

Git Merges

1 hour 30 minutesFreecontent_copy

Output:

```
student-04-c6cfc5b465c8@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ git commit -m "Adding a 1  
[improve-output 452252b] Adding a line in the output describing the utility of f  
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
```

Merge operation

Before merging the branch `improve-output` switch to the master branch from the current branch `improve-output` branch using the command below:

```
git checkout master  
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```

Merge the branch `improve-output` into the master branch.

```
git merge improve-output  
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```

Output:

```
student-04-c6cfc5b465c8@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ git merge improve-output  
Updating 21cf376..535dc44  
Fast-forward  
 food_count.py      | 2 + -  
 food_question.py   | 2 + -  
 2 files changed, 2 insertions(+), 2 deletions(-)
```

Now, all your changes made in the `improve-output` branch are on the master branch.

```
./food_question.py
```

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```

Output:

```
gcpstaging100559_student@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ ./food_question.py
Select your favorite food below:
cereal
avocados
salad
watermelon
strawberries
spaghetti
ice cream
fried chicken
burgers
broccoli
bananas
fish
cake
tacos
rice
pizza
pie
Which of the foods above is your favorite? burgers
10 of your friends like burgers as well!
```

To get the status from the master branch, use the command below:

```
git status
```

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```

Output:

```
student-02-47fd23a66e96@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

To track the git commit logs, use the following command:

```
git log
```

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```
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```

Output:

```
student-02-47fd23a66e96@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ git log
commit 07742a64e0632b6692d3aa8801e97889b32eff10
Author: <>
Date: Thu Jan 2 16:10:54 2020 +0000

    Revert "Rename item variable to food_item."

    This reverts commit 2de924a21633d0970640b9bbcd19ab9331e4d324.

commit 3c328dad17a11134f0406448dc8cba8b52ae4d52
Author: <>
Date: Thu Jan 2 16:10:41 2020 +0000

    I am adding change

commit bff656063529bf83f264156c1ffb2badb19406f7
Author: <>
Date: Thu Jan 2 15:52:58 2020 +0000

    Adding a line describing the utility of food_count.py python script

commit 2de924a21633d0970640b9bbcd19ab9331e4d324
Author: Alex Cooper <alex_cooper@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 2 19:53:54 2020 +0530

    Rename item variable to food_item.

commit 4df4bd1983fed247b9f0a2b9b62e59639778188e
```

Enter **q** to exit.

Click Check my progress to verify the objective.

Revert changes

Check my progress

Congratulations!

In this lab, you successfully created a branch from the master branch to add a new feature. You also rolled back a commit to where the script worked fine, and then merged it to the master branch. This will help as you work with colleagues who are simultaneously on the same repository.

End your lab

When you have completed your lab, click **End Lab**. Qwiklabs removes the resources you've used and cleans the account for you.

You will be given an opportunity to rate the lab experience. Select the applicable number of stars, type a comment, and then click **Submit**.

The number of stars indicates the following:

- 1 star = Very dissatisfied
- 2 stars = Dissatisfied
- 3 stars = Neutral
- 4 stars = Satisfied
- 5 stars = Very satisfied

You can close the dialog box if you don't want to provide feedback.

For feedback, suggestions, or corrections, please use the **Support**

Click Check my progress to verify the objective.

Add a feature

Check my progress

Fix the script

In this section, we'll fix the script `food_question.py`, which displayed an error when executing it.

You can run the file again to view the error.

```
./food_question.py
```

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Output:

```
student-02-47fd23a66e96@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ ./food_question.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "./food_question.py", line 10, in <module>
    if item not in counter:
NameError: name 'item' is not defined
```

This script gives us the error: "**NameError: name 'item' is not defined**" but your colleague says that the file was running fine before the most recent commit they did.

In this case, we'll revert back the previous commit.

For this, check the git log history so that you can revert back to the commit where it was working fine.

