

Initialization Commands

Init - used to create a new git repo

git init

git remote add origin < - - - link - - - >

git remote -v // To verify remote

git pull origin main

GIT Branches :

git branch // To check Branch

git branch -M main // To rename branch

git push origin main

git branch -u origin main // To set Upstream

git checkout < - - - branch name - - - > // To navigate

git checkout -b < - - - new branch name - - - > // To create new branch

git branch -d < - - - branch name - - - > // To delete branch

Merge

git merge main // Way 1

Pull Request // Way 2

Merge Conflicts

An Event that takes place when GIT is unable to automatically resolve differences in code between 2 commits.

When a same file with 2 different branches have changes in a same line then choose 1 of both if necessary and save the changes.

Undoing changes (Added but not Committed)

Case 1 : Staged Changes

```
git reset < - - - file name - - - >
```

```
git reset
```

Case 2 : Committed changes (for one commit)

```
git reset HEAD ~1
```

```
git log    // Commits
```

Case 3 : Committed changes (for many commits)

```
git reset < - - - commit hash - - - >
```

```
git reset - - hard < - - - commit hash - - - >
```

Fork :

A fork is a new repo that shares code & visibility settings with the Original “upstream” repo.

Fork is a rough copy.