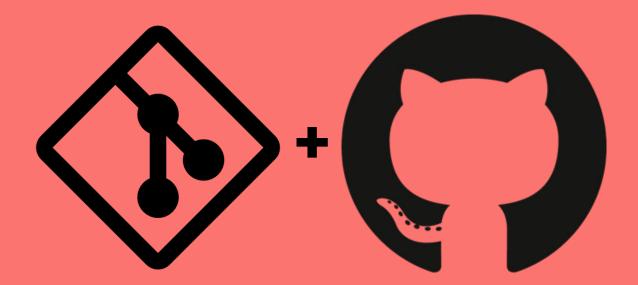
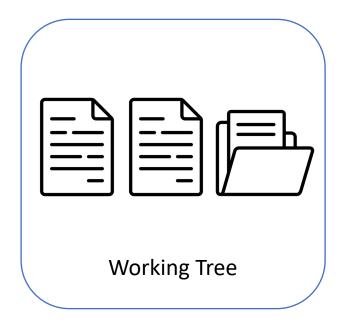


In Practice

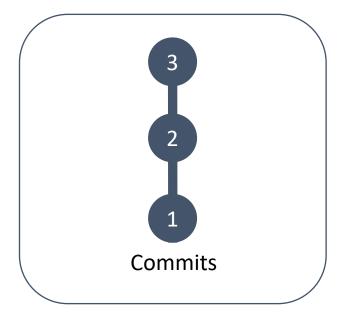


Undo working tree and staging area

Three Undo Scenarios

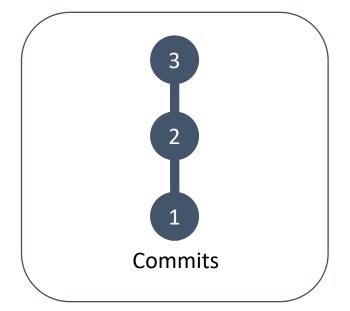








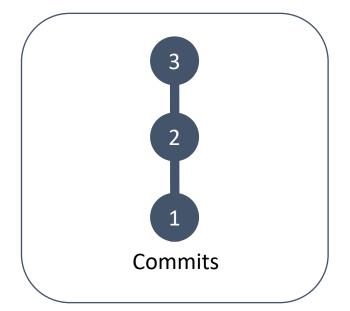




