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Batch: A2

Experiment No. 10

Aim: Study of Configuration Management using GitHub

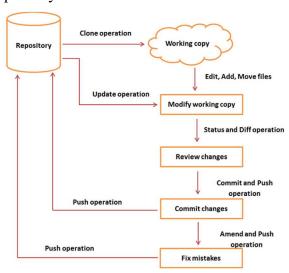
Theory:

Git is a distributed revision control and source code management system with an emphasis on speed. Git was initially designed and developed by Linus Torvalds for Linux kernel development. Git is a free software distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2.

Git Life Cycle

General workflow is as follows -

- 1. Clone the Git repository as a working copy.
- 2. Modify the working copy by adding/editing files.
- 3. If necessary, update the working copy by taking other developer's changes.
- 4. Review the changes before commit.
- 5. Commit changes. If everything is fine, then push the changes to the repository.
- 6. After committing, if something is wrong, then correct the last commit and push the changes to the repository.



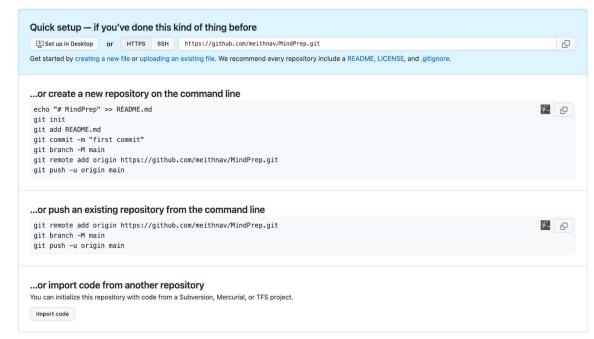
Git Life Cycle

1. Creating Git Repository

Initialize a new repository by using **init** command followed by **--bare** option. It initializes the repository without a working directory. By convention, the bare repository must be named as **.git**.

```
Mindprep -- -zsh -- 80×24

[meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep % git init
hint: Using 'master' as the name for the initial branch. This default branch name
hint: is subject to change. To configure the initial branch name to use in all
hint: of your new repositories, which will suppress this warning, call:
hint:
hint: git config --global init.defaultBranch <name>
hint:
hint: Names commonly chosen instead of 'master' are 'main', 'trunk' and
hint: 'development'. The just-created branch can be renamed via this command:
hint:
hint: git branch -m <name>
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/meithnv/Desktop/Mindprep/.git/
```



 $\ensuremath{ \Omega}$ ProTip! Use the URL for this page when adding GitHub as a remote

[meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep % git branch -M main meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep % ■

git clone

```
Desktop — -zsh — 101×26

[meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Desktop % git clone https://github.com/meithnav/MindPrep.git
Cloning into 'MindPrep'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 4 (delta 0), reused 4 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (4/4), 4.58 MiB | 13.94 MiB/s, done.
meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Desktop % ■

echo 'TODO:Add contents for README' > README

meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Desktop % echo 'TODO:Add contents for README'
TODO:Add contents for README
```

git status

[meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Desktop % cd MindPrep [meithnv@Meith-Navlakha MindPrep % git status On branch main Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'. nothing to commit, working tree clean

git add.

Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/meithnv/Desktop/Mindprep/.git/meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep % git add .
meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep %

2. Generate Public-Private RSA Key Pair

User1@CentOS ~]\$ pwd/home/user1

[user1@CentOS ~]\$ ssh-keygen

3. Adding keys to authorized keys

Suppose there are two developers working on a project. Both users have generated public keys.

Both add their public key to the server by using ssh-copy-id command as given below

```
[user1@CentOS ~]$ pwd
/home/user1
[user2@CentOS ~]$ ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub gituser@git.server.com
```

4. Push changes to the repository

We have created a bare repository on the server and allowed access for two users. Both users can push their changes to the repository by adding it as a remote.

Git init command creates .git directory to store metadata about the repository every time it reads the configuration from the .git/config file.

User1 creates a new directory, adds README file, and commits his change as initial commit. After commit, he verifies the commit message by running the **git log** command.

```
[meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep % git push origin main
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 10 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 4.58 MiB | 4.25 MiB/s, done.
Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/meithnav/MindPrep.git
  * [new branch] main -> main
meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep %
```

5. Checking log message by executing the git log command.

```
[meithnv@Meith-Navlakha MindPrep % git log --oneline 37598f1 (HEAD -> main, origin/main, origin/HEAD) MindPrep Repo initiliased
```

6. Commit changes

To commit the changes, he used the git commit command followed by -m option. If we omit -m option. Git will open a text editor where we can write multiline commit message

```
[meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep % git commit -m "MindPrep Repo initiliased"
[main (root-commit) 37598f1] MindPrep Repo initiliased
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
    create mode 100644 SRS-MindPrep.docx.pdf
    create mode 100644 gantt.png
```

Final Repository after pushing the commit

```
[meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep % git commit -m "MindPrep Repo initiliased"
[main (root-commit) 37598f1] MindPrep Repo initiliased
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 SRS-MindPrep.docx.pdf
create mode 100644 gantt.png
meithnv@Meith-Navlakha Mindprep %
```

Performance:

- 1. Perform all the commands using Git
- 2. Take screenshots of each of the command and respective output
- 3. Explore the commands for merging the documents and show the screenshots.

Conclusion:

Configuration management using Github has been studied and different git commands have been executed. In this experiment, we have created a Github repository and commands like add, commit, push, pull, clone, echo have also been implemented. The code for the same have been observed and attached.