The tig Manual

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This is the manual for tig, the ncurses-based text-mode interface for git. Tig allows you to browse changes in a git repository and can additionally act as a pager for output of various git commands. When used as a pager, it will display input from stdin and colorize it.

When browsing repositories, tig uses the underlying git commands to present the user with various views, such as summarized commit log and showing the commit with the log message, diffstat, and the diff.

1. Calling Conventions

1.1. Pager Mode

If stdin is a pipe, any log or diff options will be ignored and the pager view will be opened loading data from stdin. The pager mode can be used for colorizing output from various git commands.

Example on how to colorize the output of git-show(1):

```
$ git show | tig
```

1.2. Git Command Options

All git command options specified on the command line will be passed to the given command and all will be shell quoted before they are passed to the shell.

> **Note:** If you specify options for the main view, you should not use the `--pretty` option as this option will be set automatically to the format expected by the main view.

Example on how to view a commit and show both author and committer information:

```
$ tig show --pretty=fuller
```

See the "Specifying revisions" section below for an introduction to revision options supported by the git commands. For details on specific git command options, refer to the man page of the command in question.

2. Environment Variables

Several options related to the interface with git can be configured via environment options.

2.1. Configuration Files

Upon startup, tig first reads the system wide configuration file (`/etc/tigrc` by default) and then proceeds to read the user's configuration file (`~/.tigrc` by default). The paths to either of these files can be overridden through the following environment variables:

TIGRC_USER

Path of the user configuration file.

TIGRC_SYSTEM

Path of the system wide configuration file.

2.2. Repository References

Commits that are referenced by tags and branch heads will be marked by the reference name surrounded by *[* and *]*:

```
2006-03-26 19:42 Petr Baudis         | [cogito-0.17.1] Cogito 0.17.1
```

If you want to filter out certain directories under `.git/refs/`, say `tmp` you can do it by setting the following variable:

```
$ TIG_LS_REMOTE="git ls-remote . | sed /\/tmp\//d" tig
```

Or set the variable permanently in your environment.

TIG_LS_REMOTE

Set command for retrieving all repository references. The command should output data in the same format as git-ls-remote(1).

2.3. History Commands

It is possible to alter which commands are used for the different views. If for example you prefer commits in the main view to be sorted by date and only show 500 commits, use:

```
$ TIG_MAIN_CMD="git log --date-order -n500 --pretty=raw %s" tig
```

Or set the variable permanently in your environment.

Notice, how `%s` is used to specify the commit reference. There can be a maximum of 5 `%s` ref specifications.

TIG_DIFF_CMD

The command used for the diff view. By default, git show is used as a backend.

TIG_LOG_CMD

The command used for the log view. If you prefer to have both author and committer shown in the log view be sure to pass `--pretty=fuller` to git log.

TIG_MAIN_CMD

The command used for the main view. Note, you must always specify the option: `--pretty=raw` since the main view parser expects to read that format.

2.4. Tree Commands

TIG_TREE_CMD

The command used for the tree view. Takes two arguments, the first is the revision ID and the second is the path of the directory tree, empty for the root directory. Defaults to "git ls-tree %s %s".

TIG_BLOB_CMD

The command used for the blob view. Takes one argument which is the blob ID. Defaults to "git cat-file blob %s".

3. The Viewer

The display consists of a status window on the last line of the screen and one or more views. The default is to only show one view at the time but it is possible to split both the main and log view to also show the commit diff.

If you are in the log view and press *Enter* when the current line is a commit line, such as:

```
commit 4d55caff4cc89335192f3e566004b4ceef572521
```

You will split the view so that the log view is displayed in the top window and the diff view in the bottom window. You can switch between the two views by pressing *Tab*. To maximize the log view again, simply press *l*.

3.1. Current Head and Commit ID

The viewer keeps track of both what head and commit ID you are currently viewing. The commit ID will follow the cursor line and change every time you highlight a different commit. Whenever you reopen the diff view it will be reloaded, if the commit ID changed.

The head ID is used when opening the main and log view to indicate from what revision to show history.

