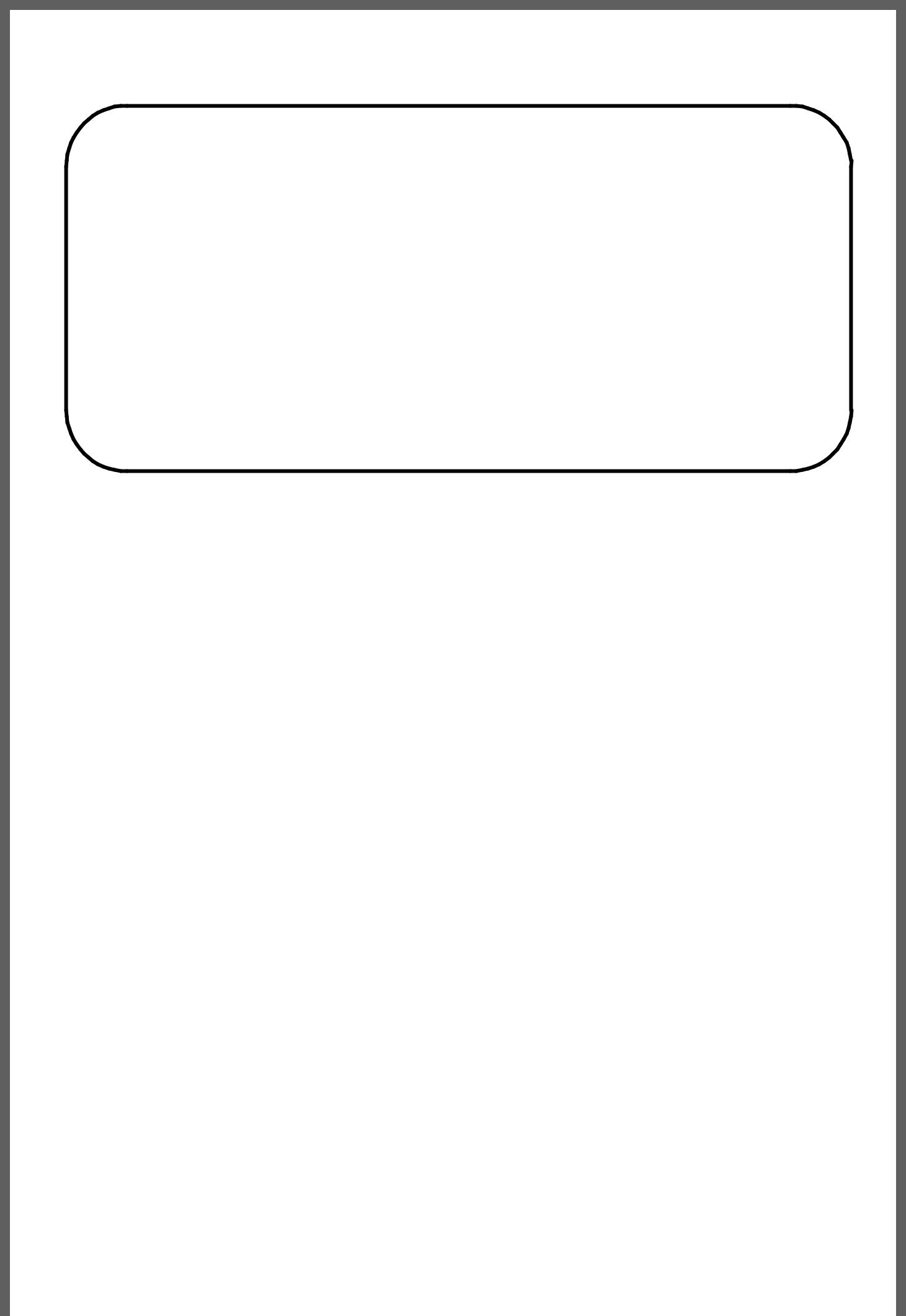
Subject Name: **Source Code Management**

Subject Code: **CS181** Cluster: **Beta** Department: **DCSE**

**Submitted By:** Ayush Singh Chauhan



2110990348 G08-A

**Submitted To:** Dr. Monit Kapoor

**# List of Programs #**

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| 2. | Fork and Commit | 7-10 |
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Experiment No. 06

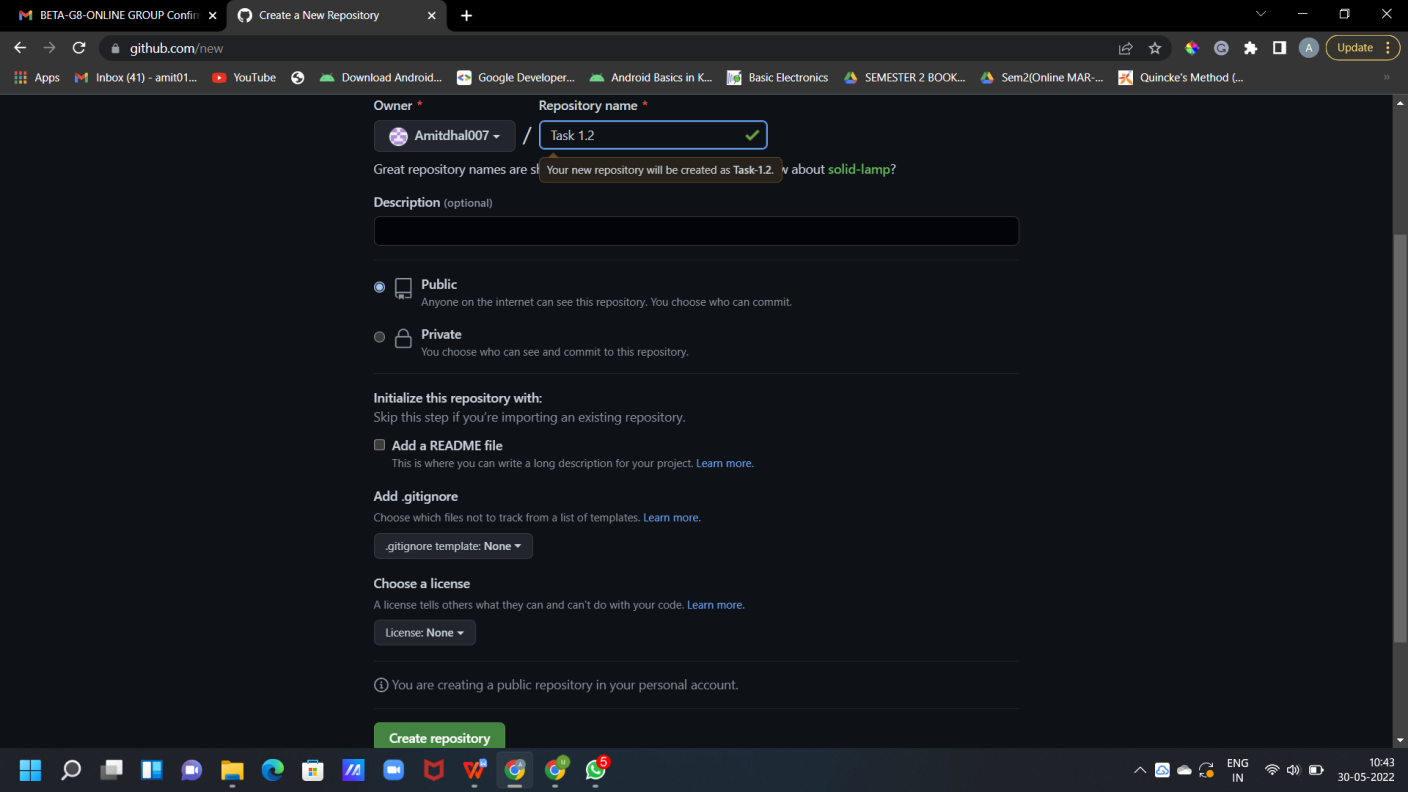
**Aim:** Add collaborators on Github Repo

# Theory:

1. Create a New Repository.

A repository is like a folder for your project. You can have any number of public and private repositories in your user account. Repositories can contain folders and files, images, videos, spreadsheets, and data sets, as well as the revision history for all files in the repository. For more information, see "About repositories."

