

#19 - Assignment - Calculator - Bonus - Features

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Git Branching

- Allows you to amend your code without affecting the original code. Effective for when adding new features.

How to use git branches

- Type `git status` into Terminal

```
% git status
```

On branch main

Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean

If the above does not occur, likely means need to `add` and `commit`

```
% git add .
```

```
% git commit -m 'insert your message here'
```

Creating a New Branch

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- Type `git checkout -b development` into the console
 - this creates a new branch named 'development' and switches to it.
- Any changes made to this branch will not affect the `main` branch.
- Can switch back to main by typing `git checkout main`
- Type `git branch -d development` to delete the development branch.

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Merging changes back to main

- Merging incorporates any changes made in one branch to another branch.

Step 1

- Commit changes to the development branch.

```
% git add .  
% git commit -m 'insert your commit message here'
```

Step 2

- Switch back to main branch

```
% git checkout main
```

Step 3

- Merge branches and incorporate new features from the development branch to the main branch.

```
% git merge development  
Auto merging 'filename'  
Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy  
filename | 4 +++  
1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
```

- Now main branch contains the same code as the development branch. Ready to push it to Github.

Step 4

- After merging development to main branch, you can delete development branch

```
% git branch -d development
```


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Conclusion

- Can open as many branches as you like
- Different branches for different features

Cheat Sheet

- `git add` # Stage your files, preparing them for the next commit.
- `git commit -m 'your message here'` # Commit your changes, creating a new snapshot of your code.
- `git checkout -b development` # Creates a new `development` branch and switches to it. This is shorthand for the following two commands
- `git branch development` # Creates a new branch named `development`
- `git checkout development` # Switches you over to the `development` branch
- `git checkout main` # Switches you back to the `main` branch
- `git merge development` # Merge the changes from `development` to the current branch
- `git branch -d development` # Delete the `development` branch
- `git branch -D development` # Force delete the `development` branch
- `git status` # Shows you the status of the current branch.

A branch is not a copy of files but a reference to a commit

```
% git log --graph --oneline --all
# allows you to view history
```