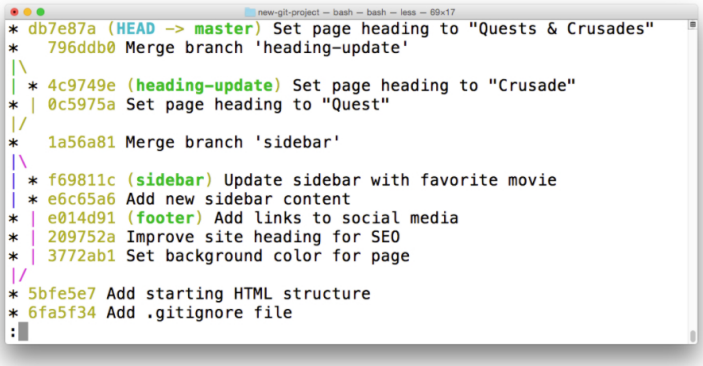
What Is A Revert?

When you tell Git to **revert** a specific commit, Git takes the changes that were made in commit and does the exact opposite of them. Let's break that down a bit. If a character is added in commit A, if Git *reverts* commit A, then Git will make a new commit where that character is deleted. It also works the other way where if a character/line is removed, then reverting that commit will *add* that content back!

We ended the previous lesson with a merge conflict and resolved that conflict by setting the heading to `Adventurous Quest`. Let's say that there's a commit in your repository that changes the heading now to `Quests & Crusades`.



The Terminal application showing the log of a repository. The most-recent commit changes the heading from "Adventurous Quest" to "Quests & Crusades".

The `git revert` Command

Now that I've made a commit with some changes, I can revert it with the `git revert` command

```
$ git revert <SHA-of-commit-to-revert>
```

Since the SHA of the most-recent commit is `db7e87a`, to revert it: I'll just run `git revert db7e87a` (this will pop open my code editor to edit/accept the provided commit message)

I'll get the following output:

The Terminal application showing the output of reverting a commit. The output provides the commit message of the commit that was reverted. It also creates a new commit to record this change.

Did you see how the output of the `git revert` command tells us what it reverted? It uses the commit message of the commit that I told it to revert. Something that's also important is that it creates *a new commit*.

Revert Recap

To recap, the `git revert` command is used to reverse a previously made commit:

```
$ git revert <SHA-of-commit-to-revert>
```

This command:

- will undo the changes that were made by the provided commit
- creates a new commit to record the change

Further Research

- git-revert from Git Docs
- git revert Atlassian tutorial

NEXT