Git Cheat Sheet

1. Git configuration

Git config

Get and set configuration variables that control all facets of how Git looks and operates.

Set the name:

\$ git config --global user.name "User name"

Set the email:

\$ git config --global user.email "himanshudubey481@gmail.com"

Set the default editor:

\$ git config --global core.editor Vim

Check the setting:

\$ git config -list

Git alias

Set up an alias for each command:

\$ git config --global alias.co checkout

\$ git config --global alias.br branch

\$ git config --global alias.ci commit

\$ git config --global alias.st status

2. Starting a project

• Git init

Create a local repository

\$ git init <Repo Name>

Git clone

Make a local copy of the server repository.

\$ git clone < remote Url>

3. Local changes

Git add

Add a file to staging (Index) area

\$ git add Filename

Add all files of a repo to staging (Index) area

\$ git add*

Git commit

Record or snapshots the file permanently in the version history with a message

\$ git commit -m " Commit Message"

4. Track changes

Git diff

Track the changes that have not been staged:

\$ git diff

Track the changes that have staged but not committed:

\$ git diff --staged

Track the changes after committing a file:

\$ git diff HEAD

Track the changes between two commits:

\$ git diff <commit1-sha> <commit2-sha>

Git Diff Branches:

\$ git diff <branch 1> < branch 2>

Git status

Display the state of the working directory and the staging area.

\$ git status

Git show

Shows objects:

\$ git show <options> <objects>

5. Commit History

Git log

Display the most recent commits and the status of the head:

\$ git log

Display the output as one commit per line:

\$ git log -oneline

Displays the files that have been modified:

\$ git log -stat

Display the modified files with location:

\$ git log -p

Git blame

Display the modification on each line of a file:

\$ git blame <file name>

6. Ignoring files

• .gitignore

Specify intentionally untracked files that Git should ignore.

Create .gitignore:

\$ touch .gitignore

List the ignored files:

\$ git Is-files -i --exclude-standard

7. Branching

Git branch

Create branch:

\$ git branch

 tranch name>

List Branch:

\$ git branch -- list

Delete Branch:

\$ git branch -d<branch name>

Delete a remote Branch:

\$ git push origin -delete <branch name>

Rename Branch:

\$ git branch -m <old branch name><new branch name>

Git checkout

Switch between branches in a repository.

Switch to a particular branch:

\$ git checkout <branch name>

Create a new branch and switch to it:

\$ git checkout -b
branchname>

Checkout a Remote branch:

\$ git checkout < remotebranch >

Git stash

Switch branches without committing the current branch.

Stash current work:

\$ git stash

Saving stashes with a message:

\$ git stash save "<Stashing Message>"

Check the stored stashes:

\$ git stash list

Re-apply the changes that you just stashed

\$ git stash apply

Track the stashes and their changes:

\$ git stash show

Re-apply the previous commits:

\$ git stash pop

Delete a most recent stash from the queue:

\$ git stash drop

Delete all the available stashes at once:

\$ git stash clear

Stash work on a separate branch:

\$ git stash branch <branch name>

Git cherry pic

Apply the changes introduced by some existing commit:

\$ git cherry-pick < commit id>

8. Merging

Git merge

Merge the branches:

\$ git merge <branch name>

Merge the specified commit to currently active branch:

\$ git merge <commit>

Git rebase

Apply a sequence of commits from distinct branches into a final commit.

\$ git rebase <branch name>

Continue the rebasing process:

\$ git rebase –continue

Abort the rebasing process:

\$ git rebase --skip

Git interactive rebase

Allow various operations like edit, rewrite, reorder, and more on existing commits.

\$ git rebase -i

9. Remote

• Git remote

Check the configuration of the remote server:

\$ git remote -v

Add a remote for the repository:

\$ git remote add <short name><remote URL>

Fetch the data from remote server

\$ git fetch <Remote>

Remove a remote connection from the repository:

\$ git remote rm <destination>

Rename remote server:

\$ git remote rename <old name><new name>

Show additional information about a particular remote:

\$ git remote show <remote>

Change remote:

\$ git remote set-url <remote name><newURL>

• Git origin master

Push data to remote server:

\$ git push origin master

Pull data from remote server:

\$ git pull origin master

10. Pushing Updates

Git push

Transfer the commits from your local repository to a remote server.

Push data to remote server:

\$ git push origin master

Force push data:

\$ git push <remote><branch> -f

Delete a remote branch by push command:

\$ git push origin -delete edited

11. Pulling updates

• Git pull

Pull the data from the server:

\$ git pull origin master

Pull a remote branch:

\$ git pull <remote branch URL>

Git fetch

Downloads branches and tags from one or more repositories.

Fetch the remote repository:

\$ git fetch< repository Url>

Fetch a specific branch:

\$ git fetch <branch URL><branch name>

Fetch all the branches simultaneously:

\$ git fetch -all

Synchronize the local repository:

\$ git fetch origin

12. Undo changes

Git revert

Undo the changes

\$ git revert

Revert a particular commit:

\$ git revert < commit-ish>

Git reset

Reset the changes:

\$ git reset -hard

\$ git reset –soft

\$ git reset --mixed

13. Removing files

• Git rm

Remove the files from the working tree and from the index:

\$ git rm <file Name>

Remove files from the Git But keep the files in your local repository:

\$ git rm --cached

