

COMMANDS

1. To list all the branch present locally (local repository):

-> git branch OR git branch --list

2. To create a branch:

-> git branch branch-name

3. To switch to a branch:

-> git switch branch-name
-> git checkout branch-name

4. To create & switch to the particular branch simultaneously:

-> git checkout -b branch-name

5. To push any branch to remote repository:

-> git push alias-name branch-name

6. To list all the branches present remotely (in remote repository):

-> git branch -r

7. To list all the branches present (both in local & remote repository):

-> git branch -a

8. To pull the branches from the remote repository:

-> git pull alias-name branch-name

9. To delete the branch present locally:

-> git branch -D branch-name

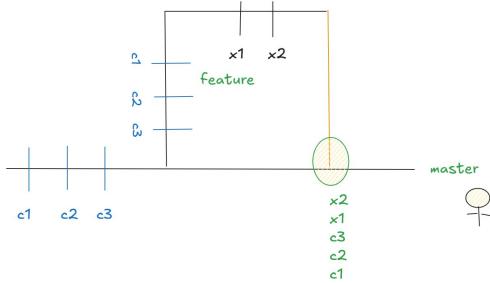
10. To delete the branch present remotely:

-> git push alias-name -d branch-name

11. To rename the branch locally:

-> git branch -m old-name branch-name

MERGING



>> Combining the changes from one branch to another branch is called as 'Merging'.

command for merging -> `git merge branch`

NOTE:

1. While merging we have to be careful about on which branch we are currently present.

feature -> master
> Merge 'feature' with 'master'.

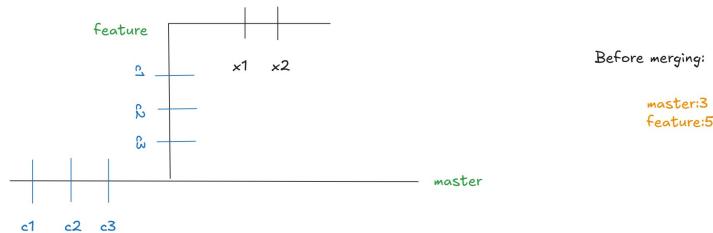
2. While merging make sure to be present in the branch in which you need to merge with the another branch.
(In which ever you need the changes, you have to be present at that branch, while merging)

-> Types of Merging:

1. Two-way Merging / Fast-Forward
2. Three-way Merging / ORT Strategy

Two-way Merging / Fast-Forward

>> If target(parent) branch has no new commits since the source(child) branch was created & if we merge, then it is called as 'Two-way Merging' OR 'Fast-forward' .



>> combine changes from 'feature' to 'master' -> merging

-> `git merge feature`
(from master branch)

