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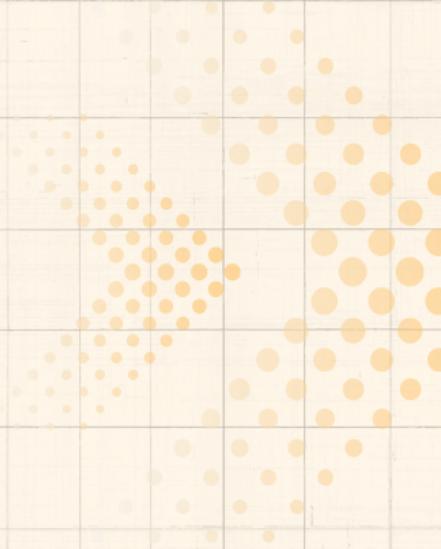
Learn

GIT

like

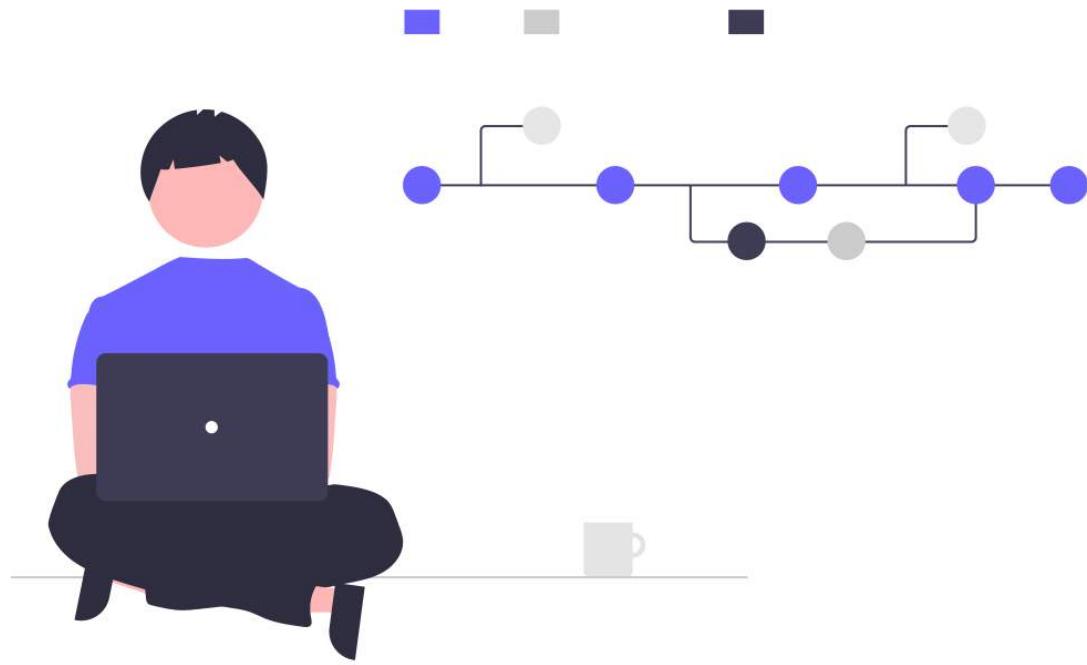
never

before



Practical Git Guide

Practical guide to everyday Git commands



Solutions to **90%** of your daily git challenges

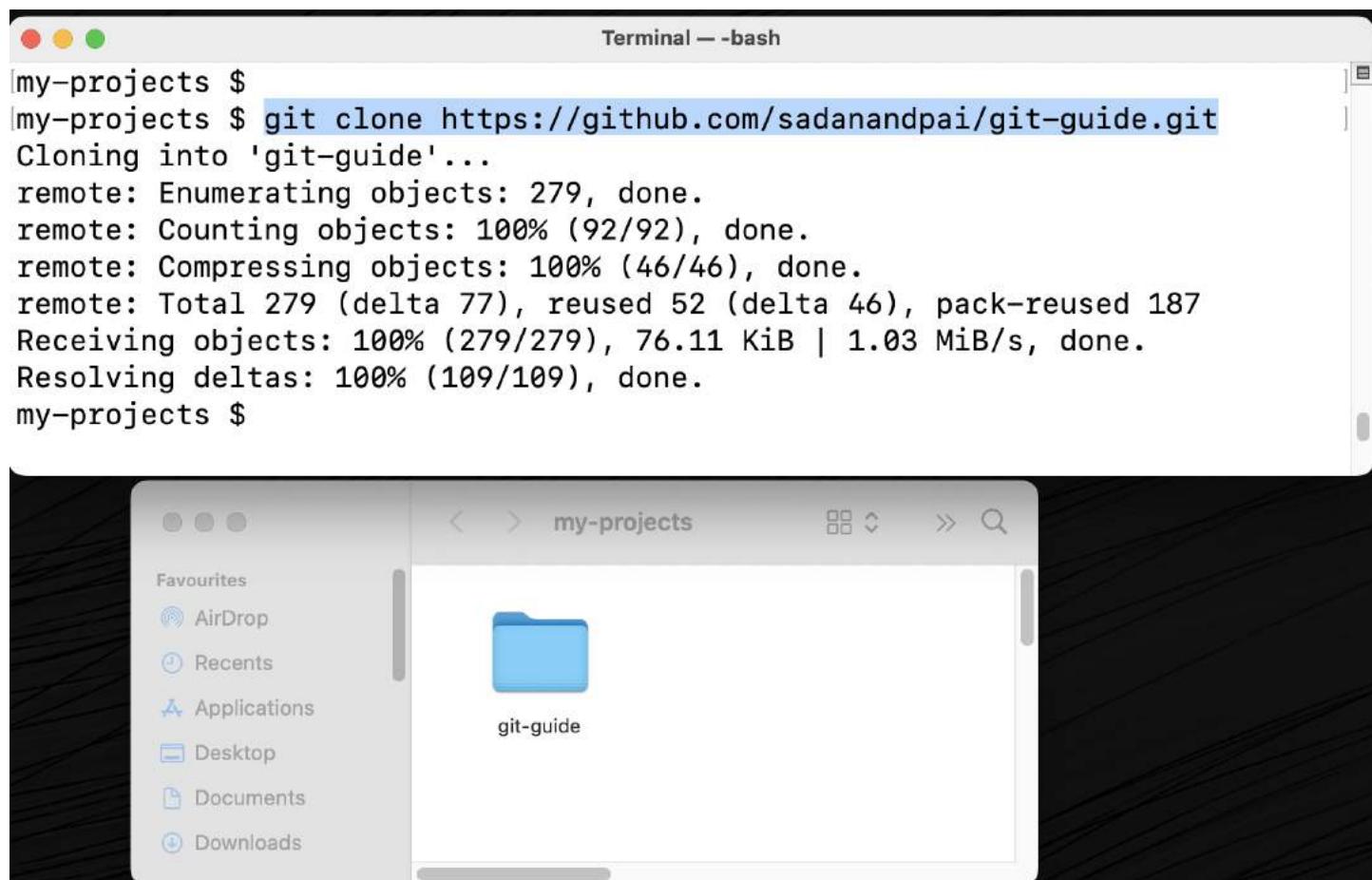
Reference material to the below concepts with live examples

- Clone the repo
- Switch between branches
- Pulling the changes
- Committing the changes
- Pushing the changes
- Managing the stash
- Branching out
- Raising a PR
- Merge the branches
- Rebase the branches
- Resolving the conflicts
- Squash the commits
- Revert and Reset
- Amends and Rename
- Cherry Pick
- Force push

1. I want to clone a project and start going through the code.

- Get the repo URL/link
- Open your terminal
- Navigate to the location in the terminal where you want your project to be cloned
- Enter the command `git clone URL`

The repo URL can be found inside the repo.



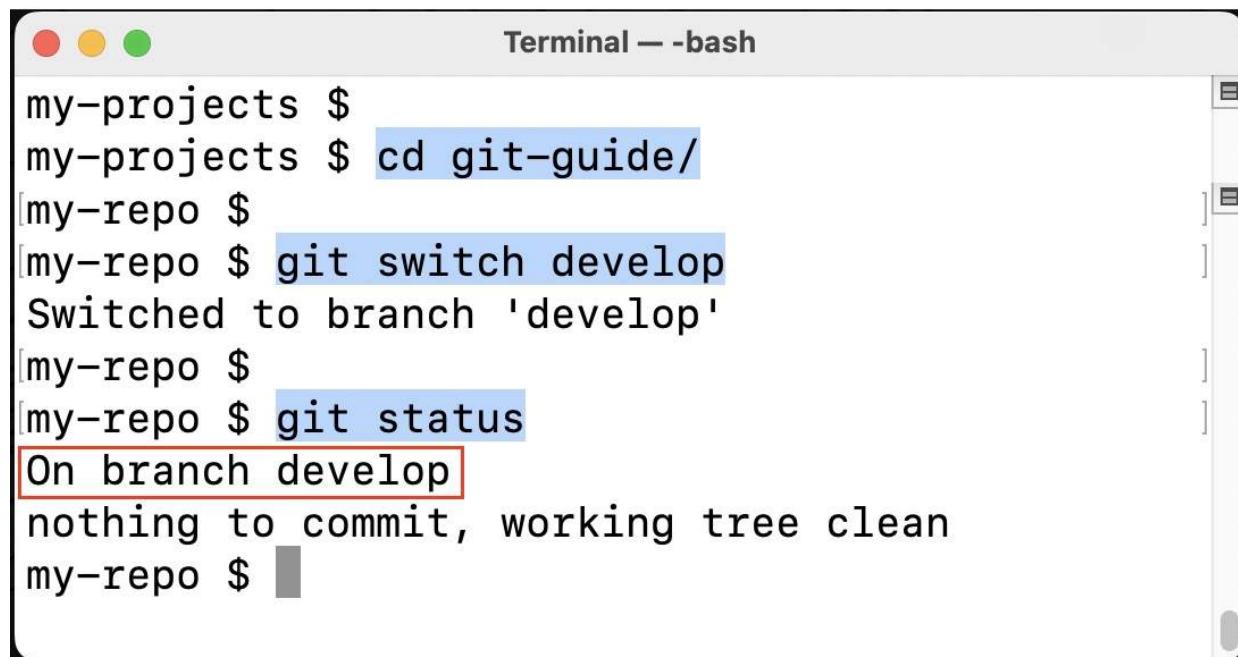
Github repo link example

The image shows a GitHub repository page for "Sadanand Pai Numbering Improvement". The page displays the repository's main branch, 1 branch, and 0 tags. On the right side, there are buttons for "Go to file", "Add file", and "Code". Below these are tabs for "Local" and "Codespaces". Under the "Clone" tab, there are three options: "HTTPS" (selected), "SSH", and "GitHub CLI". The HTTPS URL is shown as <https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-guide.git>. Below the URL, it says "Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL." There are also links for "Open with GitHub Desktop" and "Download ZIP". At the bottom center of the page, the text "Practical Git" is displayed.

2. I have cloned the repo. But I am not able to see the proper code!!!

By default the main/master branch is active. Ask which branch has the relevant code

- Navigate inside the cloned folder `cd repo<-name>`
- Enter the command `git switch <branch-name>`



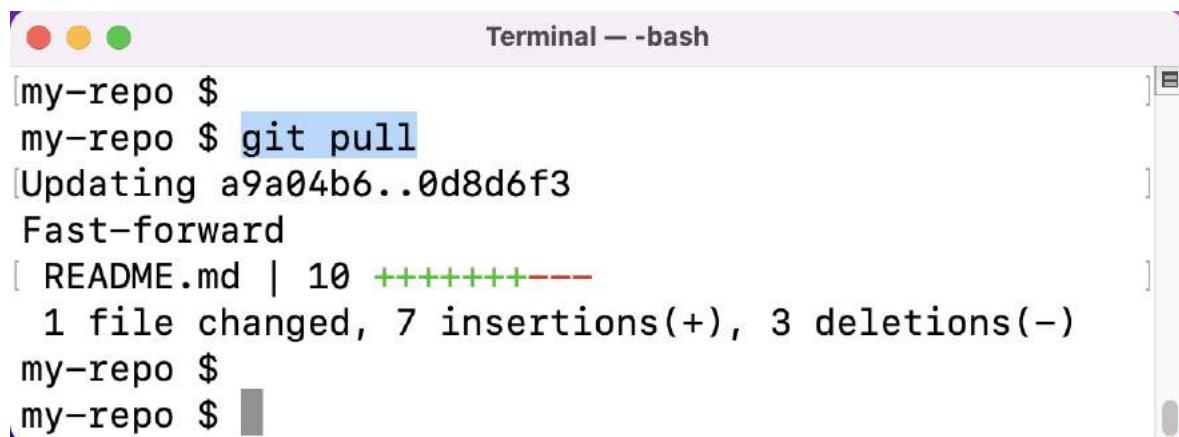
```
my-projects $  
my-projects $ cd git-guide/  
[my-repo $  
[my-repo $ git switch develop  
Switched to branch 'develop'  
[my-repo $  
[my-repo $ git status  
On branch develop  
nothing to commit, working tree clean  
my-repo $
```

The screenshot shows a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal — -bash". The user has navigated to a directory named "git-guide". They run the command "git switch develop", which successfully switches the branch to "develop". When they run "git status", it shows that they are "On branch develop" and there is "nothing to commit, working tree clean". The command "git switch" is highlighted in blue, and the output "On branch develop" is highlighted in red.

Note: The `checkout` command can also be used to switch the branch. `git checkout <branch-name>`

3. Someone has made a few changes in the code and asked me to pull those changes. What should I do?

- Pull the changes `git pull`



```
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git pull  
Updating a9a04b6..0d8d6f3  
Fast-forward  
[ README.md | 10 ++++++---  
 1 file changed, 7 insertions(+), 3 deletions(-)  
my-repo $  
my-repo $
```

The screenshot shows a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal — -bash". The user runs "git pull", which updates the repository from branch "a9a04b6" to "0d8d6f3" using a fast-forward merge. The output shows that 1 file was changed, with 7 insertions and 3 deletions. The command "git pull" is highlighted in blue.

4. I have modified the code and added changes. How do I commit my changes?

First stage all the files and then commit your changes. You can create multiple commits.

- Stage the files `git add *`
- Commit the changes `git commit -m 'Your commit message'`

```
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git add README.md  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git commit -m 'Your commit message'  
[main b59ec51] Your commit message  
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)  
my-repo $
```

5. What if I want only some of my files added & pushed instead of all changes?

You can add files by mentioning the file/files with relative or full path. You can add files one by one or multiple files at a time using the commands

- Add single file `git add <file-path>`
- Add multiple files `git add <file1-path> <file2-path>`

```
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git add README.md  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git add one.html two.html  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git add sub-folder/index.html  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git status  
On branch main  
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.  
  
Changes to be committed:  
(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)  
  modified:   README.md  
  new file:   one.html  
  new file:   sub-folder/index.html  
  new file:   two.html  
  
my-repo $
```

Similarly, to unstage a file use the command `git reset <file>`

6. I have modified/formatted some code while going through it. Now I want the code to be back to the state as it was.

- To reset all the changes `git reset --hard`
- To reset a single file `git checkout HEAD -- <file-path>`

```
my-repo $ git reset --hard
HEAD is now at 16f1c63 Update README.md
my-repo $ git checkout HEAD -- README.md
my-repo $
```

7. I have committed my changes. How can I undo my change?

You can undo the commit by resetting the HEAD. If you just want to undo the commit but let the changes be present then use the `soft` attribute else if you do want the commit along with the changes then use the `hard` attribute

- `git reset --soft HEAD~1` (undo with changes preserved)
- `git reset --hard HEAD~1` (undo with changes removed)

8. I have made some changes to the branch. Also, I wanted to pull the new changes. But it is not working.

The command `git pull` may not work if the changes are done by someone else to the same files which you have also modified.

