

# GIT TIPS YOU MUST KNOW

## AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE

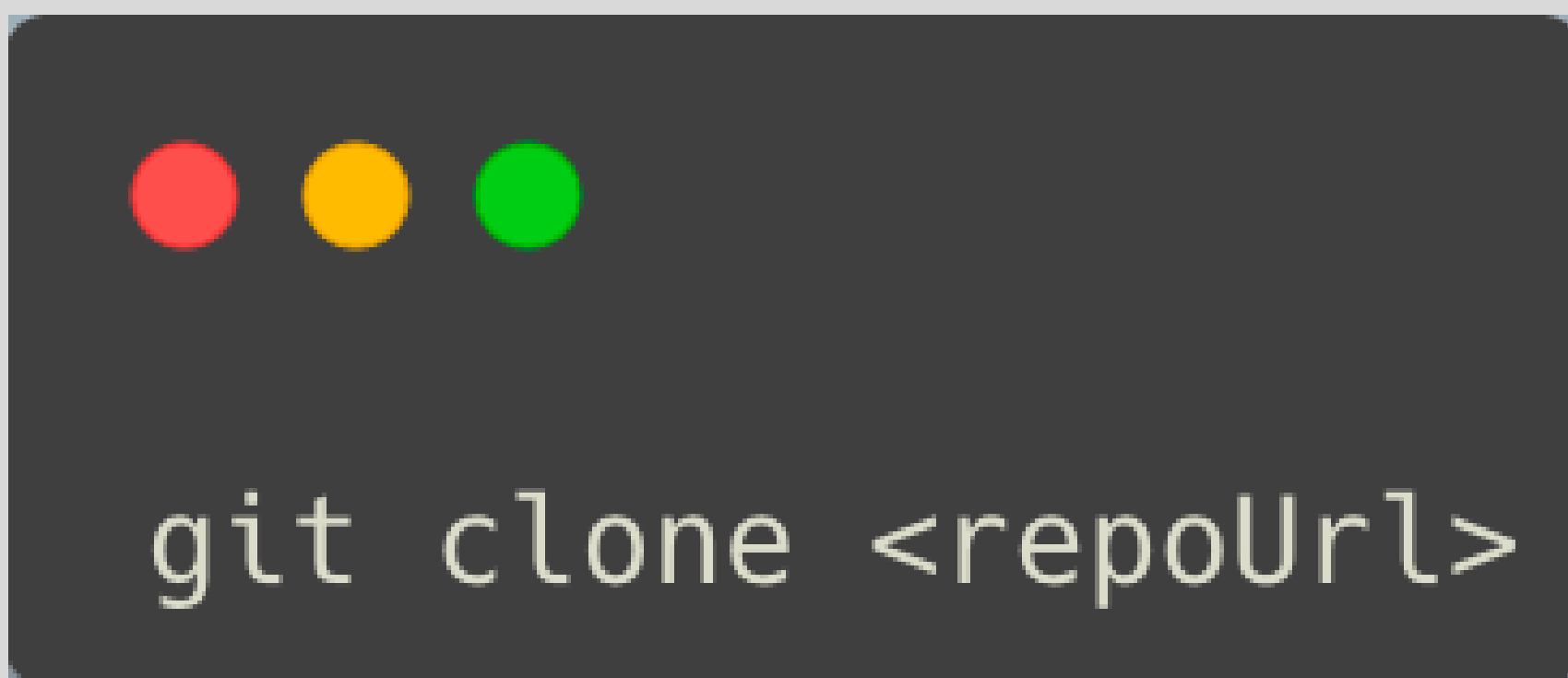
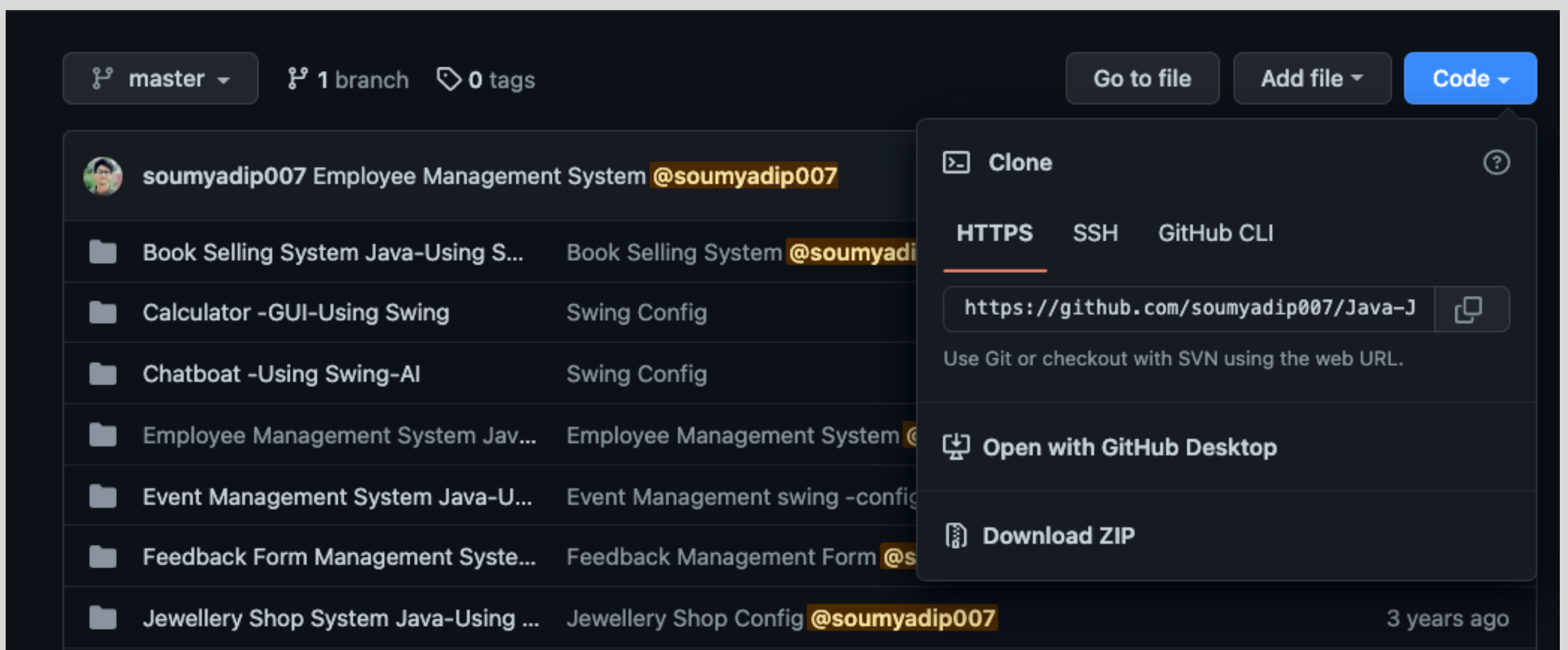
[MY KNOWLEDGE IN A NUTSHELL]



