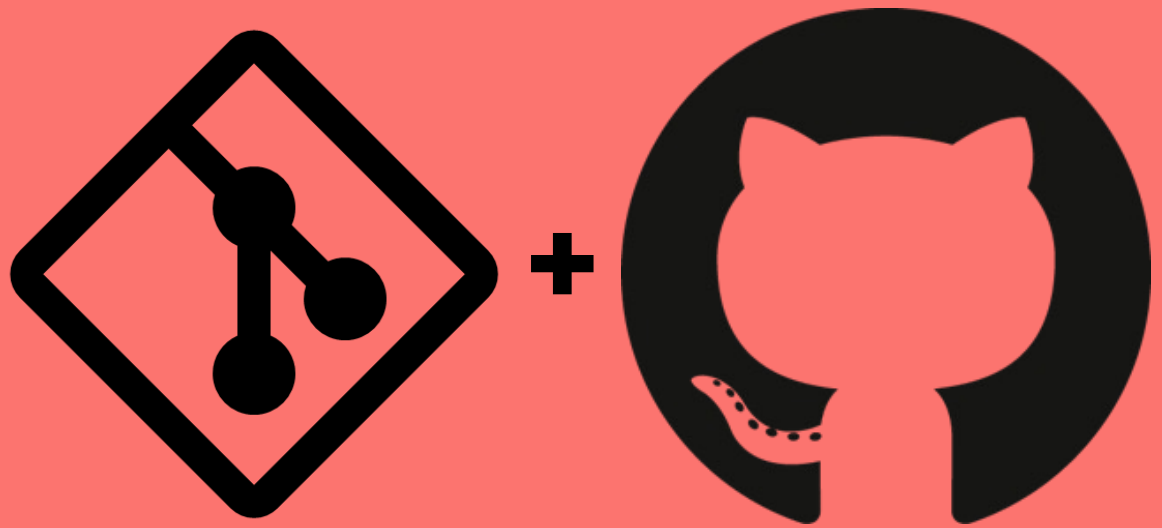
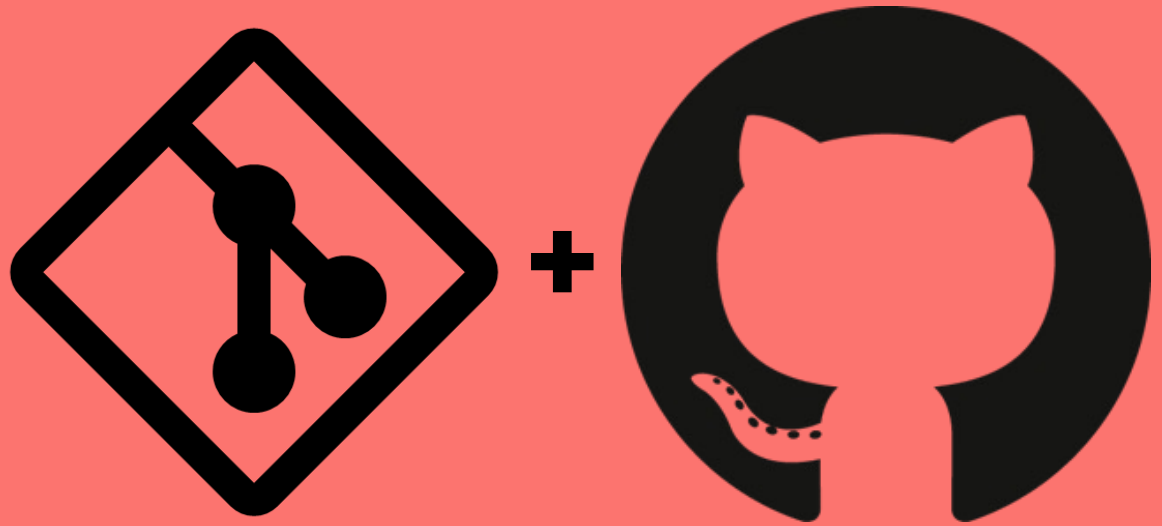
Git