- Stash the changes `git stash save <name of the change> -u`
- Pull the changes now `git pull`
- Retrieve the changes `git stash apply <n>`

where n is the stash number. To get the list of stashes `git stash list`

```
Terminal — -bash
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git pull
Updating 3e6857c..66675d6
error: Your local changes to the following files would be overwritten by merge:
  README.md
Please commit your changes or stash them before you merge.
Aborting
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git stash save 'My changes X' -u
Saved working directory and index state On main: My changes X
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git pull
Updating 3e6857c..66675d6
Fast-forward
 README.md | 50 ++++++-----+
 1 file changed, 25 insertions(+), 25 deletions(-)
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git stash apply 0
Auto-merging README.md
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

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)
    modified:   README.md

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
my-repo $
```

Note: You can stash multiple changes and bring them back as and when you like to

9. After applying the stash, I am getting a lot of conflicts in the code.

If there are changes in the code on the region of the stashed code, it is expected to get conflicts. You will have to manually resolve all the conflicts. (Do it carefully)

```
Terminal — -bash
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git stash apply 0
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
my-repo $
```

Below is the view of the VSCode, which helps in easily resolving the conflicts.

The screenshot shows a code editor window in VSCode with a file named 'README.md'. A conflict is present at line 99. The conflict markers are: '<<<<< Updated upstream (Current Change)' on line 99, 'The code changes which are already present in the existing code base ...' on line 100, '=====' on line 101, 'The stashed changes ...' on line 102, and '>>>>> Stashed changes (Incoming Change)' on line 103. Line 104 is an empty line. The status bar at the top right shows various icons for navigating through the file.

10. I have made some code changes. But I want to commit to a new separate branch.

You can create a separate branch out of the current branch and commit it. This works both if you have already made changes or are yet to start making changes.

- Create a new branch `git switch -c <my-branch-name>`
- Stage all the changes `git add *`
- Commit the changes `git commit -m "<some commit message>"`

To switch between the branches use the command `git checkout <original-branch-name>`

```
my-repo $ git switch -c my-branch
Switched to a new branch 'my-branch'
my-repo $ git add *
my-repo $ git commit -m 'Format change of article'
[my-branch ea25c8b] Format change of article
 2 files changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
   create mode 100644 index.html
my-repo $
```

Alternatively, `checkout` command can also be used to create the branch. `git checkout -b <my-branch-name>`

Note: `my-branch-name` is your local branch and not available for anyone else unless you push it

11. I just committed but forgot to add a few files to the commit. Is there a way to update the same commit with some modifications?

Yes. You can update the commit by amending your changes.

- To add files `git add <file-name> <file-name> ...`
- To update the commit `git commit --amend --no-edit`

To update with new commit message `git commit --amend -m 'My new commit message'` (This command can also be used to update previous commit message without any code modifications)

`--no-edit` is used to avoid the prompt to edit commit message. If you wanna modify commit message as well, during commit update, then do not include `-m` along with your commit message

```
my-repo $ git add README.md
my-repo $ git commit --amend --no-edit
[main e635a2c] My old changes
Date: Sat Jul 23 22:30:20 2022 +0530
1 file changed, 7 insertions(+)
my-repo $ git commit --amend -m 'My new changes'
[main f0e915e] My new changes
Date: Sat Jul 23 22:30:20 2022 +0530
1 file changed, 7 insertions(+)
my-repo $
```

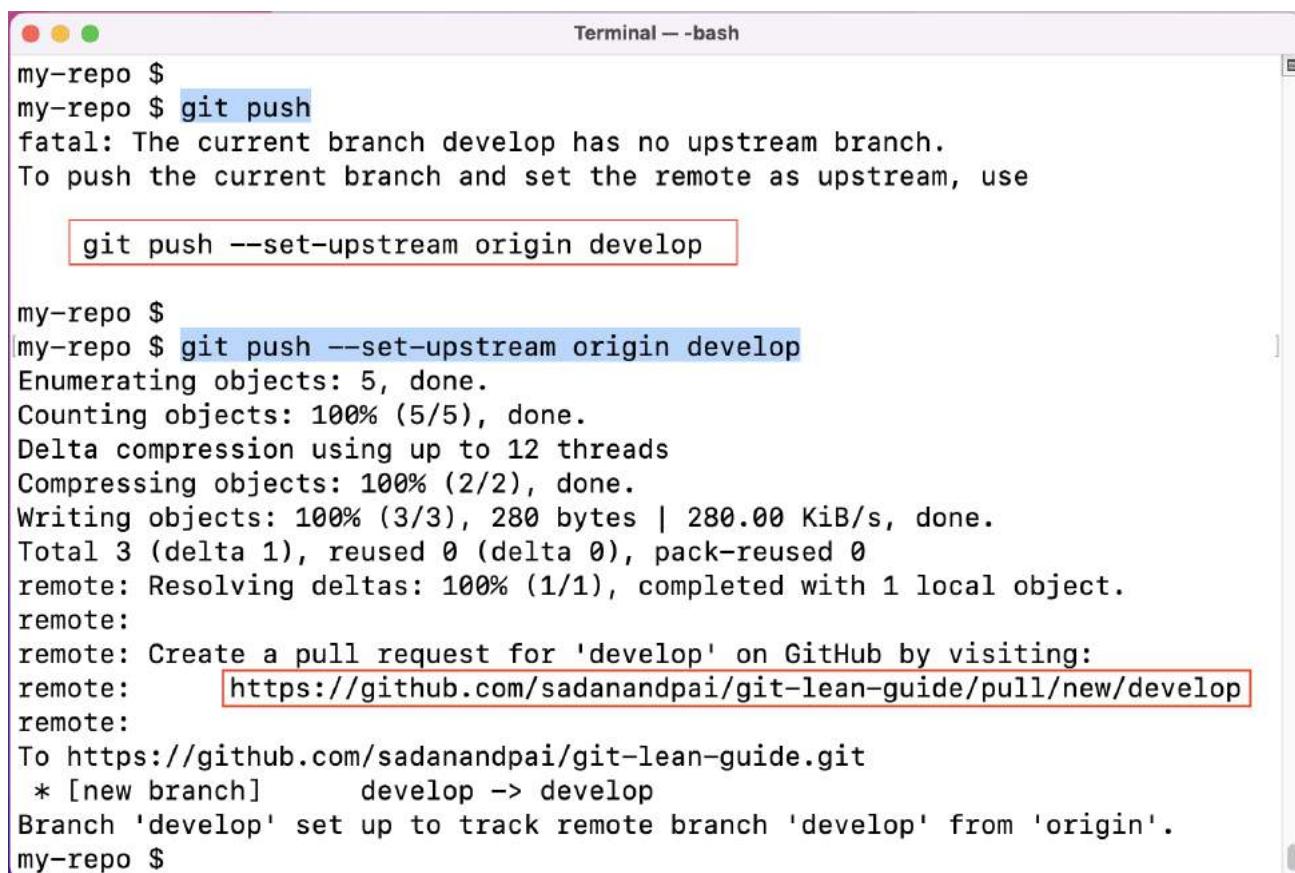
Note: The `amend` updates the previous commit without creating a new one on top of the previous. (in reality, Git discards the previous commit and replaces it with a new commit)

12. I am asked to raise a Pull Request (PR). What am I supposed to do?

You can follow the same steps as given in the previous question. Once done you will push the code and raise a PR. It's that simple. Here we assume you are on the 'develop' branch and raising PR to the 'main' branch.

- Create a new branch `git switch -c <my-branch-name>`
- Stage all the changes `git add *`
- Commit the changes `git commit -m "<some commit message>"`
- Push the changes `git push` (as the branch is not present on the remote, it will show the command to use)

- Enter `git push --set-upstream origin <my-branch-name>`



```

Terminal — -bash
my-repo $ git push
fatal: The current branch develop has no upstream branch.
To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use

git push --set-upstream origin develop

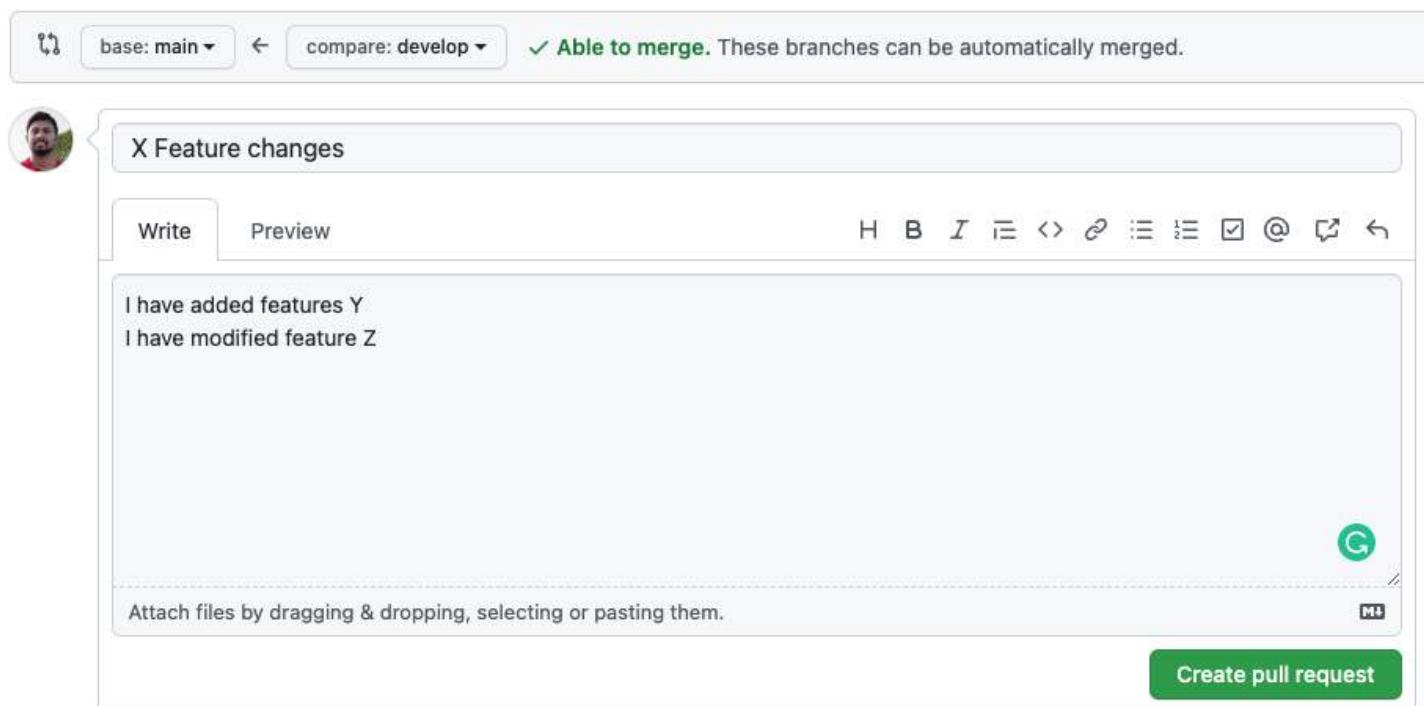
my-repo $ git push --set-upstream origin develop
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 280 bytes | 280.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'develop' on GitHub by visiting:
remote: https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide/pull/new/develop
remote:
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 * [new branch]      develop -> develop
Branch 'develop' set up to track remote branch 'develop' from 'origin'.
my-repo $

```

The URL to raise the PR will be automatically available as shown above. Use the link and open it in the browser.

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a pull request. At the top, there are dropdown menus for 'base: main' and 'compare: develop'. A green checkmark icon indicates that the branches are 'Able to merge'. Below this, a text input field contains the title 'X Feature changes'. Underneath the title, there are two buttons: 'Write' and 'Preview'. The 'Write' button is currently selected. The main body of the PR contains the text: 'I have added features Y' and 'I have modified feature Z'. At the bottom, there is a large text area for attaching files with the placeholder 'Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.' On the far right, there is a green 'Create pull request' button.

Now select the base branch to which you want to raise a PR and click on 'Create a PR'

13. I do not want a branch anymore. How can I delete the branch?

To delete a branch locally, check out a different branch than the one you want to delete. Here we will delete the branch named 'develop'

- Switch to other branch `git checkout <other-branch>`
- Delete branch `git branch -d <branch-name>`

To delete the branch from remote as well

- Delete remote branch `git push -d <remote> <branch-name>`

```
my-repo $ git branch
* develop
  main
my-repo $ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
my-repo $ git branch -d develop
error: The branch 'develop' is not fully merged.
If you are sure you want to delete it, run 'git branch -D develop'.
my-repo $ git branch -D develop
Deleted branch develop (was 0bd4805).
my-repo $ git push -d origin develop
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 - [deleted]      develop
my-repo $
```

