$ git branch

$ git logs

GIT CHEAT SHEET

$ git fetch

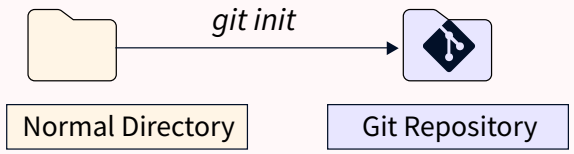
$ git status

SETUP & INIT

Configuring user information, initializing and cloning repositories.

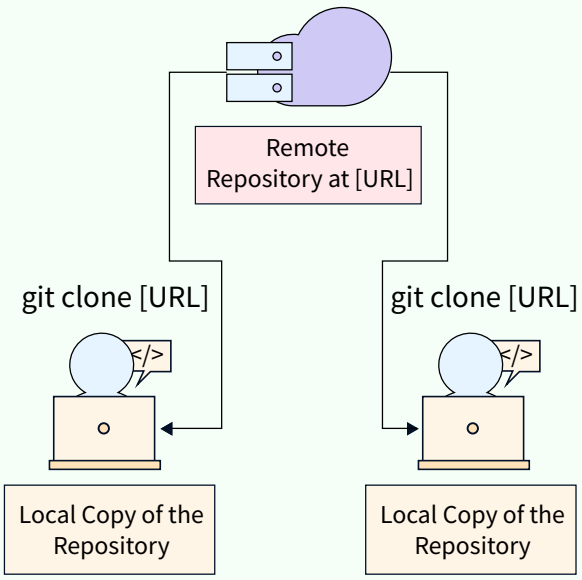
$ git init

Initialize an existing directory as a Git repository.



$ git clone [url]

Retrieve an entire repository from a hosted location via URL.

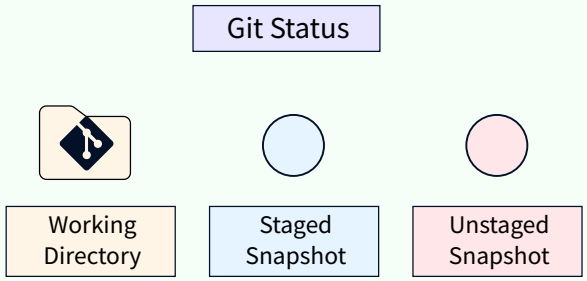


STAGE & SNAPSHOT

Working with snapshots and the Git staging area.

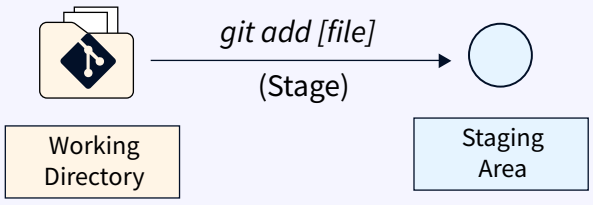
$ git status

Show modified files in working directory, staged for your next commit.



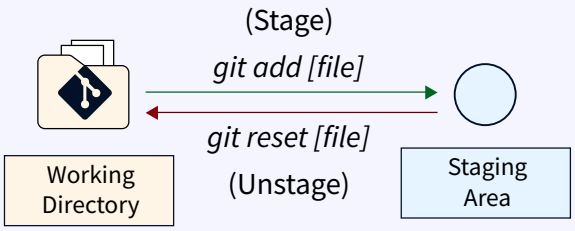
$ git add [file]

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.

