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Precisely - प्रिसाइली - ठीक ठीक, निश्चित रूप से,  
शुद्ध रूप से

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**mv**  $\Rightarrow$  It is used when you want to move or rename a file, directory, or a symlink.

Ex: `git mv index.php index_modified.php`  
// i.e. ~~rename~~ rename a file `index.php`

**push**  $\Rightarrow$  It updates remote refs along with associated objects i.e. when we inside a branch & execute command "`git push`", it updates the same branch on remote server (github.com).

**pull**  $\Rightarrow$  Fetch from & integrate with another repository or a local branch. In its default mode, "`git pull`" is shorthand for "`git fetch`" followed by "`git merge FETCH_HEAD`". More precisely, "`git pull`" runs "`git fetch`" with the given parameters and calls "`git merge`" to merge the retrieved branch head into the current branch. With `--rebase`, it runs "`git rebase`" instead of "`git merge`".

**fetch**  $\Rightarrow$  "`git fetch`" downloads objects and refs (branches and/or tags) i.e. commits from remote repository. But It does not show affects on local even "`git log`" can not show/track these remote commits on local after above command execution. To make visible these downloads, you will have to merge these downloaded branches into your local branch. For ex: Through "`git fetch`" there downloads a remote commit/branch "`remote/master`", so go



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to inside your local "master" branch & execute the command "git merge origin/master". Now your downloaded remote master branch has been merged into local master branch. Now you can see remote master branch commit effect into your local master branch & can view the remote master branch commit held on remote server with date/time in your "git log".

branch ⇒ List, create or delete branches.

Ex: `git branch` ↵ // will list all branches in current repository

`git branch 123-form-create` ↵ // will create a branch named "123-form-create" in current repository by duplicating the files/folder of branch in which you are currently & execution moves/enters into newly created branch i.e. 123-form-create

`git branch -d test1` ↵ // To delete a local branch "test1"  
// When you delete a branch you must be in another branch, not in the same branch

`git push origin --delete test2` ↵ // delete a branch from remote repository

// Delete a branch from local & remote are 2 different things, they do not affect to each other



Note: The "-d" option is an alias for "--delete", which only deletes the branch if it has already been fully merged in its upstream branch. You could also use "-D", which is an alias for "--delete --force", which deletes the branch irrespective of its merged status.

checkout  $\Rightarrow$  Switch branches from one to other or restore (throws the file to last committed state) working tree files.

Ex: `git checkout test2` // while you are in branch "test1"

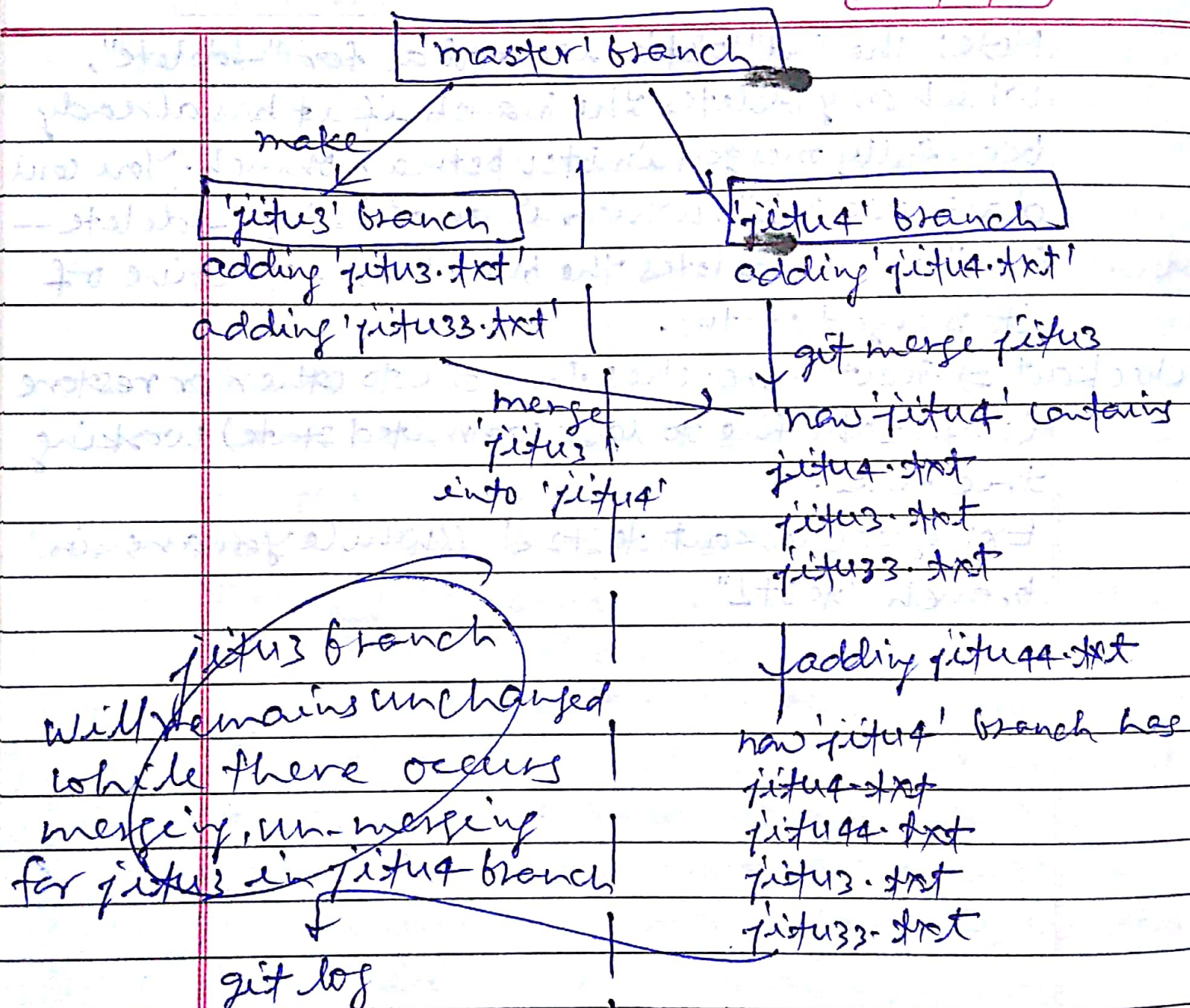


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revert  $\Rightarrow$  पूर्व स्थिति में लौटना

## git revert

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`git revert <commit-id>` // to revert to a particular commit while after merge commit will also be preserved.

An case of merge commit

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\* `git revert <commit-id> -m ①` or ②

Note: An case of merge, there are more than 1 parent. So we need to mention to which parent it wants to return i.e. first or second

Ex: An case of merge commit:

commit 4041 - - - - - 600

Merge: 3402e5d 45a4a46

Author: ... ① ②

Date: - - -

Merge branch 'gitu3' into gitu4

Note: hello-world repository → `git-commands.txt`