Ch03 - How Git works, tracking repository

After making files, we have to track them

- git status → Displays the state of current directory. A newly created project isn't initialized with git.

- git init → Initializes an empty git repository. A new .git folder is auto-generated. Use ls -a to list all files and folders in directory.
  * This folder (.git) is hidden.

Now git status will say files are untracked.

- git add -A → All files get added to staging area.

- git add file.py → Only this file is added to staging area.

- git commit -m "Initial commit" → All files commited!

Now git status says that working tree is clean which means everything is fine.
On modifying a file, git status says the same

- git commit → This opens up an active vim editor. Press 'i' then put the commit message → Esc → :wq → Enter

- git log → Displays a list of commits

Tagging

Git can tag some particular points in repository history as important. This marks a release version

- git tag -a v1.0 -m "First version of software"
  → Creates a tag of v1.0 with this name.
  You can do multiple tags.

- git tag → Displays a list of tags.

- rm -rf .git → Deletes .git folder. {Most dangerous command}

- git commit -a -m "My commit" → Adds files to staging area and commits them.

* Untracked files do not support this command.