BASIC GIT WORKFLOW

Generalizations

Congratulations! You have now been introduced to the fundamental Git workflow. You learned a lot! Let's take a moment to generalize:

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 <filename>` adds files from the working directory to the staging area.

`git add .` adds all files from the working directory to the staging area.

`git commit -m <message>` permanently stores file changes from the staging area in the repository.

GitHub is a service for hosting remote repositories on the web.

`git remote add origin <url>` specifies the remote repository using Git

`git push -u origin master` pushes the changes to the master branch on the remote repository, linking the local repository to the remote repository.

`git push origin master` pushes the changes to the master branch on the remote repository, given that the local repository and the remote repository are already linked.