```
## git --learning --curve
```

```
difficulty
#
#
                      nirvana
#
#
#
              conflicts!?#
#
              rebase!#
          ? reset?!
         / undo?
        / reset?!
          index?
          dag?
#
#
#
                time
#
# Disclaimer:
# - I'm not an expert
# - This should benefit beginners and
      intermediates
# - This covers doubts I had and I was asked
      however basic it sounds
# - Try to ask questions at the end
# - Try not to treat Git or SCM as secondary
```

consoles

```
git bash
posh-git
conemu
tortoisegit
...

# What I use?
git bash
scite text editor
winmerge2011 (diff, merge)
```

```
## configs

# system
# global
# local

# edit
$ git config --local -e &
$ git config --global -e &

# global config
# editor
# winmerge
# set some options in configs
# include path
```

```
## aliases
```

```
# The freedom to make my own mistakes aliases
# is all I ever wanted.
               - Mance Rayder
#
                 Game of Thrones
#
# git commit
$ git c
# git checkout
$ git co
# git status -s|--short
$ git s
# log aliases
# git log --pretty=twoline --graph \
# --decorate --abbrev-commit --date=relative
$ git 1 -1
$ git alias alias
$ git alias conf
# alias with ! run at root level
$ cd to/some/dir
$ git 1 .
```

data structures

```
special refs: head, fetch head
    branch
refs: branch, remote, tag:
    commit
commit:
                => hash
    (tree, hash)
    (parent, hash)[]
    author, name, email, date
    committer, name, email, date
                => hash
tree:
    (type, hash, name)[]
    # where type is blob|tree
blob:
               => hash
    binary
# cat
$ git cat-file -p <commit>|<tree>|<blob>
```

```
## DAG
```

```
## workings
```

```
# work offline
# commit represents the whole repo at that point
# for diff, only the commits involved are required
```

```
## upstream
```

```
#
            upstream
#
                  --o---B origin/master
#
#
#
    ---o---A origin/master
#
                 master
#
            downstream
$ git fetch
            upstream
#
#
                          origin/master
#
#
    ---o---A----B origin/master
#
               master
#
            downstream
#
(master)
$ git reset --hard master@{u}
                   origin/master
```

```
## index
```

```
topic
#
# ---o--A----B
                 working dir
#
$ git reset --hard head~
         topic
#
# ---o---B
         working dir
# B is unstaged
$ git reset [--mixed] head~
         topic
#
# ---o---A-----B (unstaged)
                 working dir
#
# B is staged
$ git reset --soft head~
         topic
#
# ---o---A-----B (staged)
                 working dir
#
        move change working
#
        branch index dir
#
# soft
# mixed Y
                  Y
```

Υ

Y

hard Y

reset

```
# head / working dir
$ git diff
$ git difftool
# commit / working dir
$ git difftool master
# commit1 / commit2
$ git difftool master dev
# commit1 / commit2 for file.txt
$ git difftool master dev dir/file.txt
$ git difftool master dev -- "dir/file.txt"
# commit1:file1 / commit2:file2
$ git difftool dev:README.md master:rm.Extensions/Heap.cs
# diff of last 2 commits combined w/ head
$ git difftool head~2 head
# diff of last 2 commits combined w/ working dir
$ git difftool head~2
# diff of last 2 commits combined w/ staged working dir
$ git difftool head~2 --staged
```

diff

char level diff

\$ git diff --color-words=.

commit --amend

```
## stash
```

```
# -u includes untracked files
$ git stash push -u -m "comment"
# pop will remove if no conflicts, apply does not
$ git stash apply|pop
# v2.11+, no need to type stash@{1}
$ git stash apply|pop 1
     // this is the stashed commit
     *-. WIP on dev
     | \ \
      | | * untracked files on dev
     * index on dev
     1/
     * (dev) // point from where `git stash save -u` is ran
#
# use --index to restore index
$ git stash apply 3 --index
```

commit message convention

50/72: subject is 50 chars only body is 72 chars wide. this needs to wrap at 72 chars like so. \$ git log --oneline -1 8624263 (HEAD -> dev) subject is 50 chars only # Please do not do this: my subject is more than 50 chars so i decided to break it down in this horrible, terrible, criminal way commit body. \$ git log --oneline -1 8624263 (HEAD -> dev) my subject is more than 50 chars so i decided to break it down in this horrible, terrible, criminal way # There are exceptions: # - Auto-generated messages # - Quoted text Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/really-long-branch-name' into next commit body. # Commits are forever, branches are not. # - Try not to make typos in commits

