## GIT COMMANDS OVERVIEW

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A concise guide to commonly used Git commands.

## Clone a Repository

Command: git clone <repository-url>

• Purpose:

Obtain a local copy of a remote repository to start contributing or exploring its contents.

### Create a New Branch

Command:git checkout -b <br/>branch-name>

#### Purpose:

Begin work on a new feature or bugfix without affecting the main codebase. Always a good practice to isolate changes.

### Stage and Commit Changes

Command:

```
git add <file-name> OR git add .
git commit -m "Descriptive commit message"
```

Purpose:

Save your changes in a commit. A commit is like a snapshot of your code at a particular point in time.

# Push Changes to Remote Repository

Command: git push origin <branch-name>

Purpose:

Update the remote repository with your local changes so that others can see and collaborate.

## Pull Latest Changes from Remote

• Command: git pull origin <branch-name>

Purpose:

Fetch the latest changes from the remote repository to ensure you're working with the most recent codebase.

### Merge Branches

Command:git checkout <target-branch>git merge <source-branch>

Purpose:

Integrate changes from one branch (source) into another branch (target).

### Resolve Merge Conflicts

Command:

Resolve manually in file: git add <resolved-file-name> git commit -m "Resolved merge conflicts"

Purpose:

Ensure a smooth merge by addressing code discrepancies between branches.

### Rebase onto Another Branch

- Command:
- git rebase <base-branch>
- Purpose:
- Apply your branch's changes on top of another branch's changes, effectively rearranging the commit history.

### **View Commit History**

Command:git log

• Purpose:

Review the chronological list of commits, which helps in understanding the evolution of the project.

### **Undo Changes**

Command:

To unstage: git reset <file-name>

To discard: git checkout <file-name>

Purpose:

Mistakes happen. Use these commands to revert unintended changes before committing.