saved state from earlier version.

Also Crit uses 3 stage architecture.

i> Working directory

→ It is the directly in which you uses your terminal & saves file like

first.css
disign.html
code.cpp
etc.

realated to your Project

ii> Staging area :-

Let assume you are working on any project in which you have made files like

index.HTML
design.Css

Source.cpp

now, this state has no error and it is working state. then you want to save this state for future use., for this commit command.

Let's you have saved this state as C1-working V1.

Later you have made some developement in this project 2 changes index.HTML & design.Css & Source.cpp but there is some error in Source.cpp.

So, you want to save index. HTML & design. CSS from newer version but source. cpp from oldes working version. Then how can you do this.

This can be done by staging area.

Staging area is set of progs-amms which you want to save for next commit from newer version.

like here you want to save index. HTML & design. CSS from newer version but not source. cpp.

So, you will keep 'index. HTML & design. CSS in standing area.

iii) .git directry (repository) :-

.git is a hidden folder/directry in which git saves his data like commits made by us etc.

Also all version of files are also saved there.

We don't save any thing directly in .git resposiotry as it is hidden also it may cause error as it is not directly used by us.

Also if you want to make ~~any directry~~ .git repository in any directry (here project as we have alloted separate space/folder/directry for this).

go to that directry open

git bash there or you can cd to that directory

now check status by command
git status

we check status as if there is any repository already formed than we don't need to again initialize git repository.

if there is no git repository available type comand

git init

to initialize git repository in that directory.

Also note that git status Command is very useful it

tells us about files, if they are untracked / tarked / added or not any commits are made or not etc.

You can save file which you required in this project like .cpp, .text files in the directly in which you have made git repository (here project directory).

If you have saved some C++ files or text files directory then checked status then it will show those files as untracked file as you have not added them in staging area.

You can use git add command to add files in staging

area.

If You type command

git add -a

it will add all files to the Staging area.

Let you have 3 files

first.txt
last.txt
code.cpp

& you want to add only code.cpp file then write

git add code.cpp

If You had added some files in stagging area then git status not said them untracked file. now they are staged file.

now, if you want to commit those stagging file you will type

git commit -m "initial commit"

now here -m command used to give massage here we have given massage that it is initial commit made by us.

If you only type

git commit then also these files will be commited but a editor will open which

For now, we will avoid in begning.

Now, if you check status it will say every thing is clean all files you have made/edited have been committed.

If you want to see your commit history/log

then use command

git log

It will show all commits made by user with exact time & date.

now if you edited/modified files like you have edited

first.txt
code.cpp

now, in status it will show them as ~~untracked~~ modified files.

now, you can add them in staging area or can edit more to enhace them.
like you want to add First.txt

git add first.txt

now you can make commit to this file you have staged.

git commit -m "text file commited"

If you want to delete a git repository use command

```
rm -rf .git
```

This will change the git repository to normal directory.

If you again want to initialize it as git repository use again

```
git init
```

→ Cloning a remote repository to your PC from Github:

For this you have to go to that project in which repository you want to copy, then

in left upper corner you can see a button in green color with written Copy with HTTP on it

From here you have copy url then

go to you terminal and cd to that directry in which you want to copy this remote repository and its files, that directry must be a normal directry not a git repository of other project.

now type command in terminal

git clone <past that url>

It will copy that repository to your local directry making

it new repository.

If you want a new name for this repository while cloning write command

~~git clone <url> name you want~~

It will copy that repository and files related to it in that directly.

~~Now to work in this repository~~
cd
It will form a new folder in the directry in which you have copied that repo containing repository and files related to that project.

now cd into that new folder and check status it will show every thing

is clear, all files are committed

If you changes codes in these files you have to add them and ~~enhance them~~ commit them.

While working on large project we will lost in which directry / folder we are working or what are the files in this, for this we can use

pwd or ls command.

NOTE:- If you want to copy new reposity with new name write code while cloning

git clone <Url> <name you want>