- Try not to make mistakes by putting incorrect ticket

branch

```
# tracking branch info
$ git branch -v # verbose
$ git branch -vv # very verbose

# force move a branch
$ git branch -f <branch> <commit|branch>
$ git branch -f dev origin/dev
```

```
## revert
```

```
## push
```

```
# unconditionally overwrite remote with what I have!
(next)
$ git push -f
#yolo

# overwrite only if I have latest next
(next)
$ git push --force-with-lease
  ! [rejected] next -> next (stale info)

$ git fetch
$ git push --force-with-lease

# pushf alias
$ git pushf
```

```
## merge
# ---o--o master
# --0
       dev
(master)
$ git merge dev
# ---o---x master
# \ /
# --o--
       dev
(master)
$ git merge pu maint
# ---o---x master
# Linux kernel has 66 branches merged together
# in 2014
```

```
## --ff (fast-forward) merge
# ---o master
      --0---0
#
#
             dev
#
(master)
$ git merge dev
   ---0
     \ master
#
      --0---0
           dev
#
#
# Where was master previously?
```

```
## --no-ff merge
# ---o master
#
#
       --0---0
              dev
(master)
$ git merge dev --no-ff
   ---o----x master
     #
#
              dev
#
# .gitconfig
[merge]
   ff = false
# --no-ff flag default
$ git merge dev
# for ff merge
$ git merge dev --ff
# .gitconfig
[branch "master"]
  mergeOptions = --no-ff
# same for next, dev
```

```
## merge conflicts
```

```
# There are 3 things certain in life.
(death)
$ git merge taxes
<<<<<< HEAD
death
|||||| merged common ancestors
merge conflicts
======
taxes
>>>>> taxes
(master)
$ git merge dev
# conflicts
$ git status -s
UU a.txt # conflict (Unmerged, Updated)
M b.txt # modified
A c.txt # added
 R d.txt # renamed
D e.txt # deleted
# get current|other branch's copy
$ git difftool --ours|--theirs file.txt
# get current branch's copy
$ git checkout --ours file.txt
               --theirs
```

```
# undo merge, even a successful merge
$ git reset --merge orig_head
# use again to go back to merge commit

[alias]
    undomerge = reset --merge orig_head
$ git undomerge

# How to see resolved conflicts before push?
$ git show head
diff --cc file.txt
- my change
    -other change
++resolved change

# this does not work
$ git difftool head^!
```

```
## merge pitfalls

(feature)
$ git merge dev
# conflicts

# keep all files while merging with conflicts
(feature|MERGING)
$ git status -s
UU a.txt
M b.txt
M c.txt
M c.txt
M d.txt
M e.txt
```

rebase

```
## why rebase?
#
                     master
# ---o---x
# \ / /
# A---B---x---C topic
(topic)
$ git commit
$ git commit
$ git merge master
$ git commit
(master)
$ git merge topic
# merge commits do not add value
# difficult to read history
(topic)
$ git rebase master
                 master
# ---0---0
# \ A---B---C A'---B'---C' topic
```

```
## rebase -i
# Commit often, perfect later.
#
               master
# ---0---0
#
                 A---B---C---D topic
#
(topic)
$ git rebase -i master|head~4
pick A
pick B
pick C
pick D
# Commands:
# p, pick = use commit
# r, reword = use commit, but edit the commit message
# e, edit = use commit, but stop for amending
# s, squash = use commit, but meld into previous
commit
# f, fixup = like "squash", but discard this commit's
log message
# x, exec = run command (the rest of the line) using
shell
# d, drop = remove commit
```

```
# scenario 1: edit, pick, drop
edit A
pick B
drop C
drop D
stopped at A...
(some changes...)
$ git add .
$ git rebase --continue
#
                 master
   ---0---0
#
                |\
| A---B---C---D
\
A'--B' topic
#
#
#
#
# scenario 2: reorder commits
pick A
pick C
pick B
pick D
#
                 master
# ---0---0
                |\
| A---B---C---D
\
A'--C'--B'--D' topic
#
#
#
```

```
# scenario 3: pick, fixup, reorder, drop
pick A
fixup C
pick B
#edit D (dropping D by commenting)
# results in
AC (commits A+C)
B (commit B)
#
              master
#
   ---0---0
#
              AC'--B' topic
#
#
#
```

push after rebase

```
(topic)
$ git push
$ git fetch
$ git rebase master
#
             master
# ---0---0
      A---B topic{-1}
#
               origin/topic
#
$ git push topic
rejected (non-fast-forward)
do a pull/merge first
# don't pull
$ git push --force-with-lease
#
             master
   ---0---0
       \
A'---B' topic
origin/topic
```

```
# golden rule of rebase
# I normally don't rebase a branch,
# but when I do, I do master.
     - The Most Interesting Rebaser in the World
       #yolo
#
# don't rebase public branches
      last hotfix
#
# ---0---0
#
        A---B master (me, others)
# I rebase master
(master)
$ git rebase hotfix
$ git push -f
              hotfix origin/master
#
# ---o---o---A'---B' master (me)
        A---B master (others)
```

```
# Others merge origin/master
(master)
$ git merge origin/master
$ git push
              hotfix
#
# ---o---o---A'---B'
#
     \ origin/master A---B-----x master (me, others)
# Merge is better compared to rebase
# I merge master
(master)
$ git merge hotfix
$ git push
              hotfix
#
# ---0---0
        A---B---x master (me, others)
#
                  origin/master
#
# Others can fast-forward master now
```

```
# show file names and statuses
$ git log -1 --name-status
commit 714a14ef23acb056e3ad0b03c2fd515e3c308603 (HEAD -> dev, github/dev)
...
M    README.md
A    rm.Extensions/BitSet.cs
M    rm.Extensions/Properties/AssemblyInfo.cs
M    rm.Extensions/rm.Extensions.csproj
A    rm.ExtensionsTest/BitSetTest.cs
M    rm.ExtensionsTest/BitSetTest.cs
M    rm.ExtensionsTest/rm.ExtensionsTest.csproj
```

