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GitHub Cheat Sheet

A collection of cool hidden and not so hidden features of Git and GitHub. This cheat sheet was inspired by Zach Holman's Git and GitHub Secrets talk at Aloha Ruby Conference 2012 (slides) and his More Git and GitHub Secrets talk at WDCNZ 2013 (slides).

Shortlink: http://git.io/sheet

Read this in other languages: English, 한국어, 日本語, 简体中文.

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GitHub

Ignore Whitespace

Adding ?w=1 to any diff URL will remove any changes only in whitespace, enabling you to see only that code that has changed.



Read more about GitHub secrets.

Adjust Tab Space

Adding ?ts=4 to a diff or file URL will display tab characters as 4 spaces wide instead of the default 8. The number after ts can be adjusted to suit your preference. This does not work on Gists, or raw file views.

Here is a Go source file before adding ?ts=4:

```
package flint
import (
    "path/filepath"
)

type lintError struct {
    Level int
    Message string
}
```

...and this is after adding ?ts=4:

```
file 69 lines (57 sloc) 1.86 kb
                                                                          Open
                                                                                     Edit
                                                                                            Raw
                                                                                                 Blame
                                                                                                           History
                                                                                                                     Delete
    package flint
    import (
         "path/filepath"
    type lintError struct {
        Level int
        Message string
```

Commit History by Author

To view all commits on a repo by author add ?author=username to the URL.

https://github.com/rails/rails/commits/master?author=dhh p branch: master ▼ rails / Commits Apr 08, 2014 Dont abbreviate that which needs no abbreviation 304d2f19c8 + dhh authored 8 days ago Browse code ⇒ Dont encourage aliases now that we have variants 10570cfd5b + dhh authored 8 days ago Browse code ⇒ Use short-form for the scaffold render calls and drop the needless test 4b0c8a9467 dhh authored 8 days ago Browse code ⇒ Mar 21, 2014 Update test helper to use latest Digestor API 9d44b3f886 + dhh authored a month ago Browse code -Digestor should just rely on the finder to know about the format and ... 637bb726ca + dhh authored a month ago Browse code ⇒ Log the full path, including variant, that the digestor is trying to ... 4bca34750d + dhh authored a month ago Browse code ⇒ Fix for digestor to consider variants for partials -- this still need... 06b4f01fca + h dhh authored a month ago

Read more about the differences between commits views.

Cloning a Repository

When cloning a repository the .git can be left off the end.

\$ git clone https://github.com/tiimgreen/github-cheat-sheet

Browse code ⇒

Read more about the Git clone command.

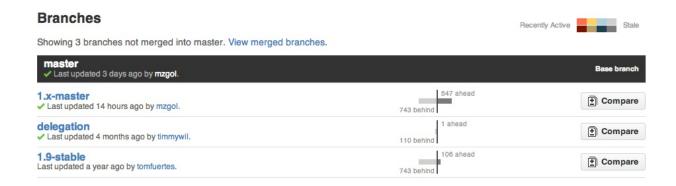
Compare all Branches to Another Branch

If you go to the repo's Branches page, next to the Commits button:

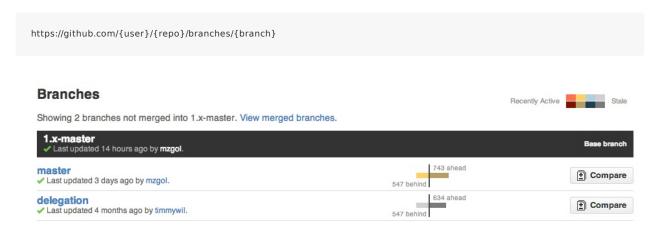
```
https://github.com/{user}/{repo}/branches
```

... you would see a list of all branches which are not merged into the main branch.

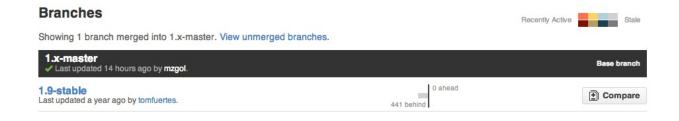
From here you can access the compare page or delete a branch with a click of a button.



However, often you need to compare branches to a branch other than master (e.g. development). To do this, append the URL with the name of the branch like so:



To see the merged branches, append ?merged=1 to the URL.



This view allows you to delete branches easily from the page, without using the command-line.

