OCTOBER 19, 2022 / #GIT Git Reverting to Previous Commit - How to **Revert to Last Commit**

Ihechikara Vincent Abba

your project with Git.

1. code.

git add tasks.txt

code.

3. Build.

3. Build.

5. Write.

4. Research.

git log --oneline

IDs.

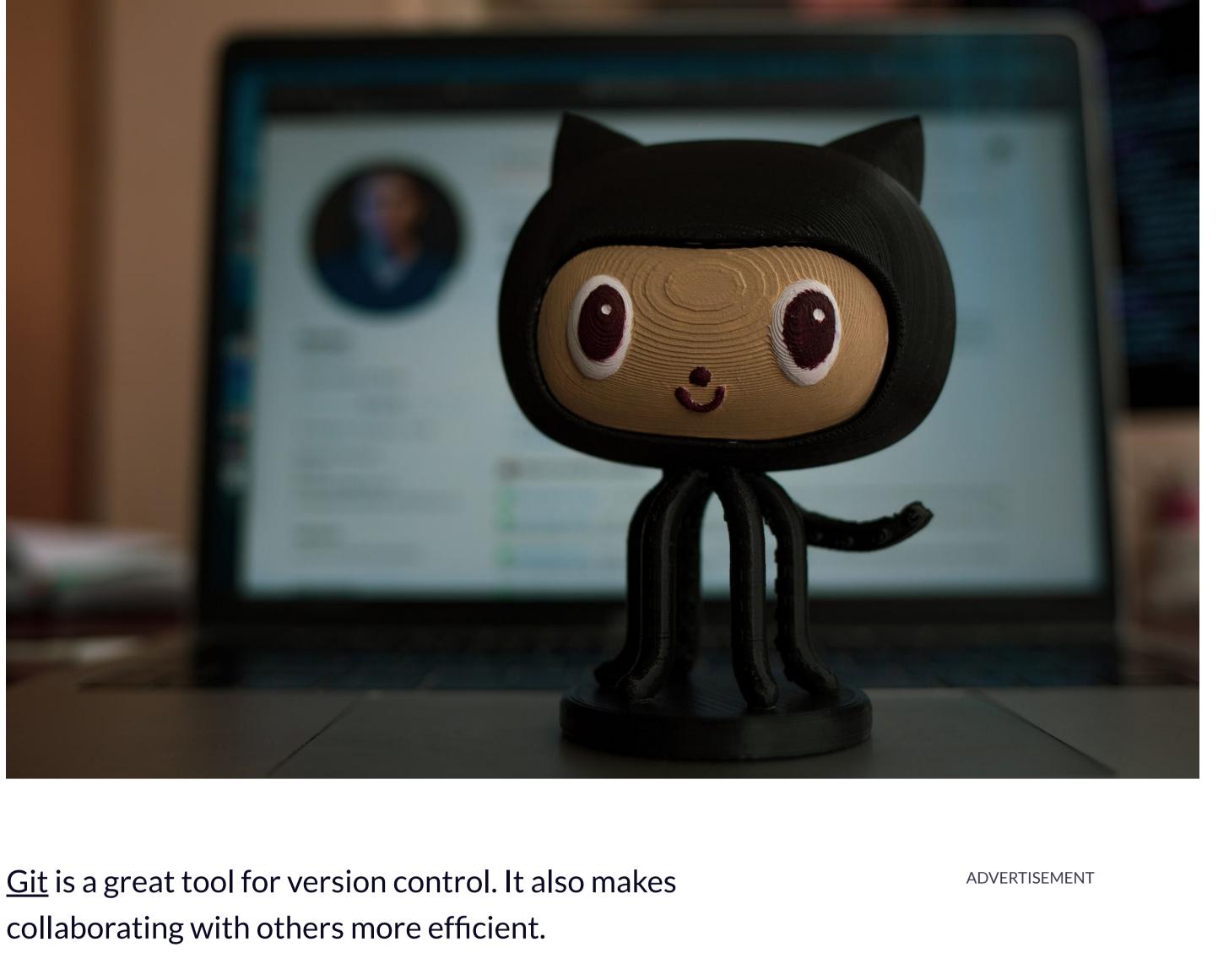
2. Practice.

