

Git Commands Cheat Sheet

The everyday commands for saving, branching and sharing code, checked against the official Git documentation.

Start a project

<code>git init</code>	Create a repository Turns the current folder into a new, empty Git repository.
<code>git clone <url></code>	Copy a repository Downloads a repository and its full history into a new folder.
<code>git config --global user.name "Your Name"</code>	Set your name Records who made each commit. Set user.email the same way.

Save your changes

<code>git status</code>	Check status Shows your branch and which files are changed, staged or untracked.
<code>git add <file></code>	Stage a file Adds the file's current content to the next commit.
<code>git commit -m "Message"</code>	Commit Saves everything staged as a snapshot with a short message.
<code>git diff</code>	See unstaged edits Shows changes you have made but not yet staged.

Work on branches

<code>git branch</code>	List branches Lists local branches and marks the current one with *.
<code>git switch -c <branch></code>	Create and switch Makes a new branch and moves onto it in one step.
<code>git switch <branch></code>	Switch branch Moves you onto an existing branch.
<code>git merge <branch></code>	Merge a branch Brings another branch's changes into your current branch.

Share with a remote

<code>git fetch</code>	Fetch Downloads new commits from the remote without changing your files.
<code>git pull</code>	Pull Fetches, then updates your current branch with the remote's changes.
<code>git push -u origin main</code>	Push Uploads your main branch to origin and links the two, so later a plain git push works.

Look back and undo

<code>git log --oneline</code>	Short history Lists commits one per line with a short ID and message.
<code>git restore -S <file></code>	Unstage a file Takes the file out of the next commit. Your edits stay in the file.
<code>git restore <file></code>	Discard edits Resets a file to its last staged or committed state. This cannot be undone.

 **Make git status a habit**
Run git status before you add, commit or switch branches. It tells you exactly what Git is about to do, and often suggests the next command.