**1. Setup instructions**

Git is primarily used via the command-line interface, which we can access with our system terminals.

However, we first need to make sure that we have Git installed on our computers.

# 2. Repositories

When working with Git, it's important to be familiar with the term **repository**. A Git repository is a container for a project that is tracked by Git.

We can single out two major types of Git repositories:

# 3. Initializing a repository

To create a new repository and start tracking your project with Git, use your terminal software and navigate to the main folder of your project, then type the following command:

# 5. Branches

A **branch** could be interpreted as an individual timeline of our project commits.

With Git, we can create many of these alternative environments (i.e. we can create different **branches**) so other versions of our project code can exist and be tracked in parallel.