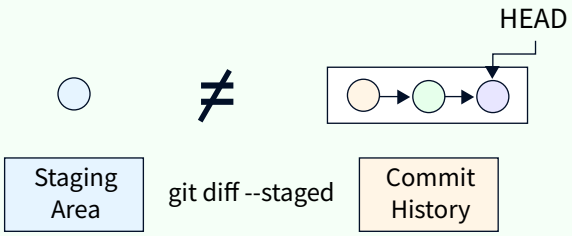


$ git diff

Diff of what is changed but not staged

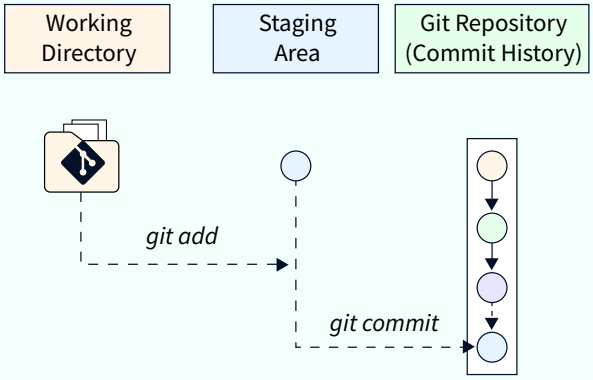
git diff --staged

Diff of what is staged but not yet commited.



$ git commit -m "[descriptive message]"

Commit your staged content as a new commit snapshot.

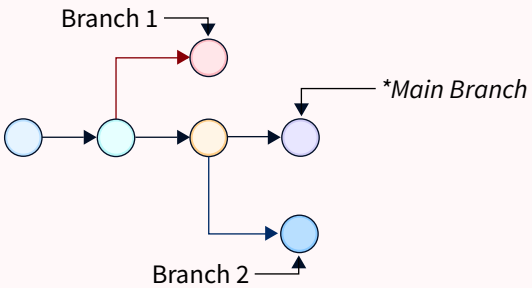


BRANCH & MERGE

Isolating work in branches, changing context, and integrating changes.

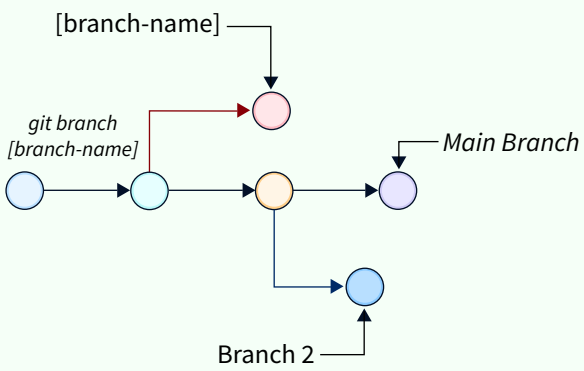
$ git branch

List your branches. A * will appear next to the currently active branch.



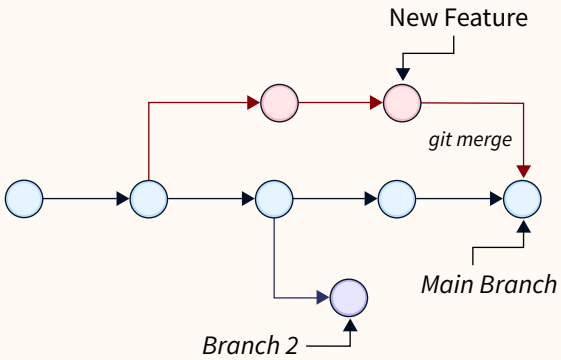
$ git branch [branch-name]

Create a new branch at the current commit.



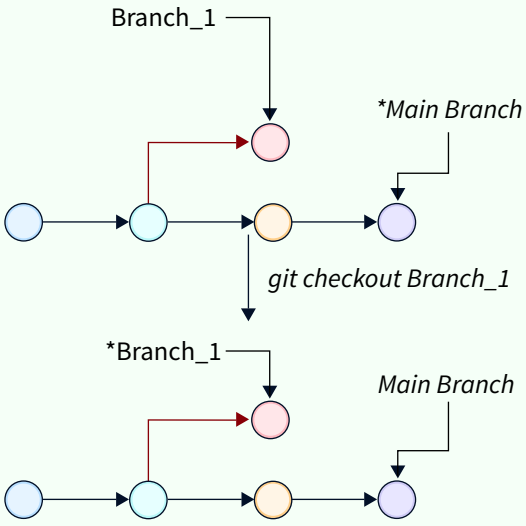
$ git merge [branch]

Merge the specified branch's history into the current one.



