$ git init

Used to initialize a GIT project

Initialized empty Git repository in /home/ccuser/workspace/sorcerers-code/.git/

$ git status

Gets the status

$ git add scene-1.txt

Adds a file. Can add multiple

$ git add .

Adds all files to the staging area

$ git diff scene-1.txt

Gets the differences from the last saved version of the file

$ git commit -m "Completed basic git workflow lessons"

Commits changes, along with a message about what was changed

$ git log

Logs the commit ID, author, date this was completed, and the message added

$ git show HEAD

The output of this command will display everything the git log command displays for the HEAD commit, plus all the file changes that were committed.

$ git checkout HEAD scene-5.txt

$ git checkout -- oven-bird.txt

Restores the file to the previous version

$ git reset HEAD scene-2.txt

$ git reset 83f7b35

Unstages the last committed change, or the commit with the SHA (first 7 characters only)

* Git is the industry-standard version control system for web developers
* Use Git commands to help keep track of changes made to a project:
  + git init creates a new Git repository
  + git status inspects the contents of the working directory and staging area
  + git add adds files from the working directory to the staging area
  + git diff shows the difference between the working directory and the staging area
  + git commit permanently stores file changes from the staging area in the repository
  + git log shows a list of all previous commits

How to Backtrack

git reset review

To better understand git reset commit\_SHA, notice the diagram on the right. Each circle represents a commit.

**Before reset**:

* HEAD is at the *most recent commit*

**After resetting**:

* HEAD goes to a *previously made commit* of your choice
* The gray commits are no longer part of your project
* You have in essence rewound the project’s history