Comparing Branches

To use GitHub to compare branches, change the URL to look like this:

```
https://github.com/user/repo/compare/{range}
```

Where {range} = master...4-1-stable

For example:

https://github.com/rails/rails/compare/master...4-1-stable № master ... № 4-1-stable Edit Please review the guidelines for contributing to this repository. Open a Pull Request for this comparison to discuss and review your changes with others. 273 files changed 5 comments 36 contributors -0- 247 commits Commits Files changed Commit comments Feb 18, 2014 dhh Update versions for 4.1.0.rcl X 211ec1f Revert "Update versions for 4.1.0.rc1" -- old format for versions! ... dhh, ccddc40 Update versions for 4.1.0.rc1 (using new format) ✓ 78ba185 dhh, arunagw Pointing README links to 4-1-stable [ci skip] 51bd49b `rails new --edge` should use the '4-1-stable' branch ... √ 24e1fff chancancode chancancode Merge pull request #14100 from chancancode/rails_new_edge ... √ e27b6fe

{range} can be changed to things like:

 $https://github.com/rails/rails/compare/master @ \{1.day.ago\}... master \\ https://github.com/rails/rails/compare/master @ \{2014-10-04\}... master \\$

Dates are in the format YYYY-DD-MM



...which allows you to see the difference on the master branch up a set time ago or a specified date.

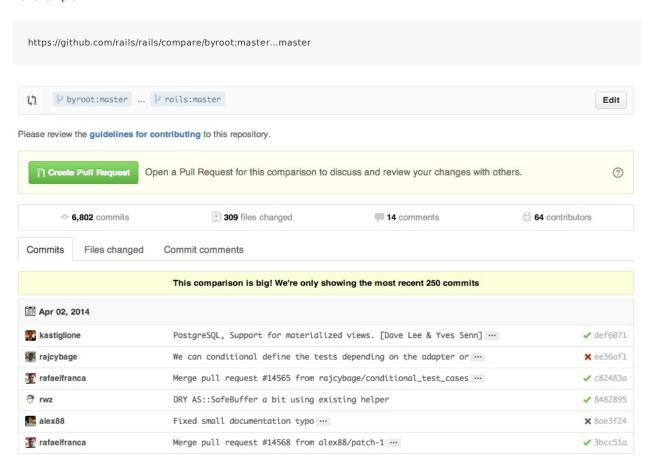
Read more about comparing commits across time.

Compare Branches across Forked Repositories

To use GitHub to compare branches across forked repositories, change the URL to look like this:

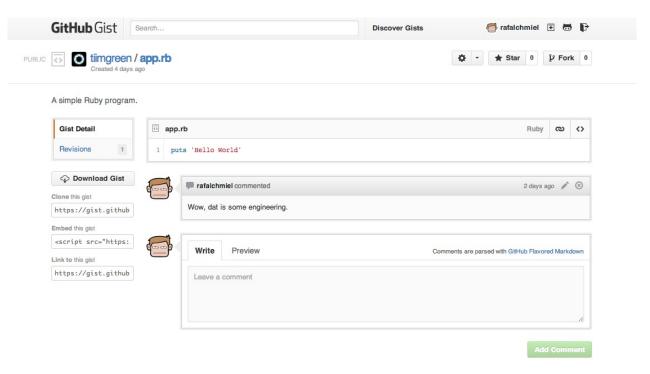
https://github.com/user/repo/compare/{foreign-user}:{branch}...{own-branch}

For example:



Gists

Gists are an easy way to work with small bits of code without creating a fully fledged repository.



Add .pibb to the end of any Gist URL (like this) in order to get the *HTML only* version suitable for embedding in any other site.

Gists can be treated as a full repository so they can be cloned like any other:

\$ git clone https://gist.github.com/tiimgreen/10545817

```
Tims-MacBook-Pro:~ tim$ git clone https://gist.github.com/10545817 Cloning into '10545817'...
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
Tims-MacBook-Pro:~ tim$ ■
```

Read more about creating gists.

Git.io

Git.io is a simple URL shortener for GitHub.



You can also use it via pure HTTP using Curl:

```
$ curl -i http://git.io -F "url=https://github.com/..."
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Location: http://git.io/abc123

$ curl -i http://git.io/abc123
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
Location: https://github.com/...
```

Read more about Git.io.

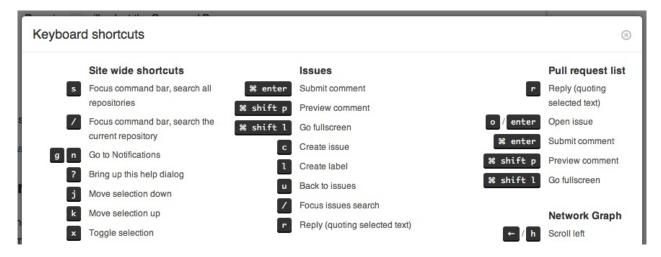
Keyboard Shortcuts

When on a repository page, keyboard shortcuts allow you to navigate easily.

