

## Experiment: 02

**Aim:** To understand version control system, install Git and GitHub account

### What is Version Control?

Version control is a system that allows developers to track and manage changes to software code over time. It enables collaboration, ensures code integrity, and allows multiple versions of the code to be stored and retrieved as needed. The main goal of version control is to keep track of modifications to a project, making it easier to collaborate, manage different versions of files, and track changes over time.

There are two types of version control systems:

1. **Local Version Control:** This is the simplest form, where a developer keeps track of changes on their own computer.
2. **Distributed Version Control:** This is more advanced and is used by systems like Git, where each developer has their own local copy of the entire project repository (including its history), and changes are synchronized with others.

### What is Git?

**Git** is a distributed version control system created by Linus Torvalds (the creator of Linux). Git helps developers manage the source code history by tracking changes and enabling multiple developers to work on a project without stepping on each other's toes. With Git, you can:

- **Track changes:** See what was modified and by whom.
- **Branching and merging:** Work on different parts of a project in parallel, then merge those parts back together.
- **Collaboration:** Work with others by pushing and pulling changes from remote repositories.

### How Git Works:

1. **Repository (repo):** A directory or storage space where Git keeps all the files, history, and versions of a project.
2. **Commit:** A snapshot of your project at a particular point in time. It records changes made to the project files.
3. **Branch:** A parallel version of the repository. You can create a new branch to work on a feature without affecting the main project.

4. **Merge:** The process of combining changes from different branches back into the main branch.

### What is GitHub?

**GitHub** is a web-based platform that hosts Git repositories. It provides a user interface for managing Git repositories, collaborating with others, and sharing your code. GitHub makes it easier for developers to work together on a project, track bugs, and manage project releases.

Key features of GitHub:

- **Remote repositories:** You can upload your local Git repositories to GitHub to back them up or collaborate.
- **Pull requests:** A way of proposing changes to a repository. A developer can submit a pull request to request that their changes be merged into another branch or the main codebase.
- **Issues and projects:** Track bugs, feature requests, and manage the workflow of development using tools integrated into GitHub.
- **Collaboration:** GitHub makes it easy for multiple people to work on a project by allowing them to push, pull, and merge changes from others.

### Installing Git and Setting Up GitHub Account

#### Step 1: Install Git

1. **Download Git** from [Git's official website](#).
2. **Install Git** by following the installation prompts specific to your operating system (Windows, Mac, or Linux).
  - On Windows, during installation, it is recommended to choose the default options.
  - On Mac/Linux, you can install Git using package managers like Homebrew (Mac) or apt (Linux).
3. Once Git is installed, you can verify it by opening a terminal or command prompt and running:

```
bash Copy
```

```
git --version
```

This will display the version of Git installed.

#### Step 2: Set Up Git

Before you start using Git, you should configure your identity:

```
bash Copy git config --global user.name "Your Name" git
```

```
config --global user.email "your-email@example.com"
```

This ensures that your commits are properly attributed to you.

### Step 3: Create a GitHub Account

1. Go to [GitHub](#) and sign up for an account.
2. After signing up, you'll be able to create repositories and start collaborating with others.
3. You can create a new repository by clicking the **New** button on your dashboard or through the "Repositories" tab.

### Step 4: Link Git with GitHub (SSH Keys)

To allow Git to communicate with GitHub, you need to set up SSH keys for authentication (instead of using your password every time).

#### 1. Generate an SSH key:

```
bash Copy ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your-  
email@example.com"
```

This will generate a key pair (public and private keys).

