Experiment no. 3

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

LO2: To be aware of different Version Control tools like GIT, CVS or Mercurial.

Theory:

What is Git?

Git is the most widely used distributed version control system that tracks changes in files and coordinates work among multiple people on the same project. It keeps a record of modifications, allowing you to revert to specific versions if necessary. Git enhances collaboration by making it easier to integrate changes from different team members into a single source of truth. Whether you're working solo or as part of a team, Git offers an efficient way to manage and track code changes over time.

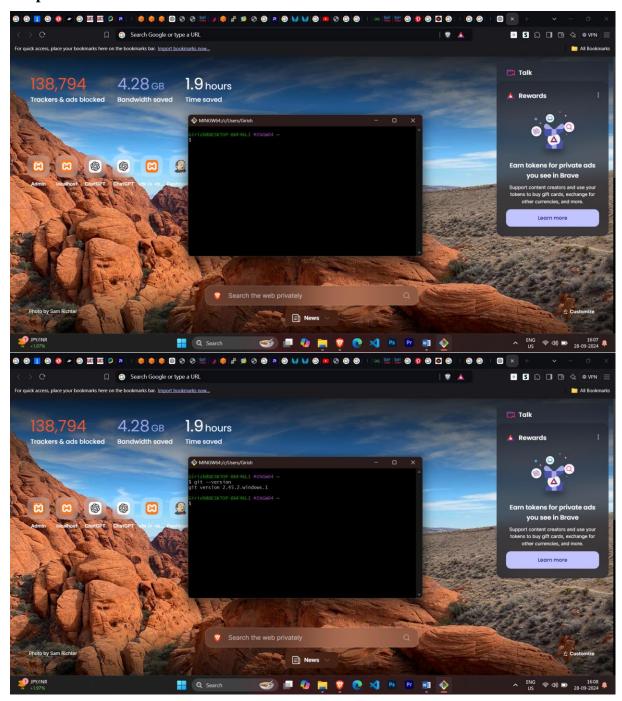
Local Repository:

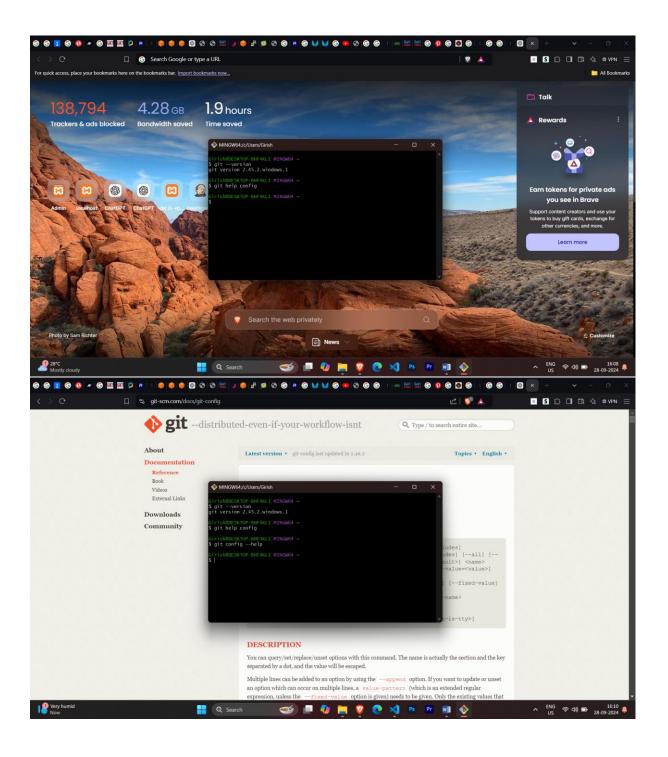
A Git local repository refers to the version of the project stored on your own machine, where you can make changes and test new features without affecting the shared repository. It contains the project history and allows you to commit, modify, and review changes locally before pushing them to a remote repository.

