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Un doing things

- rm -rf .git
 - ► To remove local repo
- Git restore new.txt

To restore from stage area (ignore changes in working tree)

git commit --amend -m "your new msg"

The above command will amend

the added change to the last commit

Un staging changes

- git restore --staged new.txtTo unstage the changes
- git reset HEAD new.txtTo unstage the changes

Undoing a Commit

- git reset HEAD~n
 To unstage the changes ...keep changes in your WT but not in the index to show differences == git diff ... to restore it ===git restore .
- git reset --hard HEAD~n
 To restore changes into working tree direct .. Changes won't stay in your WT
 Delete the commit and the change from staging area and delete from WT
- git reset --soft HEAD^ ==== ~1
- Delete the last commit and git back to the staging area
- git reset --soft HEAD^^ ===== ~2
- Delete the last 2 commits and git back to the staging area

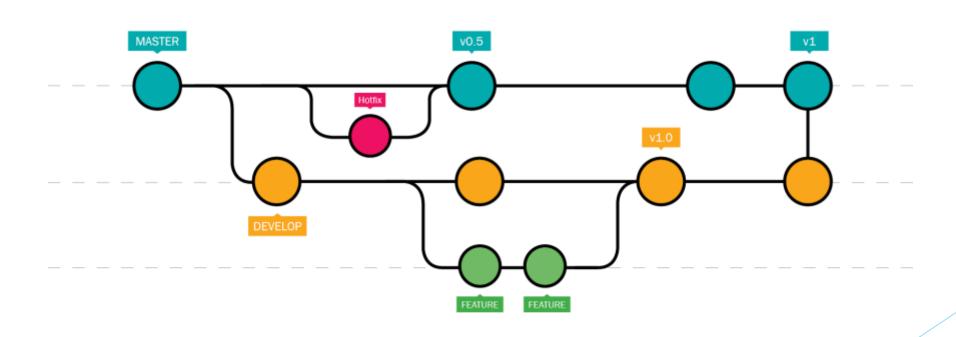
Add / Remove Remote Repo from existing project

- git remote add origin https://github.com/Nadamostafa2/anyrepo.git
 To add a remote repository
- git remote -vTo list the remote repositories
- git remote rm originto remove the remote repo

Push / Pull Remote Repo

- git push origin masterTo push the local changes to the remote repo
- git pull origin masterTo get the changes that made by others

Branching



Branching

- git branch new_branch_name
 - To make a **new** branch
- git checkout branch_name // switch
 - To **switch** to a branch
- git branch
 - ► To **list** all the branches
- git checkout -b new_branch_name
 - ▶ To create a branch and checkout it in one step

Create a Remote Branch

- When you need another people to work on your branch
- Then you have to make your branch available remotely
- git push origin branch_name

- To list remote branches
- git branch -r

Remove a Branch

- To delete a **remote** branch
- git push origin -d branch-name /git push origin :branch_name
- To delete a **local** branch
- git branch -d branch_name (soft delete)
- git branch -D branch_name (hard delete)

Merging Branches

- After finishing your work on the branch,
- you've to merge it with the Master branch.

- First, go to the Master branch
- git checkout master

- Then, merge the two branches with each other
- git merge branch_name

Cherry-pic

- Git cherry-pic 40.....
- To merge specific commit

Pull Request

- Pull requests let you tell others about changes you've pushed to a branch in a repository on GitHub.
- Once a pull request is opened, you can discuss and review the potential changes with collaborators and add follow-up commits before your changes are merged into the base branch.

forking

Tagging & Versioning

A tag is a reference to a commit - used mostly in release versioning.

- ► Git supports two types of tags:
 - Lightweight
 - Annotated.

Tags Types

- ▶ git tag v1.0
 - ► To create a **lightweight** tag

- git tag -a v2.0 -m "version 2.0"
 - ► To create an **annotated** tag

Push Tags

- To list all tags
- git tag

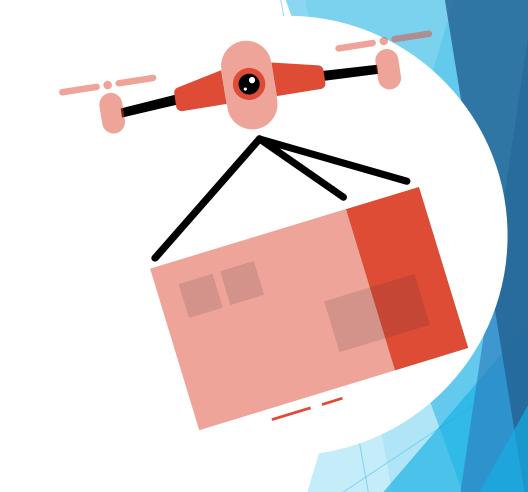
- To push tags
- git push origin <tag_name>
- git push --tags

Delete Tags

- To delete remote tag
- git push origin --delete v1.0

- To delete local tags
- git tag -d v1.0

Ignoring Files



Ignoring Files

- Often, you will have a class of files that you don't want git to automatically add or even show to you as being untracked.
- In such cases you can create a file called .gitignore to contains all the unwanted files or directories.

- → cache/
- → logs/*.log

Lab 2

- Create a new project on your local machine, then push it your remote repo.
- Create two branches (dev & test) then create one file on each branch, and push this branches to the remote repo.
- Merge this changes on Main branch locally and then push it to your remote main branch.
- Create an annotated tag with tagname (v1.7)
- Push it to the remote repository
- Send an invitation to me "nadamosatafa42127@gmail.com // nm4378586@gmail.com"