Please follow along with the instructor while you’re filling out this worksheet. The names in parenthesis are what you will come across in Git documentation, but we’ll stick to the common names for our discussion.

History (branch)

ID (ref)

Stage for changes (index)

Working directory

Ignored

**Cheatsheet of common git commands**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| git init | Create an entirely new local repo |
| git clone | Pull down an existing remote repo |
| git status | Check the state of your local repo (command you’ll use most) |
| git add FILE | Add to the stage |
| git commit -m “msg” | Record changes in stage |
| git log | See list of previous commits with notes |
| git show REF | Show the code changes of a particular commit |
| git diff | Compare difference between workspace and local repo |
| git push | Push local repo’s changes **up to** remote repo |
| git pull | Pull remote repo’s changes **down to** local repo |

Please follow along with the instructor while you’re filling out part two of this worksheet. The goal of this side of the worksheet is to show how different commands move files to different “states” within git.

Committed files

Staged files

Untracked files

Tracked files

git commit -m

git add FILE

git add FILE