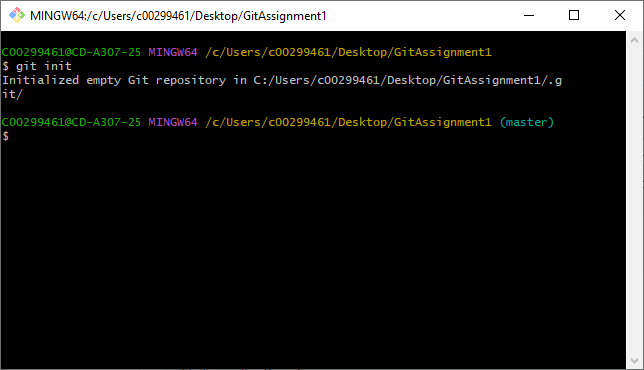
# Init

git init is used to create a new repository in the place where you started your Git Bash from. It creates a hidden .git folder which is the directory for this project. It will also create an empty branch for you to work in. It will mainly be used at the beginning of a project, but you can use it in an existing repository without issue.

Syntax: git init



# Add

git add is used to bring a file found in your bash folder to the ‘stage,’ making it ready for the next commit. This acts as a ‘screenshot’ of the file, so if you update it before committing you will need to use this command to stage it again. You can check if it worked with the git status command, after which the file will be highlighted in green if it’s staged.

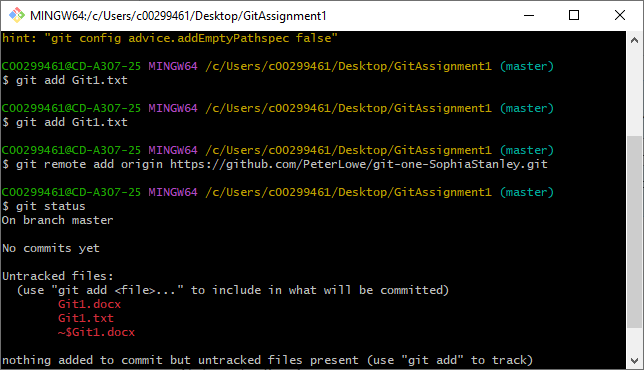
Syntax: git add

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated



# Status

git status is used to show the details of your repository. This includes what branch you’re currently on and details on your files, for example if they’ve been modified but not staged. If you have a remote repository, it will also tell you how much this version of the repository differs between the remote one.

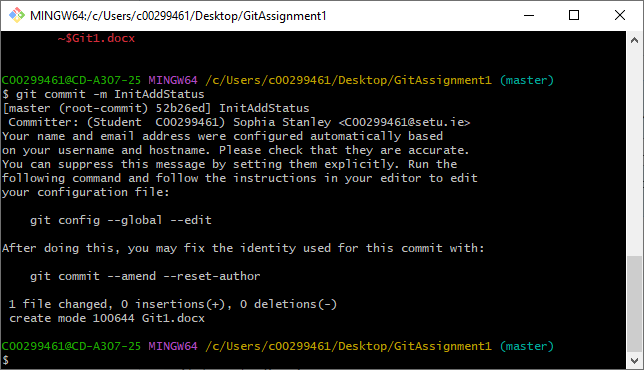
Syntax: git status

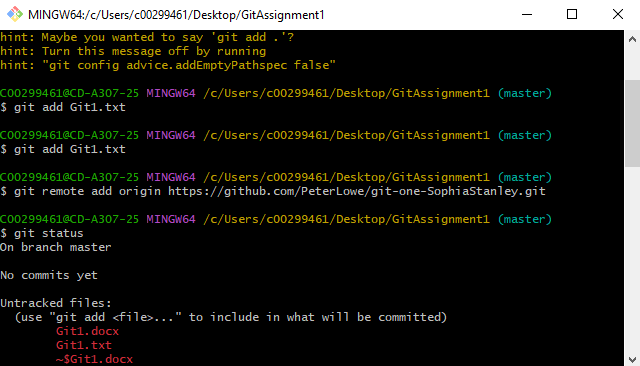
A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

# Commit

git commit is used to create a save point for your repository.





# Push

The git push command updates any remote repositories with the most recent commit to ensure that they’re both up to date.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

