

- git
- dir / ls
- mkdir project
- cd project
- git init (initialized empty git repository where version, history is stored and is stored in .git folder)
- dir -a (will display all hidden files)
- dir .git (will display all files in .git folder)
- notepad names.txt (will create new file named as names/)
- git status (To see who ~~make~~ which changes made) (Green/red)
- untracked files (red color)
- git add names.txt (Now it will maintain its history)
- git commit -m "names.txt file added"
- type names.txt → will display content of names (Pranav Kardo)
- git status (as we modified names it will show in red color)
- git add names.txt
- git status (in green color)
- git restore ~~staged~~ names.txt (will ~~cancel~~ <sup>bring delete change made in</sup> ~~it (red color)~~ <sup>names.txt</sup>)
- git log (to see the commit made with history)
- git rm names.txt (will delete name file)
- & now will do git add & commit and after git log which will show all the commits. If we want just 1st commit then we have to do
- git reset Index id (mention the index id whose commit we to be key eg  $\frac{1}{2}$  if we want only 1 then add 0 as index id 2, 3 commits will not show)
- notepad names.txt
- git add
- git stash (will send names.txt & names.txt to backstage and will show nothing to commit, working tree clear)
- git stash pop (brings them again to working area)
- git stash clear (delete them)



origin - (All repos & folders in your account is origin)

any folder that starts with our name is origin.

URL ~~origin~~ adding url

name of URL going to be add

Date

Page

git remote add origin URL. (will)

git remote -v (will display URL attach to the folder / fetch / push)

git push origin master.

our commit it looks like branch, by default its name is master, main

- use 'when we work on new feature create new branch

branch

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new main per previously known as master

origin is a shortened name for the remote repository for that project  
was originally cloned from

- never commit on main branch. (create new branch and commit on it  
as no if error occur it must not affect other user)

- git branch feature → creates new branch name feature

- git checkout feature → switches Head is pointing to feature.

(Head is just a pointer that says all the new commits that you will  
be made will be added on the head, currently the head is pointing  
feature, hence all commits will be added on feature branch)

- git merge feature (merge with main branch).

- git push origin master

- fork creates a copy of repo in which you can add any do anything you  
want (fork is done on github) and clone is done on git.

- git clone URL.

from where you forked is upstream url.

- git remote . add upstream url link.



If you fork a repo and you made changes into it and want to show in main original repo then you will send a pull request to make it visible on original repo and then he will review the code or add any suggestion to it (Reviewers)

- Create multiple pull request for diff branch. (one branch one pull request)

- git fetch -all - prune - (will fetch all the changes into main)

- git reset --hard upstream/main

- git push origin main

- git pull upstream main

git rebase -i ~~Index~~ (Squash :- use to merge multiple commit into 1)  
↳ interactive environment

pick 1 squash commit in it replace pick with s (Keep pick to add in which we have to merge the commit) replace remain remaining pick with s).

- Merge conflict - Same change is done in file by two users.