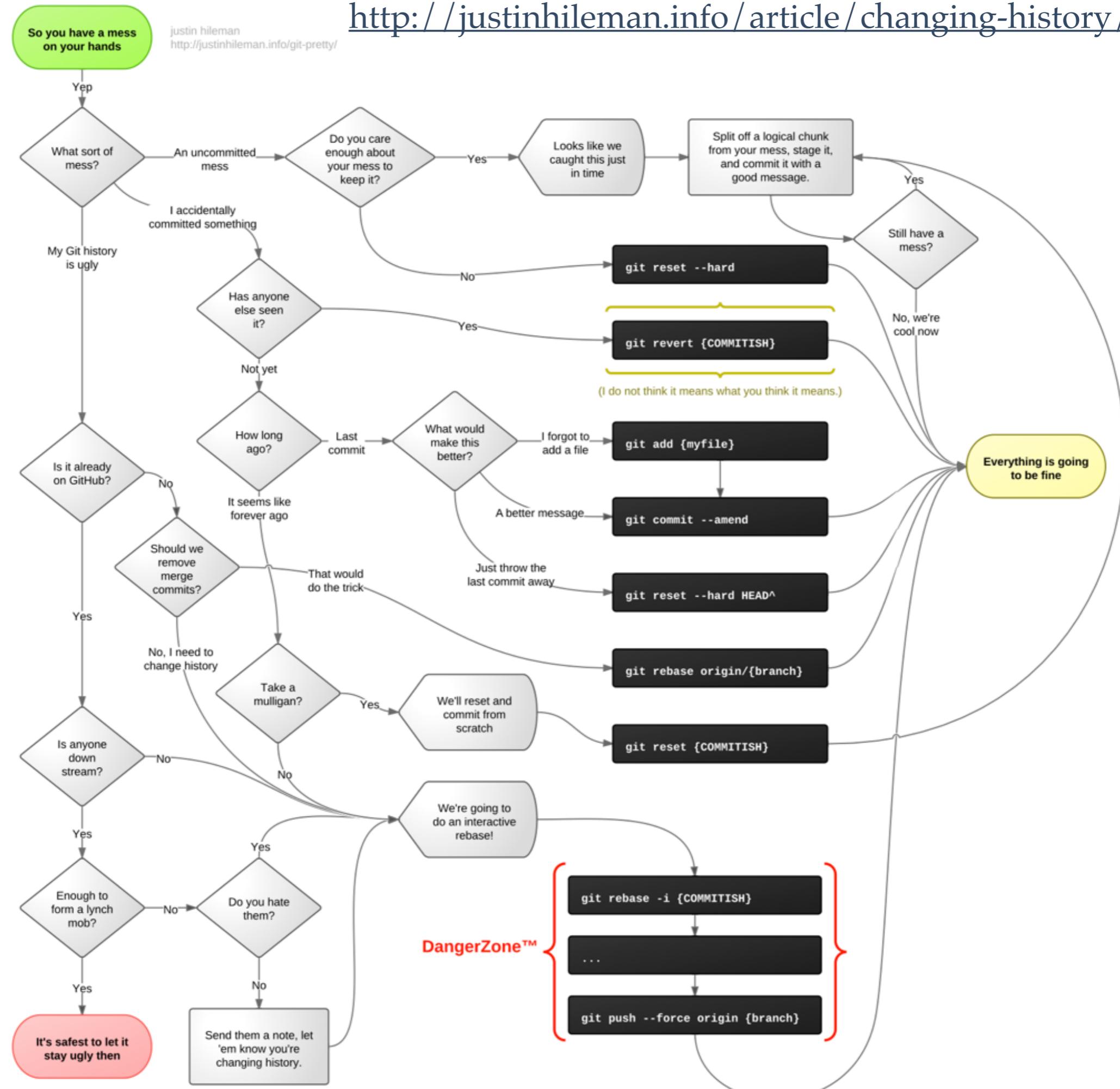


# Sviluppo software in gruppi di lavoro complessi

Mattia Monga, Carlo Bellettini, ...

