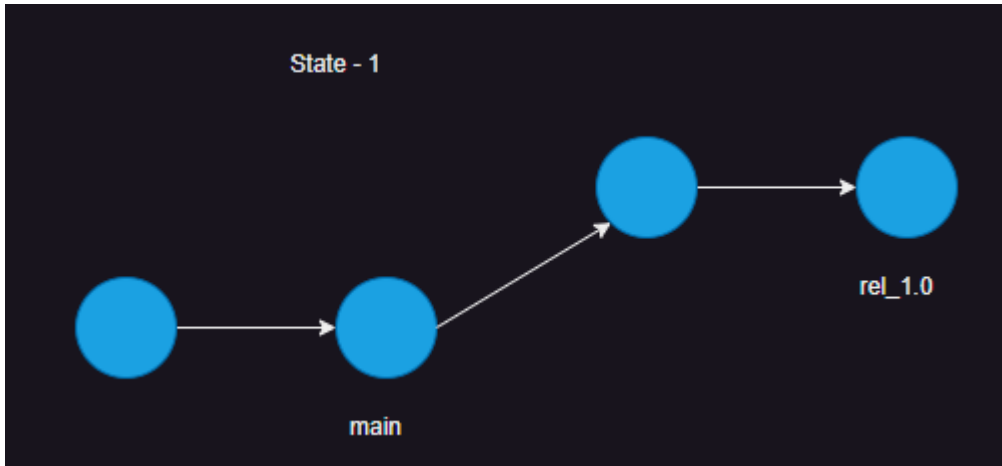


Rewriting History in Git

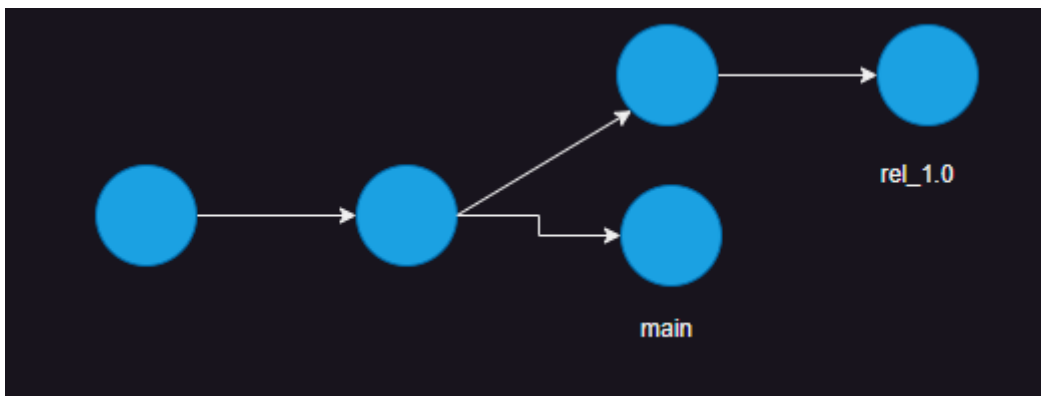
- This involves making changes in commits
- To change the commit message of recent commit use `git commit --amend`
- Also use interactive rebasing [Refer Here](#)

Rebasing

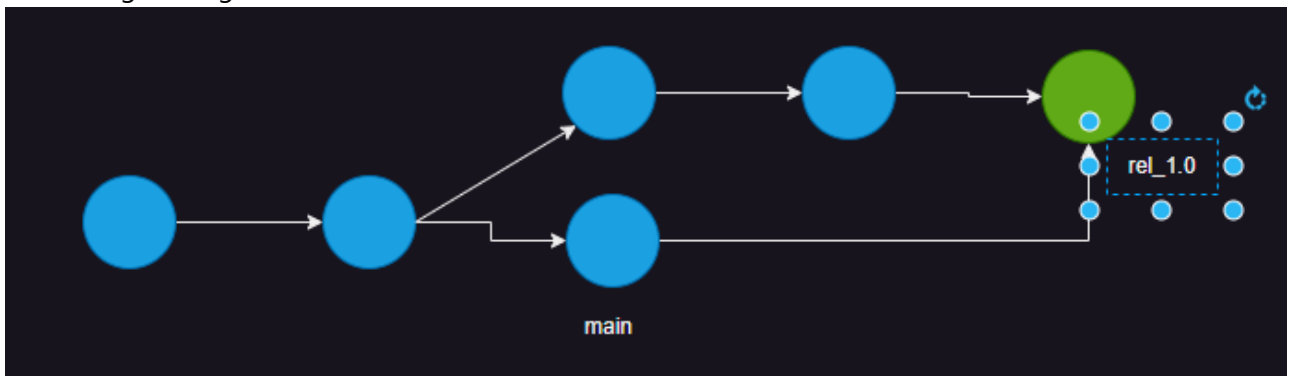
- [Refer Here](#) for docs
- Consider the following situation in git history



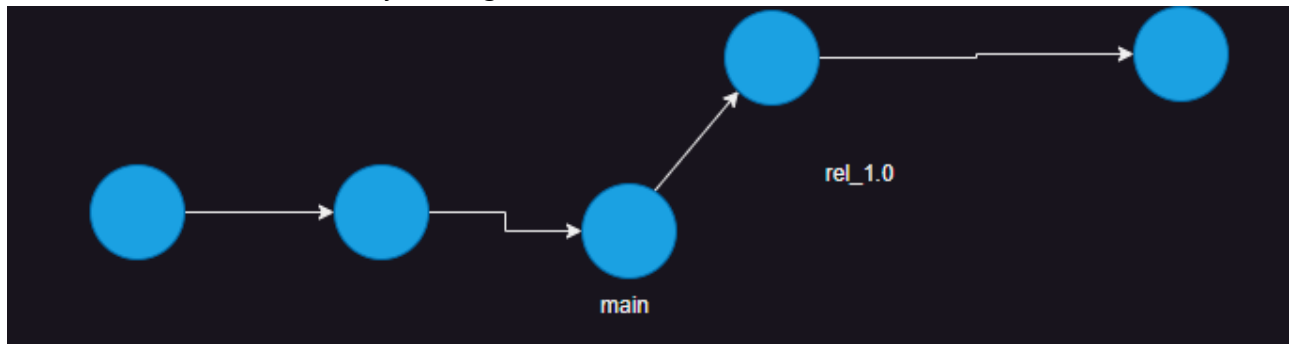
- Now lets add one commit to main



- We want changes of main into rel_1.0
- If we merge changes from main into rel_1.0



