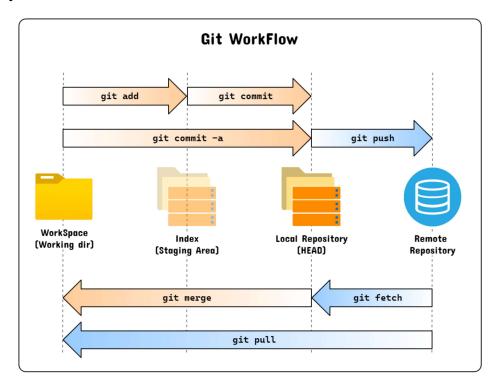
Experiment No: 03

Aim: To Perform various GIT operations on local and Remote repositories using GIT Cheat-Sheet

Theory:

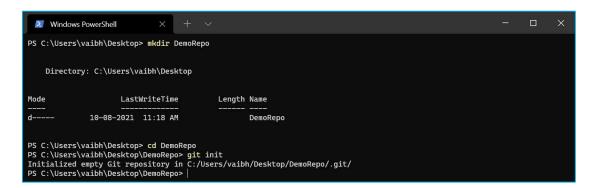


SETUP & INIT

Configuring user information, initializing and cloning repositories

❖ git init

initialize an existing directory as a Git repository.



STAGE & SNAPSHOT

Working with snapshots and the Git staging area

git status

show modified files in working directory, staged for your next commit

git add [file]

add a file as it looks now to your next commit (stage)

❖ git diff

diff of what is changed but not staged

git diff --staged

diff of what is staged but not yet committed

git commit -m "[descriptive message]"

commit your staged content as a new commit snapshot

```
PS C:\Users\vaibh\Desktop\DemoRepo> git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
    (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file: home.py

PS C:\Users\vaibh\Desktop\DemoRepo> git commit -m "My first commit"
[master (root-commit) e2e8d66] My first commit
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
    create mode 1006444 home.py
PS C:\Users\vaibh\Desktop\DemoRepo> git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
PS C:\Users\vaibh\Desktop\DemoRepo>
```

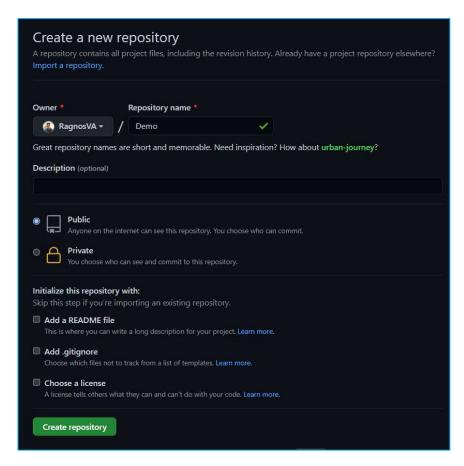
INSPECT

❖ git log

show the commit history for the currently active branch

Adding and Updating Remote repository

First create a remote repository (Github/GitLab/BitBucket etc).



git remote add [alias] [url]

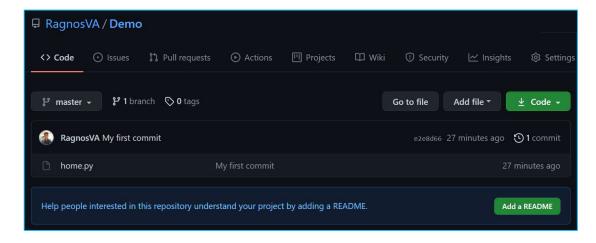
add a git URL as an alias



git push [alias] [branch]

Transmit local branch commits to the remote repository branch

Refresh the remote repository page to see the changes made in repo.



Conclusion:

Git provides a way of keeping track of past versions of software and papers, making collaboration between various authors easy, and provides backup for your software. It has proven very useful to the open-source community and in academia as well. Thus, we have successfully performed git operations on local and remote repository.