Git Interview Q&A

1. What does git add do and why is it important before committing?

- git add moves changes from the working directory to the staging area (index).
- Importance:
- Lets you decide which changes to include in a commit.
- Prevents accidental commits of unwanted files.

2. How do you stage only specific changes in Git?

• Stage a specific file:

```
git add file1.yaml
```

• Stage multiple specific files:

```
git add file1.yaml file2.yaml
```

• Stage certain lines interactively:

```
git add -p file.yaml
```

3. If you have to update 2 YAML files in a remote repo as a new joiner, how will you do it?

Steps:

1. Clone the repository:

```
git clone <repo-url>
cd <repo-name>
```

2. Create a new branch:

```
git checkout -b update-yaml-files
```

- 3. Edit the YAML files locally.
- 4. Stage only the updated files:

```
git add file1.yaml file2.yaml
```

5. Commit with a meaningful message:

```
git commit -m "Updated configuration in file1.yaml and file2.yaml"
```

6. Push your branch to remote:

```
git push origin update-yaml-files
```

7. Raise a Pull Request (PR) for review.

4. What is Git stash & when do you use it?

- git stash temporarily saves uncommitted changes and cleans your working directory.
- Use cases:
- Switch branches quickly without committing.
- Pull latest changes without losing local progress.
- Commands:

```
git stash  # save changes
git stash list  # view stashes
git stash apply  # reapply last stash
git stash pop  # reapply & remove from stash
```

5. Difference between git fetch & git pull

- git fetch : Downloads new commits from remote without merging.
- git pull: Fetches + merges changes into your local branch.
- Formula: git pull = git fetch + git merge

6. What is git cherry-pick & when would you use it?

- git cherry-pick <commit-hash> applies a specific commit from one branch to another.
- Use cases:
- Apply a bug fix from a feature branch to main.
- Copy urgent hotfixes to another branch.

Example:

git checkout main
git cherry-pick a1b2c3d