**1. How to skipping the Staging area in Area:-**

Although it can be amazingly useful for crafting commits exactly how you want them, the staging area is sometimes a bit more complex than you need in your workflow. If you want to skip the staging area, Git provides a simple shortcut. Adding the –a  option to the git  commit command makes Git automatically stage every file that is already tracked before doing the commit, letting you skip the git add part.

--🡪 git commit –a –m “direct commit”

2**. Moving and Renaming files in Git:-**

Git keeps track of changes to files in the working directory of a repository by their name. When you move or rename a file, Git doesn’t see that a file was moved; it sees that there’s a file with a new filename, and the file with the old filename was deleted (even if the contents remain the same).

Rename the file :-

---🡪git mv <Old file name > <new file name >

-----🡪 git commit - -message 'Rename the file name'

Moving and remove the file :-

----🡪 git rm file.txt

---🡪 rm - - cached <filename>