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Set-c

MST-Practicals

V-2/6

1) Run the Status Command. Notice how it tells you what branch you are in.

Ans:- Command:- `git status`
`git branch` → tell which branch you are in

2) Use the branch command to create a new branch.

Ans:- Command:- `git checkout -b branchname` → to create new branch and moved to that branch.
`git branch branchname`
↳ to create only new branch.

3) Use the checkout command to switch to it.

Ans:- Command:- `git checkout branchname`
ex: `git checkout master` | `git checkout -b branchname`
↳ create new branch and switch to it.

4) Make a couple of commits in the branch - perhaps adding a new file and/or editing existing one.

Ans:- `touch file1.txt` | `git add file1.txt`
`vi file1.txt` | `git commit -m "file1.txt"`
`git status` | `git status`

5)

Ans:- `git log`

6)

Ans:- `git checkout master`
`git log`

7)
Ans: git checkout -branchname. ex: git checkout branch1.

8)
Ans: git checkout master.
git merge branchname ex: git merge branch1.
git log.

9)
Ans: git checkout branch1. → switch to branch 1.
vi file1.txt
vi file2.txt
git add . → to add all the files in staging areas.
git status.
git commit -m "changes done",
git status.

Note:
→ we can also use 1 stage commit in it.

10)
Ans: git checkout master.
vi file3.txt
git add file3.txt
git commit -m "Added file in master".
git status.

11)
Ans: ~~git checkout master~~ git merge master.

12)
Ans: git log.