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| **Git task** | **Notes** | **Git commands** |
| Tell Git who you are | Configure the author name and email address to be used with your commits.  Note that Git [strips some characters](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/26159274/is-it-possible-to-have-a-trailing-period-in-user-name-in-git/26219423#26219423) (for example trailing periods) from user.name. | git config --global user.name "Sam Smith"  git config --global user.email sam@example.com |
| [Create a new local repository](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/git-basics#%21init) | Create a new directory, open it and execute | git init |
| [Check out a repository](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/git-basics#%21clone) | Create a working copy of a local repository: | git clone /path/to/repository |
| For a remote server, use: | git clone username@host:/path/to/repository |
| [Add files](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/git-basics#%21add) | Add one or more files to staging (index): | git add <filename>  git add \* |
| [Commit](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/git-basics#%21commit) | Commit changes to head (but not yet to the remote repository): | git commit -m "Commit message" |
| Commit any files you've added with git add, and also commit any files you've changed since then: | git commit -a |
| [Push](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/remote-repositories#%21push) | Send changes to the master branch of your remote repository: | git push origin master |
| [Status](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/git-basics#%21status) | List the files you've changed and those you still need to add or commit: | git status |
| [Connect to a remote repository](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/remote-repositories#%21remote) | If you haven't connected your local repository to a remote server, add the server to be able to push to it: | git remote add origin <server> |
| List all currently configured remote repositories: | git remote -v |
| [Branches](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/git-branches) | Create a new branch and switch to it: | git checkout -b <branchname> |
| Switch from one branch to another: | git checkout <branchname> |
| List all the branches in your repo, and also tell you what branch you're currently in: | git branch |
| Delete the feature branch: | git branch -d <branchname> |
| Push the branch to your remote repository, so others can use it: | git push origin <branchname> |
| Push all branches to your remote repository: | git push --all origin |
| Delete a branch on your remote repository: | git push origin :<branchname> |
| [Update from the remote repository](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/remote-repositories) | Fetch and merge changes on the remote server to your working directory: | git pull |
| To merge a different branch into your active branch: | git merge <branchname> |
| View all the merge conflicts:  View the conflicts against the base file:  Preview changes, before merging: | git diff  git diff --base <filename>  git diff <sourcebranch> <targetbranch> |
| After you have manually resolved any conflicts, you mark the changed file: | git add <filename> |
| Tags | You can use tagging to mark a significant changeset, such as a release: | git tag 1.0.0 <commitID> |
| CommitId is the leading characters of the changeset ID, up to 10, but must be unique. Get the ID using: | git log |
| Push all tags to remote repository: | git push --tags origin |
| [Undo local changes](http://atlassian.com/git/tutorial/undoing-changes) | If you mess up, you can replace the changes in your working tree with the last content in head:  Changes already added to the index, as well as new files, will be kept. | git checkout -- <filename> |
| Instead, to drop all your local changes and commits, fetch the latest history from the server and point your local master branch at it, do this: | git fetch origin  git reset --hard origin/master |