

22. Inside Git: .Git directory

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Goals

- To learn about Git directory structure [.git](#)

01 The .git directory

It is time to do some research. Starting from the project's root directory...

RUN:

```
ls -C .git
```

RESULT:

```
$ ls -C .git
COMMIT_EDITMSG  MERGE RR      config      hooks      info      objects      rr-cache
HEAD           ORIG_HEAD    description  index      logs      refs
```

This is a special folder where all the git stuff is. Let us explore the directory.

02 Object Database

RUN:

```
ls -C .git/objects
```

RESULT:

```
$ ls -C .git/objects
09 24 28 45 59 6a 77 80 8c 97 af c4 e7 info
11 27 43 56 69 6b 78 84 91 9c b5 e4 fa pack
```

You should see a lot of folders named with two characters. The first two letters sha1 hash of the object stored in git are the directory names.

03 Inquire the database objects

RUN:

```
ls -C .git/objects/<dir>
```

RESULT:

```
$ ls -C .git/objects/09
6b74c56bfc6b40e754fc0725b8c70b2038b91e  9fb6f9d3a104feb32fcac22354c4d0e8a182c1
```

Let us look at one of the folders named with two characters. There should be files with names of 38 characters. These files contain objects stored in git. They are compressed and encrypted, so it's impossible to view their content directly. Let us have a better look at Git directory

04 Config File

RUN:

```
cat .git/config
```

RESULT:

```
$ cat .git/config
[core]
  repositoryformatversion = 0
  filemode = true
  bare = false
  logallrefupdates = true
  ignorecase = true
[user]
  name = Alexander Shvets
  email = alex@githubto.com
```

This configuration file is created for each individual project. At least in this project, entries in this file will overwrite the entries in the `.gitconfig` file of your main directory.

05 Branches and tags

RUN:

```
ls .git/refs
ls .git/refs/heads
ls .git/refs/tags
cat .git/refs/tags/v1
```

RESULT:

```
$ ls .git/refs
heads
tags
$ ls .git/refs/heads
master
$ ls .git/refs/tags
v1
v1-beta
$ cat .git/refs/tags/v1
fa3c1411aa09441695a9e645d4371e8d749da1dc
```

Files in tags subdirectory should be familiar to you. Each file corresponds to the tag previously created using the `git tag` command. Its content is nothing but a hash commit attached to the tag.

The `heads` folder is almost identical and is used not for tags, but branches. At the moment we have only one branch, and everything you

see in this folder is a *master* branch.

06 HEAD File

RUN:

```
cat .git/HEAD
```

RESULT:

```
$ cat .git/HEAD  
ref: refs/heads/master
```

There is a reference to the current branch in the HEAD file. At the moment it must be the master branch.

← 21. More information about the structure

23. Git inside: Direct work with git objects →