**Explain how to clean up and push back to remote Git**

Cleaning up your local Git repository and pushing changes back to the remote is a common workflow. This process typically involves removing unnecessary branches and synchronizing your local copy with the remote repository.

**Step 1: Clean Up Local Branches 🧹**

Before pushing, it's good practice to delete local branches that have already been merged and are no longer needed. This keeps your local repository tidy.

1. **Switch to the main branch**: Make sure you're not on the branch you want to delete.

Bash

git checkout main

1. **Delete merged branches**: Use the -d flag to delete a branch. Git will prevent you from deleting a branch if it hasn't been fully merged.

Bash

git branch -d branch-name

If you need to force-delete an unmerged branch, you can use the -D flag.

Bash

git branch -D branch-name

**Step 2: Push Changes to Remote 🚀**

After you've committed your changes locally, you need to push them to the remote repository so others can see them.

1. **Push a new branch**: If you're pushing a new branch for the first time, you need to set an "upstream" branch. The -u flag does this for you, so you only have to do it once.

Bash

git push -u origin branch-name

This command creates the branch on the remote repository (origin) and links your local branch to it.

1. **Push existing branch changes**: For subsequent pushes on a branch you've already set up, you can simply use:

Bash

git push

**Step 3: Remove Remote Branches 🗑️**

Sometimes, you need to delete a branch from the remote repository after it's been merged and is no longer needed.

1. **Delete a remote branch**: You can use the --delete flag to remove a branch from the remote.

Bash

git push origin --delete branch-name

Alternatively, you can use a shorter syntax with a colon:

Bash

git push origin :branch-name

**Please follow the instructions to complete the hands-on. Each instruction expects a command for the Git Bash.**

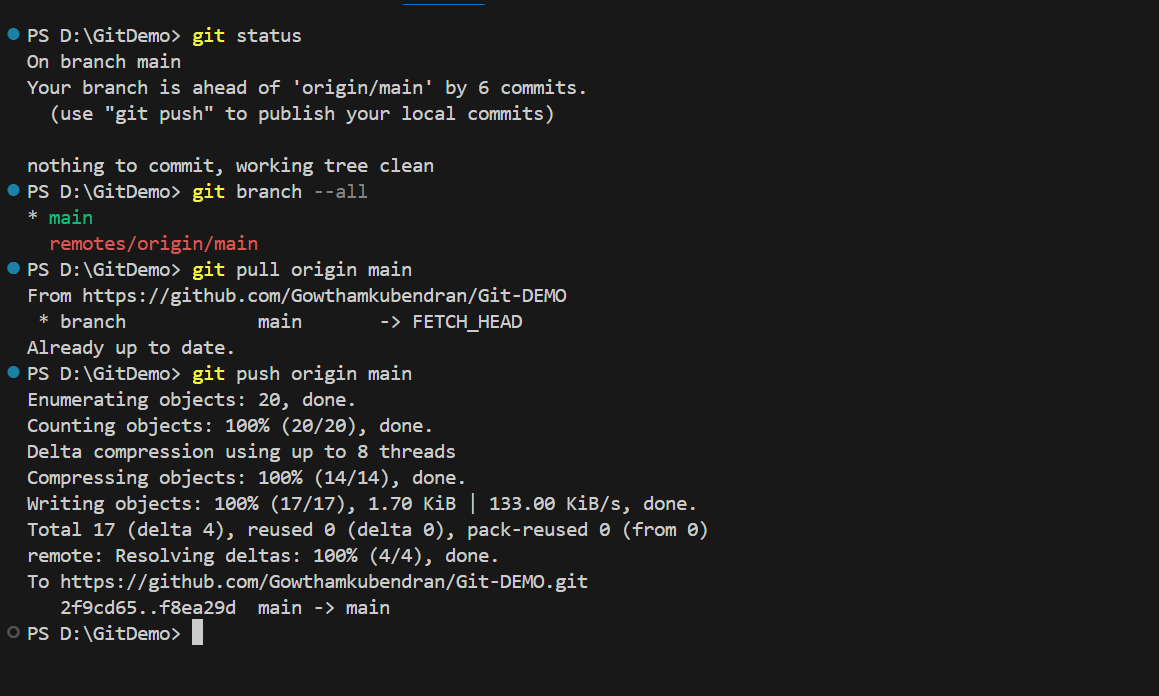
**1. Verify if master is in clean state.**

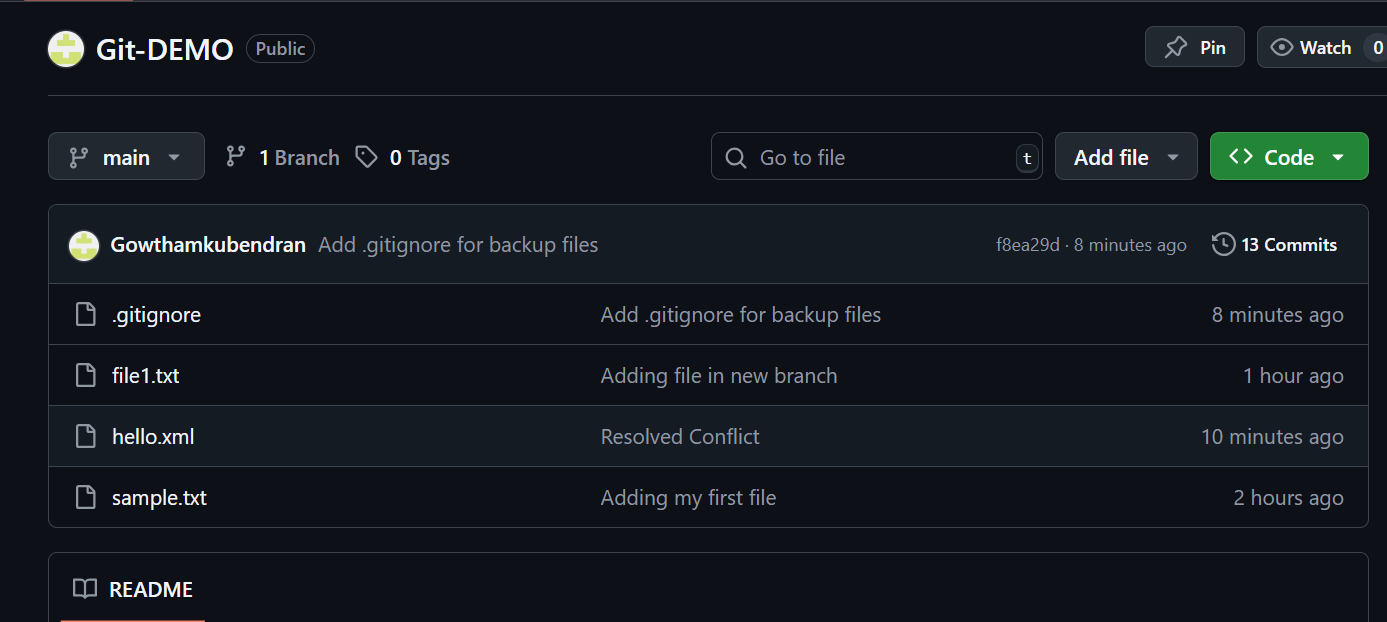
**2. List out all the available branches.**

**3. Pull the remote git repository to the master**

**4. Push the changes, which are pending from “Git-T03-HOL\_002” to the remote repository.**

**5. Observe if the changes are reflected in the remote repository.**

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