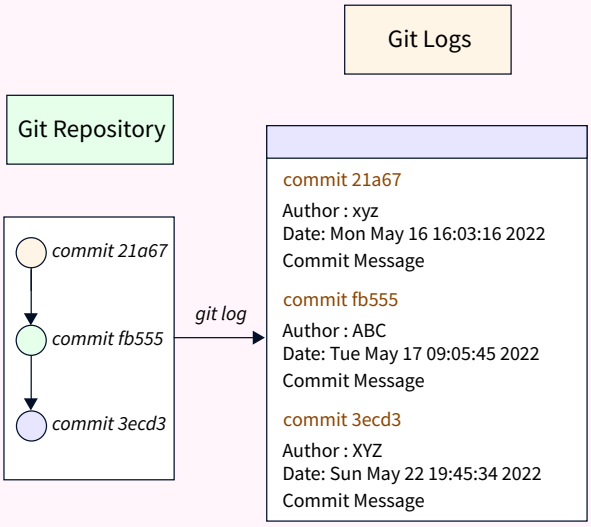
$ git checkout

Switch to another branch and check it out into your working directory.



$ git log

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

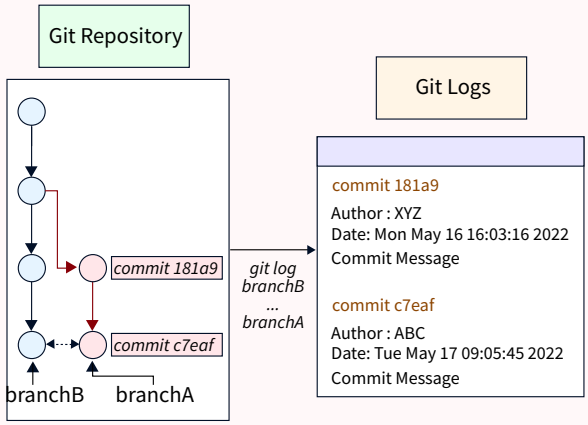


INSPECT & COMPARE

Configuring user information, initializing and cloning repositories.

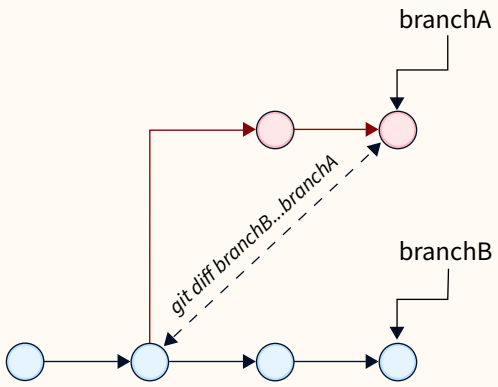
$ git log branchB..branchA

Show the commits on branchA that are not on branchB.



$ git diff branchB...branchA

Show the diff of what is in branchA that is not in branchB.

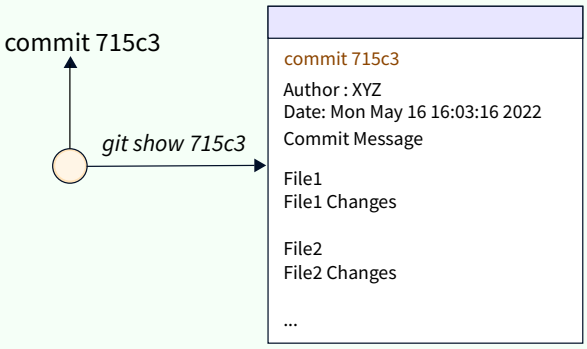


$ git log --follow [file]

Show the commits that changed file, even across renames.

$ git show [SHA]

Show any object in Git in human-readable format.