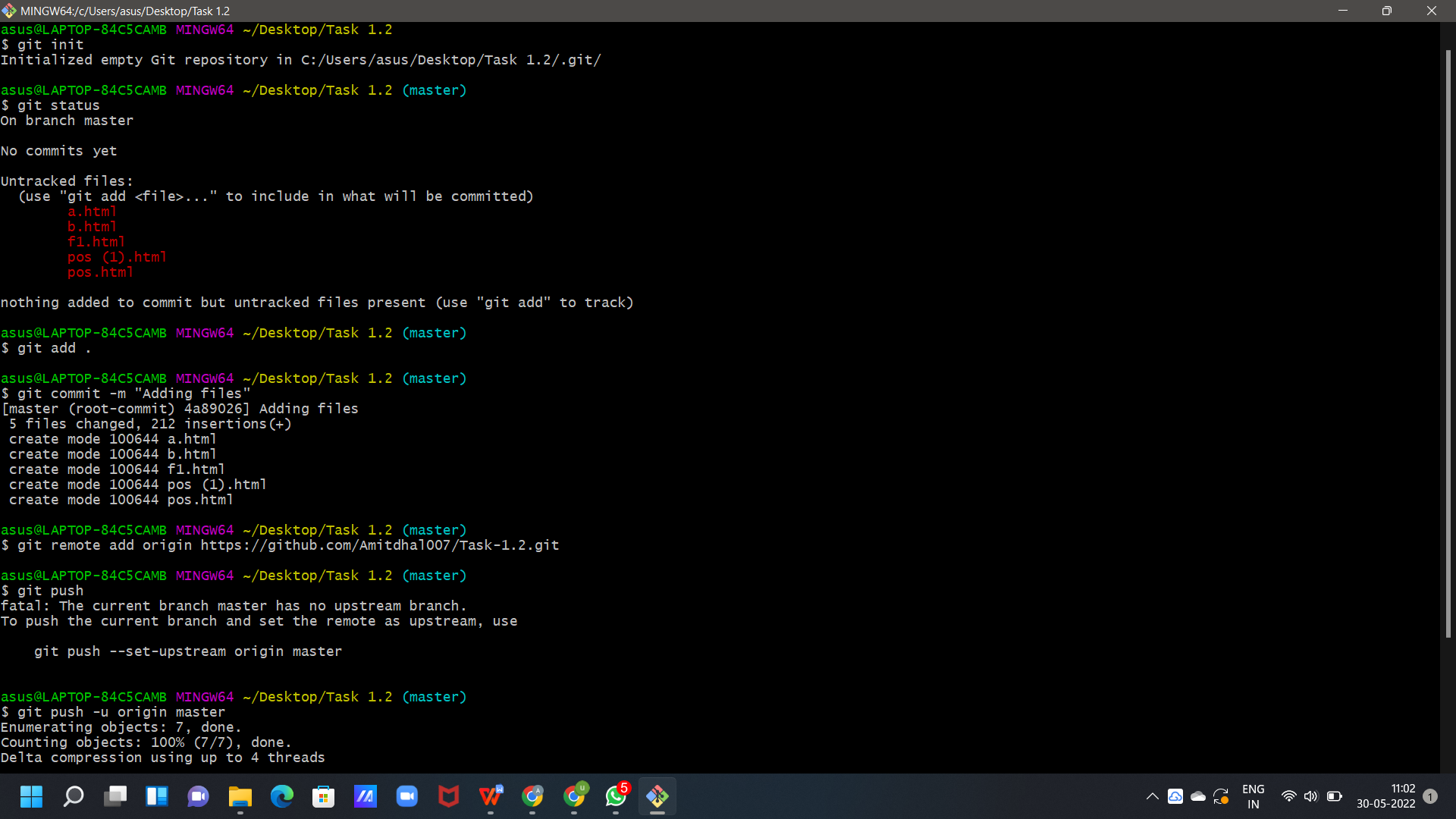
When you create a new repository, you should initialize the repository with a README file to let people know about your project. For more information, see "Creating a new repository."



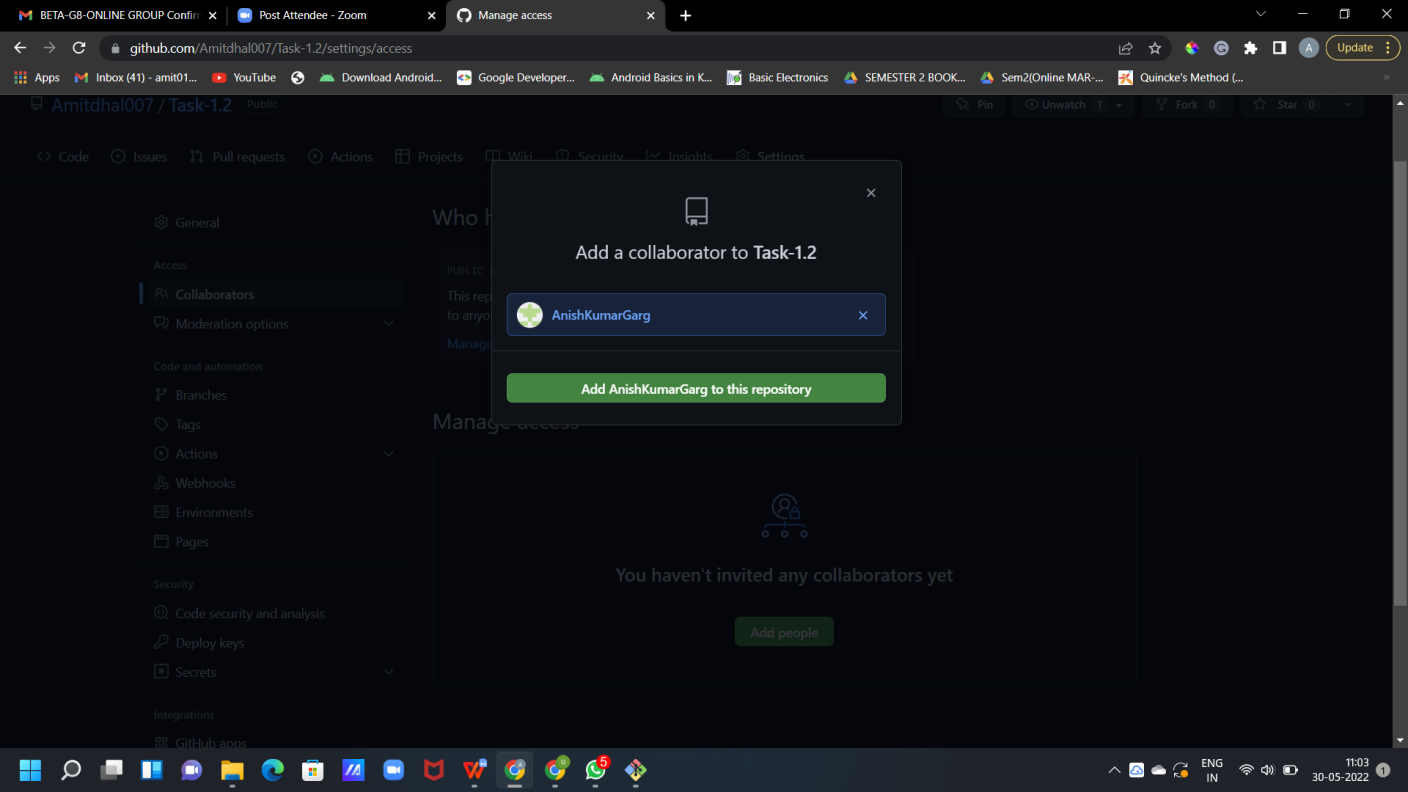
1. Now Copy the HTTP link of your repo and paste it it on your ‘Git CLI’, and merge the local repo in remote repo .

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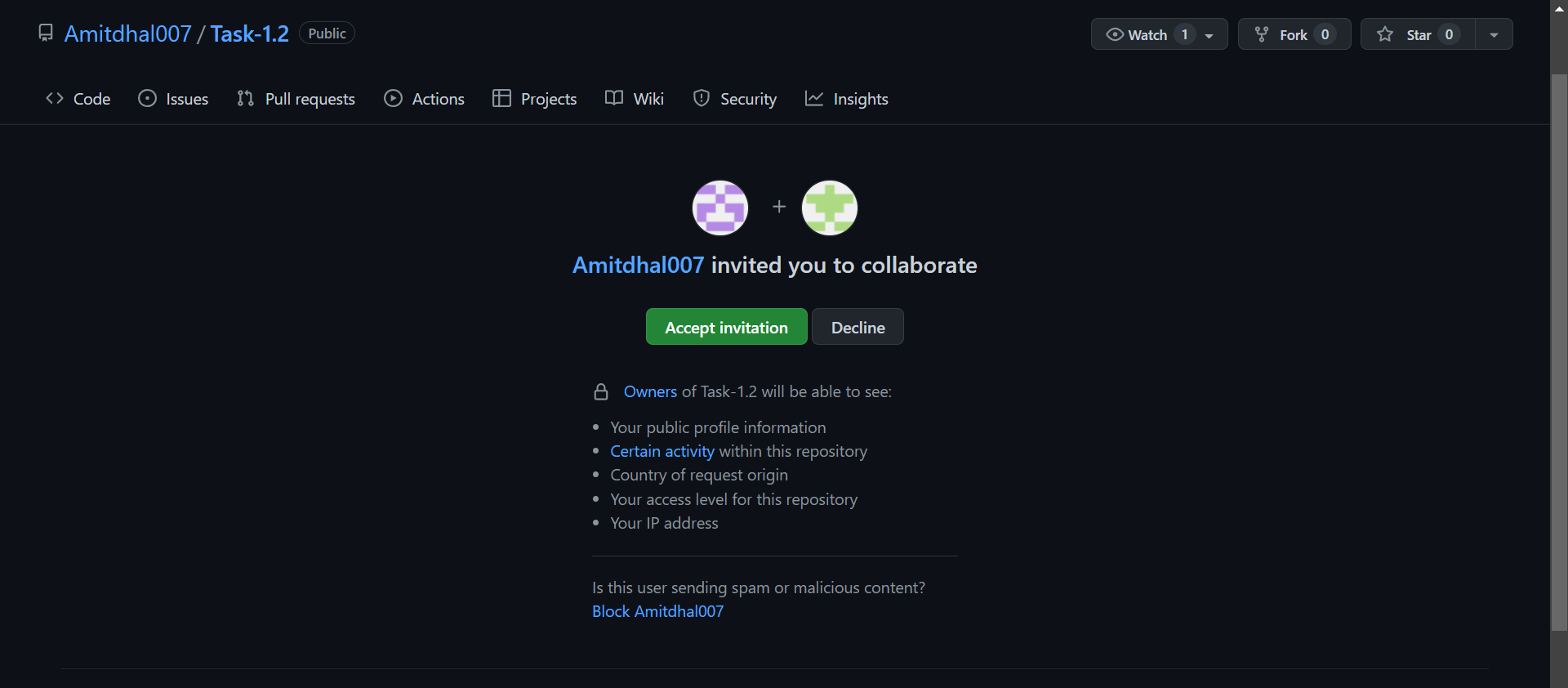