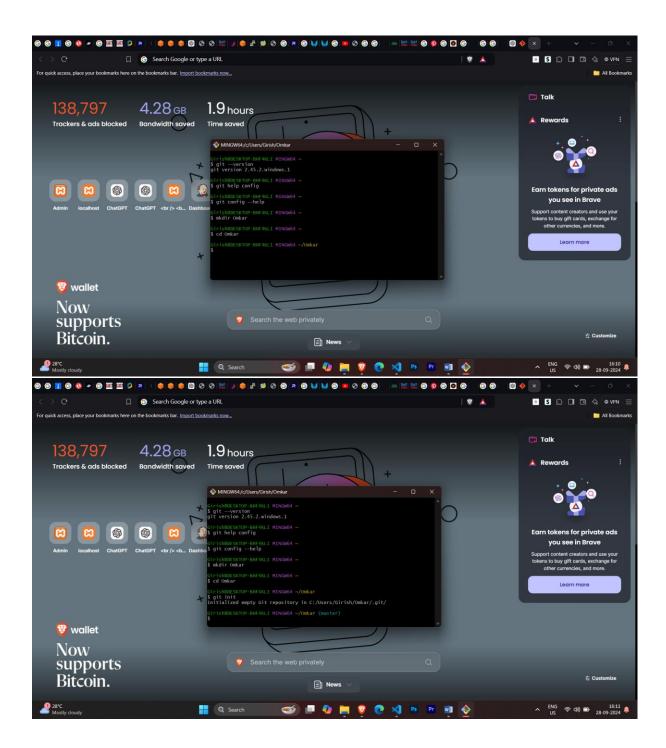
Command table:

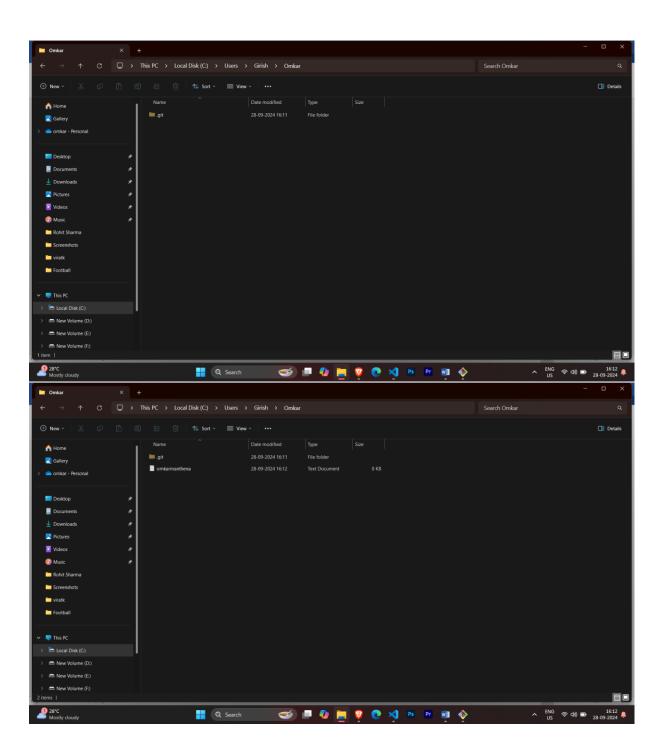
Git Syntax	Description
gitversion	Displays the Git version installed on your system.
git help config	Displays the Git config manual page with a synopsis.
git confighelp	Displays the Git config manual page with a synopsis.
mkdir	Creates a new directory.
cd	Changes the current directory.
git init	Initializes a new Git repository in the current directory.
git status	Displays the state of the working directory and staging area (files staged, modified, or untracked).
git add n1.txt	Adds the file n1.txt to the staging area.
git commit -m "committing a text file"	Commits changes with a message to track the changes (e.g., "committing a text file").
<pre>git config global user.email "email"</pre>	Sets the global email address for Git configuration (e.g., nanmerciline@gmail.com).
git remote add	Adds a remote repository (e.g.,
origin <url></url>	https://github.com/NancyMerciline/exp_2.git).
git push origin master	Pushes the contents of the local repository's master branch to the remote server.
git log	Displays all commits in the repository's history.
git logoneline	Displays the commit history in a single line format.
git log n1.txt	Displays the commit history, author, and date for the file n1.txt.
vim n1.txt	Opens the n1.txt file in the Vim editor to edit or view contents.
git diff n1.txt	Shows the differences between the working directory and the last
	commit for the file n1.txt.