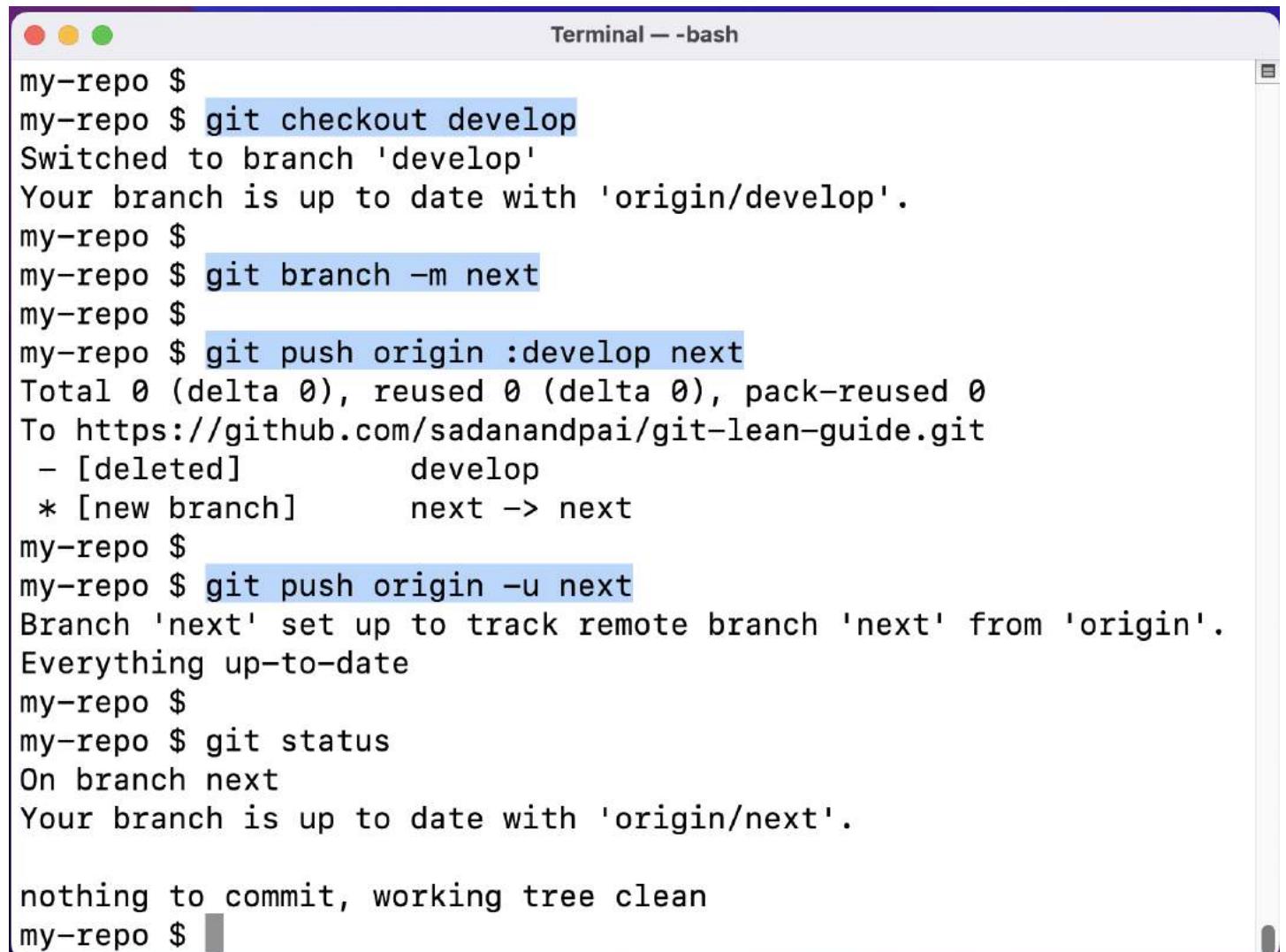
Note: If `-d` does not allow to delete a branch, use the `-D`. Example: `git branch -D <branch-name>`

14. I want to rename my local and remote branches. How can I do it?

To rename a branch, checkout to the branch and rename it.

- Check out other branch `git checkout <your-branch-name>`
- Rename your branch `git branch -m <new-branch-name>`
- Push to remote `git push <remote> :<your-branch> <new-branch-name>`
- Set upstream `git push <remote> -u <new-branch-name>`

<remote> is usually origin



The screenshot shows a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal — bash". The session starts with the user navigating to their repository directory ("my-repo") and checking out the "develop" branch. They then rename the local branch to "next" using the command `git branch -m next`. To update the remote branch, they run `git push origin :develop next`, which creates a new remote branch named "next" that tracks the local "next" branch. Finally, they set the upstream for the local "next" branch to the remote "next" branch using `git push origin -u next`. The terminal output also shows the current status of the repository, indicating it is up-to-date and has a clean working tree.

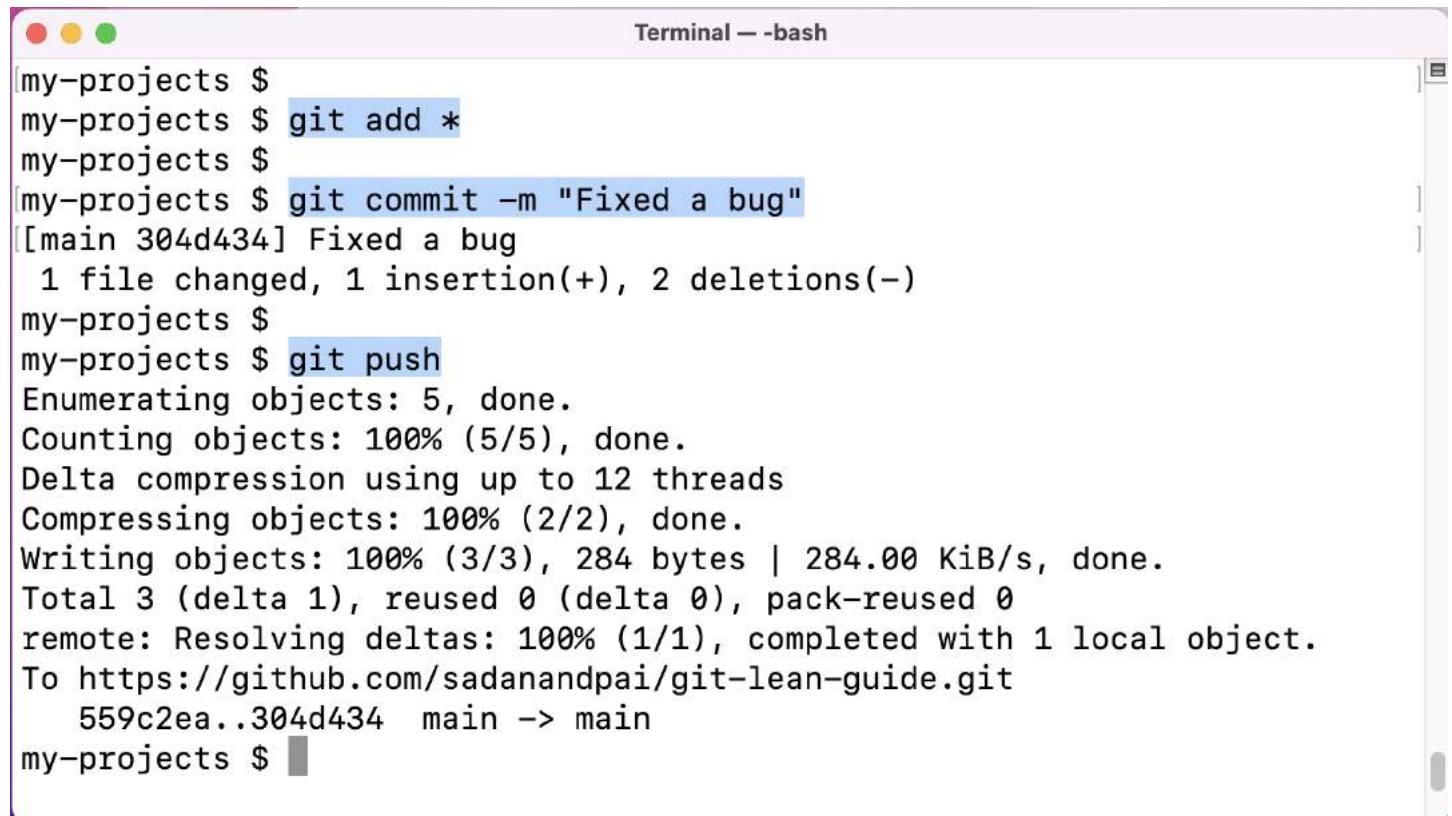
```
my-repo $ git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/develop'.
my-repo $ git branch -m next
my-repo $ git push origin :develop next
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 - [deleted]          develop
 * [new branch]       next -> next
my-repo $ git push origin -u next
Branch 'next' set up to track remote branch 'next' from 'origin'.
Everything up-to-date
my-repo $ git status
On branch next
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/next'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
my-repo $
```

15. I have made some changes to the code on the branch on which all of the developers are working. How can I publish my changes?

To move the changes from your local machine to remote (called origin), follow the below steps in your terminal

- Stage the files `git add *`
- Commit the changes `git commit -m "<some commit message>"`
- Push the changes `git push`



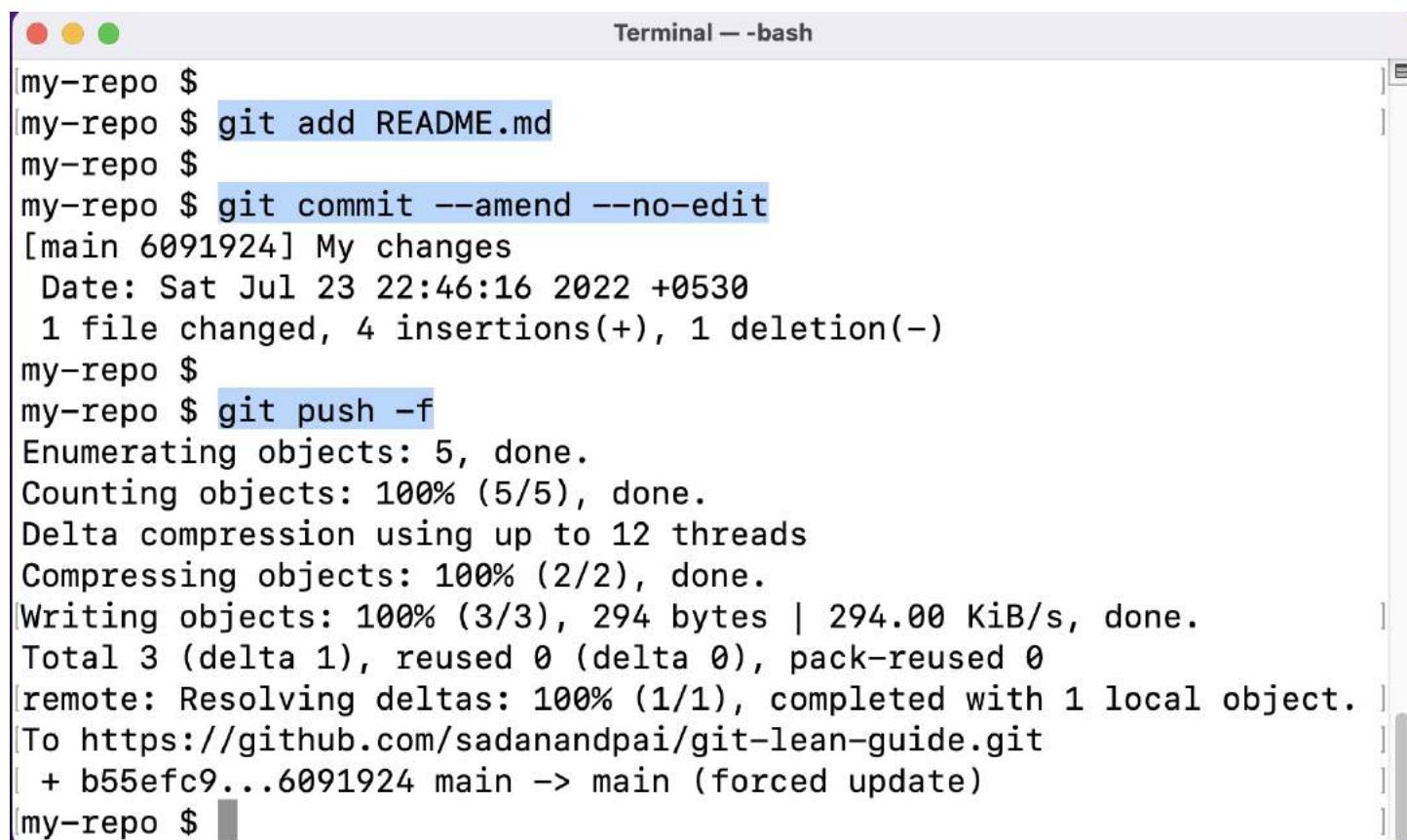
The screenshot shows a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal — bash". The command history is as follows:

```
my-projects $ git add *
my-projects $ git commit -m "Fixed a bug"
[main 304d434] Fixed a bug
  1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 2 deletions(-)
my-projects $
my-projects $ git push
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 284 bytes | 284.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
  559c2ea..304d434  main -> main
my-projects $
```

16. I created a commit and also pushed it. Is it possible to update that commit now?

Yes. You can update the commit even after it is pushed. Everything will follow as mentioned in the previous question, but you will have to force push.

- `git add <file-name> <file-name> ...`
- `git commit --amend --no-edit` or `git commit --amend`
- `git push -f` or `git push --force`



The screenshot shows a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal — bash". The session starts with the user navigating to their repository directory: `my-repo $`. They then run `git add README.md`, followed by `git commit --amend --no-edit` to update an existing commit. The commit message is "[main 6091924] My changes" with a date of "Date: Sat Jul 23 22:46:16 2022 +0530". After committing, they run `git push -f` to force push the changes. The output shows the process of enumerating objects, counting them at 100% (5/5), compressing objects at 100% (2/2), writing objects at 100% (3/3) at 294.00 KiB/s, and finally pushing to the remote repository. The final message indicates a forced update: "+ b55efc9...6091924 main -> main (forced update)".

```
my-repo $ git add README.md
my-repo $ git commit --amend --no-edit
[main 6091924] My changes
Date: Sat Jul 23 22:46:16 2022 +0530
1 file changed, 4 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
my-repo $ git push -f
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 294 bytes | 294.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 + b55efc9...6091924 main -> main (forced update)
my-repo $
```

Note: You need to be very careful while pushing forcefully, as it may eliminate other commits if someone has done in between. Make sure you are working on the branch and no one else is simultaneously working on the same or branching out from the branch at your commit.

17. I have created single/multiple commits. When I am trying to push my changes, getting a rejected message. I am stuck!!!

The rejection could be because the remote branch might be ahead of the local branch. Different techniques can be used here to achieve sync.

- Pull the changes `git pull`
- Continue with the merge commit created automatically
- `git push`

```
my-repo $ git add README.md
my-repo $ git commit -m 'Updates in Readme'
[main 225c355] Updates in Readme
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
my-repo $ git push
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
! [rejected]          main -> main (fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git'
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
my-repo $ git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 647 bytes | 161.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide
  e39c9e2..311172f  main      -> origin/main
Auto-merging README.md
Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.
 README.md | 2 +-
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
my-repo $ git push
Enumerating objects: 10, done.
Counting objects: 100% (10/10), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (6/6), 605 bytes | 302.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 6 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 2 local objects.
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
  311172f..31fb0fd  main -> main
my-repo $
```

If there are conflicts, then resolve them manually to proceed ahead as shown below.

18. I followed the above steps but got conflicts after git pull.

If there are code changes on the same region from multiple commits, conflicts will occur. You need to resolve all the conflicts and proceed.