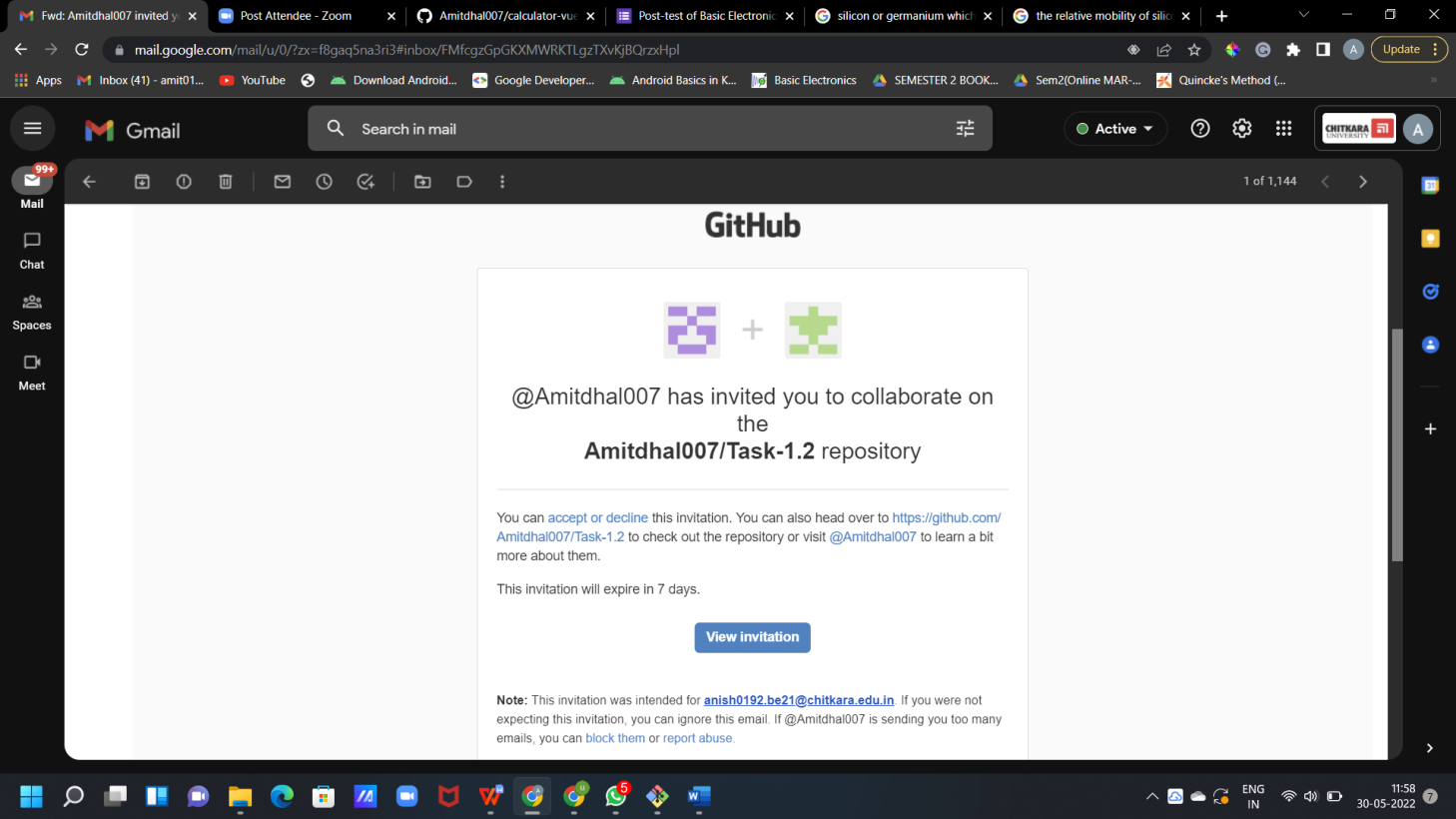
1. Go to Collaborators in Repo Setting, Add the username or email of Collaborator you want to add in your Repo.



1. Invitation Mail is sent to the Collaborator, the collaborator has to accept this Invitation.

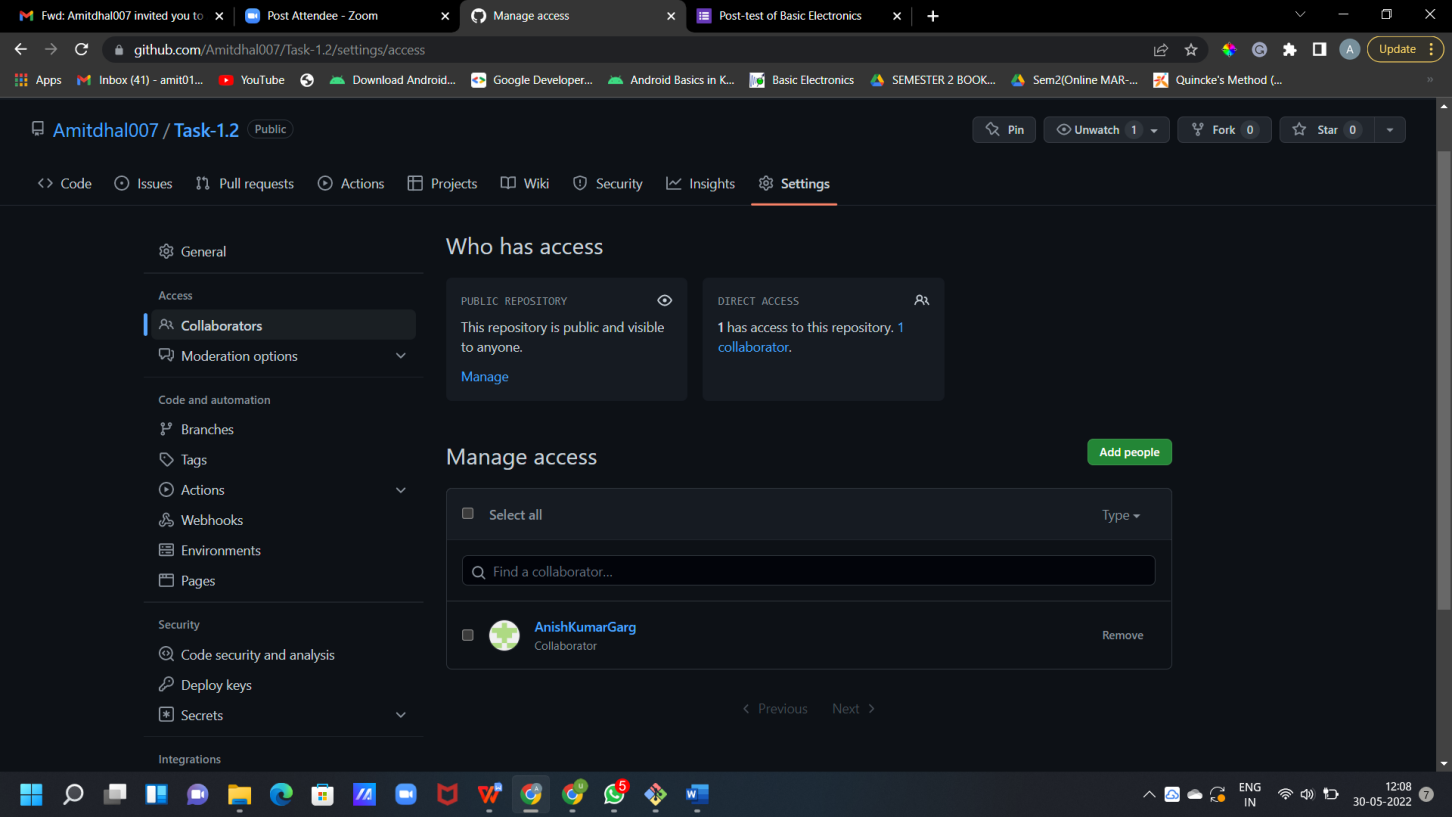
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* 1. New Collaborator has now access to the SCM Repo.



