Branching

What is a Branch?

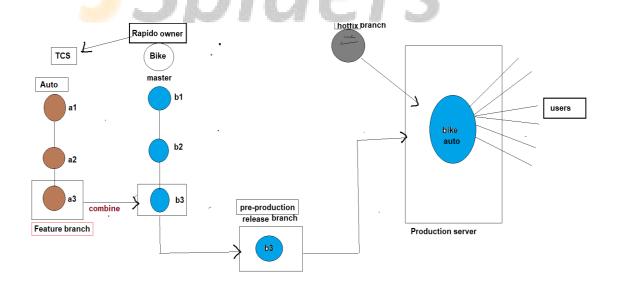
Definition:

In Git, A branch is a new or separate part of a main repository that is used to develop an independent line of code without effecting main / Master.

(OR)

A branch is a separate part of master branch in git. Branching means diverging from the master and continue to work separately on the same project.

Why we need branch?



- Branches allows developers to work together in a same project using different branches.
- Developers can easily develop new features of a software without effecting the main branch code.
- To maintain Stability when changes are made to a particular code.

Types of Branches: 1 Master branch

- 2. Feature branch
- 3. Release branch
- 4. Hotfix branch

1. Master branch:

This branch contains production code. All the development code is combined into master to send to the production environment.

2. Feature branch:

Feature branches are used to develop new features for the next release. Once the feature is completed it is combined / merged into master branch.

3. Release branch:

Release is a temporal supporting branch to the production release, mainly bug fixes will be done in this branch.

4. Hotfix branch:

Hotfix branch is necessary to perform immediate bug fixing in production environment.

Various Commands used in Branch:

- To Create a branch : git branch
 branch_name>
- To see all the branches : git branch (or)
 git branch –list
- To rename a branch : git branch -m<branch name>

- To rename a branch from the master :
 git branch -m <old branch name> <new branch
 name>
 - To delete a branch in local repository: git branch d <branch_name>
 - To push a branch to remote repository : git push alias
branch_name>
 - To delete a branch in remote repository :
 git push alias -d <branch_name>
 - To list out all the local and remote branches : git branch -a
 - To list only the remote branches: git branch -r