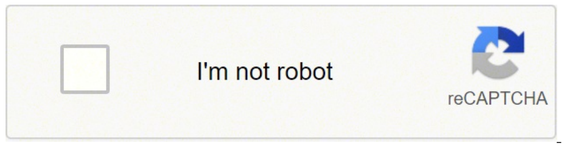
How create a new branch in git



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How create a new branch in git

How to create a new branch in git and push the code. How to create a new branch in git from existing branch. How to create a new branch in git command. Github create new branch. How to create a new branch in git and push. How to create a new branch in git repository. How to create a new branch in git. How to create a new branch in git using terminal.

When working on a project, you're probably managing many different branches in your repository. As the number of branches grows, you may need to work on different tasks in parallel, switching between branches all the time. As a result, you may need to change branches very frequently. In this tutorial, you'll learn how you can easily change branches on Git. By the end of this tutorial, you'll know how you can safely commit your work to one branch, switch to another, and start working on another feature. Switch Branch Using Git Checkout The easiest way to switch branches on Git is to use the Ã¢â'¬Å"checkoutÃ¢â'¬â"¢ command and specify the name of the branch you want to switch. If the target branch doesn't exist, you must add the Ã¢â'¬Å-bÃ¢â'¬ option, otherwise you won't be able to switch to that branch. $ Git Checkout $ Git checkout-hit -b For example, let's say you want to switch the main branch to another branch called Ã¢â'¬ ÅFeatureÃ¢â'¬â"¢ in your repository. First, make sure the target branch exists by running the â¨¬ Âgit branch command". $ Git Branch Now that you've made sure your branch exists, you can switch from the main branch to the Feature branch by running the â¨¬ ÂGit checkout command. $ GIT Checkout What it is! You have successfully changed your branch â¨¬ ÅFeatureâ¨¨ with the checkout command. On the other hand, if you try to switch to a non-existent branch, it is the following error message $ GIT checkout non-existent-branch error: pathspec 'non-existent-branch' does not match any known file To type to fix this error, you will need to add the option â¨¬ Å-BÃ¢ â¨¬ (for ÂNew Branch") for the checkout command. $ GIT checkout -b non-existent-branch switched to a new 'non-existent' branch now that you know more about the â¨¬ ÂCheckoutâ¨ command, display another useful command to change the branch using Git. Switch Branch Using Git Switch A quick way to switch the branch to Git is to use the GIT command and specify the name of the branch you want to switch to. If the target branch does not exist, you must specify the Ã¢â'¬Å"cÃ¢â'¬ " option (for Ã¢â'¬Å"Create Branch"), otherwise you will get an error message when switching to that branch. $ Git Switch $ Git Switch -C -C Again, as an example, let's say you want to switch to the branch Ã¢â'¬ ". To switch from the branch Ã¢â'¬ Åmaster "to the branch Ã¢â'¬ ", use the command Ã¢â'¬ Âgit command "and specify the target branch (which is" FeatureÃ¢â'¬ in this case) $ Git switch function On the other hand, if you try to switch to a non-existing branch, you will see the following error message $ Git switch non-existing-branch fatal: invalid reference: not existing-move to fix this error , be sure to add the option Ã¢â'¬ Å-cÃ¢â'¬ for the command Ã¢â'¬ Âgit € to specify that you want to switch to aBranco. $ Git Switch -C not existing-Branch past to a new 'non-existing-branch' branch Congratulations, now you have successfully changed to another branch and you can start working on it. Remote Branch Checkout on Git In some cases, you may be interested in controlling remote branches from your distant repository. In order to move to a remote branch, make sure you take the remote branch with â € œgit fetchâ € before. It is therefore possible to switch to it by performing â € œgit checkoutâ € with the option â € œ-tâ € and the name of the branch. $ git fetch $ git checkout -t / option "-t" in checkout is synonymous with "track" and is used to create your branch and automatically set up the upstream of the remote branch. As an example, let's say you have a branch called â € œMote-Branchâ € on â € œErigineâ € remote. In order to control the remote branch, you need to run the checkout command and specify the information specified above. $ git Checkout -t Origin / Remote-Branch Branch 'Remote-Branch' set to trace 'Remote-Branch' remote branch from 'Origin'. After a new "Remote-Branch 'branch as you can see, remote tracking information has been set automatically: consequently, if you make changes, you automatically push them to the upstream branch. New branch checkout by specific commit in some cases, you may need to switch to a new branch, but you want to start from a specific commit on the branch. In order to control a new branch from a specific starting point, you need to execute the command â € œgit checkoutâ € and specify the option â € œe-bâ €, as well as the branch and the point of departure. $ git checkout -b In order to checkout at a specific boot point, you will need to list the commits made in you repository using the command â € œgit logâ €. $ git log --oneline --graph * 98a14be version 2 commit (master, head) * 53a7dcf version 1.0 commit * 0a9e448 added files * bd6903f first commit as you can see, the main branch head is at 98a14be but we want to check the commit Just before Head (which is 53a7dcf). In order to switch to the master branch, on this specific commit, we are going to execute the command â € œgit checkoutâ € and specify the branch â € œmasterâ € as well as commit sha. $ git checkout -b master 53a7dcf past a and reset branch 'master' in order to verify that it is properly on a specific commit, you can use the command â € œgit log. $ git Log --oneline - impressive - successfully exchanged in another branch on a specific commit. Conclusions In this tutorial, you have learned how you