Cheatography

Git-SVN Cheat Sheet
by m4urice via cheatography.com/25497/cs/6691/

Setting up a git-svn working copy

Checkout an SVN repository	`git svn clone -s <url_to_svn_repo> [--prefix=origin/]`	The -s option is used to specify that the SVN repo has the standard file tree; the `--prefix` option specifies the prefix for remote branches naming
Reflect & track remote ignores	`git svn show-ignore > .gitignore`	

Staging and committing changes

Add file/stage changes	`git add <file> [--all]`	The command is recursive; the `--all` option forces to stage deletions
Commit staged changes	`git commit [-m <message>]`	
Add and commit all changes	`git commit -a [-m <message>]`	
Commit changes to the SVN repo	`git svn dcommit [--rmdir]`	The `--rmdir` option forces the deletion of empty directories

Undoing things

Revert unstaged changes	`git checkout <file>`	
Revert staged changes	`git reset HEAD <file>`	
Revert committed changes	`git revert <rev_hash>`	The revision hash can be `HEAD` if you want to undo your latest commit (see the documentation of the `revert` subcommand for additional detail

Working with branches

Create a branch on the SVN repo	`git svn branch <branch_name> [--parents]`	This has to be done if you want the branch to be committed to the SVN repo; the `--parents` option forces the creation of parent directories if needed
Create a local git branch based on an existing SVN branch	`git checkout -b <local_branch> <svn_branch>`	This will keep both branches in sync

Be careful: if you rebase a branch on another, you might break something.
Make sure you run `git svn info` when you want to push modifications to an SVN branch to make sure you are committing to the appropriate branch: a broken SVN repo is hard to fix.

Useful resources

https://viget.com/extend/effectively-using-git-with-subversion

http://justaddwater.dk/2009/03/09/using-git-for-svn-repositories-workflow/