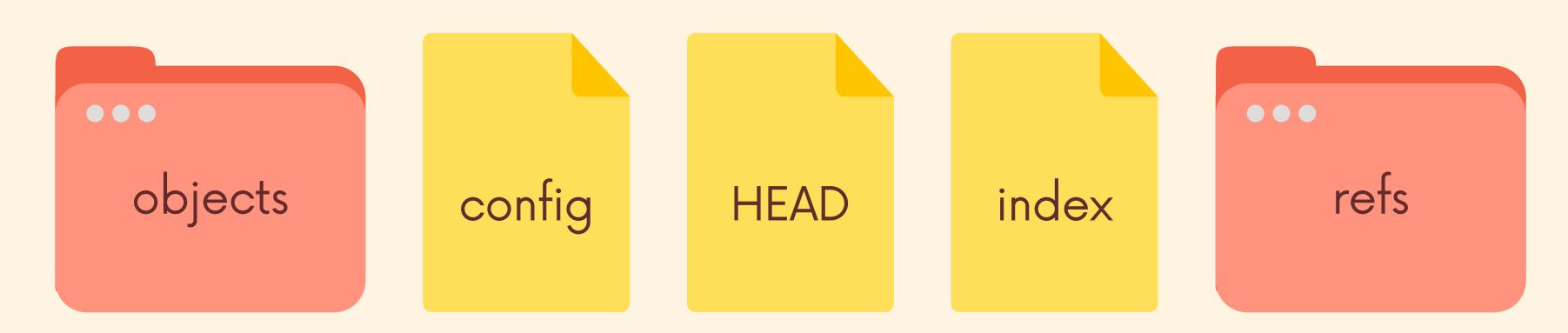


## What is in .git??



There's more, but this is the juicy stuff

## Config

The config file is for...configuration. We've seen how to configure global settings like our name and email across all Git repos, but we can also configure things on a per-repo basis.



### Refs Folder

Inside of refs, you'll find a heads directory.

refs/heads contains one file per branch in a repository. Each file is named after a branch and contains the hash of the commit at the tip of the branch.

For example refs/heads/master contains the commit hash of the last commit on the master branch.

Refs also contains a refs/tags folder which contains one file for each tag in the repo.



#### HEAD

HEAD is just a text file that keeps track of where HEAD points.

If it contains refs/heads/master, this means that HEAD is pointing to the master branch.

In detached HEAD, the HEAD file contains a commit hash instead of a branch reference



### Index

The index file is a binary file that contains a list of the files the repository is tracking. It stores the file names as well as some metadata for each file.

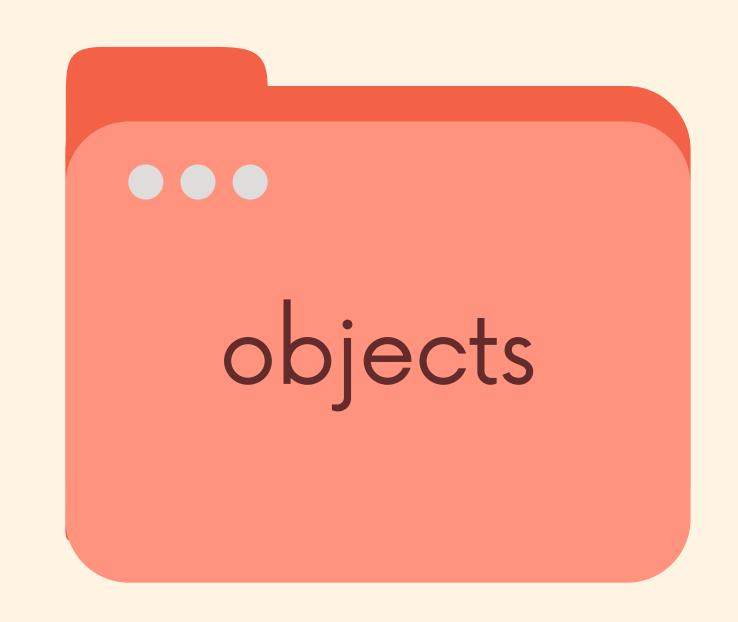
Not that the index does NOT store the actual contents of files. It only contains references to files.

Index

## Objects Folder

The objects directory contains all the repofiles. This is where Git stores the backups of files, the commits in a repo, and more.

The files are all compressed and encrypted, so they won't look like much!



# 4 Types of Git Objects

commit

tree



blob

annotated tag

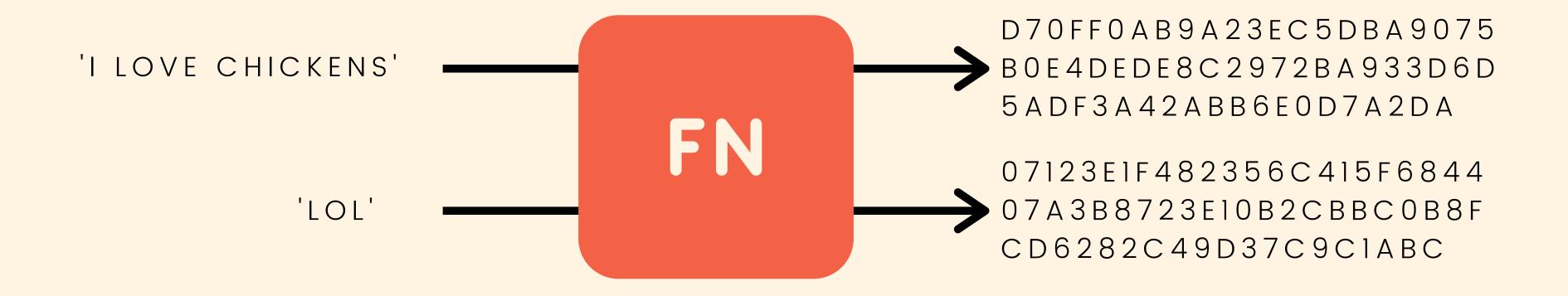


## TIME OUT!

We need to talk about hashing

#### HASHING FUNCTIONS

Hashing functions are functions that map input data of some arbitrary size to fixed-size output values.



## CRYPTOGRAPHIC HASH FUNCTIONS

- 1. One-way function which is infeasible to invert
- 2. Small change in input yields large change in the output
- 3. Deterministic same input yields same output
- 4. Unlikely to find 2 outputs with same value

## 

Git uses a hashing function called SHA-1 (though this is set to change eventually).

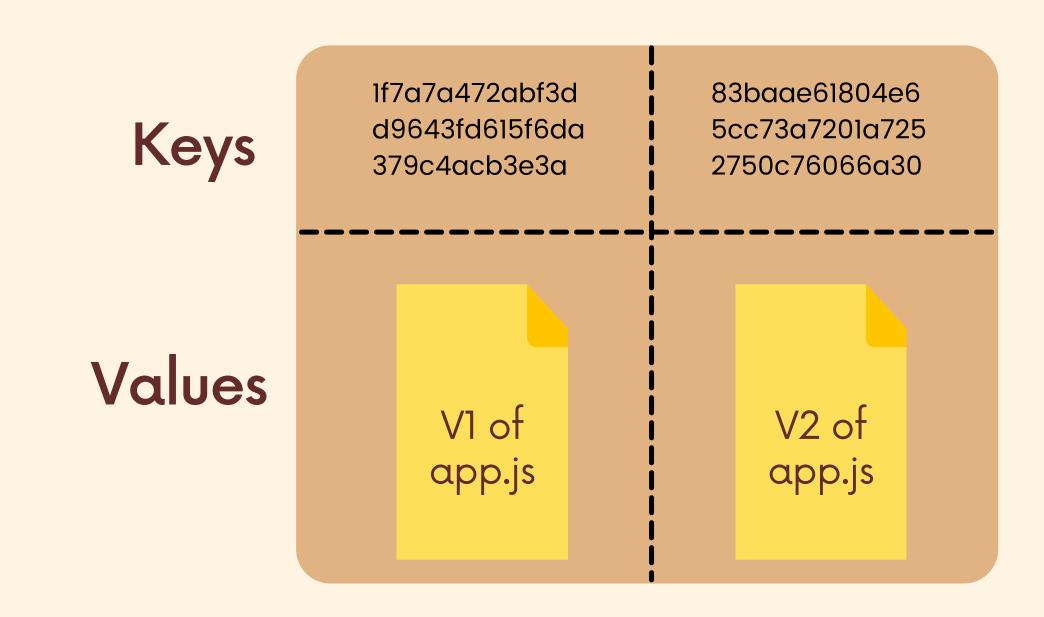
- SHA-1 always generates 40-digit hexadecimal numbers
- The commit hashes we've seen a million times are the output of SHA-1

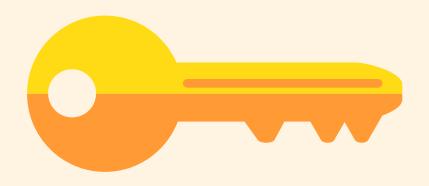
#### Git Database

Git is a key-value data store. We can insert any kind of content into a Git repository, and Git will hand us back a unique key we can later use to retrieve that content.

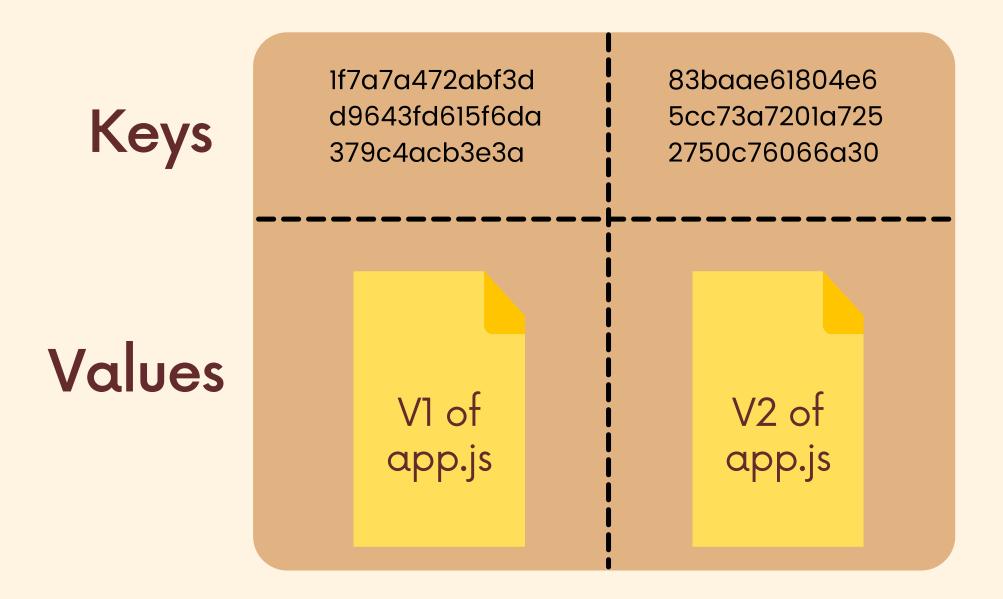
These keys that we get back are SHA-1 checksums.