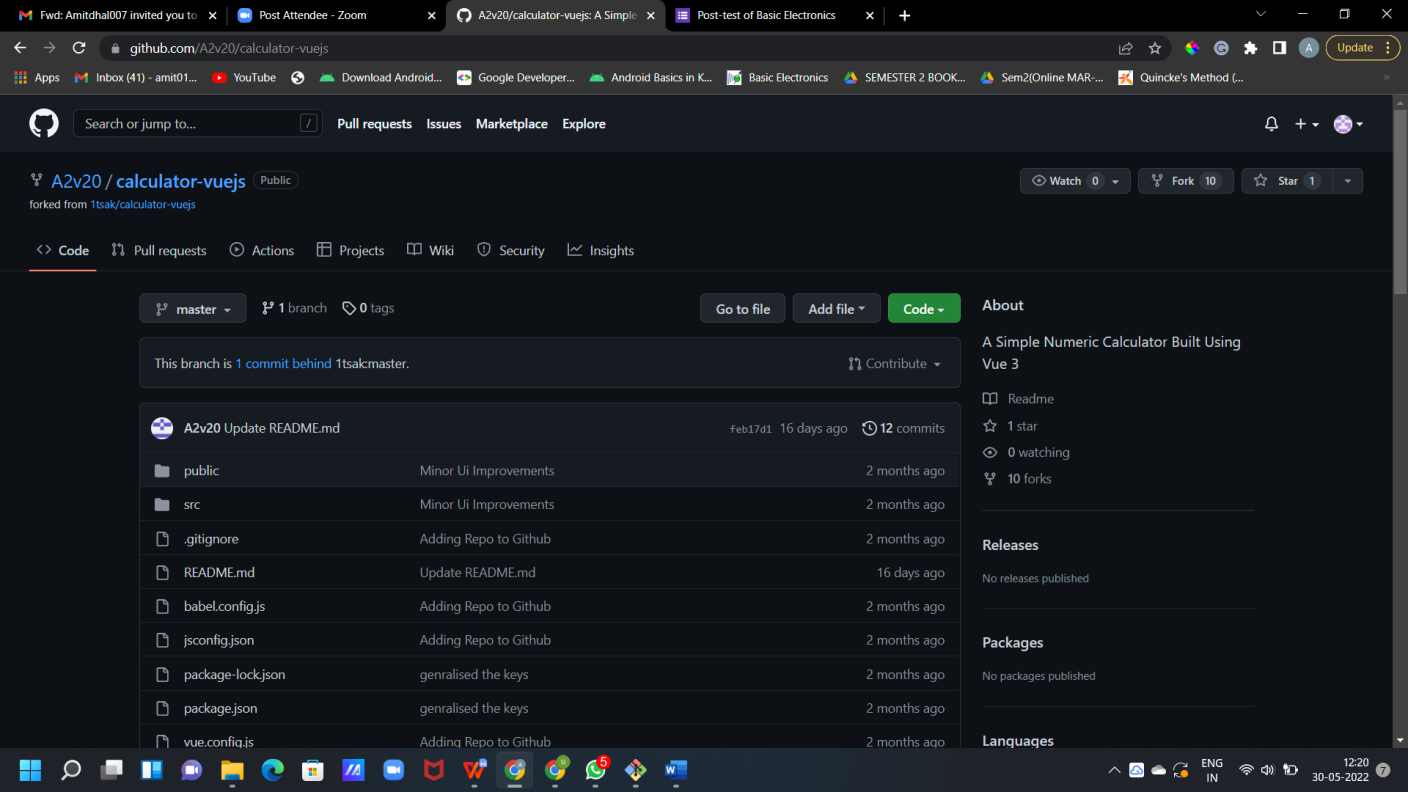
## Experiment No. 07

**Aim:** Fork and Commit

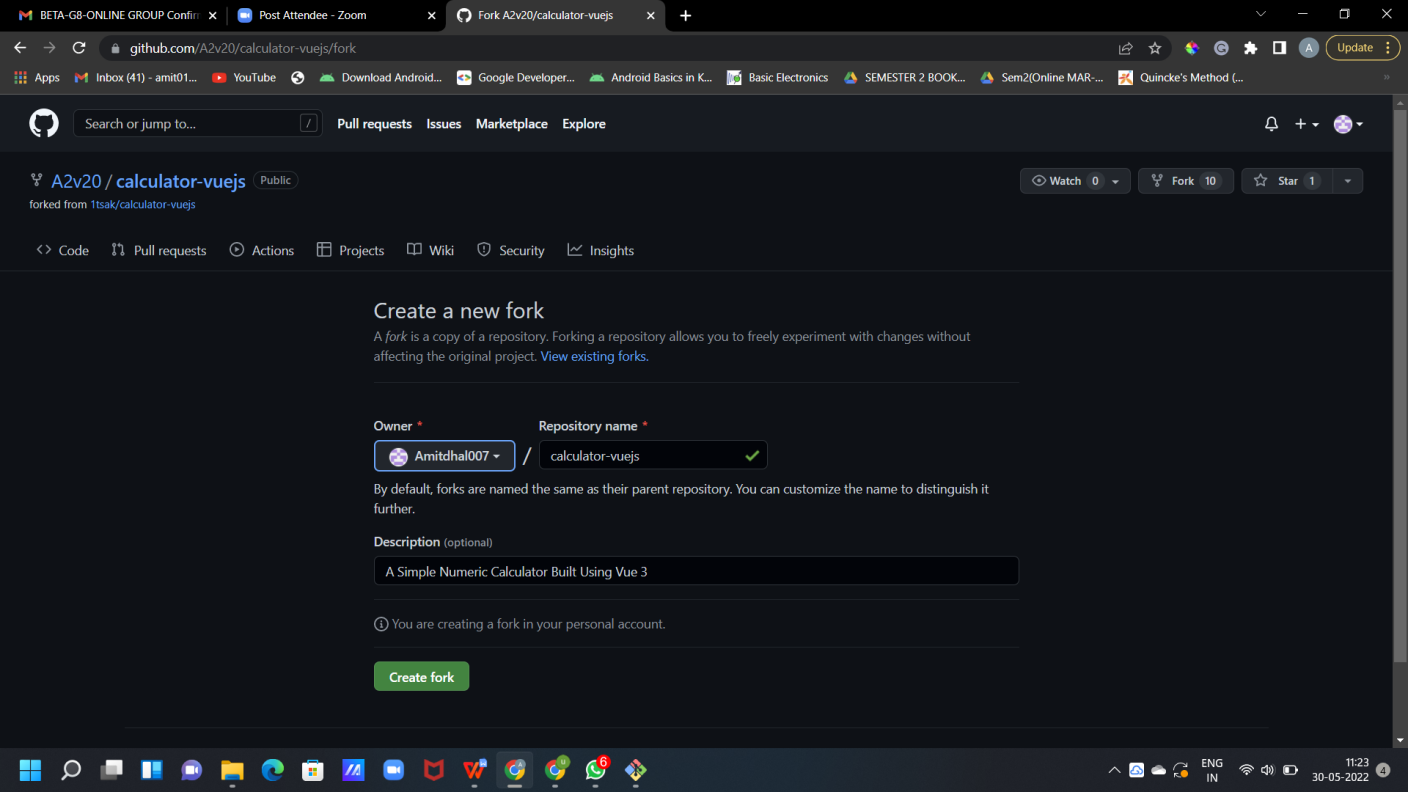
# Theory:

**Fork** :- A Fork is copy of a repository . Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original Project.

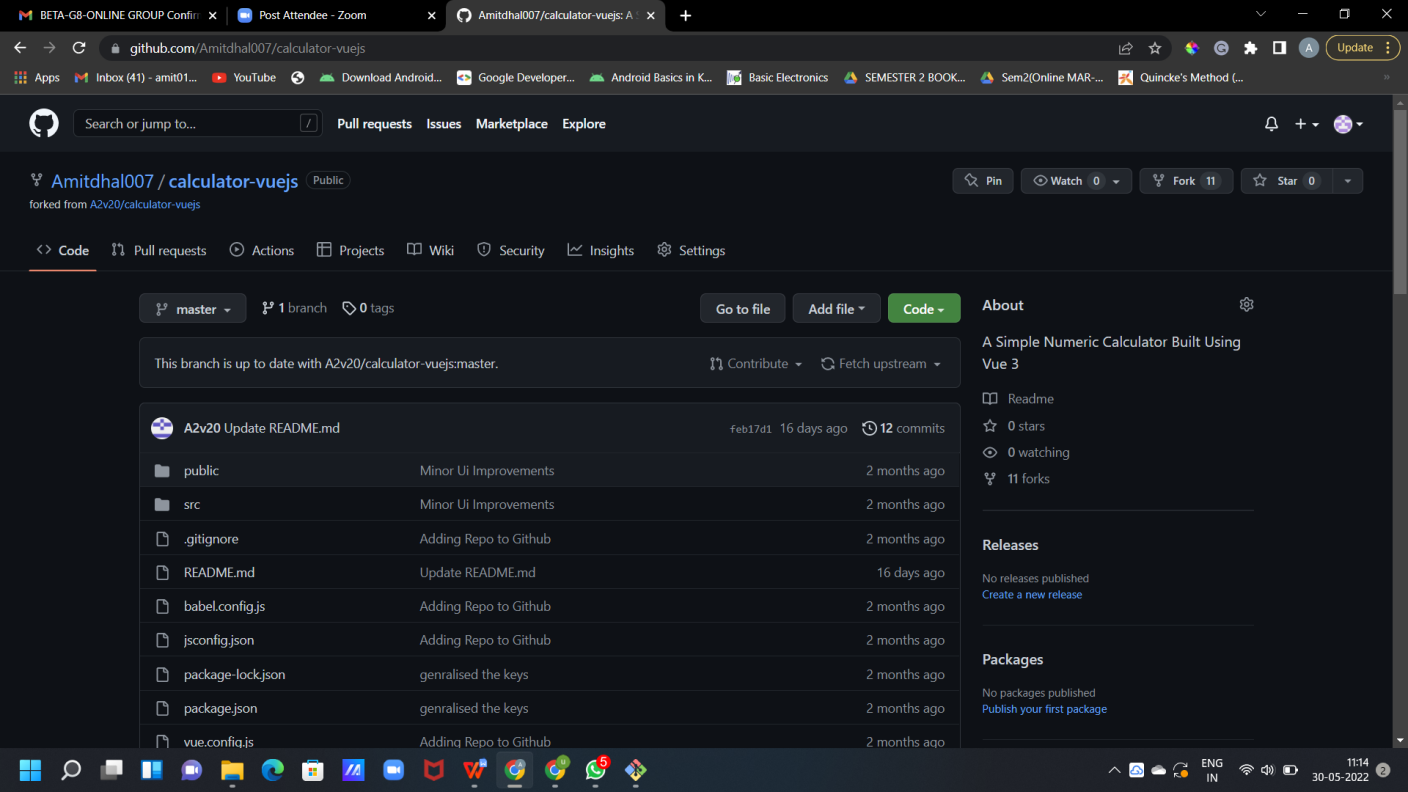
* + 1. To fork a repository first thing you need to do is, sign in to your GitHub account and then you came to the repository you want to fork.