```
git log
```

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Output:

```

student-02-47fd23a66e96@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ git log
commit bff656063529bf83f264156c1ffb2badb19406f7
Author: <[REDACTED]>
Date: Thu Jan 2 15:52:58 2020 +0000

    Adding a line describing the utility of food_count.py python script

commit 2de924a21633d0970640b9bbcd19ab9331e4d324
Author: Alex Cooper <alex_cooper@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 2 19:53:54 2020 +0530

    Rename item variable to food_item.

commit 4df4bd1983fed247b9f0a2b9b62e59639778188e
Author: Alex Cooper <alex_cooper@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 2 19:52:16 2020 +0530

    Added file food_question.py that returns how many others in the list li

```

Here, you'll see the commits in reverse chronological order and find the commit having "**Rename item variable to food_item**" as a commit message. Make sure to note the commit ID for this particular commit.

To revert, use the following command:

```
git revert [commit-ID]
```

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Replace `[commit-ID]` with the commit ID you noted earlier.

This creates a new commit again. You can continue with the default commit message on the screen or add your own commit message.

Then continue by clicking Ctrl-o, the Enter key, and Ctrl-x.

Now, run `food_question.py` again and verify that it's working as intended.

```
./food_question.py
```

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Output:

```
gcpstaging100559_student@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ ./food_question.py
Select your favorite food below:
salad
fish
pizza
watermelon
broccoli
cake
bananas
burgers
pie
fried chicken
strawberries
tacos
avocados
rice
spaghetti
ice cream
cereal
Which of the foods above is your favorite? rice
12 of your friends like rice as well!
```

Introduction

