Git

- Activating an SSH Key
- Order Of Operations
- General commands

Activating an SSH Key

```
eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
ssh-add ~/.ssh/server
```

Order Of Operations

Local > remote

1. Add the changed files
2. commit the files
3. push to repo

```
git add -A
git commit -m "message"
git push origin main
```

Remote -> local

1. Pull changes to local folder

```
git pull origin main
```

Add remote origin

```
git remote add origin remote-origin-url-here
```

General commands

Force pull

```
git fetch origin
git reset --hard origin/main
```

Stash changes

1. Stash your changes

`git stash push -m "My local changes"`

- `push` → saves your uncommitted changes to the stash stack.
- `-m "message"` → lets you label the stash so you know what it is later.

Now your working directory is clean.

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2. Pull the latest code (optional but recommended)

`git pull origin main`

- `origin` → the name of your remote (default is usually `origin`).
- `main` → replace with your actual branch (could be `master`, `develop`, etc.).
- This ensures you're up to date before pushing.

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3. Push your branch

`git push origin main`

- Sends your local commits to the remote repository.

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4. Re-apply your stashed changes (if you want them back)

`git stash pop`

- This re-applies the last stashed set of changes and removes it from the stash list.
- If you want to keep the stash around, use `git stash apply` instead of `pop`.