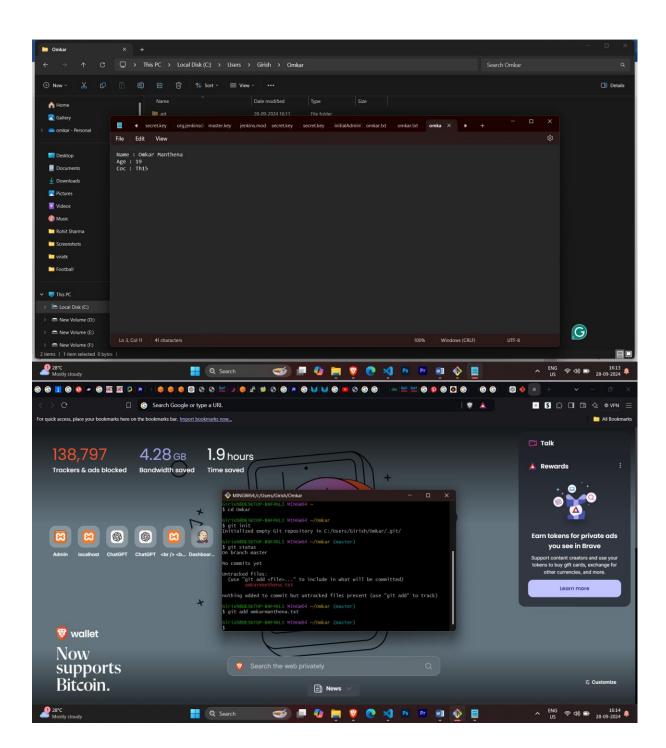
Output:

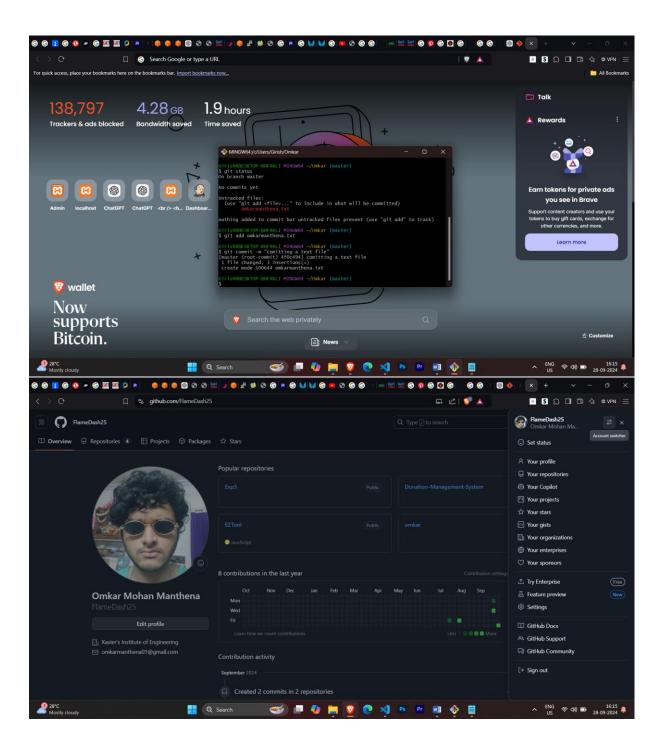


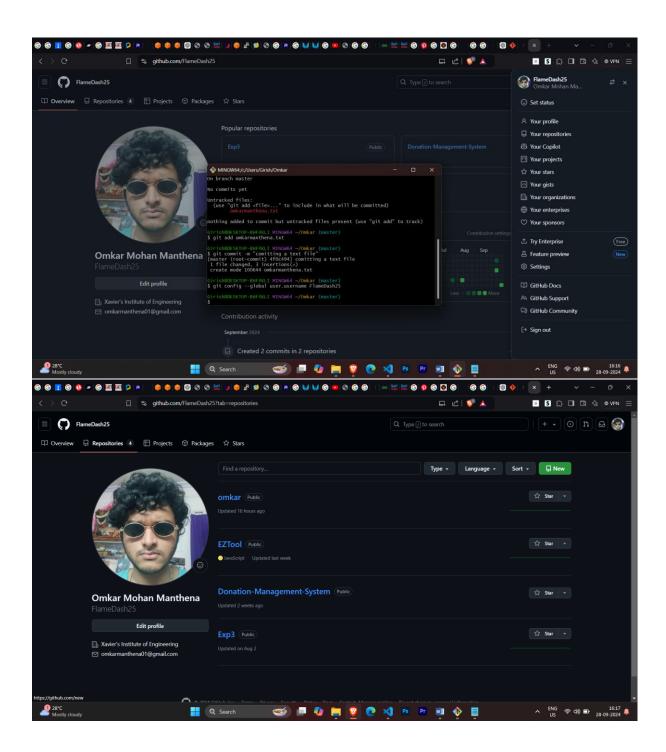


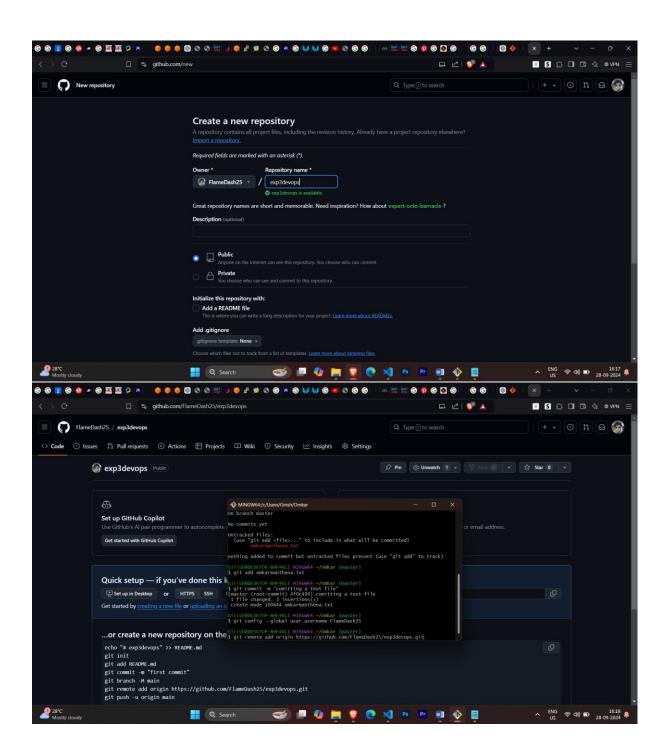


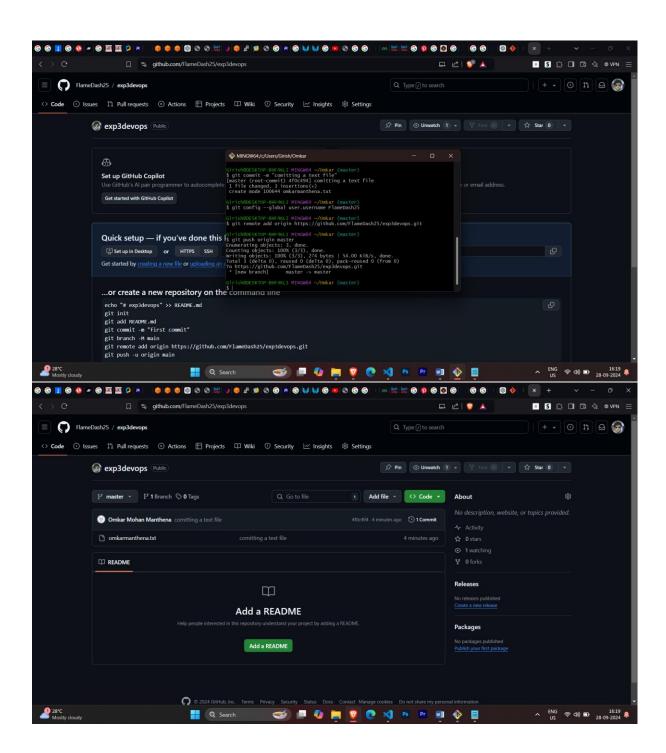


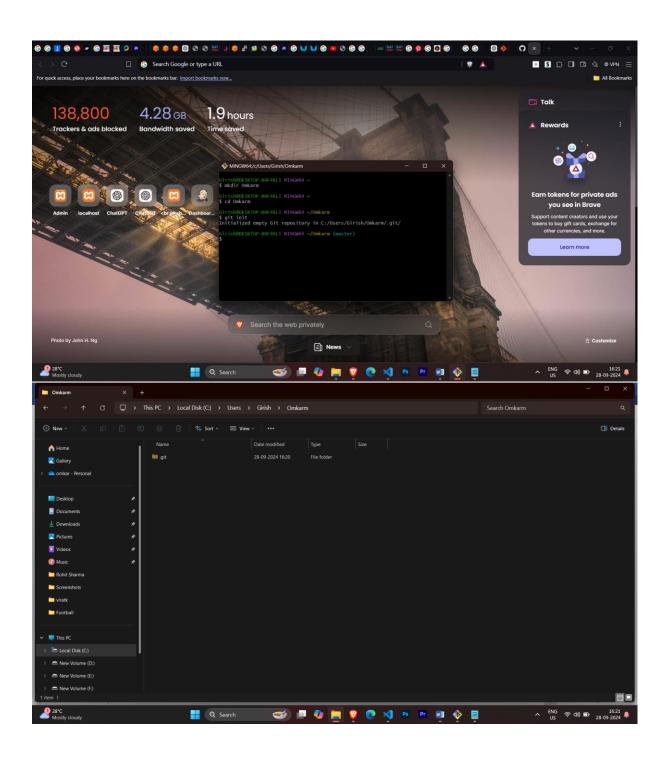


