Documentation

Git: Software

Github: Service tool to host online

Task 1

Did you already have Git installed?

* Yes, Git was already installed.

If you had to install it, what challenges did you face?

* I only had to configure my identity in Git.

Task 2

Explain git init, git status, git add, and git commit in your own words.

Git init: This command creates/initializes a new empty git repository.

Git status: This command checks the status of the git repository.

Git add: This command adds new updated in the working file.

Git commit: This command commits changes to working file

Task 3

Explain what happens when a merge conflict occurs.

* When merge conflict occurs, it informs us that merge has failed and suggests us to fix conflict and then commit the result.

How did you resolve it?

* At first I checked the contents of file in vscode. And combine both changes or keep only one change. After that I saved the file and commit the change.

Task 4

What’s the difference between merging and rebasing?

* Merging refers to combination between two branches which merge their changes whereas rebasing rewrites the history of the branch.

What problems did you face during rebasing?

* I didn’t face any problem during rebasing.

Task 5

Git init: This cmd creates/initializes a new empty git repository.

Git status: This cmd checks the status of the git repository.

Git add: This cmd adds new updated in the working file. (git add <file>). To add all files at once use (git add .)

Git commit: This cmd commits changes to working file. (git commit –m “message”)

Git clone: This cmd allows you to clone repositories. (git clone <link of the repo>)

Git push: This cmd uploads local repository contents to remote repository i.e github. (git push origin main(branch)) / ( git push –u origin main: sets upstream )

Git pull: This cmd is used to fetch and download repository. (git pull origin main)

Ls: To see all the list of files in the repo. (ls –a : to see hidden files)

Git remote add: This cmd adds new remote in the repository (git remote add origin <link of the repo>)

Git remote –v: This cmd verifies the remote.

Git branch: This cmd checks the current branch.

Git branch –m: This cmd renames the branch (git branch –m <new name>)

Git checkout: This cmd allows you to move from one branch to another. (git checkout <branch name>)

Git checkout –b: This cmd creates new branch. (git branch –b <new branch name>)

Git branch –d: This cmd deletes the assigned branch. (git branch –d <branch name>)

Git diff: This cmd helps to check the differences between branches. (git diff <branch name)

Git merge: This cmd allows you to merge two different branches. (git merge <branch name>)

Git reset: This cmd is used to undo staged change i.e changes which have been added but not committed (git reset <file name> {for single file}) / git reset {for many changes})

Git reset HEAD~1: This cmd is used to undo changes that has already been committed. (for single commit)

Git reset --hard: This cmd undos the changes in both git and vscode(code editor).

Git log: This cmd is used to check all the commits we have made.

Git log --oneline: This cmd shows all the commits in one line / short form.

Git stash: This cmd is used to store the changes that have not been added and committed in temporary location.

Git stash pop: This cmd applies the stash and also drop it from the stash list to the working directory.

Git revert: This cmd deletes the file but keeps their history.

Git remote url change: This cmd is used to change the url of a remote repository.(git remote set-url origin <new url>)

How to checkout to commit hash

Force push