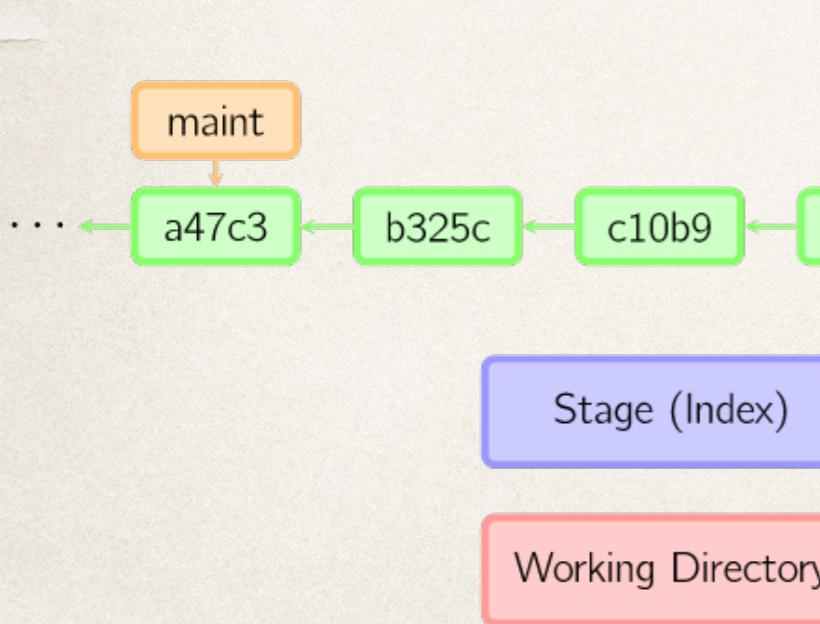


# git reset [ *ref* ][*--*][*files* ]

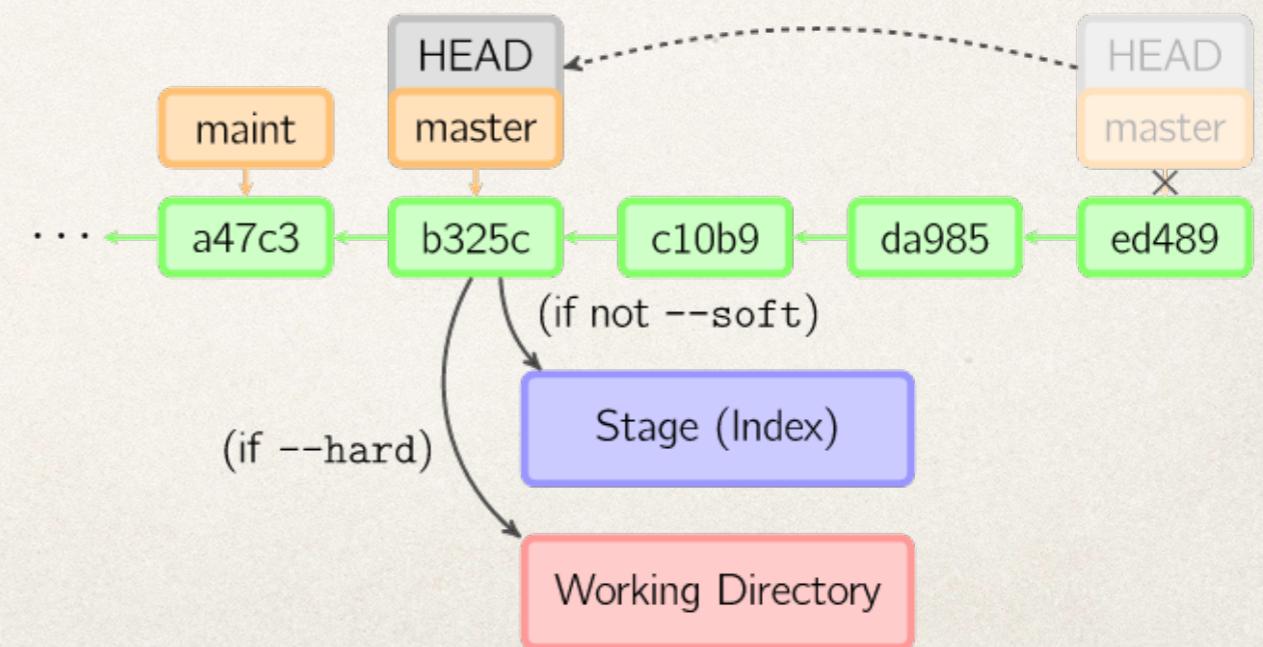
---

- \* simile a checkout ma:
  - \* con *files*, non modifica working directory
  - \* senza *files*, sposta non solo HEAD, ma anche il branch puntato