# Clone a Project


Navigate to the location where you want your repository to be located after copying the URL.

Type the command below, replacing "repoUrl" with the URL you just copied.



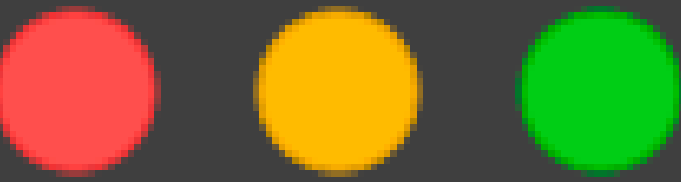
# Changes in Git

**Branch Create :**



```
git checkout -b <branchName>
```

**Stage all necessary modifications after making them :**

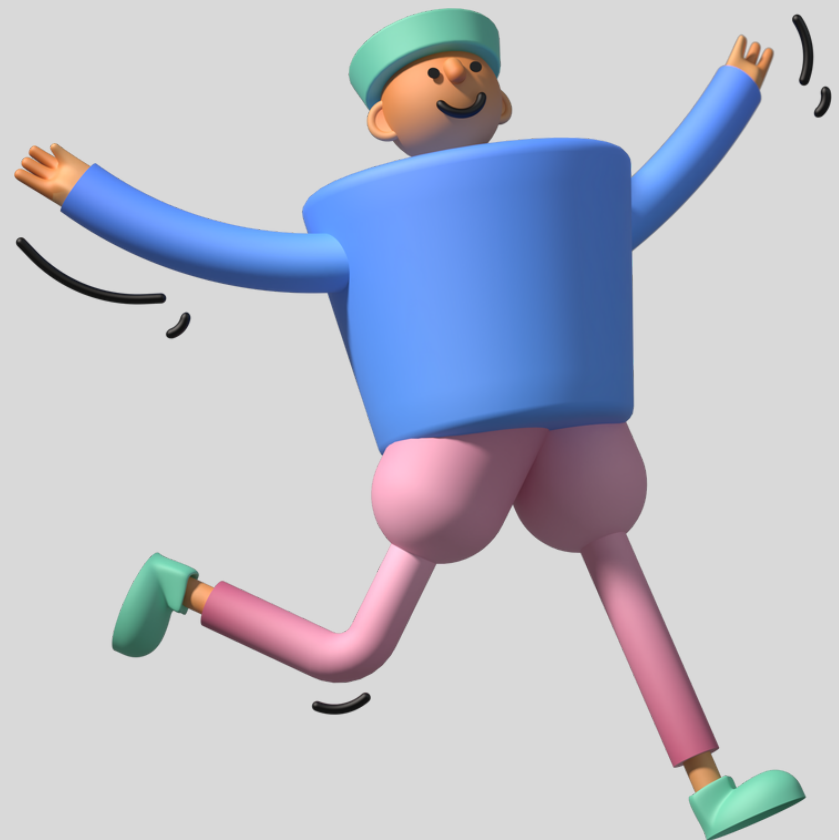


```
git add .
```

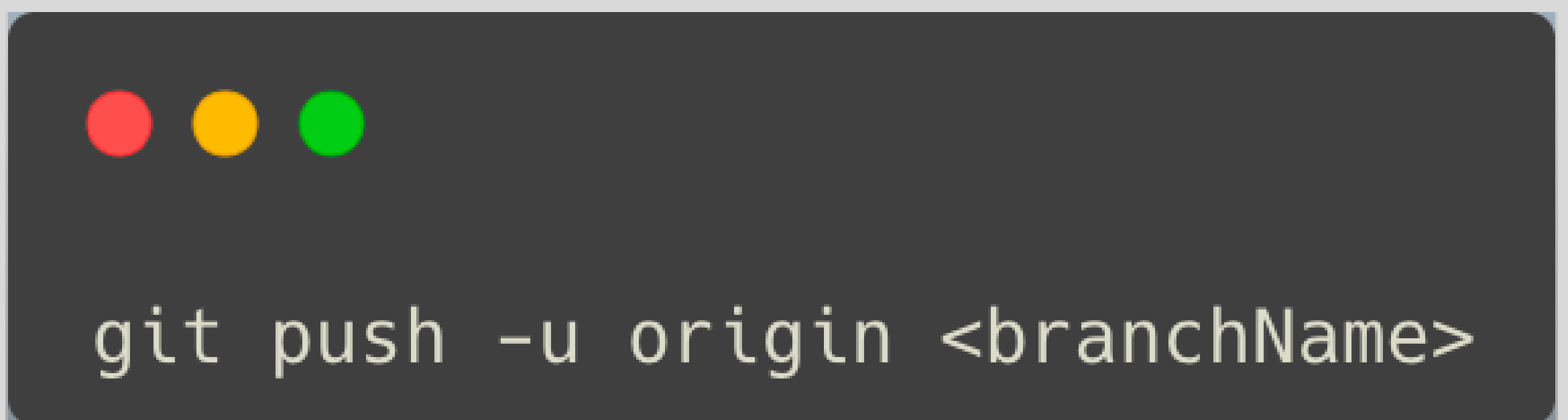


# Changes in Git

**Make these modifications :**




**Add modifications to the main branch :**



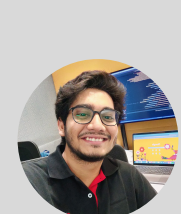
# How to pull updates to your branch from the "main branch" \*\*\*

