



Datacamp

Introduction to Git

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git status

Displays a list of the files that have been modified since the last time changes were saved.

It displays which files are in the staging area and which files haven't been put there





Why Staging Area in Git?

It helps git track those files that you want to commit. Staging is like putting components into a box. While, committing means mailing that box.





git diff filename

Used for file comparison.
It shows which lines changed





Adding files to staging area

git add filename





Removing file from staging area

git reset HEAD path/to/file

git reset //will unstage everything





Undo changes to
a file that you
staged changes
to

git checkout -- path/to/file





Commit changes

git commit -m "commit message for
what you did"

undoing a commit will revert all
changes to the previous commit





Check git history

git log

git log -3 report.txt //shows last 3 commits
//involving report.txt

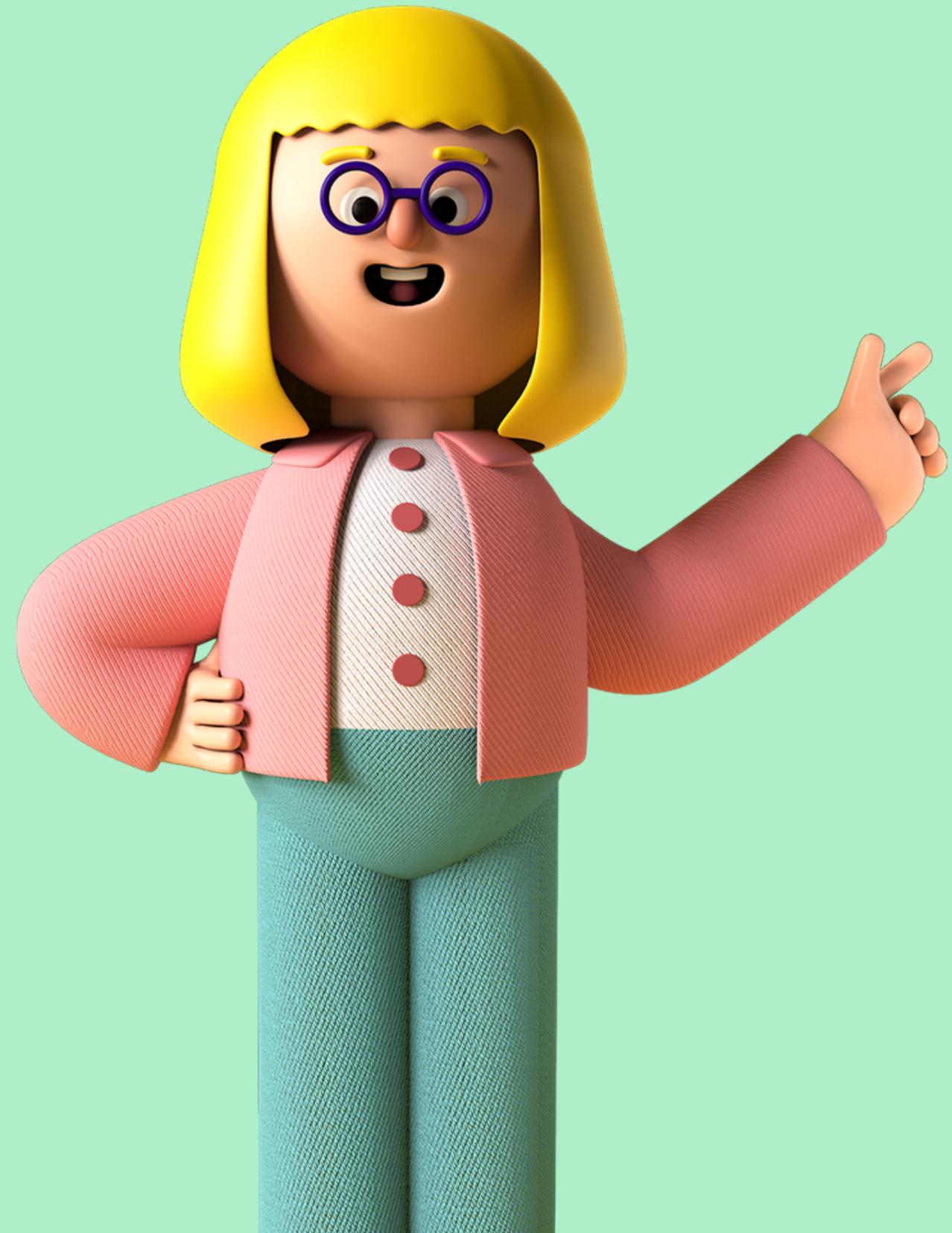




Restore an old version of a file

```
git checkout <commit hash> <path/to/file>  
git checkout 2242bd report.txt
```