* + 1. Click on the **Fork** button on right upside corner. Then it will ask to create a new fork, add description if you want and then click on create fork.

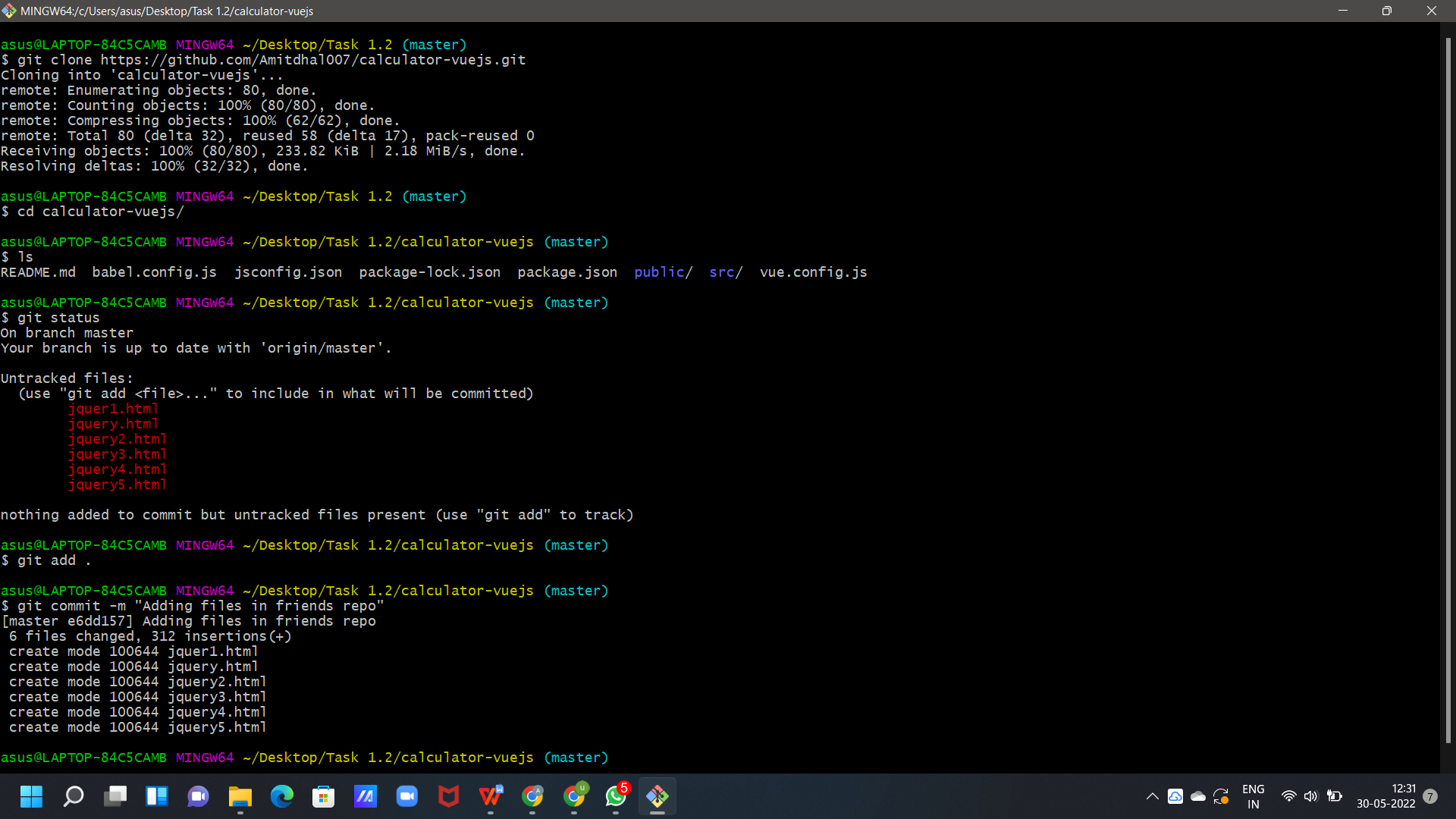


* + 1. Now you will have a copy of the repo you have forked from other user. Now you can do any modification you want without making changes to main source code.



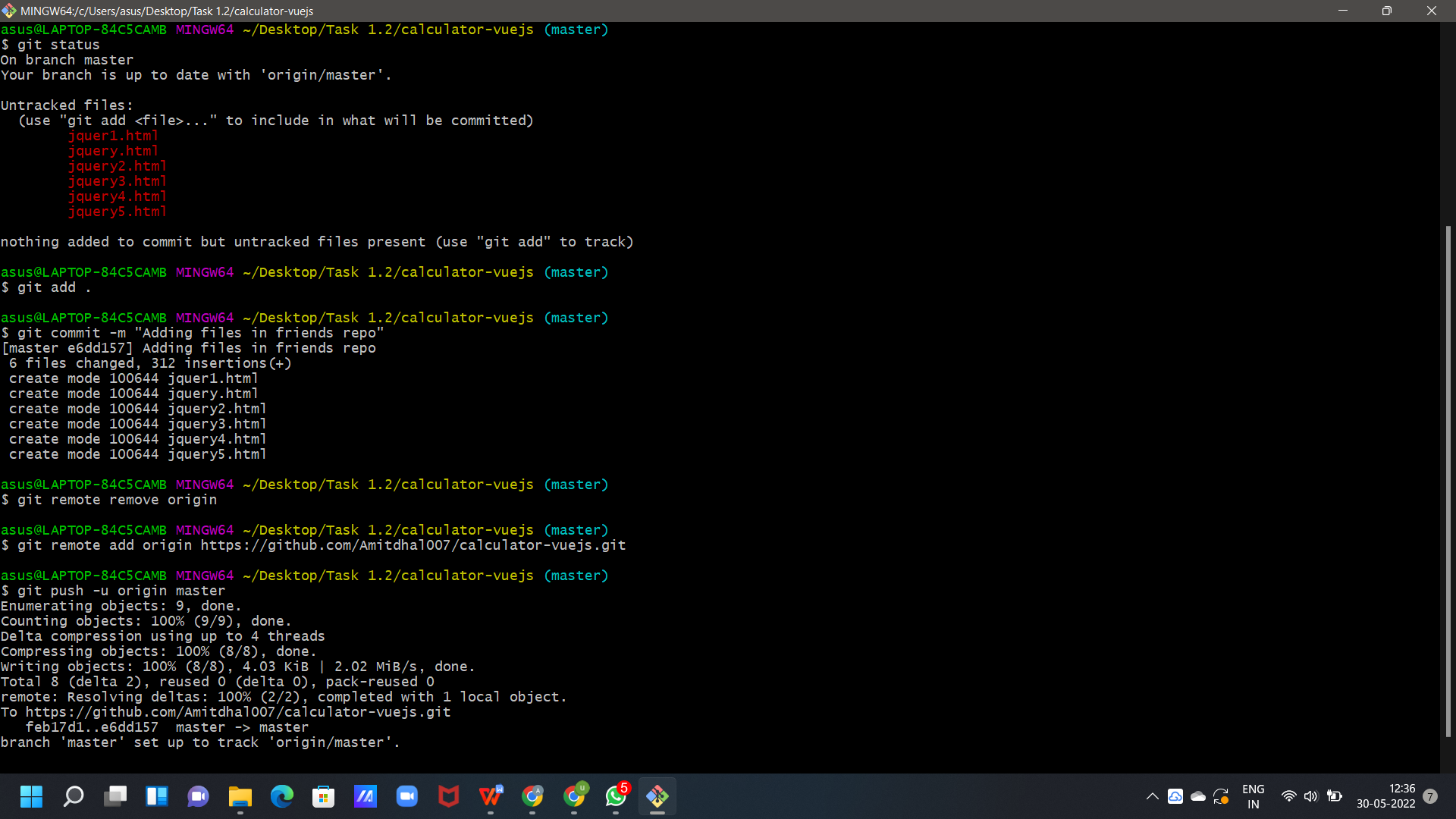
* + 1. Now type **https://github.com/A2v20/SCM1** on CLI.

Git clone <url> --> This command is used to fetch the remote repo or to clone the repo.



