# **Source Code Management**

**Task 1.2 and 2** 

(CS181)

Submitted by

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# **Department of Computer Science & Engineering**

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Department of Computer Science &

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Programme Name

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Course

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## **INDEX**

S. No.	Title
1	Add collaborators on GitHub Repo
2	Fork and Commit
3	Merge and Resolve conflicts created due to own activity and collaborators activity.
4	Reset and Revert



# ADD COLLABORATORS ON GITHUB REPO

In GitHub, we can invite other GitHub users to become collaborators to our private repositories (which expires after 7 days if not accepted, restoring any unclaimed licenses). Being a collaborator, of a personal repository you can pull (read) the contents of the repository and push (write) changes to the repository. You can add unlimited collaborators on public and private repositories.

1



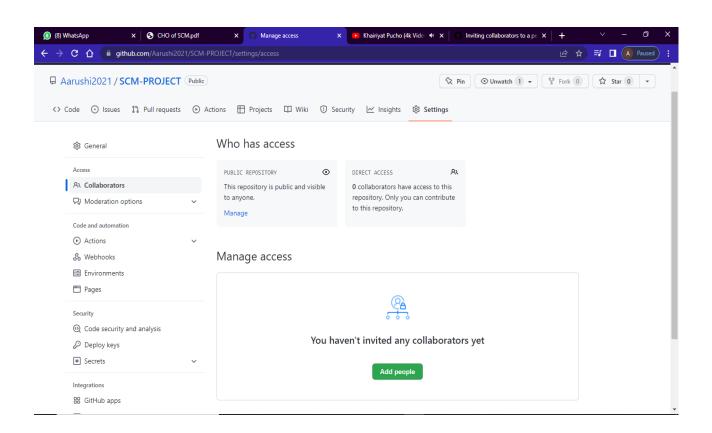
Collaborators can perform a number of actions into someone else's personal repositories, they have gained access to. Some of them are,

- 1. Create, merge, and close pull requests in the repository
- 2. Publish, view, install the packages
- 3. Fork the repositories
- 4. Make the changes on the repositories as suggested by the Pull requests.
- 5. Mark issues or pull requests as duplicate
- Create, edit, and delete any comments on commits, pull requests, and issues in the repository
- 7. Removing themselves as collaborators on the repositories.
- 8. Manage releases in the repositories.



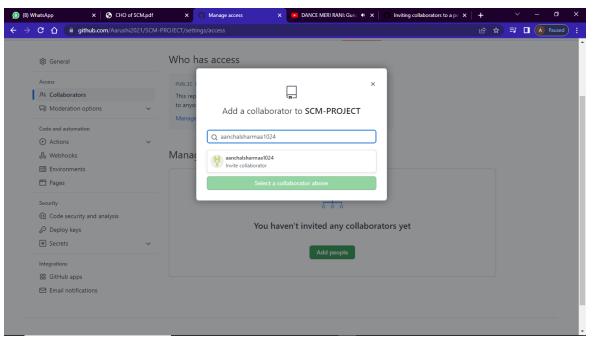
#### STEPS TO ADD COLLABORATORS:

- 1. Navigate to the repository on Github you wish to share with your collaborator.
- 2. Click on the "Settings" tab on the right side of the menu at the top of the screen.
- 3.On the new page, click the "Collaborators" menu item on the left side of the page.

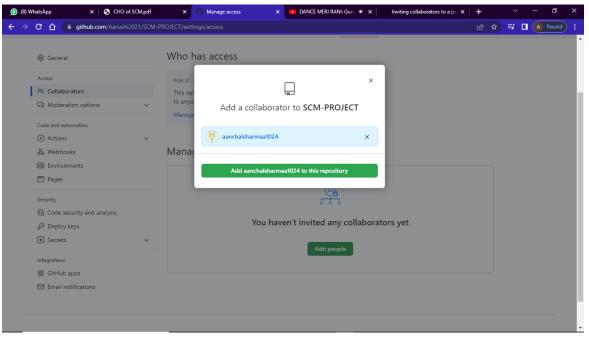




4. Start typing the new collaborator's GitHub username into the text box.



- 5. Select the GitHub user from the list that appears below the text box.
- 6. Click the "Add" button.

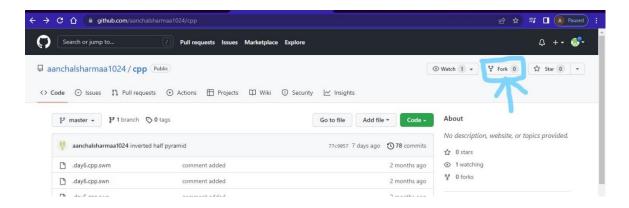




# **FORK AND COMMIT**

A fork is a copy of a repository. Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project. Most commonly, forks are used to either propose changes to someone else's project to which you do not have write access, or to use someone else's project as a starting point for your own idea.

#### STEPS TO FORK A REPO-



- 1. Go to the repository that you wish to fork.
- 2.Click on the option 'Fork' in the top right corner.
- 3. You now have a forked repository.



#### **CLONING THE REPO INTO YOUR DEVICE**

When you create a repository on GitHub.com, it exists as a remote repository. You can clone your repository to create a local copy on your computer and sync between the two locations.

