

Course: Full Stack Development

# ARCHIS GOKHALE 1032233755 TY - CSE BTECH PANEL I-2 (52)

#### FSD Laboratory 01

Aim: Version control with Git.

## Objectives:

- 1. To introduce the concepts and software behind version control, using the example of Git.
- 2. To understand the use of 'version control' in the context of a coding project.
- 3. To learn Git version control with Clone, commit to, and push, pull from a git repository.

#### Theory:

# 1. What is Git? What is Version Control?

Git is a distributed version control system created by Linus Torvalds in 2005. It's designed for fast and efficient handling of projects, both small and large.

## Key Features:

- Distributed: Every developer has a full copy of the repository.
- Speed: Optimized for quick operations like commits and merges.
- Branching: Easy to create and manage branches for different features.
- Integrity: Ensures data integrity with SHA-1 hashing.
- Staging: Allows reviewing changes before committing.

# 2. How to use Git for version controlling?

#### What is Version Control?

Version control is a system that records changes to files over time, allowing you to recall specific versions later. It facilitates collaboration and tracks changes.

#### Types:

- 1. Local: Simple databases on the local disk.
- 2. Centralized (CVCS): Single central repository (e.g., SVN).
- 3. Distributed (DVCS): Each user has a full repository copy (e.g., Git).

#### Benefits:

- Collaboration: Multiple people can work simultaneously.
- History: Tracks changes and allows reversion.
- Branching: Separate branches for features, easily merged.
- Backup: Acts as a backup system.
- Traceability: Clear project evolution record.

Git is a powerful version control tool, perfect for managing project files and team collaboration efficiently.

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#### FAQ:

# 1. What is branching in Git?

Branching in Git is a fundamental concept that allows you to diverge from the main line of development and continue to work without affecting that main line. It enables multiple developers to work on different features or bug fixes simultaneously in a collaborative environment

**Branches**: A branch in Git is essentially a lightweight movable pointer to one of these commits. The default branch name in Git is master (now often renamed to main). When you start making commits, you're given a master branch that points to the last commit you made. Every time you commit, the master branch pointer moves forward automatically.

# 2. How to create and merge branches in Git? Write the commands used.

Creating and Merging Branches in Git

1. Creating a Branch

To create a new branch, use the git branch command followed by the name of the branch.

git branch new-branch

2. Switching to a Branch

Or using the newer git switch command:

git switch new-branch

3. Merging a Branch

To merge a branch into your current branch, first switch to the branch you want to merge into (usually main or master), then use the git merge command:

git switch main git merge new-branch

4. Deleting a Branch

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If the branch hasn't been merged yet and you want to force delete it:

# Example Workflow

1. Create and switch to a new branch:

```
git checkout -b feature-branch
```

2. Work on your changes and commit them:

```
git add .
git commit -m "Add new feature"
```

3. Switch back to the main branch:

```
git checkout main
```

4. Merge the feature branch into the main branch:

```
git merge feature-branch
```

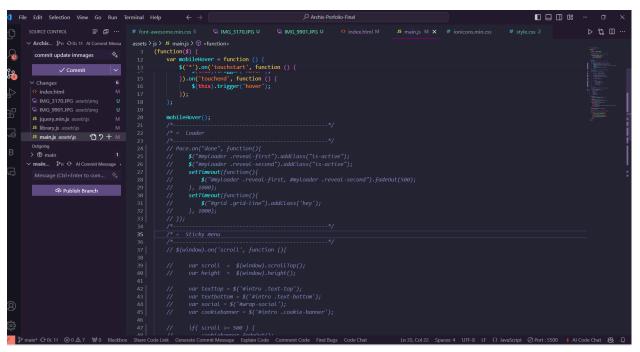
5. Delete the feature branch:

```
git branch -d feature-branch
```

Output: Screenshots of the output to be attached.