- Resolve all the conflicts
- Stage files `git add <file-path>`
- Continue the merge `git merge --continue`
- Push the changes `git push`

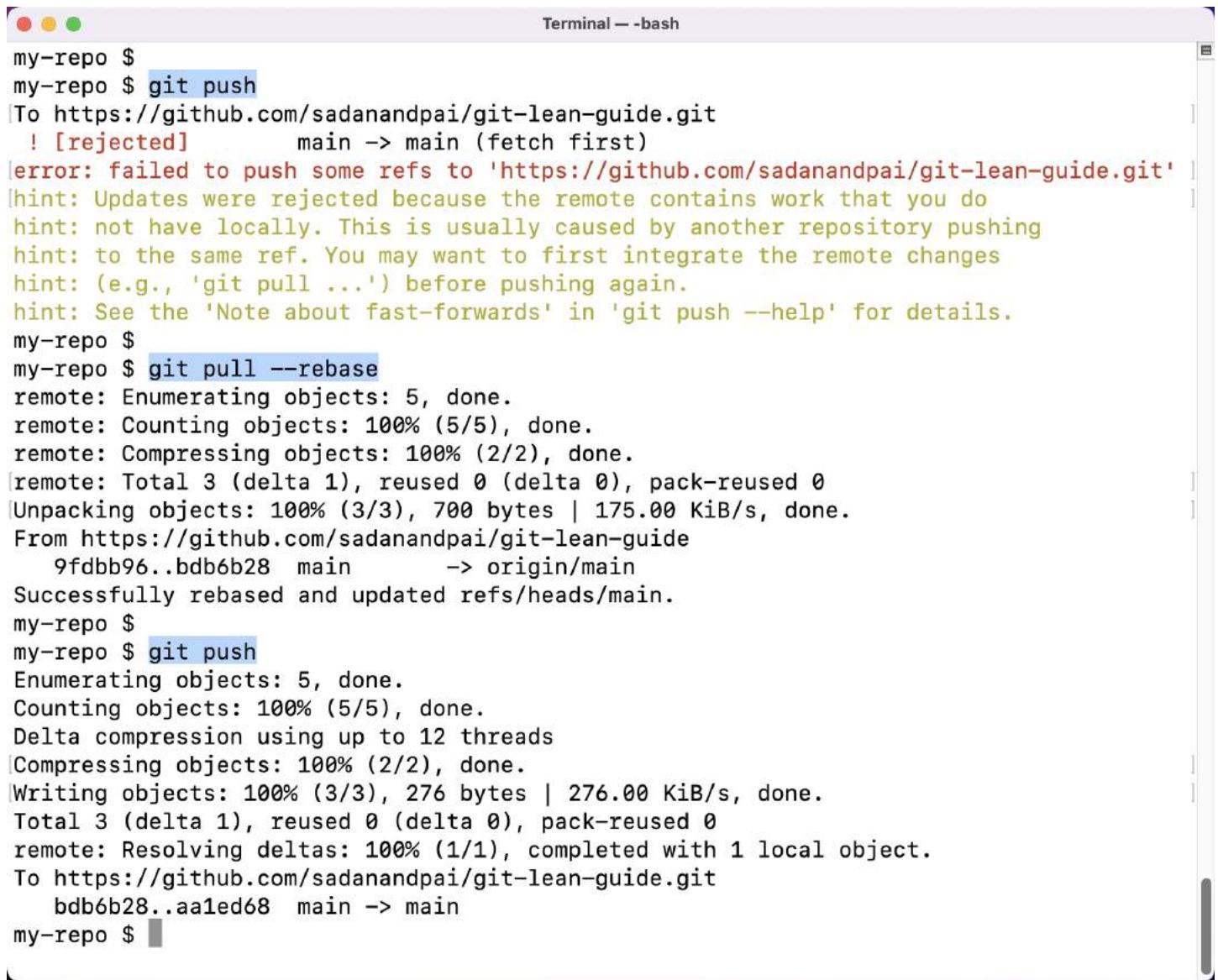
```
my-repo $ git push
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
! [rejected]      main -> main (fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git'
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
my-repo $ git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 645 bytes | 161.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide
  434ec72..a6d46c3  main      -> origin/main
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
my-repo $
my-repo $ git add README.md
my-repo $
my-repo $ git merge --continue
[main 6bf88dd] Merge branch 'main' of https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide
my-repo $
my-repo $ git push
Enumerating objects: 10, done.
Counting objects: 100% (10/10), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (6/6), 584 bytes | 292.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 6 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
  a6d46c3..6bf88dd  main -> main
my-repo $
```

Note: If something goes wrong, in any of the above steps, then there is nothing to panic about. Just run `git merge --abort` and redo the steps.

19. I have created single/multiple commits. When I am trying to push my changes, getting a rejected message. Can I pull the new changes without merging the commit (Rebase)?

Yes. You can pull the changes without a merge. This is called **Rebase**. I know you have heard it a lot. It is very simple though.

- Pull with rebase `git pull --rebase`
- Push the changes `git push`



```
my-repo $ git push
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 ! [rejected]      main -> main (fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git'
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
my-repo $ git pull --rebase
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 700 bytes | 175.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide
 9fdbb96..bdb6b28  main      -> origin/main
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/main.
my-repo $ git push
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 276 bytes | 276.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 bdb6b28..aa1ed68  main -> main
my-repo $
```

If you get conflicts, then solve all the conflicts. Then

- `git rebase --continue`
- Resolve all conflicts
- Push the changes `git push`

```
my-repo $ git push
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 ! [rejected]      main -> main (non-fast-forward)
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide
.git'
hint: Updates were rejected because the tip of your current branch is behind
hint: its remote counterpart. Integrate the remote changes (e.g.
hint: 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
my-repo $ git pull --rebase
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
error: could not apply 99c7cbb... x
Resolve all conflicts manually, mark them as resolved with
"git add/rm <conflicted_files>", then run "git rebase --continue".
You can instead skip this commit: run "git rebase --skip".
To abort and get back to the state before "git rebase", run "git rebase --abort".
Could not apply 99c7cbb... x
my-repo $ git rebase --continue
[detached HEAD 9fdbb96] Rebase flow
 1 file changed, 19 insertions(+), 6 deletions(-)
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/main.
my-repo $ git push
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 486 bytes | 486.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 2a4deea..9fdbb96  main -> main
my-repo $
```

Note: If something goes wrong, in any of the above steps, then there is nothing to panic about. Just run `git rebase --abort` and redo the steps.

20. I have raised a PR (Pull Request). But it is showing conflicts.

Minor improvements #1

The screenshot shows a GitHub pull request for a repository named "sadanandpai/git-lean-guide". The pull request is titled "Minor improvements #1" and is from the "develop" branch into the "main" branch. It has 1 commit, 0 checks, and 1 file changed. A comment from the user "sadanandpai" states "No description provided." Below the comment, there is a link to "Minor improvements". The commit hash is c2db429. A message at the bottom says "Add more commits by pushing to the develop branch on [sadanandpai/git-lean-guide](#)". A red box highlights a warning message: "This branch has conflicts that must be resolved. Use the [web editor](#) or the [command line](#) to resolve conflicts. Conflicting files: README.md". There is a "Resolve conflicts" button next to this message. At the bottom, there is a "Merge pull request" button and a note: "You can also open this in GitHub Desktop or view [command line instructions](#)".

PR will show conflicts if the new changes added to the source branch are conflicting with your changes or your branch is lagging.

There are 2 main approaches to solve this.

- [Merge approach](#)
- [Rebase approach](#)

Follow any one of the approaches. Don't try both of them.

Assuming that your branch is `develop` and the source branch is `main`

Merge approach

- Checkout to main branch `git checkout main`
- Pull changes `git pull`

- Checkout to your branch `git checkout develop`
- Merge the changes `git merge main`
- Resolve all the conflicts and add to staging `git add <files>`
- If conflicts are present `git merge --continue`
- Push the changes `git push`

```

my-repo $ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is behind 'origin/main' by 20 commits, and can be fast-forwarded.
  (use "git pull" to update your local branch)
my-repo $ git pull
Updating c6c284e..0450e18
Fast-forward
 README.md | 259 ++++++++-----+
 index.html |  1 -
 2 files changed, 183 insertions(+), 77 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 index.html
my-repo $ git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/develop'.
my-repo $ git merge main
Removing index.html
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
my-repo $ git add README.md
my-repo $ git merge --continue
[develop 32a2e45] Merge branch 'main' into develop
my-repo $ git push
Enumerating objects: 7, done.
Counting objects: 100% (7/7), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 379 bytes | 189.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
  c2db429..32a2e45  develop -> develop
my-repo $

```

Rebase approach

- Checkout to main branch `git checkout main`
- Pull changes `git pull`

- Checkout to your branch `git checkout develop`
- Rebase the branch `git rebase main`
- Resolve all the conflicts and add to staging `git add <files>`
- Run `git rebase --continue` after resolving the conflicts
- Push the changes `git push -f`

```
my-repo $ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is behind 'origin/main' by 5 commits, and can be fast-forwarded.
  (use "git pull" to update your local branch)
my-repo $ git pull
Updating 2a4deea..0450e18
Fast-forward
 README.md | 97 ++++++++-----+
 1 file changed, 79 insertions(+), 18 deletions(-)
my-repo $ git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/develop'.
my-repo $ git rebase main
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
error: could not apply 7a836f7... x
Resolve all conflicts manually, mark them as resolved with
"git add/rm <conflicted_files>", then run "git rebase --continue".
You can instead skip this commit: run "git rebase --skip".
To abort and get back to the state before "git rebase", run "git rebase --abort".
Could not apply 7a836f7... x
my-repo $ git add README.md
my-repo $ git rebase --continue
[detached HEAD 3cbf6ae] Minor improvements
 1 file changed, 4 deletions(-)
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/develop.
my-repo $ git push -f
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 295 bytes | 147.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 + 7a836f7...3cbf6ae develop -> develop (forced update)
my-repo $
```

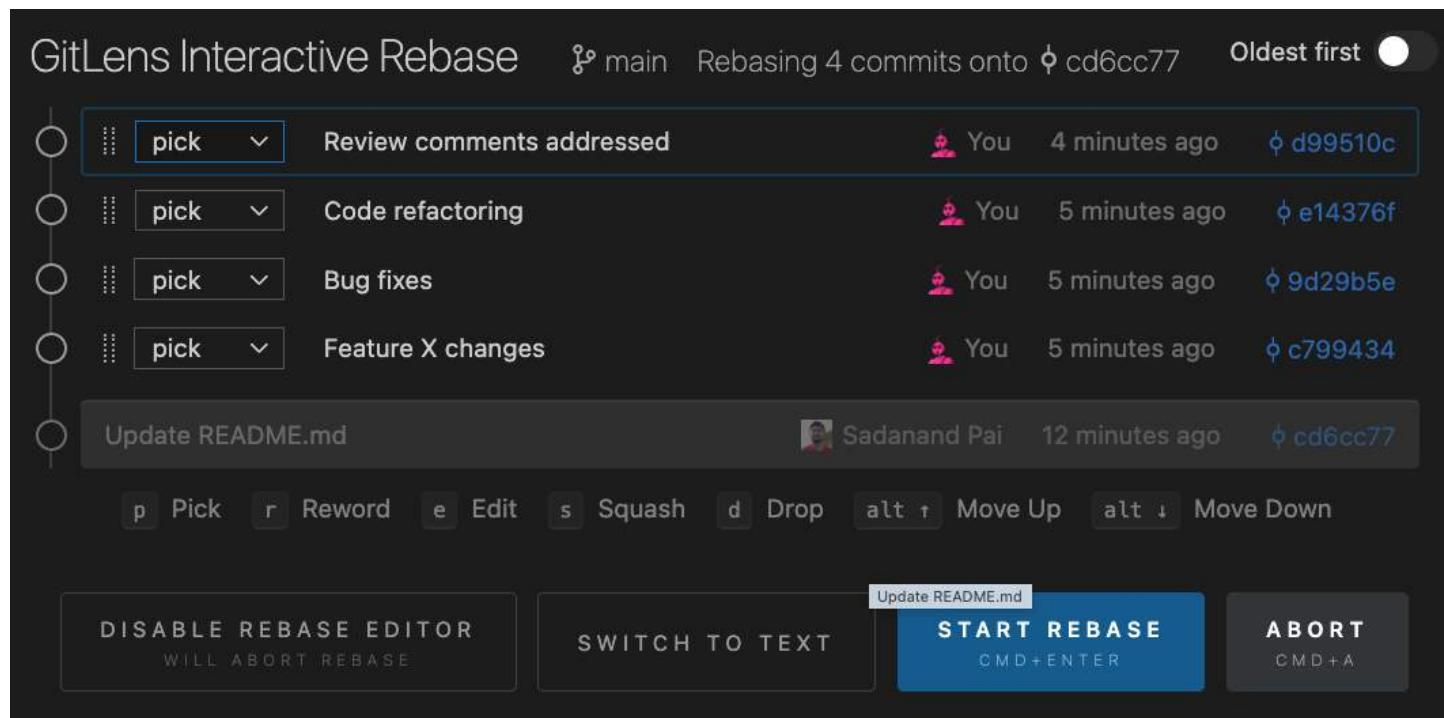
Note: You may have to run `git rebase --continue` multiple times if there are multiple conflicts on your multiple commits.

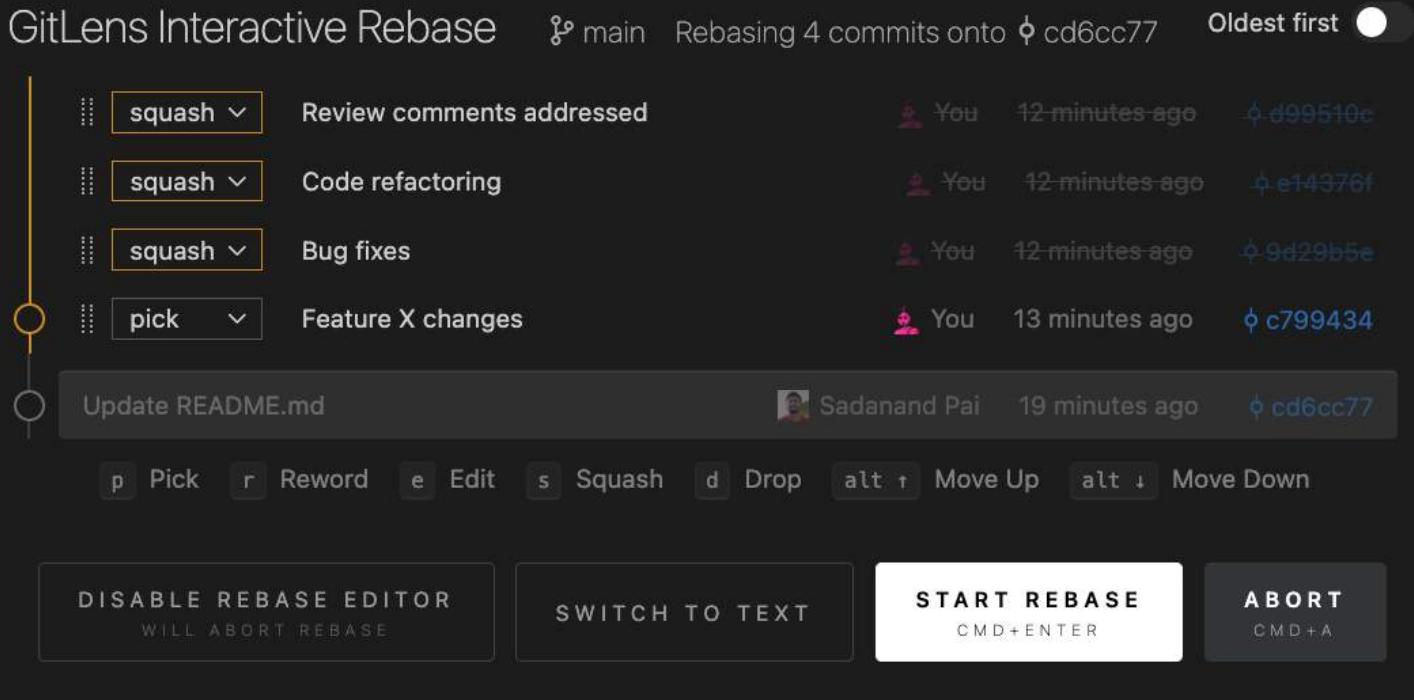
21. I have many commits. How can I transform them into a single commit (squash)?