Use **git merge** or **rebase** to update the branch if you need the most recent modifications from the main branch included on your local copy.

**Using Merge :**



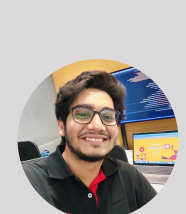
```
git stash -u //stash
git checkout <main_branch>
git pull
git checkout <your_branch>
git merge <main_branch>
git stash pop //re-applying changes
```



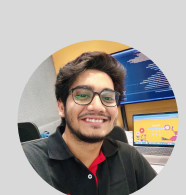
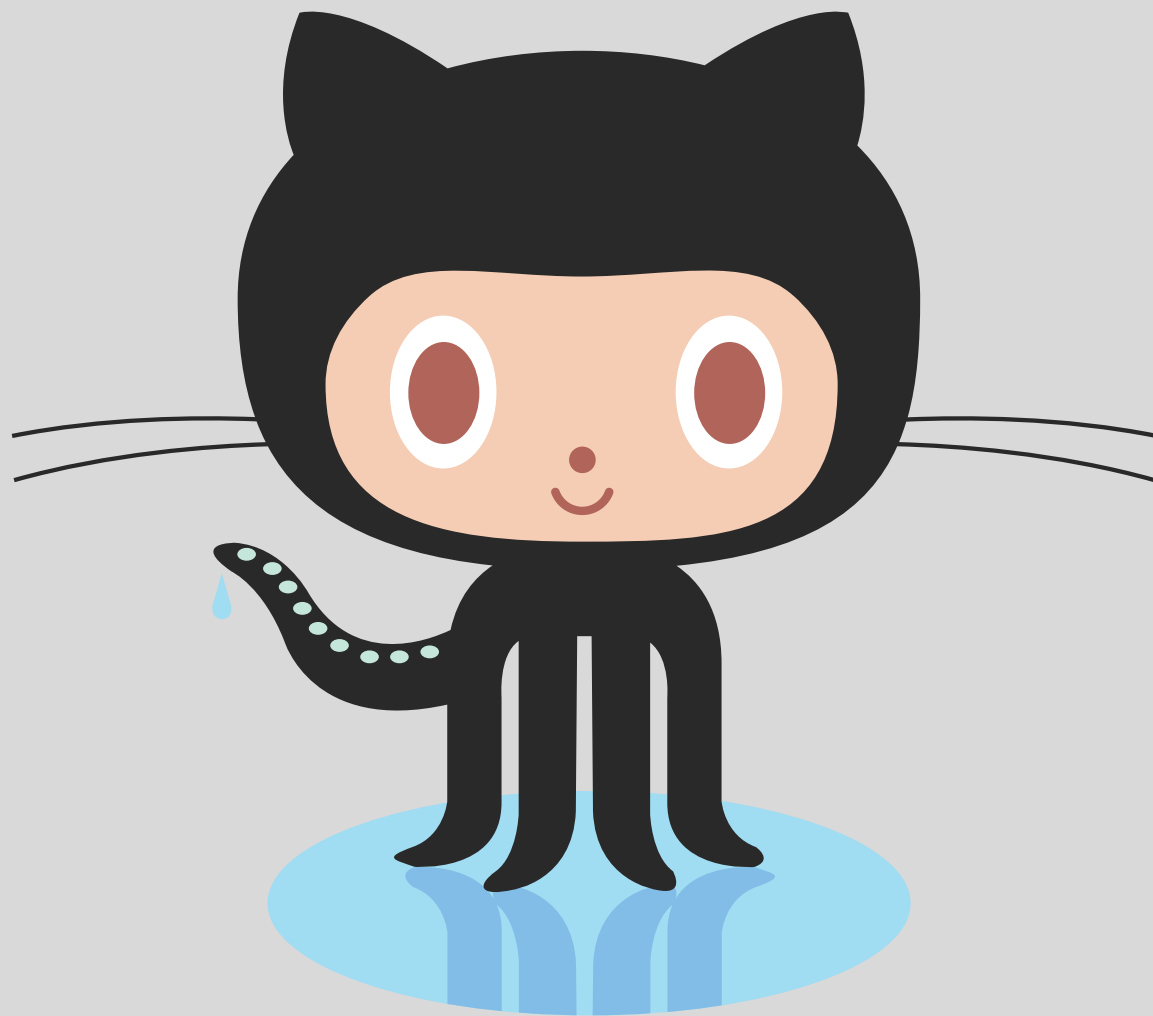
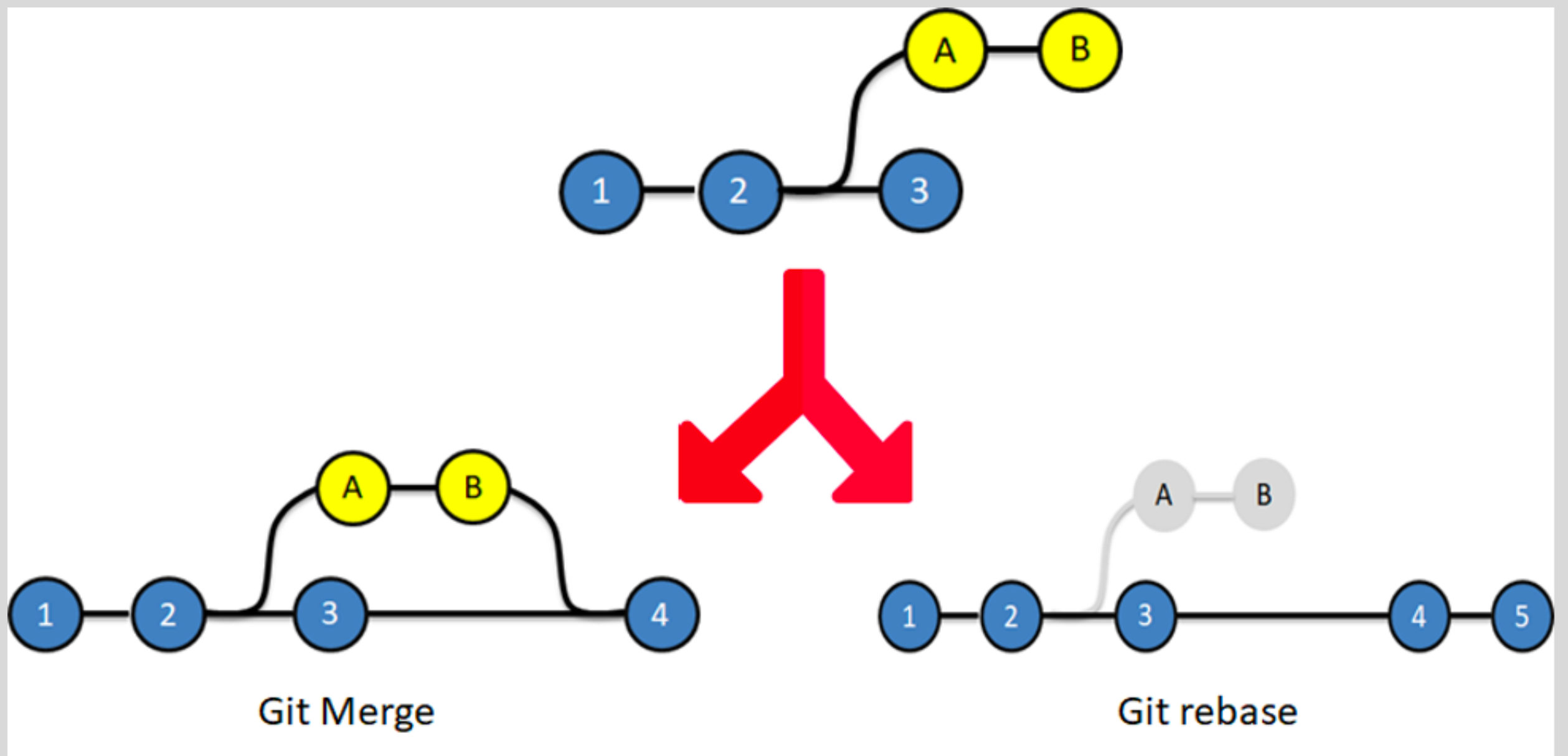
# How to pull updates to your branch from the "main branch" \*\*\*

