

Glossary

Basic Terms

Term one is a more simple version, while term two is a more advanced explanation. It is recommended to read both to get a good understanding of what each term is.

Repository

1. A repository is the home for the source code and other related files.
2. The git repository is the .git folder in your root folder and hosts all the git information that is crucial for git's features to work properly.

Branch

1. Branches are different versions of your code in your repository that run in parallel to the others.
2. Git branches are effectively a pointer to a snapshot of your changes.

Stage

1. Stage, or to stage means to stage your file to go to the next commit.
2. Staged means that you have marked a modified file in its current version to go into your next commit snapshot.

Commit

1. A commit is a version of your code that you save to be pushed from your local database to the repo.
2. Commits can be thought of as snapshots along the timeline of a Git project.

Push

1. How you transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repository.
2. Pushing your commits to the centralized repository, comparing them, then adding them to the timeline if there is no merge conflicts that need to be satisfied.

Pull

1. Pulling changes down from the centralized repository to your local repository, usually to sync the two.
2. Pulling the most recent commits and other history from the centralized repository to your local repository.

Sync

1. Git fetching, pulling, then pushing, just automated into one command.

Checkout

1. Switches branches if there are no modified files present on the current branch.
2. If a branch is specified, then all changes will be carried over to the target branch, allowing it to be committed to that branch instead.

Rebase

1. Changing the base of your branch from one commit to another making it appear as if you'd created your branch from a different commit.
2. Doing this reorders the commit history and can break immediate merges, causing merge conflicts.

Other Terms

Terminal

A terminal, or a shell is a window that normally consists of a command prompt that allows you to interact with your pc in a command line interface.

There is a lot that can be done with a terminal, most of which won't be explained here.

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