Anusha Nelluri – anhx2@umsystem.edu

GitHub Link - https://github.com/NelluriAnusha/Demo_Remote/tree/main/Webpart/ICP1

Achyuth Kumar Valeti – avgh3@umsystem.edu

GitHub Link - https://github.com/AchyuthValeti/Demo_Remote/tree/main/Webpart/ICP1

ICP1

GitHub and WebStorm Tools

Introduction:

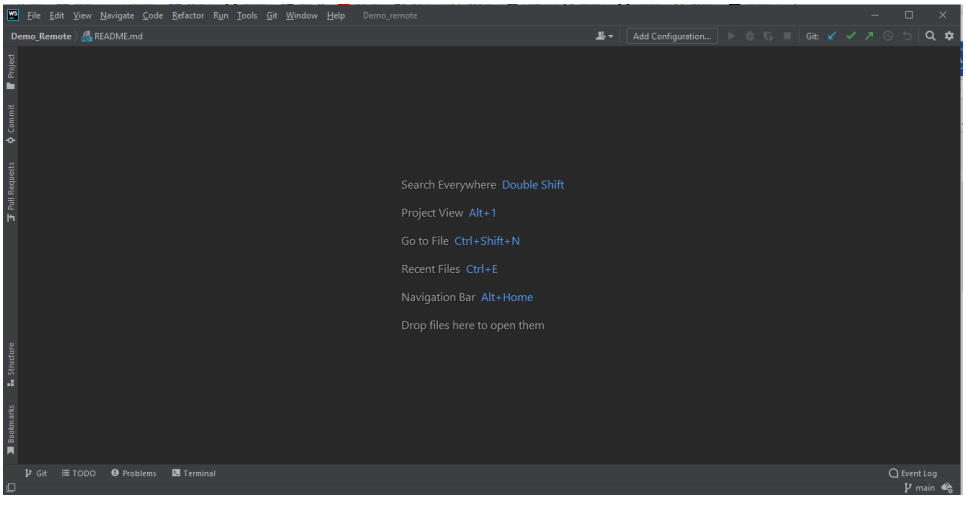
GitHub is a version management and collaboration tool for programming. It allows you and others to collaborate on projects from any location. Git allows contributors to keep track of changes to files or projects, which speeds up the process. To put it simply, it is a file or code-sharing tool that allows users to work with others.

WebStorm is a coding environment for JavaScript and related technologies such as TypeScript, React, Vue, Angular, Node.js, HTML, and style sheets. WebStorm, like IntelliJ IDEA and other JetBrains IDEs, improves your development experience by automating routine operations and assisting you with complex tasks.

Tasks:

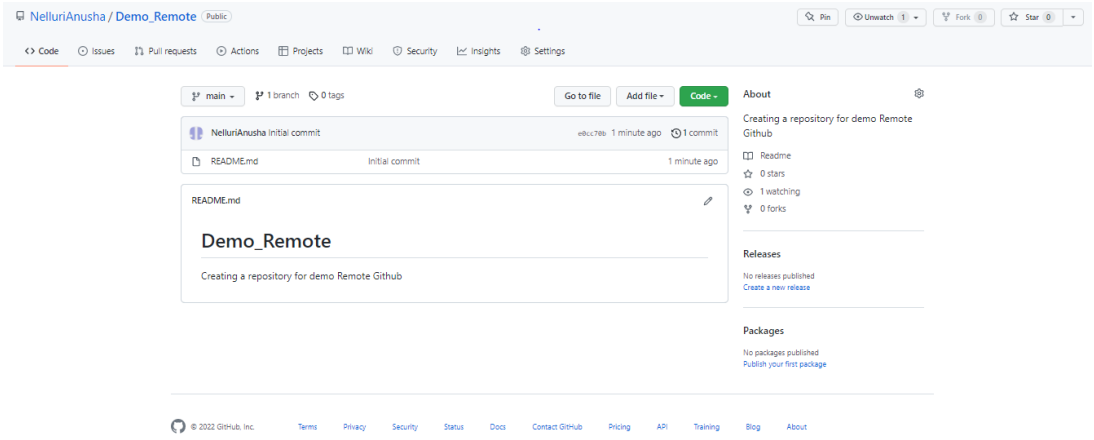
Here are the different tasks which we have done in this ICP1 using GitHub and WebStorm tools.