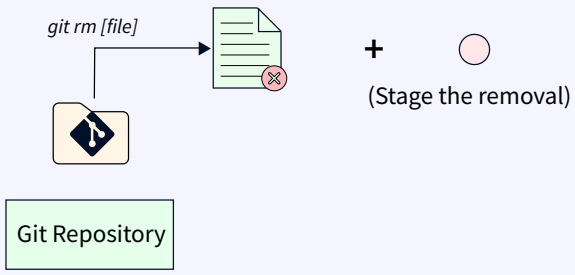


TRACKING PATH CHANGES

Versioning file removes and path changes.

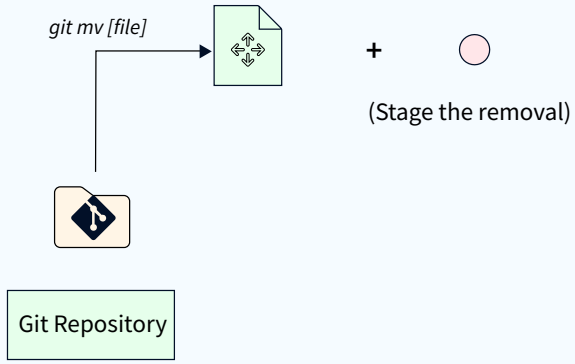
$ git rm [file]

Delete the file from the 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

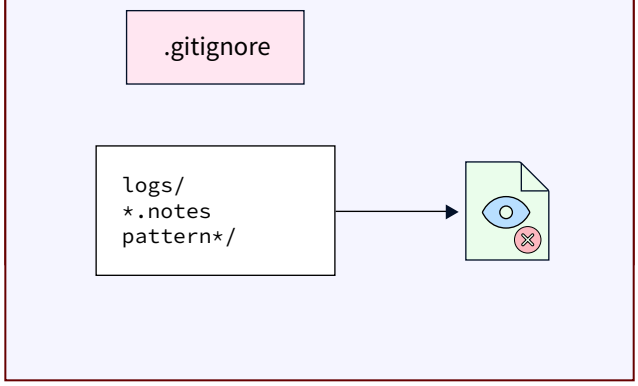
Show all commit logs with indication of any paths that moved.

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]

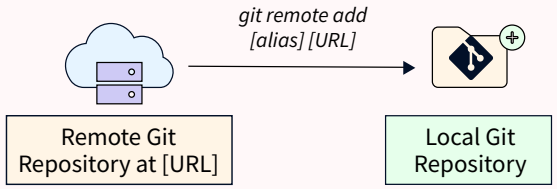
System wide ignore pattern for all local repositories

SHARE & UPDATE

Retrieving updates from another repository and updating local repos.

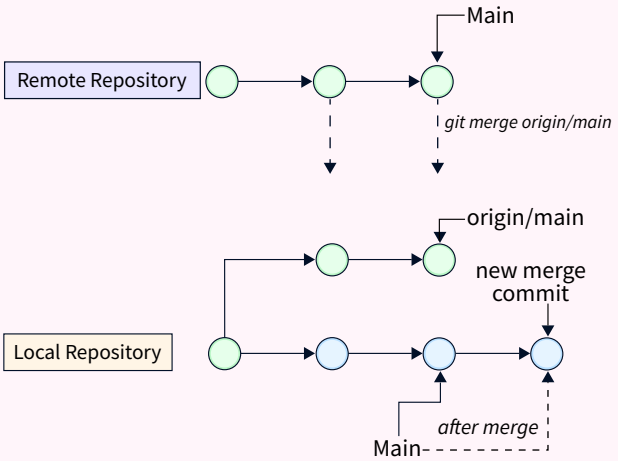
`$ git remote add [alias] [url]`

Add a git URL as an alias.