2 – Undo Staging Area Changes

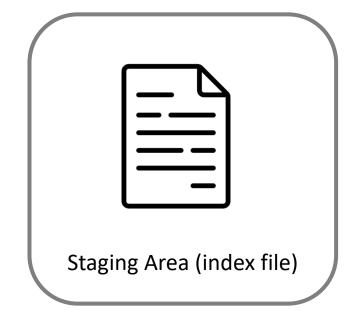


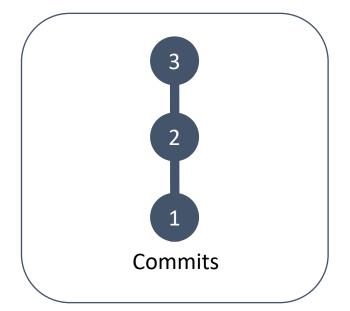




2 – Undo Staging Area Changes

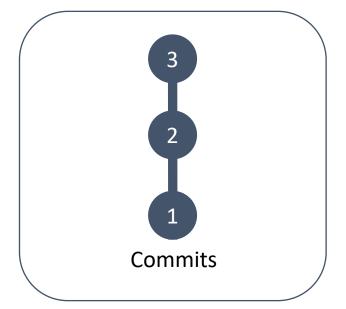






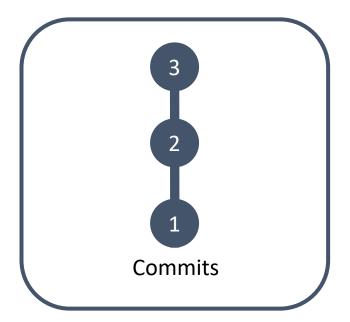


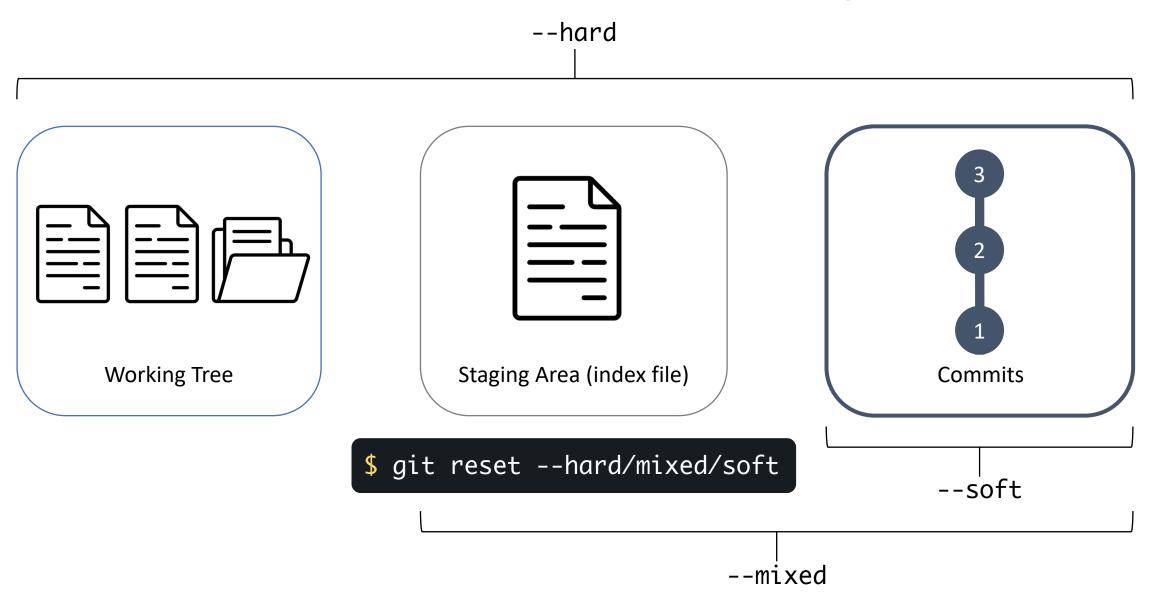


