

Grup 83

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About Git Large File Storage [↗](#)

Git LFS handles large files by storing references to the file in the repository, but not the actual file itself. To work around Git's architecture, Git LFS creates a pointer file which acts as a reference to the actual file (which is stored somewhere else). GitHub manages this pointer file in your repository. When you clone the repository down, GitHub uses the pointer file as a map to go and find the large file for you.

Different maximum size limits for Git LFS apply depending on your GitHub plan.

Product	Maximum file size
GitHub Free	2 GB
GitHub Pro	2 GB
GitHub Team	4 GB
GitHub Enterprise Cloud	5 GB

If you exceed the per-file limit of 5 GB, the file will be rejected by Git LFS with an error message.

You can also use Git LFS with GitHub Desktop. For more information about cloning Git LFS repositories in GitHub Desktop, see "[Cloning a repository from GitHub to GitHub Desktop](#)."

You can choose whether Git LFS objects are included in [source code archives](#), such as ZIP files and tarballs, that GitHub creates for your repository. For more information, see "[Managing Git LFS objects in archives of your repository](#)."

Yukarıdaki nedenden ötürü proje dosyamızı GitHub'a pushlayamadığımızdan Drive linki ile aşağıda verilmiştir. Dosya toplam boyutu 10.5 GB olup Zip haline dönüştürüldüğünde 7 GB'a kadar düşmüştür. Değerlendirme yapılırken GitHub kısıtlamalarının bizim çalışmamızın kapsamı ve büyüklüğü göze alındığında buna göre değerlendirilmesini rica ediyoruz. Saygılarımızla, grup 83.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P6VI3ewB_IKFBF_uLvhdVAb4Cg6aD68s/view?usp=sharing