In Practice



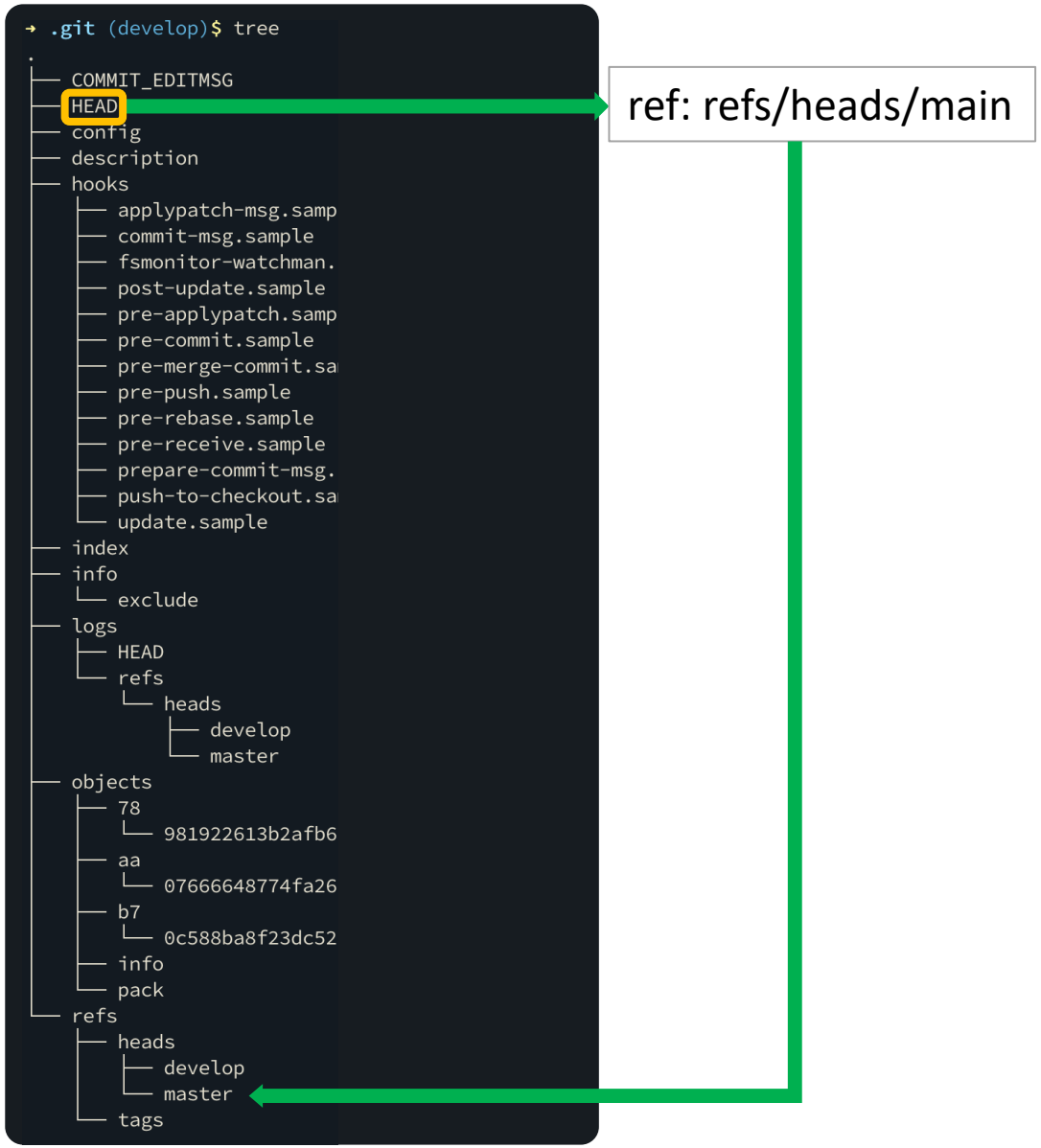
Git

In Practice



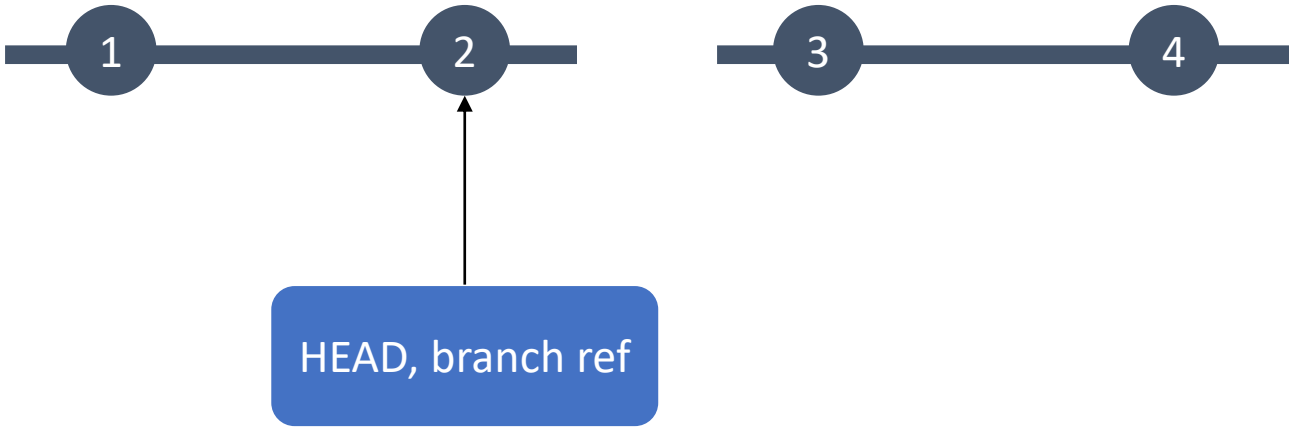
1. git reset
2. git revert
3. Comparisons
   git checkout vs reset vs revert

