GIT NOTES

untracked

new files that git doesn't yet track

modified

changed

staged

file is ready to be committed

unmodified

unchanged

Add & Commit

add - **adds new or changed files in your working directory to the Git staging area.**

git add <- file name ->

commit - **it is the record of change**

git commit -m "some message"

Command= **git add .** (This is used for adding all files at once.)

Push Command

push - upload local repo content to remote repo

git push origin main

Command= **git push -u origin main** (This **-u** is used for specifying the git that all the push commands will be to the same branch so that from next we can use only git push command.)

Init Command

init - used to create a new git repo

git init

git remote add origin <- link ->

git remote -v (to verify remote)

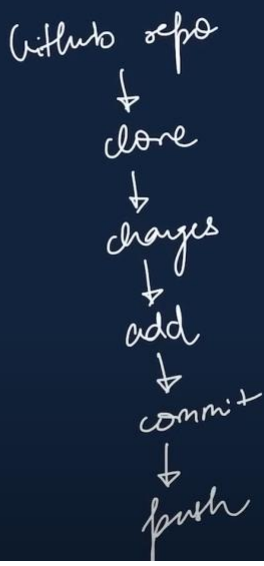
git branch (to check branch)

git branch -M main (to rename branch)

git push origin main

WorkFlow

Local Git



Branch Commands

git branch (to check branch)

git branch -M main (to rename branch)

git checkout <- branch name -> (to navigate)

git checkout -b <- new branch name -> (to create new branch)

git branch -d <- branch name -> (to delete branch)

Merging Code

Way 1

git diff <- branch name-> (to compare commits, branches, files & more)

git merge <- branch name-> (to merge 2 branches)

Way 2

Create a PR

Pull Request

It lets you tell others about changes you've pushed to a branch in a repository on GitHub.

Pull Command

git pull origin main

used to fetch and download content from a remote repo and immediately update the local repo to match that content.

Undoing Changes

Case 1 : staged changes

git reset <- file name ->

git reset

Case 2 : commited changes (for one commit)

git reset HEAD~1

Case 3 : commited changes (for many commits)

git reset <- commit hash ->

git reset --hard <- commit hash ->

Fork

A fork is a new repository that shares code and visibility settings with the original "upstream" repository.

Fork is a rough copy.