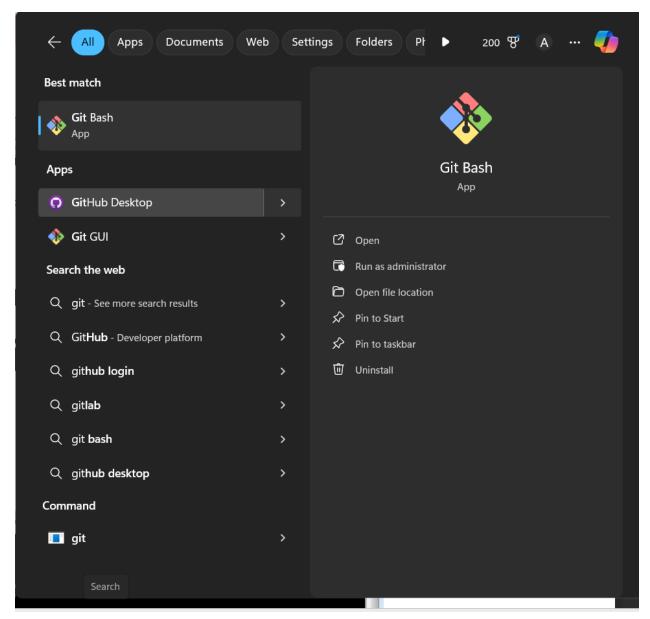








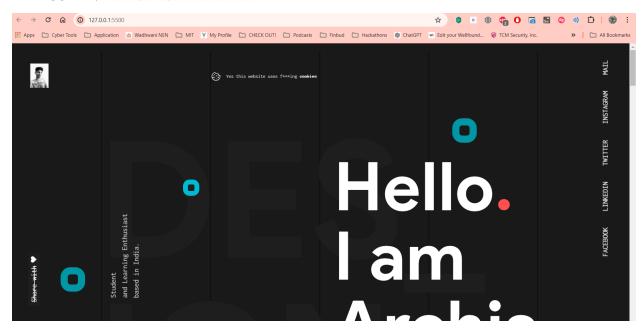






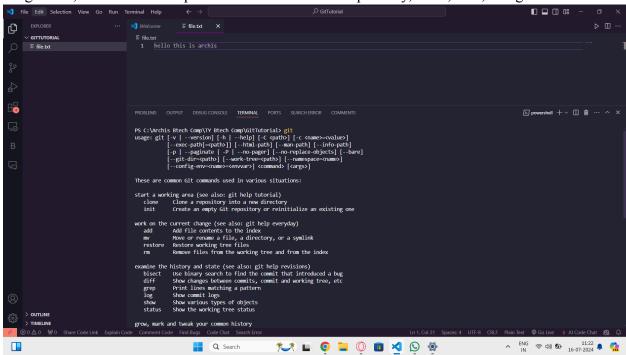


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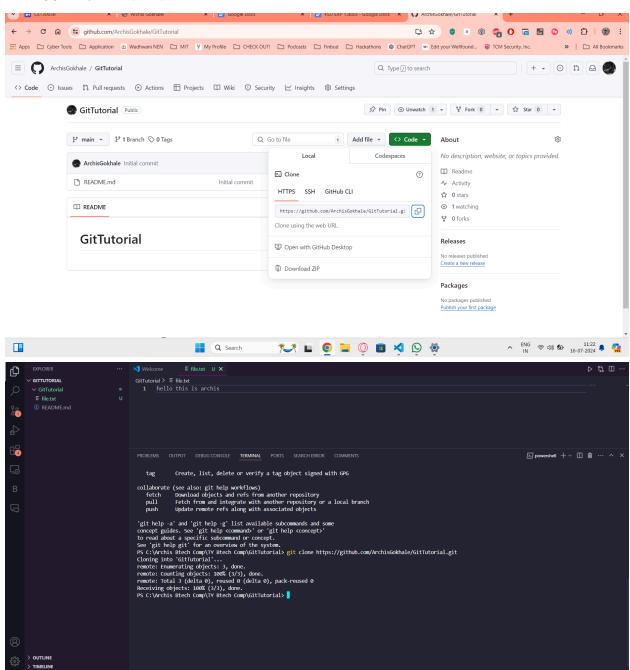
#### **Problem Statement:**

Create a public git repository for your team and submit the repo URL as a solution to this assignment, Learn Git concept of Local and Remote Repository, Push, Pull, Merge and Branch.



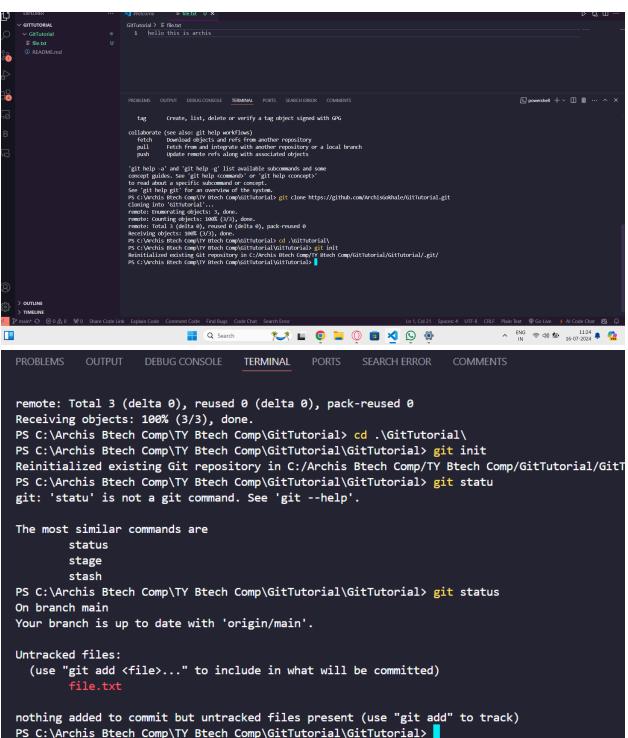














```
OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE
                                        TERMINAL PORTS
                                                                                                              PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial> git config --global user.name "ArchisGokhale"
 PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial> git config --global user.gmail "archisgokhale001@gmail.com"
 PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial> git add file.txt
 PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial> git status
 On branch main
 Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
 Changes to be committed:
    (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
           new file: file.txt
 PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial> git commit -A
 error: unknown switch `A'
 [-F <file> | -m <msg>] [--reset-author] [--allow-empty]
[--allow-empty-message] [--no-verify] [-e] [--author=<author>)
                      [--date=<date>] [--cleanup=<mode>] [--[no-]status]
                      [-i | -o] [--pathspec-from-file=<file> [--pathspec-file-nul]]
                      [(--trailer <token>[(=|:)<value>])...] [-S[<keyid>]]
                      [--] [<pathspec>...]
D

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                                    GitTutorial > .git > ♦ COMMIT EDITMSG
                                      Applease enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.

### With '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
       ≣ file.txt
       (i) README md
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS SEARCH ERROR COMMENTS
                                                                                                                            ≥ git + ∨ □ 🛍 ··· ^ ×
                                     PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial> git commit
                                     fatal: not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git
PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial> cd .\GitTutorial\
PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial> git commit -a
                                     Aborting commit due to empty commit message.

PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial> git commit -a
                                     hint: Waiting for your editor to close the file...
PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial> git commit -a
[main deba6db] commit demo
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 file.txt
PS C:\Archis Btech Comp\TY Btech Comp\GitTutorial\GitTutorial>
```