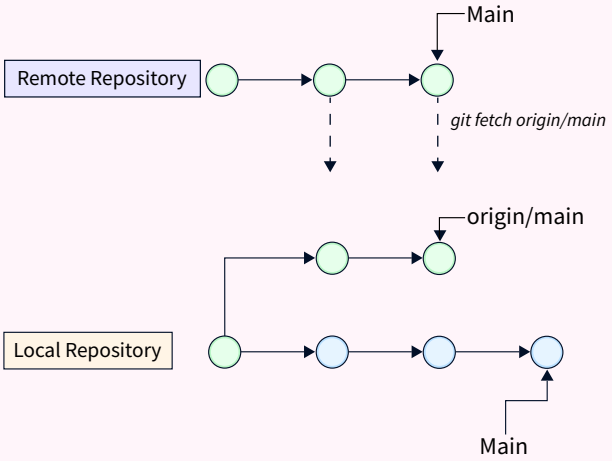
`$ git merge [alias]/[branch]`

Merge a remote branch into your current branch to bring it up to date.



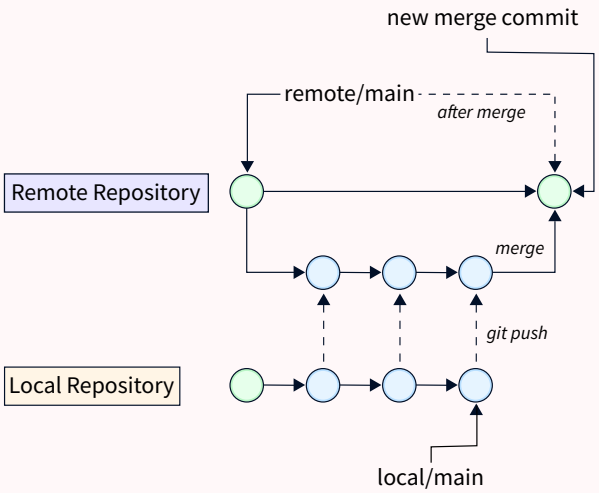
`$ git fetch [alias]`

Fetch down all the branches from that Git remote.



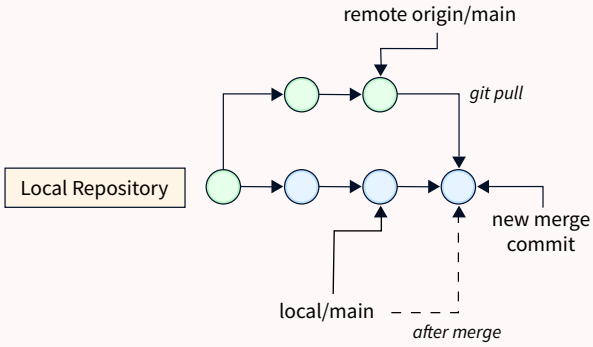
`$ git push [alias] [branch]`

Transmit local branch commits to the remote repository branch.



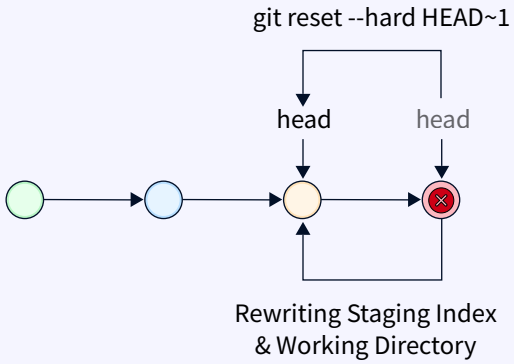
`$ git pull`

Fetch and merge any commits from the tracking remote branch.



`$ git reset --hard [commit]`

Clear staging area, rewrite working tree from specified commit.

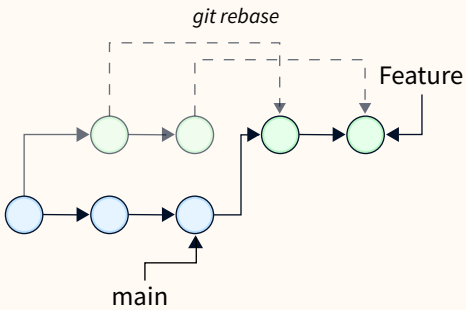


REWRITE HISTORY

Rewriting branches, updating commits and clearing history.

