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WDV341 – Intro to PHP

Define Git Related Terms

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1. Version Control Software

A Version Control System allows users to keep track of changes in their code over time and, if necessary, allows them to revert back to previous versions. Essentially, it keeps a running history of the project’s development. In addition, to this, multiple people can work on the same project simultaneously without overwriting each other’s work.

1. Add

The “add” command in Git is used to take a user’s changes from the working directory and stage them for a commit. When a git add is run, the user is telling Git to start tracking these changes and prepare them to be integrated into the next commit.

1. Commit

A commit represents a moment in time of a particular repository. When a user makes a commit, they are saving all the changes that have been staged with the git add command. Each commit contains metadata (I.e. the author’s name, the date and time, and a commit message describing the changes made).

1. Push

The “push” command uploads changes that have been committed on the user’s local machine to a remote repository. Now another collaborator or public viewer (if the repository is set to public) has access to that work on the GitHub platform. Push is used after committing local changes and can be restricted to specific branches depending on permissions set up in the remote repository.

1. Pull

The “pull” command fetches the latest changes from the remote repository and integrates them into a user’s local work using a merge. Pull is used to update the local repository with any new commits made by others since the user’s last sync.

1. Clone

Cloning is the process of copying a Git repository in its entirety, including its complete history, from one location (usually from a remote repository) to another location on a user’s machine. This creates a duplicate copy of the repository that a user can work on locally without affecting the original.