

How Git Works

Version Control Deconstructed: Grasping the Core of Git



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JAN 15, 2024



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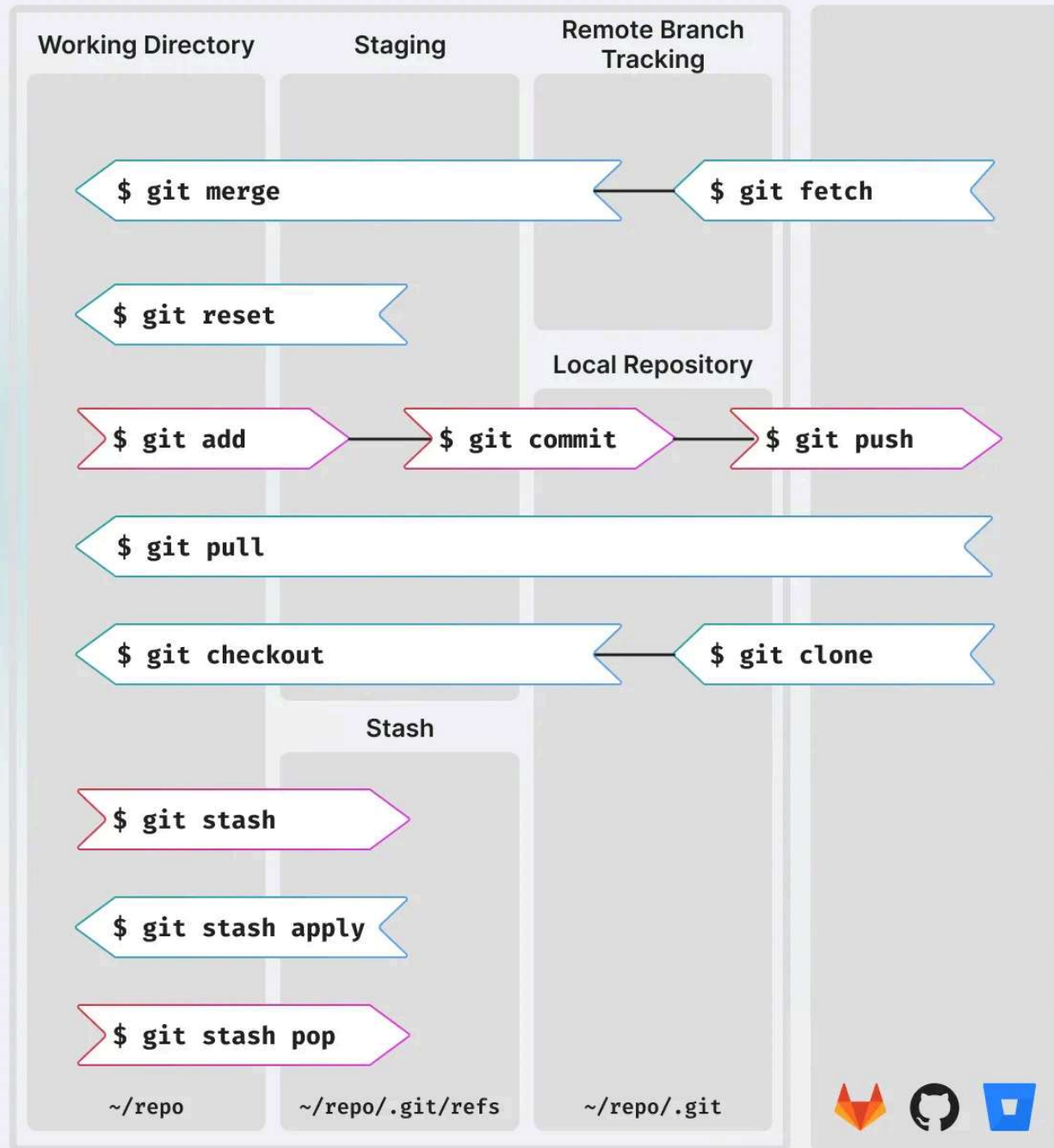
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Share

Git is a distributed version control system that helps you track changes in your code and collaborate with others. Think of a shared Microsoft Word file you might use to collaborate on a document.

This Is How Git Works

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HOW GIT WORKS**LOCAL****REMOTE**