Please give me the content for this key: 83BAAE61804E65CC73A720 1A7252750C76066A30





Please give me the content for this key: 83BAAE61804E65CC73A720

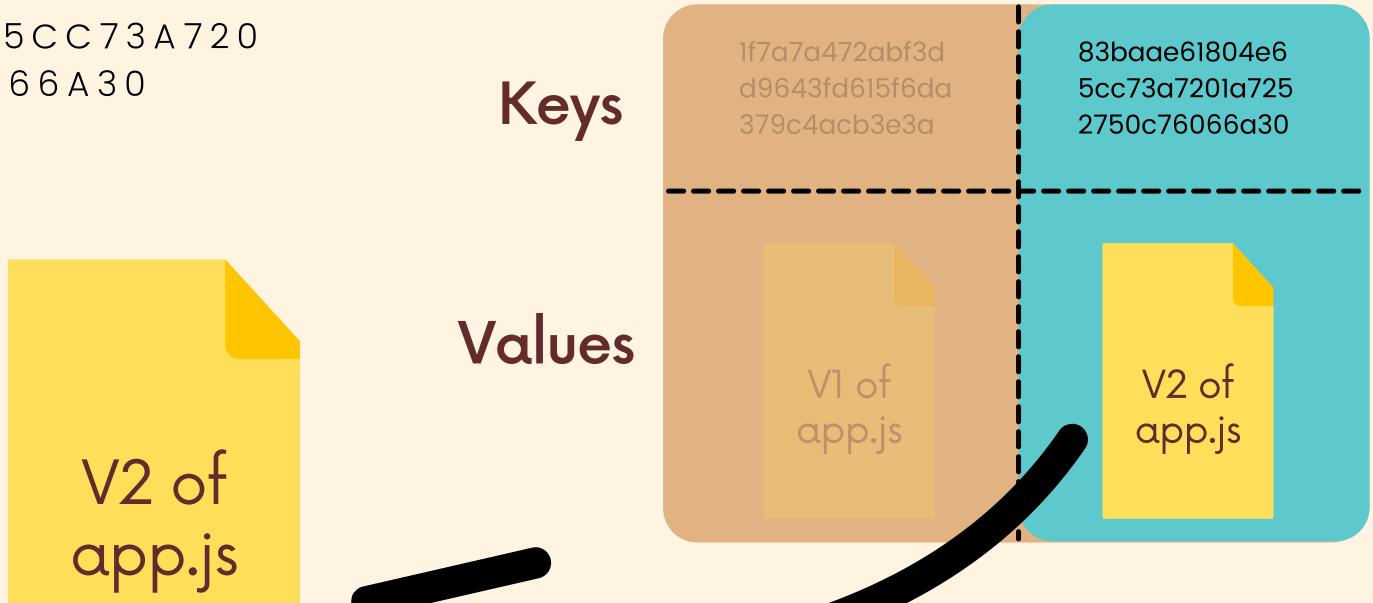
1A7252750C76066A30

1f7a7a472abf3d 83baae61804e6 d9643fd615f6da 5cc73a7201a725 Keys 379c4acb3e3a 2750c76066a30 Values V1 of V2 of app.js app.js



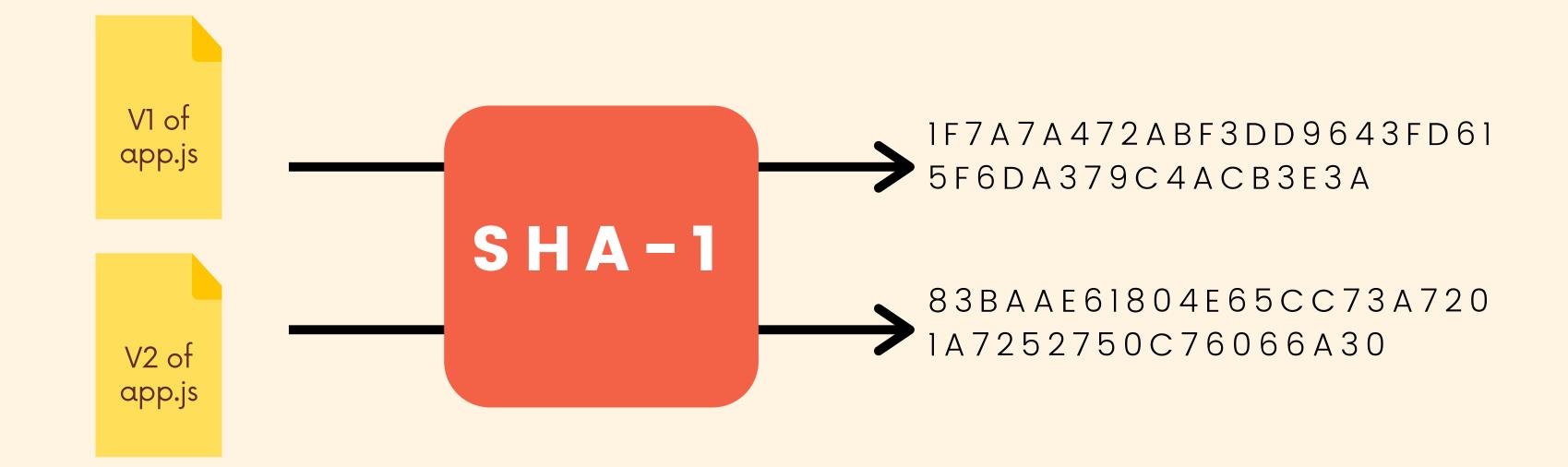
Please give me the content for this key:

83BAAE61804E65CC73A720 1A7252750C76066A30



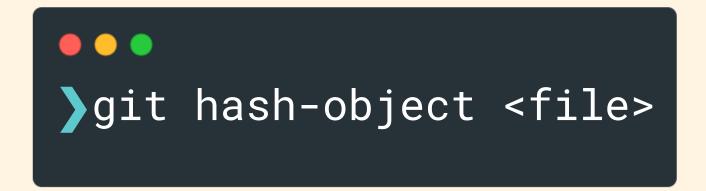
#### HASHING FUNCTIONS

Git uses SHA-1 to hash our files, directories, and commits.



The **git hash-object** command takes some data, stores in in our .git/objects directory and gives us back the unique SHA-1 hash that refers to that data object.

In the simplest form (shown on the right), Git simply takes some content and returns the unique key that WOULD be used to store our object. But it does not actually store anything



```
> echo 'hello' | git hash-object --stdin
```

The **--stdin** option tells git hash-object to use the content from stdin rather than a file. In our example, it will hash the word 'hello'

The echo command simply repeats whatever we tell it to repeat to the terminal. We pipe the output of echo to git hash-object.

```
> echo 'hello' | git hash-object --stdin -w
```

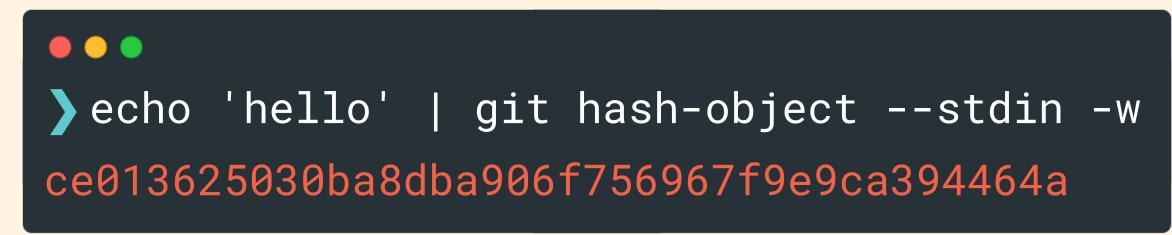
Rather than simply outputting the key that git would store our object under, we can use the **-w** option to tell git to actually write the object to the database.

After running this command, check out the contents of .git/objects

Now that we have data stored in our Git object database, we can try retrieving it using the git cat-file command.

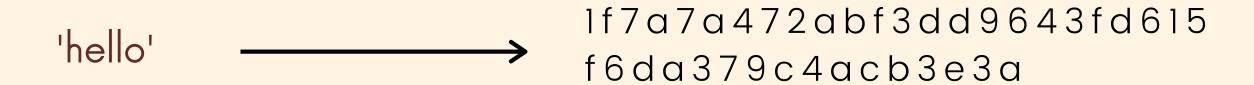
The -p option tells Git to pretty print the contents of the object based on its type.

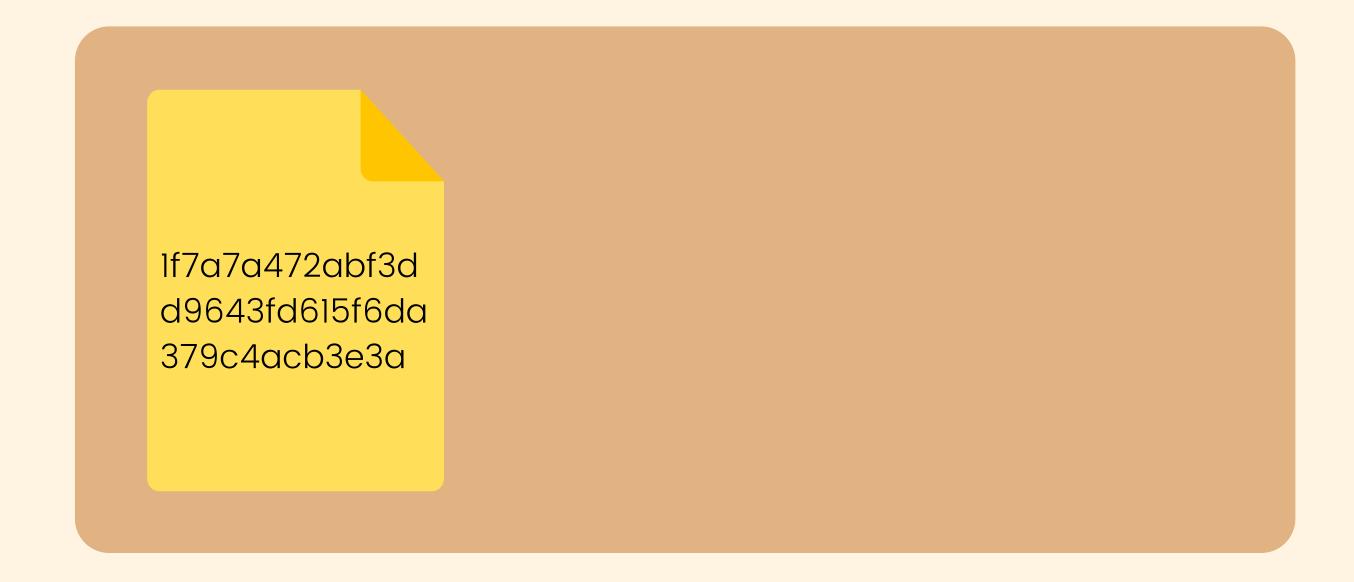
1.Tell Git to store "hello". Note the hash that we get back.