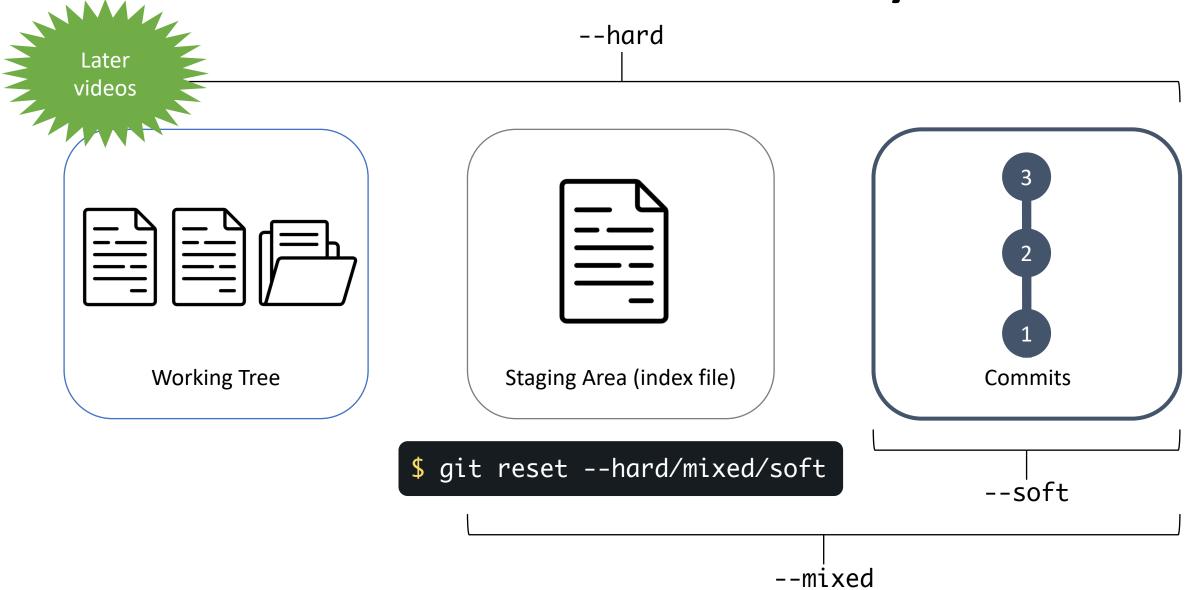






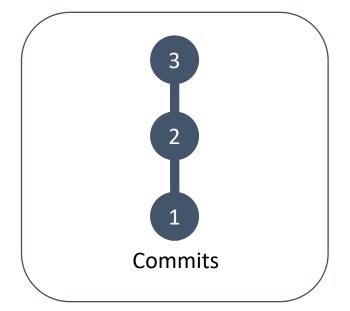


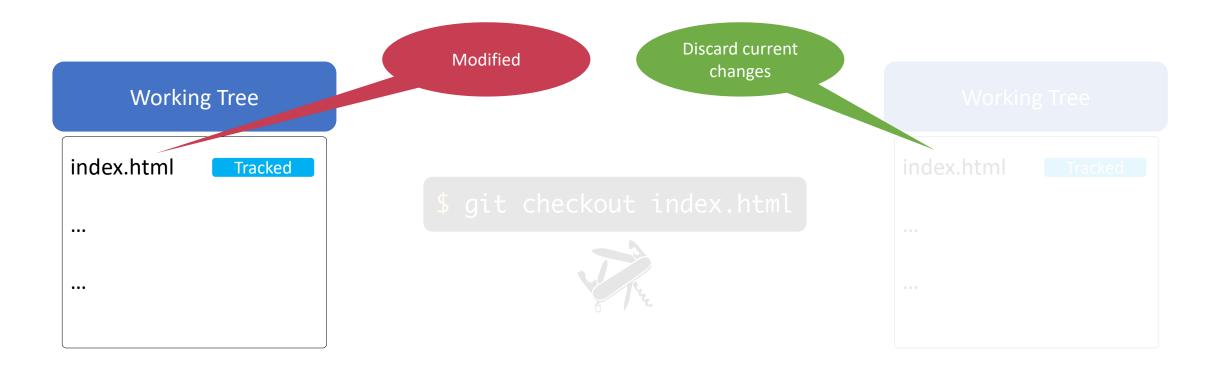






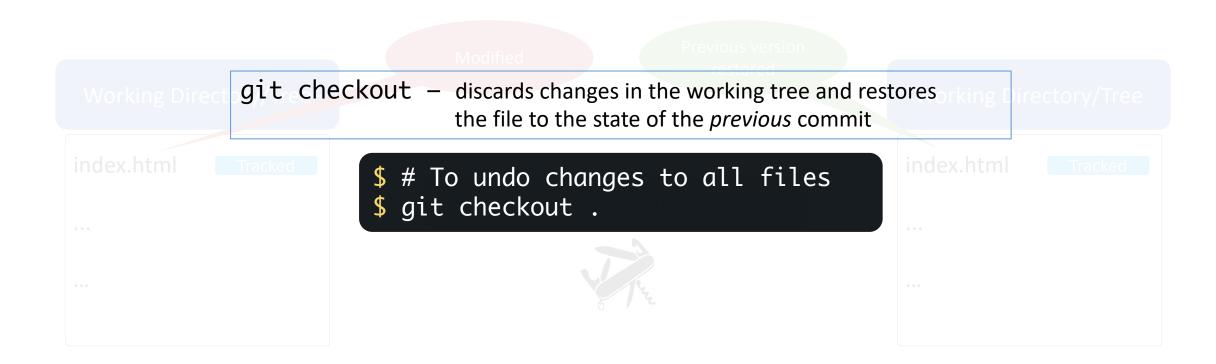






git checkout – discards changes in the working tree and restores the file to the state of the *previous* commit



