



VERSION CONTROL WITH GIT

A SHORT INTRODUCTION



Hello friends! 🤝 My name is **Tauqeer Ahmad**

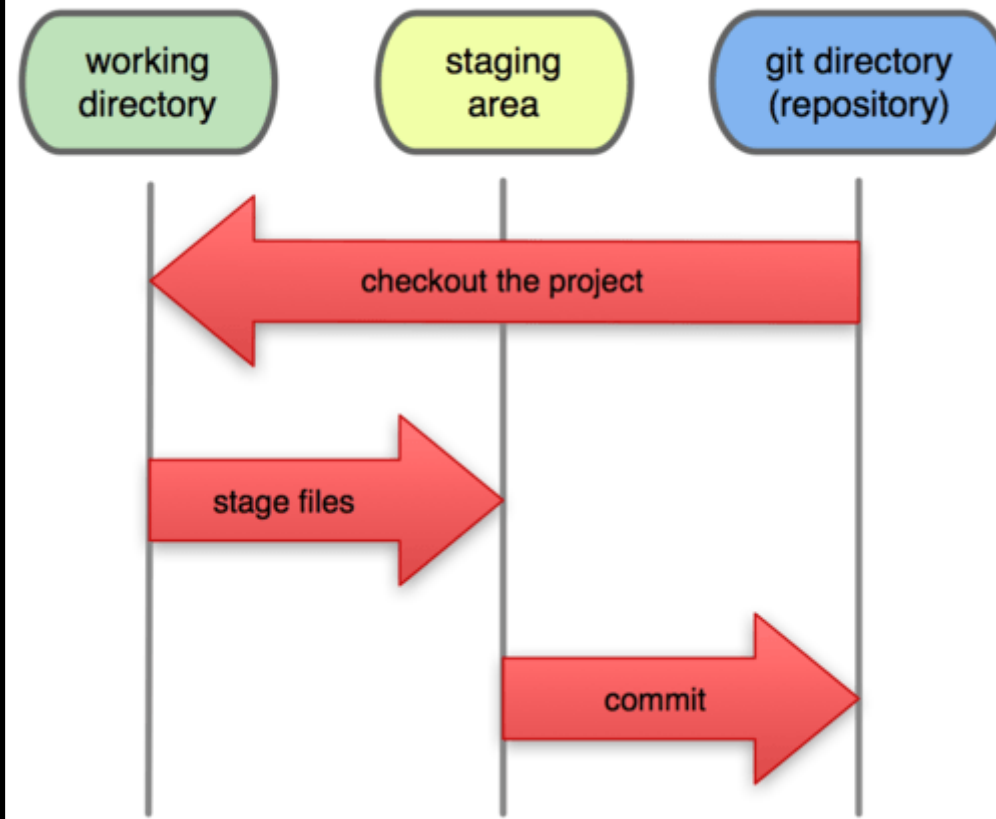
Hello friends! 🤝 My name is Tauqeer Ahmad
I am Assistant Project Manager @ POWERSOFT19 🏢,
Fullstack Developer 🐙, and Your trainer for this
session 🙋

THE THREE STATES

This is the main thing to remember about Git if you want the rest of your learning process to go smoothly.

Git has three main states that your files can reside in:
committed, modified, and staged

