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Glossary terms from course 3, module 1

Terms and definitions from Course 3, Module 1

- Commit:** A command to make edits to multiple files and treat that collection of edits as a single change
- Commit files:** A stage where the changes made to files are safely stored in a snapshot in the Git directory
- Commit message:** A summary and description with contextual information on the parts of the code or configuration of the commit change
- Diff:** A command to find the differences between two files
- DNS zone file:** A configuration file that specifies the mappings between IP addresses and host names in your network
- Git:** A free open source version control system available for installation on Unix based platforms, Windows and macOS
- Git directory:** A database for a Git project that stores the changes and the change history
- Git log:** A log that displays commit messages
- Git staging area:** A file maintained by Git that contains all the information about what files and changes are going to go into the next commit
- Modified files:** A stage where changes have been made to a file, but the have not been stored or committed
- Patch:** A command that can detect that there were changes made to the file and will do its best to apply the changes
- Repository:** An organization system of files that contain separate software projects
- Source Control Management (SCM):** A tool similar to VCS to store source code
- Stage files:** A stage where the changes to files are ready to be committed
- Tracked:** A file’s changes are recorded
- Untracked:** A file’s changes are not recorded
- Version control systems (VCS):** A tool to safely test code before releasing it, allow multiple people collaborate on the same coding projects together, and stores the history of that code and configuration

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