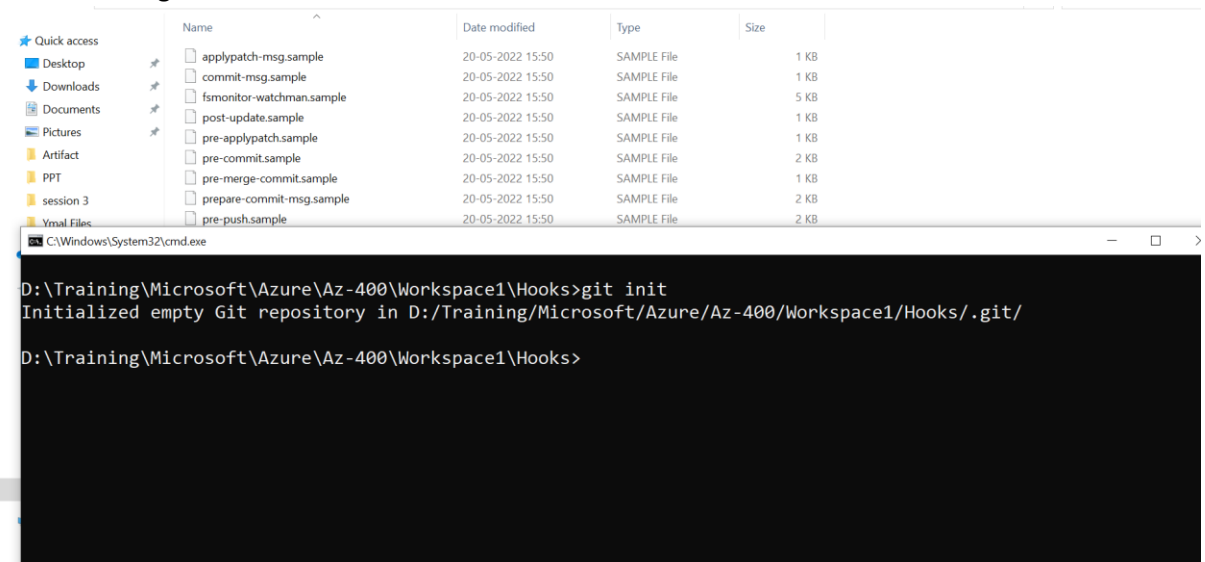


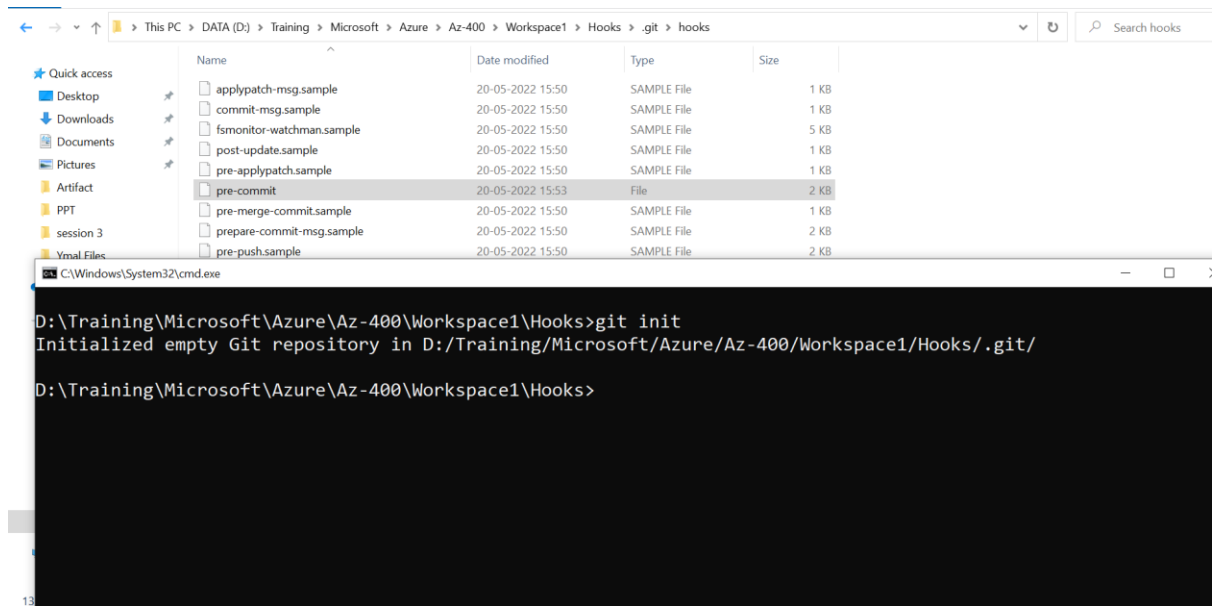
Git hooks are scripts that automatically run every time a particular event occurs in a Git repository. They let you customize Git's internal behaviour and trigger customizable actions at key points in the development life cycle

Hook Name	Event	Description
pre-commit	git commit	This hook is called before obtaining the proposed commit message. Exiting with anything other than zero will abort the commit. It is used to check the commit itself (rather than the message).
prepare-commit-msg	git commit	Called after receiving the default commit message, just prior to firing up the commit message editor. A non-zero exit aborts the commit. This is used to edit the message in a way that cannot be suppressed.
commit-msg	git commit	Can be used to adjust the message after it has been edited in order to ensure conformity to a standard or to reject based on any criteria. It can abort the commit if it exits with a non-zero value.
post-commit	git commit	Called after the actual commit is made. Because of this, it cannot disrupt the commit. It is mainly used to allow notifications.
pre-rebase	git rebase	Called when rebasing a branch. Mainly used to halt the rebase if it is not desirable.
post-checkout	git checkout git clone	Run when a checkout is called after updating the worktree or after git clone. It is mainly used to verify conditions, display differences, and configure the environment if necessary.