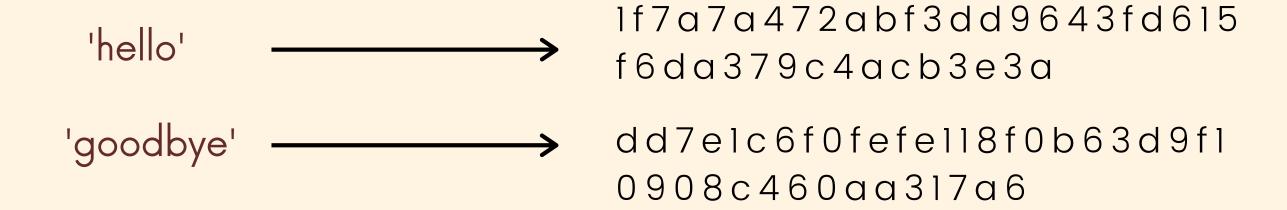


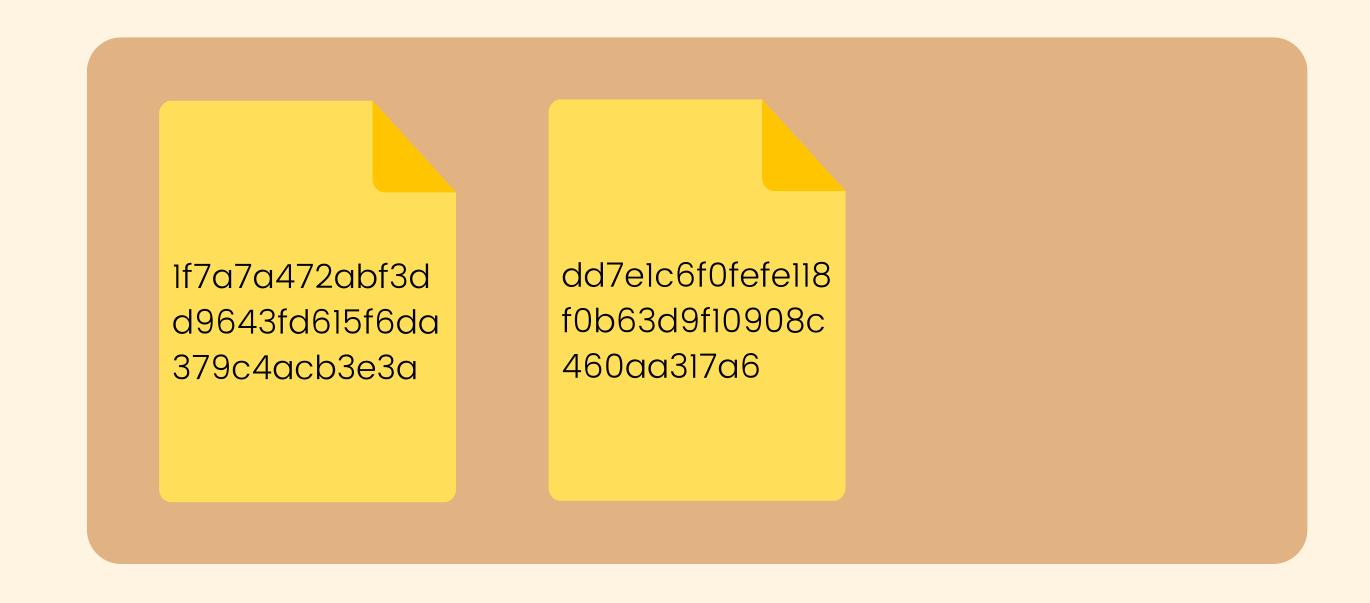
2. Pass the hash from above to git cat-file. Git retrieves the corresponding data "hello" that it had stored under that key

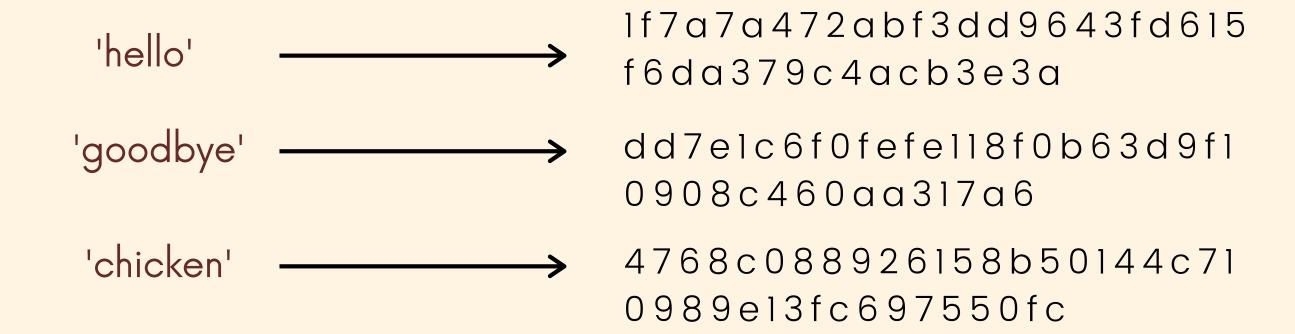
```
    git cat-file -p
    ce013625030ba8dba906f756967f9e9ca394464a
    hello
```









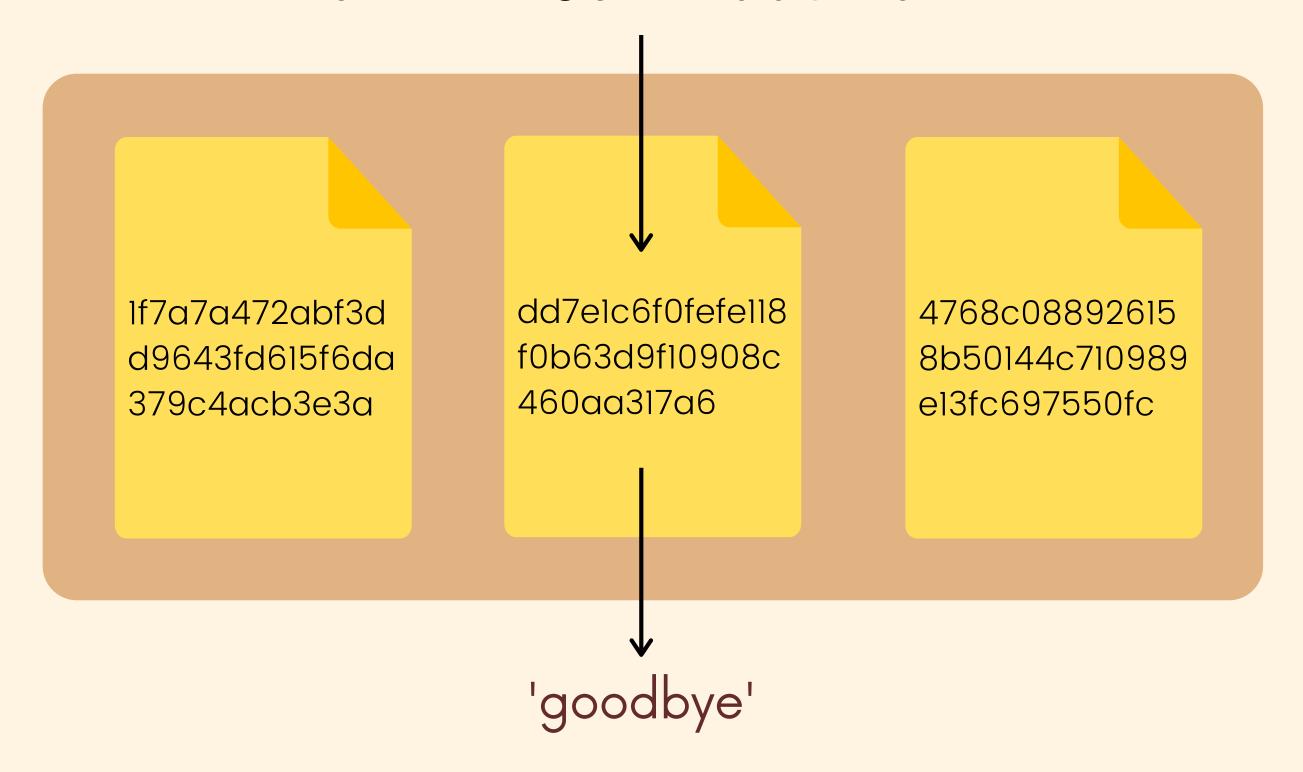


lf7a7a472abf3d d9643fd615f6da 379c4acb3e3a

dd7elc6f0fefel18 f0b63d9f10908c 460aa317a6

4768c08892615 8b50144c710989 e13fc697550fc Hello Git, I would like to know what you have stored under the key:

dd7e1c6f0fefe118f0b63 d9f10908c460aa317a6



### Blobs

Git blobs (binary large object) are the object type Git uses to store the **contents of files** in a given repository. Blobs don't even include the filenames of each file or any other data. They just store the contents of a file!

#### 1f7a7a47...

#### blob

```
//main game code
console.log("hello world!");

//more code
for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    console.log("OINK");
}</pre>
```

#### Trees

Trees are Git objects used to store the contents of a directory. Each tree contains pointers that can refer to blobs and to other trees.

