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Git & GitHub Cheat Sheet in Simple Terms

Webgurukul IT Training & Placement Institute - Masterclass

1. Introduction to Git & GitHub

What is Git?

Git is a version control system that helps developers track changes in their code and collaborate with teams.

What is GitHub?

GitHub is a cloud-based platform that hosts Git repositories, allowing multiple developers to work together.

Why Use Git & GitHub?

✓ Track changes in code over time

Work with teams on the same project

Easily rollback to previous versions

Backup code securely on GitHub

2. Installing & Configuring Git

1. Install Git

Download & install Git from: git-scm.com

2. Configure Git (First Time Setup)

git config --global user.name "Your Name" git config --global user.email "your-email@example.com"

Push a New Branch to GitHub

git push -u origin new-feature

7. Undoing Changes in Git

Undo Changes in Working Directory

git checkout -- filename

Undo Last Commit (Soft Reset - Keeps Changes)

git reset --soft HEAD~1

Undo Last Commit (Hard Reset - Deletes Changes)

git reset --hard HEAD~1

git config --list

3. Git Basic Commands

Initialize a New Git Repository

git init

Check the Status of the Repository

git status

Add Files to Staging Area

git add filename # Add a specific file # Add all changes git add .

Commit Changes

git commit -m "Commit message here"

View Commit History

git log

4. Working with GitHub

1. Create a New Repository on GitHub

8. Git Ignore & Git Stash

Ignoring Files with .gitignore

Create a .gitignore file and add:

node_modules/		
.env		
.idea/		

Temporarily Save Uncommitted Changes (Stash)

git stash

Apply Stashed Changes

git stash pop

9. Forking & Pull Requests (GitHub Collaboration)

1. Fork a Repository

Go to GitHub and click Fork on a repository

2. Clone the Forked Repository

git clone https://github.com/your-username/forked-repo.git

3. Create a New Branch

Go to GitHub > New Repository 2 Give it a **name** & click **Create**

2. Connect Local Git Repository to GitHub

git remote add origin https://github.com/your-username/repository-name.git git branch -M main git push -u origin main

3. Clone an Existing Repository

git clone https://github.com/your-username/repository-name.git

5. Git Branching

Check Current Branch

git branch

Create a New Branch

git branch new-feature

Switch to Another Branch

git checkout new-feature

OR

git switch new-feature

Create & Switch to a New Branch

git checkout -b feature-branch

4. Push Changes to Your Fork

git push origin feature-branch

5. Create a Pull Request (PR)

Go to GitHub > Click **New Pull Request** > Select Branch & Submit

10. Resolving Merge Conflicts

Check for Merge Conflicts

git status

Resolve the Conflict Manually in the File

Example Conflict:

<<<<< HEAD This is from main branch. ====== This is from feature branch. >>>>>> feature-branch

Go to GitHub > Click **New Pull Request** > Select Branch & Submit

git add filename git commit -m "Resolved merge conflict"

11. GitHub Actions (Automation & CI/CD)

git switch -c new-feature

Merge a Branch into Main

git checkout main git merge new-feature

Delete a Branch

git branch -d new-feature

1. Create a GitHub Actions Workflow

Go to GitHub > Actions > New Workflow **Example deploy.yml for automatic deployment:**

ame: Deploy App
n: pusn
obs:
ouild:
runs-on: ubuntu-latest
steps:
- uses: actions/checkout@v2
- name: Run Deployment Script
run: echo "Deploying App"

6. Git Pull & Push Commands

Pull Latest Changes from GitHub

git pull origin main

Push Changes to GitHub

git push origin main

12. Git Best Practices

- **W**rite meaningful commit messages
- Use branches for new features (feature-branch)
- **V** Pull latest changes before pushing
- Regularly push code to GitHub for backup