

Common Git Commands

Git Crash Course

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TakeLab

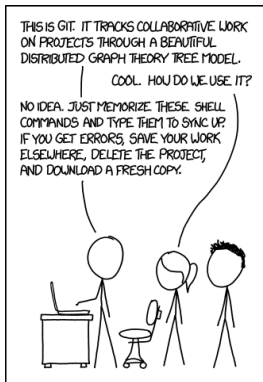
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Outline

- 1 Introduction
 - About Git
 - Setup
- 2 Basic Usage
 - Trees
 - Branches
- 3 Advanced Usage
 - Power, Unlimited Power
 - Rescuing Deleted Commits
- 4 Other Useful Commands

What is Git?

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If that doesn't fix it, git.txt contains the phone number of a friend of mine who understands git. Just wait through a few minutes of 'It's really pretty simple, just think of branches as...' and eventually you'll learn the commands that will fix everything.

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- Editor plugins
 - Emacs – Magit; best Git integration in any editor.
 - Vim – Fugitive; it's great.
 - IDEs – Most have integration, usually terrible, prefer command line.

Playground Setup

- Git User Setup

```
git config --global user.name "John Doe"  
git config --global user.email "user@domain"  
git config --global core.editor "/path/to/my/editor"
```

- Directory Setup

```
mkdir git-playground  
cd git-playground  
git init local  
git init --bare server.git  
cd local
```

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 - `git reset --soft HEAD^`

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- Clone a repository.
 - `git clone <url> <directory>`

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- Differences between branches.
 - `git diff <src>..<dst>`

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- Forcing non fast forward merges.
 - `git merge --no-ff`

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- `git reflog` to the rescue
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 - `--grep=<pattern>` – search by log messages.
 - `-S<string>` – search by source code changes.
- Show and apply a commit
 - `git show` – show the reference object.
 - `git cherry-pick` – apply the referenced commit.

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- `git push --force`
 - Overwrites the remote branch with your local.
 - Be extremely careful and warn your colleagues!
- Regular pull will also not work.
- `git fetch`
- `git rebase`
 - Applies your changes after the remote branch.

Useful Commands

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- `git stash`
 - Store work in progress changes.
 - Useful for when you need to pause what ever you are doing.
 - `pop`, `show`, `list`

Finding Bugs

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 - `start`, `reset`
 - `good`, `bad`, `skip`,
- `git blame <file>`
 - Find the culprit.
 - Easier to use from other tools, like `tig` and `gitk`.

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- `git filter-branch --force --index-filter 'git rm --cached --ignore-unmatch <file>' --prune-empty --tag-name-filter cat -- --all`
 - `--index-filter` – rewrite the index.
 - `git rm` – remove the `<file>` from commits *and your local disk*.
 - `--prune-empty` – don't leave empty commits.
 - `--tag-name-filter cat` – update tags.
 - `-- --all` – filter all branches.
 - All of history is rewritten, which means you will need to perform a force push.

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 - `git reflog expire --expire=now --all`
 - `git gc --prune=now`

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- Anything you think of can be done with git.
- If you are not sure about something, contact your nearest git expert.
- Git is not the silver bullet, if you don't like it you can try:
 - Mercurial
 - Darcs
 - Fossil
 - Subversion

Questions?

- Thank you for your attention!