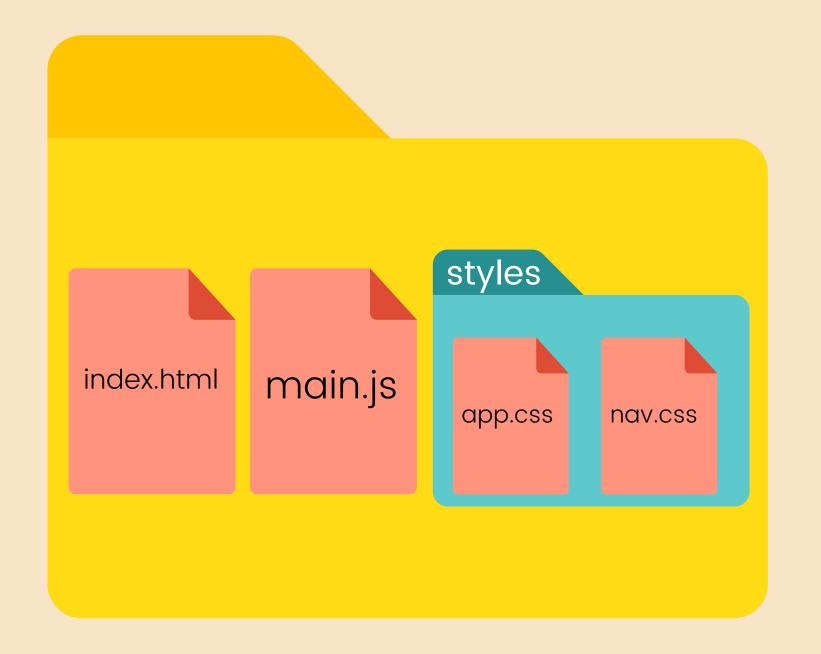
Each entry in a tree contains the SHA-1 hash of a blob or tree, as well as the mode, type, and filename

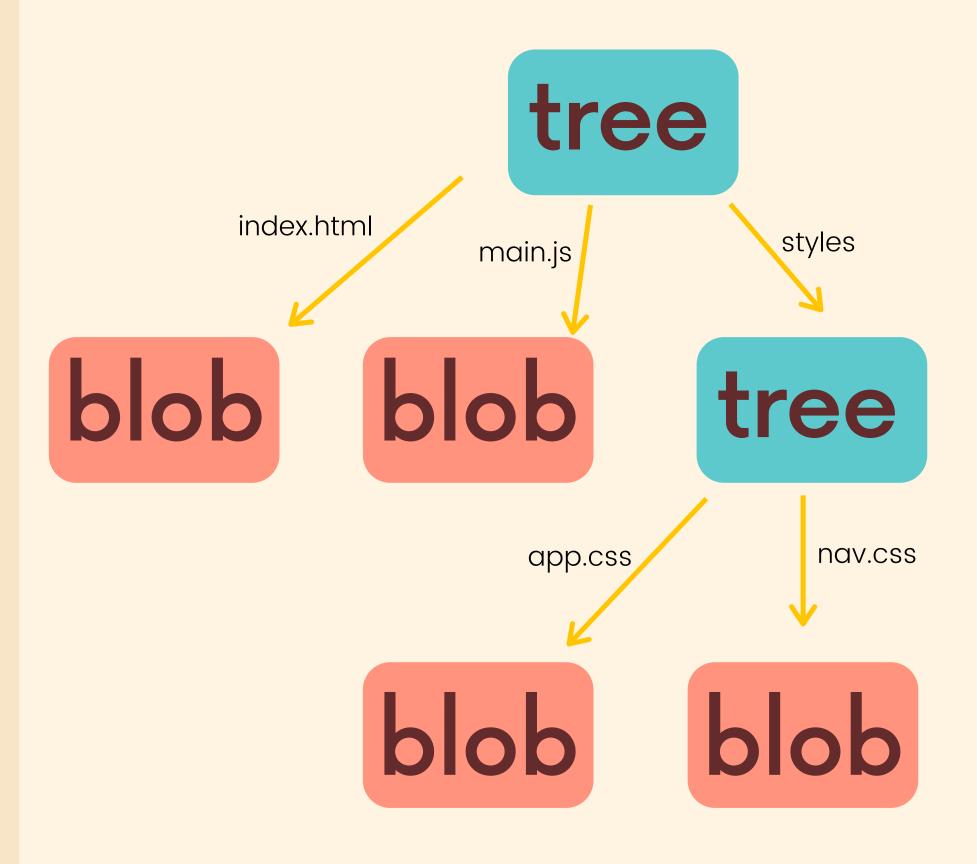
#### c38719da... tree blob 1f7a7a47... 982871aa... tree be321a77... README blob 80ff1ae33... tree

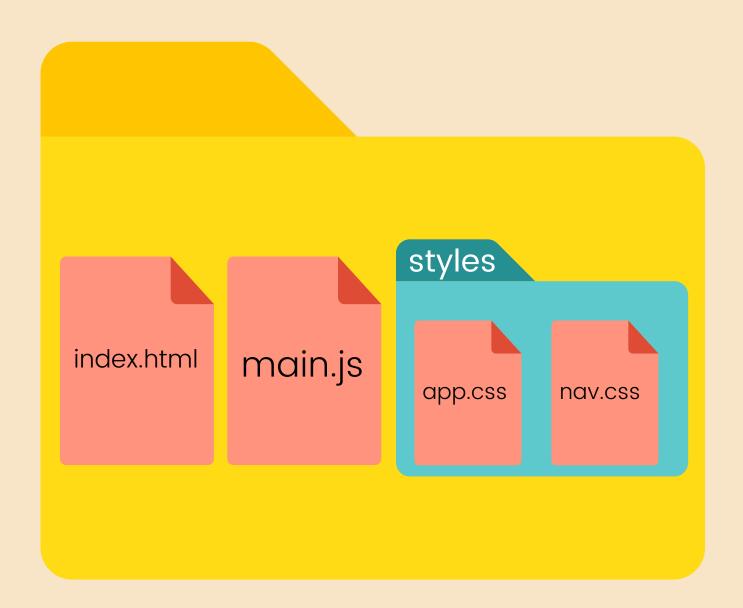
## Viewing Trees

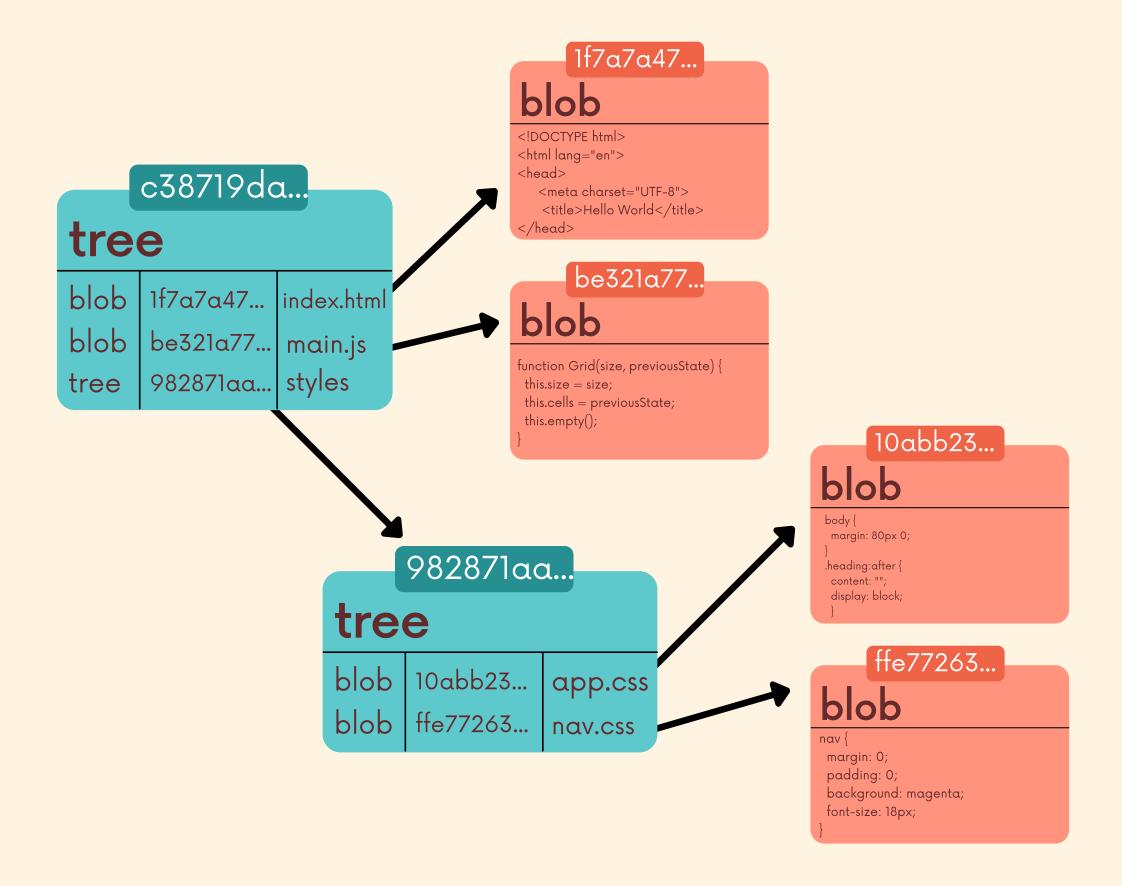
```
} git cat-file -p master^{tree}
```

Remember that **git cat-file** prints out Git objects. In this example, the **master**^{tree} syntax specifies the tree object that is pointed to by the tip of our master branch.









#### Commits

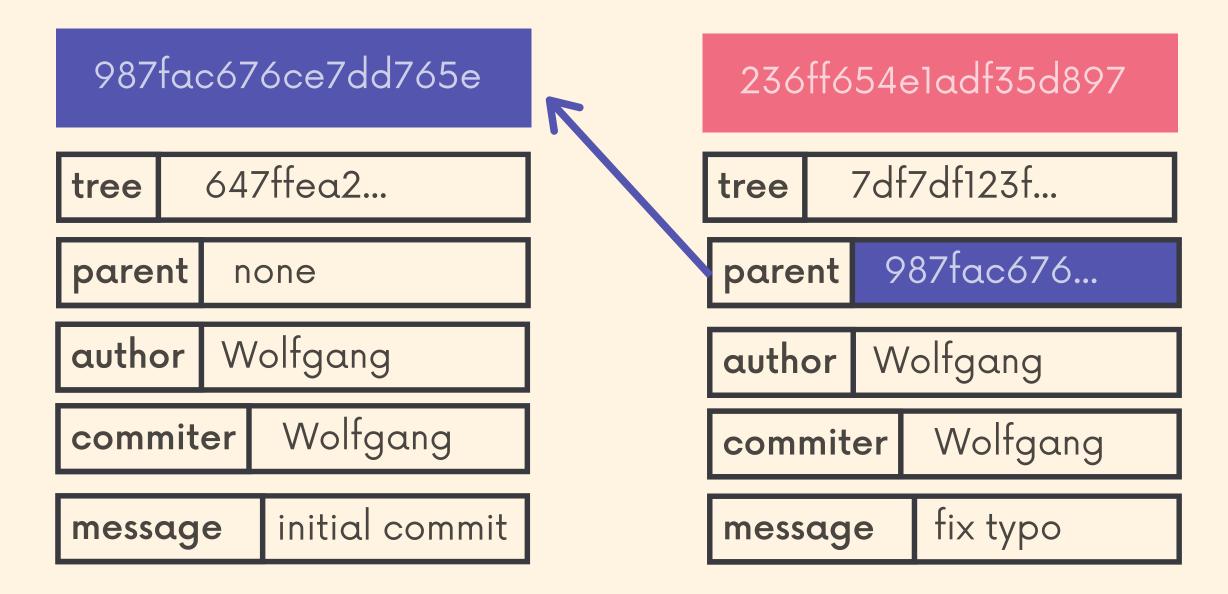
Commit objects combine a tree object along with information about the context that led to the current tree. Commits store a reference to parent commit(s), the author, the commiter, and of course the commit message!

