Git Cheat Sheet
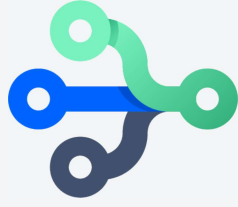
GIT BASICS

Command	Description
`git init <directory>`	Create empty Git repo in specified directory. Run with no arguments to initialize the current directory as a git repository.
`git clone <repo>`	Clone repo located at <repo> onto local machine. Original repo can be located on the local filesystem or on a remote machine via HTTP or SSH.
`git config user.name <name>`	Define author name to be used for all commits in current repo. Devs commonly use --global flag to set config options for current user.
`git add <directory>`	Stage all changes in <directory> for the next commit. Replace <directory> with a <file> to change a specific file.
`git commit -m "<message>"`	Commit the staged snapshot, but instead of launching a text editor, use <message> as the commit message.
`git status`	List which files are staged, unstaged, and untracked.
`git log`	Display the entire commit history using the default format. For customization see additional options.
`git diff`	Show unstaged changes between your index and working directory.

UNDOING CHANGES

Command	Description
`git revert <commit>`	Create new commit that undoes all of the changes made in <commit>, then apply it to the current branch.
`git reset <file>`	Remove <file> from the staging area, but leave the working directory unchanged. This unstages a file without overwriting any changes.
`git clean -n`	Shows which files would be removed from working directory. Use the -f flag in place of the -n flag to execute the clean.

REWRITING GIT HISTORY

Command	Description
`git commit --amend`	Replace the last commit with the staged changes and last commit combined. Use with nothing staged to edit the last commit's message.
`git rebase <base>`	Rebase the current branch onto <base>. <base> can be a commit ID, branch name, a tag, or a relative reference to HEAD.
`git reflog`	Show a log of changes to the local repository's HEAD. Add --relative-date flag to show date info or --all to show all refs.

GIT BRANCHES

Command	Description
`git branch`	List all of the branches in your repo. Add a <branch> argument to create a new branch with the name <branch>.
`git checkout -b <branch>`	Create and check out a new branch named <branch>. Drop the -b flag to checkout an existing branch.
`git merge <branch>`	Merge <branch> into the current branch.

REMOTE REPOSITORIES

Command	Description
`git remote add <name> <url>`	Create a new connection to a remote repo. After adding a remote, you can use <name> as a shortcut for <url> in other commands.
`git fetch <remote> <branch>`	Fetches a specific <branch>, from the repo. Leave off <branch> to fetch all remote refs.
`git pull <remote>`	Fetch the specified remote's copy of current branch and immediately merge it into the local copy.
`git push <remote> <branch>`	Push the branch to <remote>, along with necessary commits and objects. Creates named branch in the remote repo if it doesn't exist.

Visit atlassian.com/git for more information, training, and tutorials

Additional Options +

GIT CONFIG

Command	Description
`git config --global user.name <name>`	Define the author name to be used for all commits by the current user.
`git config --global user.email <email>`	Define the author email to be used for all commits by the current user.
`git config --global alias.<alias-name> <git-command>`	Create shortcut for a Git command. E.g. alias.glog "log --graph --oneline" will set "git glog" equivalent to "git log --graph --oneline".
`git config --system core.editor <editor>`	Set text editor used by commands for all users on the machine. <editor> arg should be the command that launches the desired editor (e.g., vi).
`git config --global --edit`	Open the global configuration file in a text editor for manual editing.

GIT LOG

Command	Description
`git log -<limit>`	Limit number of commits by <limit>. E.g. "git log -5" will limit to 5 commits.
`git log --oneline`	Condense each commit to a single line.
`git log -p`	Display the full diff of each commit.
`git log --stat`	Include which files were altered and the relative number of lines that were added or deleted from each of them.
`git log --author="<pattern>"`	Search for commits by a particular author.
`git log --grep="<pattern>"`	Search for commits with a commit message that matches <pattern>.
`git log <since>..<until>`	Show commits that occur between <since> and <until>. Args can be a commit ID, branch name, HEAD, or any other kind of revision reference.
`git log -- <file>`	Only display commits that have the specified file.
`git log --graph --decorate`	--graph flag draws a text based graph of commits on left side of commit msgs. --decorate adds names of branches or tags of commits shown.

GIT DIFF

Command	Description
`git diff HEAD`	Show difference between working directory and last commit.
`git diff --cached`	Show difference between staged changes and last commit

GIT RESET

Command	Description
`git reset`	Reset staging area to match most recent commit, but leave the working directory unchanged.
`git reset --hard`	Reset staging area and working directory to match most recent commit and overwrites all changes in the working directory.
`git reset <commit>`	Move the current branch tip backward to <commit>, reset the staging area to match, but leave the working directory alone.
`git reset --hard <commit>`	Same as previous, but resets both the staging area & working directory to match. Deletes uncommitted changes, and all commits after <commit>.

GIT REBASE

Command	Description
`git rebase -i <base>`	Interactively rebase current branch onto <base>. Launches editor to enter commands for how each commit will be transferred to the new base.

GIT PULL

Command	Description
`git pull --rebase <remote>`	Fetch the remote's copy of current branch and rebases it into the local copy. Uses git rebase instead of merge to integrate the branches.

GIT PUSH

Command	Description
`git push <remote> --force`	Forces the git push even if it results in a non-fast-forward merge. Do not use the --force flag unless you're absolutely sure you know what you're doing.
`git push <remote> --all`	Push all of your local branches to the specified remote.
`git push <remote> --tags`	Tags aren't automatically pushed when you push a branch or use the --all flag. The --tags flag sends all of your local tags to the remote repo.