Experiment No: 3

AIM: Branching and Merging with Git.

THEORY: GitHub is a global company that provides hosting for software development version control using Git. It is a Subsidiary of Microsoft, which acquired the company in 2018 for \$7.5 billion. It offers all of the distributed version control and source code management (SCM) functionality of Git as well as adding its own features. It provides access control and several collaboration features such as bug tracking, feature requests, task management, and wikis for every project.

Commands:

1) Git add command

This command is used to add one or more files to staging (Index) area. \$ git add filename

To add more than one file \$ git add*

2) Git commit command

This command changes the head. It records or snapshots the file permanently in the version history with a message.

\$ git commit -m " Commit Message"

3) Git status command

The status command is used to display the state of the working directory and the staging area. It allows you to see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren?t being tracked by Git. It does not show you any information about the committed project history. For this, you need to use the git log. It also lists the files that you've changed and those you still need to add or commit.

\$ git status

4) Git log Command

This command is used to check the commit history.

\$ git log

5) Git concatenate command

This command is simply use to display one or multiple files, \$ cat filename

This command is used to add contents to file

\$ cat >>filename

This command is used to append lines to file

\$ cat > filename

6) git branch command

In Git, a branch is a new/separate version of the main repository. \$ git branch branchname

7) git checkout command

The git checkout command is used to switch between branches in a repository. It can also be used to restore files from a specific commit or branch. For example, to switch to a branch named dev, you can use:

\$ git checkout dev

8) git merge command

The git merge command is used to combine two or more branches into one. It takes the changes from one branch and applies them to another branch. For example, if you want to merge branch1 into branch2, you can do:

\$ git checkout branch2

\$ git merge branch1

Setting new branch and adding contents to file:

```
langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git branch
  sample1
  sample2
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git checkout sample1
Switched to branch 'sample1'
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
$ 1s
Exp2/ Exp3/ f1.txt f3 file2.txt
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
$ rm f3
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
Exp2/ Exp3/ f1.txt file2.txt
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
$ cat f1.txt
File1
from branch(sample1)
langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
$ cat file2.txt
FILE2
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
another append from branch ---> sample1
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
$ git status
On branch sample1
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        deleted:
```

Merging new branch to see changes in main branch:

```
-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
$ git add f1.txt
warning: in the working copy of 'f1.txt', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)

$ git commit -m 'commit made in branch-->sample1' f1.txt
warning: in the working copy of 'f1.txt', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it
[sample1 b3de7c6] commit made in branch-->sample1
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
  angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample1)
$ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
 langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ cat f1.txt
File1
 langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git merge sample1
 Updating a8da624..b3de7c6
Fast-forward
 f1.txt | 2 ++
f3 | 1 +
 2 files changed, 3 insertions(+) create mode 100644 f3
  angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
 Exp2/ Exp3/ f1.txt f3 file2.txt
                     -C1I7GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ cat f1.txt
File1
 rom branch(sample1)
another append from branch ---> sample1
  angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
 $ git log --oneline
 ogde7c6 (HEAD -> main, sample1) commit made in branch-->sample1
od569a8 commit made on f1 from branch (sample1)
20d0480 Staging file f3 from branch(sample1)
a8da624 (origin/main) Expl commited
  fb960f f1.txt committed made
       sh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
```

Creating new branch and repeat same procedure:

```
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git branch
  sample1
  sample2
 Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git checkkout sample2
git: 'checkkout' is not a git command. See 'git --help'.
The most similar command is
         checkout
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git checkout sample2
Switched to branch 'sample2'
 Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
Exp2/ Exp3/ f1.txt f2.txt f3 file2.txt
 Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ cat file2.txt
FILE2
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ cat >> file2.txt
changes from branch ---> sample2
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ git add file2.txt
warning: in the working copy of 'file2.txt', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ git commit -m 'commit made from branch sample2'file2.txt
[sample2 d152ee8] commit made from branch sample2file2.txt
 1 file changed, 3 insertions(+) create mode 100644 file2.txt
```

```
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 3 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git merge --no-ff sample2
Merge made by the 'ort' strategy.
f2.txt | 2 ++
file2.txt | 3 +++
2 files changed, 5 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 f2.txt
create mode 100644 file2.txt
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ cat file2.txt
FILE2
changes from branch ---> eample2
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git log --oneline --graph --all
    8ee7c5b (HEAD -> main) Merge branch 'sample2'
  * d152ee8 (sample2) commit made from branch sample2file2.txt
  * db308f7 commit made from sample2f2.txt
  * 140d178 commit made on f2 from branch(sample2)
  | b3de7c6 (sample1) commit made in branch-->sample1
  0d569a8 commit made on f1 from branch (sample1)
  20d0480 Staging file f3 from branch(sample1)
 a8da624 (origin/main) Exp1 committed cfb960f f1.txt committed made
langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
```

Creating new branch and identify merge conflicts:

```
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ cat f3
line1 (changesin main)
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ cat add f3
cat: add: No such file or directory
line1 (changesin main)
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git commit -m 'changes madein main branch'
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 7 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
         git add <file>... to include in Exp2/adding_files.png
Exp2/adding_files.png
Exp2/fl_commit.png
Exp2/files_staged.png
Exp2/git_init.png
Exp2/git_log.png
Exp2/git_pull.png
Exp2/untracked_files.png
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ cat add f3
cat: add: No such file or directory
line1 (changesin main)
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git add f3
warning: in the working copy of 'f3', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git commit -m 'changes madein main branch'f3
[main da5f34f] changes madein main branchf3
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
```

```
angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ 15
Exp2/ Exp3/ f1.txt f2.txt f3 file2.txt
 angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
s cat >f3
line2 (changes from sample2)
langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ git add f3
warning: in the working copy of 'f3', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it
 angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ git commit -m 'changes madein sample2 branch'f3
[sample2 a8e2fd2] changes madein sample2 branchf3
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
 angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (sample2)
$ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 8 commits.
 (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
 angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
cat f3
line1 (changesin main)
langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ cat >> f3
line3 ( another change from sample2)
 angesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git add f3
warning: in the working copy of 'f3', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it
langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git commit -m 'changes madein main branch'f3
[main 61ca4e5] changes madein main branchf3
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
langesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main)
$ git merge sample2
Auto-merging f3
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in f3
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

Resolving merge conflicts:

```
Mangesh@DESKTOP-C117GTQ MINGW64 ~/Desktop/All_PROJECTS/DOLlab (main|MERGING)
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 9 commits.
(use "git push" to publish your local commits)
You have unmerged paths.
(fix conflicts and run "git commit")
(use "git merge --abort" to abort the merge)
Unmerged paths:
(use "git add <file>..." to mark resolution)
both modified: f3
Untracked files:
(use "git add sfile>..." to include in what will be committed)
Exp2/adding_files.png
Exp2/fil_commit_png
Exp2/files.staged.png
Exp2/fil_commit_png
Exp2/git_log.png
Exp2/git_log.png
Exp2/git_log.png
Exp2/git_log.png
Exp2/git_log.png
Exp2/git_pll.png
Exp2/git_pll.
```

Conclusion: Hence we have successfully performed branching and merging commands in Git.