• Pressing t will bring up a file explorer.

- Pressing w will bring up the branch selector.
- · Pressing s will select the Command Bar.
- Pressing I will edit labels on existing Issues.
- Pressing y when looking at a file (e.g. https://github.com/tiimgreen/github-cheat-sheet/blob/master/README.md) will
 change your URL to one which, in effect, freezes the page you are looking at. If this code changes, you will still be
 able to see what you saw at that current time.

To see all of the shortcuts for the current page press?:



Read more about using the Command Bar.

Line Highlighting in Repositories

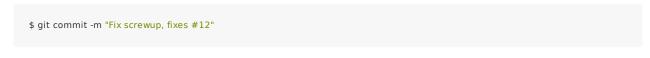
Either adding #L52 to the end of a code file URL or simply clicking the line number will highlight that line number.

It also works with ranges, e.g. #L53-L60 , to select ranges, hold shift and click two lines:

```
https://github.com/rails/rails/blob/master/activemodel/lib/active_model.rb#L53-L60
       autoload :Serialization
44
      autoload :TestCase
45
      autoload :Translation
46
      autoload : Validations
47
      autoload :Validator
48
49
      eager autoload do
        autoload :Errors
      end
53
      module Serializers
54
        extend ActiveSupport::Autoload
        eager_autoload do
57
           autoload :JSON
58
           autoload :Xml
60
61
62
      def self.eager_load!
63
         super
64
         ActiveModel::Serializers.eager_load!
65
66
68
    ActiveSupport.on load(:i18n) do
      I18n.load_path << File.dirname(__FILE__) + '/active_model/locale/en.yml'</pre>
```

Closing Issues via Commit Messages

followed by the issue number, will close the issue once it is committed to the master branch.



This closes the issue and references the closing commit.

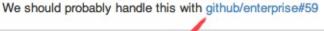


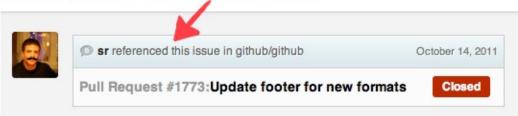
Read more about closing Issues via commit messages.

Cross-Link Issues

If you want to link to another issue in the same repository, simple type hash # then the issue number, it will be auto-linked.

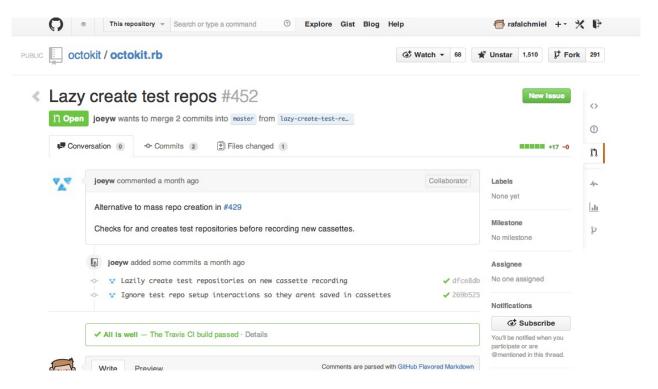
To link to an issue in another repository, user_name/repo_name#ISSUE_NUMBER e.g. tiimgreen/toc#12.





CI Status on Pull Requests

If set up correctly, every time you receive a Pull Request, Travis CI will build that Pull Request just like it would every time you make a new commit. Read more about how to get started with Travis CI.



Syntax Highlighting in Markdown Files

For example, to syntax highlight Ruby code in your Markdown files write:

```
```ruby
require 'tabbit'
table = Tabbit.new('Name', 'Email')
table.add_row('Tim Green', 'tiimgreen@gmail.com')
puts table.to_s
```

This will produce:

```
require 'tabbit'
table = Tabbit.new('Name', 'Email')
table.add_row('Tim Green', 'tiimgreen@gmail.com')
puts table.to_s
```

GitHub uses Linguist to perform language detection and syntax highlighting. You can find out which keywords are valid by perusing the languages YAML file.

Read more about GitHub Flavored Markdown.

### **Emojis**

Emojis can added to on Pull Requests, Issues, commit messages, Markdown files, etc. using :name\_of\_emoji: :

```
:smile:
```

Would produce:

:smile:

The full list of supported Emojis on GitHub can be found at emoji-cheat-sheet.com or scotch-io/All-Github-Emoji-lcons.

The top 5 used Ejmojis on GitHub are:

```
 :shipit: - :shipit:
 :sparkles: - :sparkles:
 :-1: - :-1:
 :+1: - :+1:
 :clap: - :clap:
```

### Images/GIFs

Images and GIFs can be added to comments, READMEs etc.:

 $! [Alt\ Text] (http://www.sheawong.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/keephatin.gif) \\$ 



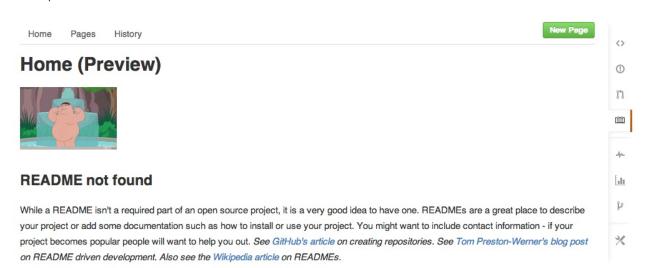
All images are cached on GitHub, so if your host goes down, the image will remain available.

### **Embedding Images in GitHub Wiki**

There are multiple ways of embedding images in Wiki pages. There's the standard Markdown syntax (shown above). But there's also a syntax that allows things like specifying the height or width of the image:

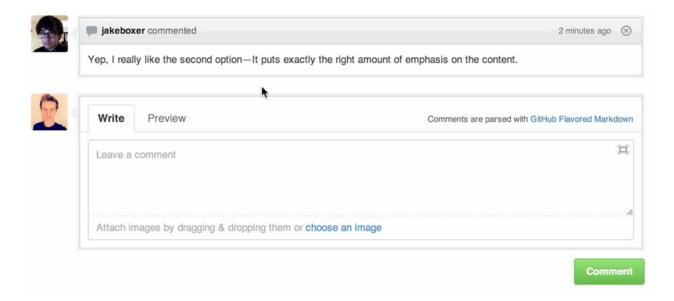
[[ http://www.sheawong.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/keephatin.gif | height = 100px ]]

#### Which produces:



### **Quick Quoting**

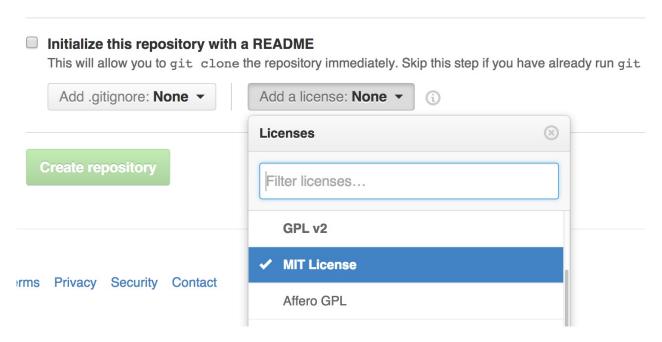
When on a comment thread and you want to quote something someone previously said, highlight the text and press r, this will copy it into your text box in the block-quote format.



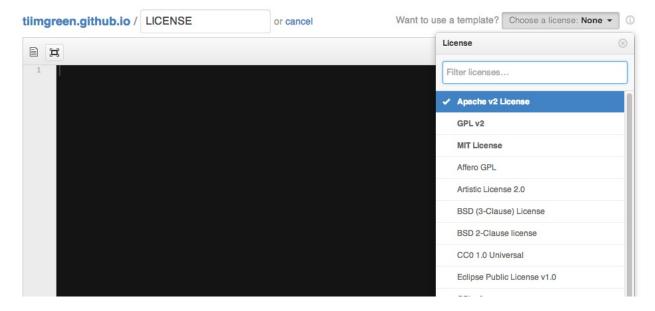
Read more about quick quoting.

### **Quick Licensing**

When creating a repository GitHub gives you the options of adding in a pre-made license:



You can also add them to existing repositories by creating a new file through the web interface. When the name LICENSE is typed in you will get an option to use a template:

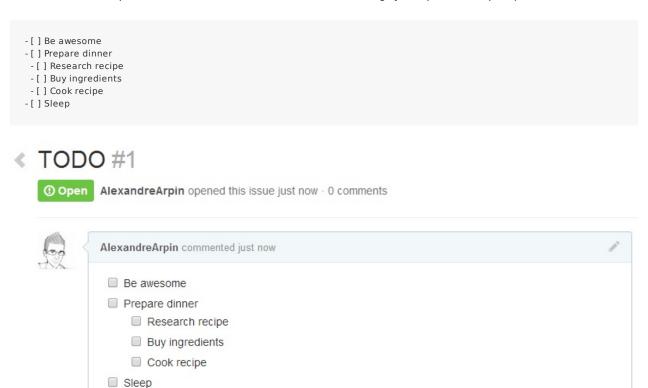


Also works for .gitignore .

Read more about open source licensing.

#### **Task Lists**

In Issues and Pull requests check boxes can be added with the following syntax (notice the space):



When they are clicked, they will be updated in the pure Markdown:

- [x] Be awesome
- [] Prepare dinner
- [x] Research recipe
- [x] Buy ingredients
- [] Cook recipe
- [] Sleep

#### **Task Lists in Markdown Documents**

In full Markdown documents read-only checklists can now be added using the following syntax:

-[] Mercury -[x] Venus -[x] Earth -[x] Moon -[x] Mars -[] Deimos -[] Phobos			
<ul> <li>Mercury</li> <li>Venus</li> <li>Earth</li> <li>Moon</li> </ul>			
<ul><li>Mars</li><li>Deimos</li></ul>			

Read more about task lists in markdown documents.

#### **Relative Links**

Relative links are recommended in your Markdown files when linking to internal content.

