

Git cheat sheet

See also [fixing commits](#)

Common commands

- add
 - `git add foo.py`
- checkout
 - `git checkout -b new-branch-name`
 - `git checkout main`
 - `git checkout old-branch-name`
- commit
 - `git commit -m "topic: Commit message title."`
 - `git commit --amend` : Modify the previous commit.
- config
 - `git config --global core.editor nano`
 - `git config --global core.symlinks true`
- diff
 - `git diff`
 - `git diff --cached`
 - `git diff HEAD~2..`
- fetch
 - `git fetch origin`
 - `git fetch upstream`
- grep
 - `git grep update_unread_counts`
- log
 - `git log`
- pull
 - `git pull --rebase` : **Use this.** Zulip uses a [rebase oriented workflow](#).
 - `git pull` (with no options): Will either create a merge commit (which you don't want) or do the same thing as `git pull --rebase`, depending on [whether you've configured Git properly](#)
- push
 - `git push origin +branch-name`
- rebase
 - `git rebase -i HEAD~3`
 - `git rebase -i main`

- `git rebase upstream/main`
- relog
 - `git relog | head -10`
- remote
 - `git remote -v`
- reset
 - `git reset HEAD~2`
- rm
 - `git rm oops.txt`
- show
 - `git show HEAD`
 - `git show HEAD~~~`
 - `git show main`
- status
 - `git status`

Detailed cheat sheet

- add
 - `git add foo.py` : add `foo.py` to the staging area
 - `git add foo.py bar.py` : add `foo.py` AND `bar.py` to the staging area
 - `git add -u` : Adds all tracked files to the staging area.
- checkout
 - `git checkout -b new-branch-name` : create branch `new-branch-name` and switch to/check out that new branch
 - `git checkout main` : switch to your `main` branch
 - `git checkout old-branch-name` : switch to an existing branch `old-branch-name`
- commit
 - `git commit -m "commit message"` : It is recommended to type a multiline commit message, however.
 - `git commit` : Opens your default text editor to write a commit message.
 - `git commit --amend` : changing the last commit message. Read more [here](#)
- config
 - `git config --global core.editor nano` : set core editor to `nano` (you can set this to `vim` or others)
 - `git config --global core.symlinks true` : allow symbolic links
- diff
 - `git diff` : display the changes you have made to all files
 - `git diff --cached` : display the changes you have made to staged files
 - `git diff HEAD~2..` : display the 2 most recent changes you have made to files
- fetch
 - `git fetch origin` : fetch origin repository
 - `git fetch upstream` : fetch upstream repository

- `grep`
 - `git grep update_unread_counts static/js`: Search our JS for references to `update_unread_counts`.
- `log`
 - `git log`: show commit logs
 - `git log --oneline | head`: To quickly see the latest ten commits on a branch.
- `pull`
 - `git pull --rebase`: rebase your changes on top of `main`.
 - `git pull` (with no options): Will either create a merge commit (which you don't want) or do the same thing as `git pull --rebase`, depending on [whether you've configured Git properly](#)
- `push`
 - `git push origin branch-name`: push your commits to the origin repository *only if* there are no conflicts. Use this when collaborating with others to prevent overwriting their work.
 - `git push origin +branch-name`: force push your commits to your origin repository.
- `rebase`
 - `git rebase -i HEAD~3`: interactive rebasing current branch with first three items on HEAD
 - `git rebase -i main`: interactive rebasing current branch with `main` branch
 - `git rebase upstream/main`: rebasing current branch with `main` branch from upstream repository
- `reflog`
 - `git reflog | head -10`: manage reference logs for the past 10 commits
- `remote`
 - `git remote -v`: display your origin and upstream repositories
- `reset`
 - `git reset HEAD~2`: reset two most recent commits
- `rm`
 - `git rm oops.txt`: remove `oops.txt`
- `show`
 - `git show HEAD`: display most recent commit
 - `git show HEAD~~~`: display third most recent commit
 - `git show main`: display most recent commit on `main`
- `status`
 - `git status`: show the working tree status, unstaged and staged files