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* + 1. Now Open the file make changes or add some files in it and commit it and push it to remote.



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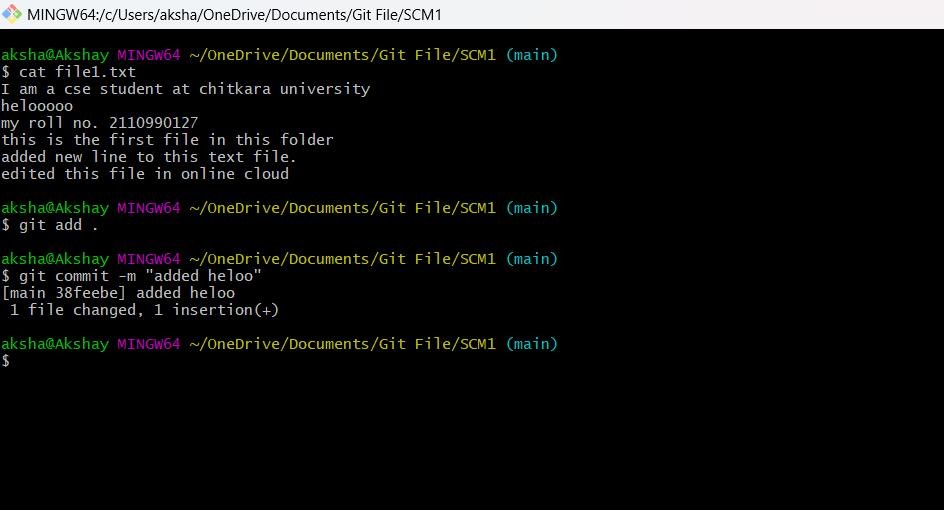
**Experiment No. 08**

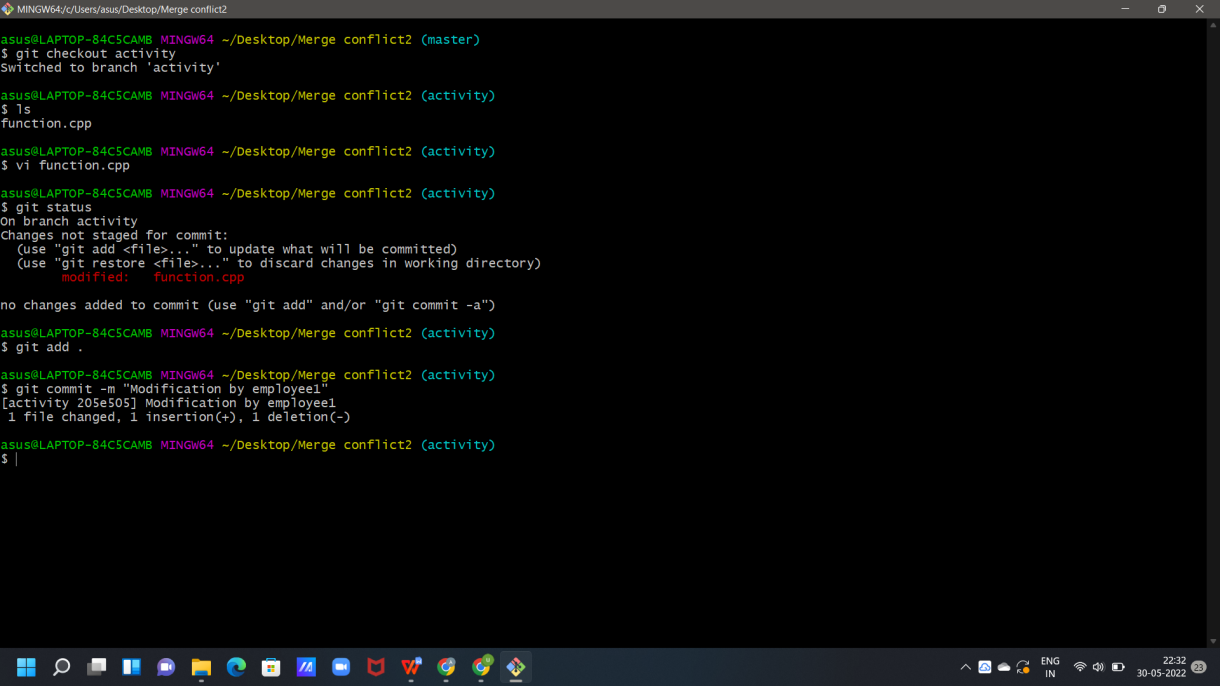
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# Aim: Merge and Resolve Conflicts Theory:

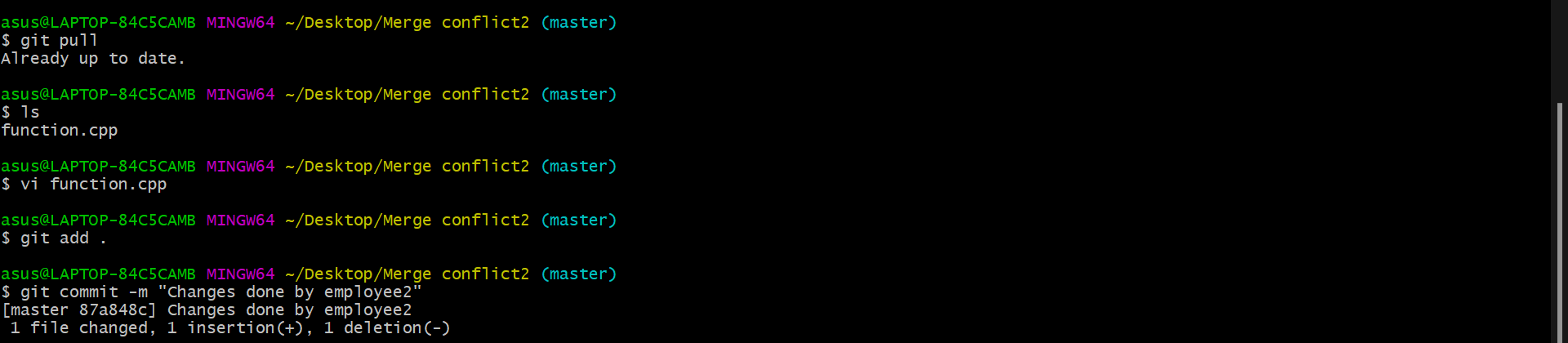
1. Do changes in new branch and commit those change. And checkout to master branch and again do changes and commit it. Now in master branch merge the another branch.