git reset -- *files*



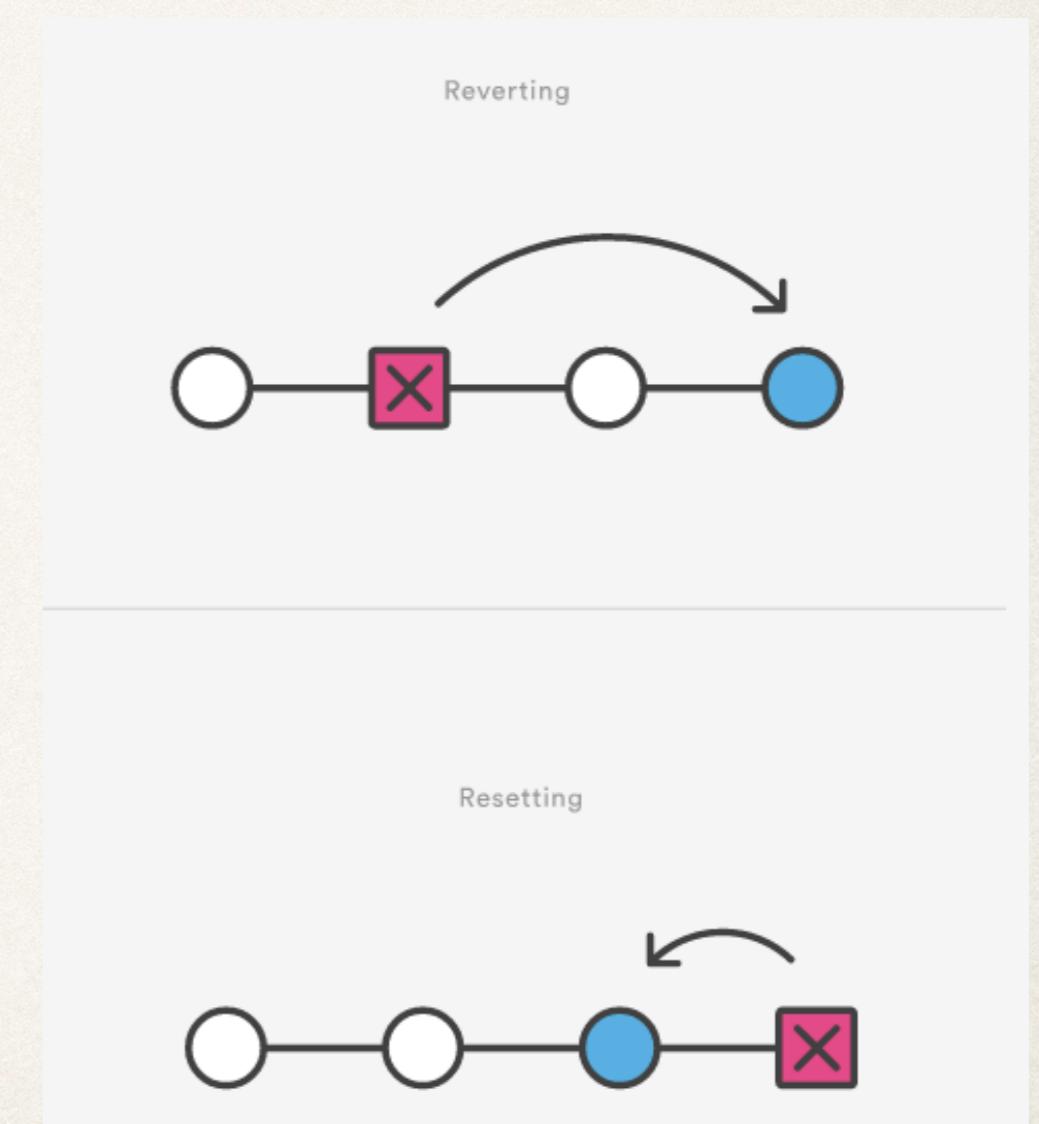
git reset HEAD<sup>~3</sup>



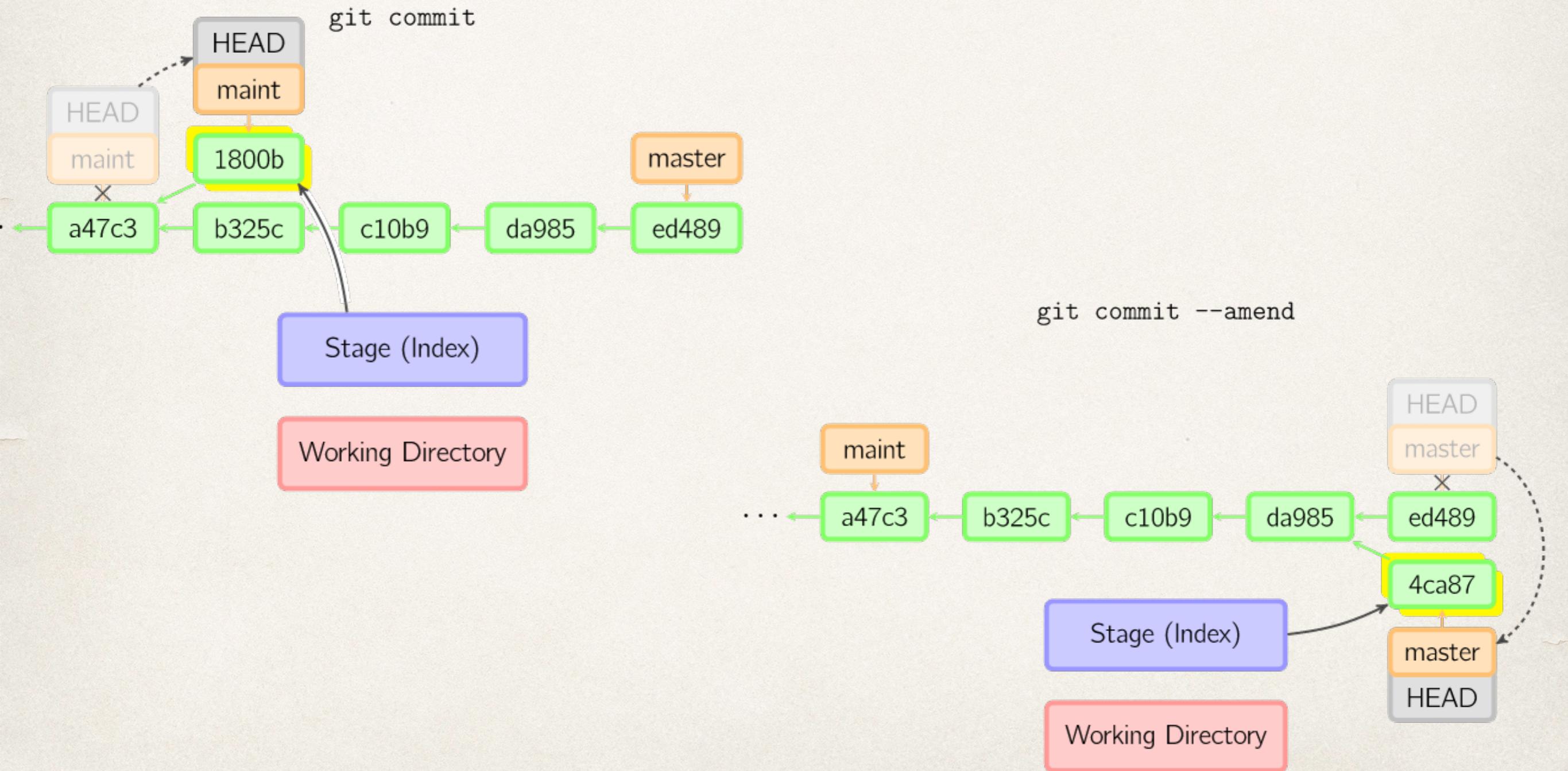
# git revert

---

- ❖ Comando “safe” (al contrario ad esempio di reset)
- ❖ non distrugge o cambia storia ma crea un commit che inverte gli effetti del commit citato (che potrebbe anche non essere l’ultimo)



# git commit



# @geekandpoke

---



Oliver Widder @geekandpoke · 19 Aug 2014

```
git config --global alias.fuck "reset --hard  
HEAD~1"
```