HEAD / branch refs

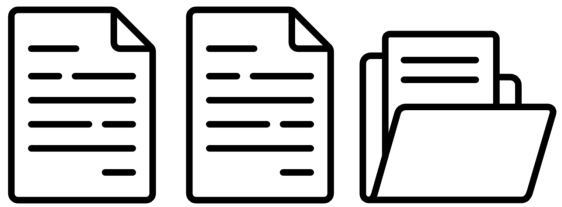


git reset


```
git reset 2 # commit ID 2
```



git reset – Types

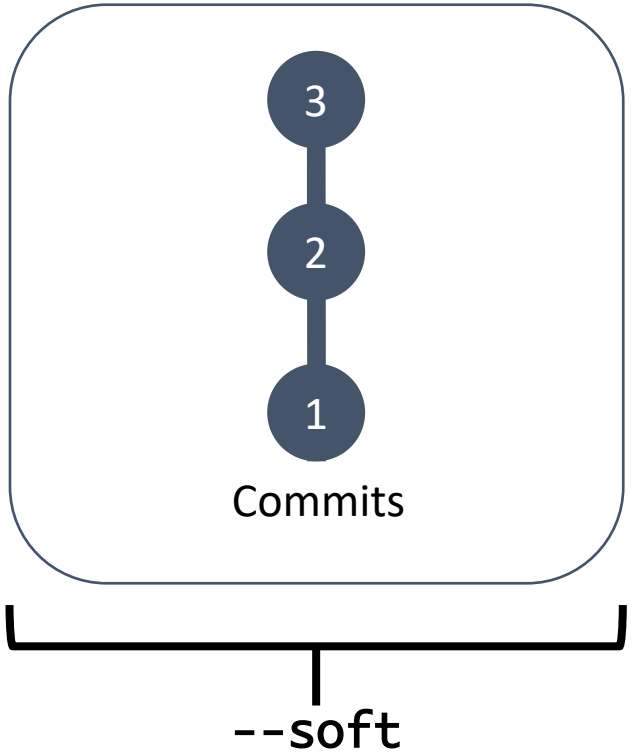


Working Tree

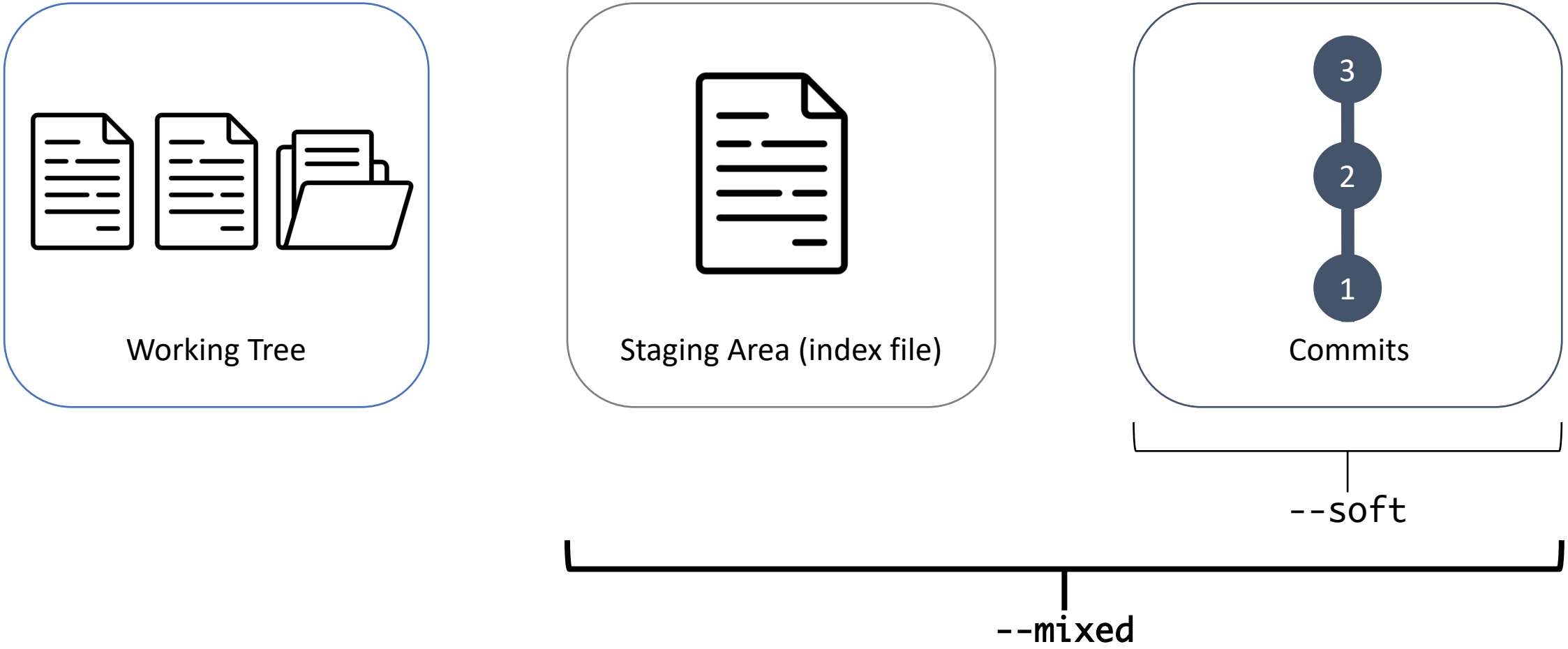
Staging Area (index file)

