1. Branching in Git

What is Branching?

Branching is creating a separate line of development from the main project.

Think of it like **making a copy of your code** so you can work on changes without disturbing the main codebase.

By default, when you create a Git repository, you start with one branch (usually named main or master).

When you create a new branch, Git points to the **same commit** as the branch you branched from, but allows you to move forward independently.

Why use Branching?

- Work on new features without affecting stable code.
- **Fix bugs** while other features are still in progress.
- Experiment safely you can delete a branch if it fails.
- **Collaborate** different people can work on different branches without conflict.

Branching Commands

1. # Create a new branch

git branch feature-login

2. # Switch to that branch

git checkout feature-login

or (Git 2.23+)

git switch feature-login

3. # Create and switch in one command

git checkout -b feature-login

2.Merging in Git

What is Merging?

Merging is **combining changes** from one branch into another. For example, when your feature is complete, you merge it into main.

Why use Merging?

- Integrates completed work back into the main codebase.
- Keeps branches in sync.
- Brings all developer contributions together.

Types of Merging

1. Fast-forward merge

- Happens when no new commits have been made on the target branch since branching.
- o Git simply moves the branch pointer forward.

2. Three-way merge

- o Happens when both branches have new commits.
- Git uses the last common commit (merge base) to combine changes.
- May create a merge commit.

3. Merge with conflicts

- Happens when the same file lines are changed in both branches.
- You must manually resolve them.

Merging Commands

- 1. # Switch to the branch you want to merge into git checkout main
- 2. # Merge the feature branch into it git merge feature-login