Git Vocab

**Repository:**

A collection of files being tracked by git

**Commit:**

A saved version of a file

**Branch:**

This is simply label for a file chain in your repository.

**Head:**

Current commit. This just points to the commit you have checked out or that is at the top of the file chain.

**Master:**

The name given to the main branch of your repository.

Git Commands:

**git --version**

Displays the version of git you are using

git init

Creates a new git repository within the current directory

git add

Adds a file to the current git repository. Takes a file name as the argument.

E.G git add filename.txt

git commit

Moves files from staging area into repository as a commit.

**git log**

Shows the most recent commits made in a git repository

**git diff**

Compares to commits. Finds the differences between them showing lines that are present in one but not the other. Takes 2 commit ids to compare

E.G git diff commit1\_id commit2\_id

**git clone**

Creates a copy of an entire git repository and the history of commits. Takes a url to the repository you would like to clone.

E.G git clone https://github.com/mygitrepository.git

**git checkout**

Temporarily resets all files in a repository to their state at the time of a specific commit.

E.G git checkout commit\_id/branch\_name

**git merge**

Merges two branches into one.

**git remote**

This will list all your remotes. A remote is a remote location for your files.

**git remote add**

This command is for adding a remote repository. It takes two arguments, the name you would like to give to the remote repository and the location of the repository.

E.G git remote add name\_for\_remote\_respository url\_of\_remote\_respository

Concreate Example git remote add origin <https://github.com/jonotko/reflections.git>

**git remote –v**

Same as git remote except –v means verbose, this means give more information about the remote

**git push -u**

This command will push all files to the specified remote repository. You must provide the name of the repository you would like to push to and the branch you would like to push. –u stands for user. You would be prompted for username and password.

E.G git push -u origin master

git pull

This commands pull all files from the specified remote repository. It takes the name of the repository you would like to pull the from and the branch would like to pull.

E.G git pull –u origin master