## **Transporting Changes**

### **Bundles**

Bundles are binary compressed archives that contain a series of commits. This format can be easily transmitted via email or USB stick.

#### Creating a bundle

Create a bundle from a range of commit treeish

git bundle create catchup.bundle HEAD~8..HEAD

Create a bundle from a range of time

git bundle create catchup.bundle --since=10.days master

Create a bundle from an entire branch

git bundle create catchup.bundle master

#### Visualize the Bundle

Show contents of a bundle

git ls-remote catchup.bundle

Or just the HEADs

git bundle list-heads catchup.bundle

### Verify the Bundle

git bundle verify catchup.bundle

#### Retrieve the Bundle Contents

Pull in the blobs from a bundle as if they were a remote, but don't merge them. We'll retrieve them to a new local branch that represents the bundle.

git fetch catchup.bundle master:catchupmaster

Or start a new repo named temprepo via clone with the contents of the bundle put into the master branch

git clone catchup.bundle -b master temprepo

#### Merge in the Remote Contents

git merge catchupmaster master

#### Reference

ProGit section on git bundle

## **Patching**

#### Build the Patch

Build an email that contains the patch

git email-patch

or to generate a patch file for every file on the current branch that differs from the master branch

git format-patch master

or reroute it all to a unified file

git format-patch master --stdout > myfix.patch

#### Visualize the Patch

To view the contents of the patch before applying it

```
git apply --stat myfix.patch
```

Test the patch application for conflicts

```
git apply --check myfix.patch
```

# Apply a Patch

```
git apply myfix.patch
```

or using apply-mailbox to apply a series of patches

```
git am -3 myfix.patch
```

and if any conflicts are encountered, to continue the process

```
git am --resolved
```

or to sign off on the patch using your credentials

```
git am --signoff
```