Homework: Lesson 7 – Git & GitHub Question

1 Complete definitions for key Git & GitHub terminology

GIT WORKFLOW FUNDAMENTALS

• *Working Directory*- a working directory refers to the folder being used. It will be identified by its file path.

• *Staging Area*- the staging area is the middle step between adding files from a working directory and committing them to a repository. It allows a user to make changes/revisions to a file before they commit it to be stored.

• *Local Repo (head)-* a local repository is a storage space held on one’s own laptop (usually). The user can create, revise, commit files that are not yet stored elsewhere.

• *Remote repo* *(master)-* a remote repository will contain files that are stored elsewhere (e.g., GitHub). Files can be pushed from a local repository to a remote repository to allow others access, keep track of projects etc.

WORKING DIRECTORY STATES:

• *Staged*- this refers to the files that have been added by the user to be committed.

• *Modified*- this refers to an existing file which has had changes made to it in a user’s local repo.

• *Committed*- a committed file is one that has been stored into the local repo.

GIT COMMANDS:

• *Git add*- this command sends newly created/modified files in the local repo into the staging area.

• *Git commit*- this command saves the file changes in the staging area to the local repo.

• *Git push*- this command sends the changes made in the local repo to a remote repo.

• *Git fetch*- this command retrieves information from a project held in a remote repo without modifying anything held in the current directory.

• *Git merge*- this command integrates files held on branches. For example, a user experimenting on another branch may want to merge these changes to the master branch if satisfied.

• *Git pull*- this command retrieves all changes made in the project stored in a remote repo and merges them with the local repo to bring it to the project’s current state.