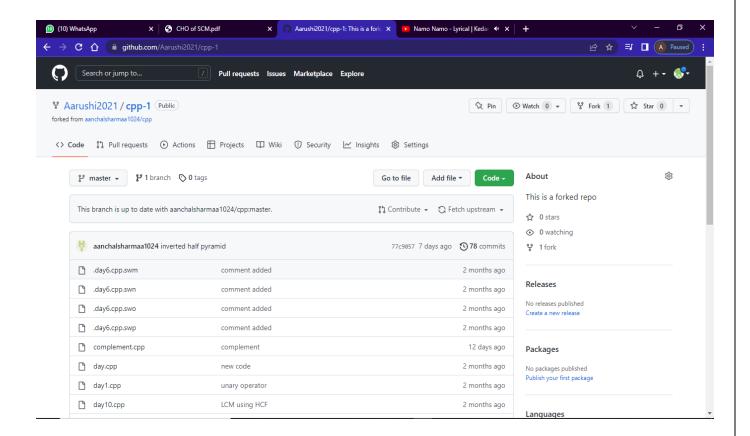
1. Once you have forked the repository, you can clone it into your computer using directly the option given on github or through running git clone command in git bash.

```
HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git clone https://github.com/Aarushi2021/cpp-1.git
Cloning into 'cpp-1'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 249, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (249/249), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (128/128), done.
remote: Total 249 (delta 139), reused 225 (delta 115),
pack-reused OReceiving objects: 41% (103/249)
Receiving objects: 100% (249/249), 28.89 KiB | 510.00 K
iB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (139/139), done.

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$
```



- 2. Copy the URL of the forked repository
- 3. Open git bash and type the command "git clone <url of the forked repository>"



# COMMITING CHANGES TO THE FORKED REPOSITORY

1. Once you have cloned the repository you can introduce changes to it as per your wish.



- 2. After changing it you have to stage the file and then commit it.
- 3. After committing changes push it to your remote repository.

```
MNRGW64/c/User/HP/cpp-1

HPBLAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (master)
$ git checkout -b newb
$ switched to a new branch 'newb'

HPBLAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ 1s complement.cpp day1.cpp day5.cpp day9.cpp power.cpp
day.cpp day2.cpp day6.cpp dec.cpp powerof2.cpp
day10.cpp day3.cpp day7.cpp nested switch.cpp

HPBLAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ vi day10.cpp

HPBLAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ vi day1.cpp

HPBLAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ git status
On branch newb

Changes not staged for commit:
(use "git add cfile>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
modified: day1.cpp

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

HPBLAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ git remote -v

Origin https://github.com/Aarushi2021/cpp-1.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/Aarushi2021/cpp-1.git (fpush)
```



# MERGE AND RESOLVE CONFLICTS CREATED DUE TO OWN ACTIVITY AND COLLABORATORS ACTIVITY

Merging and conflicts are a common part of the Git experience. Conflicts generally arise when two people have changed the same lines in a file, or if one developer deleted a file while another developer was modifying it. In these cases, Git cannot automatically determine what is correct. Conflicts only affect the developer conducting the merge, the rest of the team is unaware of the conflict. Git will mark the file as being conflicted and halt the merging process. It is then the developers' responsibility to resolve the conflict.

1.To understand the merging concept of branches, create a branch named "feature" in your repository.

```
HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ git branch
master
* newb

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ git branch feature

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ git checkout feature

Switched to branch 'feature'

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (feature)
$ git log --oneline
$ 3036d15 (HEAD -> feature, origin/newb, newb) ADDED
77c9057 (origin/master, origin/HEAD, master) inverted half pyramid
2bae9ae power
f42bbd9 mini calculator
9667d52 switch
0173bd8 power of 2
31452d4 complement
585e953 binary to dec
78370b2 power of a no. using pow() func
e2d7db5 power of a no. using pow() func
e2d7db5 power of a no.
2e7755b LCM using HCF
56a8c6e to find LCM
2b507b7 reverse a no.
```



2.Here, there is a file called 'day2.cpp'. Make changes to it, add and commit them.

```
HP@LAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (feature)
$ vi day2.cpp

HP@LAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (feature)
$ git add day2.cpp

HP@LAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (feature)
$ git common - "addition of two numbers"
[feature $96bc10] addition of two numbers
1 file changed, 12 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

HP@LAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (feature)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Switched to branch 'master'
Switched to branch 'master'
Switched to branch by day1.cpp day3.cpp day5.cpp day7.cpp day9.cpp nested
complement.cpp day1.cpp day1.cpp day3.cpp day6.cpp day8.cpp dec.cpp power.cpp powerof2.cpp

HP@LAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (master)
$ vi day2.cpp (master)

$ vi day2.cpp (master)

$ vi day2.cpp (master)
```

- 3. Similarly, change the same lines of day2.cpp file in the master branch.
- 4.If you are not already on the branch that you want the other one to merged in (in this example master branch), then switch to it.
- 5.Using the command try merging feature branch into master branch using the "git merge <bra> branch name>"

```
HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (master)

$ git add day2.cpp

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (master)

$ git commit -m "addition of two numbers"

[master e9be400] addition of two numbers

1 file changed, 13 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (master)

$ git merge feature

Auto-merging day2.cpp

CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in day2.cpp

Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (master|MERGING)

$
```



```
//break and continue statement

</<</>
//break and continue statement

</<>
//sum of two numbers

//au-b

//sum = au-b

======

# include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
int a,b;
cin>>a>>b;
int sum;
sum=a+b;
cout<<'herefore the sum;
cout<'refore the sum;
cout<'refore the sum;
return 0;
>>>>>> feature

day2.cpp [dos] (20:47 22/05/2022)

-- INSERT --
```

```
//break and continue statement

//break and continue statement

//sum and
/
```

6.Auto merging fails and conflict arises. In order to resolve it we make use of the mergetool by running the command "git mergetool". The mergetool editor will open.

7.Make changes as per requirement in order to resolve the conflicts and exit the editor.

```
PMRIAPTOR 20071F81 MINGW64 -/cpp-1 (master|MERGING)

S git status

on branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 5 commits.

(use "git push" to publish your local commits)

You have unmerged paths.

(fix conflicts and run "git commit")

(use "git add «file»..." to mark resolution)

both modified: day2.cpp

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

HPMLAPTOR-20071F81 MINGW64 -/cpp-1 (master|MERGING)

2343286 (FEAD → master) merging branches

646835 hell old file fature, feature hello

0791483 sum

0791484 sum

0791484 sum

07
```



# **RESET AND REVERT**

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. We can do it by using the git reset, git revert, git checkout commands.

