

1) commit : save changes in the local repository

2) branch : a pointer to a snapshot of our changes

3) checkout : checkout A means we move to branch A

4) rebase : move our work from branch A into branch B
is called rebasing A to B

- command : `git rebase B`

5) head : the commit we just checkout

- detaching head : attach head to a commit instead of a branch

6) relative ref : using the name of branch to move around

- ^ : move to the above (previous) commit

- ~ : move up a number of commits

Ex : `git checkout HEAD ~4`

- -f : reassign a branch to a commit

Ex : `git branch -f main HEAD ~3`

7) reset : reverses changes by moving a branch ref backwards in time

8) `git commit --amend` : make slight modification

2) git tag : a tagged commit cannot be changed

Ex : git tag v1 C1

3) git describe : how many commits have you done since an tagged commit (anchor)

Ex : git describe c5

4) ^2 : direct HEAD to another parent commit

• ^ : "first" parent commit

Ex : git branch bugWork main^^2^ will create the bugWork branch at another commit

GITHUB

1) push : publish to the remote repository

• How to create a branch on GitHub?

• Make the local branch in your computer

• Commit

• push it to "origin"

the remote
repo you cloned
from, usually it is the
default "main"

git push <remote-name> <local-branch-name> : <remote-branch-name>