89 32

# @geekandpoke 2

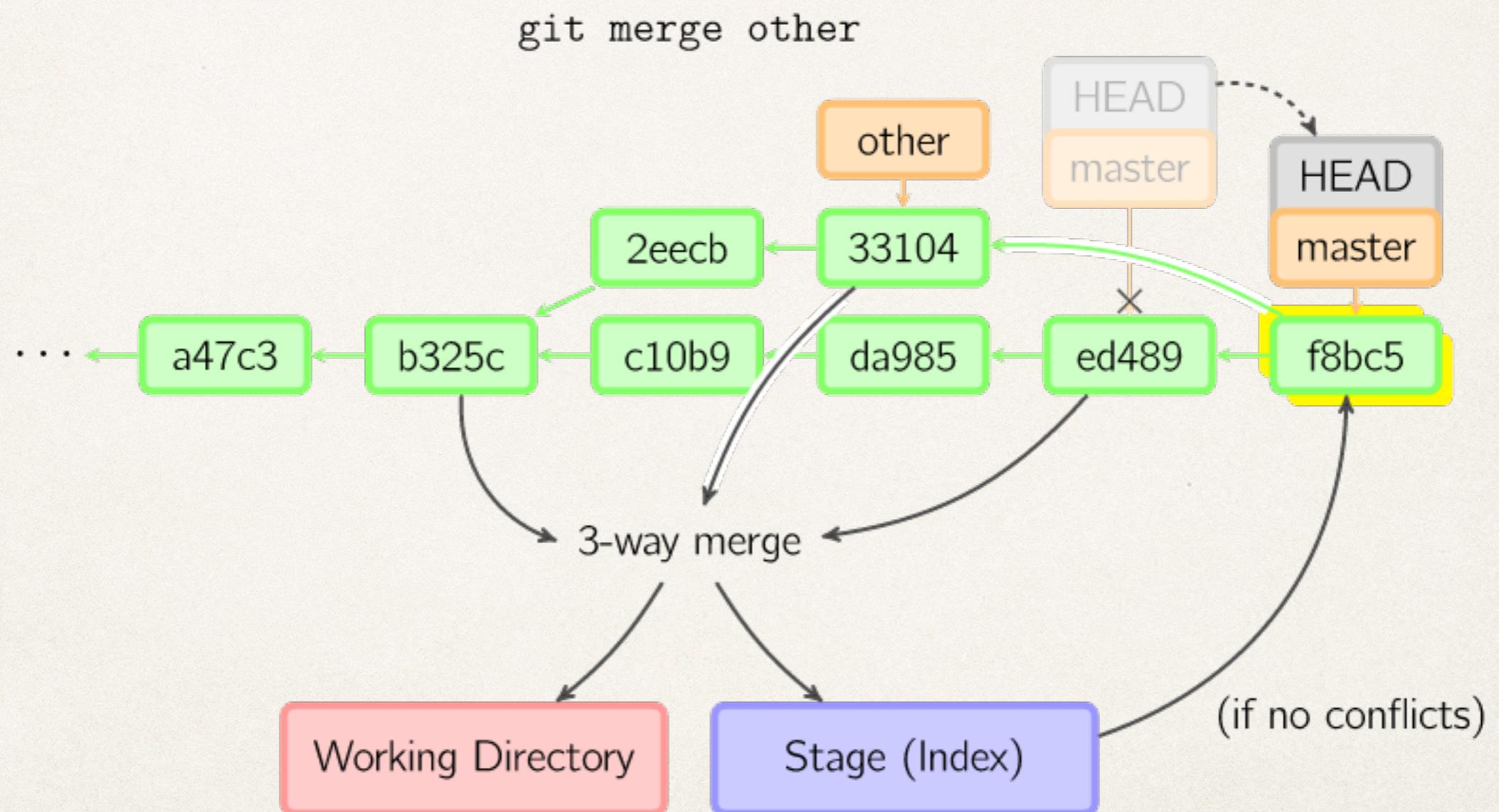
---

Oliver Widder @geekandpoke · 19 Aug 2014

```
git config --global  
alias.fuckYouAllYouBastards "push origin -f  
master"
```

