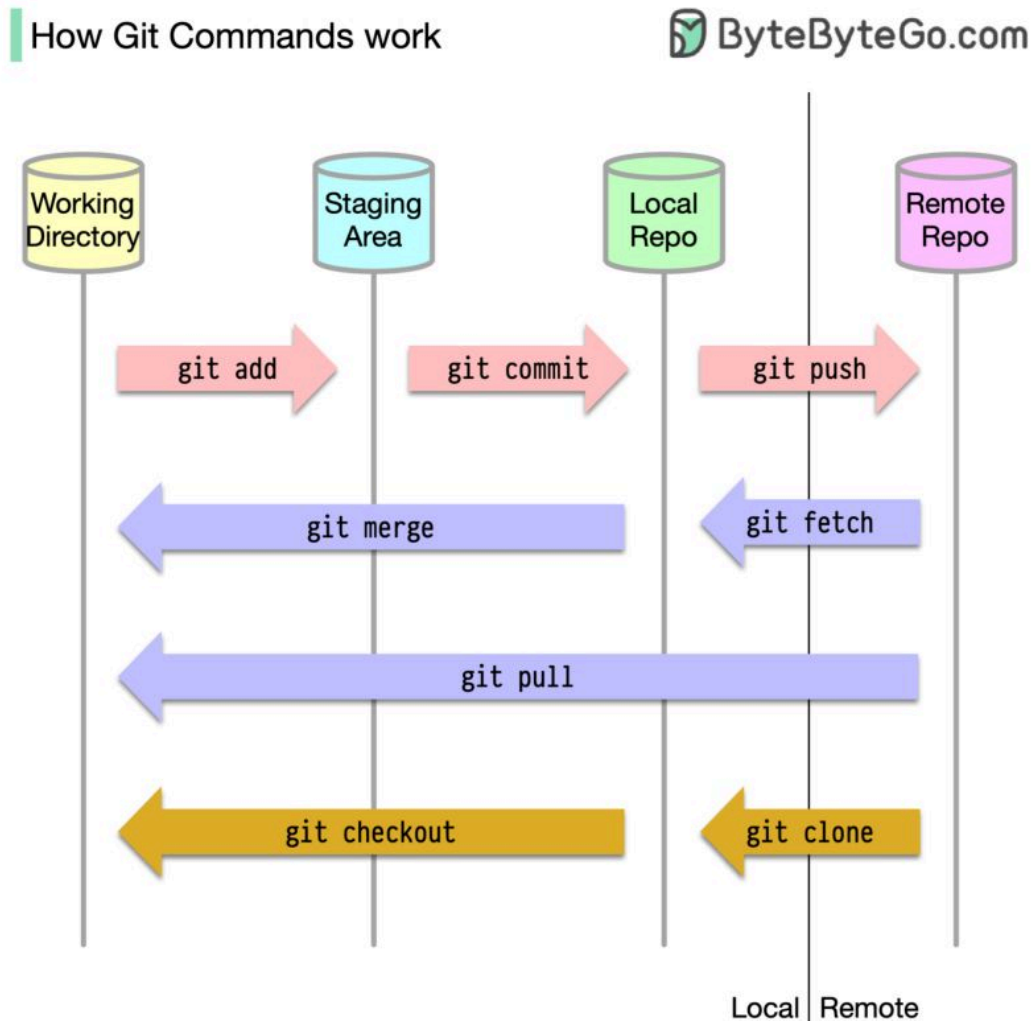


How Git Commands Work

Almost every software engineer has used Git before, but only a handful know how it works.



To begin with, it's essential to identify where our code is stored. The common assumption is that there are only two locations - one on a remote server like Github and the other on our local machine. However, this isn't entirely accurate. Git maintains three local storages on our machine, which means that our code can be found in four places:

- Working directory: where we edit files
- Staging area: a temporary location where files are kept for the next commit
- Local repository: contains the code that has been committed
- Remote repository: the remote server that stores the code

Most Git commands primarily move files between these four locations.

Over to you: Do you know which storage location the "git tag" command operates on? This command can add annotations to a commit.