Commits

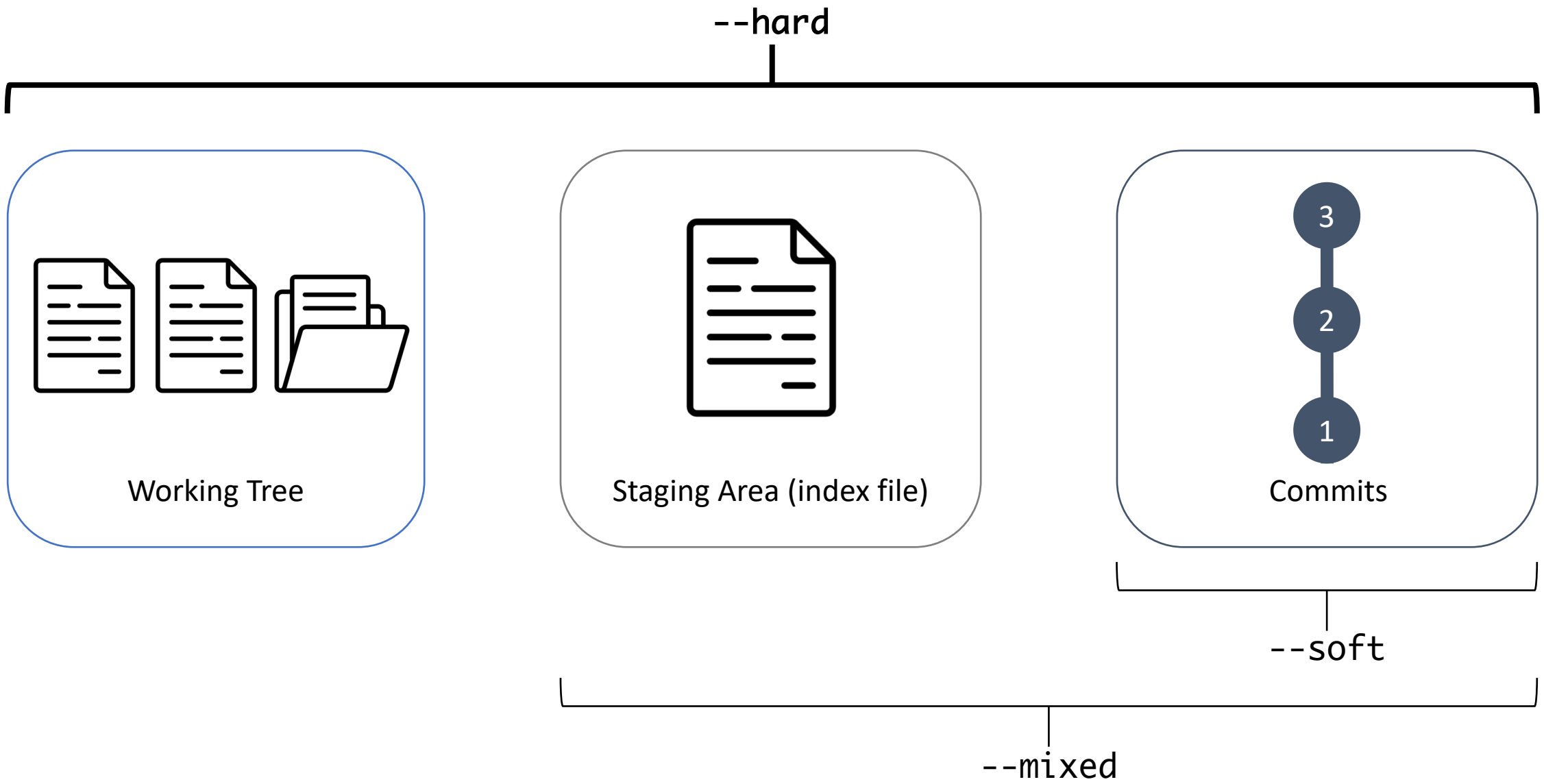
git reset – Types



git reset – Types



git reset – Types

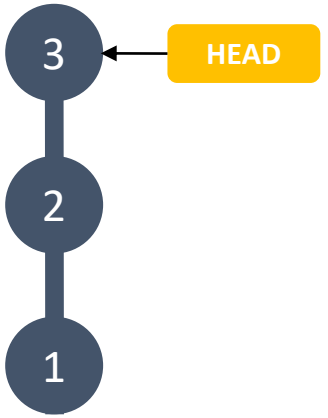


git reset – Types

--hard

Working Tree

Staging Area (index file)



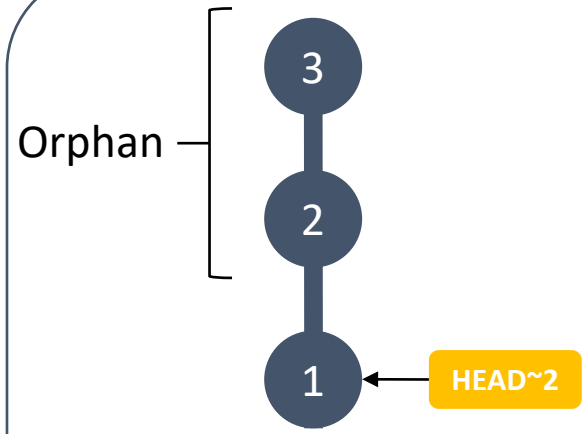
Commits

git reset – Types

--hard

Working Tree

Staging Area (index file)