#### **RESET-**

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.

Suppose we make edits to a file, stage it and commit it

```
#PBLAPTOP -200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/c++/apna c++ (master)
$ git log
commit 5 b3af3dbf919af855978208c138c2ded8e63b52b (HEAD >> master)
Author: Aarushi2021 <aarushi0015. be21@chitkara.edu.in>
Date: Sun May 22 21:47:02 2022 +0530

3
commit 130875289499963286b06772ec8c1717a2b9b339
Author: Aarushi2021 <aarushi0015. be21@chitkara.edu.in>
Date: Sun May 22 21:45:48 2022 +0530

2
commit 48c738bf33dabb3b5de6e0c35b8543eaf517476ff
Author: Aarushi2021 <aarushi0015. be21@chitkara.edu.in>
Date: Sun May 22 21:43:59 2022 +0530

1
commit da8d147a946d19c0c014cf3985baab6b94d30281 (main)
Author: Aarushi2021 <aarushi0015. be21@chitkara.edu.in>
Date: Sun May 22 21:24:11 2022 +0530

first

#PBLAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/c++/apna c++ (master)

5 |
```



In order to reset the changes made in the recent commit, run the "git reset --hard HEAD~1" command. Or a command git "reset commit no."

The HEAD returns to the previous commit and the changes made are reset.

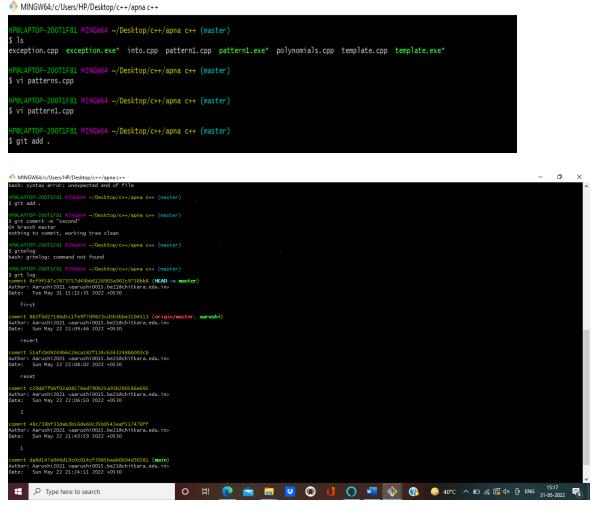
```
//sizeOf()
15
16
     short s:
17
     long 1:
    cout<<"size of s "<<sizeof(s)<<endl;
cout<<"size of 1 "<<sizeof(l)<<endl; //used to display output in quotation mark //namespace standard std::we can use this before cout
    int amount1;
     cin>>amount1; //insertion operator >> //<< extraction operator
    int am2;
     cin>>am2:
    int sum=amount1+am2;
     cout<<"sum "<<sum<<endl:
     cout<<"hrllo":
27
29 return 0;
```

### **REVERT-**

git revert is used to remove the commits from the remote repository. git revert removes the commit that we have done but adds one more commit which tells us that the revert has been done.



In order to understand it add changes to a file, stage and commit it.





Now to revert the changes made in the commit run the "git revert <commit id>" command.

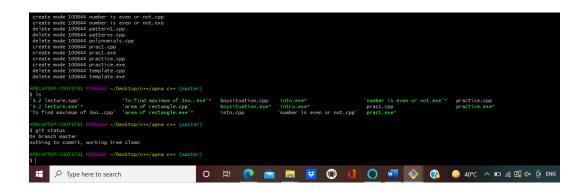
```
delete mode 100644 prac1.exe
delete mode 100644 practice.cpp
delete mode 100644 practice.exe
create mode 100644 practice.exe
create mode 100644 template.cpp
create mode 100644 template.exe

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/c++/apna c++ (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/c++/apna c++ (master)
$ git log'
bash: unexpected EOF while looking for matching '''
bash: syntax error: unexpected end of file

HP@LAPTOP-200T1F81 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/c++/apna c++ (master)
$ git add .

Revert "first"
```



You can see that a new commit as 'revert "changes made" is there and the file has returned to its previous state.



# Task 2

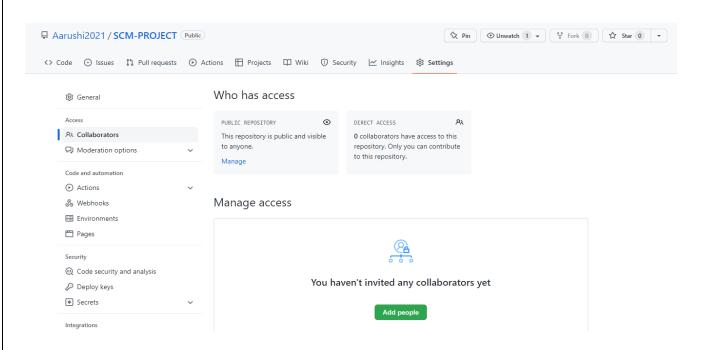
S. No.	Title
1	Introduction
2	Creating a repo
3	Open and Close Pull request
4	Fork ,clone and creating pull request

