Guide to git stash command





art by: iqonic.design on iconscount

1. Introduction

→ The git stash command saves our unfinished work to a temporary location without having to commit

→ Later, when we come back to the same work, we can resume our work from where we've left it



2. Create Stash

- → git stash or git stash push
 Stash all unstaged files.
- → git stash push <file-path>
 Stash only specified (unstaged)files.
- → git stash -m <stash-message>
 Stash all unstaged files with messages.



→ git stash --include-untracked

Stash all untracked files

→ We can also use all the these Commands together as well

git stash <file-name> -m <message> --include-untracked

Stashes the given file with all untracked files, with a message.



3. View Stash

→ git stash list

List all stash

→ git stash show <stash-id>

Show a list of all files in a stash

Use **-p** to see file differences,

Use **--include-untracked** to see all untracked files

Use **--only-tracked** to see all tracked files



4. Use Stash

→ git stash pop

Applies the top stash in the list and removes it from the list

→ git stash pop <stash-id>

Applies the given stash and removes it from the stash list

→ git stash apply <stash-id>

Applies a given stash but does not remove it from the list



Thanks for reading!

For more content on Java & Backend Development, follow me on below handles



Vikas Rajput @vikasrajputin





