我们已经成功地添加并提交了一个readme.txt文件,现在,是时候继续工作了,于是,我们继续修改readme.txt文件。

现在, 运行git status命令看看结果

```
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.
 (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
Changes not staged for commit:
 (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
 (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified: readme.txt
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
$ git diff
diff --git a/readme.txt b/readme.txt
index 070bf74..c53dade 100644
--- a/readme.txt
+++ b/readme.txt
@@ -1,2 +1,2 @@
-Git is a version control system
+Git is a distributed version control system^M
Git is free software
\ No newline at end of file
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
$ git add readme.txt
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.
 (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
Changes to be committed:
 (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
      modified: readme.txt
git status告诉我们,将要被提交的修改包括readme.txt,下一步,
```

就可以放心地提交了

admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
\$ git commit -m "add distributed"
[master 20c0b88] add distributed
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
git log 命令显示从最近到最远的提交日志,我们可以看到 3 次提交,
最近的一次是 append GPL,上一次是 add distributed,最早的一次是
wrote a readme file。如果嫌输出信息太多,看得眼花缭乱的,可以试
试加上--pretty=oneline 参数:
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
\$ git log --pretty=oneline
dd1fcdda882fe8b95e519f9af2b39b9a8ea883be (HEAD -> master) append GPL
20c0b882831bf684dcelef8579a82e063437e0d9 add distributed
2557423f9ele3903eaf76283d761049cad8af4bf wrote an new readme file

好了,现在我们启动时光穿梭机,准备把 readme.txt 回退到上一个版本,也就是 add distributed 的那个版本,怎么做呢?

首先,**Git** 必须知道当前版本是哪个版本,在 **Git** 中,用 **HEAD** 表示当前版本,也就是最新的提交 **1094adb...** (注意我的提交 **ID** 和你的肯定不一样),上一个版本就是 **HEAD**[^],上上一个版本就是 **HEAD**[^],当然往上 **100** 个版本写 **100** 个 化较容易数不过来,所以写成 **HEAD**[^]100。

现在,我们要把当前版本 append GPL 回退到上一个版本 add distributed,就可以使用 git reset 命令

```
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
$ git reset --hard HEAD^
HEAD is now at 20c0b88 add distributed

admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
$ git log --pretty=oneline
```

20c0b882831bf684dce1ef8579a82e063437e0d9 (HEAD -> master) add distributed 2557423f9e1e3903eaf76283d761049cad8af4bf wrote an new readme file

--hard 参数有啥意义? --hard 会回退到上个版本的已提交状态,而--soft 会回退到上个版本的未提交状态,--mixed 会回退到上个版本已添加但未提交的状态。现在,先放心使用--hard。

admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
\$ cat readme.txt
Git is a distributed version control system
Git is free software

最新的那个版本 append GPL 已经看不到了!好比你从 21 世纪坐时光 穿梭机来到了 19 世纪,想再回去已经回不去了,肿么办?

办法其实还是有的,只要上面的命令行窗口还没有被关掉,你就可以顺着往上找啊找啊,找到那个 append GPL 的 commit id 是 1094adb...,于是就可以指定回到未来的某个版本:

```
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
$ git reset --hard dd1fc
HEAD is now at dd1fcdd append GPL
```

在 Git 中,总是有后悔药可以吃的。当你用\$ git reset --hard HEAD^ 回退到 add distributed 版本时,再想恢复到 append GPL,就必须找到 append GPL 的 commit id。Git 提供了一个命令 git reflog 用来记录你的每一次命令

```
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)
$ git reflog
```

```
20c0b88 (HEAD -> master) HEAD@{0}: reset: moving to 20c0b dd1fcdd HEAD@{1}: reset: moving to dd1fc
20c0b88 (HEAD -> master) HEAD@{2}: reset: moving to HEAD^
dd1fcdd HEAD@{3}: commit: append GPL
20c0b88 (HEAD -> master) HEAD@{4}: commit: add distributed
2557423 HEAD@{5}: commit: wrote an new readme file
d0abb08 (origin/master, origin/HEAD) HEAD@{6}: clone: from
```

git@github.com:ZebinGao/bluetooth.git

为什么 Git 比其他版本控制系统设计得优秀,因为 Git 跟踪并管理的是修改,而非文件。

你看,我们前面讲了,Git 管理的是修改,当你用 git add 命令后,在工作区的第一次修改被放入暂存区,准备提交,但是,在工作区的第二次修改并没有放入暂存区,所以,git commit 只负责把暂存区的修改提交了,也就是第一次的修改被提交了,第二次的修改不会被提交。

提交后,用 git diff HEAD -- readme.txt 命令可以查看工作区和版本库里面最新版本的区别:

```
admin@zebin MINGW64 /d/BlueTestTry/bluetooth (master)

$ git diff HEAD -- readme.txt
diff --git a/readme.txt b/readme.txt
index d7a4c3c..be13f15 100644
--- a/readme.txt
+++ b/readme.txt

d@ -1,4 +1,4 @@
Git is a distributed version control system
Git is free software distributed under the GPL
Git has a mutable index called stage.
-Git tracks changes.

\ No newline at end of file
+Git tracks changes of files.
\ No newline at end of file
```