```
[Link to a header](#awesome-section)
[Link to a file](docs/readme)
```

Absolute links have to be updated whenever the URL changes (e.g. repository renamed, username changed, project forked). Using relative links makes your documentation easily stand on its own.

Read more about relative links.

### Metadata and Plugin Support for GitHub Pages

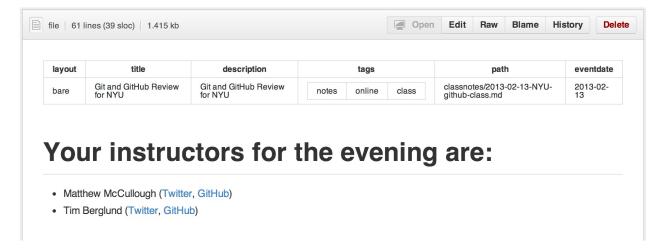
Within Jekyll pages and posts, repository information is available within the site.github namespace, and can be displayed, for example, using {{ site.github.project\_title }}.

The Jemoji and jekyll-mentions plugins enable emoji and @mentions in your Jekyll posts and pages to work just like you'd expect when interacting with a repository on GitHub.com.

Read more about repository metadata and plugin support for GitHub Pages.

### Viewing YAML Metadata in your Documents

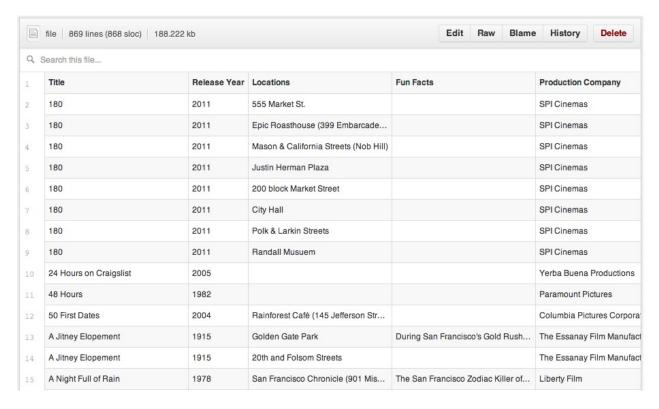
Many blogging websites, like Jekyll with GitHub Pages, depend on some YAML-formatted metadata at the beginning of your post. GitHub will render this metadata as a horizontal table, for easier reading



Read more about viewing YAML metadata in your documents.

### **Rendering Tabular Data**

GitHub supports rendering tabular data in the form of .csv (comma-separated) and .tsv (tab-separated) files.

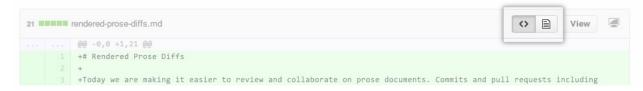


Read more about rendering tabular data.

#### **Diffs**

#### **Rendered Prose Diffs**

Commits and pull requests including rendered documents supported by GitHub (e.g. Markdown) feature source and rendered views.



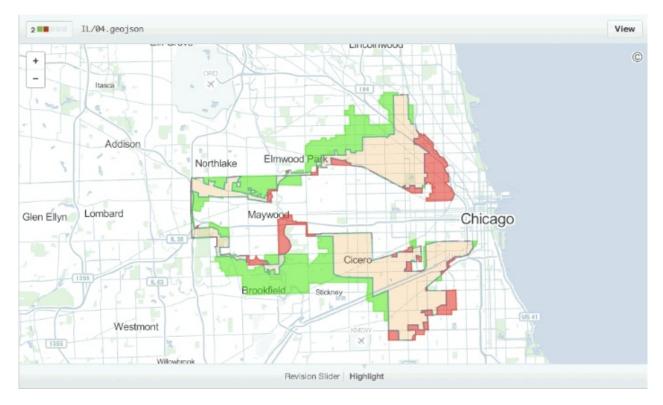
Click the "rendered" button to see the changes as they'll appear in the rendered document. Rendered prose view is

handy when you're adding, removing, and editing text:

Read more about rendered prose diffs.

### **Diffable Maps**

Any time you view a commit or pull request on GitHub that includes geodata, GitHub will render a visual representation of what was changed.



Read more about diffable maps.

### **Expanding Context in Diffs**

Using the *unfold* button in the gutter of a diff, you can reveal additional lines of context with a click. You can keep clicking *unfold* until you've revealed the whole file, and the feature is available anywhere GitHub renders diffs.