In this lab, you'll use your knowledge of Git and Git commit history to check out an existing repo and make some changes to it. You'll also test what you learned about rolling back commits after bad changes in order to fix a script in the repo and run it to produce the correct output.

What you'll do

- Check the status and history of an existing Git repo
- Create a branch
- Modify content on the branch
- Make rollback changes
- Merge the branch

You'll have 90 minutes to complete this lab.

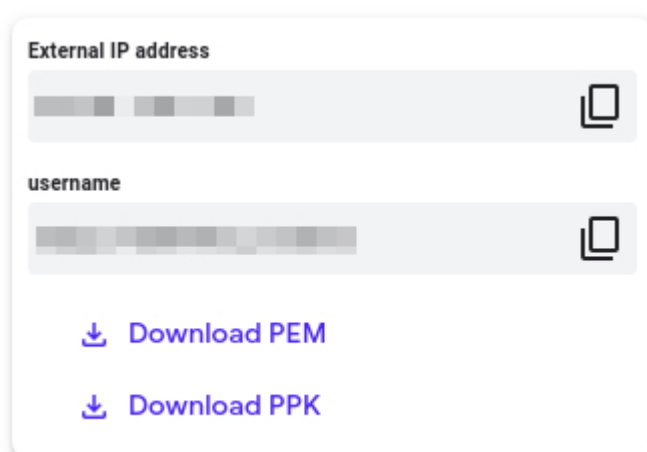
Start the lab

You'll need to start the lab before you can access the materials in the virtual machine OS. To do this, click the green “Start Lab” button at the top of the screen.

Note: For this lab you are going to access the **Linux VM** through your **local SSH Client**, and not use the **Google Console** (**Open GCP Console** button is not available for this lab).

A green rectangular button with the text "Start Lab" in white.

After you click the “Start Lab” button, you will see all the SSH connection details on the left-hand side of your screen. You should have a screen that looks like this:



Accessing the virtual machine

Please find one of the three relevant options below based on your device's operating system.

Note: Working with Qwiklabs may be similar to the work you'd perform as an **IT Support Specialist**; you'll be interfacing with a cutting-edge technology that requires multiple steps to access, and perhaps healthy doses of patience and persistence(!). You'll also be using **SSH** to enter the labs -- a critical skill in IT Support that you'll be able to practice through the labs.

Option 1: Windows Users: Connecting to your VM

In this section, you will use the PuTTY Secure Shell (SSH) client and your VM's External IP address to connect.

Download your PPK key file

You can download the VM's private key file in the PuTTY-compatible **PPK** format from the Qwiklabs Start Lab page. Click on **Download PPK**.

 [Download PEM](#)

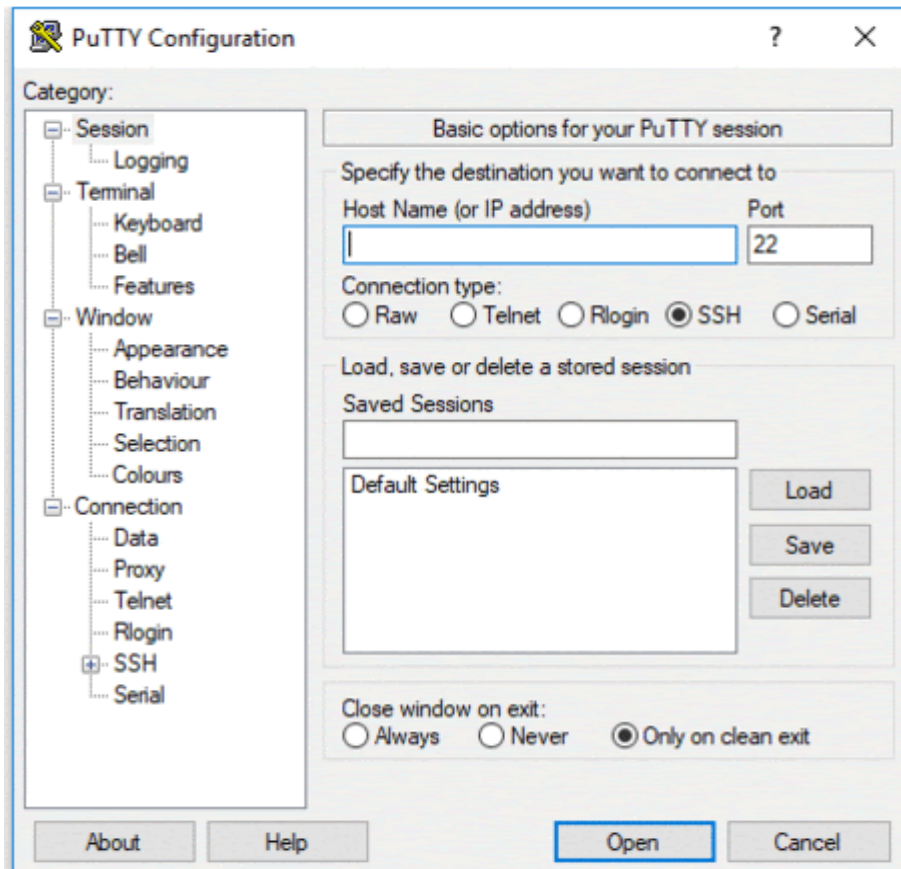
 [Download PPK](#)



Connect to your VM using SSH and PuTTY

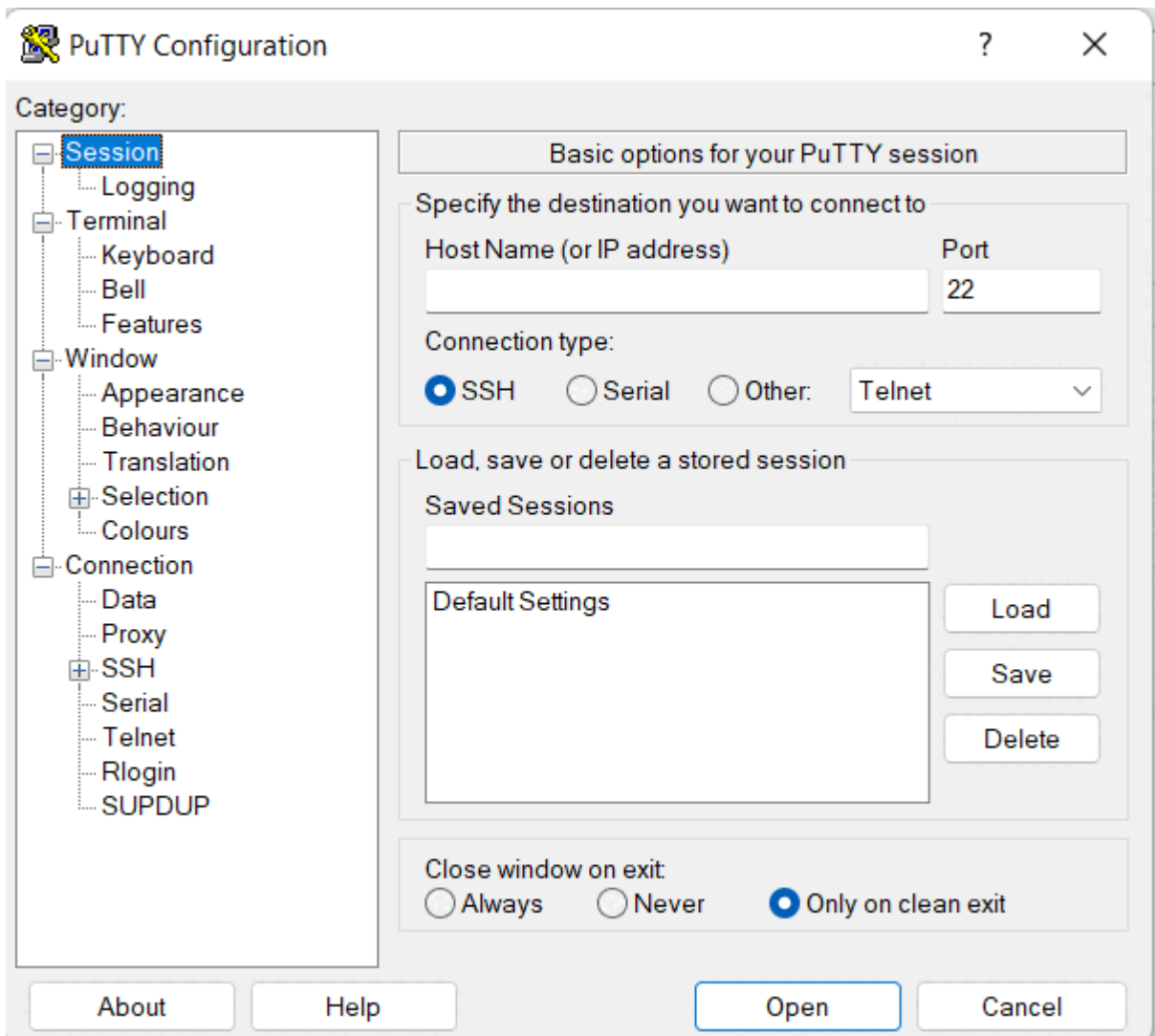
1. You can download Putty from [here](#)
