**Git Tutorial - CodeWithHarry**

Git- **git init** - initializes an empty repository to our folder (i.e. .git folder is created and all imp data of git is stored in it.)

**code .** – open vs code

**Untracted files** – git doesn’t care about these files e. g. .log files etc.

**Staged** – we are saying to git that , git you should look into these files.

To add files in staging are area – git add index.html

**Commit** – to take photo of files

git commit -m “Added files “ – particularly used when we do not want to use vim editor and their symbols like Esc + :wq etc.

git diff – compares working tree with staging area

git diff –staged – compared staging area to last commit

git bash can be used as a terminal also.

git rm – removes from working directory and also from staging area

git rm –cached – file removed from staging area only but remains in hdd.

Use this command when you mistakenly added file in staging area and wanted to remove this file from staging area.

**git status** – tells us about all the git status i. e. which files are commited, which files are on staging area, which files are traced and which files are untraced.

But if we want summarized status working in a large project – git status -s

**git status -s** - \_M – represents files is modified in working tree

M\_ - represents file modified in staging area

MM – file modified in staging area and in working tree also.

**.gitignore** – if we want git should untrack these files. (large files). Otherwise our push and pull commands will get slower.

\*.log - to add all files haing .log extension in gitignore

/mylogs.log – ignore a particular file which is in a folder and do not ignore other files names mylogs.log from other gitignore folders

Ignore/ - to ignore the whole folder named ignore”

q – to quite the current operation from the git

About Branches –

jf