#### 2. Add the SSH key to your GitHub account:

- Copy the public key using:

```
bash Copy  
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

- Go to **GitHub > Settings > SSH and GPG Keys > New SSH Key**, then paste the key into the field provided.

#### 3. Test the connection:

```
bash  
Copy      ssh      -T  
git@github.com
```

If successful, GitHub will confirm the connection.

### Step 5: Clone a GitHub Repository

To get a project from GitHub onto your local machine, you can **clone** the repository. In your terminal, run:

bash Copy

git clone https://github.com/username/repository-name.git or,

if using SSH:

bash Copy git clone

git@github.com:username/repository-name.git

### Step 6: Basic Git Commands

- **Check the status of your repository:**

bash Copy

git status

- **Add changes** to the staging area:

bash Copy

git add .

- **Commit changes** to your local repository:

bash Copy git commit -m "Your

commit message"

- **Push changes** to GitHub:

bash

Copy

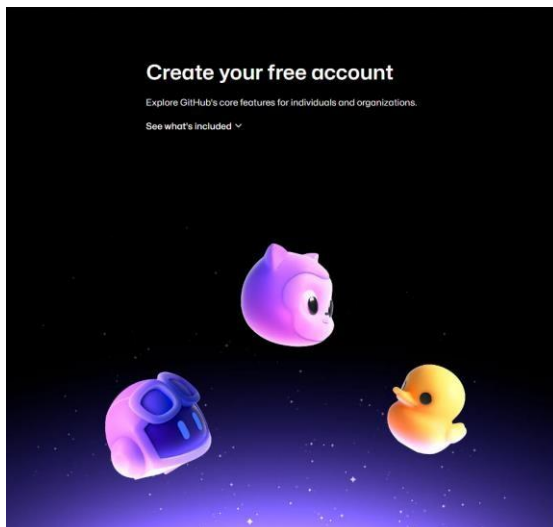
git push origin main

- **Pull changes** from GitHub to your local repository:

bash Copy

git pull origin main

Step 1: Go to <https://github.com/join> in a web browser.



Already have an account? [Sign in](#)

### Sign up to GitHub

Email

Password

Password should be at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter.


Username

Username may only contain alphanumeric characters or single hyphens, and cannot begin or end with a hyphen.

[Continue](#)


By creating an account, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#). For more information about GitHub's privacy practices, see the [GitHub Privacy Statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account-related emails.


## Step 2: Personal Information


 [Features](#) [Business](#) [Explore](#) [Marketplace](#) [Pricing](#)  [Sign in](#) or [Sign up](#)

# Join GitHub

The best way to design, build, and ship software.

 **Step 1:**  
Create personal account

 **Step 2:**  
Choose your plan

 **Step 3:**  
Tailor your experience

### Create your personal account

Username  ✓

Email Address  ✓

Password  ✓

By clicking on "Create an account" below, you are agreeing to the [Terms of Service](#) and the [Privacy Policy](#).

[Create an account](#)

