Fetch vs pull

Pull: takes changes from remote and merge automatically

Fetch: takes changes but did not merge automatically , it let us see the diff then we can chose which to merge and not

Git command to create new branch

git branch feature-xyz  
  
to checkout

git checkout feature-xyz

to do it in one command

git checkout -b feature-xyz

from master you want to create ,

first checkout master , then perform above things to do

to commit

git status , then select fie

git add filename

git commit -m “test”

git push

to revert

git log

then select id

git revert id

git stash and git stash pop

suppose we we are working on one branch , in between we need to take fetch from master , but what about our code , so then we do git stash , so our changes will store in temporarily

then once we take a pull and all , then we do git stash pop , that temporarily saved code will come to the location.

10. What language we use in git ?

Cli , command line argument , otherwise ,, it wont use language

12. what is the extension of saving git file.

Like . git , .gitignore , .gitconfig , .gitkeep

13. How do you commit a branch file into git.

Git add , git commit , git push

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Cd : to change the path , cd ~ : for jumping to one folder exit of current working directory

List files in directory : git ls

Mkdir : to create empty folder

Suppose we have one already defined repository , now we want to add it to our system and commit our changes

Git remote add origin REPOSITORY-LINK

To add anything in one file using cmd

Echo “ #hi welcome ” >> README.MD

Means write hi welcome into the readme.md

Git add. : this use to add all the changed file or newly added file into the staging area

Then to commit

Git commit -m “first commit”

Then git push origin.

cherryPick: suppose we have list of commits , then we want to pickup a particular one , then we want to use cherryPick to pickup particular one .