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# GIT Assignment 3

## 1. What is git stockpile, and how does it work? How do you use it?

There are times when an item of job needs to be stopped as you need to work with a few other branch as a top priority. The half-done job cannot be devoted as it is not in that total phase, yet you do wish to return as well as work with it in a brief time. To solve this concern, git lower deal assistance.

It waits in a pile of incomplete modifications which you can finish as well as dedicate later on. To return to this item of job, all you need to do is call the git stockpile to use command. It brings you your job where you left it to your functioning directory site.

## 2. Describe the various branching strategies.

Trunk-based Development (No Branching)

Release Branching.

Feature Branching.

Story or Task Branching.

Manual Code Review and Merge.

Minimal Continuous Integration.

## 3. How do you remove data from Git without being removed from your system?

Suppose caches is the file to be removed then

For a single file:

```
git rm --cached mylogfile.log
```

and for a single directory:

```
git rm --cached -r mydirectory
```

## 4. In Git, what does 'index' or 'hosting location' mean?

The git "index" is where you place files you want commit to the git repository. The index is also known as cache, directory cache, current directory cache, staging area, staged files. Before you "commit" (checkin) files to the git repository, you need to first place the files in the git "index".

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5. What is the difference between 'git remote' and 'git duplicate'?

They are two completely different things. git remote is used to refer to a remote repository or your central repository. git duplicate or clone is used to copy or clone a different repository.

6. What is Git Remote's purpose?

The git remote command lets you create, view, and delete connections to other repositories. Remote connections are more like bookmarks rather than direct links into other repositories. Instead of providing real-time access to another repository, they serve as convenient names that can be used to reference a not-so-convenient URL.

7. How can I clear up a git reflog?

The delete subcommand is self explanatory and will delete a passed in reflog entry. As with expire, delete has potential to lose data and is not commonly invoked by end users.

git reflog delete

8. How can you distinguish between the git pull and git bring commands?

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.

The git bring(fetch)command downloads commits, files, and refs from a remote repository into your local repo. Fetching is what you do when you want to see what everybody else has been working on.

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