3.2. Views

Various *views* of a repository is presented. Each view is based on output from an external command, most often *git log*, *git diff*, or *git show*.

The main view

: Is the default view, and it shows a one line summary of each commit in the chosen list of revisions. The summary includes commit date, author, and the first line of the log message. Additionally, any repository references, such as tags, will be shown.

The log view

: Presents a more rich view of the revision log showing the whole log message and the diffstat.

The diff view

: Shows either the diff of the current working tree, that is, what has changed since the last commit, or the commit diff complete with log message, diffstat and diff.

The tree view

: Lists directory trees associated with the current revision allowing subdirectories to be descended or ascended and file blobs to be viewed.

The blob view

: Displays the file content or "blob" of data associated with a file name.

The blame view

: Displays the file content annotated or blamed by commits.

The status view

Displays status of files in the working tree and allows changes to be staged/unstaged as well as adding of untracked files.

The stage view

Displays diff changes for staged or unstanged files being tracked or file content of untracked files.

The pager view

Is used for displaying both input from stdin and output from git commands entered in the internal prompt.

The help view

Displays key binding quick reference.

3.3. Title Windows

Each view has a title window which shows the name of the view, current commit ID if available, and where the view is positioned:

```
[main] c622eefaa485995320bc743431bae0d497b1d875 - commit 1 of 61 (1%)
```

By default, the title of the current view is highlighted using bold font. For long loading views (taking over 3 seconds) the time since loading started will be appended:

```
[main] 77d9e40fbcea3238015aea403e06f61542df9a31 - commit 1 of 779 (0%) 5s
```

4. Default Keybindings

Below the default key bindings are shown.

4.1. View Switching

Key	Action
m	Switch to main view.
d	Switch to diff view.
l	Switch to log view.
p	Switch to pager view.
t	Switch to (directory) tree view.
f	Switch to (file) blob view.

Key	Action
B	Switch to blame view.
h	Switch to help view
S	Switch to status view
c	Switch to stage view

4.2. View Manipulation

Key	Action
q	Close view, if multiple views are open it will jump back to the previous view in the view stack. If it is the last open view it will quit. Use *Q* to quit all views at once.
Enter	This key is "context sensitive" depending on what view you are currently in. When in log view on a commit line or in the main view, split the view and show the commit diff. In the diff view pressing Enter will simply scroll the view one line down.
Tab	Switch to next view.
R	Reload and refresh the current view.
M	Maximize the current view to fill the whole display.
Up	This key is "context sensitive" and will move the cursor one line up. However, if you opened a diff view from the main view (split- or full-screen) it will change the cursor to point to the previous commit in the main view and update the diff view to display it.
Down	Similar to *Up* but will move down.

4.3. Cursor Navigation

Key	Action
j	Move cursor one line up.
k	Move cursor one line down.
PgUp,-,a	Move cursor one page up.
Space PgDown	Move cursor one page down.
Home	Jump to first line.
End	Jump to last line.

4.4. Scrolling

Key	Action
Insert	Scroll view one line up.
Delete	Scroll view one line down.
w	Scroll view one page up.
s	Scroll view one page down.

4.5. Searching

Key	Action
/	Search the view. Opens a prompt for entering search regex to use.
?	Search backwards in the view. Also prompts for regex.
n	Find next match for the current search regex.
N	Find previous match for the current search regex.

4.6. Misc

Key	Action
Q	Quit.
r	Redraw screen.
z	Stop all background loading. This can be useful if you use tig in a repository with a long history without limiting the revision log.
v	Show version.
.	Toggle line numbers on/off.
D	Toggle date display on/off.
A	Toggle author display on/off.
g	Toggle revision graph visualization on/off.
F	Toggle reference display on/off (tag and branch names).
:	Open prompt. This allows you to specify what git command to run. Example `:log -p`
u	Update status of file. In the status view, this allows you to add an untracked file or stage changes to a file for next commit (similar to running git-add <filename>). In the stage view, when pressing this on a diff chunk line stages only that chunk for next commit, when not on a diff chunk line all changes in the displayed diff is staged.
M	Resolve unmerged file by launching git-mergetool(1). Note, to work correctly this might require some initial configuration of your preferred merge tool. See the manpage of git-mergetool(1).
,	Move tree view to the parent tree.
e	Open file in editor.

