→ <u>Setting alias in Git</u> :-

Alias are nothing but abbriviated short form of long command.

You can set alias (i.e. set a small name for long command) for long command.

For example lets git status command, you want that instead of git status I type git st and it ~~will we~~ should work as git status for this you have set alias for status command like this

git config --global alias.st
                                status.

by running this coad you can use st instead of status.

git st will work same
as git status.

Setting alies is helpful if
you have to type a same
long command many
times.

Like you can set alias for
commit

git config --global alias.cm commit,

If you want to set ~~alias~~
alias for restore command

git config --global alias. unstage
'restore --unstage--'

here we have use '' (single
cloat) as here , command

for which we are setting alias is long.

Also we have use extra -- to indicate that in command

git unstage

- file name which will be written, after unstage, will be ~~equivalent~~ as ~~~~ placed after

- restore --unstage

Like this you can set alias for those command which you use frequently.

To crate new branch from current branch, current branch should not have any untracked or staged file.

→ Creating & switching branches :-

By the name, branch you can know what is it work/what it do.

① we use branch / form branch from current line (current line can be master branch or any other branch), so that our work/modification in branch doesn't cause problem in master branch/ parent branch.

Making a branch from master branch gives us many facilities, like,

→ Modification in branch doesn't cause problem in master branch.

→ If we want to work on both master branch and other branch, we can switch through them easily. Any type of modification in one branch can't cause any problem for other branch.

→ We can merge these branches any time we want. By merging a branch in master branch we can add modification of branch in master branch.

To create a branch from master branch, work command it also takes you inside that branch

git checkout -b <u>new branch name</u>

To create branch but to stay in current branch write

git branch <u>new branch name</u>

and to go inside that branch use
checkout command
Git checkout <u>new branch name</u>

To return to master branch
write comment

git checkout master.

To go to branch we have
created earlier

git chekout <u>new branch name.</u>

To know the names of
branch write command

git branch.

NOTE :- ~~If we modified
a file with ignored by
git~~

NOTE :- If we have made a branch from master branch and in new branch we have deleted some files (some coad files & some files which are ignored by git).

But when we come back to master branch we get all coad files a other files except those files which are ignored by git. ds git not tracking these ignored files.

→ How to merge branchs with website example.

Here we will use Visual Studio Code with git to make a project (website) and keep