Using Stash :

```
git stash -u //stash
git checkout <main_branch>
git pull
git checkout <your_branch>
git rebase <main_branch>
git stash pop //re-applying changes
```



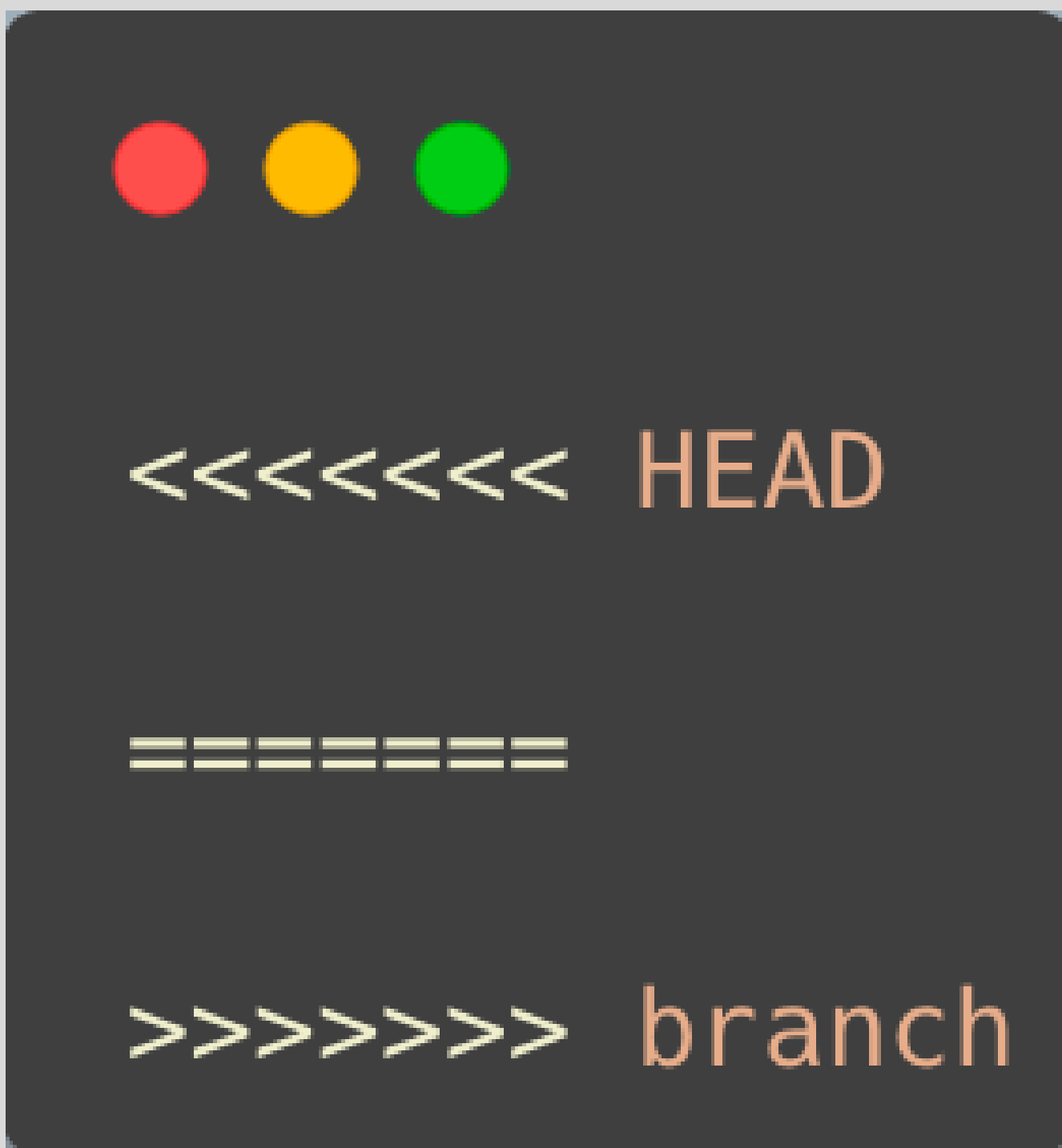
# Rebasing & Merge





# Fix "merge conflicts"

Do not be concerned **if you notice merging problems**. All you have to do is go through each conflicted file and sort out the issues. Just choose whether you want to maintain the recent or incoming changes.






# Branch & Commit

**Edit commit message :**



```
git commit --amend
```

**Rename your branch :**

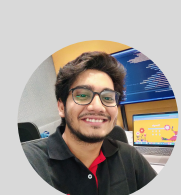


```
git branch -m <branch-name>
```

**Find your branch name :**



```
git branch
```



# Branch & Commit

## Revert your last commit :

You can be in a position where you've pushed a commit but then discover you forgot to make certain changes. How do you behave?

