



# Git/Github

`git clone <link>` To clone a existing repo

`git checkout branch1` To go to that branch

`git branch branchname` To create a new branch of a certain name

`git merge branchname` will merge your current branch with other branch

`git branch -d branchname` Deletes a existing branch

`git push origin --delete branchname` Deletes the branch from remote repo

`git fetch` To get the changes between current local Repo and Remote repo without merging them in

`git stash` Saves changes without using `git add .` so that you can switch branches without loosing your changes

`git stash list` Gives list of all stashes

`git stash apply stash@{2}` this will apply those changes in your current window

`git stash pop` removes latest stash

`git stash clear` Clears all stash

`git pull origin main` Pulls changes from the remote repo to the local repo (git fetch + git merge)

`git status` Gives status of each file U-Untracked git doesnt know about this file . M-Modified some changes have been made to this file . S-Staged ready to commit

`git diff branch1 branch2` gives all differences between the branches

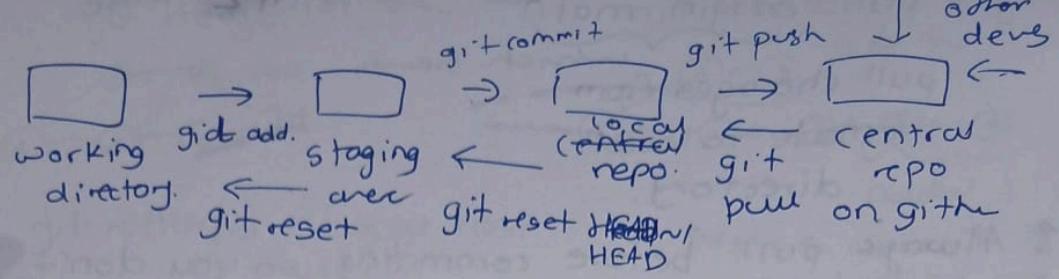
`git rebase branch` instead of merging all changes all the commit history of that merge gets attached to the current branch preserves the commit history

`git reflog` if you wanna go back

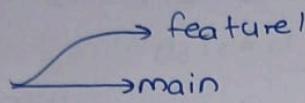
`git reset --soft or --mixed --hard` soft just moves head changes are still there --mixed just unstages those changes they are still there --hard removes those changes entirely

`git revert` creates another commit that does exact opposite of latest commit

## Handwritten Notes



`git clone <link>` → to clone existing repo.



`git checkout main` → goes to main  
`git merge feature` → merges two branches.

`git branch name` → creates new branch (or use `git checkout -b 'name'`)  
`git branch` → shows all branches

`git branch -d branchname` → deletes branch (local)

`git push origin --delete branchname` → removes from remote repo

`git fetch` → download latest changes from remote repo

`git stash` → save changes without using `git add`.  
 before you switch branches

`git stash save "This is uncommitted"`

`git stash list` → List all stashes ↗ helps in finding / ade

`git stash apply stash@{2}` → code

↗ apply that change to current

`git stash apply` → most recent

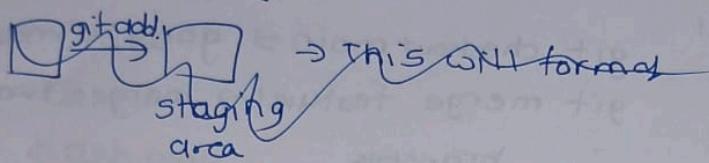
`git stash pop` → remove latest stash.

`git stash clear` → clear all stash

`git remote add origin URL` → connecting to a remote repo

git pull origin main → fetch & merge  
↓ which branch  
pull changes from  
remote to local  
directory.

\* Always pull before committing so you don't accidentally & overwrite smth someone else coded



git add . → all files in current folder

git add -A → all files everywhere

git status → gives status of each file.

untracked → git has no history for this file (new file)

git log → see all commits with their id.

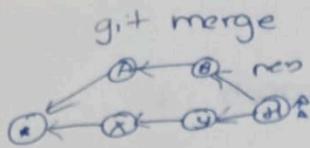
Head → pointer to latest commit.

git diff → changes that aren't gitadd . yet

git diff --staged → shows what new things are changed than the last commit.

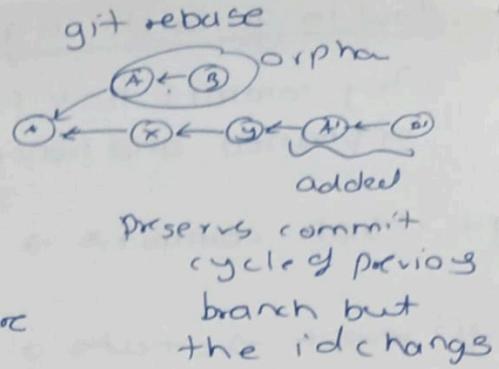
git diff <commit1> <commit2> → diff b/w two commits

git diff main branchname → compares 2 branches  
+→ addu - removed



git merge  
git reflog → if you lost work

commits which are orphoned or deleted. Badly stored



Pull request : If we want our code to go from our branch to main branch you make a PR. (person of authority will review code) & accept or deny PR.

not a command but on github this is a thing.

git commit -am "message" → add & commit in one line  
only works for modified not untracked files

Merge conflicts : resolve in vs code

Forking → Make a copy of another repo. & then edit it often

## How to go back in git

Any commit not part of a branch is  
orphaned and hence deleted

git reset commitX → delete all commits after  
this commit

git revert → creates a new commit that does exact  
opposite of prev commit

git reset --soft moves head  
-- mixed (default)  
--hard

OR

do git reflog

find commit

git branch recoverybran <commit hash>