1. I've installed WebStorm on my computer.

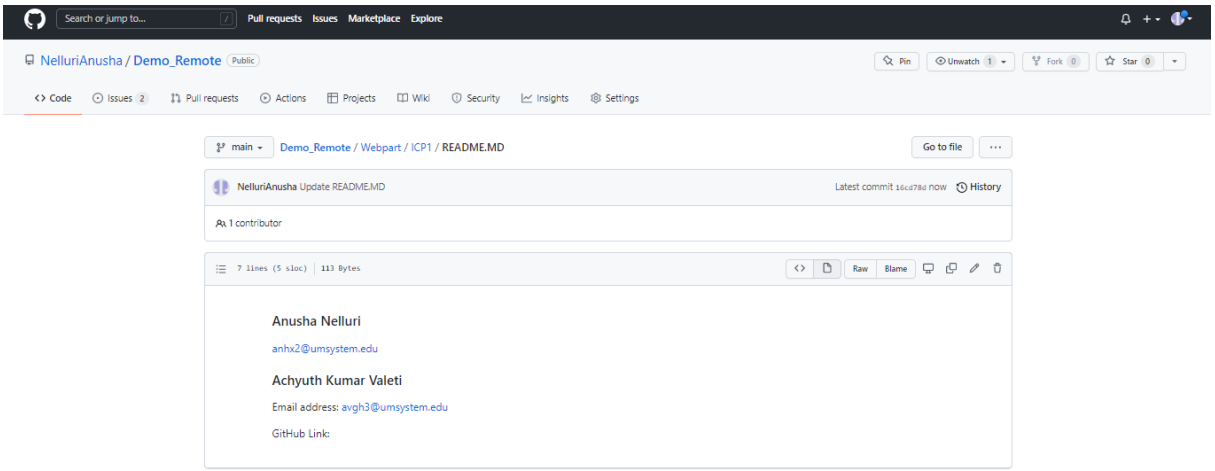


2. I have created an account in GitHub using browser.

Git's goal is to keep track of a project or a set of files as they evolve over time. Git saves this data in a repository, which is a data structure. So, I have created a repository and named it as “Demo_remote”.

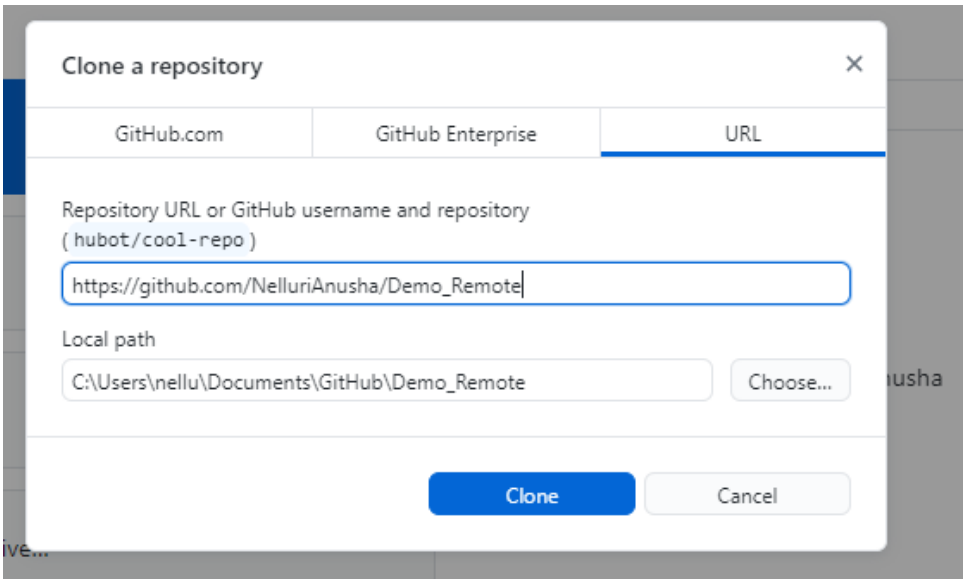


In this repository, I have created a folder (ICP1) and updated the README.MD file with desired changes (added my team details).

