someBranch
Changes to be committed:
(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
renamed: README.md -> commitme.md
renamed: DONTREADME.md -> dontcommitme.md
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git restore --staged dontcommitme.md
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git status
On branch someBranch
Changes to be committed:
(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
deleted: DONTREADME.md
renamed: README.md -> commitme.md
```

```
Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
dontcommitme.md
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git commit -m "renamed these files for reasoh xyz"
[someBranch 92d1715] renamed these files for reasoh xyz
2 files changed, 3 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 DONTREADME.md
rename README.md => commitme.md (100%)
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git push
fatal: The current branch someBranch has no upstream branch.
To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use
git push --set-upstream origin someBranch
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git push --set-upstream origin someBranch
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
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Total 2 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote:
remote: Create pull request for someBranch:
remote: https://bitbucket.org/kemmel-dev/learngit/pull-requests/new?
source=som
eBranch&t=1
remote:
To https://bitbucket.org/kemmel-dev/learngit.git
* [new branch] someBranch -> someBranch
Branch 'someBranch' set up to track remote branch 'someBranch' from 'origin'.
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (someBranch)
$ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (main)
$ git merge someBranch
Updating ce1416f..92d1715
Fast-forward
DONTREADME.md | 3 ---
README.md => commitme.md | 0
2 files changed, 3 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 DONTREADME.md
rename README.md => commitme.md (100%)
```

 $\label{local-condition} $$ \text{ kamiel@DESKTOP-ONQCMQA MINGW64 /c/workspace/learngit (main)} $$ $$ \text{git push} $$$

Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 To https://bitbucket.org/kemmel-dev/learngit.git ce1416f..92d1715 main -> main