**Key points**

* Recap: there are four stages: working directory, staging area, local repository, and upstream repository
* Clone an existing upstream repository (copy repo url from clone button, and type "git clone <url>"), and all three local stages are the same as upstream remote.
* The working directory is the same as the working directory in Rstudio. When we edit files we only change the files in this place.
* git status: tells how the files in the working directory are related to the files in other stages
* edits in the staging area are not tracked by the version control system by default - we add a file to the staging area by git add command
* git commit: to commit files from the staging area to local repository, we need to add a message stating what we are doing by git commit -m "something"
* git log: keeps track of all the changes we have made to the local repository
* git push: allows moving from the local repository to upstream repository, only if you have the permission (e.g. if it is yours)
* git fetch: update local repository to  be like the upstream repository, from upstream to local
* git merge: make the updated local sync with the working directory and staging area
* To change everything in one shot (from upstream to working dir), use git pull (equivalent to combining git fetch+ git merge)

**Code**

pwd

mkdir git-example

cd git-example

git clone https://github.com/rairizarry/murders.git

cd murders

ls

git status

echo "test" >> new-file.txt

echo "temporary" >> tmp.txt

git add new-file.txt

git status

git commit -m "adding a new file"

git status

echo "adding a second line" >> new-file.txt

git commit -m "minor change to new-file" new-file.txt

git status

git add

git log new-file.txt

git push

git fetch

git merge