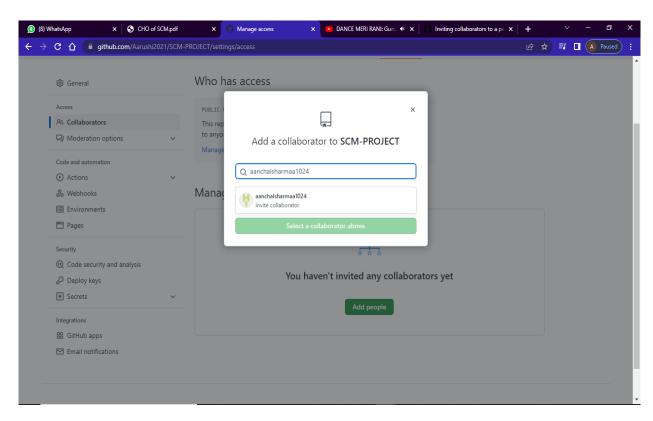


# CREATE A DISTRIBUTED REPOSITORY AND ADD MEMBERS IN PROJECT TEAM

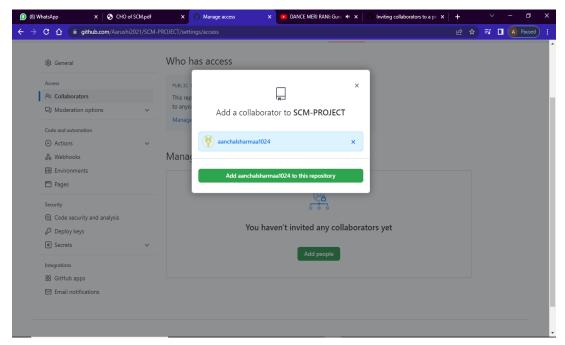
- 1. On the homepage of your GitHub account, click on Repositories option in the menu bar.
- 2. Click on the 'New' button in the top right corner.
- 3. Enter the Repository name and add the description of the repository.
- 4. To add members to your repository, open your repository and select settings option in the navigation bar.
- 5. Click on Collaborators option under the access tab.
- 6. You can manage access and add/remove team members to your project.
- 7. To add members, click on the add people option and search the id of your respective team member.



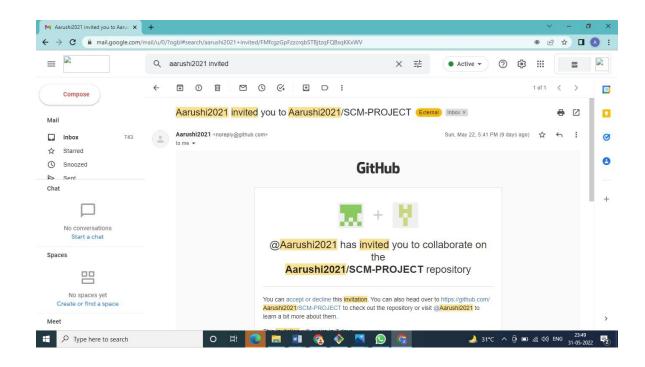






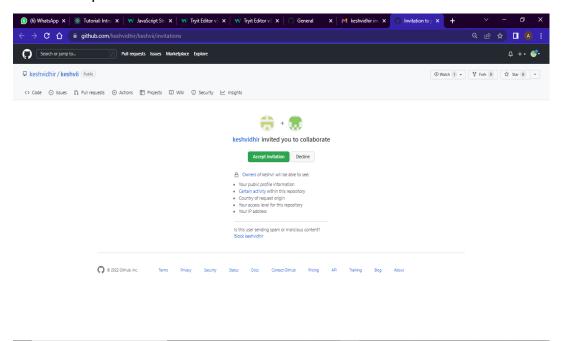


- 8. To accept the invitation from your team member, open your email registered with GitHub.
- 9. You will receive an invitation mail from the repository owner. Open the email and click on accept invitation.





10. You will be redirected to GitHub where you can either select to accept or decline the invitation.



Similarly, you can add more collaborators to your project.

# OPEN AND CLOSE A PULL REQUEST

- 1. First, select a repository of the other person in which you want to make changes and create a pull request.
- 2. Clone it into your local storage.
- 3. To open a pull request we first have to make a new branch, by using git checkout -b *branch name* option.
- 4. After making new branch we add a file to the branch or make changes in the existing file.
- 5. Add and commit the changes to the local repository.



```
HP@LAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git clone https://github.com/Aarushi2021/SCM-PROJECT.
git
Cloning into 'SCM-PROJECT'...
warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository.

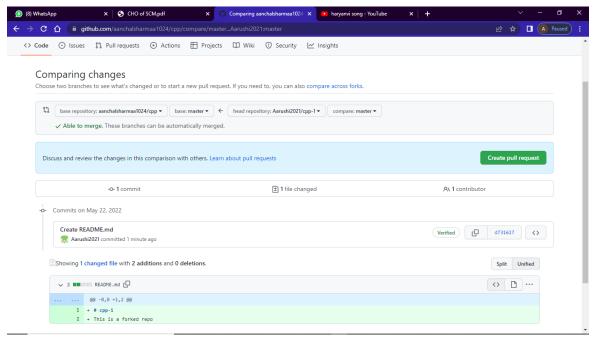
HP@LAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git clone https://github.com/Aarushi2021/cpp-1.git
cloning into 'cpp-1'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 249, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (249/249), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (128/128), done.
remote: Total 249 (delta 139), reused 225 (delta 115),
pack-reused OReceiving objects: 41% (103/249)
Receiving objects: 100% (249/249), 28.89 KiB | 510.00 K
iB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (139/139), done.

HP@LAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$
```