Converting multiple commits into one is known as **Squashing**. We will achieve this by rebasing with the help of the interactive feature of the editor (VSCode). This will be both easier and simple.

- Run `git rebase -i HEAD~<n>` (where n refers to the number of commits to squash)
- Mark all the commits as 'Squash' except the oldest one
- Click on 'Start rebase'
- Enter the commit message

```
Terminal — -bash
my-repo $ git log -n 5 --oneline
d99510c (HEAD -> main) Review comments addressed
e14376f Code refactoring
9d29b5e Bug fixes
c799434 Feature X changes
cd6cc77 (origin/main, origin/HEAD) Update README.md
my-repo $ git rebase -i HEAD~4
[detached HEAD a23947b] Squash sample
Date: Thu Jul 28 18:40:55 2022 +0530
1 file changed, 4 insertions(+)
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/main.
my-repo $
```





Note: If you had already pushed the commits, then you will have to use the command `git push -f` to reflect squash on the remote branch as well.

22. I have many commits. How can I transform them into a single commit (squash) with just commands?

You can use the technique of undoing to achieve this easily.

- Undo the number of commits you need to squash `git reset --soft HEAD~<n>`
- Commit them again `git commit -m 'Commit message'`

Note: If you had already pushed the commits, then you will have to use the command `git push -f` to reflect squash on the remote branch as well.

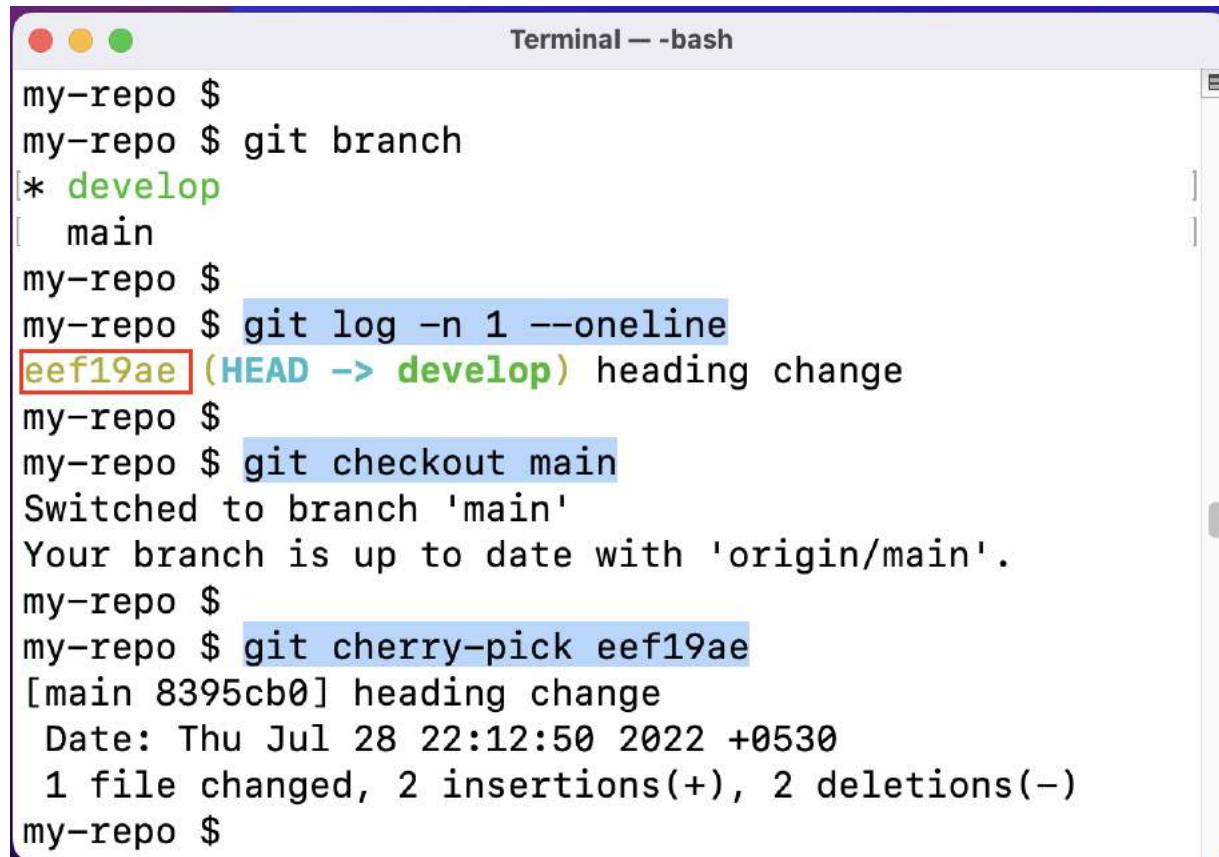
23. I am trying to rebase my branch with the same or another branch. As I have many commits, I am getting a lot of conflicts on every commit to rebase.

- You can first squash all commits to one commit (Refer [21](#)).
- Once done, rebase the branch and resolve all conflicts in a single go. (Refer [20](#))

24. I have made changes and committed to a branch. I want to copy the same changes to another branch.

To copy the changes of a commit from one branch to another, you can use **cherry pick**. First obtain the commit id of the commit, which you want to copy.

- Checkout the branch `git checkout <destination-branch>`
- Cherry-pick the commit `git cherry-pick <commit-id>`



The screenshot shows a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal — -bash". The session starts with the user navigating to their repository directory ("my-repo") and listing branches ("git branch"). The "develop" branch is the current HEAD. The user then runs "git log -n 1 --oneline" to find the commit ID of the latest commit on "develop", which is "eef19ae (HEAD -> develop) heading change". Next, the user switches to the "main" branch ("git checkout main") and performs a cherry-pick of the commit using "git cherry-pick eef19ae". The output shows the commit was successfully applied to the "main" branch, creating a new commit "8395cb0" with the same message and timestamp. Finally, the user lists the files in the current directory ("ls") to verify the changes were applied.

```
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git branch  
[* develop  
[ main  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git log -n 1 --oneline  
eef19ae (HEAD -> develop) heading change  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git checkout main  
Switched to branch 'main'  
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git cherry-pick eef19ae  
[main 8395cb0] heading change  
Date: Thu Jul 28 22:12:50 2022 +0530  
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 2 deletions(-)  
my-repo $  
ls
```

25. I have tried to cherry-pick as shown in 24. But I am getting conflicts.

If you get any conflicts, resolve the conflicts first. Once all the conflicts are resolved, they continue the cherry-pick.

- Add resolved files to stage `git add <file-paths>`
- Continue cherry-pick `git cherry-pick --continue`

```
[my-repo $]
[my-repo $] git branch
* develop
  main
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git log -n 3 --oneline
0710aaa (HEAD -> develop) Global changes 3
22b60d8 Global changes 2
08aa17a Global changes
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git cherry-pick 0710aaa
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
error: could not apply 0710aaa... Global changes 3
hint: after resolving the conflicts, mark the corrected paths
hint: with 'git add <paths>' or 'git rm <paths>'
hint: and commit the result with 'git commit'
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git add README.md
my-repo $ 
my-repo $ git cherry-pick --continue
[main 1adbfb3] Global changes 3
Date: Thu Jul 28 22:01:38 2022 +0530
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
my-repo $ 
```

Note: If something goes wrong in between, reset the process by using the command `git cherry-pick --abort` (You can start the process again)

26. I have multiple commits which I want to move to a different branch.

To copy a range of commits from one branch to another, you can note down the older commit id from history and the newer commit id.

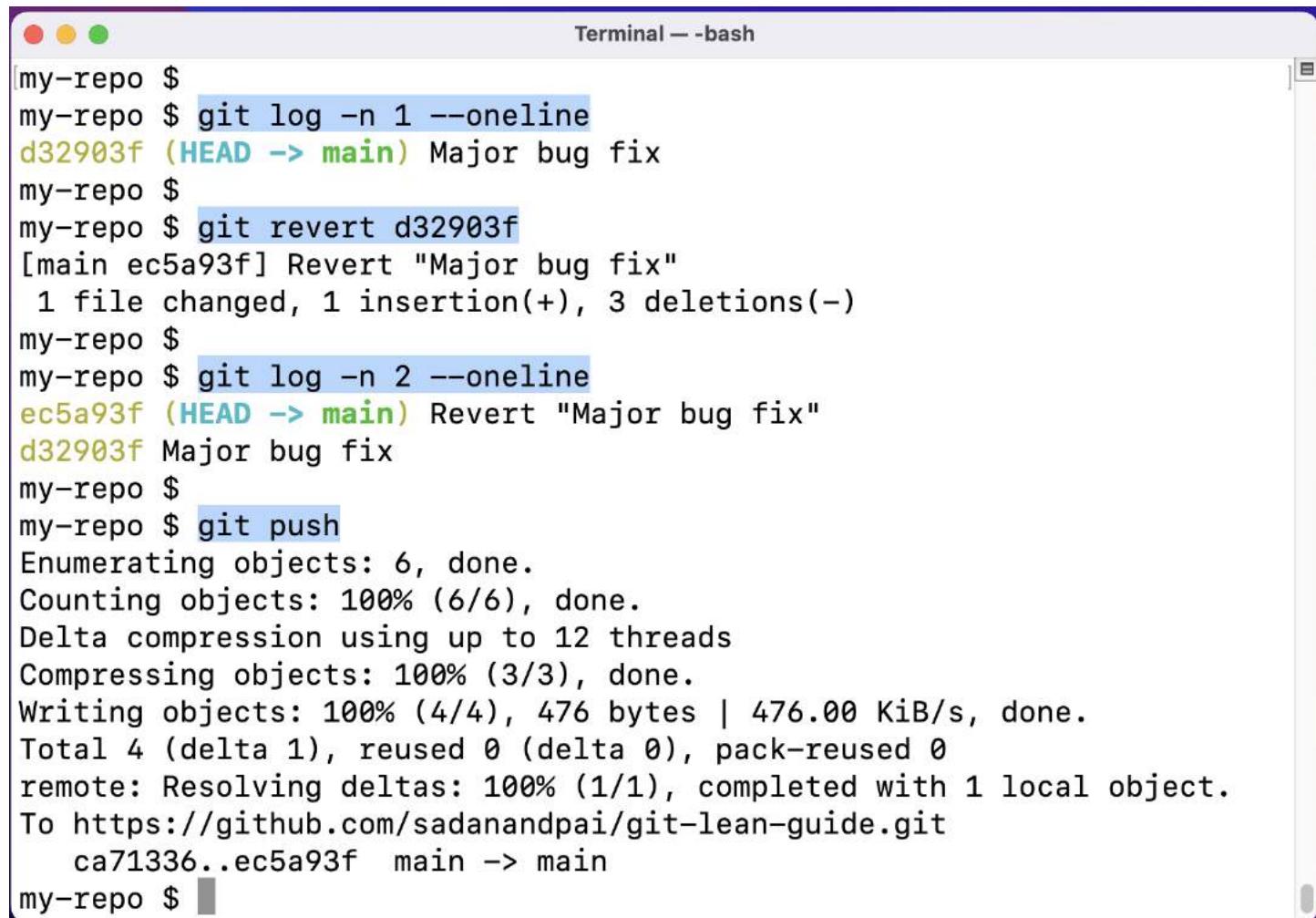
- Checkout the branch `git checkout <destination-branch>`
- Cherry pick the commit `git cherry-pick <old-commit-id>..<new-commit-id>`

```
[my-repo $ git log -n 3 --oneline
0710aaa (HEAD -> develop) Global changes 3
22b60d8 Global changes 2
08aa17a Global changes
[my-repo $ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
[my-repo $ git cherry-pick 08aa17a..0710aaa
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
error: could not apply 22b60d8... Global changes 2
hint: after resolving the conflicts, mark the corrected paths
hint: with 'git add <paths>' or 'git rm <paths>'
hint: and commit the result with 'git commit'
[my-repo $ git add README.md
[my-repo $ git cherry-pick --continue
[main a1cad1a] Global changes 2
Date: Thu Jul 28 22:01:27 2022 +0530
1 file changed, 4 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
[main 4069ced] Global changes 3
Date: Thu Jul 28 22:01:38 2022 +0530
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
my-repo $ ]
```

27. I have pushed my changes and got it merged. I want to revert it immediately.

Revert creates a reverse commit where the changes made will reverse and is created as a new commit. To revert a particular commit first, obtain its commit id.

- Revert the commit `git revert <commit-id>`
- Push the commit `git push`



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal - bash". The session starts with the user navigating to their repository directory: [my-repo \$]. They run `git log -n 1 --oneline` to view the latest commit, which is `d32903f (HEAD -> main) Major bug fix`. Next, they run `git revert d32903f`, which creates a new commit `[main ec5a93f] Revert "Major bug fix"`. This new commit has a message indicating it is a revert of the previous one. Finally, they run `git push` to push both the original commit and the revert commit to the remote repository, resulting in a history where the original commit is followed by its revert.

```
[my-repo $  
my-repo $ git log -n 1 --oneline  
d32903f (HEAD -> main) Major bug fix  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git revert d32903f  
[main ec5a93f] Revert "Major bug fix"  
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 3 deletions(-)  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git log -n 2 --oneline  
ec5a93f (HEAD -> main) Revert "Major bug fix"  
d32903f Major bug fix  
my-repo $  
my-repo $ git push  
Enumerating objects: 6, done.  
Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.  
Delta compression using up to 12 threads  
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.  
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 476 bytes | 476.00 KiB/s, done.  
Total 4 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0  
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.  
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git  
 ca71336..ec5a93f  main -> main  
my-repo $
```

28. How do I reset the code of my branch to the code of a different branch?

When resetting a branch to a different branch, the codebase on your branch will become the same as the other branch. To achieve this, you can use the 'reset' command.

- Checkout to the branch `git checkout <your-branch-name>`
- Reset with the branch name `git reset --hard <source-branch>`

In this case, 'your-branch-name' will match the codebase of 'source-branch'

```
Terminal — -bash
my-repo $ git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'
my-repo $ git reset --hard main
HEAD is now at ec5a93f Revert "Major bug fix"
my-repo $
```

29. I want to delete/undo the previous commit from my branch which I have already pushed. I am not looking for a revert. I just want to delete it.

Revert will reverse the changes creating a new commit. If you want to remove the previous commit, then you can undo and force push the branch.