can easily switch to a branch on git using the checkout command or switch command. You also learned that it is possible to switch to a branch that does not yet exist by specifying the "-b" option or the "-C" option. Finally, you have discovered advanced advice related to switching branches: check a remote branch and A branch from a specific starting point. If you are interested in software engineering or git, we have a complete section dedicated to it on the site, then make sure you give a look! A branch is an independent development line of a project. When you create a branch (in your terminal or with the web interface), you are creating a instantaneous of a certain branch, usually the main branch, at present. From there, you can start making your own changes without affecting the main base code. The story of your changes is traced in your branch. When your changes are ready, you merge them in the rest of the code with a fusion request. We see a simple example of branching and fusion with a workflow that you could use in the real world. Face these steps: work on a website. Create a branch for a new user story you're working on. Do some work in that branch. At this point, you will receive a call to report that another problem is critical and you need a hotfix. You will need to do the following: Switch to your production branch. Create a branch to add hotfix. After testing it, join the Hotfix branch and move on to production. Back to your original user history and continue to work. First, let's say you're working on your project and you already have a couple of commits in the master branch. Figure 18. A simple commit history you have decided that you will work on the problem # 53 in any problems tracking system your company uses. To create a new branch and switch to it at the same time, you can run the git checkout command with the -b switch command: $ git checkout -b iss53 past to a new branch Â «Iss53Â» $ git branch ISS53 $ git Checkout ISS53 figure 19. Create a new branch pointer work on your website and make some commits. In this way you move the ISS53 branch forward, because you make it check (ie your own head focuses on it): $ vim index.html $ git commit -a -M â € ™ Create New Footer [Issue 53] 'Figure 20. The ISS53 branch made steps forward with your work Now you receive the call that is a problem with the website and you must solve it immediately. With GIT, you don't have to implement the correction along with the ISS53 changes you have done, and you don't have to strive much to reverse those changes before you can work on the application of the correction to what is in production. All you have to do is go back to your master branch. However, before doing so, note that if your work directory or internship area has unnecessary changes that I conflict with the branch you are checking, Git does not allow you to change branch. It is better to have a work state clean when changing branch. There are ways to get around this (ie, hide and modify commit) of which we will talk more about, in Stashing and Cleaning. For now, suppose you have made all the changes, so back to branch master: $ git checkout master Skip to branch âmaster' At this point, the project project the directory is exactly the way it was before you started working on the #53 problem, and you can focus on your quick update. This is an important point to remember: when you pass the branches, git restores your work directory to look like the last time you committed on that branch. adds, removes and automatically edits files to make sure your work copy is what the branch looked like on your last commit. So, you have a hotfix to do. create a branch of hotfix to work on until it has been completed: $ git checkout -b hotfix switched on a new branch hotfix $ vim index.html $ git commit--a -m'fix broken email address ['hotfix 1fb7853] fix broken email address 1 modified file, 2 insertions (+) figure 21. hotfix branch based on the master can run the tests, make sure that the quick update is what you want and finally join the hotfix branch in your master branch to unfold to the production. do so with the git merge command: $ git checkout master $ git merge hotfix update f42C576..3A0874C Fast-Forward index.html | 2 ++ 1 modified file, 2 inserts (+) we notice the phrase â€ œfast-forwardâ€ in that merger. since the commit c4 indicated by the branch hotfix you melted was directly in front of the commit c2 that is forward, git simply moves the pointer forward. to express another way, when you try to merge a commit with a commit that can be achieved by following the story of the first commit, git simplifies things by moving the pointer forward because there is no divergent work to join together ... € "«this is called â€ œfast-forward.â€ your change is now in the snapshot of the commit indicated by the main branch, and you can distribute correction. Figure 22. the master is quickly updated to the quick update after the super important correction distribution, it is ready to return to the job you were doing before you were interrupted. However, first you will eliminate the branch of hotfix, because you no longer need to be - â€ "â€ Â« the master branch points in the same place. you can delete it with the -d a git branch option: $ git branch -d hotfix deleted the affiliate hotfix (3a0874c.) now you can return to your current work branch on issue 53 and continue working on it. $ git checkout iss53 passes to branch iss53 $ vim INDEX.HTML $ git commit -a -m 'finish the new footer [edit 53'] [iss53 ad82d7a] finish the new footer [edit 53] 1 modified file, 1 insert (+) figure 23. the work continues on iss53 is worth noting here that the work you did in your hotfix branch is not contained in the files in the branch iss53. if you need to attract it, you can join your main branch in your branch iss53 by