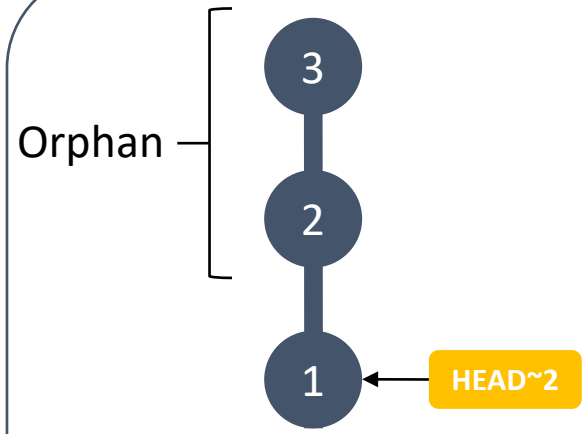
Commits

USE CASES for 3 types – TODO

--hard

Working Tree

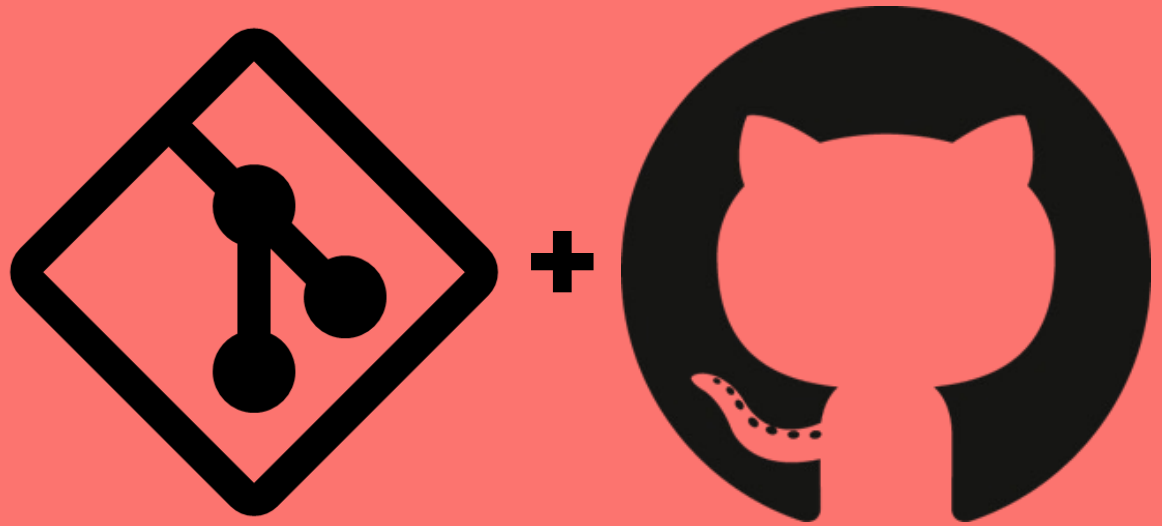
Staging Area (index file)



Commits

Git

In Practice



1. git reset
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3. Comparisons
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git revert

1. Revert is used to apply the inverse of a commit to the project history
2. The git revert command can be considered as an “undo” type command, however, it is not a traditional undo operation
3. Instead of removing the commit from the project history, revert inverts the changes introduced by a commit and appends a new commit for the resulting inversed content