4. Research.

Lastly, for the third commit:

git commit -m "first commit"

We have made the first commit.



revert. These commands can help you undo your commits and go back to a previous commit.

They are not exactly the same, though, so we'll make this article a bit more practical by demonstrating how each command works in a project.

In this article, you'll learn how to revert to previous commits when tracking

language specific — we'll make use of a text (txt) file. **How to Revert to a Previous Commit**

Using the git reset Command In this section, we'll go through the process of creating a new file and making three commits. You'll then see how you can revert to either the last

To get started, I've created a file called tasks.txt. The file has this in it:

2. Practice. 3. Build.

Next, we're going to initialize, add, and commit this file: git init

text to the file before each commit. That is:

git add tasks.txt git commit -m "second commit"

git add tasks.txt git commit -m "third commit"

get the commit ID. To do that, run the command below:

As you can see above, this command lists all your commits along with their

git log --oneline

db0 second commit 6c3d first commit

To go back to the second commit, you run the git reset command

followed by the commit ID. That is:

git reset 5914db0

1. code.

3. Build.

5. Write.

2. Practice.

4. Research.

later). The file still looks this way:

wont't be in the log of commits:

git reset 89f6c3d --hard

If you want to undo a commit and the all the changes made after that

commit, you attach the --hard flag to your git reset command.

Let's test this out by reverting back to the first commit:

When we check the commit log, we'll have just the first commit. While this seems like something cool to do, you should be careful when

I have already initialized the project and made three commits like we did in the last section. Here's what the commit log looks like:

git revert 882ad02

The command above will undo the current commit and revert the file to the

state of the previous commit. When you check the commit logs, you'll have

git reset will undo changes up to the state of the specified commit ID. For example, reverting to the second commit ID will undo changes and leave the state of the file as the state of the second commit.

Happy coding!

Ihechikara Vincent Abba

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Anyone can follow along with this tutorial because it's not going to be

The two commands we'll discuss in this article are git reset and git

commit or any other commit using the commit ID.

We'll repeat the process above two more times but we'll add an extra line of

1. code. 2. Practice.

In my terminal, I have this:

Now we have three commits. To revert to a previous commit, you must first

(you'll see how to undo both the commit and any changes made to the file

If you've followed up to this point, you'll not notice any difference in the file

But when we run the git log --oneline command, the third commit

We've successfully gone back to a previous commit.

git log --oneline

1. code. 2. Practice. 3. Build.

This is what the text file looks like now:

learn more about that <u>here</u>.

using this command. Especially when you're working with a team. If you undo a commit and delete every file change that came after it, you

might lose important changes made to your code by you and other

How to Revert to a Previous Commit

Using the git revert Command

teammates. This will also change the commit history of your project.

Luckily for us, there is way to recover the state of a deleted commit. You can

We're back to the initial state of the file at the point of the specified commit.

All changes that were made to the file after that commit were deleted.

git log --oneline

To revert to the to the previous commit, run the git revert command

along with the commit ID of the current commit.

something like this:

not be deleted.

is to try it out yourself.

Summary

In our case, we'll be using the ID of the third commit:

git log --oneline Unlike the git reset command, the git revert command creates a new

So as you can see, git reset and git revert are not the same.

commit for the reverted changes. The commit where we reverted from will

git revert will undo changes up to the state before the specified commit ID. For example, reverting to the second commit ID will undo changes and leave the state of the file as the state of the commit that comes before the second commit - the first commit.

The explanations above may seem confusing. The best way to understand it

You should use git reset when working on a local repository with changes

git reset is a good option when you realize that the changes being made to a particular local branch should be somewhere else. You can reset and move to the desired branch without losing your file changes.

git revert is a good option for reverting changes pushed to a remote

repository. Since this command creates a new commit, you can safely get rid

of your mistakes without rearranging the commit history for everyone else.

When to Use git reset and git revert

yet to be pushed remotely. This is because running this command after

pulling changes from the remote repo will alter the commit history of the

project, leading to merge conflicts for everyone working on the project.

changes – the git reset and git revert commands. We also saw how both commands work using practical examples.

In this article, we talked about reverting to previous commits in Git.

We talked about two main commands that showed how to undo Git

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