GIT TERMINOLOGY

GIT INIT The git init command is used to**create a new blank repository**. It is used to make an existing project as a Git project. Several Git commands run inside the repository, but init command can be run outside of the repository. i.e. git init BlakesProject

GIT ADD - The git add is a command, which**adds changes in the working directory to the staging area**. With the help of this command, you tell Git that you want to add updates to a certain file in the next commit. But in order to record changes, you need to run git commit too.

GIT COMMAND - In Git, commit is the term used for saving changes.

Git does not add changes to a commit automatically. You need to indicate which file and changes need to be saved before running the Git commit command.

The commit command does not save changes in remote servers, only in the local repository of Git.

GIT CLONE - The git clone is a git command, which creates a clone/copy of an existing repository into a new directory. It is also used to create remote-tracking branches for each branch in the cloned repository. It is the most common command which allows users to obtain a development copy of an existing central repository. i.e. git clone https.BlakeProject.github (this would be the repo address you would copy to make new changes/review

GIT STASH - The git stashcommand**takes your uncommitted changes (both staged and unstaged), saves them away for later use, and then reverts them from your working** copy. i.e. save

GIT IGNORE - The**.gitignore file is a text file that tells Git which files or folders to ignore in a project**. i.e. skip card in uno

GIT FORK - A **fork** is a rough copy of a repository. **Forking** a repository allows you to freely test and debug with changes without affecting the original project. i.e. extra current copy

Git Repository - A Git repository, or repo, is a**folder that Git tracks changes in**. There can be any number of repos on a computer, each stored in their own folder. Each Git repo on a system is independent, so changes saved in one Git repo don't affect the contents of another.

Git Index - **It serves as the “staging area” between the files you have on your filesystem and your commit history. (files not yet pushed)**

**Git Head -** The HEAD **points out the last commit in the current checkout branch**. (the most recent work/branch)

Git origin master – can refer to the first branch TO the central repository. i.e. file you clone repo into

Git remote – allows access and work capabilities to repos that are not your own

Git tag – pointer to a commit

Upstream – where its from/starting

Down stream – going or current