

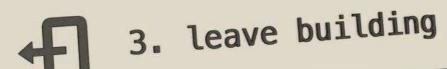
Good Commit Vs. Bad Commit

In case of fire









What is a Commit?

A commit in Git captures the state of your code at a specific point in time, including metadata like author, timestamp, and a message.



Commits serve to save progress, document changes, and merge contributions from different collaborators.



Keep Commits Atomic & Focused

Each commit should contain only one logical change. Avoid bundling multiple changes together.

Good Commit:

```
git commit -m "Added encryption and updated UI styles"
```



Use Clear & Descriptive Messages

A commit message should explain what was changed and why. Avoid vague descriptions.

▼ Good Commit:

```
git commit -m "fix(auth): resolve null pointer exception in login"
```

```
git commit -m "Fixed bug"
```



Follow Conventional Commit Format

Use prefixes like feat, fix, chore, docs, refactor to categorize commits.

▼ Good Commit:

```
git commit -m "feat(api): implement JWT-based authentication"
```

```
git commit -m "Updated API"
```



Ensure CommitsAre Tested

Only commit changes that have been tested and verified.

▼ Good Commit:

```
git commit -m "fix(payment): resolve timeout issue after validating with test cases"
```

```
git commit -m "Fix payment issue (not tested yet)"
```



Keep Commit Scope Clear

A commit should affect only relevant files related to the change.

▼ Good Commit:

```
git commit -m "Refactored auth and made UI adjustments"
```



Write Meaningful Multi-Line Commit Messages

For complex changes, use detailed messages explaining the reason for the change.

Good Commit:

```
1 git commit -m "fix(cache): resolve memory leak issue
2 - Updated cache cleanup strategy
3 - Reduced unnecessary object references"
```

```
git commit -m "Fixed cache issue"
```