```
94
 +- (RACSignal *)enqueueRequest:(NSURLRequest *)request fetchAllPages:(BOOL)fetchAllPages;
 95 +
82
 96
 // Enqueues a request to fetch information about the current user by accessing
83
 97
 // a path relative to the user object.
84
 京
 @@ -241,11 +255,13 @@ - (id)initWithServer:(OCTServer *)server {
241
 NSString *userAgent = self.class.userAgent;
 255
 256
 if (userAgent != nil) [self setDefaultHeader:@"User-Agent" value:userAgent];
242
243
244
 - self.parameterEncoding = AFJSONParameterEncoding;
245
 - [self setDefaultHeader:@"Accept" value:@"application/vnd.github.beta+json"];
247
 258
 [AFHTTPRequestOperation addAcceptableStatusCodes:[NSIndexSet indexSetWithIndex:OCTClientNotModifiedStatusCode]
 - [AFJSONRequestOperation addAcceptableContentTypes:[NSSet setWithObject:@"application/vnd.github.beta+json"]];
248
 259
 260 + NSString *contentType = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"application/vnd.github.%@+json", OCTClientAPIVersion];
 261 + [self setDefaultHeader:@"Accept" value:contentType];
 262 + [AFJSONRequestOperation addAcceptableContentTypes:[NSSet setWithObject:contentType]];
 264 + self.parameterEncoding = AFJSONParameterEncoding;
249
 [self registerHTTPOperationClass:AFJSONRequestOperation.class];
 265
250
 266
251 267 return self;
```

Read more about expanding context in diffs.

### Diff or Patch of Pull Request

You can get the diff of a Pull Request by adding a .diff or .patch extension to the end of the URL. For example:

```
https://github.com/tiimgreen/github-cheat-sheet/pull/15
https://github.com/tiimgreen/github-cheat-sheet/pull/15.diff
https://github.com/tiimgreen/github-cheat-sheet/pull/15.patch
```

The .diff extension would give you this in plain text:

```
diff --git a/README.md b/README.md
index 88fcf69..8614873 100644
--- a/README.md
+++ b/README.md
@@ -28,6 +28,7 @@ All the hidden and not hidden features of Git and GitHub. This cheat sheet was i
- [Merged Branches](#merged-branches)
- [Quick Licensing](#quick-licensing)
- [TODO Lists](#todo-lists)
+- [Relative Links](#relative-links)
- [.gitconfig Recommendations](#gitconfig-recommendations)
- [Aliases](#aliases)
- [Auto-correct](#auto-correct)
@@ -381,6 +382,19 @@ When they are clicked, they will be updated in the pure Markdown:
- [] Sleep
(...)
```

### Rendering and diffing images

GitHub can display several common image formats, including PNG, JPG, GIF, and PSD. In addition, there are several ways to compare differences between versions of those image formats.



Read more about rendering and diffing images.

#### Hub

Hub is a command line Git wrapper that gives you extra features and commands that make working with GitHub easier.

This allows you to do things like:

\$ hub clone tiimgreen/toc

Check out some more cool commands Hub has to offer.

# **Decreasing Contributor Friction**

If you want people to use and contribute to your project, you need to start by answering their most basic questions. What does the project do? How do I use it? How am I allowed to use it? How do I contribute? How do I get up and running in development? How do I make sure my new features didn't break old functionality?

Friction is a command line script that will check your project for common answers to these questions. This is some example output:

```
Tims-MacBook-Pro:test tim$ friction

/test

[ERROR] CONTRIBUTING guide not found (see http://git.io/g_0mVQ)

[ERROR] LICENSE not found (see http://git.io/pFMQMQ)

[ERROR] Bootstrap script not found (see http://git.io/jZoRYA)