`$ git rebase [branch]`

Apply any commits of the current branch ahead of specified one.

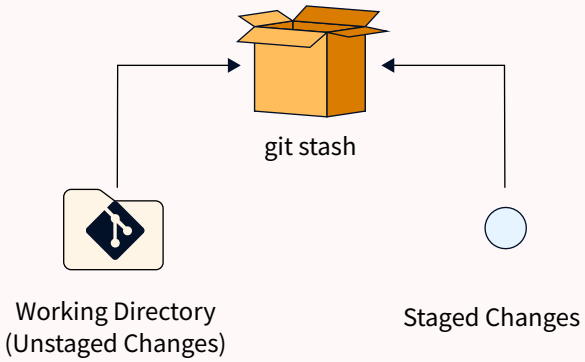


TEMPORARY COMMITS

Temporarily store modified, tracked files in order to change branches.

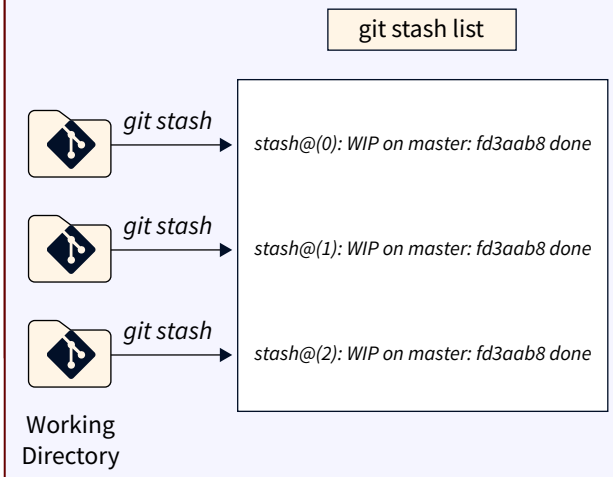
`$ git stash`

Save modified and staged changes.



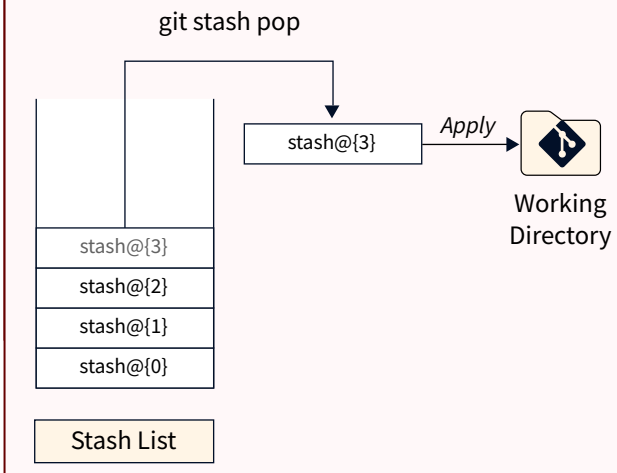
$ git stash list

List stack-order of stashed file changes.



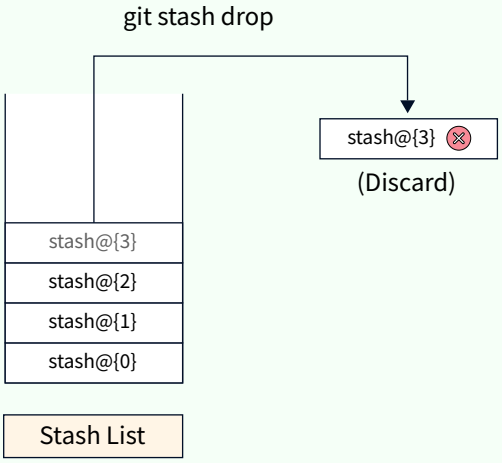
$ git stash pop

Write working from the top of the stash stack.



$ git stash drop

Discard the changes from the top of the stash stack.



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