

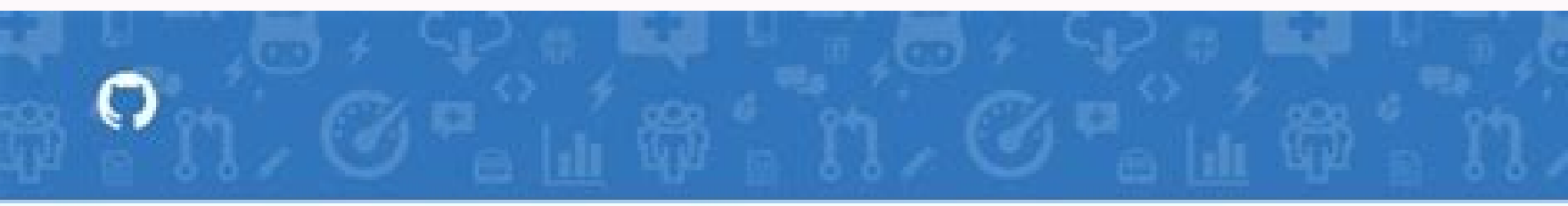


I'm not robot



**Open**

# Basic git/ github cheat sheet



## INSPECT & COMPARE

Examining logs, diffs and object information

<b>git log</b>
show the commit history for the currently active branch
<b>git log branchA...branchB</b>
show the commits on branchA that are not on branchB
<b>git log --follow [file]</b>
show the commits that changed file, even across renames
<b>git diff branchA...branchB</b>
show the diff of what is in branchA that is not in branchB
<b>git show [SHA]</b>
show any object in Git in human-readable format

## SHARE & UPDATE

Retrieving updates from another repository and updating local repos

<b>git remote add [alias] [url]</b>
add a gitURL as an alias
<b>git fetch [alias]</b>
fetch down all the branches from that Git remote
<b>git merge [alias]/[branch]</b>
merge a remote branch into your current branch to bring it up to date
<b>git push [alias] [branch]</b>
Transmit local branch commits to the remote repository branch
<b>git pull</b>
fetch and merge any commits from the tracking remote branch

## TRACKING PATH CHANGES

Versioning file removes and path changes

<b>git rm [file]</b>
delete the file from project and stage the removal for commit
<b>git mv [existing-path] [new-path]</b>
change an existing file path and stage the move
<b>git log --stat -N</b>
show all commit logs with indication of any paths that moved

## REWRITE HISTORY

Rewriting branches, updating commits and clearing history

<b>git rebase [branch]</b>
apply any commits of current branch ahead of specified one
<b>git reset --hard [commit]</b>
clear staging area, rewrite working tree from specified commit

## TEMPORARY COMMITS

Temporarily store modified, tracked files in order to change branches

<b>git stash</b>
Save modified and staged changes
<b>git stash list</b>
list stack order of stashed file changes
<b>git stash pop</b>
write working from top of stash stack
<b>git stash drop</b>
discard the changes from top of stash stack

## IGNORING PATTERNS

Preventing unintentional staging or committing of files

<b>logs/ *.notes pattern*</b>
Save a file with desired patterns as .gitignore with either direct string matches or wildcard globs
<b>git config --global core.excludesfile [file]</b>
system wide ignore pattern for all local repositories

## GitHub Training

Learn more about using GitHub and Git. Email the Training Team or visit our website for learning event schedules and private class availability.