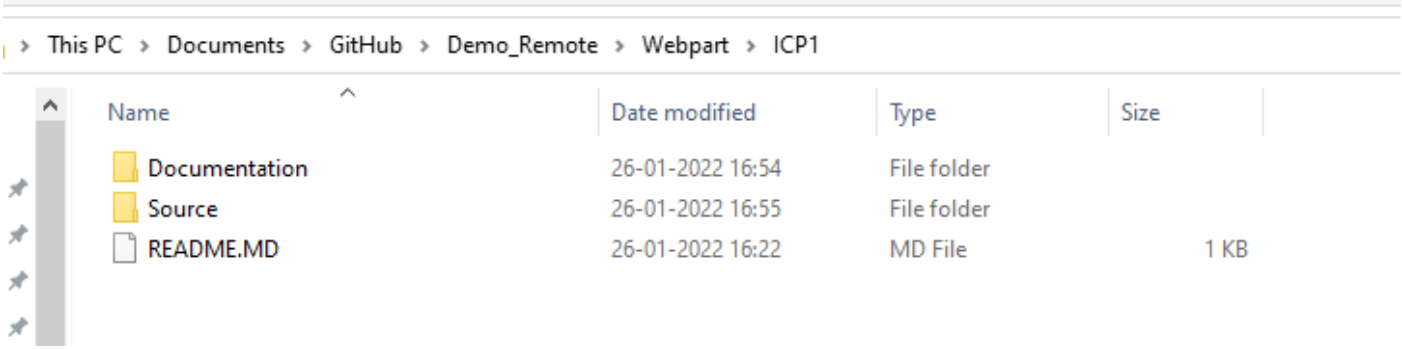


Now, we need to clone the repository from remote Github which means creating a local copy of this repository at a local machine.

Here are the steps to clone the repository to local machine.



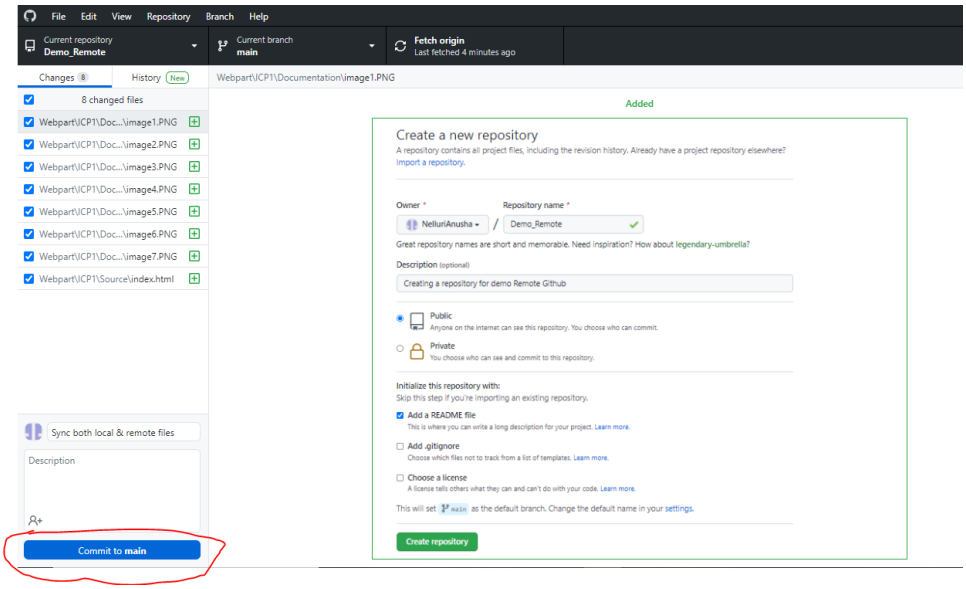
After cloning is done, the file will be created in local machine at "C:\Users\nellu\Documents\GitHub\Demo_Remote" path. Now, we have created two folders and named it as Source & Documentation.