Thankfully, you can easily undo your most recent commit.

```
git reset HEAD ~1  
  
// or  
  
git reset --soft HEAD ~1
```



# Cherry Pick

One of Git's helpful tools, **git cherry-pick**, allows you to copy and paste commits from one branch to another.

The majority of developers will view cherry-picking as a negative approach that can result in issues such as duplicate commits in several branches, messing up the git history, and other issues.

However, cherry-picking is one of the most potent tools, and if you know how it operates and utilize it carefully, it may be quite helpful.

You can cherry-pick changes that were made to the incorrect branch and move them to the correct branch in specific situations.



# Cherry Pick



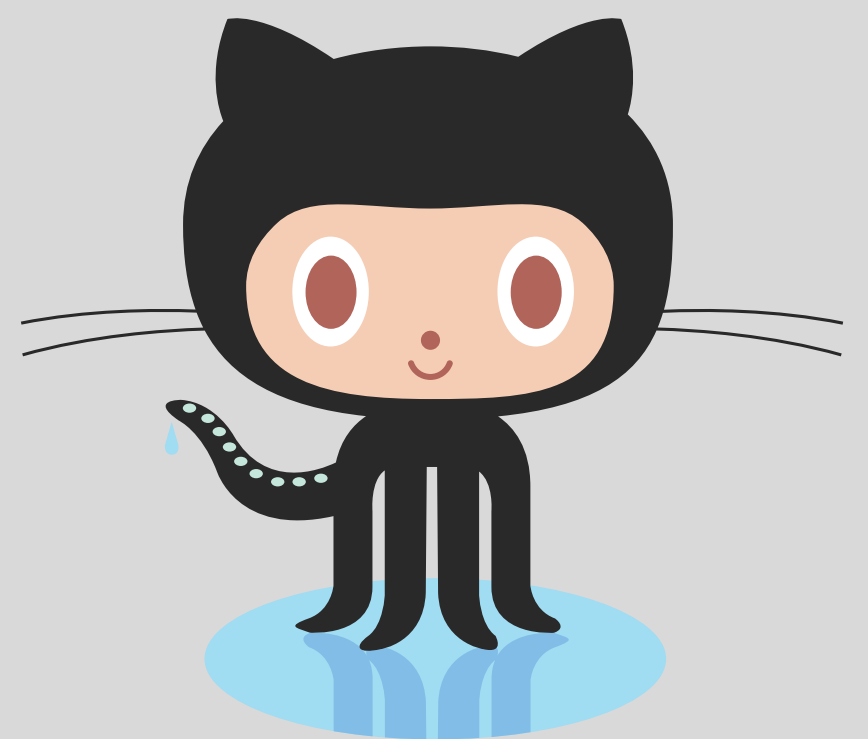
```
git cherry-pick <commit hash>
```

```
git cherry-pick -n <commit hash>
```

```
git cherry-pick -continue
```