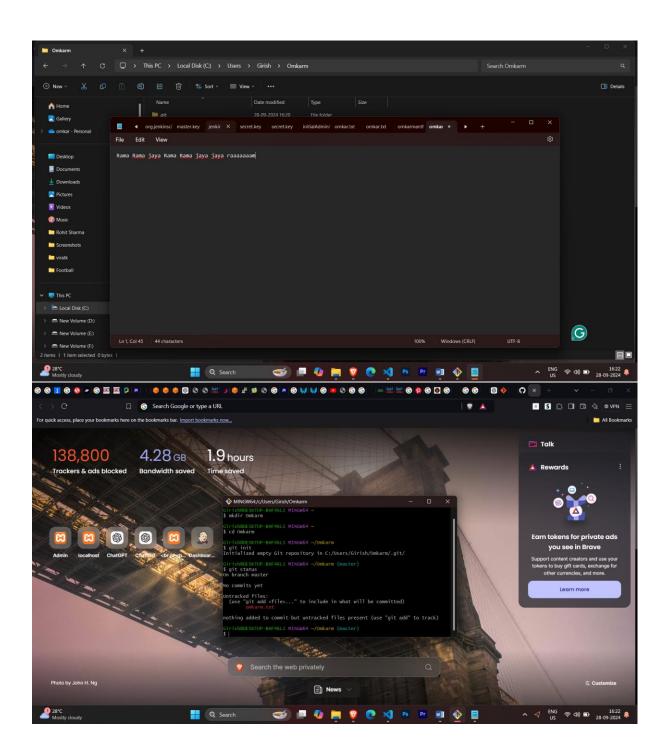


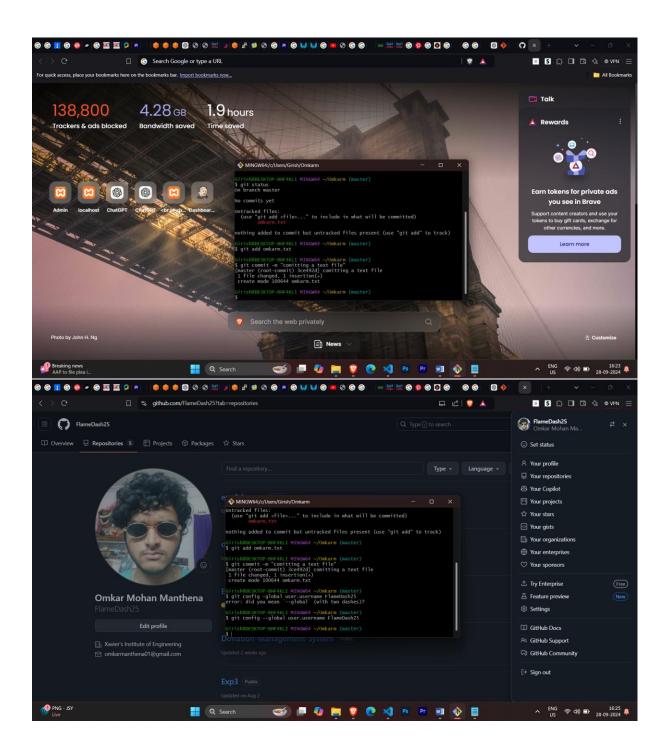


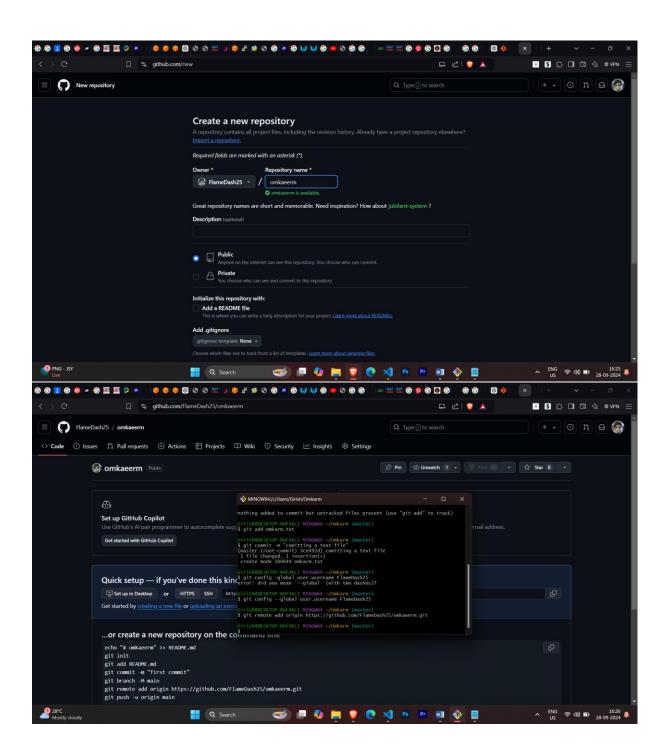


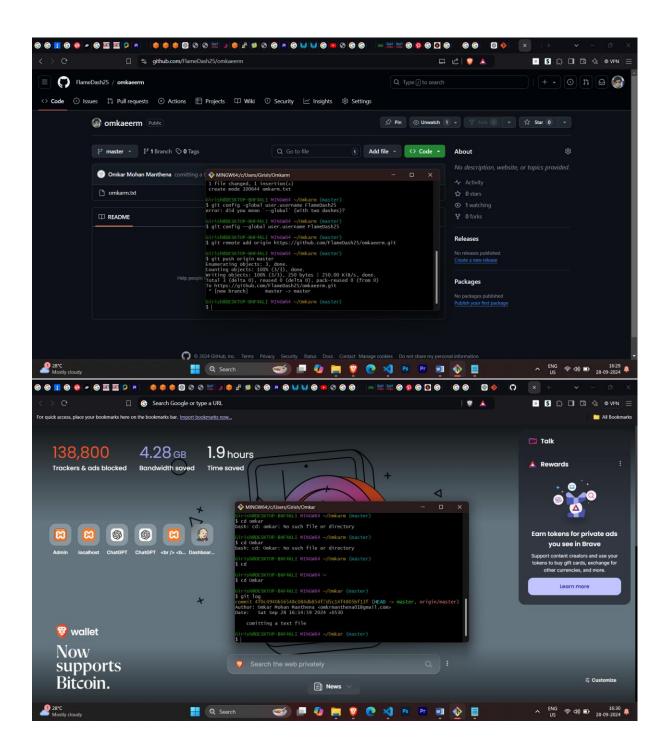


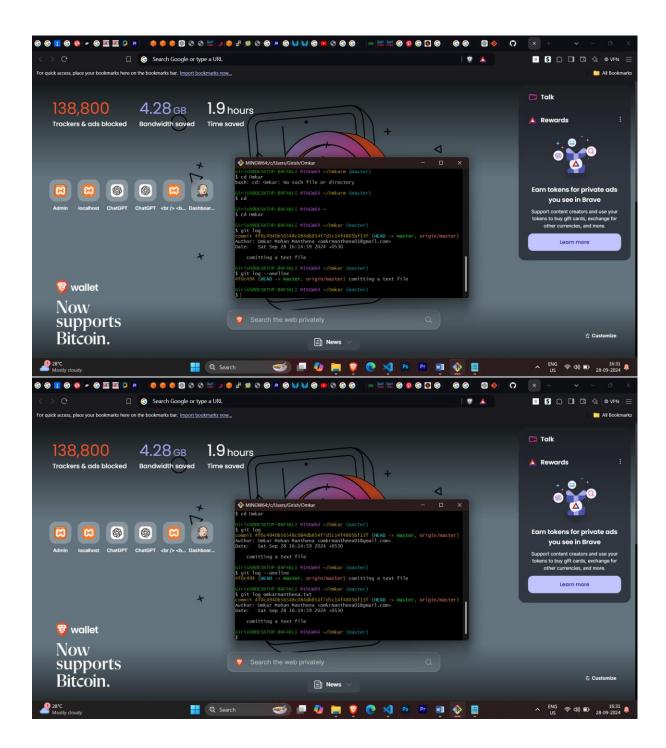