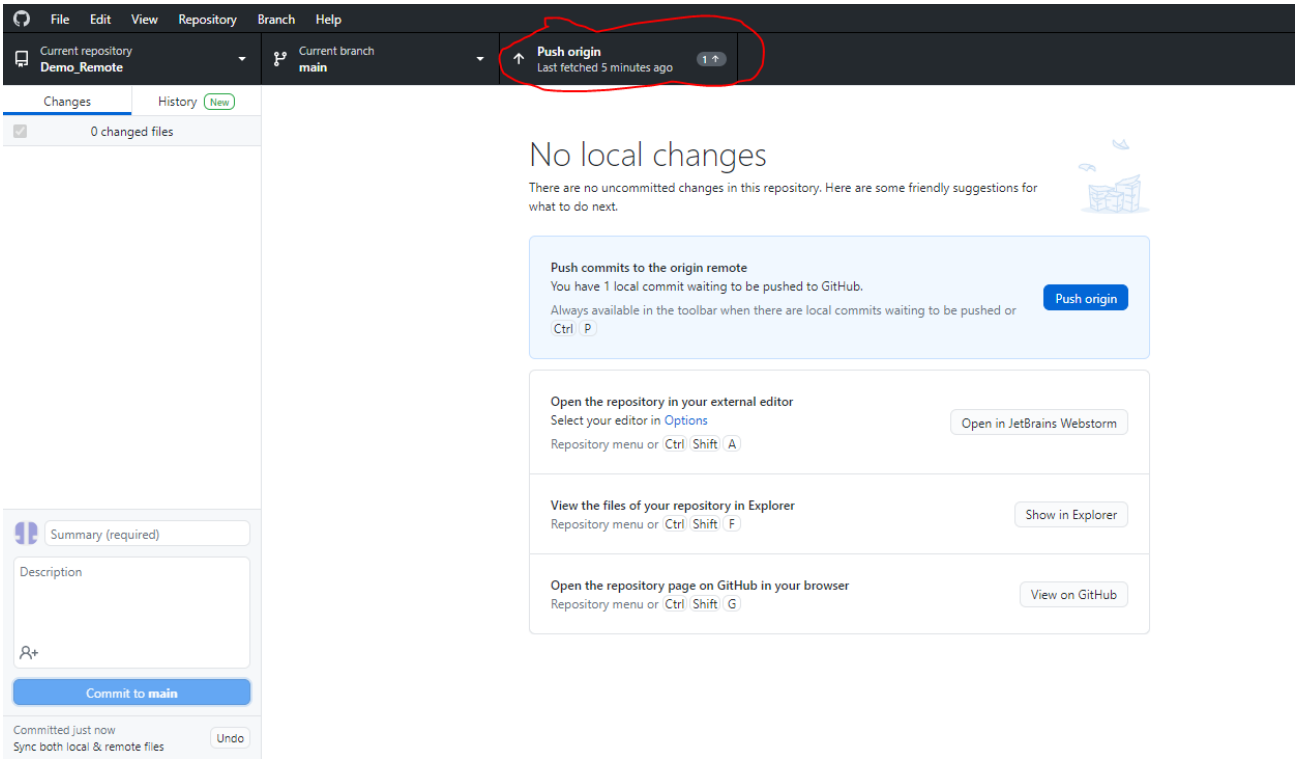
3. I have taken screenshots of repository creation and kept it in the documentation folder in the local repository and sync it to the remote repository using "Commit" and "Push" options.

Commit: To save our modifications to the local repository, we utilize the "commit" option. We should always provide a message when we commit.

