## Git 应用

- 1. 关于撤销暂存区中的修改
  - ①使用git reset将文件移出暂存区,此时工作区还保留修改
  - ②使用git restore --staged也是将文件移出暂存区,此时工作区还保留修改
  - ③使用图形化git操作(本质与命令行相同)

eg:

```
haomo@haomo-Redmi-G: ~/test-git/1-git
      haomo@haomo-Redmi-G:~/test-git/l-git$ echo Helloworld > 1.txt
haomo@haomo-Redmi-G:~/test-git/l-git$ cat 1.txt
     Helloworld
                omo-Redmi-G:~/test-git/1-git$ git status
    On branch master
Pigcha No commits yet
Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
     nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
      haomo@haomo-Redmi-G:-/test-git/l-git$ git add .
haomo@haomo-Redmi-G:-/test-git/l-git$ git status
     On branch master
     No commits yet
    Changes to be committed:
   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file: 1.txt
     \label{lem:hamoghamo-Redmi-G:$$ hamoghamo-Redmi-G:$$ echo change something >> 1.txt $$ hamoghamo-Redmi-G:$$ git status $$
     On branch master
     No commits yet
    Changes not staged for commit:
(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
     haomo@haomo-Redmi-G:~/test-git/1-git$ cat 1.txt
     Helloworld
     change something
             @haomo-Redmi-G:~/test-git/1-git$ |
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```

```
| No commits yet | No
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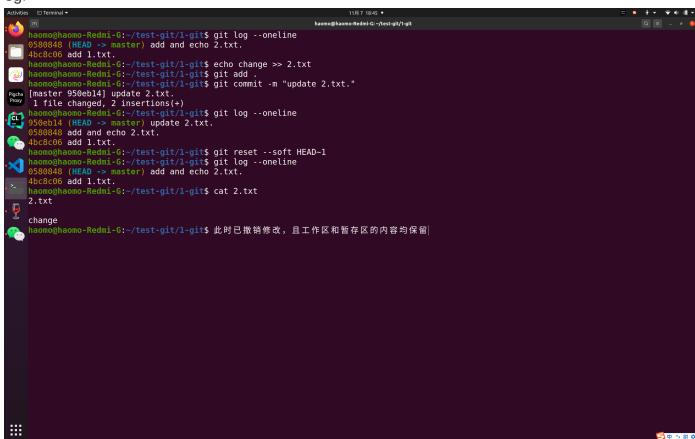
## 2. 关于撤销本地仓库中的修改

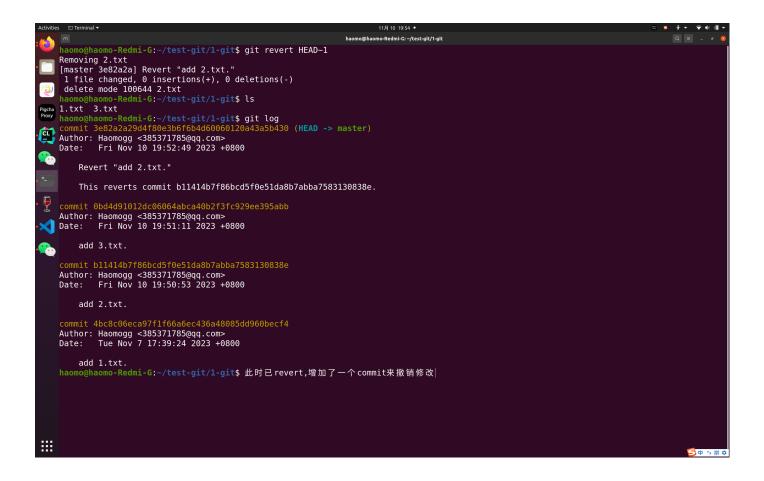
①不修改历史:使用git reset --soft HEAD~1来回退,此时工作区和暂存区中的修改都会保留(--mixed:只保留工作区;--hard:工作区暂存区都撤销)

Tips:如果使用reset,想推送到远程仓库需使用git push -f(因为少了个commit)

②修改历史:使用git revert HEAD~1新增一个commit,但这个commit是撤销修改(可理解为有一个修改change,git revert就是-change)

eg:





## 3. 关于合并分支的两种方式

①git merge:传统合并

②git rebase:将分支直接移动到主支上对应的节点(此节点为创立分支的祖先)

eg:

传统merge