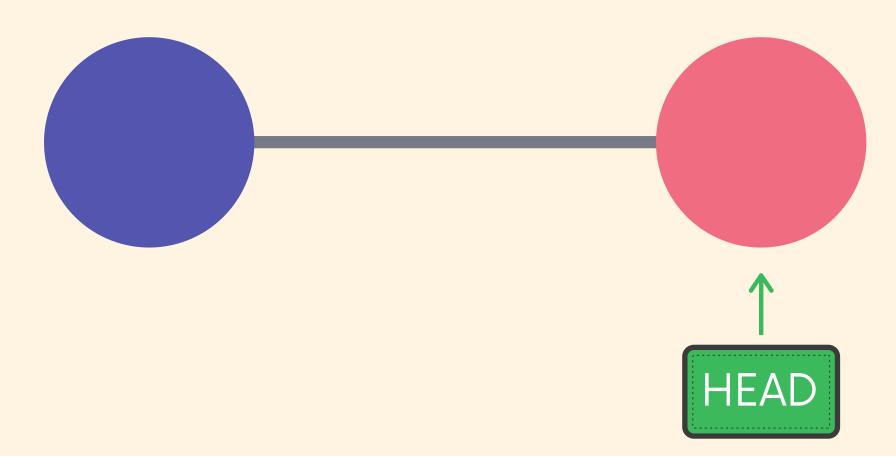
## fa49b07... commit

tree parent author committer c38719da... ae234ffa...

