Type “git init” into Terminal to create git repository

Every time you save in git you add a point on the timeline

What git also lets you do is branch off at different places in your timeline so you can create different saving points.

Type “git add index.html” which adds index.html to the git stage

Could also do “git add .” to add all ready docs

Type “git commit –m “Our first commit!” “

Commit means ‘save’

Then type “git status”

Should say nothing to commit

“git branch” – creates a master branch

Process of moving from one branch to another in git is called a “checkout”

The command for this is “git checkout”

We can type in Terminal “git checkout –b workbench” to create a new branch called “workbench”

If you have a file on workbench that you want to merge back onto master, you can do git merge. In order to do merge, you need to be on the *receiving* branch. So we need to be on the master branch. Type “git merge workbench”

To delete a branch, type “git branch –d <name of branch>”

Two kinds of tags in html

<name> …. </name>