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Git is the free and open source distributed version control system that's responsible for everything GitHub related that happens locally on your computer. This cheat sheet features the most important and commonly used Git commands for easy reference.

INSTALLATION & GUIS

With platform specific installers for Git, GitHub also provides the ease of staying up-to-date with the latest releases of the command line tool while providing a graphical user interface for day-to-day interaction, review, and repository synchronization.

GitHub for Windows
https://windows.github.com

GitHub for Mac
https://mac.github.com

For Linux and Solaris platforms, the latest release is available on the official Git web site.

Git for All Platforms
http://git-scm.com

SETUP

Configuring user information used across all local repositories

`git config --global user.name "[firstname lastname]"`

set a name that is identifiable for credit when review version

history `git config --global user.email "[valid-email]"`

set an email address that will be associated with each history

marker `git config --global color.ui auto`

set automatic command line coloring for Git for easy reviewing

SETUP & INIT

Configuring user information, initializing and cloning

repositories `git init`

initialize an existing directory as a Git repository

`git clone [url]`

retrieve an entire repository from a hosted location via URL

STAGE & SNAPSHOT

Working with snapshots and the Git staging area

`git status`

show modified files in working directory, staged for your next

commit `git add [file]`

add a file as it looks now to your next commit (stage)

`git reset [file]`

unstage a file while retaining the changes in working

directory `git diff`

diff of what is changed but not staged

`git diff --staged`

diff of what is staged but not yet committed

`git commit -m "[descriptive message]"`

commit your staged content as a new commit snapshot

BRANCH & MERGE

Isolating work in branches, changing context, and integrating changes

`git branch`

list your branches. a * will appear next to the currently active

branch `git branch [branch-name]`

create a new branch at the current commit

`git checkout`

switch to another branch and check it out into your working

directory `git merge [branch]`

merge the specified branch's history into the current

one `git log`

show all commits in the current branch's history

INSPECT & COMPARE

Examining logs, diffs and object information

```
git log
```

show the commit history for the currently active

branch `git log branchB..branchA`

show the commits on branchA that are not on

branchB `git log --follow [file]`

show the commits that changed file, even across

renames `git diff branchB...branchA`

show the diff of what is in branchA that is not in

branchB `git show [SHA]`

show any object in Git in human-readable format

TRACKING PATH CHANGES
Versioning file removes and path changes

```
git rm [file]
```

delete the file from project and stage the removal for

commit `git mv [existing-path] [new-path]`

change an existing file path and stage the

move `git log --stat -M`

show all commit logs with indication of any paths that moved

IGNORING PATTERNS
Preventing unintentional staging or commiting of files

```
logs/
*.notes
pattern*/
```

Save a file with desired patterns as .gitignore with either direct string matches or wildcard globs.

```
git config --global core.excludesfile [file]
```

system wide ignore pattern for all local repositories

SHARE & UPDATE
Retrieving updates from another repository and updating local repos

```
git remote add [alias] [url]
```

add a git URL as an alias

```
git fetch [alias]
```

fetch down all the branches from that Git remote

```
git merge [alias]/[branch]
```

merge a remote branch into your current branch to bring it up to

date `git push [alias] [branch]`

Transmit local branch commits to the remote repository

branch `git pull`

fetch and merge any commits from the tracking remote branch

REWRITE HISTORY
Rewriting branches, updating commits and clearing history

```
git rebase [branch]
```

apply any commits of current branch ahead of

specified one `git reset --hard [commit]`

clear staging area, rewrite working tree from specified commit

TEMPORARY COMMITS
Temporarily store modified, tracked files in order to change branches
`git stash`

Save modified and staged changes

`git stash list`

list stack-order of stashed file changes `git stash pop`

write working from top of stash stack `git stash drop`

discard the changes from top of stash stack

Education

Teach and learn better, together. GitHub is free for students and teach ers. Discounts available for other educational uses.