

### Key concepts

<b>HEAD</b>	Head is your current branch. You can see what HEAD points to by typing <code>cat .git/HEAD,</code>
<b>Remote</b>	Remotes are non-local repositories you can interact with (push/pull). The default remote is <i>origin</i> (you can see that using <code>git remote -v</code> ).
<b>Branch</b>	Branches are a way of safely work on new features without messing other peoples work (one feature, one branch).
<b>Commit</b>	A commit is a change or a set of changes you wish to register and save.

### Repositories

<b>Create a local repository</b>	<code>mkdir ./my_repo &amp;&amp; cd ./my_repo &amp;&amp; git init</code>
<b>Clone a repository from GitHub</b>	<code>git clone https://github.com/TME520/etm.git</code>
<b>Clone a specific branch from a repo</b>	<code>git clone -b development https://github.com/TME520/etm.git</code>

### Branches

<b>List branches</b>	<code>git branch</code>	<code>git branch --list</code>
<b>Clone a specific branch</b>	<code>git clone -b &lt;branch&gt; &lt;remote_repo&gt;</code>	<code>git clone -b development git@github.com:user/-myproj-ect.git</code>
<b>Switch to an existing branch</b>	<code>git checkout &lt;branch&gt;</code>	<code>git checkout feat/robert/-add-pub-holidays-2020</code>

### Branches (cont)

<b>Switch to a new branch</b>	<code>git checkout -b &lt;new_branch&gt;</code>	<code>git checkout -b conf/marcel/-use-EditorConfig</code>
<b>Push changes to a remote branch</b>	<code>git push origin &lt;branch&gt;</code>	<code>git push origin fix/patrick/remove-parasite-chars-from-config-file</code>
<b>Delete a branch</b>	<code>git branch -d &lt;branch&gt;</code>	<code>git branch -d feat/raja/count-api-failures</code>
<b>Integrate your feature branch to the main</b>	<code>git merge &lt;branch&gt;</code>	<code>git merge main</code>

Using branches, several developers are able to work together on the same code base, the same project.

**git merge** is not usually done manually, but is managed by your pull request system.

### Getting out of (mild) troubles

<b>Cancel untracked uncommitted local changes</b>	<code>git reset --hard &amp;&amp; git pull remote &lt;remote_branch&gt;</code>
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### Basic configuration

<b>Set your name</b>	<code>git config --global user.name "John Doe"</code>
<b>Set your email address</b>	<code>git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com</code>
<b>Set your default editor</b>	<code>git config --global core.editor emacs</code>



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### Dot files

<code>.gitignore</code>	Specifies intentionally untracked files that Git should ignore. Files already tracked by Git are not affected.
<code>.gitattributes</code>	Gives attributes (end of line type, diff type, merge type...) to certain files.

Examples of `.gitignore` files: [click here](#)

Examples of `.gitattributes` files: [click here](#)

### Basic workflow

Clone a repo	<code>git clone https://github.com/TME520/etm.git</code>
Create a new branch	<code>git checkout -b conf/you/add-api-endpoints-to-monitoring</code>
Check repo status and current branch	<code>git status</code>
Add changes to next commit (track files)	<code>git add -A</code>
Commit with a message	<code>git commit -m "Sometimes dogs are grey"</code>
Refresh current local branch with remote branch	<code>git pull origin development</code>
Push changes to remote	<code>git push origin conf/you/add-api-endpoints-to-monitoring</code>

**git push** uploads your commits to the remote repository.

**git pull** is a combination of `git fetch` and `git merge`. It gets the updates from remote repository and applies the latest changes to your local.

### Commits

Add one file to a future commit	<code>git add &lt;file&gt;</code>	<code>git add benchmark ark.c</code>
Add all files to a future commit	<code>git add -A</code>	
Commit with a message	<code>git commit -m "&lt;message&gt;"</code>	<code>git commit -m "Initial commit"</code>
Change the message of the latest commit	<code>git commit --amend -m "&lt;new_message&gt;"</code>	<code>git commit --amend -m "Beautiful commit"</code>
Cancel a commit	<code>git log --oneline</code> <code>git revert &lt;commit_id&gt;</code>	

Git commits are checkpoints in the development process which you can go back to later if needed.

**Git commit saves your changes only locally.**

**git revert** won't delete the commit, it will instead create a new one cancelling the other.



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