training@github.com  
training.github.com

## Cheatography

Git Cheat Sheet

by grace via cheatography.com/80885/ta/19446/

<b>Clone</b>	Clone an existing repository	<b>git checkout</b>	Begin the branch process
<b>git clone</b>	Clone a local repository	<b>git checkout --no-checkout</b>	Marks a copy as a broken or working version
<b>git add</b>	Add files to staging	<b>git checkout --orphan</b>	Marks the commit as good or bad
<b>git commit</b>	Commit staged changes to the repository	<b>git checkout --track</b>	Ends the branch process
<b>git commit --amend</b>	Reword the last commit message	<b>git log</b>	Displays an ordered list of the commits that HEAD has pointed to
<b>git mv</b>	Move or rename a file	<b>git log --pretty=oneline</b>	Limit the number of commits displayed
<b>git rm</b>	Unstage files	<b>git log --graph</b>	Limit each commit to a single line
<b>branches</b>		<b>git log --stat</b>	Shows the files that have been modified, the number of lines that have been added or removed and also displays a summary line
<b>git branch</b>	List all branches	<b>git log --graph --abbrev-commit --pretty=oneline</b>	Search for a specific word/phrase in a list of commits
<b>git checkout -b [branch]</b>	Switches to a new branch	<b>git log --author="author"</b>	Display all commits by an author
<b>git checkout -b [branch] [start]</b>	Creates the new branch while also switching to it	<b>git log --author="author", --after="date"</b>	Only show commits in a certain file
<b>git branch -d [branch]</b>	Deletes the branch	<b>git log --merges</b>	Display a log with only merge commits
<b>git merge [branch]</b>	Merges current branch into [branch]	<b>git shortlog</b>	Group commits by their authors
<b>status</b>		<b>git diff</b>	View the difference between two commits
<b>git status</b>	List revisions		
<b>git remote add [path]</b>	Add a new remote		
<b>git fetch</b>	Get the latest changes from origin		
<b>git pull</b>	Get the latest changes and merge		
<b>git push</b>	Push local changes to the repository		
<b>git push remote: -branch</b>	Deletes remote branch		
<b>git reset --hard HEAD</b>	Links local commits		
<b>git rebase and cherry-pick</b>			
<b>git rebase -i</b>	Takes the current branch's commits and applies them on top of another base		
<b>git rebase -i</b>	Changing commits in ways such as editing, rewording or squashing		
<b>git rebase --continue</b>	Staging files changes during interactive rebase		
<b>git rebase --abort</b>	Terminates the process		
<b>git cherry-pick [commit]</b>	Choose commits from one branch and apply it onto another		

By grace via cheatography.com/80885/ta/19446/ Published 23rd April, 2019. Last updated 23rd April, 2019. Page 1 of 1. Sponsored by CrossworksCheats.com. Learn to solve cryptic crosswords! http://crossworkscheats.com

## Git Cheat Sheet

**Overview**  
When you first setup Git, set up your user name and email address so your first commits record them properly.  
git config --global user.name "My Name"  
git config --global user.email "email@example.com"

**About Git, GitHub and Heroku**  
Git is a free & open source, distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects, with speed and efficiency.  
GitHub is the best way to collaborate around your code. Fork, send pull requests and manage all your public and private git repositories.  
Heroku is a cloud application platform that supports a number of different programming languages including Java, Ruby, Node.js, and Clojure - it's a new way of building and deploying web apps.

**Basic Git Workflow Example**  
Initiate a new git repository, then stage all the files in the directory and finally commit the initial snapshot.  
git init  
git add  
git commit -m "Initial commit"

**Create a new branch named feature, then check it out so it is the active branch. Then add and stage some files and finally commit the new snapshot.**  
git checkout -b feature  
git add  
git commit -m "Add feature A"

**Switch back to the master branch, reverting the feature changes you just made. Then add some files and commit your new changes directly in the master branch context.**  
git checkout master  
git add  
git commit -m "Change B"

**Merge the feature changes into the master branch context, combining all your work. Finally delete the feature branch.**  
git merge --no-ff feature  
git branch -d feature

**Setup & Init**  
Git configuration, and repository initialization & cloning.  
git config --global user.name "name" set a string value if necessary  
git config --global user.email "email" set a string value globally for this user  
git init initializes an empty directory as a git repository  
git clone [url] clones a git repository from a URL  
git help [command] get help on any git command

