Git Workflow

Introduction

- Before Git tracks a change, it goes through a long chain of operations and tasks.
- Many of these tasks are user controlled, and are required for changes to be tracked correctly.

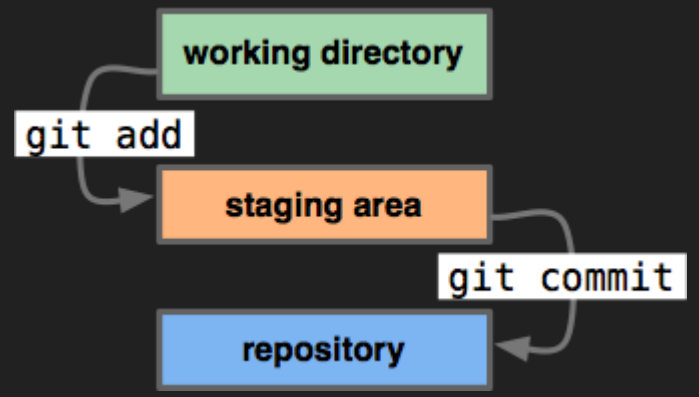
Repositories

- Repositories, usually called ‘repos’, store the full history and source control of a project.
- They can either be hosted locally, or on a shared server, such as GitHub.
- Most repositories are stored on GitHub, while core contributors make copies of the repository on their machine and update the repository using the push/pull system.
- Any repository stored somewhere other than locally is called a ‘remote repository’.

Repos vs Directories

- Repositories are timelines of the entire project, including all
- Directories, or ‘working directories’ are projects at their current state in time.

- Any local directory interacting with a repository is technically a repository itself, however, it is better to call these directories ‘local repositories’, as they are instances of a remote repository.



Workflow Diagram

- This diagram shows a little bit about how the basic Git workflow process works
- The staging area is the bundle of all the modifications to the project that are going to be committed.
- A ‘commit’ is similar to taking a snapshot of the current state of the project, then storing it on a timeline.