GIT CLASS 3

GIT BRANCHES:

- A branch represents an independent line of development.
- The git branch command lets you create, list, rename, and delete branches.
- The default branch name in Git is master.
- allows you to work on different features or changes to your code independently, without affecting the main or other branches.
- It's a way to organize and manage your code changes, making it easier to collaborate and maintain your project.

COMMANDS:

git branch	used to see the list of branches
git branch branch-name	to create a branch
git checkout branch-name	to switch one branch to another
git checkout -b branch-name	used to create and switch a branch at a time
git branch -m old-branch new-branch	used to rename a branch
git branch -d branch-name	to delete a branch
git branch branch-name deleted-branch-id	Used to get deleted branch id
git branch -D branch-name	to delete a branch forcefully

The -d option will delete the branch only if it has already been pushed and merged with the remote branch. Use -D instead if you want to force the branch to be deleted, even if it hasn't been pushed or merged yet. The branch is now deleted locally.

Now all the things you have done is on your local system.

GIT MERGE:

Git merge is a command used in the Git version control system to combine changes from one branch.

To merge: git merge branch_name

GIT CHERRY-PICK:

Git cherry-pick is a command in Git that allows you to take a specific commit from one branch and apply it to another branch. It's like picking a cherry (commit) from one branch and adding it to another branch, allowing you to selectively copy individual commits without merging the entire branch.

Command: git cherry-pick commit_id

GIT REVERT:

Git revert command is used to delete a specific change based on commit it and that will creates a new commit

Command: git revert commit_id

GIT RESTORE:

Git restore command is used to restore the deleted data/file

Command: git restore filename