4.7. External Commands

Tig also comes with a few builtin external commands. These are simple shell commands that are run and can take arguments from the current browsing state, such as the current commit ID. The default commands are:

Key	Action
C	git cherry-pick %(commit)
G	git gc

5. Revision Specification

This section describes various ways to specify what revisions to display or otherwise limit the view to. Tig does not itself parse the described revision options so refer to the relevant git man pages for further information. Relevant man pages besides git-log(1) are git-diff(1) and git-rev-list(1).

You can tune the interaction with git by making use of the options explained in this section. For example, by configuring the environment variables described in the "History commands" section.

5.1. Limit by Path Name

If you are interested only in those revisions that made changes to a specific file (or even several files) list the files like this:

```
$ tig Makefile README
```

To avoid ambiguity with tig's subcommands or repository references such as tag name, be sure to separate file names from other git options using "--". So if you have a file named *status* it will clash with the *status* subcommand, and thus you will have to use:

```
$ tig -- status
```

> **Note:** For the main view, avoiding ambiguity will in some cases require you to specify two "--" options. The first will make tig stop option processing and the latter will be passed to git log.

5.2. Limit by Date or Number

To speed up interaction with git, you can limit the amount of commits to show both for the log and main view. Either limit by date using e.g. `--since=1.month` or limit by the number of commits using `-n400`.

If you are only interested in changed that happened between two dates you can use:

```
$ tig --after="May 5th" --before="2006-05-16 15:44"
```

> **Note:** If you want to avoid having to quote dates containing spaces you can use "." instead, e.g. `--after=May.5th`.

5.3. Limiting by Commit Ranges

Alternatively, commits can be limited to a specific range, such as "all commits between *tag-1.0* and *tag-2.0*". For example:

```
$ tig tag-1.0..tag-2.0
```

This way of commit limiting makes it trivial to only browse the commits which haven't been pushed to a remote branch. Assuming *origin* is your upstream remote branch, using:

```
$ tig origin..HEAD
```

will list what will be pushed to the remote branch. Optionally, the ending *HEAD* can be left out since it is implied.

5.4. Limiting by Reachability

Git interprets the range specifier "tag-1.0..tag-2.0" as "all commits reachable from *tag-2.0* but not from *tag-1.0*". Where reachability refers to what commits are ancestors (or part of the history) of the branch or tagged revision in question.

If you prefer to specify which commit to preview in this way use the following:

```
$ tig tag-2.0 ^tag-1.0
```

You can think of ^ as a negation operator. Using this alternate syntax, it is possible to further prune commits by specifying multiple branch cut offs.

5.5. Combining Revisions Specification

Revisions options can to some degree be combined, which makes it possible to say "show at most 20 commits from within the last month that changed files under the Documentation/ directory."

```
$ tig --since=1.month -n20 -- Documentation/
```

5.6. Examining All Repository References

In some cases, it can be useful to query changes across all references in a repository. An example is to ask "did any line of development in this repository change a particular file within the last week". This can be accomplished using:

```
$ tig --all --since=1.week -- Makefile
```

6. BUGS

Known bugs and problems:

- Proper locale support: in it's current state tig is pretty much UTF-8 only.
- Horizontal scrolling.

7. Copyright

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8. References and Related Tools

Manpages:

- git1 (tig)
- git5 (tigrc)

Online resources:

- Homepage: http://jonas.nitro.dk/tig/
- Manual: http://jonas.nitro.dk/tig/manual.html
- Tarballs: http://jonas.nitro.dk/tig/releases/
- Git URL: git://repo.or.cz/tig.git (mirror) or http://jonas.nitro.dk/tig/tig.git (master)
- Gitweb: http://repo.or.cz/w/tig.git

Other git repository browsers:

- gitk(1)
- qgit(1)
- gitview(1)