2. In the **Host Name (or IP address)** box, enter `username@external_ip_address`.

Note: Replace **username** and **external_ip_address** with values provided in the lab.



3. In the **Connection** list, expand **SSH**.
4. Then expand **Auth** by clicking on + icon.
5. Now, select the **Credentials** from the **Auth** list.
6. In the **Private key file for authentication** box, browse to the PPK file that you downloaded and double-click it.
7. Click on the **Open** button.

Note: PPK file is to be imported into PuTTY tool using the Browse option available in it. It should not be opened directly but only to be used in PuTTY.



8. Click **Yes** when prompted to allow a first connection to this remote SSH server. Because you are using a key pair for authentication, you will not be prompted for a password.

Common issues

If PuTTY fails to connect to your Linux VM, verify that:

- You entered **<username>@<external ip address>** in PuTTY.
- You downloaded the fresh new PPK file for this lab from Qwiklabs.
- You are using the downloaded PPK file in PuTTY.

Option 2: OSX and Linux users: Connecting to your VM via SSH

Download your VM's private key file.

You can download the private key file in PEM format from the Qwiklabs Start Lab page. Click on **Download PEM**.



Connect to the VM using the local Terminal application

A **terminal** is a program which provides a **text-based interface for typing commands**. Here you will use your terminal as an SSH client to connect with lab provided Linux VM.

1. Open the Terminal application.
 - To open the terminal in Linux use the shortcut key **Ctrl+Alt+t**.
 - To open terminal in **Mac (OSX)** enter **cmd + space** and search for **terminal**.
2. Enter the following commands.

Note: Substitute the **path/filename for the PEM** file you downloaded, **username** and **External IP Address**.

You will most likely find the PEM file in **Downloads**. If you have not changed the download settings of your system, then the path of the PEM key will be **~/Downloads/qwikLABS-XXXXX.pem**

