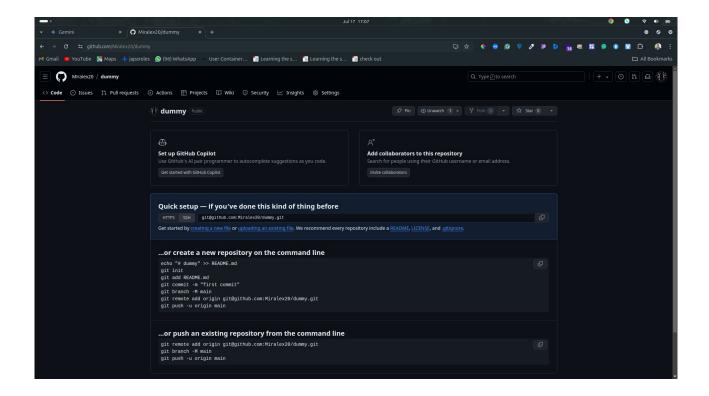
1. Set the global configuration file with your username and email. List all the properties which you just set.



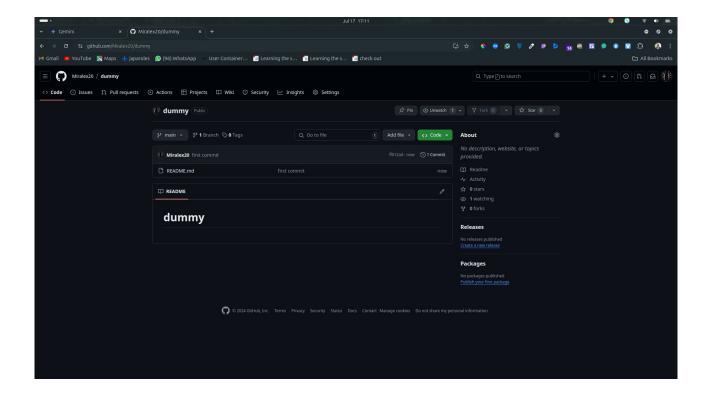
2.. Create a fresh Git project. Add a file into the project. Commit the changes to the local repository.



3. Create a GitHub/Gitlab account (or use the account if already registered). Clone a project from the remote repository to your local repository



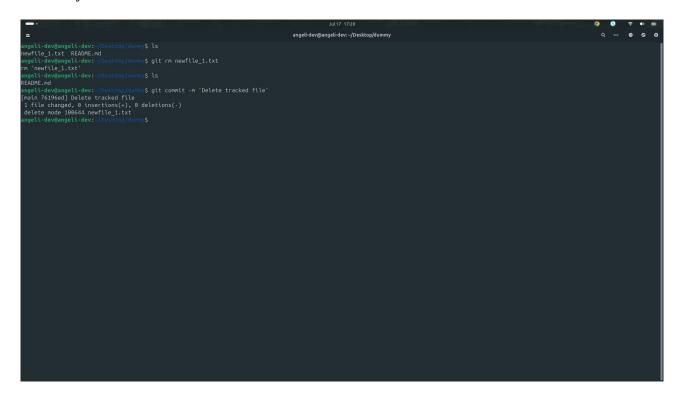
4. Push the project created in assignment 2 to the remote repository.



5. Try out all the different ways of renaming and moving files. Understand the differences between different options.

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6. You just created a new file in your Git project, but then you decided that the file is to be removed. How do you delete this untracked file.



7. Demonstrate the following: a. delete of a tracked file b. backing out staged deletion c. recursive deletion

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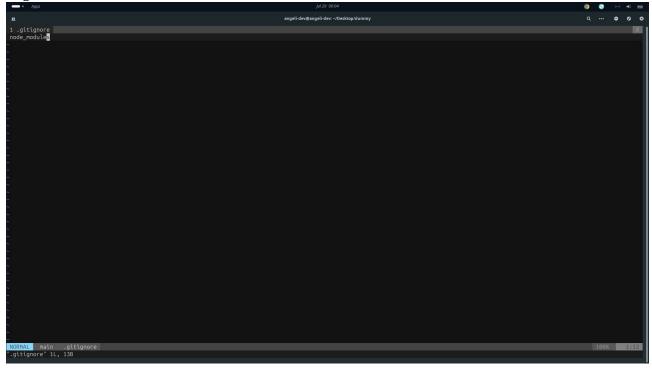
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8. You have lot of changes in your Git project but you do not want to push certain folders/files of your project. How do you manage this?

Answer.

Create a .gitignore file and add the name/ regular expression matching every file/folder you wish to ignore.



9. Create a branch called "test". Make some changes in the master branch. Let there be some changes in the working directory and some in the staging area. Make some changes in the test branch as well. Issue the command to show the differences for a. Working directory vs Staging area

b. Working directory vs Local Repository c. Staging area vs Local Repository d. Between two commits e. Between two tags f. Local vs Remote Repository g. Master branch vs test branch

10. Merge the changes from test branch to master branch. a. FastForward merge b. Disabling FastForward merge c. What is the difference between option (a) and option (b)

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c. Fast forward merge: Git attempts to combine changes directly into the target branch without creating a new commit.

No fast forward merge: Forces Git to create a new merge commit, even if a fast-forward is possible.

11. Create a merge conflict situation. Resolve the conflict and merge the changes between the branches.

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12. What is the difference between merge and rebase, demonstrate with an example. Explain it

Merge: In this method git creates a new commit to represent the combination of two branches, it combines changes from one branch to another.

Rebase: In this method git moves a branch's commits to a new base, it rewrites the project's history by creating new commits based on the original one.

13. With an example, demonstrate fetch, clone and pull. What is the use case for these operations. Are they same or different? Explain.

Git clone:

Creates a local copy of a remote repository, downloads all files and the complete commit history from the remote repository to your local machine.\

Git fetch:

Updates local information about remote branches, downloads new commits and branches from the remote repository without merging them into your local branches.

Git pull:

Updates your local repository with changes from the remote repository, combines the other mentioned two, It downloads new commits and branches from the remote repository and then merges them into your current branch.

14. Create a new repository in Github/Gitlab, with a README file. While pushing to the remote repository, if the remote branch is ahead of the local repository (new file is added in remote repository, which is not there in local repository) and pull is failing, how do you solve this problem?

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