

The old way...

X

End of a work session, going to commit...

```
$ git add my_file.md
```

\$ git commit -m 'Finished work on slide presentation'

Thinks to self... "Shoot I forgot to save that file!" Grr\$#!@ ... saves file

```
$ git add my_file.md
```

\$ git commit -m 'Same commit, just forgot to save'

...cluttered history



Cluttered History





\$ git commit -- amend

This replaces the last commit entirely.

Use git log to check the hash and verify.





The new way...



End of a work session, going to commit...

- \$ git add my_file.md
- \$ git commit -m 'Finished work on slide presentation'

Thinks to self... "Shoot I forgot to save my files first!" Grr\$#!@ ... saves files

Then thinks... "But wait! I need only amend my last commit"

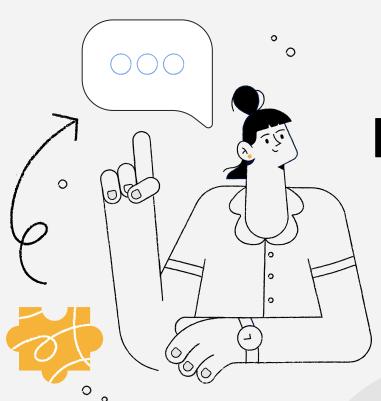
- \$ git add my_file.md
- \$ git commit --amend

Clean history.

Clean History









Potential Dangers... Rebasing

When using a remote repository and working within a team environment, beware of using --amend after you have pushed your commit.





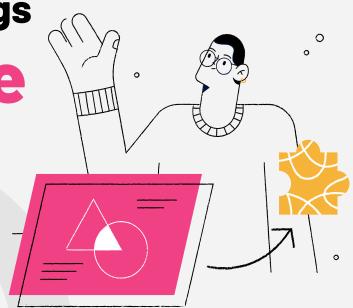


2.4 Git Basics: Undoing Things

Unstaging a file

You can't always get what you want, but if you try...





Problem: Staged file...

Solution: Unstage the file...

\$ git reset HEAD file_to_unstage.md



Hint: git status



git HEAD

git reset vs git restore

