What are we going to see in this session?

- Create Git repository (repo)
- Making your first commit
  - Different stages while commit
- Commands section
- History

Create Git repo in local machine

- To create a “git repo” in local machine, first you may need to create the project folder and copy all the relevant files into that folder.
- Then run command : git init which is going to create .git folder in project folder. (.git folder may have all the relevant plugins to manage different snapshots of your files)
- Now we have just initialized the git into your project folder.
- Hence all the files available under your project folder may still be untracked, it can be confirmed using command git status

Making your first commit

- In general in your project working directory files can be in any of two states.
  - ✓ Tracked : Files which are available in last snapshot (commit)
  - ✓ Untracked : Files which are not available in last snapshot (commit)
- As mentioned there are several phases in tracking your file.

Untracked	Modified	Staged	Committed
Index.html			

Different stages while commit

- To commit your files in git first stage it.

  git add index.html

Untracked	Modified	Staged	Committed
		Index.html	

  git commit –m “Initial commit”

Untracked	Modified	Staged	Committed
			Index.html

- If tracked file has been modified. You need to redo the same steps (first stage & then commit)

Untracked	Modified	Staged	Committed
	Index.html	Index.html	Index.html

Commands section

git status

Untracked files – display in red

git add basic.sh

This command helps you to stage the file, run git status again to check if files is ready to commit.

git status

This time since the file is tracked – file is displayed in green

git rm --cached basic.sh

You can also unstage the file if its required.

git status

After unstage files should display in red again as it is untracked.

git commit –m “Initial commit”

This command is going to ask me who I am ? Because git want to keep the track of developer who commits the code.

Commands section

git config --global user.name ”vijay”

git config --global user.email vijay@gmail.com

Using this command you are going to provide your details to git.

git config --global user.name

git config --global user.email

Using this commands you can check your username & email address.

git commit –m “Initial commit”

Final commit again after adding the user name & Email address.

git status

Finally running git status command to check everything is fine.

History

- Let's see how we can see the history of our files.
- For which we are going to modify the tracked file (basic.sh) again & commit.
- Once after tracked file is modified run

  git status

  This command is going to show you the modified file details.

  git add basic.sh

  We are going to stage the file again before commit using this command.

  git commit –m "Second commit"
- Now let's how to check the history of commits whichever done using command

  git log
- You can also see the logs in more precise way with command

  git log --oneline

End of this topic !

Any questions?