

# Commit Principles

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## 1 Uniqueness

The property that one commit title points to exactly 0 or 1 commits.

Every change should have its own unique description.

For example, `c123`, `oAnV`, or `Fixed bug #458`.

However, commits are already identified with SHA hashes, there is no point of using this without the other principles.

## 2 Descriptivness

Descriptivness determines to what degree can the changes in the commit be determined based on the description. High descriptivness is the key.

For example, `Commit0123` has almost zero information about what it did. `Replace == wil .equals everywhere` shares an absolutely clear idea of what was done, however, must be paired with other principles.

## 3 Goal Adherence

This is a broad principle and changes meaning based on the goal. The idea is that different projects try to share different kind of information in the commit messages. Depending on the time scope, team size, and similar, goals could range from “no wasted time” to “easy to debug”.

Goal adherence depends on to what degree do the commit messages and committing practices adhere to these principles.

## 4 Consistency

There can be multiple ways of meeting several criteria in the same way, so that the commit titles would still differ from each other. Differing formats and ways of writing cause issues when searching or reviewing commits.

For example, `[Fix] Enemy.cs hit walls` and `Fixed enemies hitting walls` share the same message but differ in format and if different formats are mixed, it can hinder the idea behind all other principles.