12 Days of Git

DAY 4
FILE OPERATIONS WITH GIT

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Rename a file

Git mv is the command that can help you with renaming. We do need to understand what this command does though.

Git mv is the equivalent to the following three commands:

- mv old_file.md new_file.md
- git add new_file.md
- git rm old_file.md

The mv command is a Unix/Linux command that is used to change the file name. The git add command is used to stage the new version of the file. The last part git rm removes the old file from being tracked.

Lets see **git mv** in action

git mv <old file path> <renamed file path>

```
git mv update.py update_connection.py
```

```
(base) ➜  PyPi-connectdb git:(main) ✗ git status
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        renamed:    update.py -> update_connection.py
```

Moving a file

Git mv is also the command I can use to move a file from one location to another within my repository.

git mv <old file path> <new file path>

```
git mv ./update_connection.py ./connection/update_connection.py
```

```
(base) → PyPi-connectdb git:(main) ✗ git status
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        renamed:    update.py -> connection/update_connection.py
```

Git mv options

Git mv -f

With the -f option we can tell Git we are okay to overwriting the destination with our new file. It's basically forcing any renaming or move you want to happen. Be cautious with this as you could overwrite something you need.

Git mv -k

The -k option allows Git to skip over any erroneous conditions resulting from a git mv call. For example, if you are trying to move a file to another location and that file already exists the command would error out. If you don't want to see that error and have Git move onto your next instruction you should use the -k option.

Git mv -n

The -n option is actually short for --dry-run. It won't actually carry out the move or rename, it will just show you what would happen if you did perform the command.

Git mv -v

The last option is the verbose option. Using this option will give you more information and feedback when you execute the command.

For more visit:
https://git-scm.com/docs/git-mv