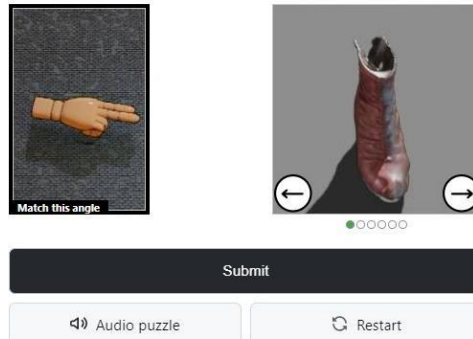
#### You'll love GitHub

- Unlimited collaborators
- Unlimited public repositories
- ✓ Great communication
- ✓ Frictionless development
- ✓ Open source community

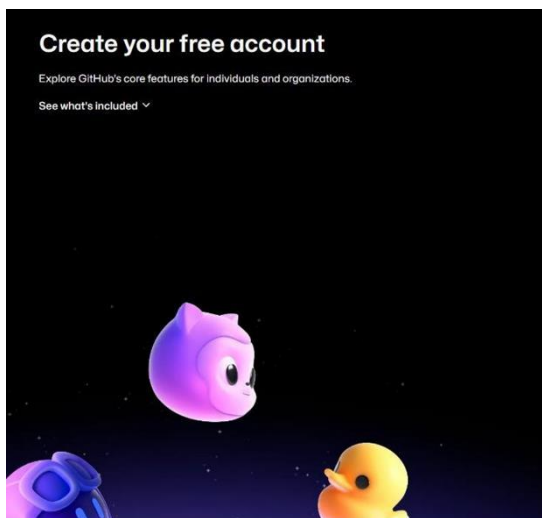
Already have an account? [Sign in](#) →

### Verify your account

Use the arrows to rotate the object to face in the direction of the hand. (1 of 1)



### Step 3: Verify Email By Code



### Confirm your email address

We have sent a code to [mishra@gmail.com](#)

Enter code

Continue >

Didn't get your email? [Resend the code](#) or [update your email address](#)

Already have an account? [Sign in →](#)

### Verify your account



You can [manually continue](#) if you're not redirected automatically

### Step 4: Select your preference and Free plan

## Welcome to GitHub

You've taken your first step into a larger world, @JosephDufrasnes.

 <b>Completed</b> Set up a personal account	 <b>Step 2:</b> Choose your plan	 <b>Step 3:</b> Tailor your experience
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### Choose your personal plan

- ☒ Unlimited public repositories for free.
- ☐ Unlimited private repositories for \$7/month.

Don't worry, you can cancel or upgrade at any time.

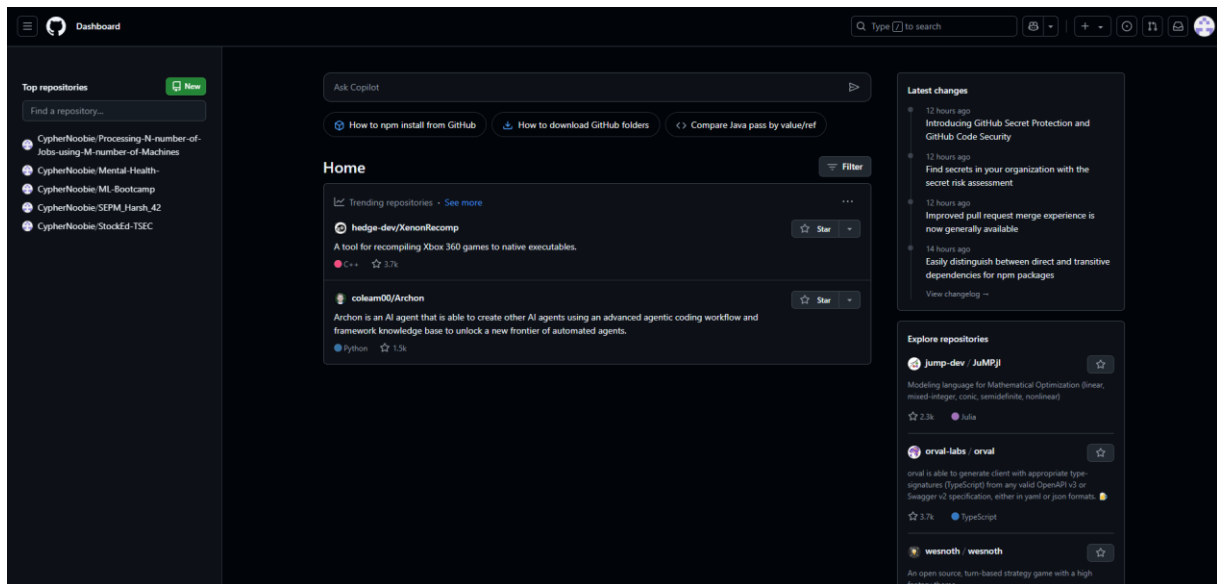
- ☐ **Help me set up an organization next**  
Organizations are separate from personal accounts and are best suited for businesses who need to manage permissions for many employees.  
[Learn more about organizations](#)

- ☐ **Send me updates on GitHub news, offers, and events**  
Unsubscribe anytime in your email preferences. [Learn more](#)

[Continue](#)

#### Both plans include:

- ✓ Collaborative code review
- ✓ Issue tracking
- ✓ Open source community
- ✓ Unlimited public repositories
- ✓ Join any organization



## Conclusion:

In summary, Git is a powerful version control system that helps you track changes, collaborate with others, and maintain the integrity of your codebase. GitHub is an online platform that makes it easy to host and share Git repositories, enabling collaboration and project management. Setting up Git and GitHub allows you to contribute to open-source projects, manage your own code, and work effectively with others in a development environment.