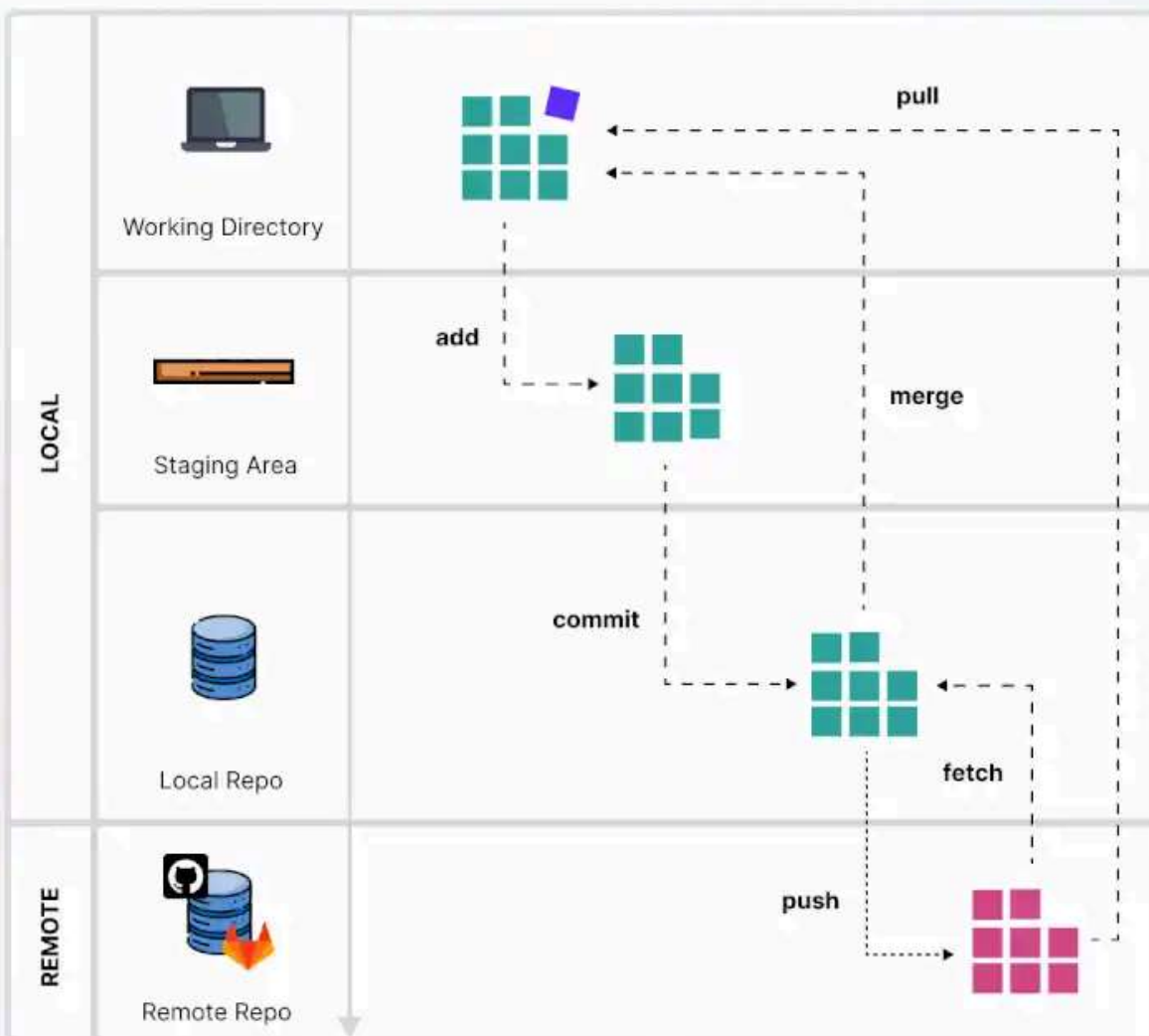
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Here's a simple overview of how Git works in basic steps:

1. **Initialize a Git Repository:** Start using Git by initializing a repository in your project folder.
 2. **Add Files:** Tell Git which files you want to track.
 3. **Commit Changes:** Create a snapshot of the changes by committing them to the repository.
 4. **Check Status:** See the status of your repository to know which files are modified or staged.
 5. **Create Branches:** Work on different branches to isolate changes.
 6. **Switch Branches:** Move between branches.
 7. **Merge Changes:** Combine changes from one branch into another.
 8. **Pull and Push:** Fetch and merge changes from a remote repository. Push your changes to the remote repository.
 9. **Clone a Repository:** Start working on an existing Git repository by cloning it.
 10. **View History:** Examine the commit history to see who made changes and what changes were made.
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Here is an example

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10 GIT COMMANDS AND WORKFLOW

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Question

POLL

From 0 - 4 How much you know Git

0 - I need to Learn Git

1 - Beginner Level

2 - Mid Level

3 - Expert

I consider myself as Mid Level I think 🤔

12 Most Used Git Commands

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12 MOST COMMON GIT COMMANDS

git init



Creates a new local repository in the current directory

git clone



Copies an existing remote repository to your local machine.

git status



Shows the state of your working directory and staging area.

git add



Adds changes in your working directory to the staging area, which is a temporary area where you can prepare your next commit.

git commit



Records the changes in the staging area as a new snapshot in the local repository, along with a message describing the changes.

git push



Uploads the local changes to the remote repository usually on a platform like GitHub or GitLab.

git pull



Downloads the latest commits from a remote repository and merges them with your local branch.

git branch



Lists, creates, renames, or deletes branches in your local repository. A branch is a pointer to a specific commit.

git checkout



Switches your working directory to a different branch or commit, discarding any uncommitted changes

git merge



Combines the changes from one branch into another branch, creating a new commit if there are no conflicts

git diff



Shows the differences between two commits, branches, files, or the working directory and the staging area.

git log



Shows the history of commits in the current branch, along with their messages, authors, and dates.

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1. git init - Initialize a new Git repository.
2. git clone - Clone a remote repository to your local machine.

3. git status - Check the current state of your working directory.
 4. git add - Stage changes for the next commit.
 5. git commit - Record staged changes and create a snapshot.
 6. git push - Upload local changes to a remote repository.
 7. git pull - Fetch and merge changes from a remote repository.
 8. git branch - List, create, or delete branches.
 9. git checkout / git switch - Switch between branches or commits.
 10. git merge - Integrate changes from one branch into another.
 11. git diff - View differences between working directory and staging area.
 12. git log - Display a chronological list of commits.
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There are other important concepts about git which we will cover later.

Happy Gitting. Is this even a word? lol

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Jo Apr 29

Shockingly the single most important git command isn't even mentioned: git rebase.

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