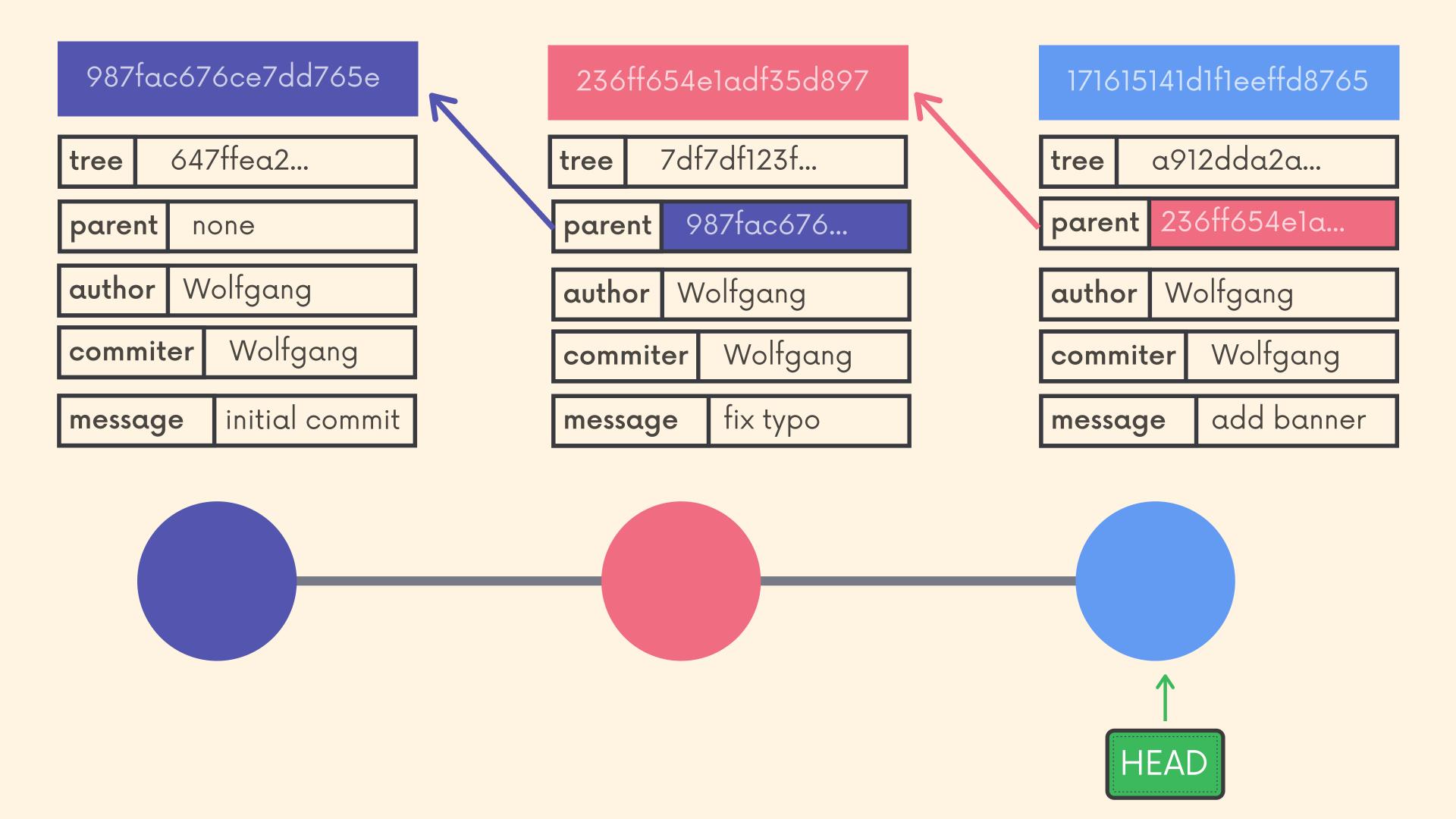
Sirius Sirius

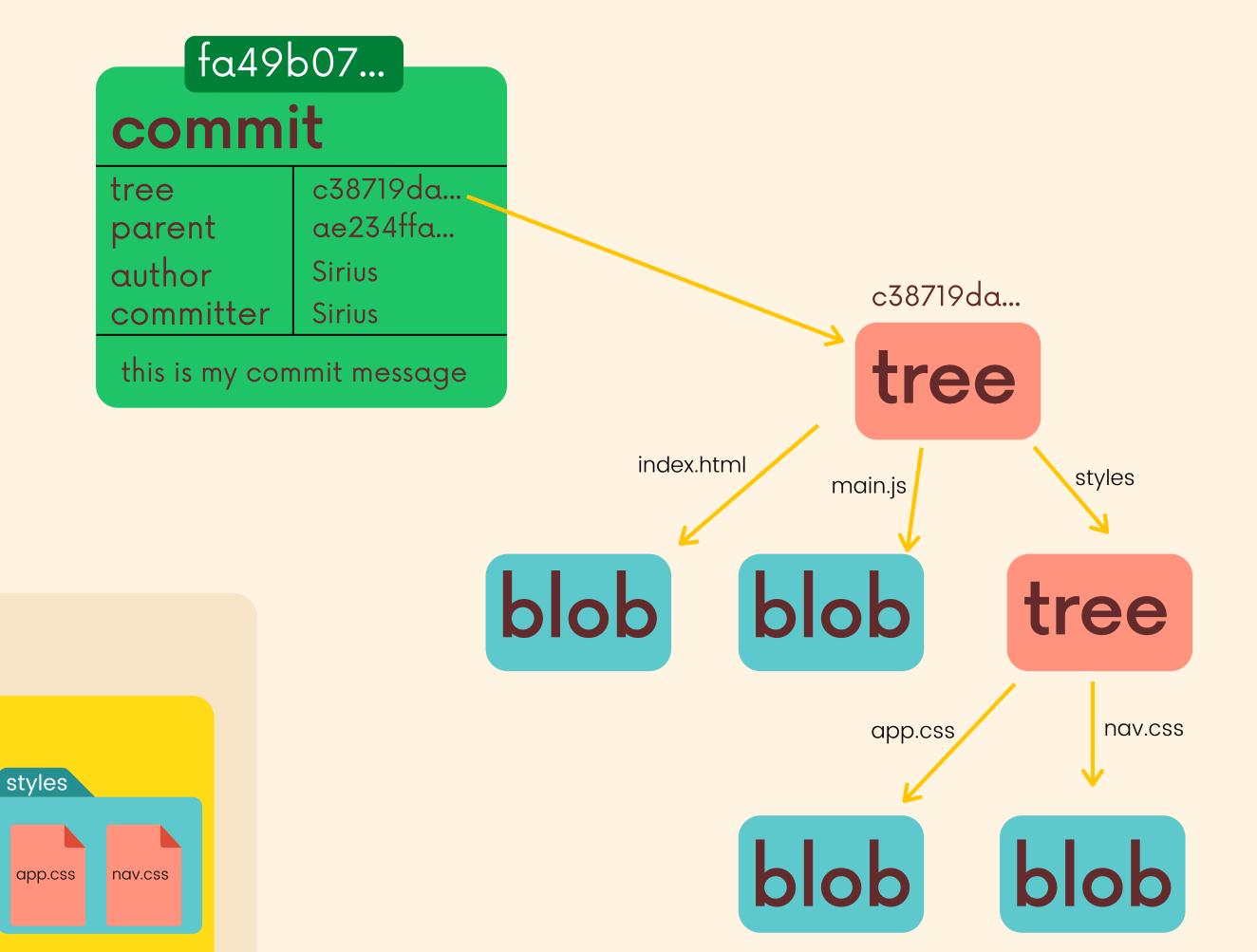
this is my commit message





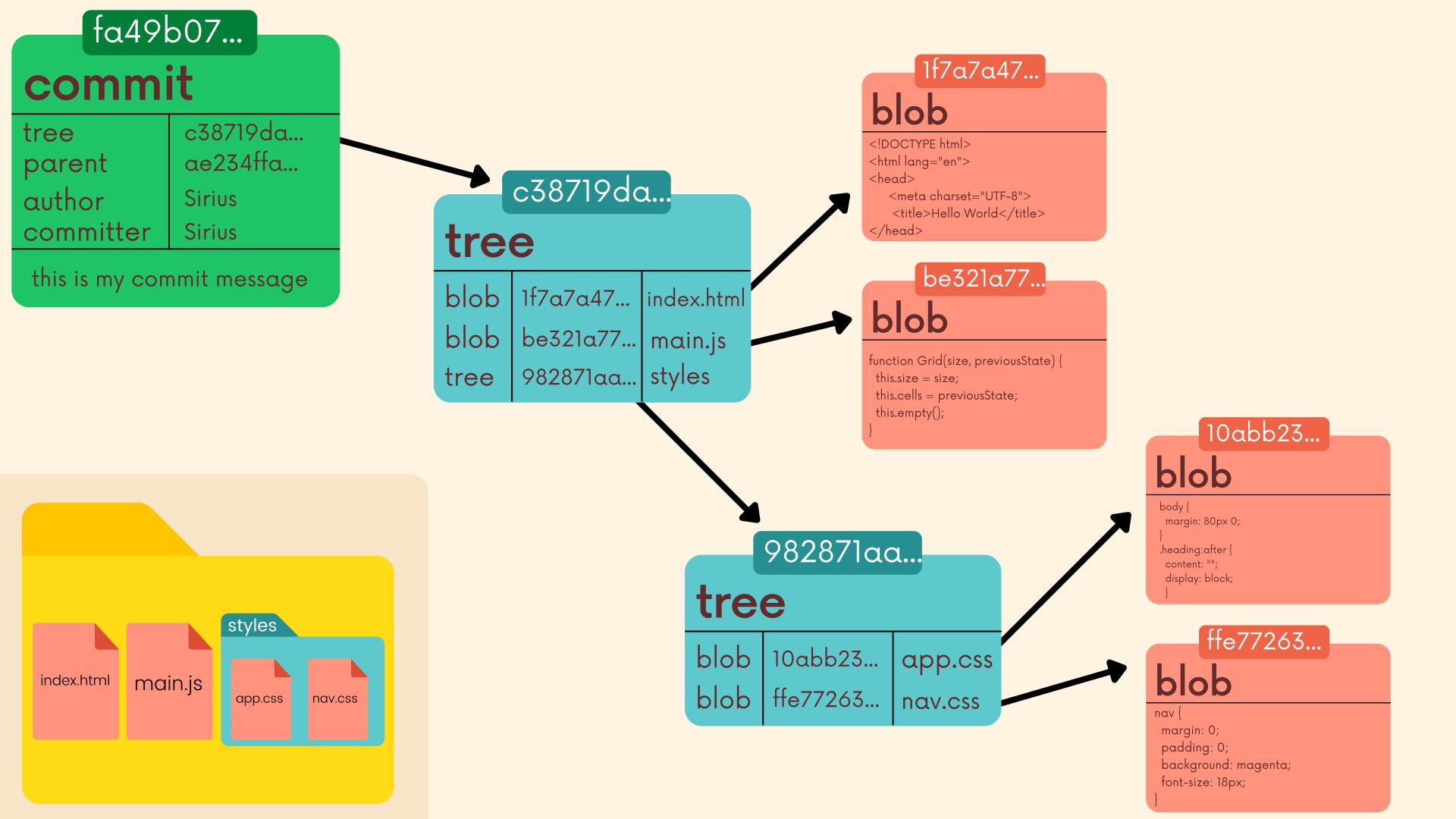
When we run git commit, Git creates a new commit object whose parent is the current HEAD commit and whose tree is the current content of the index.