[ERROR] Test script not found (see http://git.io/oo21Jw)

[ERROR] .gitignore not found (see http://git.io/pevJkA)

Tims-MacBook-Pro:test tim$
```

Friction supports MRI 2.1.0, MRI 2.0.0, and MRI 1.9.3.

### **Contributing Guidelines**

Adding a CONTRIBUTING file to the root of your repository will add a link to your file when a contributor creates an Issue or opens a Pull Request.



Read more about contributing guidelines.

#### **GitHub Resources**

Title	Link
GitHub Explore	https://github.com/explore
GitHub Blog	https://github.com/blog
GitHub Help	https://help.github.com/
GitHub Training	http://training.github.com/
GitHub Developer	https://developer.github.com/

#### **GitHub Talks**

Title	Link
How GitHub Uses GitHub to Build GitHub	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qyz3jkOBbQY
Introduction to Git with Scott Chacon of GitHub	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZDR433b0HJY

How GitHub No Longer Works Git and GitHub Secrets	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXD1ITW7iZI https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Foz9yvMkvIA
More Git and GitHub Secrets	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p50xsL-iVgU

# Git

#### **Previous Branch**

To move to the previous branch in Git:

```
$ git checkout -
Switched to branch 'master'

$ git checkout -
Switched to branch 'next'

$ git checkout -
Switched to branch 'master'
```

Read more about Git branching.

## **Stripspace**

Git Stripspace:

- Strips trailing whitespace
- Collapses newlines
- · Adds newline to end of file

A file must be passed when calling the command, e.g.:

```
$ git stripspace < README.md
```

Read more about the Git stripspace command.

# **Checking out Pull Requests**

Pull Requests are special branches on the GitHub repository which can be retrieved locally in several ways:

Retrieve a specific Pull Request and store it temporarily in FETCH\_HEAD for quickly diffing or merge ing:

```
$ git fetch origin refs/pull/[PR-Number]/head
```

Acquire all Pull Request branches as local remote branches by refspec:

```
$ git fetch origin '+refs/pull/*/head:refs/remotes/origin/pr/*'
```

Or setup the remote to fetch Pull Requests automatically by adding these corresponding lines in your repository's <code>.git/config</code>:

```
[remote "origin"]
fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
url = git@github.com:tiimgreen/github-cheat-sheet.git
```

```
[remote "origin"]
fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
url = git@github.com:tiimgreen/github-cheat-sheet.git
fetch = +refs/pull/*/head:refs/remotes/origin/pr/*
```

For Fork-based Pull Request contributions, it's useful to checkout a remote branch representing the Pull Request and create a local branch from it:

```
$ git checkout pr/42 pr-42
```

Read more about checking out pull requests locally.

# **Empty Commits :trollface:**

Commits can be pushed with no code changes by adding --allow-empty:

```
$ git commit -m "Big-ass commit" --allow-empty
```

Some use-cases for this (that make sense), include:

- Annotating the start of a new bulk of work or a new feature.
- Documenting when you make changes to the project that aren't code related.
- Communicating with people using your repository.
- The first commit of a repo, as the first commit cannot be rebased later: git commit -m "init repo" --allow-empty.

### **Styled Git Status**

Running:

```
$ git status
```

Produces:

```
☐ gh-cheat-sheet — bash — 75×12

Tims-MacBook-Pro:gh-cheat-sheet tim$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.

Changes not staged for commit:
 (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
 (use "git checkout — <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

modified: README.md

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
Tims-MacBook-Pro:gh-cheat-sheet tim$ ■
```

\$ git status -sb

This is produced:

```
☐ gh-cheat-sheet — bash — 75×12

Tims-MacBook-Pro:gh-cheat-sheet tim$ git status -sb

master...origin/master

M README.md

Tims-MacBook-Pro:gh-cheat-sheet tim$
```

Read more about the Git status command.

### Styled Git Log

Running:

```
$ git log --all --graph --pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset -%C(auto)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset' --abb
```

Produces:

Credit to Palesz

This can be aliased using the instructions found here.

Read more about the Git log command.

### **Git Query**

A Git query allows you to search all your previous commit messages and find the most recent one matching the query.

```
$ git show :/query
```

Where query (case-sensitive) is the term you want to search, this then finds the last one and gives details on the lines that were changed.