show file names \$ git difftool head~ --name-only

git log --name-status|--name-only

```
## grep, log grep, ls-files
```

```
## rev-list
```

```
# get total commit count
$ git rev-list --all --count
# get total commit count for master
$ git rev-list master --count
# ---o---o master
            o---o topic
#
# get left-right commit count
$ git rev-list topic...master --left-right --count
2
   1
# get left-right commit
$ git rev-list topic...master --left-right
# Where did I branched from?
# alias: git bfrom
$ git bfrom master@{u} next@{u}
```

```
## template dir and git hooks

# template for when you init a repo
# also works for existing repo
# .gitconfig
[init]
    templateDir = ~/.git-templates

# copy contents of template dir to .git/ dir
$ git init

# to apply git hooks to all repos
[core]
    hooksPath = ~/.git-hooks

# to skip the commit hooks
$ git commit -n
```

```
## piping
```

```
# There are more things in git and piping, Horatio,
# than are dreamt of in your philosophy.
                    - echo "WS" \
#
                         sed 's/WS/R/' \
#
                        | awk '{print $0"M"}'
#
#
# text tools that support piping
sed streaming editor
awk text processing tool
# files with different statuses
$ git status -s | grep "^UU"
$ git status -s | grep "^ M"
# o is shortcut for my text editor, scite
# open conflicted files
$ git status -s | grep "^UU" | cut -c3- | xargs o
# open files with BitSet in name
$ git ls-files *BitSet* | xargs o
```

```
# alias hidden: show hidden files
$ git ls-files -v | grep '^h' | cut -c3-
$ git hidden
# hide and unhide are aliases
$ git hide
$ git unhide
# hide modified files and then unhide them
$ git status -s | grep "^ M" | xargs git hide
$ git hidden | xargs git unhide
# open files with space in them
$ git ls-files "<sproc>"
    | sed 's/^/"/' | sed 's/$/"/'
     xargs o
$ git ls-files *<sproc>*
    | awk '{print "\""$0"\""}'
    | xargs o
$ git ls-files -z *<sproc>*
    | xargs -0 o
# 'wrap' wraps all paths in quotes to handle spaces
$ git ls-files "<sproc>" | wrap | xargs o
# 'wrap' is piping-friendly
$ o ~/bin/wrap
# open files with "next"
$ git grep "next" | cut -d':' -f1 | wrap | xargs o
```

```
# delete merged branches except few
$ git branch --merged
    | egrep -v "(\*|master|pu|maint|next)"
    egrep "cr/"
| xargs git branch -d
# delete oldest 3 cr/* branches except current
$ git branch --sort=committerdate
    | egrep -v "\*"
    egrep "cr/"
    head -3
    | xargs git b -d
# top 2 items
$ ... | head -2
# last 2 items
$ ... | tail -2
# 2nd line item
$ ... | sed -n '2 p'
```

advanced aliases

```
$ git coe <partial branch>
# multiple branches
$ git coe e
fatal: multiple branches matched
  master
  dev
# fuzzy checkout to branch
$ git coe z
Switched to branch 'temp/lazy'
# custom commands
$ git 1
1 = git log --pretty=two
# pretty formats
two
one
# aliases running as shell scripts run from /
1 = !"git lg2"
# this will still run from /
$ cd to/some/dir && git 1 .
```

```
## reflog

# <commit> (refs) HEAD@{<i>} summary of operation

# where <commit> is after the operation

# ref log

$ git reflog -3

# 87dce5f (HEAD -> dev, master) HEAD@{0}: reset: moving to master
# 0733641 HEAD@{1}: rebase -i (finish): returning to refs/heads/dev
# 0733641 HEAD@{2}: rebase -i (pick): Adding BitSet implementation.

$ git reset --hard HEAD@{1}
```

bisect

```
$ git bisect start
# head is bad
$ git bisect bad
# some commit in past is good
$ git bisect good <commit>
(bisecting)
$ git bisect good|bad
(bisecting)
(08b9bd4 is the first bad commit)
# exit bisect state
$ git bisect reset
```

```
## shortlog

# 
# The owls stats are not what they seem.

# shortlog with summary, sort, email

$ git shortlog -sne

# .mailmap
- consolidate name/emails

# What to do?
- place at root OR
  outside of repo with mailmap.file path in config
- log.mailmap true
```