

Git Report: core.editor, checkout, and rebase

1. core.editor

- The core.editor configuration in Git specifies the default text editor for writing commit messages, interactive rebase scripts, and merge conflict resolutions.

Usage

- To check the current editor setting:
 - `git config --global core.editor`
- To set a specific editor (e.g., Vim, Nano, VS Code):
 - `git config --global core.editor "vim"`
 - `git config --global core.editor "nano"`
 - `git config --global core.editor "code --wait"`

Common Issues

- If the editor is not set, Git may use the system's default, which might not be user-friendly.
- Some editors (like VS Code) require the --wait flag to ensure Git waits for the user to finish editing.

2. checkout

- The git checkout command allows switching branches, restoring files, and even creating new branches (in older versions of Git).

Basic Usage

- Switch to an existing branch:
 - **git checkout branch-name**
- Create and switch to a new branch:
 - **git checkout -b new-branch**
- Restore a file from a previous commit:
 - **git checkout HEAD -- filename**

Deprecation & Replacement

- As of Git 2.23, checkout is partially replaced by:
 - **git switch** (for changing branches)
 - **git restore** (for restoring files)

3. rebase

- The git rebase command allows integrating changes from one branch into another by rewriting commit history.

Basic Usage

- Rebase a feature branch onto main:
 - `git checkout feature-branch`
 - `git rebase main`
- Interactive rebase (edit, reorder, or squash commits):
 - `git rebase -i HEAD~3`

Rebase vs. Merge

Feature	Merge	Rebase
Preserves commit history	Supported	Not supported (rewrites history)
Creates a merge commit	Supported	Not supported
Cleaner commit history	Not supported	Supported

Common Issues

- **Conflicts:** You may need to resolve conflicts manually and continue rebasing with:
 - `git rebase --continue`
- **Accidental History Rewrites:** Never rebase a branch that is shared with others unless using `--interactive` carefully.