```
chmod 600 ~/Downloads/qwikLABS-XXXXX.pem
```

```
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```

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```

```
ssh -i ~/Downloads/qwikLABS-XXXXX.pem username@External Ip Address
```

```
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```

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```
~$ ssh -i ~/Downloads/qwikLABS-L923-42090.pem gcpstagingedit1370_stu
The authenticity of host '35.239.106.192 (35.239.106.192)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:vrz8b4aYUtruFh0A6wZn6Ozy1oqqPEfh931olvxITm8.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '35.239.106.192' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Linux linux-instance 4.9.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.168-1+deb9u2 (2019-05-13) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
gcpstagingedit1370_student@linux-instance:~$
```

Option 3: Chrome OS users: Connecting to your VM via SSH

Note: Make sure you are not in **Incognito/Private mode** while launching the application.

Download your VM's private key file.

You can download the private key file in PEM format from the Qwiklabs Start Lab page. Click on **Download PEM**.



Connect to your VM

1. Add Secure Shell from here to your Chrome browser.
2. Open the Secure Shell app and click on **[New Connection]**.

[New Connection]

username@hostname or free form

username

hostname

SSH relay server options

Identity: [default]

SSH Arguments: extra command line

Current profile: default

Mount Path: the default path

[DEL] Delete

Options

3. In the **username** section, enter the username given in the Connection Details Panel of the lab. And for the **hostname** section, enter the external IP of your VM instance that is mentioned in the Connection Details Panel of the lab.

[New Connection]

username@hostname or free form text

username

hostname

SSH relay server options

Identity: [default]

SSH Arguments: extra command line arg

Current profile: default

Mount Path: the default path is th

[DEL] Delete

Options

4. In the **Identity** section, import the downloaded PEM key by clicking on the **Import...** button beside the field. Choose your PEM key and click on the **OPEN** button.

Note: If the key is still not available after importing it, refresh the application, and select it from the **Identity** drop-down menu.

5. Once your key is uploaded, click on the **[ENTER] Connect** button below.

[New Connection]

username@hostname or free form text

username

hostname

SSH relay server options

Identity: [default]

SSH Arguments: extra command line arguments

Current profile: default

Mount Path: the default path is the

[DEL] Delete

Options

6. For any prompts, type **yes** to continue.

7. You have now successfully connected to your Linux VM.

You're now ready to continue with the lab!

Explore repository

There is a Git repository named `food-scripts` consisting of a couple of food-related Python scripts.

Navigate to the repository using the following command:

```
cd ~/food-scripts  
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```

Now, list the files using the `ls` command. There are three files named **favorite_foods.log**, **food_count.py**, and **food_question.py**.

```
student-04-c6cfc5b465c8@linux-instance:~$ cd ~/food-scripts  
student-04-c6cfc5b465c8@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ ls  
favorite_foods.log  food_count.py  food_question.py
```

Let's explore each file. Use the `cat` command to view each file.

1. **favorite_foods.log**: This file consists of a list of food items. You can view it using the following command:

```
cat favorite_foods.log  
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```

Output:

```
student-02-47fd23a66e96@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ cat favorite_foods.log
pie
burgers
pizza
pie
tacos
fried chicken
spaghetti
rice
cake
broccoli
cake
cereal
salad
avocados
burgers
```

2. **food_count.py:** This script returns a list of each food and the number of times the food appeared in the `favorite_foods.log` file.

Let's execute the script `food_count.py`:

```
./food_count.py
```

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```
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```

Output:

```
gcpstaging100559_student@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ ./food_count.py
rice, 12
burgers, 10
fried chicken, 9
pie, 8
pizza, 7
salad, 7
tacos, 6
avocados, 6
bananas, 5
ice cream, 5
spaghetti, 5
broccoli, 5
fish, 4
cake, 3
strawberries, 3
cereal, 3
watermelon, 2
```

3. **food_question.py:** This prints a list of foods and prompts the user to enter one of those foods as their favorite. It then returns an answer of how many others in the list like that same food.

Run the following command to see the output of `food_question.py` script:

./food_question.py

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Output:

```
student-02-47fd23a66e96@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ ./food_question.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "./food_question.py", line 10, in <module>
    if item not in counter:
NameError: name 'item' is not defined
```

Uh oh , this gives us an error. One of your colleagues reports that this script was working fine until the most recent commit. We'll be fixing this error later during the lab.