**COMMIT IN NEW BRANCH**

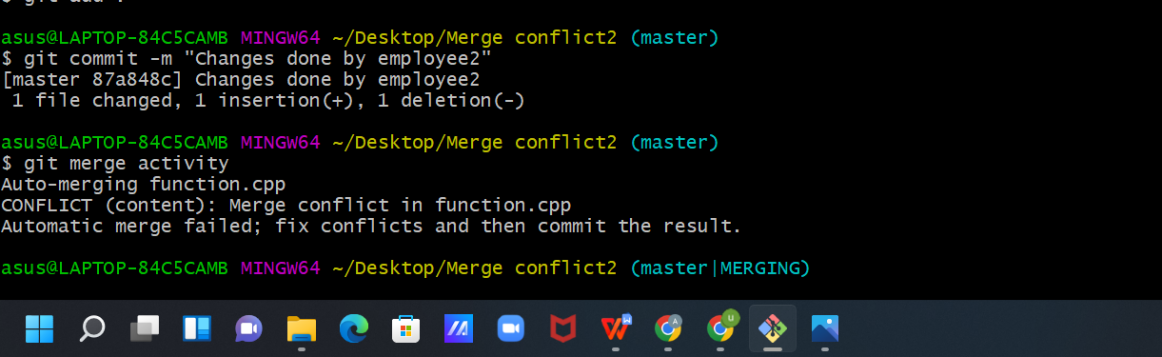




## COMMIT IN MASTER BRANCH

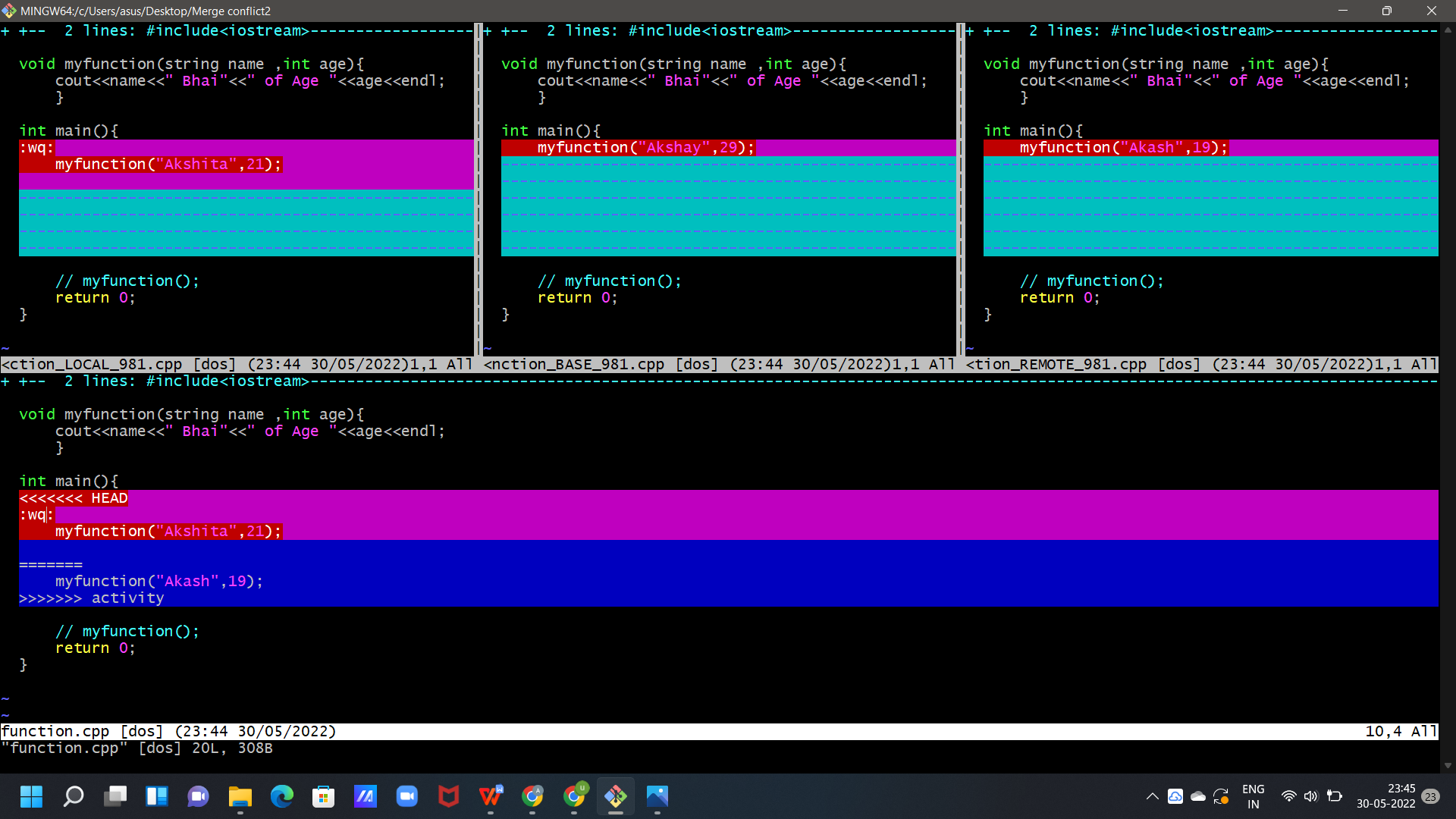


1. Now try to merge it will give Conflicts Error.

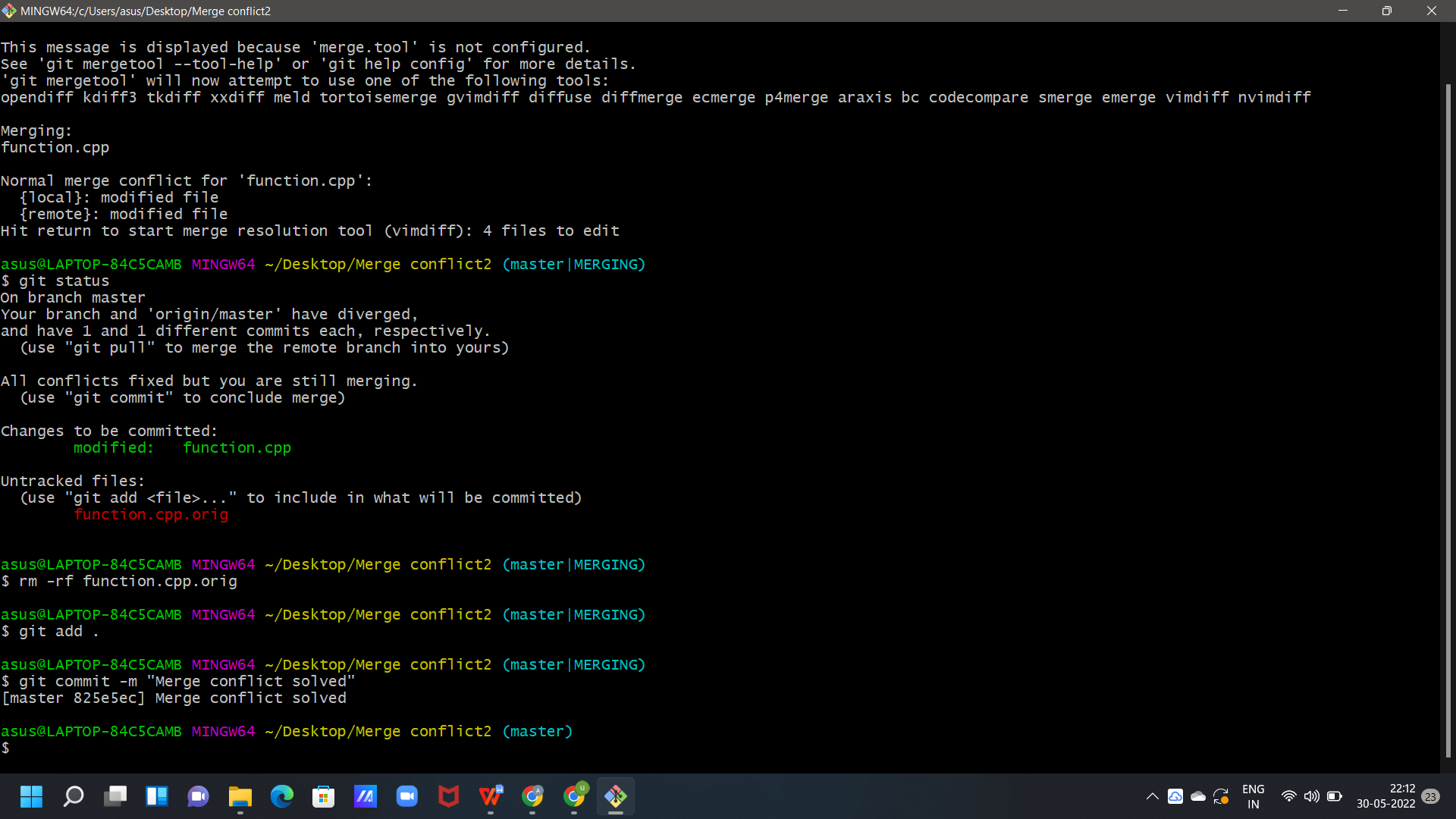


1. Use Command “git mergetool” to solve the conflict.

**git -mergetool** – Run merge conflict resolution tools to resolve merge conflicts.



1. Press “I” to insert, after insertion . Press “:wq”. The merge conflict is solved and our Activity branch is merged to master branch.



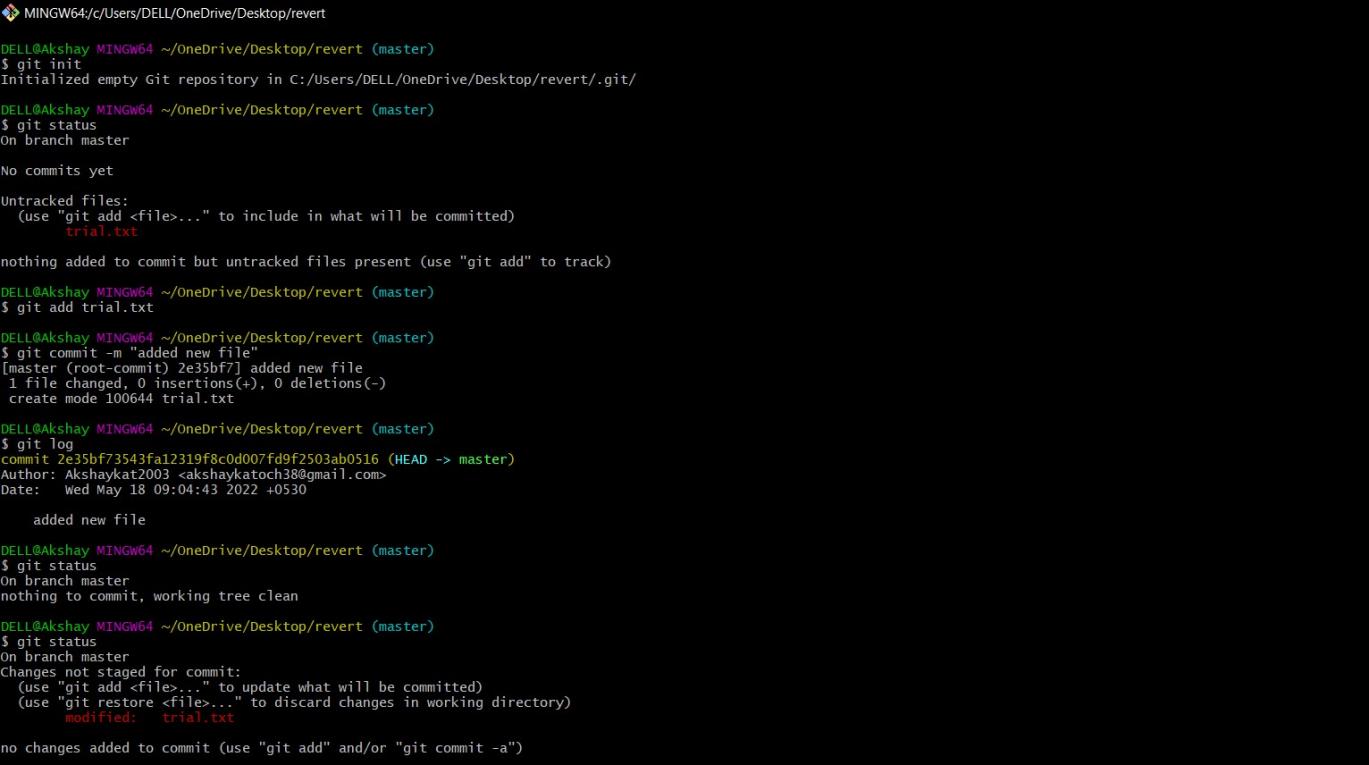
**Experiment No. 09 Aim:** Reset and Revert

## Theory:

**Git-revert – Revert some existing commits.**

While Working with Git in certain situations we want to undo changes in the working area or index area, sometimes remove commits locally or remotely and we need to reverse those changes. There are 3 different ways in which we can undo the changes in our repository, these are ***git reset***, ***git checkout***, and ***git revert***. git checkout and git reset in fact can be used to manipulate commits or individual files. These commands can be confusing so it's important to find out the difference between them and to know which command should be used at a particular point of time.

