

🚩 Current Skill Configuring Git

File Status

Git sees every file in your working copy as one of three things:

Tracked:

A file which has been previously staged or committed.

Untracked:

A file which has not been staged or committed.

Ignored:

A file which Git has been explicitly told to ignore.

Ignored files are usually built artifacts and machine generated files that can be derived from your repository source or should otherwise not be committed.

PS: If we have a file that we do not want to track, we just put it inside the `.gitignore` file.

Configuration Settings

The `.gitconfig` file contains a list of configurations that affects the behavior of git commands. So



in order to manipulate it, we use the command `git config <configuration>`. Therefore, to change the name and email used by Git to identify the user, we run the following command: (PS. change YOUR.NAME and YOUR.EMAIL with your own values.)

```
git config --global user.name "YOUR NAME"
git config --global user.email "YOUR EMAIL"
```

Git Aliases



Oftentimes, you'll be finding yourself typing `git` commands over and over again. For example, `git add`, `git init` and `git status` are commands you will be repeatedly using.

The smart thing to do in this case is use a shortcut, or an `alias`. Aliases help make your Git experience simpler, easier, and more familiar.



To create a temporary `alias`, which will last as long as your terminal session is open, you can type:

```
git config alias.KEYBOARD_SHORTCUT COMMAND
```

So if we wanted to type `git st` and have it function like `git status`, we would type `git config alias.st status`. Now we can type `git st` and have the same output as if we typed `git status`.

If you would like your `alias` to be a part of your global configuration, add the `--global` command after `git config`. For example, to alias `git i` to `git init` globally, you would type `git config --global alias.i init`.

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