- Reset by undoing `git reset --hard HEAD~<n>` (n is the number of commits to undo)
- Push the changes `git push -f`

```
Terminal — -bash
my-repo $ git log -n 2 --oneline
665a35f (HEAD -> main, origin/main, origin/HEAD) Fix 2
d80b71c Fix 1
my-repo $ git reset --hard HEAD~1
HEAD is now at d80b71c Fix 1
my-repo $ git push -f
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/sadanandpai/git-lean-guide.git
 + 665a35f...d80b71c main -> main (forced update)
my-repo $ git log -n 1 --oneline
d80b71c (HEAD -> main, origin/main, origin/HEAD) Fix 1
my-repo $
```

Note: Force push is needed as the history of the branch is changing in this. If the commit is not pushed then it is not needed.

GIT CHEAT SHEET

\$ git status

\$ git fetch

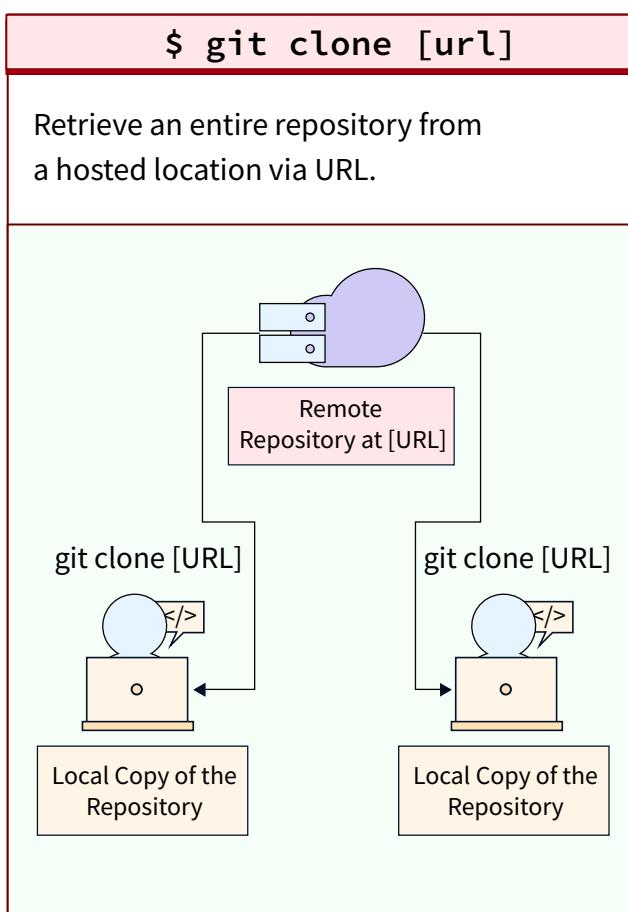
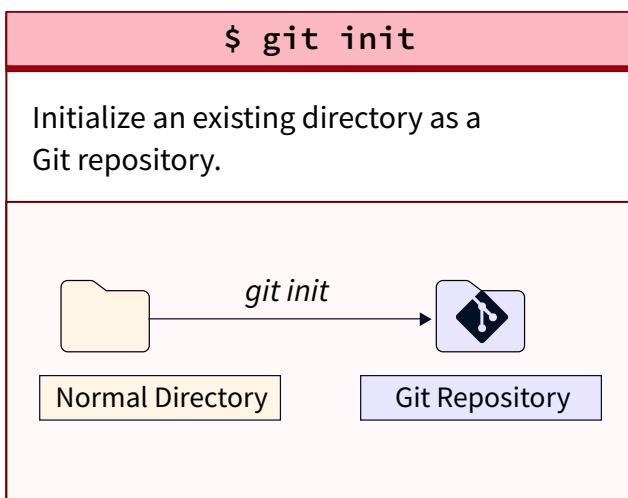
SCALER
Topics

\$ git branch

\$ git logs

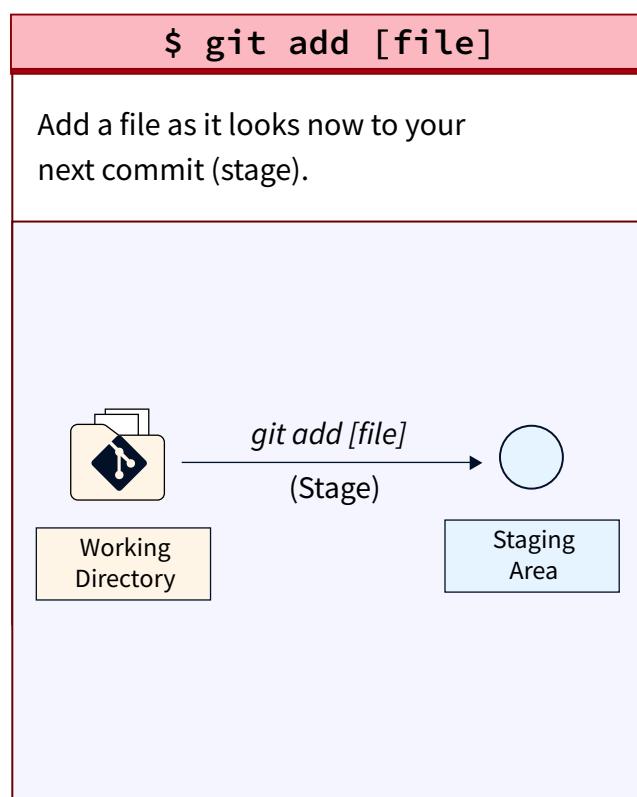
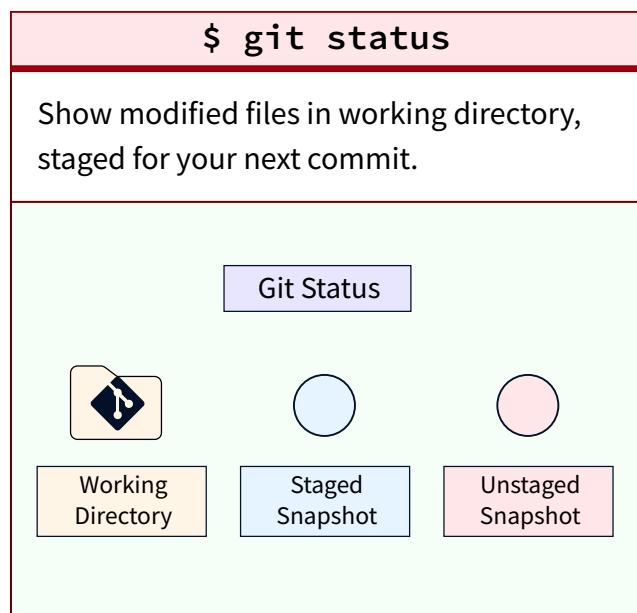
SETUP & INIT

Configuring user information, initializing and cloning repositories.



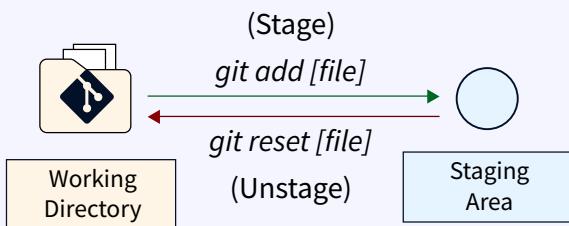
STAGE & SNAPSHOT

Working with snapshots and the Git staging area.



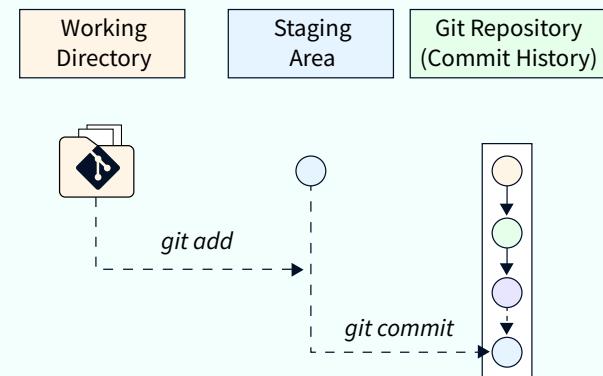
\$ git reset [file]

Unstage a file while retaining the changes in working directory.



\$ git commit -m “[descriptive message]”

Commit your staged content as a new commit snapshot.



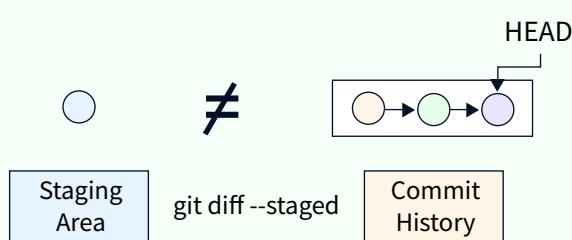
\$ git diff

Diff of what is changed but not staged



git diff --staged

Diff of what is staged but not yet committed.

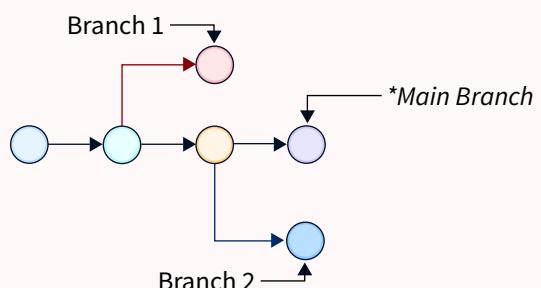


BRANCH & MERGE

Isolating work in branches, changing context, and integrating changes.

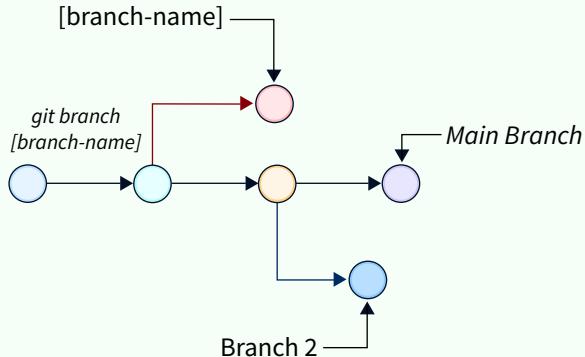
\$ git branch

List your branches. A * will appear next to the currently active branch.



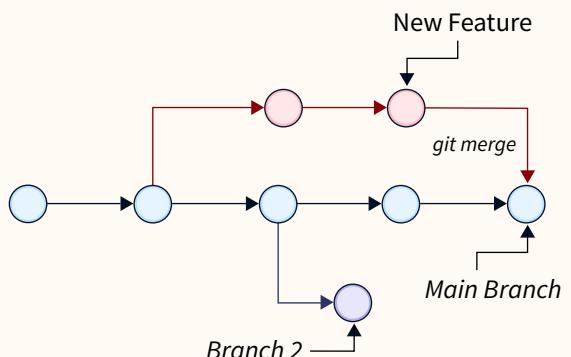
\$ git branch [branch-name]

Create a new branch at the current commit.



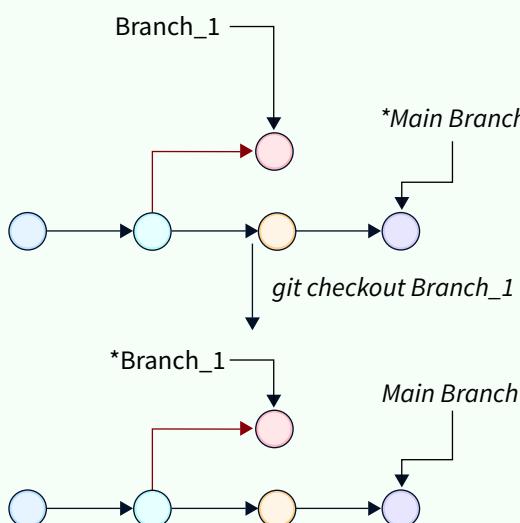
\$ git merge [branch]

Merge the specified branch's history into the current one.



\$ git checkout

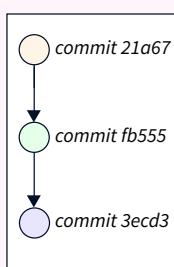
Switch to another branch and check it out into your working directory.



\$ git log

Add a file as it looks now to your next commit (stage).

Git Repository



Git Logs

commit 21a67
Author : xyz Date: Mon May 16 16:03:16 2022 Commit Message

commit fb555
Author : ABC Date: Tue May 17 09:05:45 2022 Commit Message

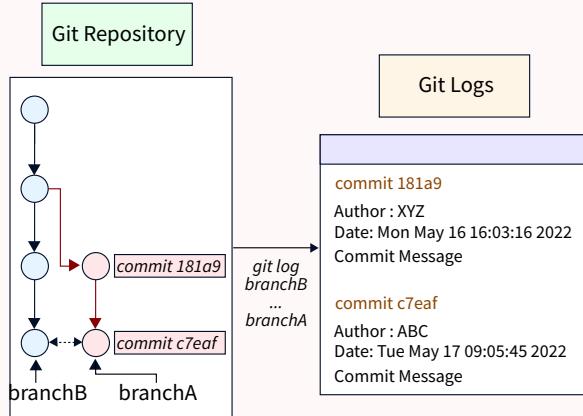
commit 3ecd3
Author : XYZ Date: Sun May 22 19:45:34 2022 Commit Message

INSPECT & COMPARE

Configuring user information,
initializing and cloning repositories.

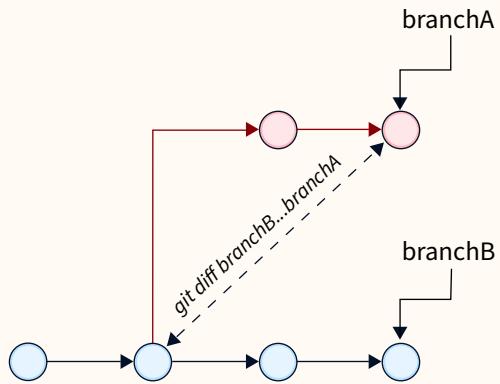
\$ git log branchB..branchA

Show the commits on branchA that
are not on branchB.



\$ git diff branchB...branchA

Show the diff of what is in branchA
that is not in branchB.



\$ git log --follow [file]

Show the commits that changed file,
even across renames.

\$ git show [SHA]

Show any object in Git in
human-readable format.

commit 715c3

git show 715c3

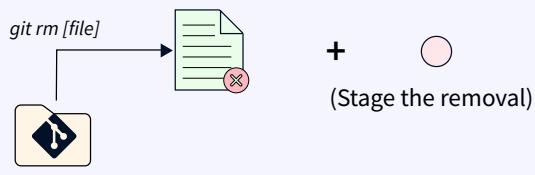
commit 715c3
Author : XYZ
Date: Mon May 16 16:03:16 2022
Commit Message
File1
File1 Changes
File2
File2 Changes
...

TRACKING PATH CHANGES

Versioning file removes and path changes.

```
$ git rm [file]
```

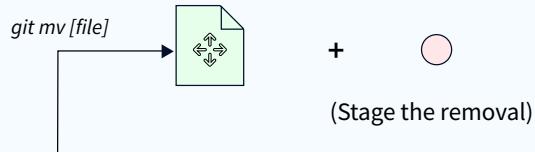
Delete the file from the project and stage the removal for commit.



Git Repository

```
$ git mv [existing-path] [new-path]
```

Change an existing file path and stage the move.



Git Repository

```
$ git log --stat -M
```

Show all commit logs with indication of any paths that moved.

