## Yash Maisuria - Git Work Flow

A Git workflow is a guide or script for using Git to complete tasks consistently and effectively. Git workflows enables DevOps teams and developers to use Git efficiently and regularly. Git gives users a great deal of latitude in how they handle changes. Git places a strong emphasis on versatility, thus there isn't a set way to work with it. It makes sure the team is in consensus on how the flow of modifications will be implemented while working with a team on Git-managed work. An established Git workflow should be created or chosen in order to make sure the team are on the same track.The ethic of your team should be your top priority while assessing a workflow for it. Workflow should improve team performance rather than become a burden that reduces output. The first step for developers is to clone the main repository. They edit files and make changes in their personal local copy of the project. However, these new commits are saved privately and are entirely separate from the main repository. This allows programmers to put off syncing flows until an appropriate break point. By employing segregated branches for feature development, release preparation, and servicing, the Gitflow Workflow shortens the deployment process. Larger projects receive much-needed structure from its rigid branching system.

Further we will discuss different terminology that is used in the Git workflow. An independent line of development is represented by a branch. For the edit/stage/commit procedure, branches behave as an idea. They can be viewed as a means to ask for a fresh working directory, staging area, and project history. A fork is created in the project's history as an outcome of the latest branch's history being updated with new commits. If your engineers are already accustomed to working with Subversion, the Centralized Workflow enables you to take advantage of Git's advantages without having to learn a completely new workflow. It also acts as a smooth transition towards processes that are more focused on Git. By incorporating new features into specific branches, the Feature Branch Workflow improves upon the Centralized Workflow. This makes it possible to utilize pull requests as a discussion forum before changes are officially incorporated into the project. Forking provides each developer with a server-side repository in rather than relying on one server-side repository to operate as the "central" codebase. As a result, each contributor has two Git repositories: a local, private one, remote, and a public one. Git's term for the most recent snapshot. The git checkout command fundamentally does nothing more than change the HEAD to point to the chosen branch or commit. Git doesn't object when it points to a branch, but when you check out a commit, it enters a "detached HEAD" state. an automated script that executes each time a specific event takes place in a Git repository. Git's internal behavior can be modified via hooks, and operations can be started at specific times during the process of development. Pull requests functionality makes it simpler for developers to work together. In order to discuss requested improvements before to incorporating them into the official project, they offer a consumer web interface.