

# Making a Commitment

[coursera.org/learn/git-distributed-development/supplement/igsRS/making-a-commitment](https://coursera.org/learn/git-distributed-development/supplement/igsRS/making-a-commitment)

Making the commitment can be done in a number of ways. Let's say you have modified a number of files (i.e. they are staged), but you only want to commit the changes to one file:

```
$ git commit file1
```

If you want to commit all changes,, any of these forms will do it:

```
$ git commit
```

```
$ git commit ./
```

```
$ git commit -a
```

Here is a table that shows how the commit step works (changes induced by **git commit**):

Command	Source Files	Index	Commit Chain	References
<b>git commit</b>	Unchanged	Unchanged	A new commit object is created from the index and added to the top of the commit chain	<b>HEAD</b> in the current branch points to new commit object

Note that the command

```
$ git diff
```

will show all differences between your staged working directories and what has been previously committed. After you do the commit, it will show nothing differing.