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GIT COMMANDS AND EXPLANATION OF COMMANDS

Here's the **explanation**-for each Git command:

Git Stash:

- Temporarily saves uncommitted changes and reverts the working directory to a clean state, allowing you to switch branches or work on something else.

Git Fork:

- Creates a copy of a remote repository under your GitHub account, allowing you to modify the code without affecting the original repository.

Git Cherry-Pick:

- Applies a specific commit from another branch onto the current branch, allowing selective inclusion of changes.

Git Diff:

- Shows differences between files in the working directory, staging area, and previous commits, helping you track changes.

Git Restore:

- Discards uncommitted changes in the working directory or restores a file to a previously committed state.

Git Reset:

- Moves HEAD to a specified commit and can modify the staging area and working directory to match that commit.

Git Revert:

- Creates a new commit that undoes the changes introduced by a specific commit without modifying the commit history.

Git Clone:

- Copies an entire remote repository and downloads it to your local machine, creating a working copy.

Git Reflog:

- Displays a history of changes made to HEAD, including branch switches, commits, merges, and resets.

Git Squash:

- Combines multiple commits into one, simplifying the commit history, usually done during interactive rebase.

Git Tagging:

- Creates a tag (marker) for a specific commit, typically used to identify a release or version.

Git Amend:

- Modifies the most recent commit by adding staged changes or updating the commit message without creating a new commit.

Git Blob:

- Represents the content of a file in Git without storing metadata like file names or permissions.

Git Worktree:

- Creates an additional working directory linked to the same repository, allowing you to work on multiple branches simultaneously.

Git GC:

- Cleans up unnecessary files and optimizes the local repository, improving performance and storage efficiency.