1.GIT STASH:

it is used to temporarily remove uncommitted changes.

The git stash command takes your uncommitted changes (both staged and un staged saves them away for later use, and then reverts them from your working copy Git has an area called stash where you can temporarily store a snapshot of your changes without committed them.

SOME OF GIT COMMANDS:

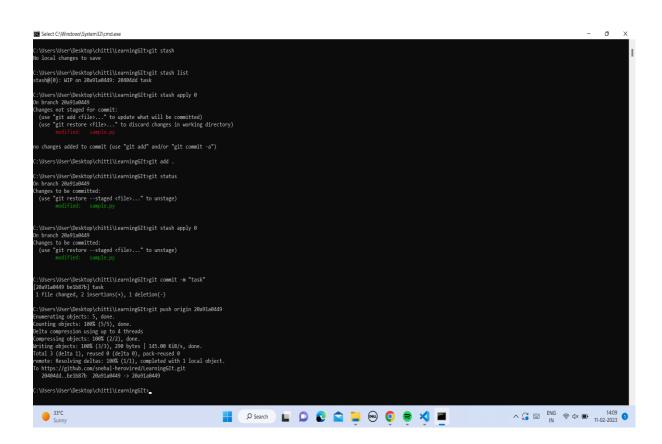
Git stash apply - You can re-apply the changes that you just stashed by using the git stash command.

In case of more than one stash, you can use "git stash apply" command followed by stash index id to apply the commit.

If we do not specify a stash, Git takes the most recent stash and tries to apply it.

Git stash list - It helps to check the stored stash

Git stash clear - It helps us to delete all stored stash.



2.GIT MERGE:

it is used to combine the present branch with the other branch

Git merge joins two or more development history together.

The git merge command facilitates you to take the data created by git branch and integrates them into a single branch.

merge commands:

--git merge <commit>:

This command is used to merge the specified commit to currently active branch.

To merge a commit, first discover its commit id. we can use "git log" command to find specified commit id.

--git merge branch:

git allows merging the whole branch in another branch. Suppose you have made changes on a branch and want to merge all of that at a time.

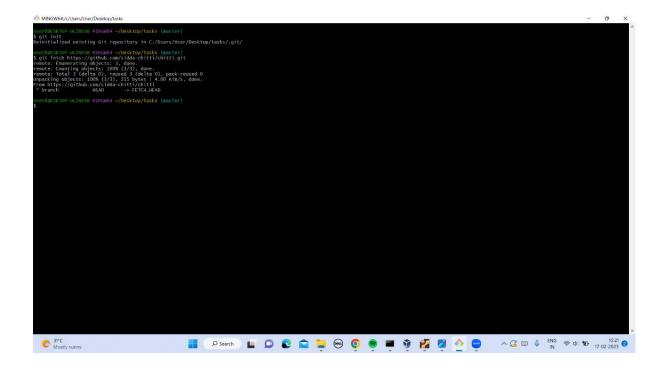
This is can be possible by using this command.

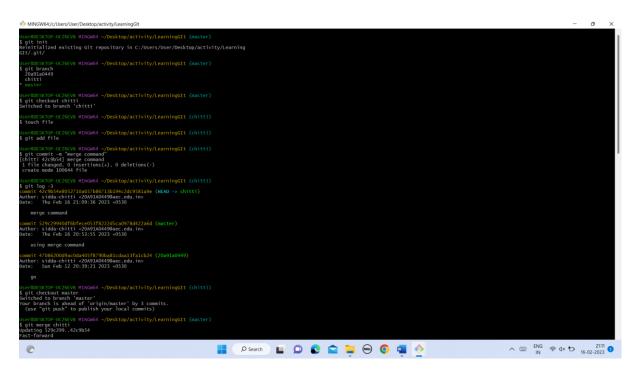
GIT FETCH:

git fetch is primary command used to download the contents from remote repository.

git fetch is used when you only want to see all the current branches and changes in your remote repository.

git fetch commands are used to pull the updates from remote-tracking branches. Additionally, we can get the updates that have been pushed to our local machines.





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3. Difference between git fetch and git pull:

Git fetch is the command that tells the local repository that there are changes available in the remote repository without bringing the changes into the local repository.

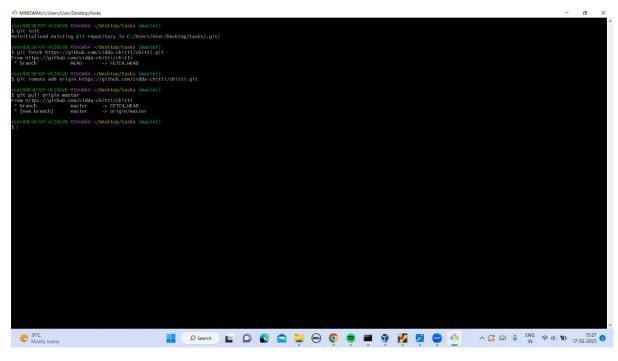
Git pull on the other hand brings the copy of remote directory changes into the local repository

Repository data is updates in the . git directory

but in the case git pull, the local repository is updated directly

in case of fetch there is no possibility of merge conflicts but in case of get pull there is a possibility

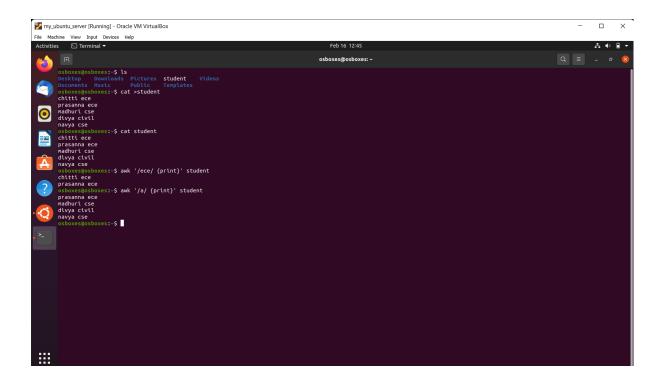
if the remote and the local repositories have done changes at the same place.



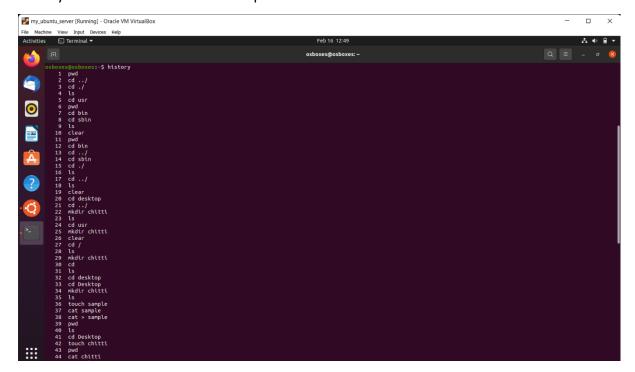
4. Linux awk command:

it is used for pattern scanning and processing

it scans file line by line and gives the required data of that particular pattern



History command is used to see the previous commands which are used in Linux



Bash script file code to give prime numbers range from 1 to 20.