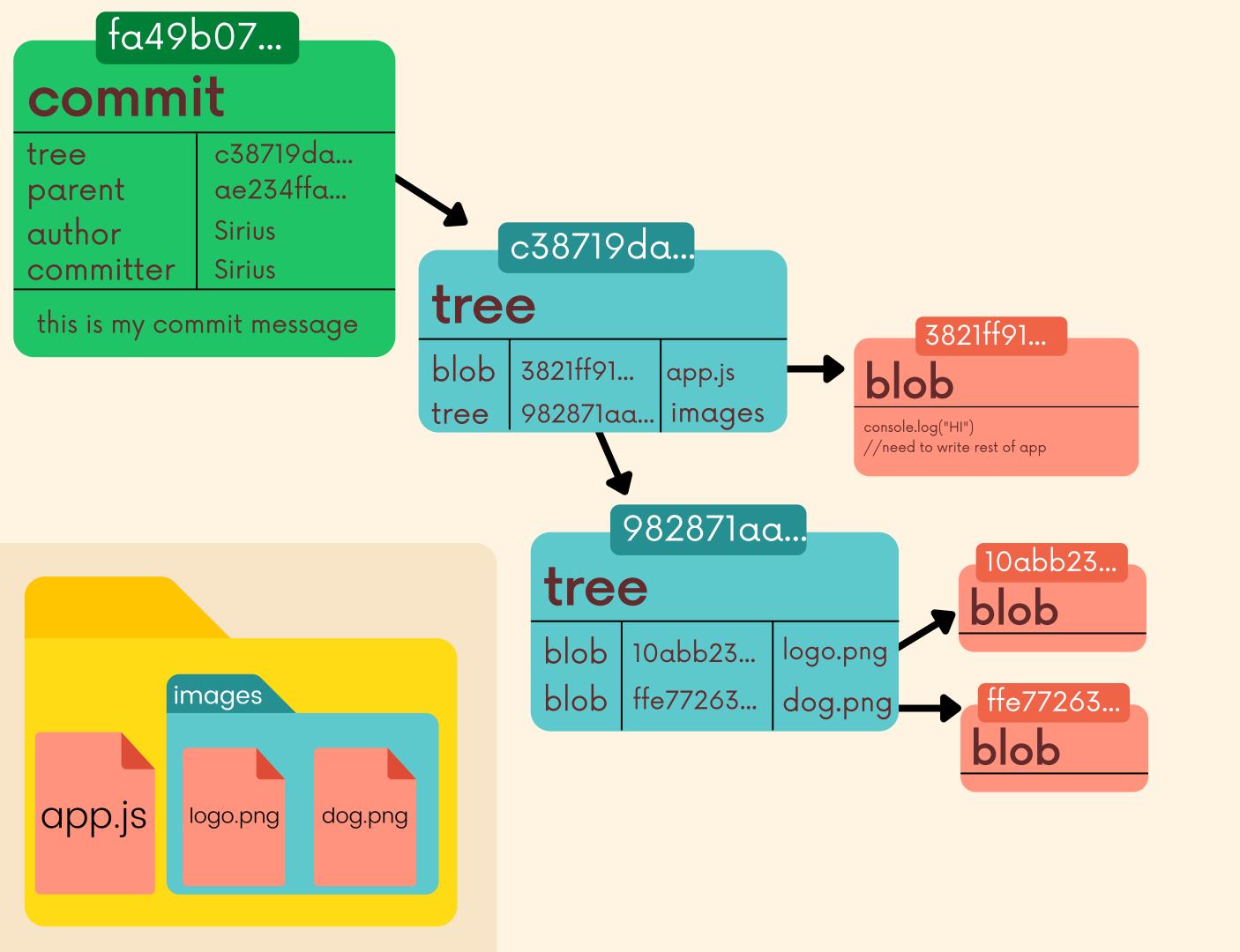


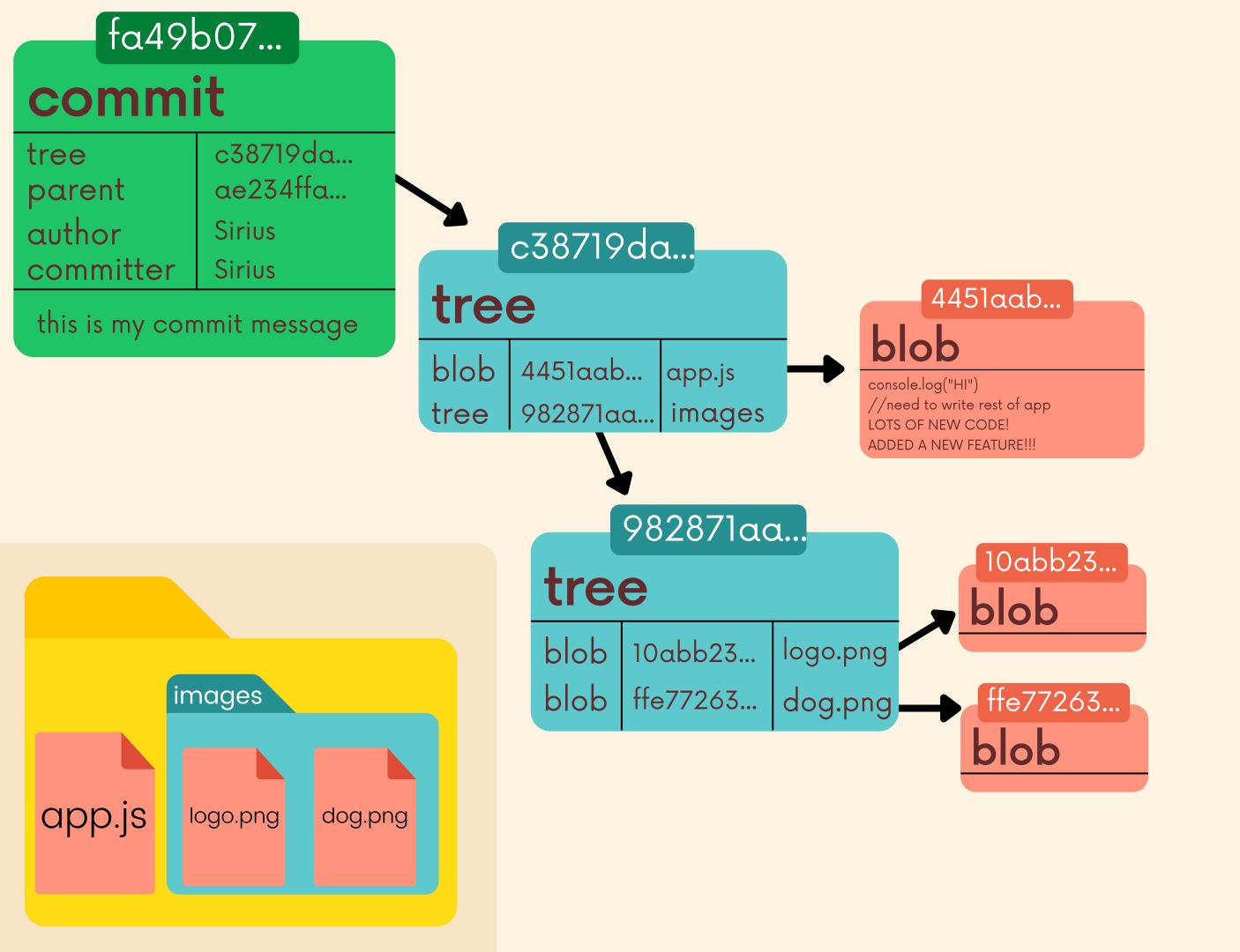


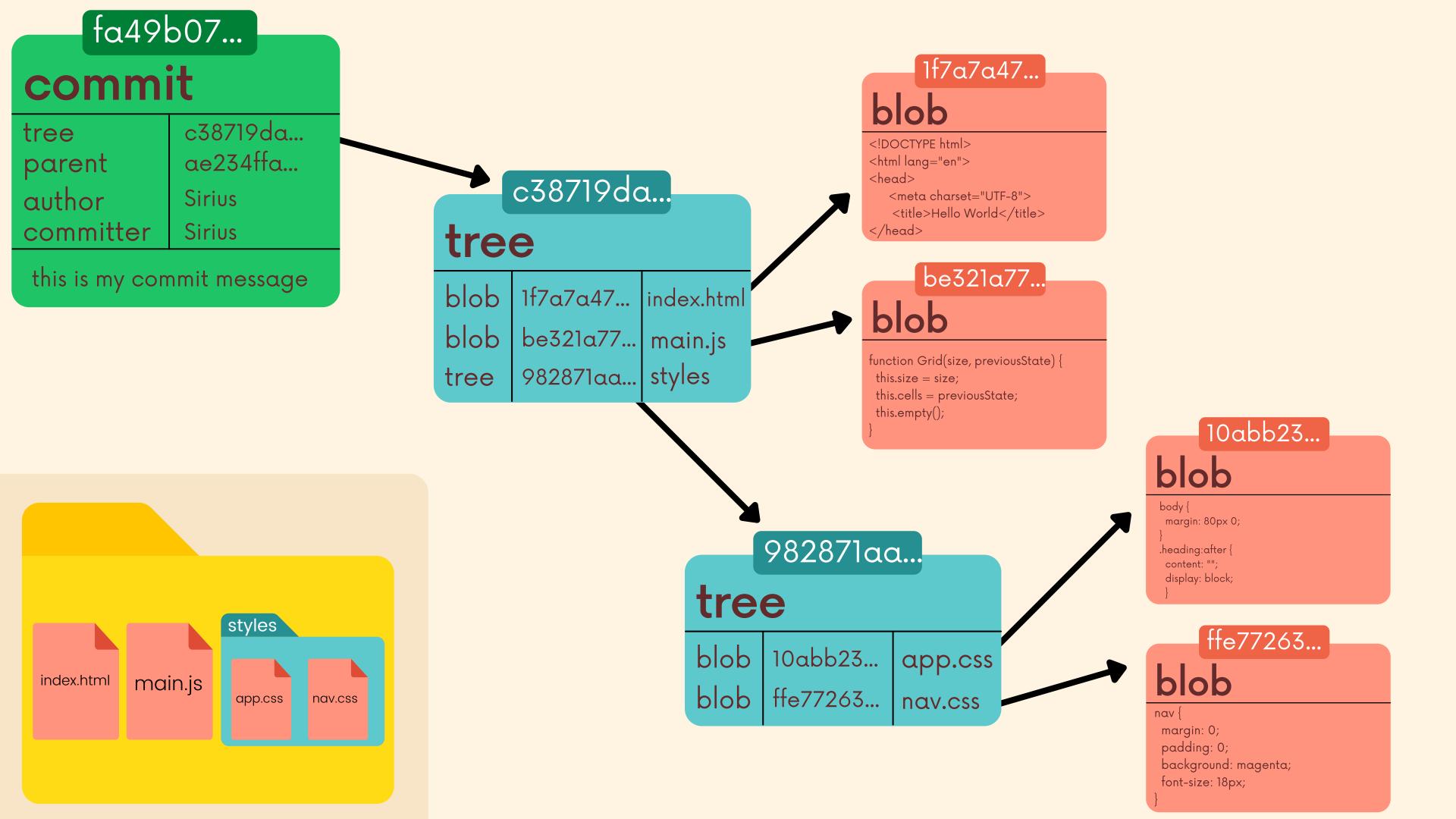
main.js

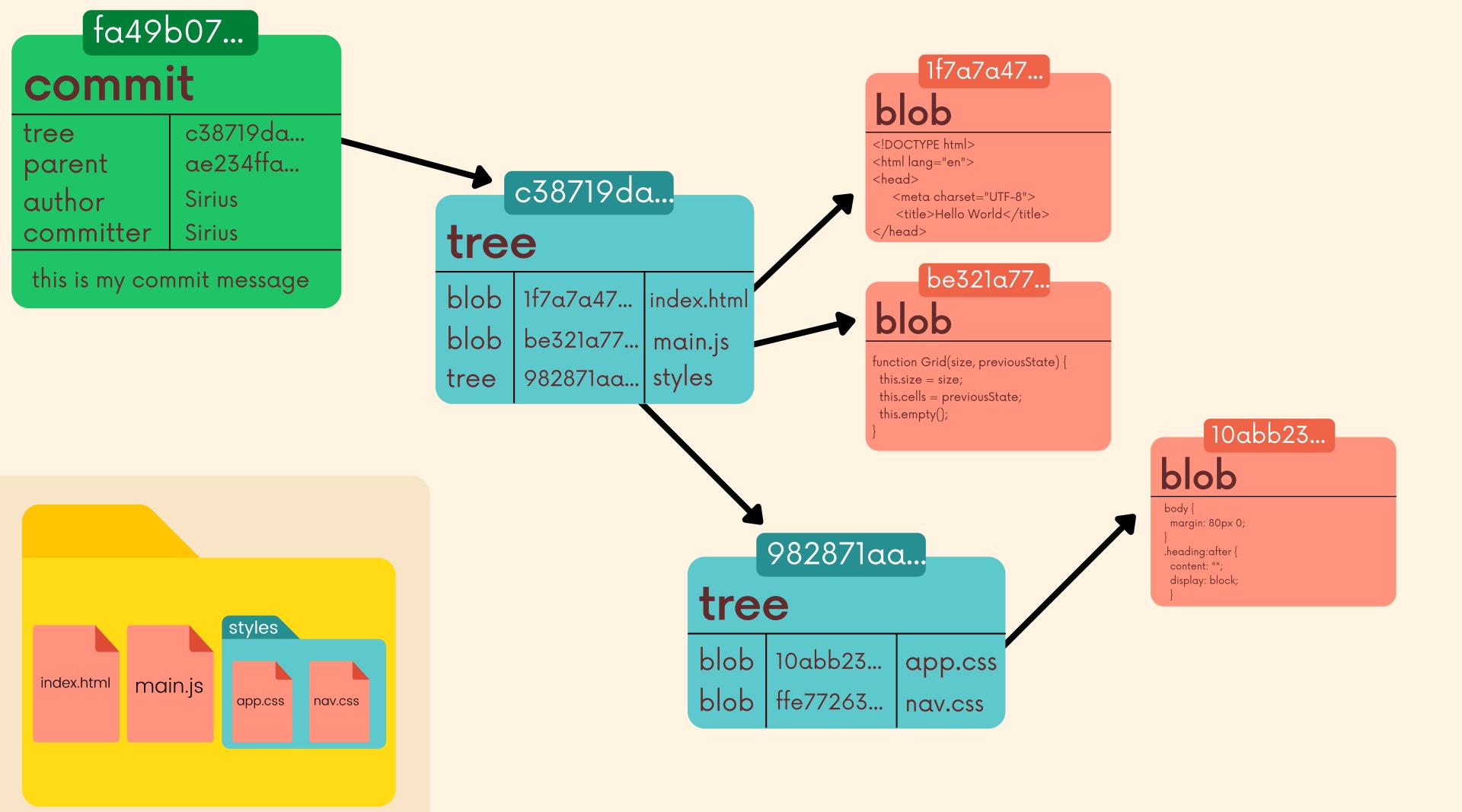
index.html

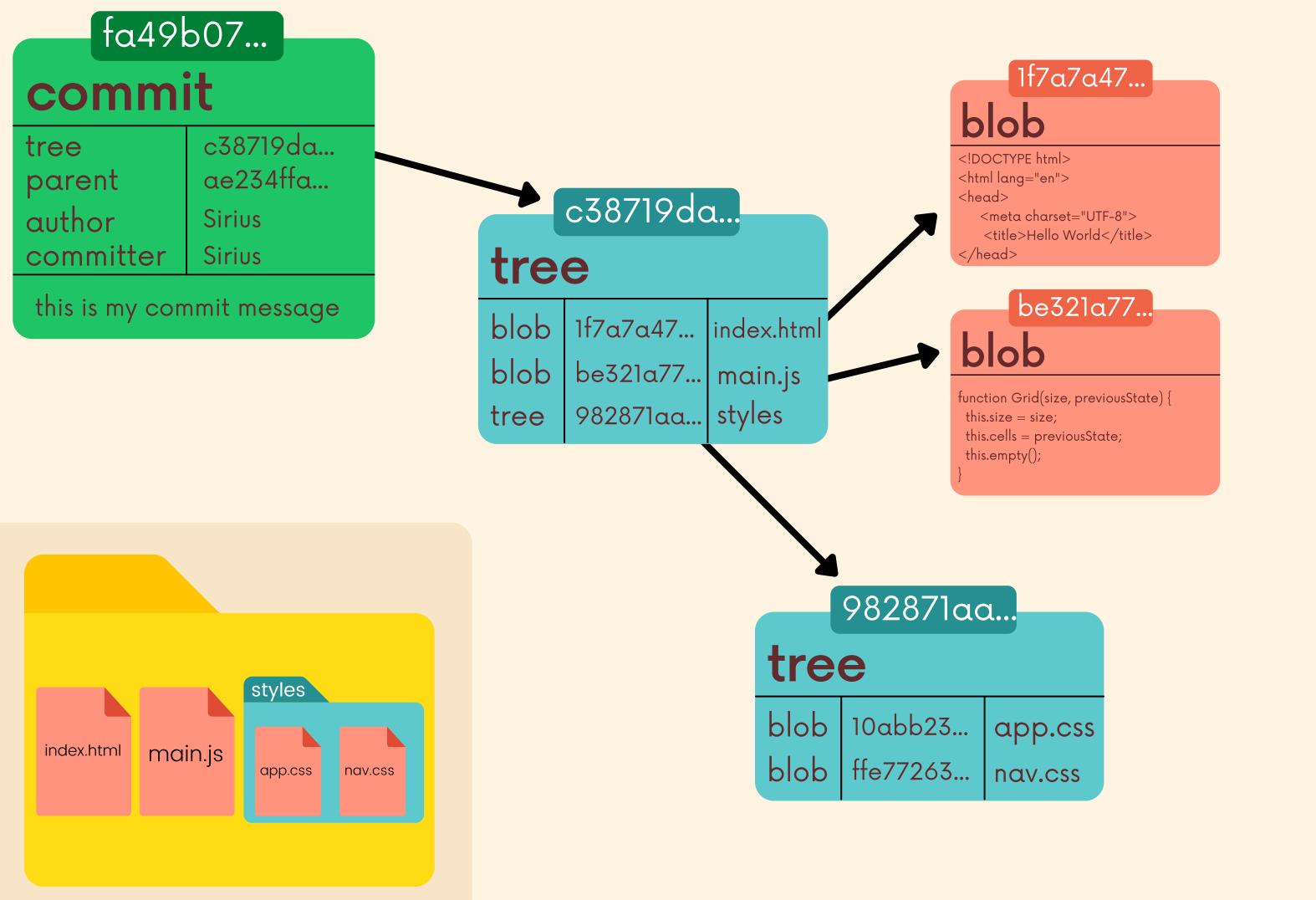


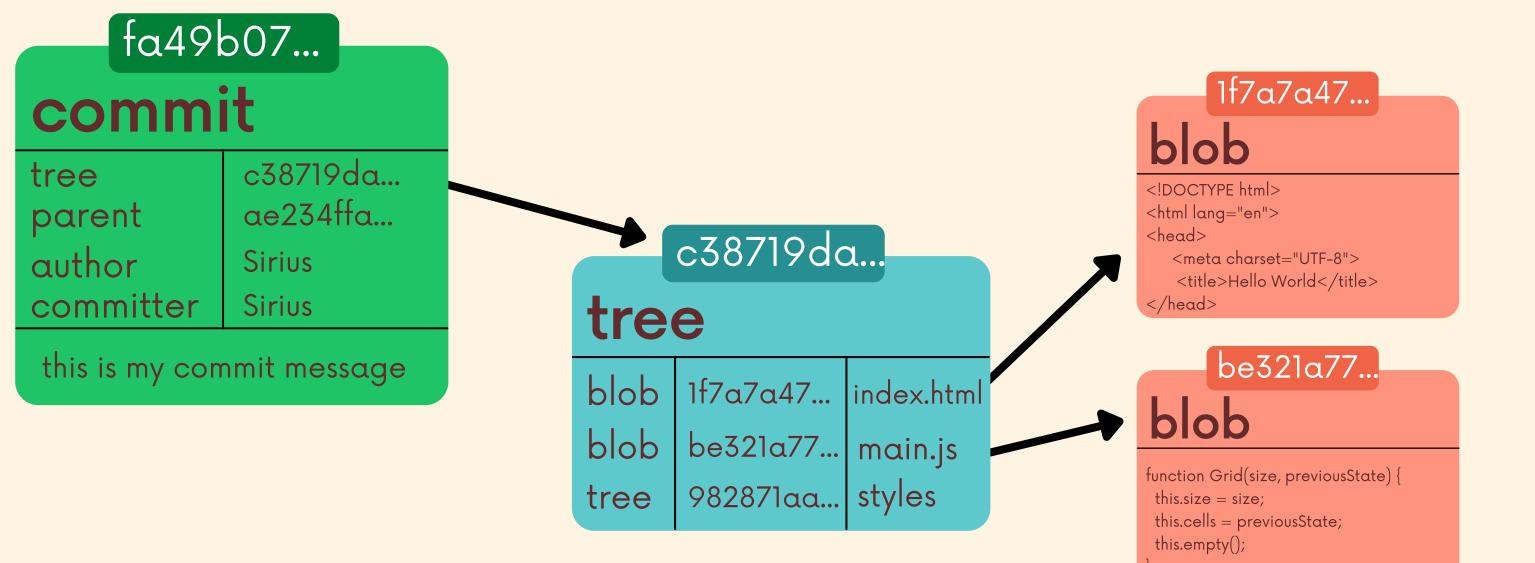


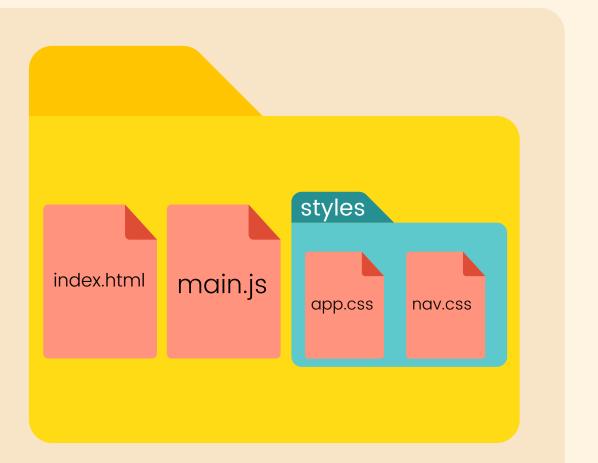


