# Architecture of GIT

1. **Working Directory**: This is where you create, modify, and organize your files. It’s essential
2. **Staging Area (Index)**: The staging area acts as an intermediate step between your working directory and the local repository. You use it to select which changes you want to commit. When you add files or changes to the staging area, Git prepares them for the next commit.
3. **Git Repository**: The local repository stores all the committed changes. It includes the entire history of your project. When you commit changes from the staging area, they become part of the local repository

