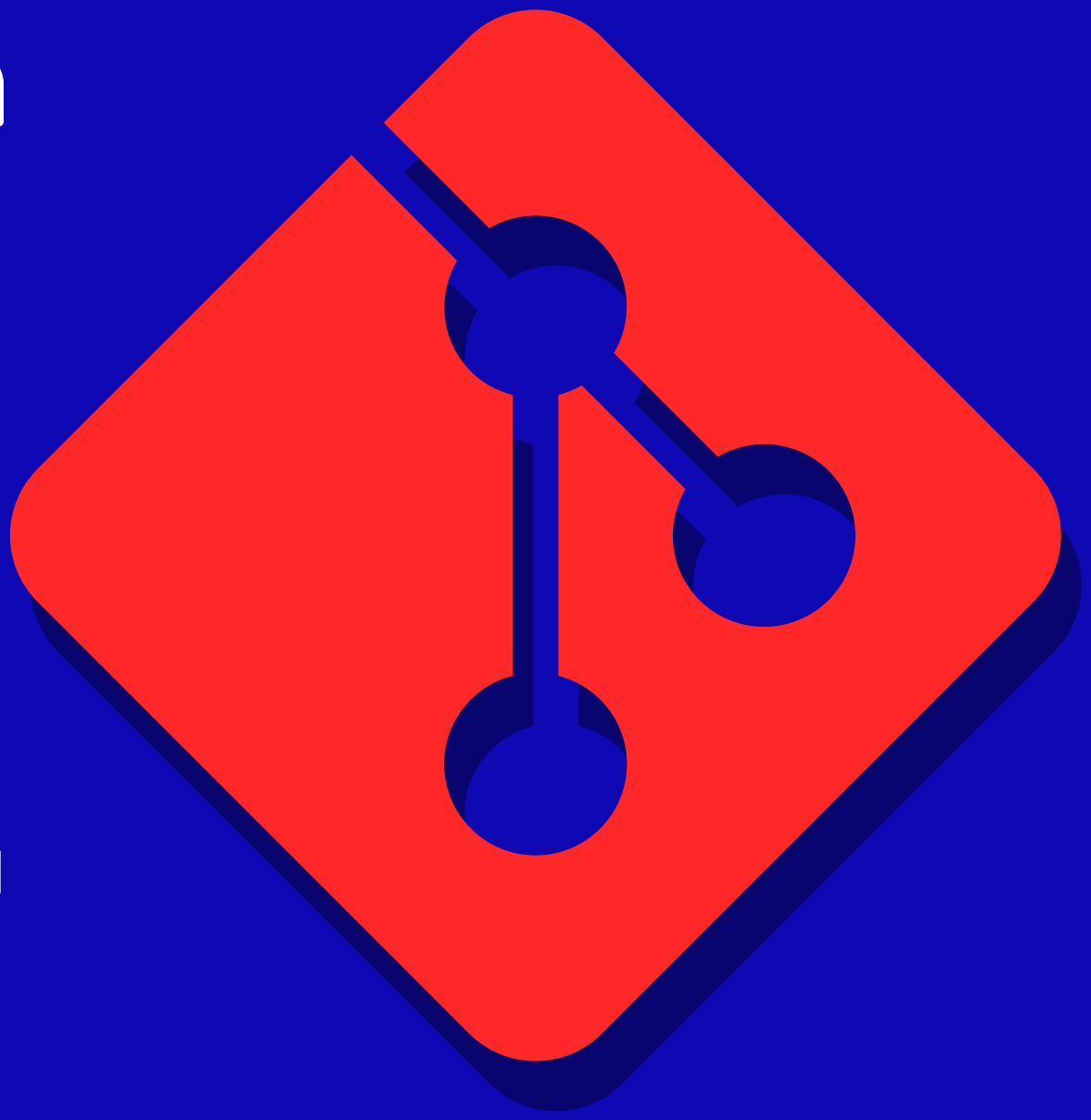
devtown



GIT CHEAT SHEET

DevTown
@devtown.in

01

SETUP YOUR USERNAME AND EMAIL

Commands:

git config --global user.name = "DevTown"

git config --global user.email = "dt@dt.com"

INITIALISE A GIT REPOSITIORY

Commands: git init

Explanation: Initialises a git repository (repo) for a new or existing project. Run command in the root of your project directory.

02

COPY A GIT REPOSITORY

Commands: git clone <https://name-of-the-repository-link>
Explanation: Makes an identical copy of the latest version of a project in a repo (e.g. Github) and saves it to your computer.

CHECK STATUS OF YOUR BRANCH

Commands: git status
Explanation: gives all the necessary information about the current branch (working directory), i.e, changes made since last commit.

03

ADD CHANGES TO DIRECTORY

Commands: git add
Explanation: When you create, modify or delete a file, changes happen in your local and won't be included in the next commit, so you need to use git add to include changes of any file(s) into your next commit.

04

COMMIT YOUR CHANGES

Commands: git commit -m "your commit message"

Explanation: There will be a point in development where you want to save your changes. You also need to write a short message to explain what you've changed or developed in your code.

05

UPLOAD YOUR COMMITS TO GIT

Commands:
git push <remote> <branch-name>
or for a newly created branch:
git push --set-upstream <remote> <name-of-your-branch>
Explanation: After committing your changes you need to send your changes to the remote server. Git push uploads your commits to the remote repository.

06

GET UPDATES FROM REMOTE REPO

Commands: git pull <remote>
Explanation: git pull is used to get updates from the remote repo. When we use git pull, it gets updates from remote repos (git fetch) and applies the latest changes in your local (git merge).

07

UNDO CHANGES YOU'VE MADE

Commands: git revert 3321844
Explanation: Sometimes you'll need to undo the changes you've made. This command needs to be used carefully to avoid unwanted deletions. Use git log --oneline: to see commit history and get the hash code (number next to commit e.g. 3321844).

08

MERGE YOUR BRANCH INTO PARENT BRANCH

Commands: git merge <branch-name>

Explanation: When you've completed development in your branch, the final step is merging the branch with the parent branch (dev or master). Git merge integrates your feature branch with all of its commits back to the dev (or master) branch.

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