Understanding the repository

Let's use the following Git operations to understand the workflow of the repository:

- `git status`
- `git log`
- `git branch`

Git status: This displays paths that have differences between the index file and the current HEAD commit; paths that have differences between the working tree and the index file; and paths in the working tree that are not tracked by Git. You can view the status of the working tree using the command: **[git status]**

`git status`

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You can now view the status of the working tree.

Git log: This lists the commits done in the repository in reverse chronological order; that is, the most recent commits show up first. This command lists each commit with its SHA-1 checksum, the author's name and email, date, and the commit message.

You can see logs by using the following command:

```
git log
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```

Output:

```
student-02-47fd23a66e96@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ git log
commit 2de924a21633d0970640b9bbcd19ab9331e4d324
Author: Alex Cooper <alex_cooper@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 2 19:53:54 2020 +0530

    Rename item variable to food_item.

commit 4df4bd1983fed247b9f0a2b9b62e59639778188e
Author: Alex Cooper <alex_cooper@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 2 19:52:16 2020 +0530

    Added file food_question.py that returns how many others in the list li

commit ad35153f4ce0a5fdf7346f9f32db454ad9c14c49
Author: Alex Cooper <alex_cooper@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 2 19:51:18 2020 +0530

    Added file food_count.py that returns a list of each food and the numbe

commit 0ba4f66c20ec0efeea9a30822aae03bcedfa743a
Author: Alex Cooper <alex_cooper@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 2 19:40:38 2020 +0530

    Added file favourite_foods.log that contains list of foods.
```

Git branch: Branches are a part of the everyday development process on the master branch. Git branches effectively function as a pointer to a snapshot of your changes. When you want to add a new feature or fix a bug, no matter how big or small, you spawn a new branch to encapsulate your changes. This makes it difficult for unstable code to get merged into the main codebase.

Configure Git

Before we move forward with the lab, let's configure Git. Git uses a username to associate commits with an identity. It does this by using the **git config** command. Set the Git username with the following command:

```
git config user.name "Name"  
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```

Replace **Name** with your name. Any future commits you push to GitHub from the command line will now be represented by this name. You can even use **git config** to change the name associated with your Git commits. This will only affect future commits and won't change the name used for past commits.

Let's set your email address to associate them with your Git commits.

```
git config user.email "user@example.com"  
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```

Replace **user@example.com** with your email-id. Any future commits you now push to GitHub will be associated with this email address. You can also use **git config** to change the user email associated with your Git commits.

Add a new feature

In this section, we'll be modifying the repository to add a new feature, without affecting the current iteration. This new feature is designed to improve the food count (from the file `food_count.py`) output. So, create a branch named **improve-output** using the following command:

```
git branch improve-output
```

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Move to the `improve-output` branch from the master branch.

```
git checkout improve-output
```

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Here, you can modify the script file without disturbing the existing code. Once modified and tested, you can update the master branch with a working code.

Now, open `food_count.py` in the nano editor using the following command:

```
nano food_count.py
```

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Add the line below before **printing for loop** in the `food_count.py` script:

```
print("Favourite foods, from most popular to least popular")
```

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Save the file by pressing Ctrl-o, the Enter key, and Ctrl-x. Then run the script `food_count.py` again to see the output:

```
./food_count.py
```

Copied!

content_copy

Output:


```
student-01-30271359e005@linux-instance:~/food-scripts$ ./food_count.py
Favourite foods, from most popular to least popular
rice, 12
burgers, 10
fried chicken, 9
pie, 8
salad, 7
pizza, 7
avocados, 6
tacos, 6
broccoli, 5
bananas, 5
spaghetti, 5
ice cream, 5
fish, 4
strawberries, 3
cereal, 3
cake, 3
watermelon, 2
```

After running the `food_count.py` script successfully, commit the changes from the `improve-output` branch by adding this script to the staging area using the following command:

```
git add food_count.py
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```

Now, commit the changes you've done in the `improve-output` branch.

```
git commit -m "Adding a line in the output describing the utility of food_count.py script"
Copied!
```