```
$ git show :/typo
```

Press q to quit.

### **Merged Branches**

Running:

```
$ git branch --merged
```

Will give you a list of all branches that have been merged into your current branch.

Conversely:

```
$ git branch --no-merged
```

Will give you a list of branches that have not been merged into your current branch.

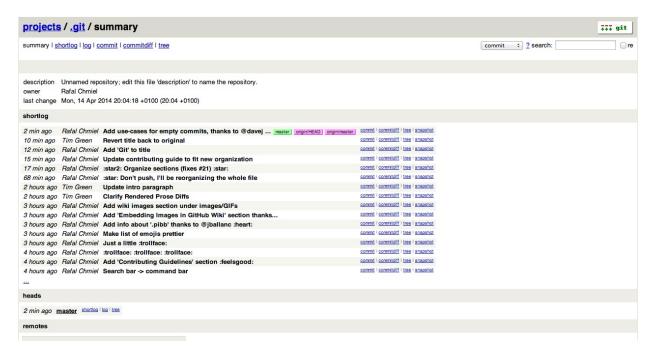
Read more about the Git branch command.

### Web Server for Browsing Local Repositories

Use the Git instaweb command to instantly browse your working repository in gitweb. This command is a simple script to set up gitweb and a web server for browsing the local repository.

```
$ git instaweb
```

#### Opens:



Read more about the Git instaweb command.

# **Git Configurations**

Your .gitconfig file contains all your Git configurations.

#### **Aliases**

Aliases are helpers that let you define your own git calls. For example you could set git a to run git add --all.

To add an alias, either navigate to ~/.gitconfig and fill it out in the following format:

```
[alias]

co = checkout

cm = commit

p = push

Show verbose output about tags, branches or remotes

tags = tag -l

branches = branch -a

remotes = remote -v
```

...or type in the command-line:

```
$ git config --global alias.new_alias git_function
```

For example:

```
$ git config --global alias.cm commit
```

For an alias with multiple functions use quotes:

```
$ git config --global alias.ac 'add -A . && commit'
```

Some useful aliases include:

Alias	Command	What to Type
git cm	git commit	git configglobal alias.cm commit
git co	git checkout	git configglobal alias.co checkout
git ac	git addA git commit	git configglobal alias.ac '!git add -A && git commit'
git st	git status -sb	git configglobal alias.st 'status -sb'
git tags	git tag -l	git configglobal alias.tags 'tag -l'
git branches	git branch -a	git configglobal alias.branches 'branch -a'
git remotes	git remote -v	git configglobal alias.remotes 'remote -v'
git lg	git logcolorgraph pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset - %C(yellow)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset'abbrev-commit	git configglobal alias.lg "logcolorgraph pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset -%C(yellow)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset'abbrev- commit"

Some Aliases are taken from @mathiasbynens dotfiles: https://github.com/mathiasbynens/dotfiles/blob/master/.gitconfig

#### **Auto-Correct**

If you type git comit you will get this:

```
$ git comit -m "Message"
git: 'comit' is not a git command. See 'git -help'.

Did you mean this?
commit
```

To call commit when comit is typed, just enable auto-correct:

```
$ git config --global help.autocorrect 1
```

So now you will get this:

```
$ git comit -m "Message"
WARNING: You called a Git command named 'comit', which does not exist.
Continuing under the assumption that you meant 'commit'
in 0.1 seconds automatically...
```

### Color

To add more color to your Git output:

```
$ git config --global color.ui 1
```

Read more about the Git config command.

# **Git Resources**

Title	Link
Official Git Site	http://git-scm.com/
Official Git Video Tutorials	http://git-scm.com/videos
Code School Try Git	http://try.github.com/
Introductory Reference & Tutorial for Git	http://gitref.org/
Official Git Tutorial	http://git-scm.com/docs/gittutorial
Everyday Git	http://git-scm.com/docs/everyday
Git Immersion	http://gitimmersion.com/
Ry's Git Tutorial	http://rypress.com/tutorials/git/index.html
Git for Designer	http://hoth.entp.com/output/git_for_designers.html
Git for Computer Scientists	http://eagain.net/articles/git-for-computer-scientists/
Git Magic	http://www-cs-students.stanford.edu/~blynn/gitmagic/
GitHub Training Kit	http://training.github.com/kit

# **Git Books**

Title	Link
Pragmatic Version Control Using Git	http://www.pragprog.com/titles/tsgit/pragmatic-version-control-using-git
Pro Git	http://git-scm.com/book
Git Internals Peepcode	http://peepcode.com/products/git-internals-pdf
Git in the Trenches	http://cbx33.github.com/gitt/
Version Control with Git	http://www.amazon.com/Version-Control-Git-collaborative-development/dp/1449316387
Pragmatic Guide to Git	http://www.pragprog.com/titles/pg_git/pragmatic-guide-to-git
Git: Version Control for Everyone	http://www.packtpub.com/git-version-control-for-everyone/book