Date __/__/____ Page No. _____

GIT

Git stands for "Global Information Tracker"

* uses →
  -) helps knowing the history of the code
  -) which person made which changes at what time
  -) sharing code with other people

Note: All the history, including creation of a file, deleting it etc. is all stored in .git folder (which is hidden)

* commands →

1.	git status	informs us about untracked files
2.	git add.	adds a change in the working directory to the staging area.
3.	git commit -m "<message>"	commits a snapshot of all changes in the working directory
4.	git push (add -f to force push)	upload local repo content to a remote repository.
5.	git restore --staged <filename>	will restore the file to the last commit version

ABHINAV

Date __/__/____ Page No. ____

6. git log — allows us to look at the entire history of the project

7. git reset "commit id" — deletes any commit that is above the specified commit id

8. git stash — takes uncommitted changes (both staged and unstaged) and saves them for later

9. git stash pop — will take content from stash file and apply them to the current working file

10. git remote add origin <repo url> — used to attach a url to a local repo

11. git push — Q - why use branches?
allows us to work on different versions of our code simultaneously.

11. git branch feature (branch name) — used to create a new branch (Head changes to feature)

12. git checkout main — used to switch b/w branches (Head changes to main)

13. git merge feature — now we've merged feature with the master/main branch

14. git clone <url> — to clone any repo to local folder

ABHINAV

Date __/__/____ Page No. ____

Q- Why to fork?
Forking enables us to modify someone else's code by forking it and then later cloning it to make changes

→ upstream url → The repository from where the ~~code~~ repo is forked is called as upstream url.

eg → git remote add upstream "url"

Note →
origin → personal repo
upstream → someone else's repo

→ pull requests →
Pull requests lets us tell others about changes you've pushed to a branch in a repo
Once a pull request is opened, upon further discussion if everything goes well, changes are merged in the base branch

→ merge conflicts →
It is an event that occurs when Git is unable to automatically resolve differences in code between two commits.

ABHINAV