GitHub

GIT CHEAT SHEET

V1.1.1

Git is the open source distributed version control system that facilitates GitHub activities on your laptop or desktop. This cheat sheet summarizes commonly used Git command line instructions for quick reference.

INSTALL GIT

GitHub provides desktop clients that include a graphical user interface for the most common repository actions and an automatically updating command line edition of Git for advanced scenarios.

GitHub for Windows
https://windows.github.com

GitHub for Mac
https://mac.github.com

Git distributions for Linux and POSIX systems are available on the official Git SCM web site.

Git for All Platforms
http://git-scm.com

CONFIGURE TOOLING

Configure user information for all local repositories

```
$ git config --global user.name "[name]"
```
Sets the name you want attached to your commit transactions

```
$ git config --global user.email "[email address]"
```
Sets the email you want attached to your commit transactions

```
$ git config --global color.ui auto
```
Enables helpful colorization of command line output

CREATE REPOSITORIES

Start a new repository or obtain one from an existing URL

```
$ git init [project-name]
```
Creates a new local repository with the specified name

```
$ git clone [url]
```
Downloads a project and its entire version history

MAKE CHANGES

Review edits and craft a commit transaction

```
$ git status
```
Lists all new or modified files to be committed

```
$ git diff
```
Shows file differences not yet staged

```
$ git add [file]
```
Ex: git add "nomedoarquivo.php"

Snapshots the file in preparation for versioning

```
$ git diff --staged
```
Shows file differences between staging and the last file version

```
$ git reset [file]
```
Unstages the file, but preserve its contents

```
$ git commit -m "[descriptive message]"
```
Records file snapshots permanently in version history

Ex: git commit -m "Atualizando arquivos"

GROUP CHANGES

Name a series of commits and combine completed efforts

```
$ git branch
```
Lists all local branches in the current repository

```
$ git branch [branch-name]
```
Creates a new branch

```
$ git checkout [branch-name]
```
Switches to the specified branch and updates the working directory

```
$ git merge [branch]
```
Combines the specified branch's history into the current branch

```
$ git branch -d [branch-name]
```
Deletes the specified branch

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REFACTOR FILENAMES

Relocate and remove versioned files

```
$ git rm [file]
```

Deletes the file from the working directory and stages the deletion

```
$ git rm --cached [file]
```

Removes the file from version control but preserves the file locally

```
$ git mv [file-original] [file-renamed]
```

Changes the file name and prepares it for commit

SUPPRESS TRACKING

Exclude temporary files and paths

```
*.log
build/
temp-*
```

A text file named `.gitignore` suppresses accidental versioning of files and paths matching the specified patterns

```
$ git ls-files --other --ignored --exclude-standard
```

Lists all ignored files in this project

SAVE FRAGMENTS

Shelve and restore incomplete changes

```
$ git stash
```

Temporarily stores all modified tracked files

```
$ git stash pop
```

Restores the most recently stashed files

```
$ git stash list
```

Lists all stashed changesets

```
$ git stash drop
```

Discards the most recently stashed changeset

REVIEW HISTORY

Browse and inspect the evolution of project files

```
$ git log
```

Lists version history for the current branch

```
$ git log --follow [file]
```

Lists version history for a file, including renames

```
$ git diff [first-branch]...[second-branch]
```

Shows content differences between two branches

```
$ git show [commit]
```

Outputs metadata and content changes of the specified commit

REDO COMMITS

Erase mistakes and craft replacement history

```
$ git reset [commit]
```

Undoes all commits after `[commit]`, preserving changes locally

```
$ git reset --hard [commit]
```

Discards all history and changes back to the specified commit

SYNCHRONIZE CHANGES

Register a repository bookmark and exchange version history

```
$ git fetch [bookmark]
```

Downloads all history from the repository bookmark

```
$ git merge [bookmark]/[branch]
```

Combines bookmark's branch into current local branch

```
$ git push [alias] [branch]
```

Uploads all local branch commits to GitHub

```
$ git pull
```

Downloads bookmark history and incorporates changes

Lembrando, inicializar repositório antes de tudo. Feito isso, utilizar o git pull ou git clone para fazer download dos arquivos atualizados. Terminadas as alterações, fazer novamente o download dos arquivos para receber possíveis alterações de outros membros e então, finalmente, enviar suas mudanças ao repositório utilizando o comando git push.

GitHub Training

Learn more about using GitHub and Git. Email the Training Team or visit our web site for learning event schedules and private class availability.

✉ **training@github.com**
training.github.com