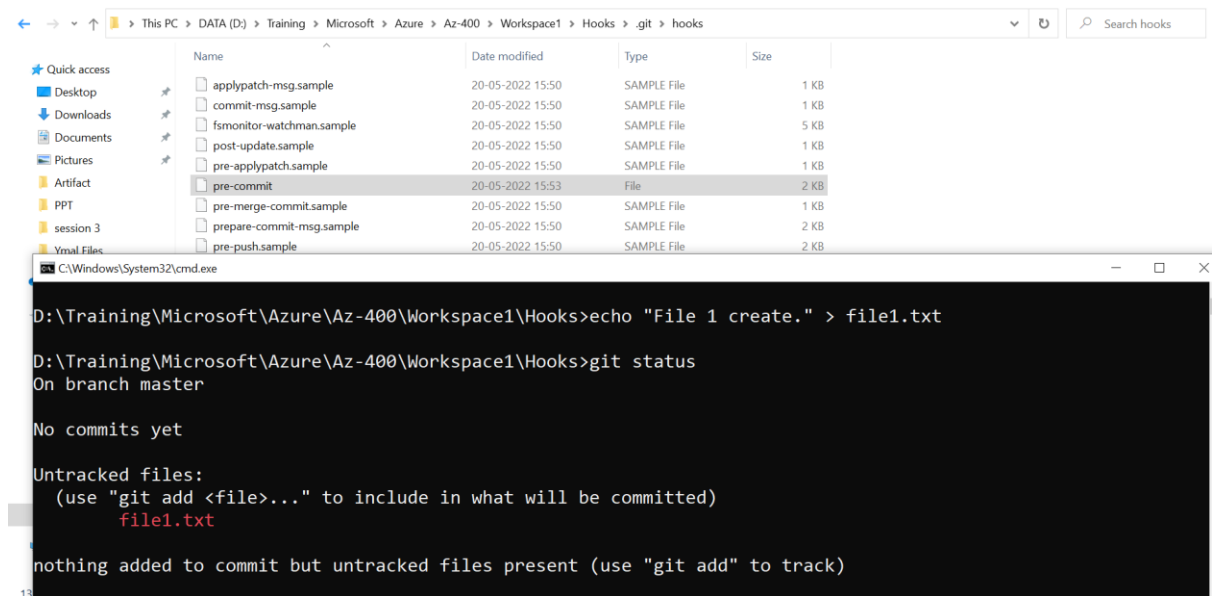
1. Create or Initialize empty git repository (git init)
2. You will find .git folder → hooks



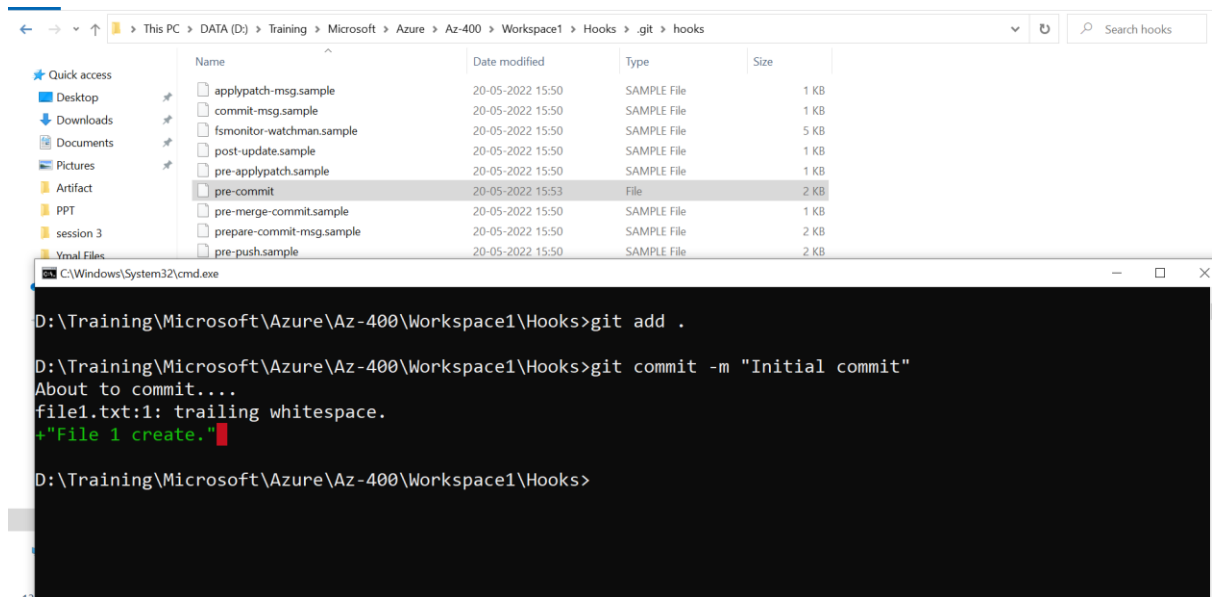
3. To activate git hooks → just remove .sample extension



4. Before committing the content of pre-commit will get execute and based on the result of file either commit will be successful or fail



5. Stage the contents and commit the changes



- Observe "About to commit...." message coming from that file (pre-commit see below)