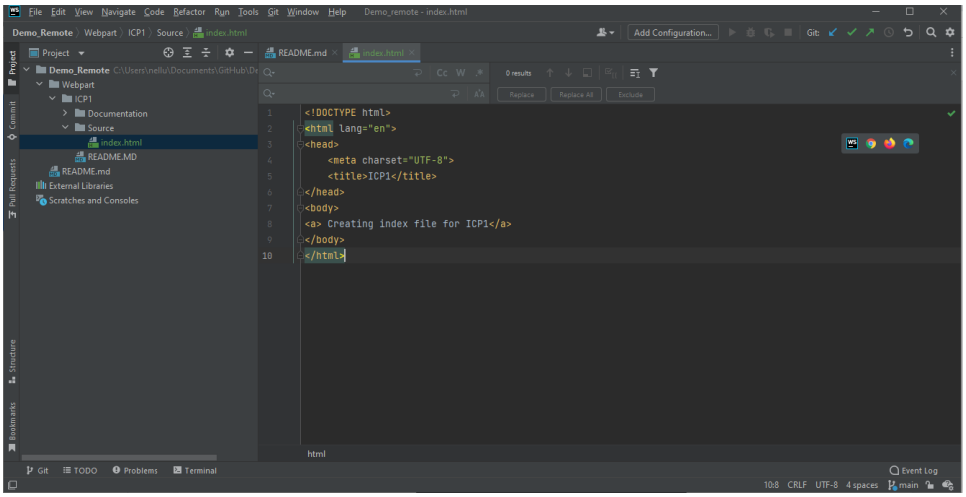
It is easy for you (and others) to see what has changed and when by providing explicit notes to each contribution.



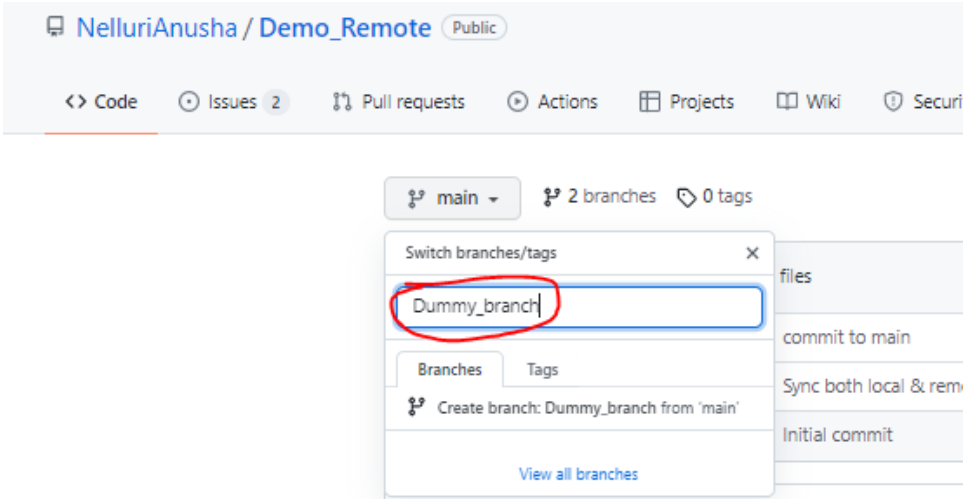
Push: The remote server does not get a commit automatically. The "git commit" command saves only a new commit object to the local Git repository. The "fetch," "pull," and "push" options must be used manually and explicitly to exchange commits.



4. Created an index.html file using WebStrom Tool and placed it in the Source folder.



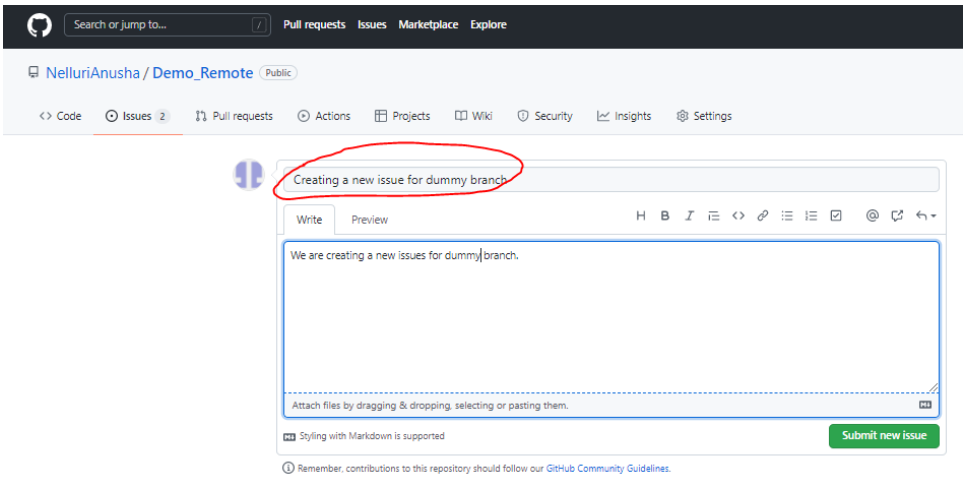
5. Added README.MD file in the ICP1 folder and updated file with our team details.
6. Created WIKI page for the ICP1 in GitHub and clearly explained that what we did in ICP1 along with screenshots.
7. Branch Creation: Git branches are a reference to a snapshot of our modifications. I have created a new branch and named it as “Dummy_branch” to encapsulate changes for fixing issues or adding new functionality