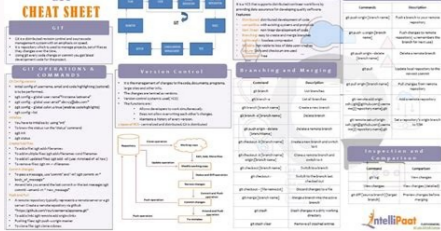
**Branch & Merge**  
Working with Git branches and the stash.  
git branch list your branches, '\*' will appear next to the currently active branch  
git branch -b [branch-name] create a new branch at the current commit  
git checkout [branch-name] switch to another branch and check it out into your working directory  
git checkout -b [branch-name] create a branch and immediately switch to it  
git merge [branch] merge another branch into your currently active one and record the merge as a commit  
git log show commit logs  
git stash stash away the currently uncommitted modifications in your working directory temporarily  
git stash pop reapply the last stashed changes

**Share & Update**  
Fetching, merging and working with updates from another repository.  
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 branch on the server into your currently active branch to bring it up to date  
git push [alias] [branch] push the work on your branch to update that branch on the remote git repository  
git pull [alias] [branch] fetch from the URL, tracked by the current branch, and immediately merge it into the tracked branch

**Inspect & Compare**  
Examining logs, diffs and object information.  
git log show the commit history for the currently active branch  
git log --branch, --branch= 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 [branch]...[branch] 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  
git diff --stat -N show all commit logs with indication of any paths that moved  
git diff [commit] compare your repository with a new commit snapshot  
git mv [existing-path] [new-path] move a file from your working directory and stage  
git rm [file] add Git program to make all of these commands simpler

## Markdown cheat sheet

<b>Format Text</b>	<b>Lists</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
<b>Headers</b> # This is an h1 tag ## This is an h2 tag ### This is an h3 tag	<b>Unordered</b> * Item 1 * Item 2 * Item 3	<b>Images</b> [[!image.jpg]](image.jpg.png) Format: [[!alt text]](url)
<b>Text styles</b> **this text will be italic** _this will also be italic_ ***this text will be bold*** _this will also be bold_ **you **can** combine them"	<b>Ordered</b> 1. Item 1 2. Item 2 3. Item 3 * Item 1a * Item 1b * Item 1c	<b>Links</b> http://github.com = automatic! [github](http://github.com) <b>Blockquotes</b> as simple text said: > let me tell you the future is > the present is our past.
<b>GitHub Flavored Markdown</b> Syntax highlighting with GFM	Or, indent your code 4 spaces here is a python code example without syntax highlighting: def foo: if not bar: return true  inline code for comments I think you should use an '`code`' element here instead.	<b>Task Lists</b> - [ ] a task list item - [x] list syntax required - [ ] named "Frontmatter", - [ ] frontmatter, #1234 refs - [ ] crosslinks - [x] completed