6. Use git push origin *branch name* option to push the new branch to the main repository.

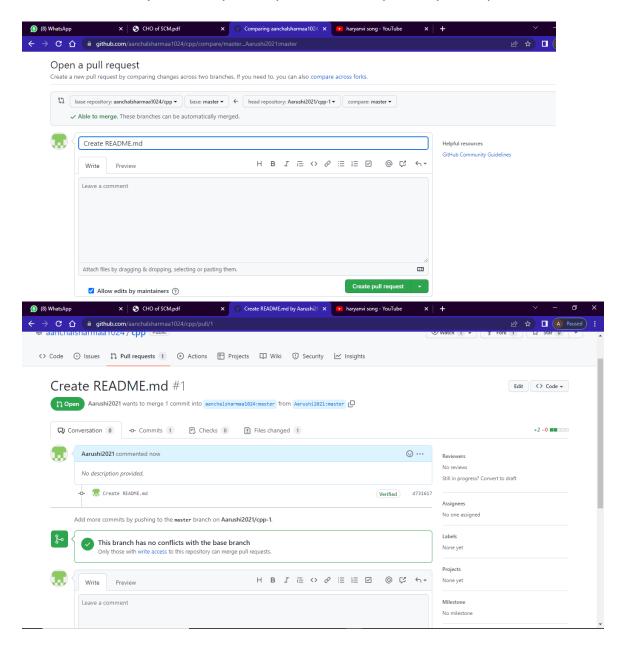
```
HPQLAPTOP-200TIF81 MINGW64 ~/cpp-1 (newb)
$ git push -u origin newb
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'newb' on GitHub by visiting:
remote: https://github.com/Aarushi2021/cpp-1/pull/new/newb
remote:
To https://github.com/Aarushi2021/cpp-1.git
* [new branch] newb -> newb
branch 'newb' set up to track 'origin/newb'.
```

7. After pushing new branch GitHub will either automatically ask you to create a pull request or you can create your own pull request.

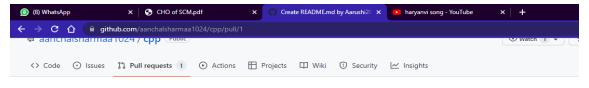




8. To create your own pull request, click on pull request option.

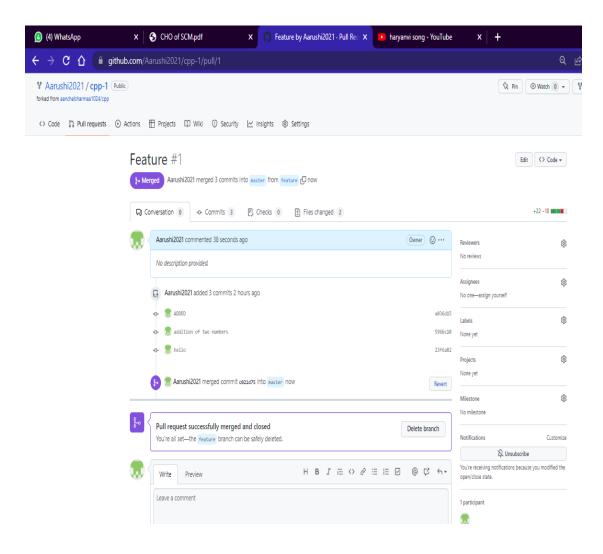


- 9. GitHub will detect any conflicts and ask you to enter a description of your pull request.
- 10. After opening a pull request the owner of the original repository will be sent the request if they want to merge or close the request.





- 11. If the owner chooses not to merge your pull request, they will close it.
- 12.To close the pull request simply click on close pull request and add comment/ reason why you closed the pull request.
- 13. If you want to merge it into the original, click on merge pull request.





# CREATE A PULL REQUEST ON A TEAM MEMBER'S REPO AND CLOSE PULL REQUESTS GENERATED BY TEAM MEMBERS ON OWN REPOSITORY AS A MAINTAINER

# #OPENING PULL REQUESTS ON TEAM MEMBER'S REPOSITORY

- 1. Do the required changes in the repository, add and commit these changes in the local repository in a new branch.
- 2. Push the modified branch using git push origin branchname.

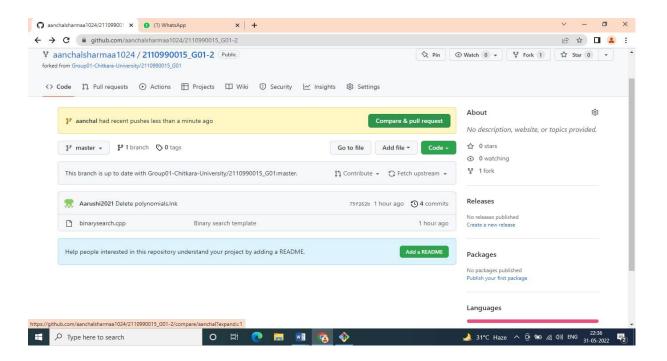
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/HP/Desktop/2110990015_G01-2
       SKTOP-6TA425K MINGW64 ~/Desktop (master)
S git clone git@github.com:aanchalsharmaa1024/2110990015_G01-2.git Cloning into '2110990015_G01-2'...
Enter passphrase for key '/c/Users/HP/.ssh/id_ed25519': remote: Enumerating objects: 11, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (11/11), done.
remote: Countring Objects: 100% (11/11), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (8/8), done.
Receiving objects: 100% (11/11), done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.
remote: Total 11 (delta 1), reused 7 (delta 1), pack-reused 0
  P@DESKTOP-6TA425K MINGW64 ~/Desktop (master)
 2110990009/
 2110990009_JSE.pdf
                                                           abhishek 2110990069/
 2110990009_linux.docx - Copy.docx' desktop.ini
2110990009_linux.docx.docx 'gfgd (40).jpg
 2110990013_G01/
2110990015_G01/
2110990015_G01-2/
                                                           javascript/
                                                           is/
                                                          react/
 Microsoft Edge.lnk'*
                                                               w.youtube.com.url
 Person 1 - Chrome.lnk'*
                                                          '~$10990009_linux.docx - Copy.docx'
  P@DESKTOP-6TA425K MINGW64 ~/Desktop (master)
  cd 2110990015_G01-2/
  P@DESKTOP-6TA425K MINGW64 ~/Desktop/2110990015_G01-2 (master)
  P@DESKTOP-6TA425K MINGW64 ~/Desktop/2110990015_G01-2 (master)
  git branch aanchal
          TOP-6TA425K MINGW64 ~/Desktop/2110990015_G01-2 (max
```