Let's make a sample git repository with a file ***trial.txt*** and "***Hello Geeks***" written inside it.



We can see that we have a single commit is done and the text document that has been committed with added new files in it. Now let's add some more text to our text document. Let's add another line ***Hello World.*** Doing this change, our file now needs to be added to

the staging area for getting the commit done. This updates are currently in the working area and to see them we will see those using ***git status***.

Now we have a change ***Hello World*** which is untracked in our working repository and we need to discard this change. So, the command that we should use here is -

## git checkout

git checkout is used to discard the changes in the working repository. git checkout <filename>

When we write git checkout command and see the status of our git repository and also the text document we can see that our changes are being discarded from the working directory and we are again back to the test document that we had before. Now, what if we want to unstage a file. We stage our files before committing them and at a certain point, we might want to unstage a file. Let's add ***Hello World*** again to our text document and stage them using the ***git add*** command.



We want to unstage a file and the command that we would be using to unstage our file is -

## git reset

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git reset is used when we want to unstage a file and bring our changes back to the working directory. git reset can also be used to remove commits from the local repository.

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git reset HEAD <filename>

Whenever we unstage a file, all the changes are kept in the working area.

We are back to the working directory, where our changes are present but the file is now unstaged. Now there are also some commits that we don't want to get committed and we want to remove them from our local repository. To see how to remove the commit from our local repository let's stage and commit the changes that we just did and then remove that commit.

We have 2 commits now, with the latest being the Added Hello World commit which we are going to remove. The command that we would be using now is -

git reset HEAD~1 Points to be noted -

* HEAD~1 here means that we are going to remove the topmost commit or the latest commit that we have done.
* We cannot remove a specific commit with the help of git reset , for ex : we cannot say that we want to remove the second commit or the third commit , we can only remove latest commit or latest 2 commits ... latest N commits.(HEAD~n) [n here means n recent commits that needs to be deleted].

After using the above command we can see that our commit is being deleted and also our file is again unstaged and is back to the working directory. There are different ways in which git reset can actually keep your changes.

* + ***git reset --soft HEAD~1*** *-* This command will remove the commit but would not unstage a file. Our changes still would be in the staging area.
  + ***git reset --mixed HEAD~1*** or ***git reset HEAD~1 -*** This is the default command that we have used in the above example which removes the commit as well as unstages the file and our changes are stored in the working directory.
  + ***git reset --hard HEAD~1 -*** This command removes the commit as well as the changes from your working directory. This command can also be called destructive command as we would not be able to get back the changes so be careful while using this command.

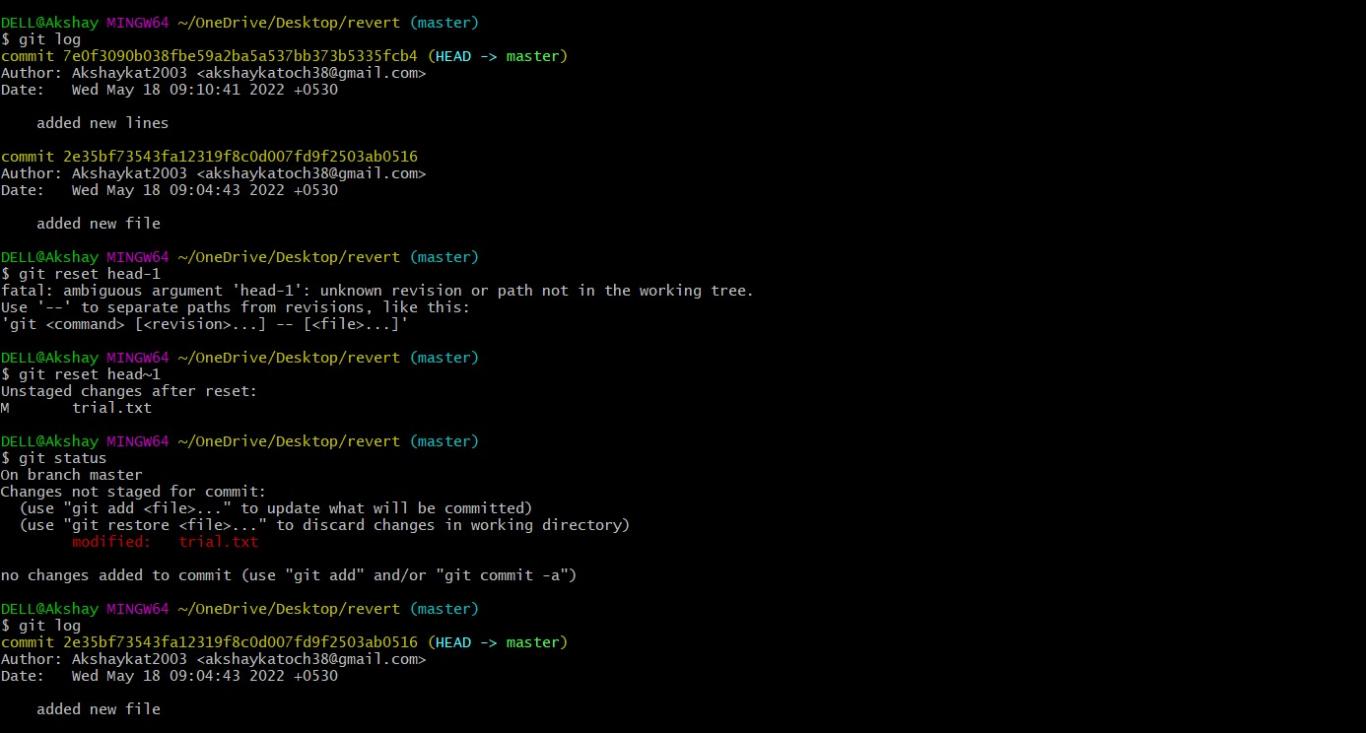
Points to keep in mind while using git reset command -

* + - If our commits are not published to remote repository , then we can use git reset.
    - Use git reset only for removing commits that are present in our local directory and not in remote directory.
    - We cannot remove a specific commit with the help of git reset , for ex : we cannot say that we want to remove the second commit or the third commit , we can only remove latest commit or latest 2 commits ... latest N commits.(HEAD~n) [n here means n recent commits that needs to be deleted].

We just discussed above that the git reset command cannot be used to delete commits from the remote repository, then how do we remove the unwanted commits from the remote repository The command that we use here is -

## git revert

git revert is used to remove the commits from the remote repository. Since now our changes are in the working directory, let's add those changes to the staging area and commit them.



Now let's push our changes to the remote repository.

Now we want to delete the commit that we just added to the remote repository. We could have used the git reset command but that would have deleted the commit just from the local repository and not the remote repository. If we do this then we would get conflict that the remote commit is not present locally. So, we do not use git reset here. The best we can use here is git revert.

git revert <commit id of the commit that needs to be removed> Points to keep in mind -

* + Using git revert we can undo any commit , not like git reset where we could just remove "n" recent commits.

Now let's first understand what git revert does, git revert removes the commit that we have done but adds one more commit which tells us that the revert has been done. Let's look at the example –

**Note**: If you see the lines as we got after the git revert command, just visit your default text editor for git and commit the message from there, or it could directly take to you your

default editor. We want a message here because when using git revert, it does not delete the commit instead makes a new commit that contains the removed changes from the commit.

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We can see that the new commit is being added. However since this commit is in local repository so we need to do ***git push*** so that our remote repository also notices that the change has been done.

And as we can see we have a new commit in our remote repository and ***Hello World*** which we added in our 2nd commit is being removed from the local as well as the remote repository. Let's summarize the points that we saw above -

## Difference Table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **git checkout** | **git reset** | **git revert** |
| Discards the changes in the working repository. | Unstages a file and bring our changes back to the working directory | Removes the commits from the remote repository. |
| Used in the local repository. | Used in local repository | Used in the remote repository |
| Does not make any changes  to the commit history. | Alters the existing commit  history | Adds a new commit to the  existing commit history. |
| Moves HEAD pointer to a specific commit. | Discards the uncommitted changes. | Rollbacks the changes which we have committed. |
| Can be used to manipulate commits or files. | Can be used to manipulate commits or files. | Does not manipulate your commits or files. |