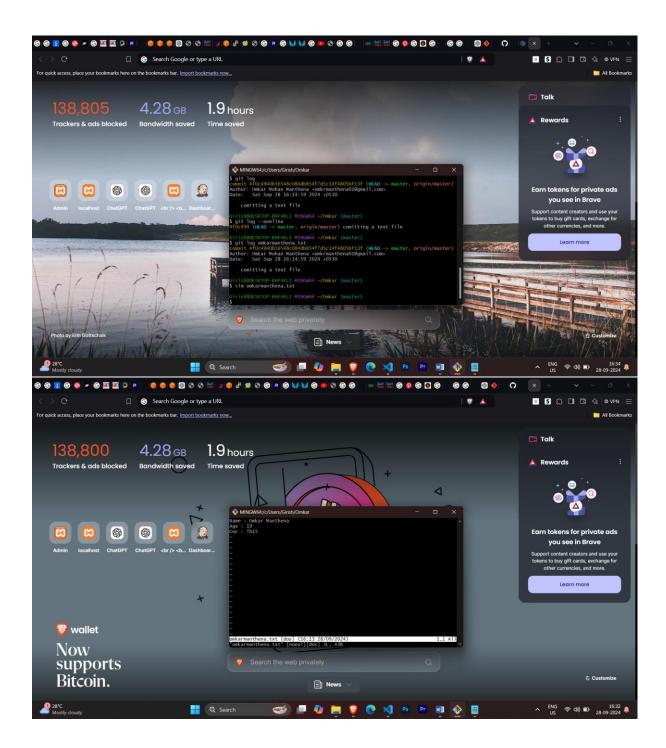


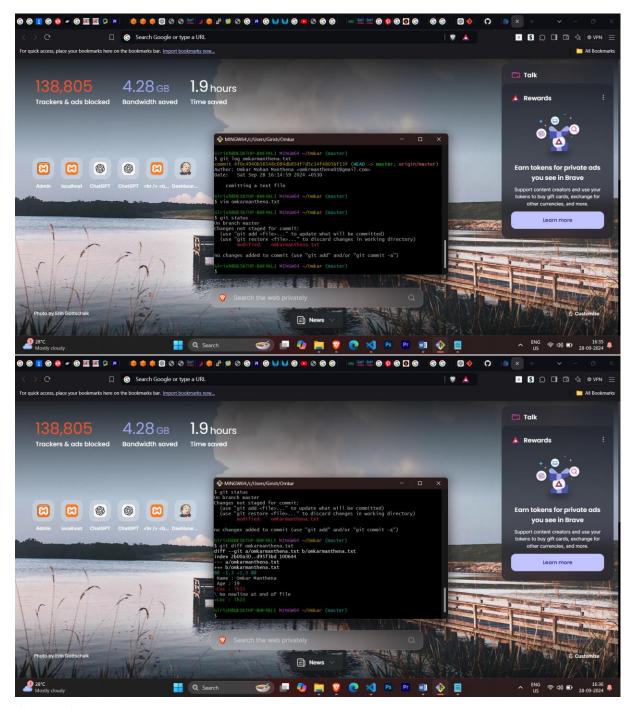












Conclusion: In this experiment, we performed various Git operations on both local and remote repositories using a Git cheat sheet. We also explored the concepts of local and global repositories. Additionally, we learned how to create repositories, configure settings, and manage changes efficiently using Git commands.

LO achieved: LO2

PO's achieved: PO1-PO5, PO8-PO10, PO12