IGNORING PATTERNS

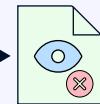
Preventing unintentional staging or committing of files.

logs/
*.notes
pattern*/

Save a file with desired patterns as .gitignore with either direct string matches or wildcard globs.

.gitignore

logs/
*.notes
pattern*/



```
$ git config --global core.excludesfile [file]
```

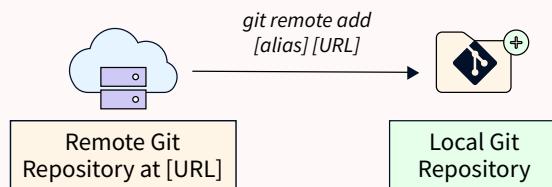
System wide ignore pattern for all local repositories

SHARE & UPDATE

Retrieving updates from another repository and updating local repos.

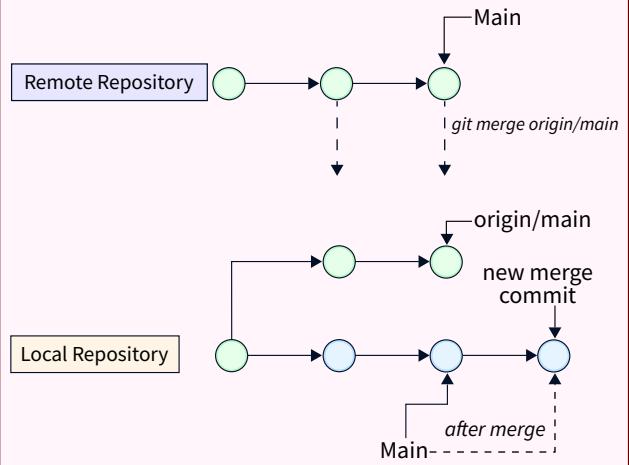
\$ git remote add [alias] [url]

Add a git URL as an alias.



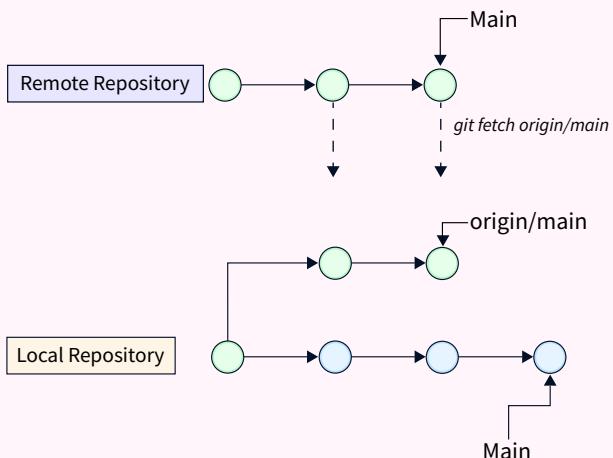
\$ git merge [alias]/[branch]

Merge a remote branch into your current branch to bring it up to date.



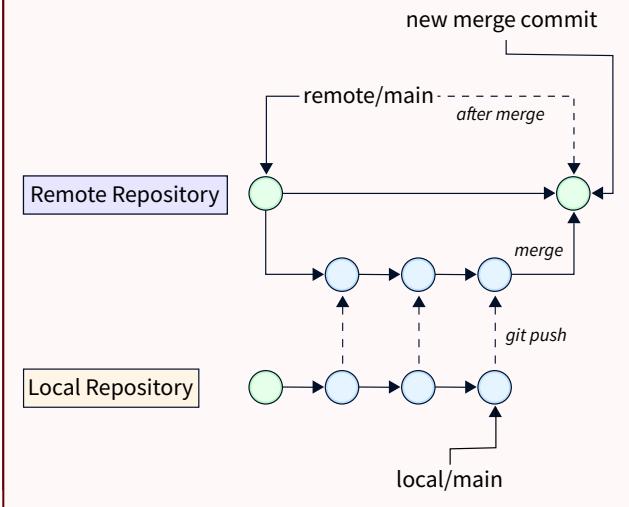
\$ git fetch [alias]

Fetch down all the branches from that Git remote.



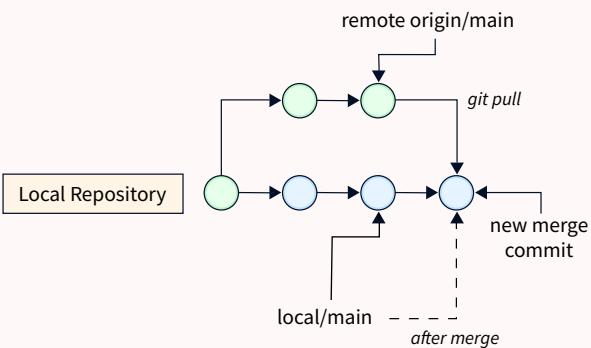
\$ git push [alias] [branch]

Transmit local branch commits to the remote repository branch.



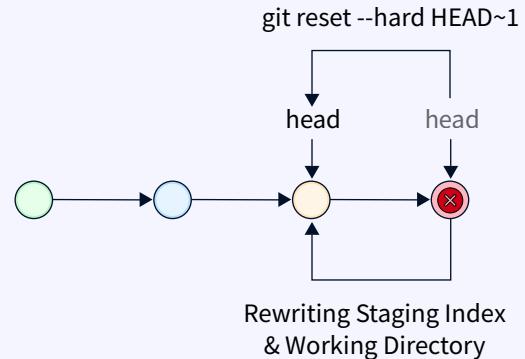
\$ git pull

Fetch and merge any commits from the tracking remote branch.



\$ git reset --hard [commit]

Clear staging area, rewrite working tree from specified commit.

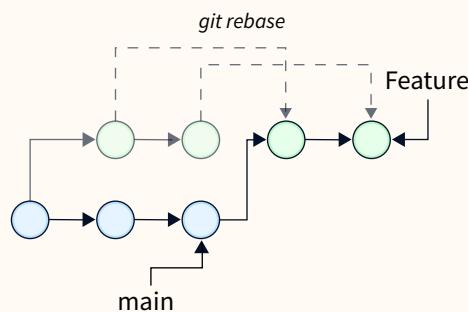


REWRITE HISTORY

Rewriting branches, updating commits and clearing history.

\$ git rebase [branch]

Apply any commits of the current branch ahead of specified one.

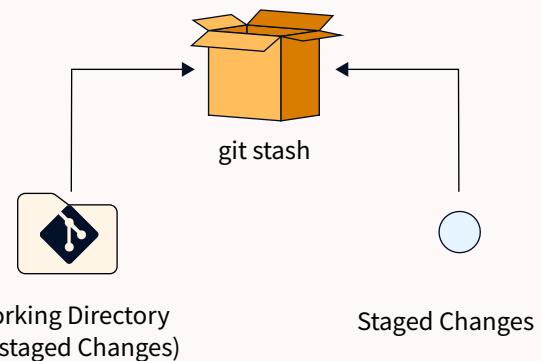


TEMPORARY COMMITS

Temporarily store modified, tracked files in order to change branches.

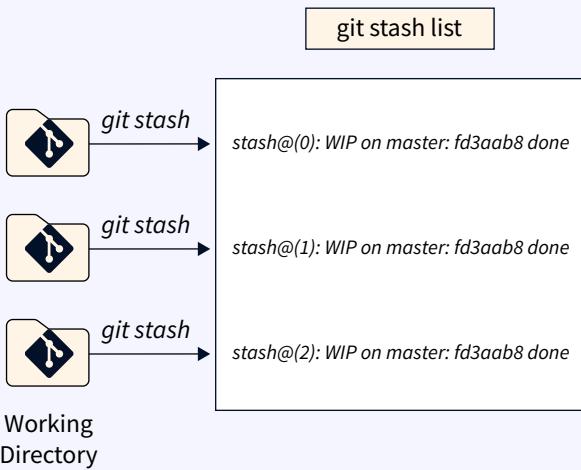
\$ git stash

Save modified and staged changes.



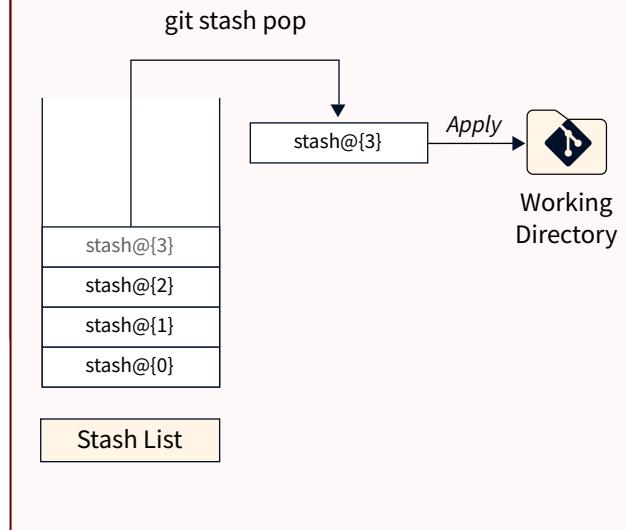
\$ git stash list

List stack-order of stashed file changes.



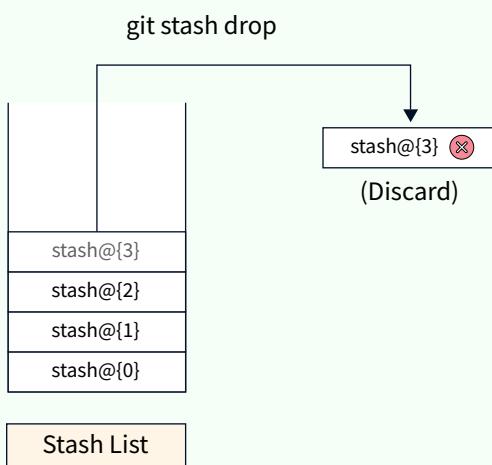
\$ git stash pop

Write working from the top of the stash stack.



\$ git stash drop

Discard the changes from the top of the stash stack.



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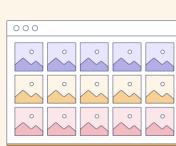
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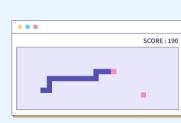
That's not it. Explore 20+ Courses by clicking below

Explore Other Courses

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and become 1% better everyday



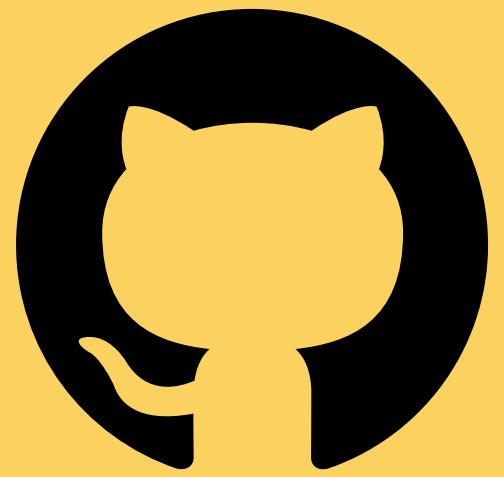
CIFAR-10 Image
Classification Using PyTorch
Article
No. Of Questions : 3
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How to Build a Snake Game
in JavaScript?
Article
No. Of Questions : 3
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Explore Other Challenges

How to upload project on Github ?

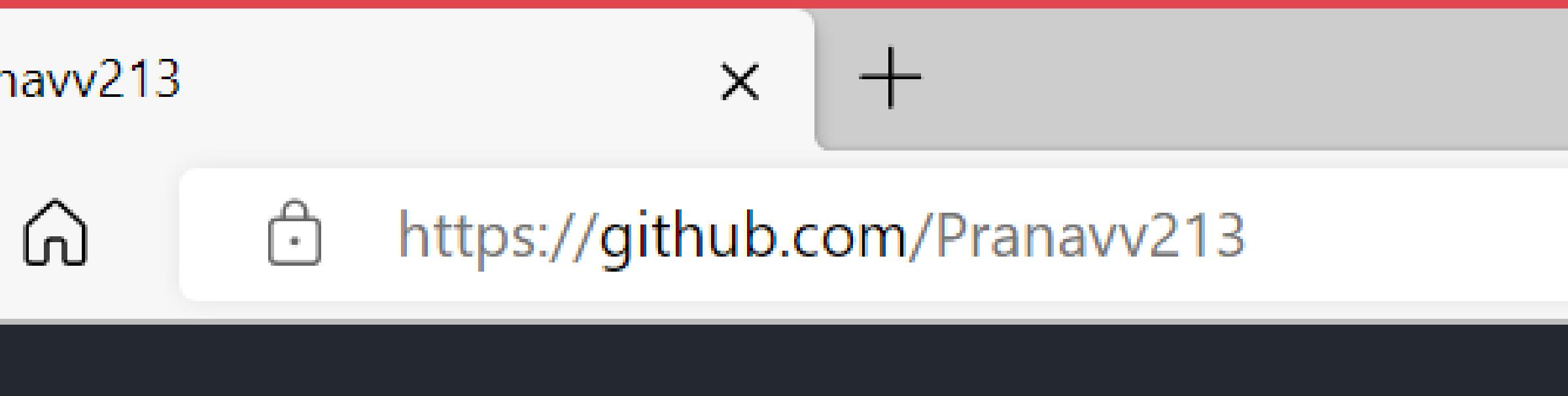


SIMPLE

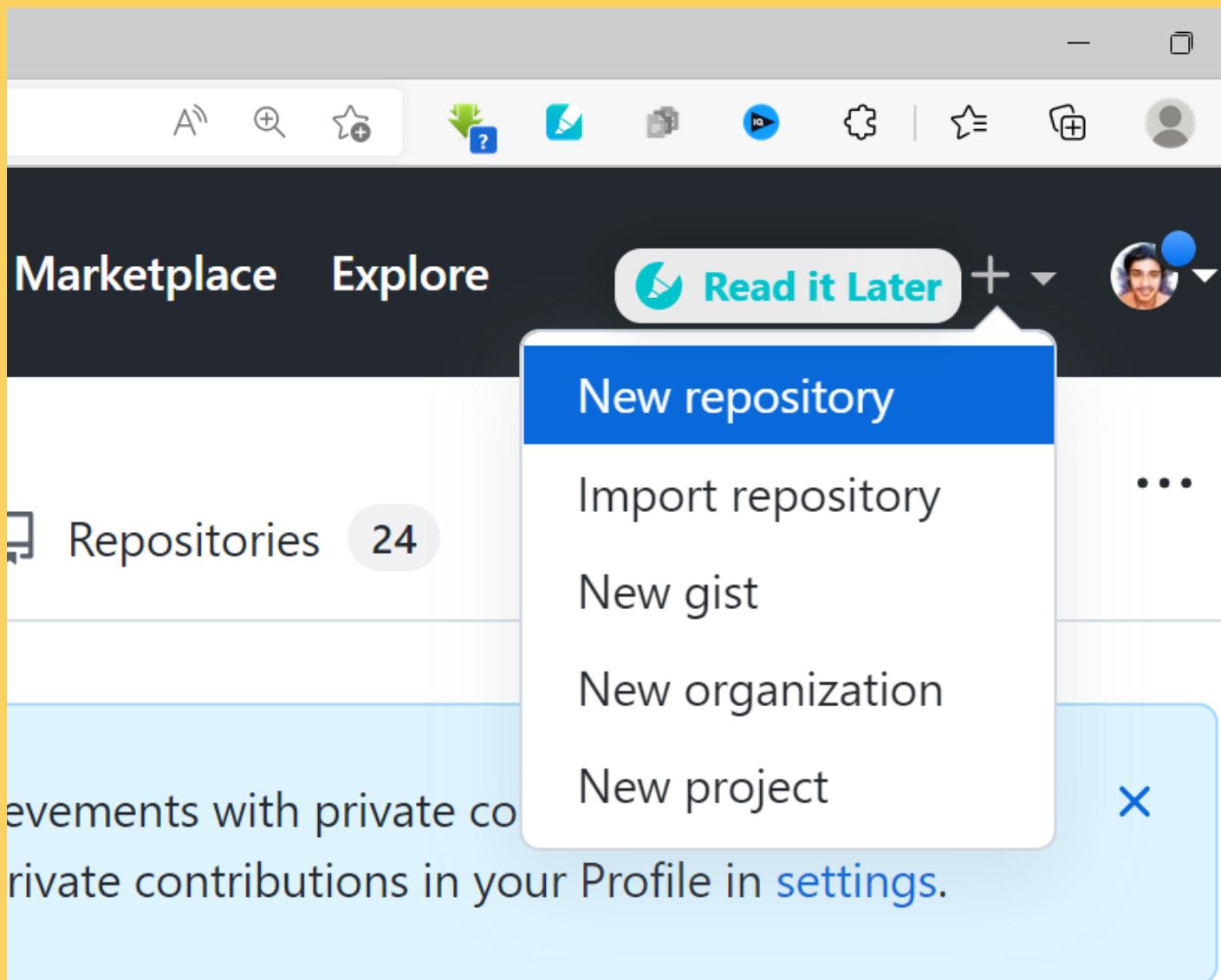
STEPS



Open ur Github account



click on new repository



give a name to it

Owner *



Pranavv213 ▾

Repository name *

/ ✓

Great repository names are LinkedinProject is available. Need inspiration? How about