git revert


```
git revert 2 # commit ID 2
```

Scenario 1 – Reverting a Fast-Forward commit

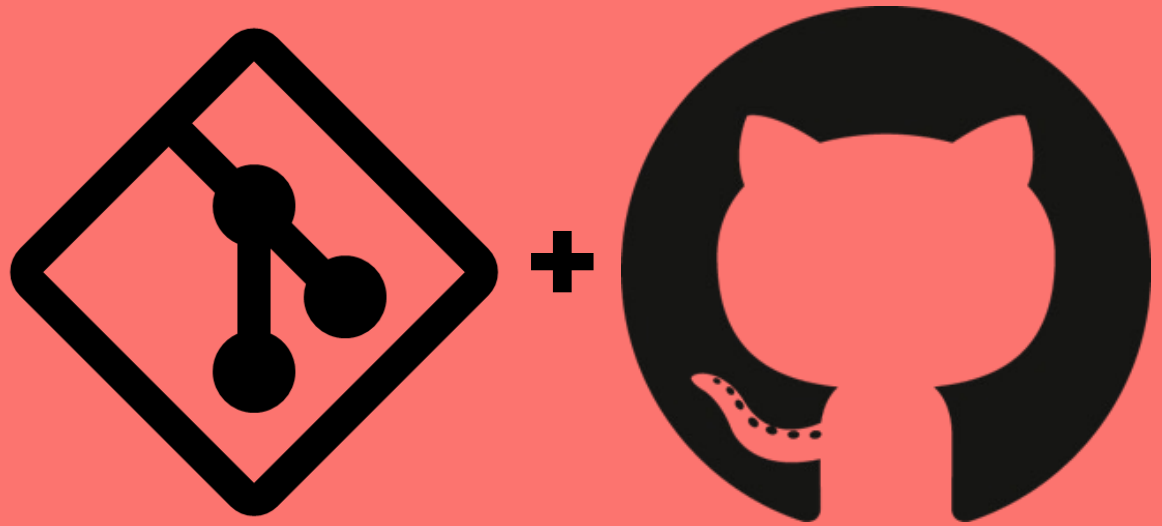
1. x

Scenario 2 – Reverting a Merge commit

1. x

Git

In Practice



1. git reset
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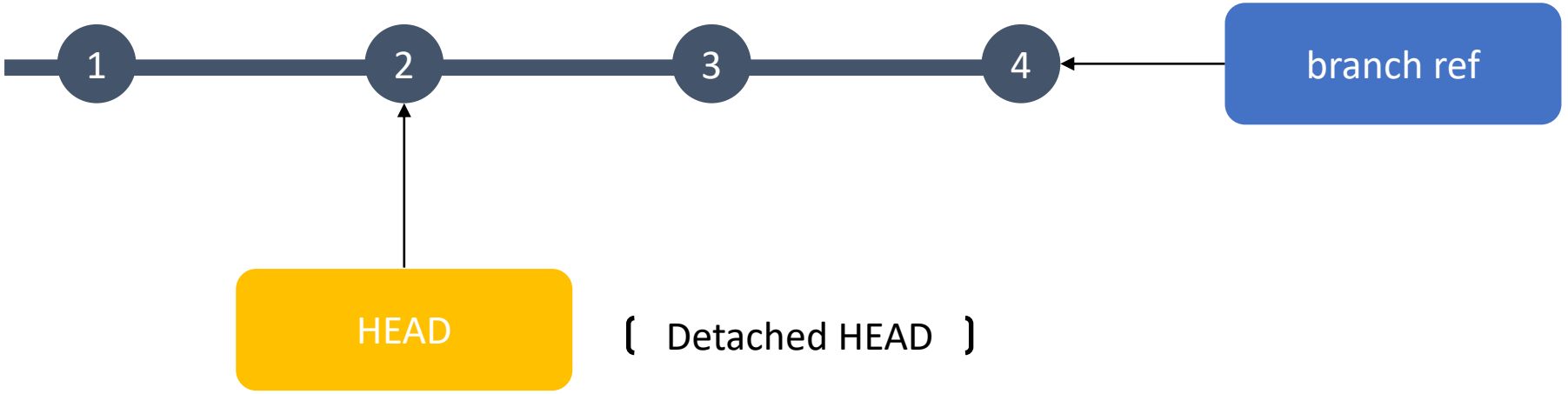