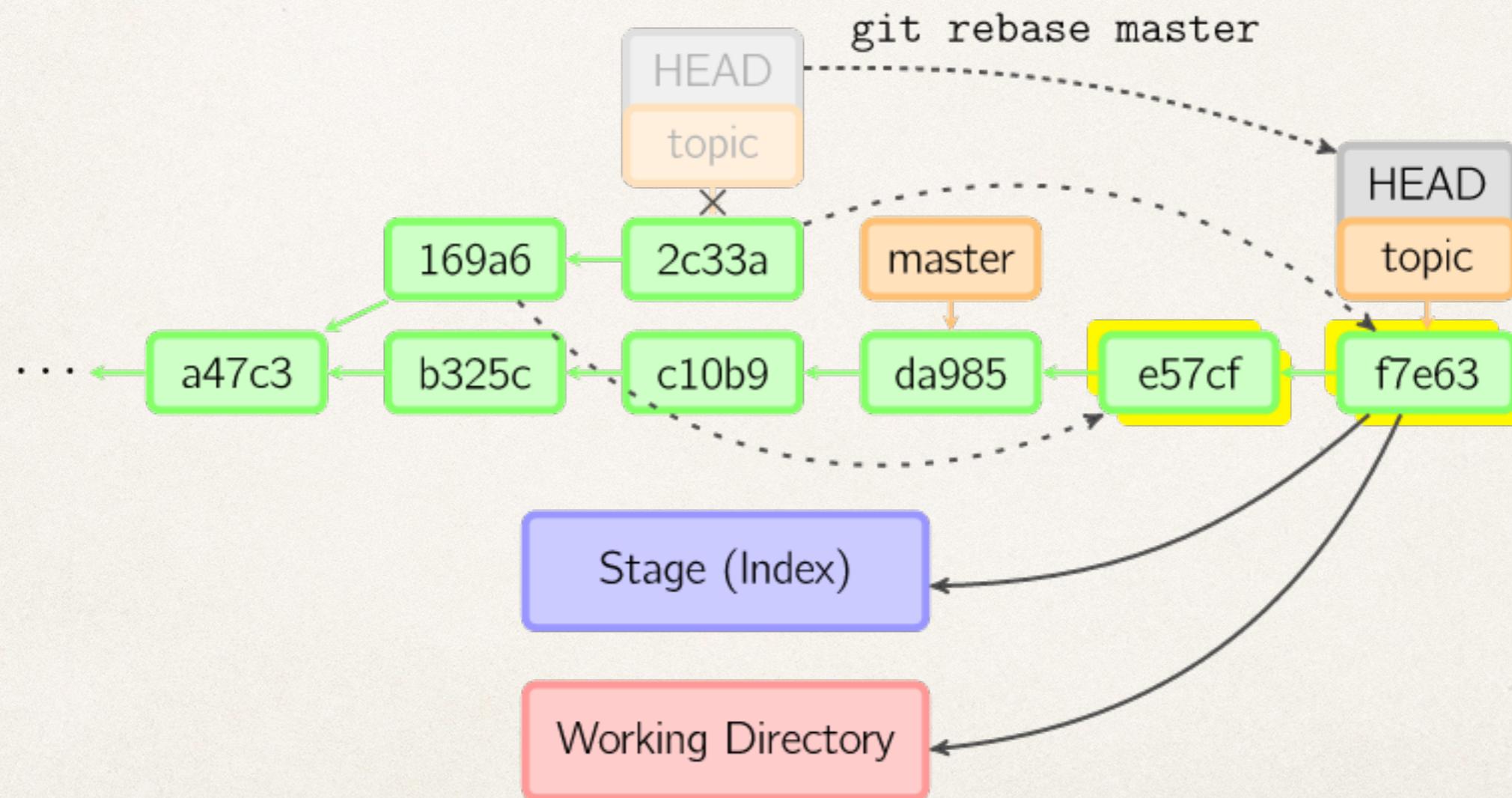
15 6

# git merge



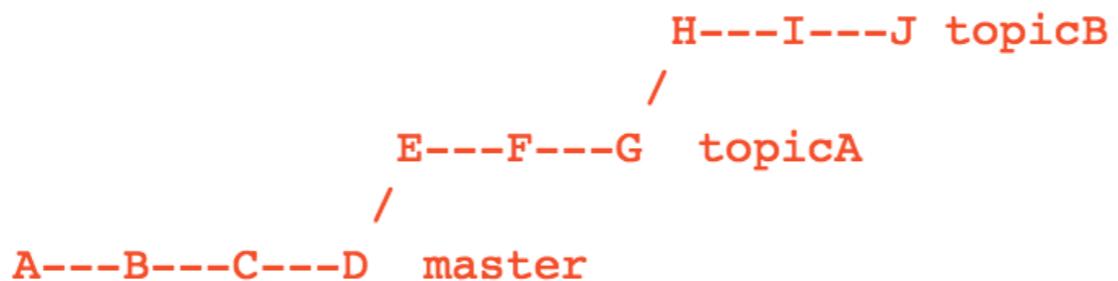
# git rebase

---



# git rebase --onto ...

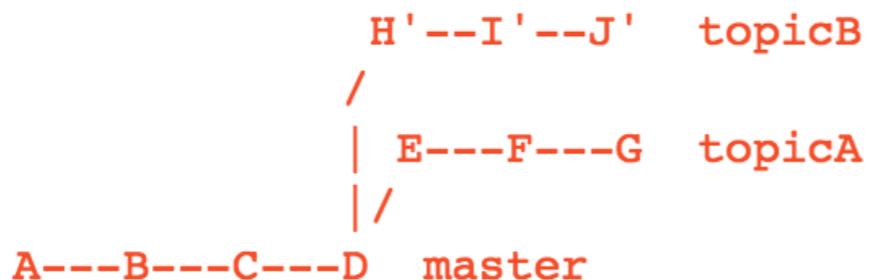
---



then the command

```
git rebase --onto master topicA topicB
```

would result in:



# git filter-branch [--] [<rev-list options>...]

---

- ❖ permette di riscrivere la storia in maniera ancora più completa...
- ❖ --env-filter
- ❖ --tree-filter
- ❖ --index-filter
- ❖ --msg-filter
- ❖ --subdirectory-filter
- ❖ ...

# git filter-branch

---

- ❖ esempi
  - ❖ fare come se un file non fosse stato mai versionato
    - ❖ git filter-branch --index-filter 'git rm --cached --ignore-unmatch filename' — start..HEAD
  - ❖ ricavare un repository con solo il contenuto di una subdirectory
    - ❖ git filter-branch --subdirectory-filter foodir -- --all
  - ❖ fare come se alcuni file fossero sempre stati in una sottodirectory
    - ❖ git filter-branch -f --tree-filter 'mkdir .\_p ; mv \* .\_p; mv .\_p core;' -- --all