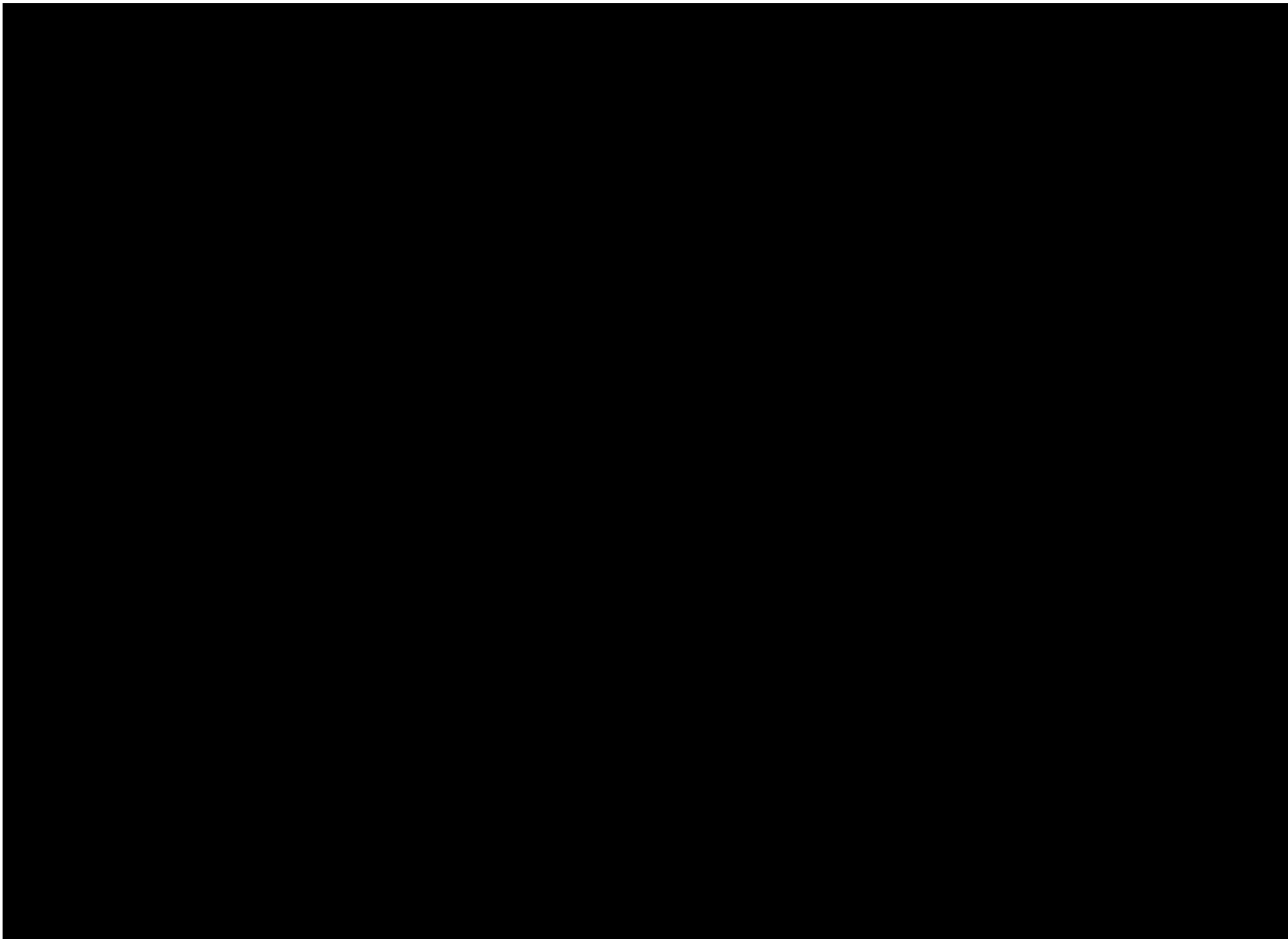
Local Operations



GIT WORKFLOW

1. You modify files in your working directory.
2. You stage the files, adding snapshots of them to your staging area.
3. You do a commit, which takes the files as they are in the staging area and stores that snapshot permanently to your Git directory.

GETTING A GIT REPOSITORY



INITIALIZE

```
git init
```

INITIALIZE

```
git init
```

STATUS

```
git status
```

INITIALIZE

```
git init
```

STATUS

```
git status
```

DIFFERENCE

```
git diff
```



GIT BRANCHES



ALL BRANCHES

```
git branch
```

ALL BRANCHES

```
git branch
```

CREATE BRANCH

```
git branch [name-of-branch]
```

ALL BRANCHES

```
git branch
```

CREATE BRANCH

```
git branch [name-of-branch]
```

CHECKOUT

```
git checkout [name-of-branch]
```

GIT WORKFLOW