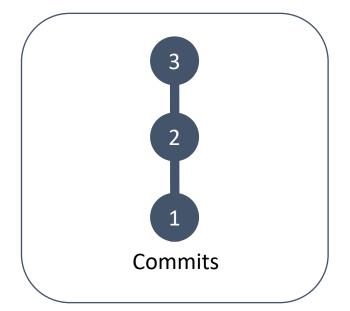


Let us practice

2 – Undo Staging Area Changes

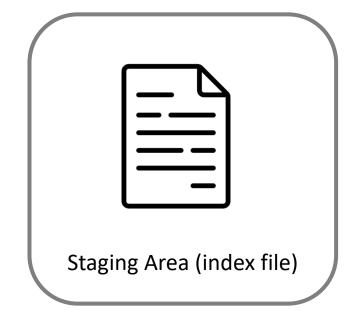


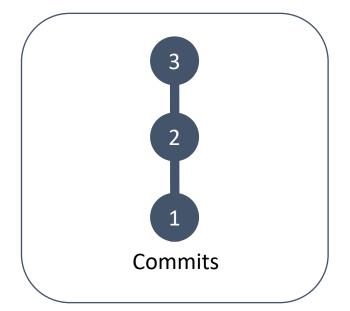




2 – Undo Staging Area Changes







2 - Undo Staging Area Changes

- ☐ Unstaging staged changes is a two-step process
 - ☐ Step 1 Unstage file from the staging area
 - ☐ Step 2 Discard changes from the working tree
- ☐ New command in git v2.23+
 - ☐ git restore --staged and git restore

Step 1 – Undo Staging Area

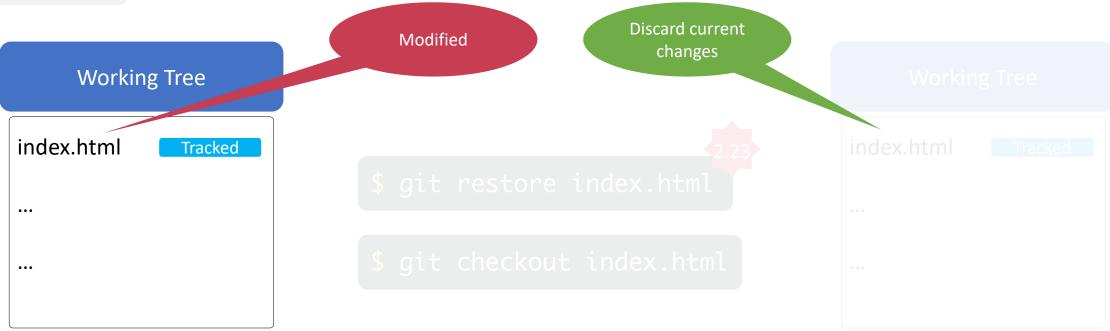




git restore ——staged — unstages the recent git add/rm of tracked files from the staging area.

Step 2 – Undo Working Tree





git restore – discards changes in the working tree and restores the file to the state of the *previous* commit

Let us practice

Scenarios – Summary

```
Undo Staging Area
$ git restore --staged <filename>
  $ git rm -cached <filename>
      $ git reset <filename>
```

```
Undo Working Tree
$ git restore <filename>
$ git checkout <filename>
```

```
Undo Commits History

$ git reset --hard/mixed/soft
```

Takeaways

✓ Commands

Start a working area

```
1. git init
```

Work on the current change

- 2. git add
- 3. git rm
- 4. git rm --cached
- 5. git restore -staged
- 6. git restore
- 7. git checkout

Grow, mark and tweak your common history

- 8. git commit
- 9. git reset

Show current status and commit history

- 10.git status
 11.git ls-files
- 12. git log