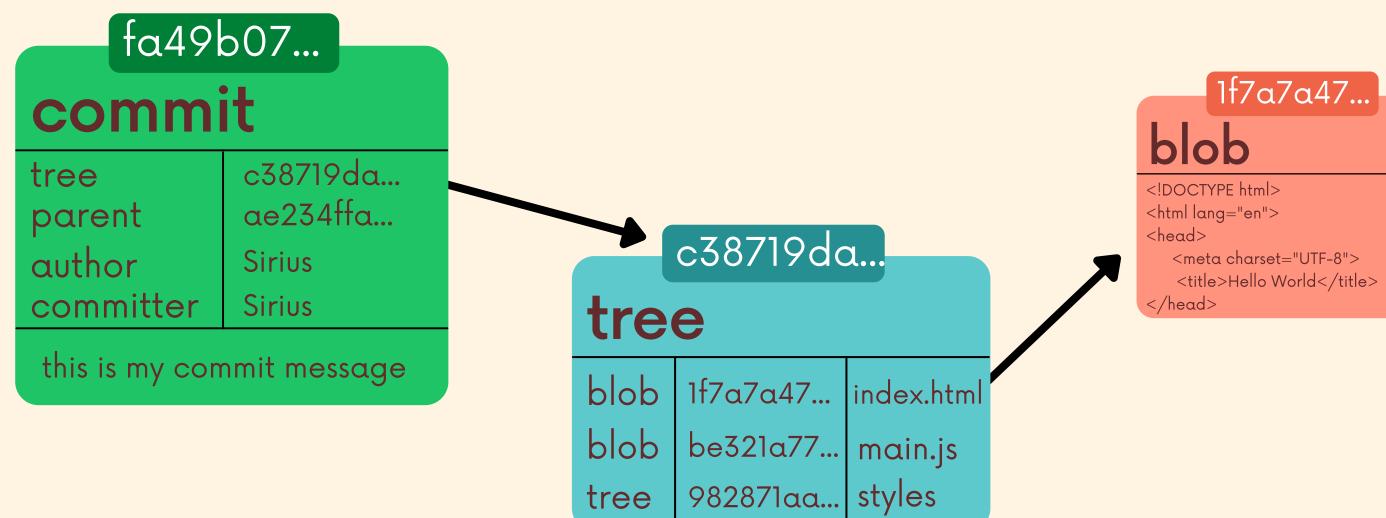


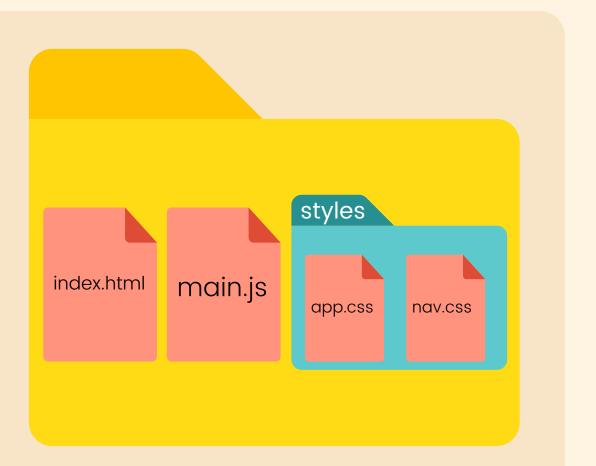


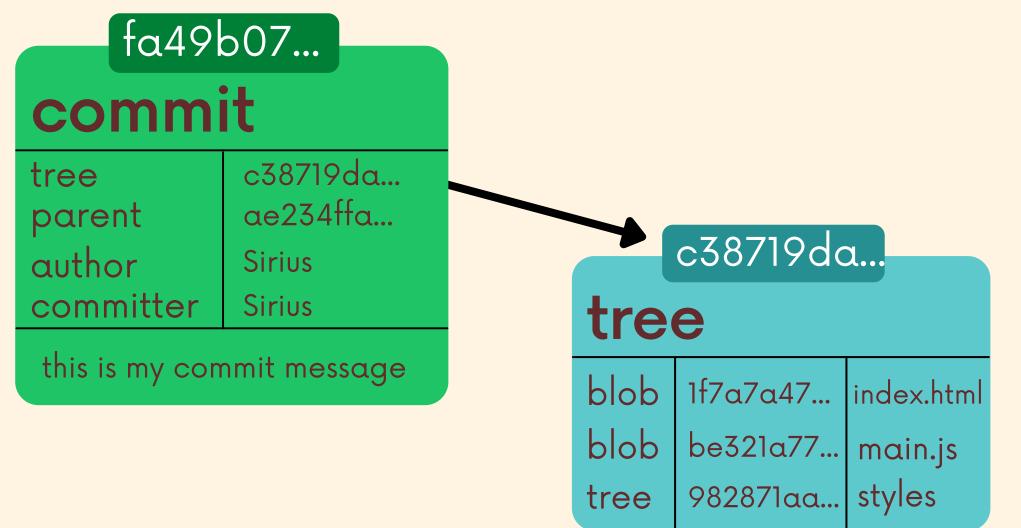


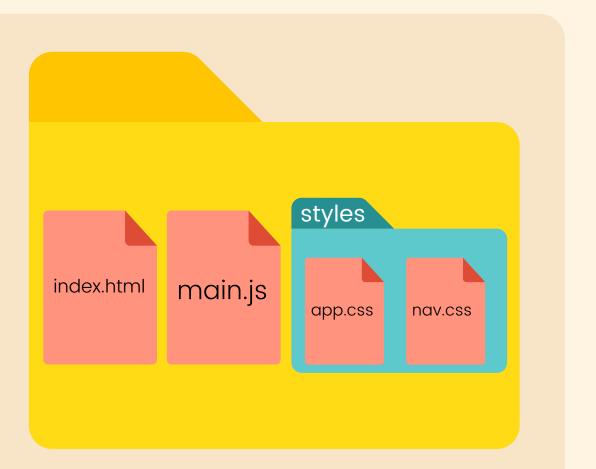












## fa49b07... commit

tree
parent
author
committer

c38719da... ae234ffa...

Sirius Sirius

this is my commit message