Description (optional)



mark it as public or private

-  **Public**

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

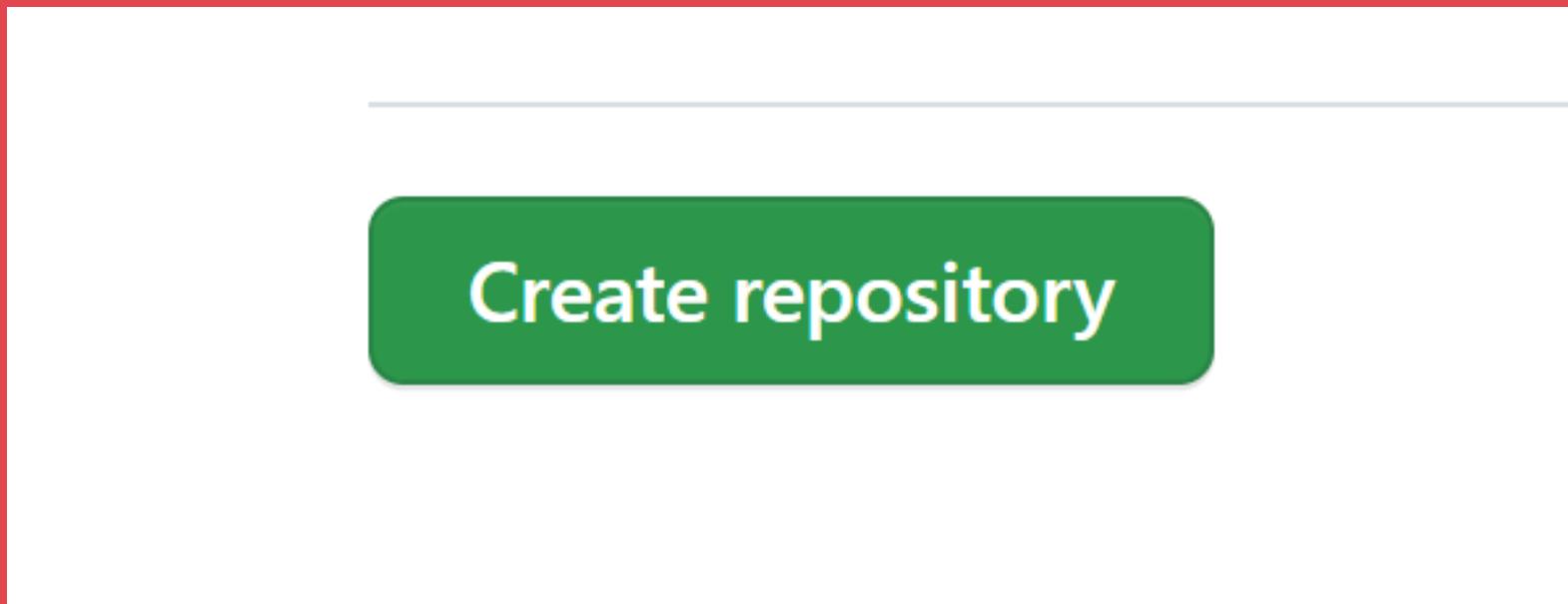
-  **Private**

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

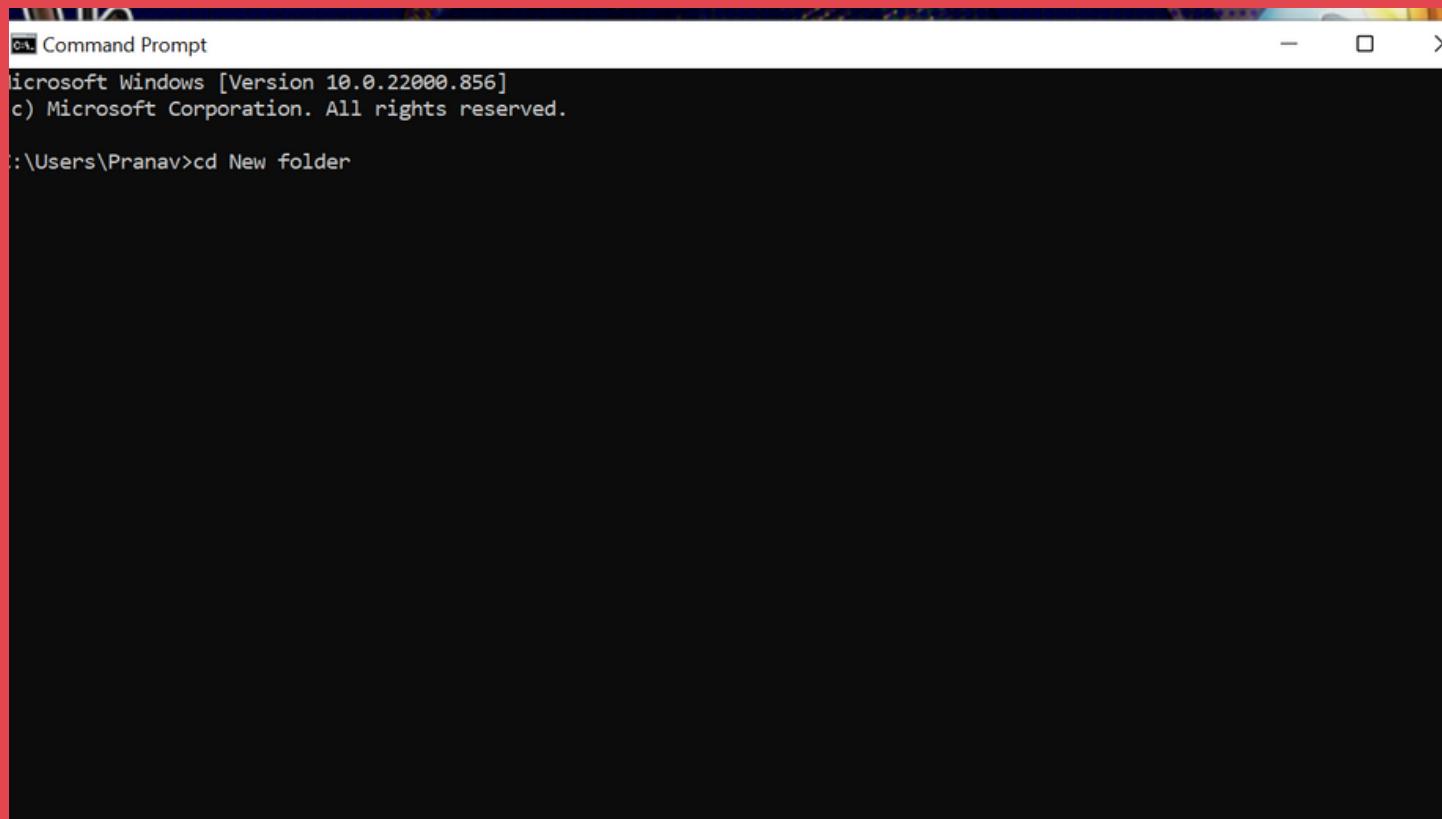
Initialize this repository with:



click on create repository



open cmd



cd <location>

```
C:\ Command Prompt  
C:\Users\Pranav>cd Desktop  
  
C:\Users\Pranav\Desktop>cd New folder
```



type 'git init' and hit enter

```
c:\ Command Prompt  
C:\Users\Pranav\Desktop\New folder>git init  
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/P
```



type 'git add .'
and hit enter

nav\Desktop\New folder>

nav\Desktop\New folder>git add .



type 'git commit -m"anything"' and hit
enter

and hit enter

```
older>git commit -m"first commit"  
] first commit
```

```
+)  
t
```



go to the created repo and copy the url

d of thing before

<https://github.com/Pranavv213/LinkedinProject.git>



ng file. We recommend every repository include a [README](#),



type 'git remote add origin <paste url>
and hit enter

```
>git remote add origin https://gi
```

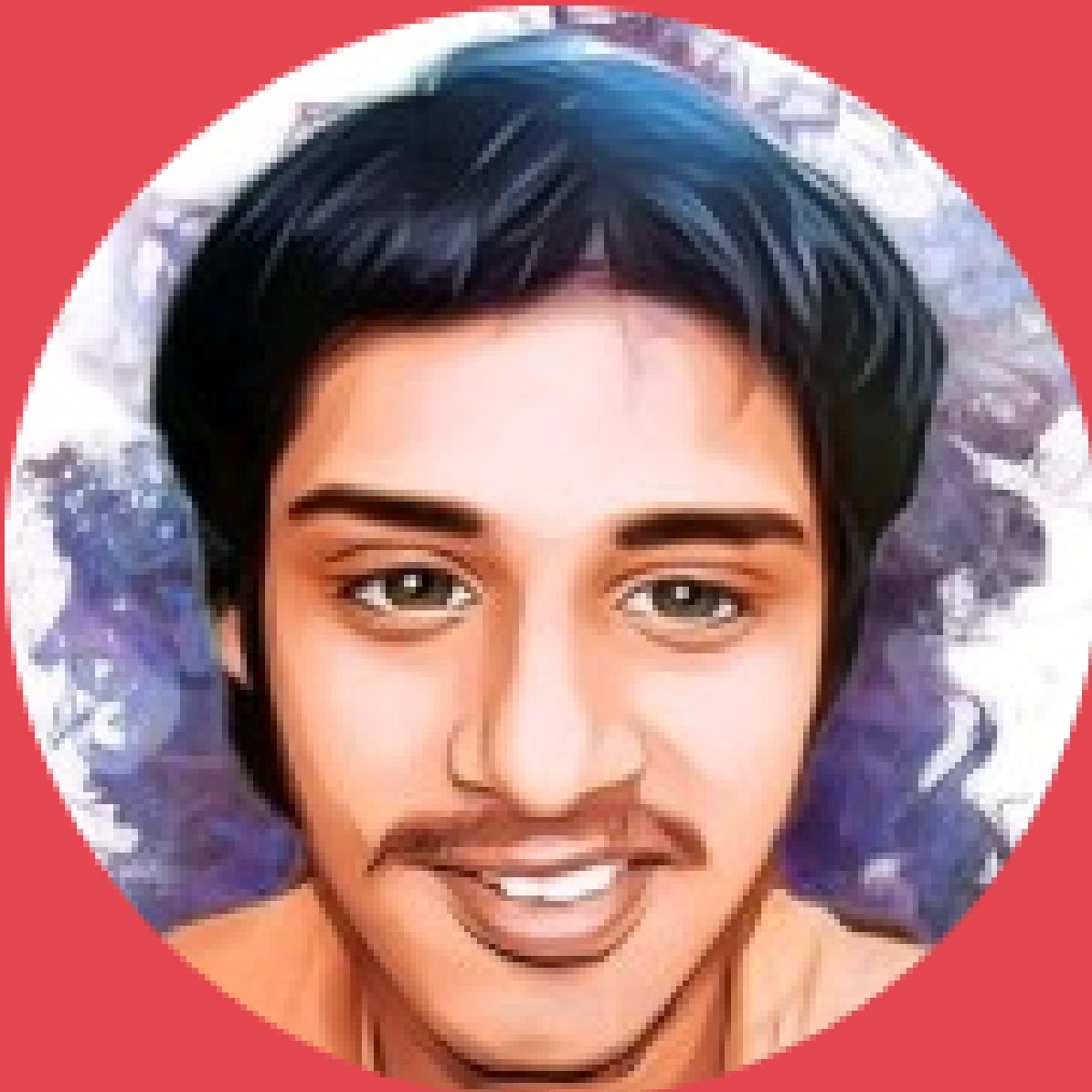


type the below command
and hit enter

```
r>git push origin master
```



**follow
@pranavverma
for such content**





USEFUL GIT COMMANDS



git --version

It shows the version of Git
installed on your machine



git init

It will initialize the project
folder into a "git repository"



git status

In simple terms, it will show you exactly which files / folders have been modified



git add .

It will add all your files to the git staging area. You can also add individual files to the staging area.

For e.g, git add " index.html "



git diff

It will show the difference between
a file in the staging area and file
that's present in the working tree
(Untracked file)



git commit -m 'msg'

It will save your changes to your local repository. It's good practice to include proper commit message which helps in debugging



git push

It will push all the local changes
that you've made to the remote
github repository



git pull

It will pull (fetch) all the updated code from the remote branch and merge it with your local branch



git log

It will list down the entire commit history i.e, all the commits that you've made till now



git branch <name>

This command is used to create a new branch in your local git repository



git branch

It will list down all the local
branches that you've created



git branch -a

It will list down all the branches i.e,
local branches + remote branches
that's available for checkout



git branch -D <name>

It will forcefully delete the
specified local branch
(even if the changes are not
committed)



git checkout
`<branch_name>`

It's used to switch between local
git branches



git stash

It's used to temporarily remove the changes that you've made on the working tree



git remote

It will give the name of the remote
repository

For e.g, "origin" or "upstream"



git remote -v

It will give the name as well as the url of the remote repository

**IF YOU FIND THIS POST
HELPFUL THEN PLEASE
DO SHARE THIS POST
WITH YOUR
CONNECTIONS ;))**