running git merge master, or you can wait to integrate those changes until you decide to return the branch iss53 inafterwards. Suppose you have decided that your problem n. 53 The work is complete and ready to be melted in your main branch. To do this, add your ISS53 branch in the Master, very similar to when you joined your Hotfix hotfix Before. All you need to do is check the branch you want to join and then run the GIT MERGE command: $ GIT Master Checkout passed to the master's Branch '$ Git Merge ISS53 Merge made with the â € ™ Recursive' strategy. index.html | 1 + 1 modified file, 1 entry (+) This appears a little different from the hotfix merger you did before. In this case, your development history has deviated from some previous point. As the commit on the branch where you are there is not a direct ancestor of the branch where you are founding, gits must do some work. In this case, git makes a simple three-way fusion, using the two snapshots indicated by the branches and the common ancestor of the two. Figure 24. Three snapshots used in a typical fusion instead of simply moving the pointer forward, Git creates a new instantaneous instant from this three-way fusion and automatically creates a new commit that points to it. This is called Merge Commit, and it's special because it has more than one parent. Figure 25. A MERGE COMMIT Now that your work has been melted, you no need for the ISS53 branch. You can close the problem in your problem tracking system, and eliminate the branch: Occasionally, this process does not go smooth. If you have changed the same part of the same file differently in the two branches you are founding, git will not be able to unite them cleanly. If your correction for the problem # 53 has changed the same portion of a Hotfix branch file, you will get a merge conflict similar to this: $ git merge iss53 auto-merging index.html conflict (content): merge conflict in index. HTML automatic merge failed; Correct conflicts and then commit the result. Git has not automatically created a new merger commit. Paused the process while resolving the conflict. If you want to see which files are unmerged anywhere after a merge conflict, you can run git status: $ git status on branch master you have unmerged paths (correct conflicts and run "git commit") unmerged paths: (use "git add < File> ... "To mark the resolution) Both modified: index.html No modification Add to commit (use" git add "and / or" git commit -a ") all that has fusion conflicts and has not been Solved is listed as unmerged. Git adds standard conflict resolution markers to files that have conflicts, so you can open them manually and solve those conflicts. Your file contains a section that looks like this: > ISS53: index.html This means that the version in Head (your main branch, because it was What you checked when you runed your fusion command) is the top of that block (all over ========), while the version in your ISS53 branch looks all at the bottom. In order to conflict, you need to choose one side or the other or merge the contents yourself. For example, you you Solve this conflict by replacing the entire block with this one: Please contact us at e-mail.support@github.com This resolution has a bit of each section and the >>> lines have been completely removed. After resolving each of these sections in each conflict file, run git Add on each file to mark as resolved. Staging the file marks it as resolved in Git. If you want to use a graphical tool to resolve these issues, you can run GIT Mergetool, which camps an appropriate visual merge tool and walks through the conflicts: $ Git Mergetool This message is displayed because 'Merge.Tool' is not configured. See 'Git Mergetool --Tool-help' or 'GIT GUIDE CONFIG' for more details. 'Git Mergetool' will now try to use one of the following tools: OpenDIFF KDIFF3 TKDIFF XXDIFF MELD TORTOISEMERGE GVIMDIFFFIFFURGE DIFFORGERGE ECMERGE P4MERGE ARAXIS BC3 codecomparge Vimdiff Emerge Merge Merge: index. html Normal Join conflict for 'index.html': {local}: Changed file {remote}: Changed file hit Back to the top of the excellent merge resolution (OpenDIFF): if you want to use a merge tool other than the default (Git chose OpenDiff here because the command was executed on a Mac), Ã You can View all supported tools listed at the top after â¨¬ ÅOne of the following tools. â¨¬ Just type the name of the tool you prefer to use instead. Note If you need more advanced tools for resolving difficult union conflicts, we cover more about merging into an advanced merger. After you extract the Merge tool, Git asks you if the merge was successful. If you tell the script it was, it expires the file to mark it as solved for you. You can run the Git state again to make sure all conflicts have been resolved: $ GIT State on Branch Master all fixed conflicts but is still joining. (Use "GIT commit" to conclude union) Changes to commit: modified: index.html If you're happy with this, and you verify that everything that had a conflict was staged, you can type Git commit to finalize the commit commit union. The default commit message looks something like this: Merge Branch 'ISS53 "Conflicts: index.html # # Looks like you can commit to a union. # If this is not correct, remove the file # .git / merge_head # and try again. # Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting # with '#' will be ignored and a blank message interrupts the commit. # On Branch Master # All fixed conflicts but you're still focusing. # Changes to commit: # edited: index.html # If you think it would be helpful for others to look at this union in the future, you can edit this message Commit with details on how you solved the merge and explains why you have solved the changes made if these are not obvious. obvious. obvious.

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