## Basic git/github cheat sheet.

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You can make the changes in your switch you want here. Try to describe the commit in brief details, such as ā Ć œbuq corrected where the user's name was not updating "by the invention of a Commit message as ā Ć œĀll changesā Ć . ā Ć œĀTouch .gitignorisso will create a file named .gitignore. In addition, this will make your personal experience better, being able to change your computer without having to worry about saving your project into a flash drive. Photo by John Schnobrich on unsplashse You are still familiar with version control and incorporate it into your daily workflow. NW is the time to start. Here you will upload your historic using the git. The ignored files will not appear when you run git status to prevent you from making files that you already said earlier you do not want to do Commit or even know about your changes.git branch branchNamecria what is © called branch. The git is almost certainly used in any professional environment and the more you become familiar with it at the beginning, the more valuable you will be for employers. This command just needs to be written so when you do it for the first time. Black Pushisto is what you will use to send your code to GitHub after your push.git clone . gitif you do not have your project on the computer with which you are working, this will allow you to clone (or download) all the project in the directory in which you are working.git pulse you are working the same code of code Other people, this command will allow you to pull the last version of the remote repository and update your local version so you can work with the last updates as your changes enter the code base.Conclusion Echoing that this has given you enough information to start and have a tig.yrotisoper tig.yrotisoper ues o arap sadivom meres arap sadarugifnoc odnes ofĀtse sasioc sa edno oeĀšĀaes amu omoc oeĀšĀaarperp ed aerĭĀ an esneP .odnecetnoca ĭĀtse eqq od acisĭĀb .IF Be the Command to use. For Mac users, using the terminal will be completely good. Github really has a lot for him, but for now, let's keep him simple. There is much more in Git, but you can build on these information. After you created your remote repository, you will receive a link and this link is the location that you want to use in the above.git remotelist command of your remote repository that have been associated with your project.git push -u origin masterthis will send Your local repository for your remote repository. A repository is a collection of all the changes you did in your project over time and will build a historic of these changes. The more you use the git, you will find situations where this absolutely will not be enough, but there are many features there that can help you when this occurs. All up now has been in your local repository on your computer. Now you have the git, the command line tool, and an account in Github, where you will upload your repository.cheat sheetusando the git bash or the terminal navigate to the actual project folder. When you are ready, you can do the Commit of your code and send the branch to the github (see below) or you can delete the branch if something goes wrong or you decide that you do not need more of this feature or correction From Bug.git Merge BranchNameEndo In the master you can use this command to pick up the branch commits where you were working and mix them with the main repository.git add origin . Gitthis adds the location of your remote repository. The history of your project and the story of the same project that is being worked your colleagues all Ā. That basically means it saves the entire Ā history of the project. You may not understand what is Ā now, but you will remain there, you will not know at the end of it. This is the first thing you don't want to do with a new project.git config ā global user.name "Your name"git config ā ĭ This allows you and your colleagues to recover the latest Ā of your project, while allowing multiple people to work on it without getting in the way of each other. Have you ever spoiled your Ā that you felt it would be easier to eat from scratch? Working in project groups will become much easier to manage. If you're not using Git Bash, you can just right-click on the project folder and select ĀĀGit Bash HereĀ ĀĀĀĀĀĀ A branchĀ direct Ā of your Ā base from the previous branch you were not on (usually the master branch).git checkout Ā branchNameĀ branch.

Mar 02, 2021 · git push origin master -> pushes your files to github master branch git push origin anyOtherBranch -> pushes any other branch to github. git log ; to see all your commits git checkout commitObject(first 8 bits) file.txt-> revert back to this previous commit for file file.txt Feb 23, 2022 · Int. Integer values like 1234, 10000. Double. 64-bit floating-point. 3.145644. Float. Floating point number, 3.1454. String. Set of characters. "Welcome." Byte The official and comprehensive man pages that are included in the Git package itself. Quick reference guides: GitHub Cheat Sheet | Visual Git Cheat Sheet. Book . Pro Git. The entire Pro Git book written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. ... You can use this cheat sheet to get started with Markdown syntax. GitHub lets you add a README file at the same time you create your new repository. GitHub also offers other common options such as a license file, but you do not have to select any of them now. Jul 20, 2021 · In this section, we will look at how to run Git Bash and see some basic Git Bash commands required for Git integration. As Git Bash is a command line utility for Git on the Microsoft Windows platform, a basic Microsoft Windows command prompt (CMD) knowledge will be useful before getting started with Git Bash as they are very similar. GitHub can integrate with Git - it is a web application that allows users to host, explore, and collaborate on code with their teams and the wider developer community. Take-Away Skills. This course is a great introduction to how Git and GitHub work. Configuration Cheat Sheet. This is a cheat sheet for the Gitea configuration file. It contains most of the settings that can be configured as well as their default values. Any changes to the Gitea configuration file should be made in custom/conf/app.ini or any corresponding location. Mar 24, 2017 · That is where the cheat sheet can help. In this Linux Commands Cheat Sheet find: Basic to more advanced shortcuts. Screenshots to help you verify you are doing it correctly. Tips from ssh to tar -xzf somefile.tar.gz we've got you covered. Taken from the personal cheat sheets of the Red Hat Developer Program team for you to save or print to ... Sep 02, 2021 · Introduction. Git is the world's most popular version control system (VCS), and, consequently, knowing how to use Git has become a mandatory skill in the world of coding.In this step-by-step beginner's guide, you will learn how to start using Git effectively.

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