GIT & GITHUB

14 February 2025 09:49

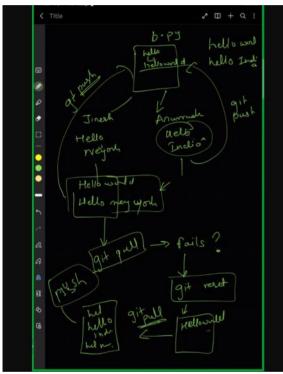
```
admin@DESKTOP-KN25QO6 MINGW64 ~
$ pwd
/c/Users/srs33
```

pwd - present working directory

mkdir - make directory

```
user@sandy MINGw64 ~
$ pwd
/c/Users/user

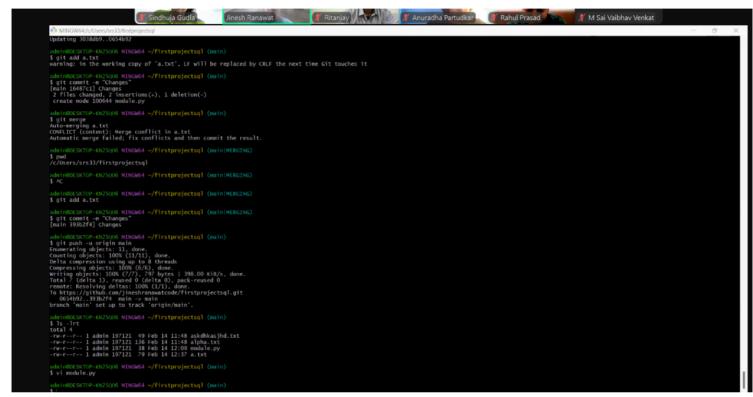
user@sandy MINGw64 ~
$ mkdir mthree
'user@sandy MINGw64 ~/mthree
$ pwd
/c/Users/user/mthree
user@sandy MINGw64 ~/mthree
$ pwd
/c/Users/user/mthree
```



```
Iser@sandy MINGW64 ~
iser@sandy MINGW64 ~/firstprojectsql
igit init
initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/user/firstprojectsql/.git/
Iser@sandy MINGW64 ~/firstprojectsql (master)
iser@sandy MINGW64 ~/firstprojectsql (master)
ivi fav.txt
Iser@sandy MINGW64 ~/firstprojectsql (master)
ivi fav.txt
Iser@sandy MINGW64 ~/firstprojectsql (master)
initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/user/sprojectsql/.git/
Iser@sandy MINGW64 ~/firstprojectsql (master)
ivi fav.txt
Iser@sandy MINGW6
```

```
Jinesh Ranawat 12:10

173 git stash save "WIP: Intrest calculation module"
174 git add module.py
175 git stash save "WIP: Intrest calculation module"
176 Is -Irt
177 Is -Irt
178 vi a.txt
179 git add a.txt
180 git commit -m "Bug fix changes"
181 git push -u origin main
182 git stash list
183 git stash shash@(0)
184 git stash stash@(0)
185 git tokeckout -b feature/intrest
187 git stash pop
188 Is -Irt
189 history
```





Optimized Git Commands with Definitions

- **1. git checkout feature/interest** Switch to the feature/interest branch.
- 2. vi a.txt Open a.txt in the vi editor for editing.
- **3. git checkout main** Switch back to the main branch.

- git merge feature/interest Merge feature/interest into main.
- **5. git diff a.txt** Show differences in a.txt between working directory and last commit.
- **6. git pull origin main** Fetch and merge the latest changes from the remote main branch.
- 7. git add a.txt Stage changes in a.txt.
- **8. git commit -m "Changes"** Commit staged changes with a message.
- 9. git push -u origin main Push changes to the remote main branch.
- 10. vi module.py Open module.py for editing.
- **11. git add module.py** Stage module.py.
- git commit -m "Changes " Commit changes with a message.
- **13. git pull** Fetch latest changes from the remote branch.
- 14. git merge Merge current branch with fetched changes.
- 15. history Display command history.

Git Stash

Git **stash** is a feature that temporarily saves uncommitted changes, allowing you to switch branches or work on something else without committing. You can later retrieve and reapply the stashed changes.

- ullet git stash ullet Saves uncommitted changes without committing, keeping the working directory clean.
- git stash list → Shows all stashed changes.
- git stash apply → Reapplies the most recent stash without removing it.
- git stash pop → Reapplies and removes the most recent stash.
- git stash drop → Deletes a specific stash.
- git stash clear → Removes all stashes.
- git stash save "message" → Saves stash with a custom message.
- git stash show -p stash@{n} → Shows changes in a specific stash.

In activity, we worked on a git repo as a collab where we worked on stashes and also pull and merge requests and merge conflicts

Merge Conflicts in Git

A **merge conflict** occurs when Git cannot automatically combine changes from different branches due to conflicting modifications in the same file.

Common Causes:

- Two branches modify the same line in a file.
- One branch deletes a file while another modifies it.

Resolving Conflicts:

1. Identify Conflicts:

git status

- 2. Edit the Conflicted File:
 - Git marks conflicts like this:

<<<<< HEAD

Your changes

======

Incoming changes

>>>>> branch-name

o Manually edit and keep the correct version.

3. Stage and Commit:

git add <file>

git commit -m "Resolved merge conflict"

4. Continue Merge (if applicable):

git merge --continue

To abort the merge:

git merge --abort