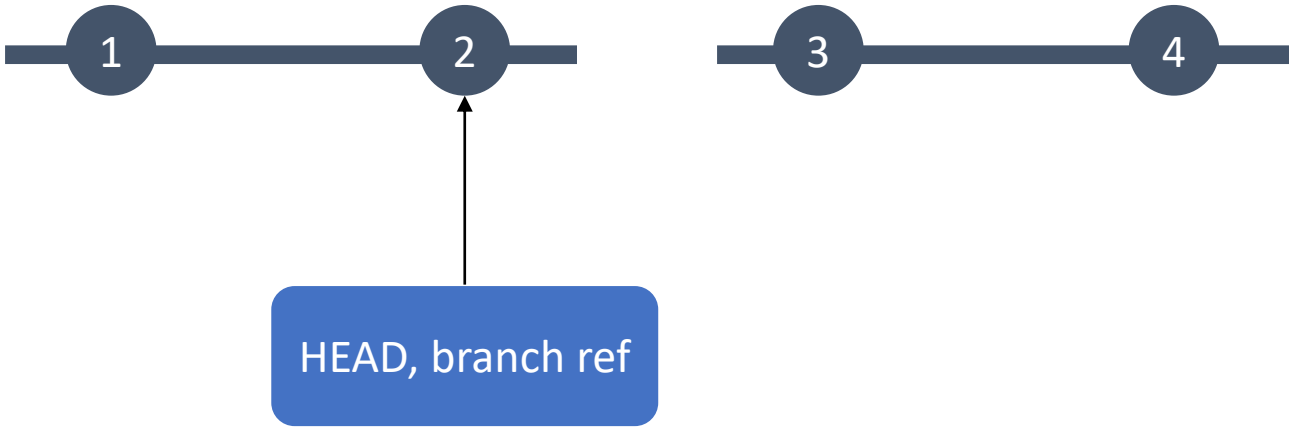
git checkout


```
git checkout 2 # commit ID 2
```



git reset


```
git reset 2 # commit ID 2
```



git revert


```
git revert 2 # commit ID 2
```

revert vs reset

revert	reset
Can revert a single branch	Can revert multiple branches
Will create a new commit	Will not