8. Creating an issue: Bugs, improvements, and other requests can be tracked using issues.

Here are the steps to create an issue:

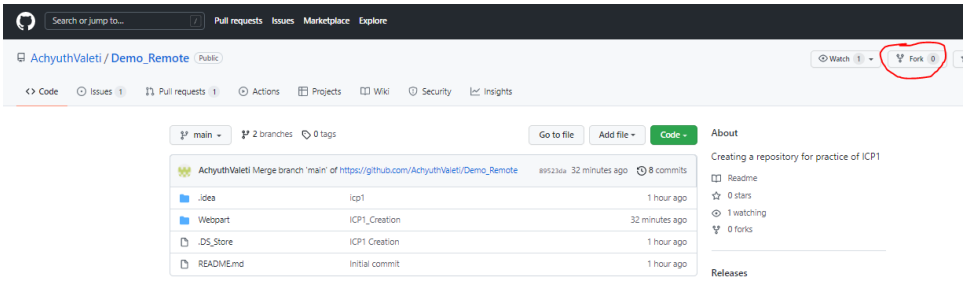
- Go to the repository's homepage on GitHub.com.
- Click Issues under the repository name.
- When you click New Issue, you'll be prompted to enter a title and a description for the problem.

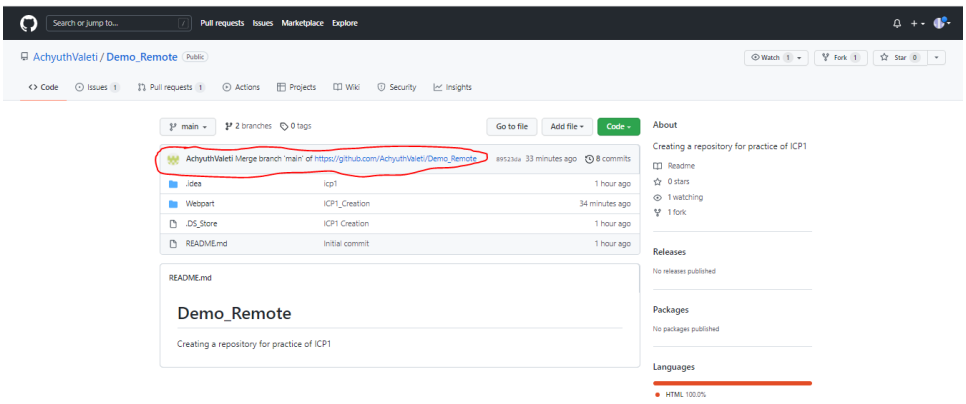


After then, PULL request will compare changes between main and created branch.

9. Now both local & remote GitHub repositories are synchronized with all the files of source and documentation folders attached all the screenshots to documentation folder (image18.png & image19.png).
10. Fork: In GitHub, forking refers to the process of copying an entire repository from another account to the user's GitHub account. When a user forks a repository, all of the files in the repository are automatically transferred to the user's GitHub account and the repository seems to be their own. Copying a folder from one disk to another on a computer is comparable to this procedure. The user may then use this repository for any reason they choose, including experimenting with code modifications. Users can create their own modifications to someone else's code by using git forking. It is important to note that this procedure has no impact on the original repository (also known as an upstream repository) code.

Here, we are trying to forking my partners repository and here is the ouput.





Contribution

We have contributed equally.

Conclusion

In this ICP1, we have learned the knowledge of GitHub and WebStorm tools and installed these tools successfully in our machines.

And, we have not faced any major challenges while doing the assignment.