```
## DOMESTICP-GTAL2SK NINGMES -/Desktop/2110990015_G01-2 (manchmail)

## DOMESTICP-GTAL2SK NINGMES -/Desktop/2110990015_G01-2 (manchmail)
```

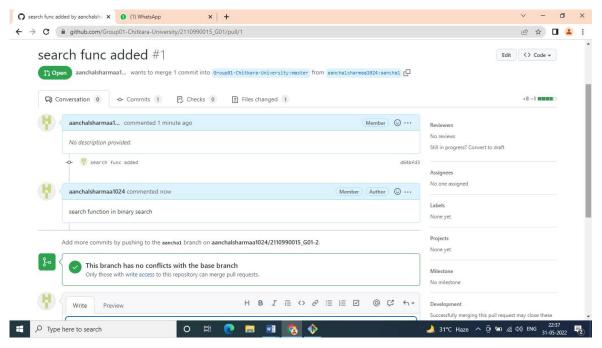


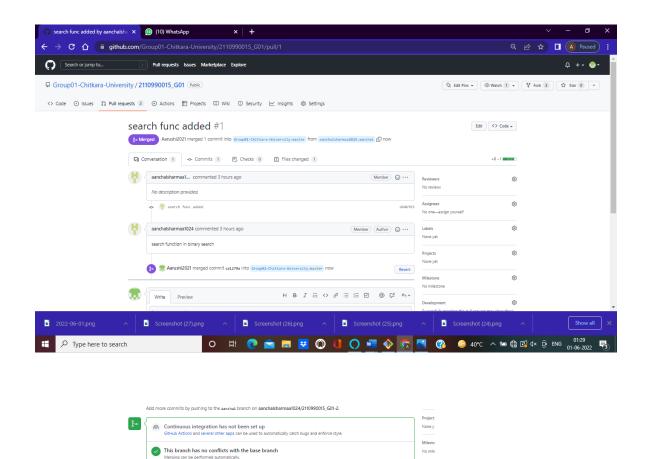
- 3. Open a pull request by following the procedure from the above experiment.
- 4. The pull request will be created and will be visible to all the team members.



- 5. Click on compare & pull request option appearing at the top.
- 6 .After you enter a description, click on the open request button.
- 7. Pull request has been sent to your team member. They can choose to either close the pull request or merge it.
- 8. Suppose they merged it, then the changes you made to the forked repository will be introduced into the owner's original repository and you will be notified about merging.







 $\mathsf{H} \;\; \mathsf{B} \;\; I \;\; \boxminus \;\; \diamond \;\; \mathscr{O} \;\; \boxminus \;\; \boxminus \;\; \boxdot \;\;\; \circledcirc \;\;\; \circlearrowleft \;\; \Lsh \;\; \Lsh \;\;$ 

Merge pull request You can also open this in GitHub Desktop or view command line instruction

Develo



# Similarly, create pull requests on other members repositories.

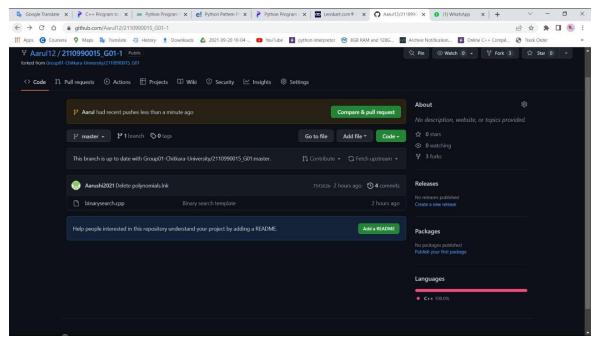
On 2nd team member's repository:

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Aarul juneja/Desktop/2110990015_G01-1

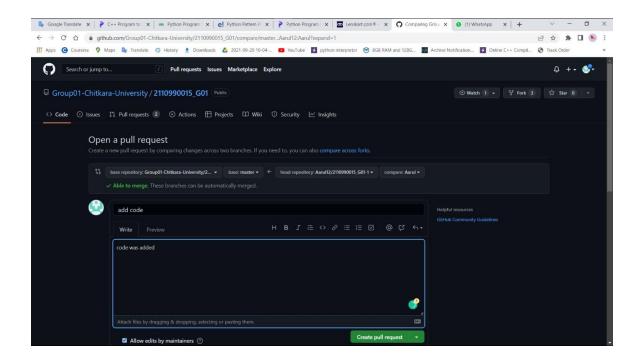
Aarul juneja@LAPTOP-5/TFK7UK MINGw64 ~/Desktop (master)
$ cd ..

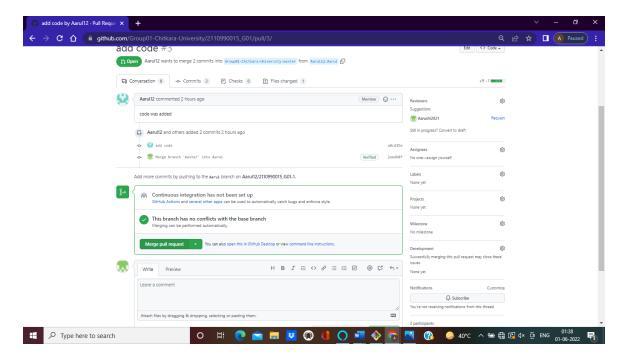
Aarul juneja@LAPTOP-5/TFK7UK MINGw64 ~/Desktop (master)
$ git clone https://github.com/Aarul12/2110990015_G01-1.git
Cloning into '2110990015_G01-1'..
remote: Enumerating objects: 11, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (11/11), done.
remote: Total 11 (delta 1), reused 7 (delta 1), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (11/11), done.
Receiving objects: 100% (11/11), done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (11/11), done.

Aarul juneja@LAPTOP-5/TFK7UK MINGw64 ~/Desktop (master)
$ ls
```

