|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Remote Repository | Committed set of files (the project history) to be stored on a server/cloud |
|  | Push or Pull from Github server |
| Git directory/  Local Repository | Database where the committed files will be stored |
|  | Commit |
| Staging Area | Snapshots of modified files from your working directory, ready to be stored |
|  | Add |
| Working Directory | Your workplace, the folder you are working on |
|  |  |

General workflow to interact with GitHub using the Terminal:

• **git pull** (Download content from a remote repository and immediately update the local repository to match that content)

• **git status** (The git status command displays the state of the working directory and the staging

area)

• **git add file\_name** (Add a change in the working directory to the staging area, you need to specify the file)

• **git add .** (Add all changes in the working directory to the staging area. Be careful with it.)

• **git commit -m “Message”** (m = message for commit. The git commit is used to create a

snapshot of the staged changes along a timeline of a Git projects history.)

• $ **git push origin** (push/ upload the local repository content to a remote repository)

Give it a go!

Next week, you will learn about the grammar of graphics and wrangling verbs. You will have to manage multiple files and versions next week, so it would be best setting up a version-controlled project. If a mistake is made, you can turn back to previous versions and compare the code to fix the problem