- In Git rebase can rewrite history altering commits

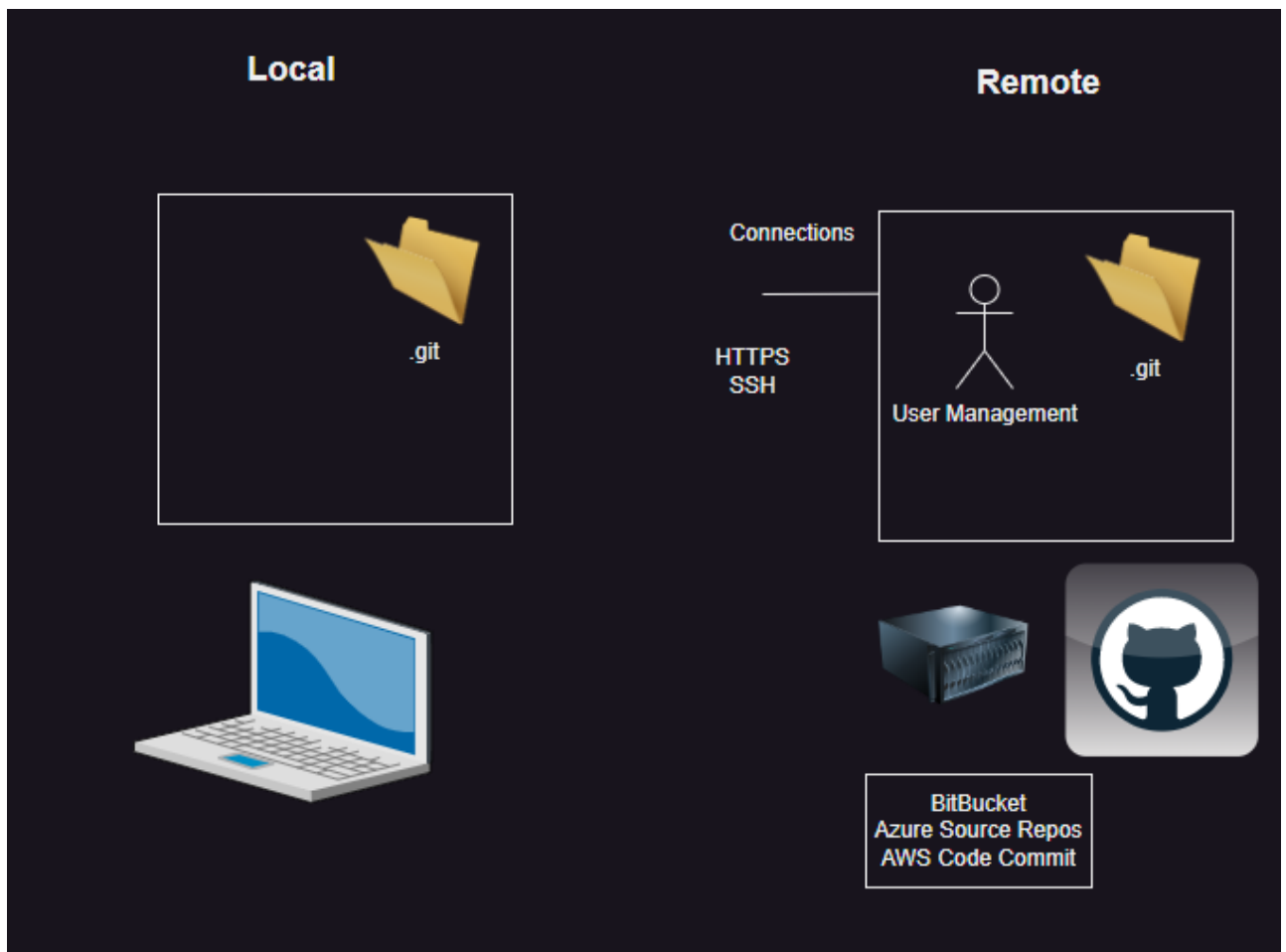


Cherrypicks

- [Refer Here](#) for official docs
- Summary:
 - To bring changes from one branch to another we have two options
 - merge
 - rebase
 - To bring individual commits or sequence of commits from other branch into current branch, we can use cherrypick

Remotes

- Overview



- A Git Remote stores the .git folder of the Repository

- It allows connections from other users
- For authentication we have
 - https (username and password/token)
 - ssh (username and key)
- User management
- A typical user performs 3 major actions
 - Get the repository into local (clone)
 - Once we have repo (local), we
 - submit changes (push)
 - get changes (pull)

Exercise

- Demonstrate
 - merge
 - rebase
 - cherry pick
- Demonstrate
 - three way merge
 - fast forward merge
- Demonstrate rewriting history
 - changing commit messages
 - make changes in previous commit
 - combine commits
 - remove commits
- Create a new repo, make 3 or 4 commits. Try removing any commit and then recover the removed commit (Optional)