

**git show:** it is used to show the file names in log

**command:** `git show commit_id --name-only`

**git show <commit> --stat** : you'll see the commit summary along with the files that changed and details on how they changed.

**git commit --amend -m "New commit message"** : to edit the commit message

**git commit --amend --no-edit** : used to add some files in previous commit. (-no-edit means that the commit message does not change.)

**git update-ref -d HEAD** : used to delete all the commits in git

**git reset commit:** used to delete all the commits (upto the commit id)

**git reset --hard HEAD~1** : used to delete latest commit along with the changes

**git reset --hard HEAD~N** : upto nth commit

**git revert commit-id** : used to undo a middle of the change (file also deleted)

Let's say that you forgot to configure the email and already did your first commit. Amend can be used to change the author of your previous commit as well. The author of the commit can be changed using the following command:

**git commit --amend --author "Author Name <Author Email>"**

## GIT BRANCH:

- A branch represents an independent line of development.
- A branch is a way to isolate development work on a particular aspect of a project.
- The git branch command lets you create, list, rename, and delete branches.
- The default branch name in Git is master.

to see the current branch: `git branch`

to create a branch: `git branch branch_name`

to go to a branch: `git checkout branch`

to delete a branch: `git branch -d branch_name`

to rename a branch: `git branch -m old new`

to create and switch at a time: `git checkout -b branch_name`

## GIT MERGE:

It allows us to get the code from one branch to another. This is useful when developers work on the same code and want to integrate their changes before pushing them up in a branch.

**command:** `git merge branch_name`

## GIT MERGE CONFLICTS

Merge conflicts happen when you merge branches that have competing commits, and Git needs your help to decide which changes to incorporate in the final merge.

GIT makes merging super easy!

CONFLICTS generally arise when two people have changed the same lines in a file (or) if one developer deleted a file while another developer is working on the same file!

In this situation git cannot determine what is correct!

Lets understand in a simple way!

```
cat>file1 : hai all
```

```
add & commit
```

```
git checkout -b branch1
```

```
cat>file1 : 1234
```

```
add & commit
```

```
git checkout master
```

```
cat>>file1 : abcd
```

```
add & commit
```

```
git merge branch1 : remove it
```

## identify merge conflicts:

see the file in master branch then you will see both the data in a single file including branch names

## resolve:

open file in VIM EDITOR and delete all the conflict dividers and save it!  
add git to that file and commit it with the command (`git commit -m "merged and resolved the conflict issue in abc.txt"`)

## merge:

if you have 5 commits in master branch and only 1 commit in devops branch, to get all the commits from master branch to devops branch we can use merge in git. (`command: git merge branch_name`)

## cherry-pick:

if you have 5 commits in master branch and only 1 commit in devops branch, to get specific commit from master branch to devops branch we can use cherry pick in git. (`git cherry-pick commit_id`).