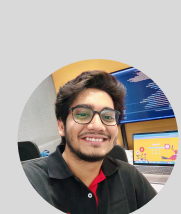
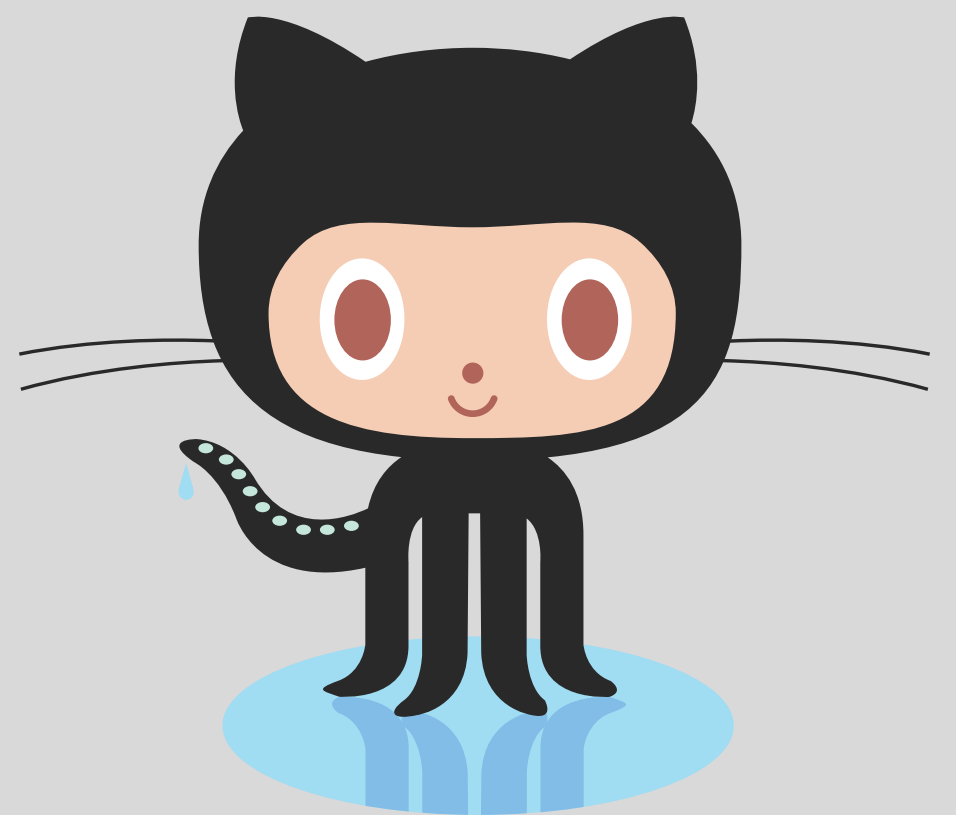
```
git cherry-pick -abort
```

```
git cherry-pick A..B
```



# Best Practice for Commits

- **feat:** A new user feature (not a feature to the code)
- **fix:** A user-friendly bug fix (not a fix to build)
- **docs:** Documentation updates
- **style:** Could refer to coding style or more general styling adjustments. has no impact on functioning.
- **chore:** Has no effect on output.



**And for amazing stuff you can follow me**



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