Creating and switching to branch at the same time

`git checkout -b branch-name`





Merge branches

git merge source destination





Creating a new git repository

01

don't create a repository inside another repository
always do "git status"

02

git init project-name

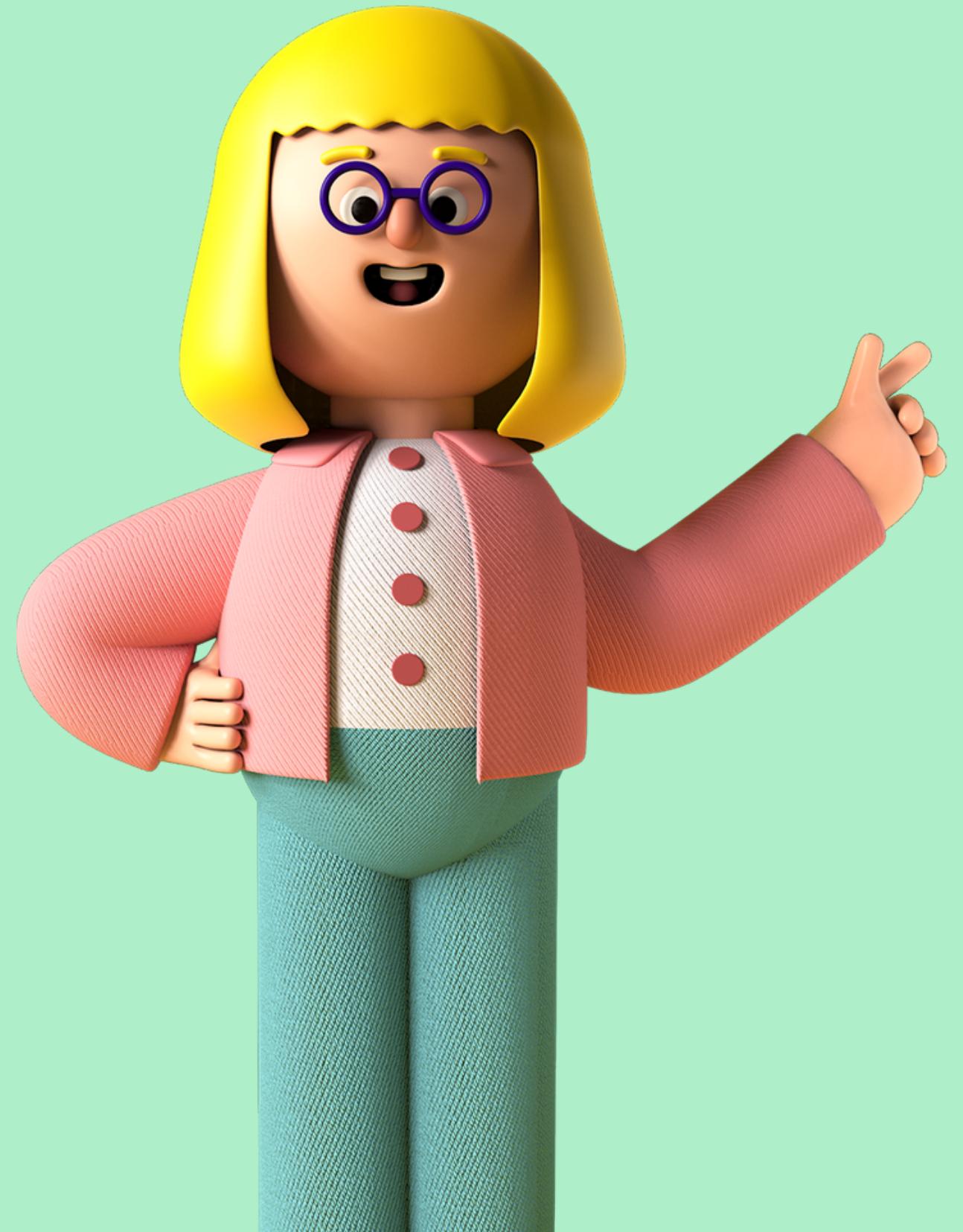
it will create the new git repository

03

git init

if you want to make repository from already available directory. Command should be run in the root directory of the project





Create a copy of an existing repository

git clone URL

Note: Git remembers where the original repository was. It does this by storing a remote in the new repository's configuration. A remote is like a browser bookmark with a name and a URL.

If you want more information, you can use `git remote -v` (for "verbose"), which shows the remote's URLs.