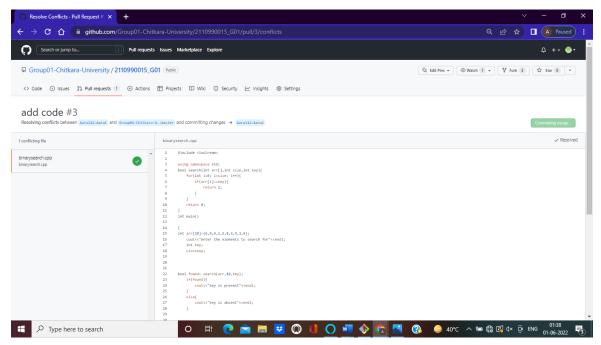


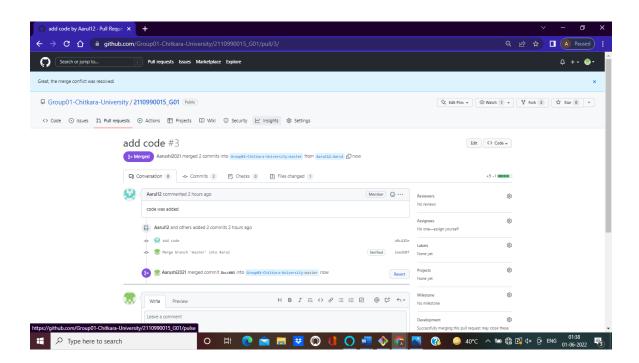






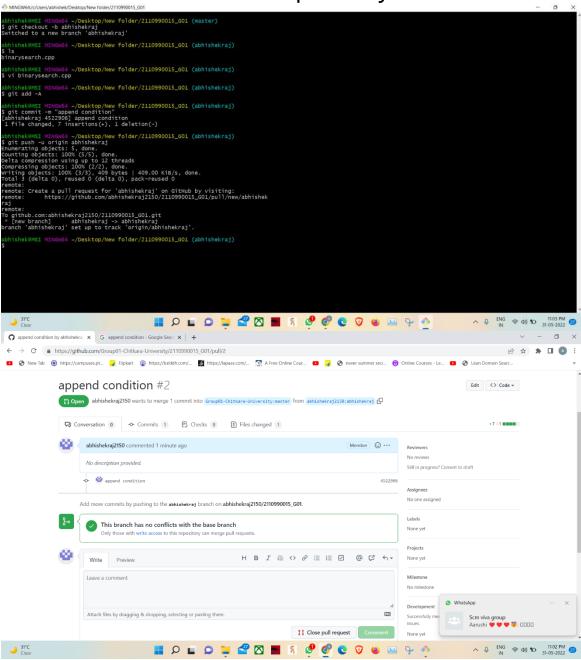






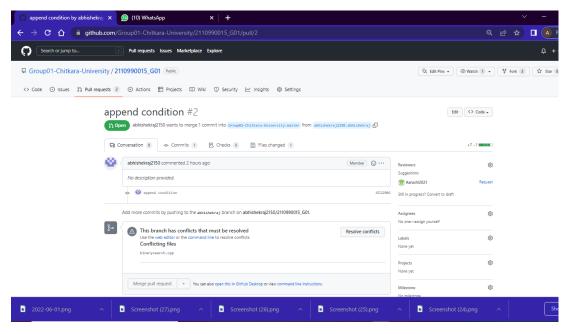


On 3<sup>rd</sup> team member's repository:

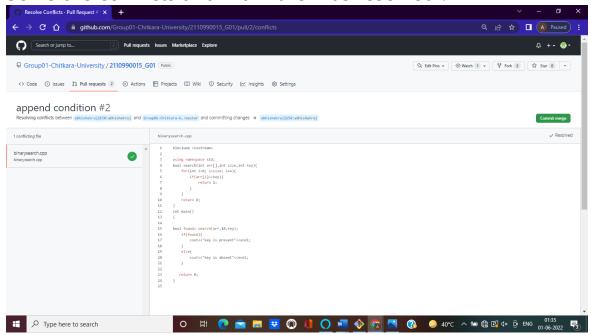


On another owners (member) repo:

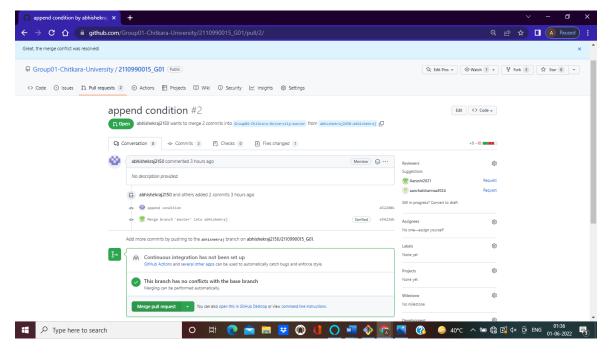


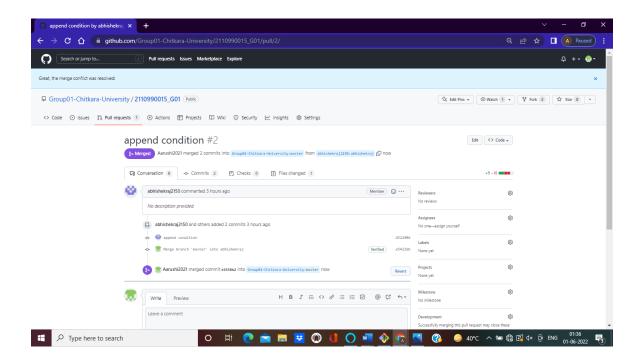


Solve the conflicts and mark them as resolved:









Here, the owner of the repository has closed the pull request without

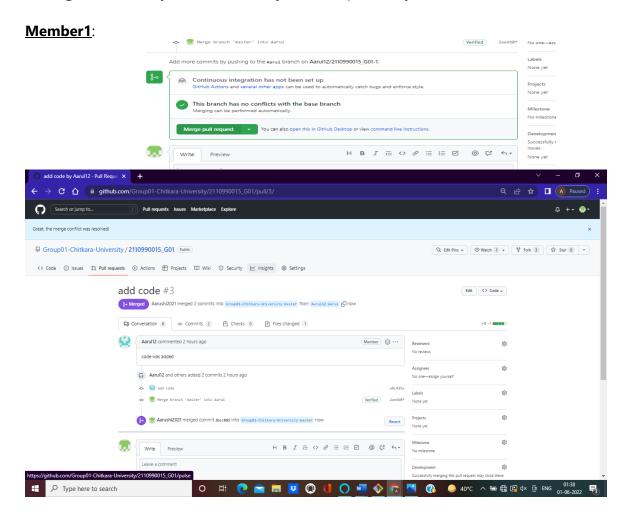


merging the commits that we made.

# #CLOSING/MERGING PULL REQUESTS GENERATED BY TEAM MEMBERS

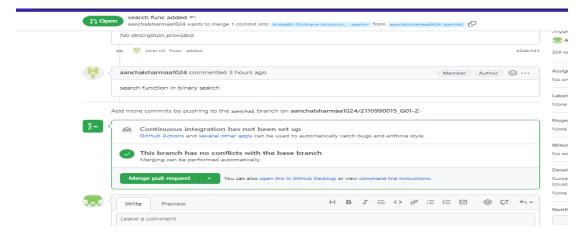
- 1. In the pull request menu of your repository their will be a notification. Open it.
- 2. You can either choose to close it without merging the commits or you can merge it.
- 3. After closing it, this screen will appear

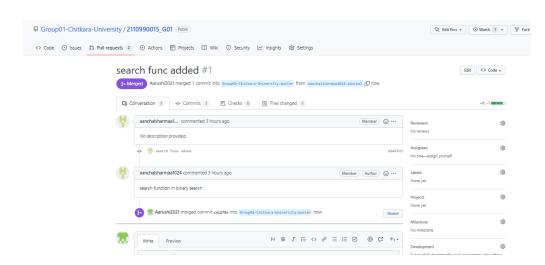
Here, I have chosen to merge the pull request which will introduce the changes made by them into my own repository.



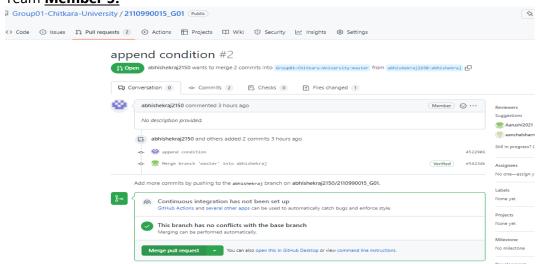
### Team member2:



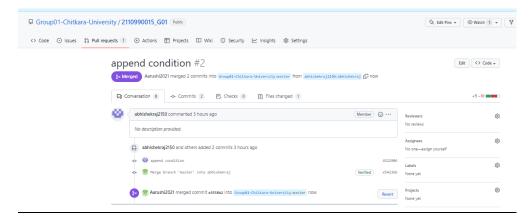




#### Team Member 3:

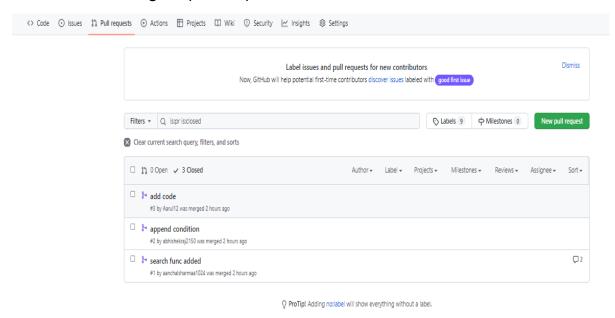






- 1. To view the pull requests history of your repository, click on the pull request button in the menu.
- 2. You will be shown by default the open requests screen.
- 3. Click on Closed option to see the history.

## After closing all pull request:



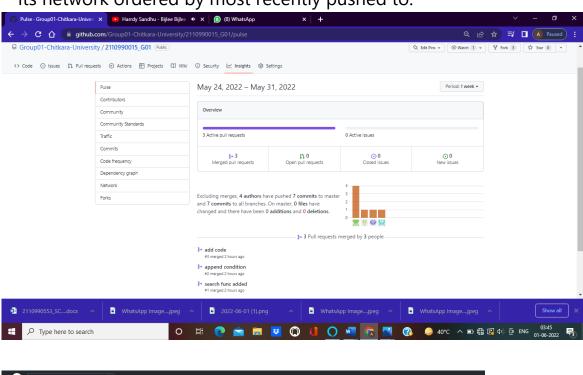


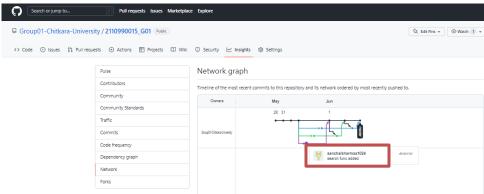
## **NETWORK GRAPHS**

To view the network graphs of your repository, follow the steps:

- 1. Go to the repository of which you want the graph/details.
- 2. Click on the 'Insights' option it the menu bar.
- 3. In the right menu list click on network.
- 4. You can see the network graph there.

It shows the timeline of the most recent commits to this repository and its network ordered by most recently pushed to.





The points in the network graph represents the commits. By hovering over the points, you can see the information about the commit such as author, checksum, message of commit.

