

EXPERIMENT NO.:10

Date of Performance:

Date of Submission:

Aim: Version control of the project

Software Used: [GitHub](#)

Theory:-

Version control systems are a category of software tools that helps in recording changes made to files by keeping a track of modifications done to the code.

As we know that a software product is developed in collaboration by a group of developers they might be located at different locations and each one of them contributes in some specific kind of functionality/features. So in order to contribute to the product, they made modifications in the source code(either by adding or removing). A version control system is a kind of software that helps the developer team to efficiently communicate and manage (track) all the changes that have been made to the source code along with the information like who made and what change has been made. A separate branch is created for every contributor who made the changes and the changes aren't merged into the original source code unless all are analyzed as soon as the changes are green signaled they merged to the main source code. It not only keeps source code organized but also improves productivity by making the development process smooth.

Benefits of the version control system:

- a) Enhances the project development speed by providing efficient collaboration,
- b) Leverages the productivity, expedite product delivery, and skills of the employees through better communication and assistance,
- c) Reduce possibilities of errors and conflicts meanwhile project development through traceability to every small change,
- d) Employees or contributor of the project can contribute from anywhere irrespective of the different geographical locations through this VCS,
- e) For each different contributor of the project a different working copy is maintained and not merged to the main file unless the working copy is validated. A most popular example is **Git, Helix core, Microsoft TFS**,
- f) Helps in recovery in case of any disaster or contingent situation,
- g) Informs us about Who, What, When, Why changes have been made.

Use of Version Control System:

- **A repository:** It can be thought of as a database of changes. It contains all the edits and historical versions (snapshots) of the project.
- **Copy of Work (sometimes called as checkout):** It is the personal copy of all the files in a project. You can edit to this copy, without affecting the work of others and you can finally commit your changes to a repository when you are done making your changes.

1) Create new repository

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Owner *

Repository name *

SanjanaSaw

/ Automated_Ironing_Servic

Automated_Ironing_Services is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [fluffy-octo-robot](#) ?

Description (optional)

☒ Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

☐ Add a README file

This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore

.gitignore template: None

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

2) Adding all files through git commands (init, creating a branch, add ,commit, push)

```
fatal: Could not read from remote repository.

Please make sure you have the correct access rights
and the repository exists.
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git push
fatal: No configured push destination.
Either specify the URL from the command-line or configure a remote repository using

    git remote add <name> <url>

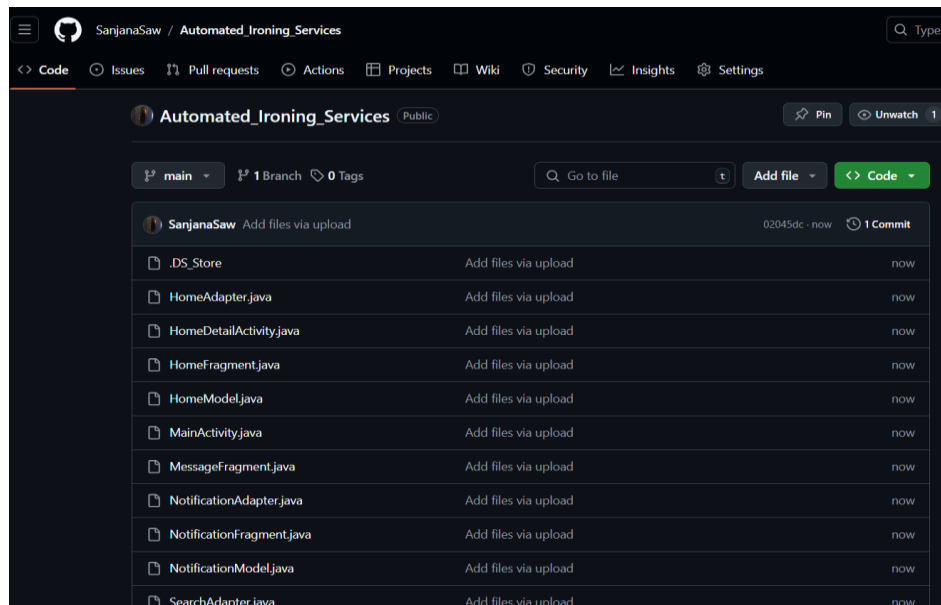
and then push using the remote name

    git push <name>

PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git checkout -b translator
Switched to a new branch 'translator'
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git add .
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git commit -m "added node modules and all code"
On branch translator
nothing to commit, working tree clean
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git push origin translator
fatal: 'origin' does not appear to be a git repository
fatal: Could not read from remote repository.

Please make sure you have the correct access rights
and the repository exists.
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git branch -M main
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git remote add origin https://github.com/ReshmaZore/Sanskrit-document-translator.git
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git push -u origin main
Enumerating objects: 1021, done.
Counting objects: 100% (1021/1021), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (954/954), done.
Writing objects: 100% (1021/1021), 1.24 MiB | 591.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 1021 (delta 156), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (156/156), done.
To https://github.com/ReshmaZore/Sanskrit-document-translator.git
 * [new branch]    main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git remote add origin https://github.com/ReshmaZore/Sanskrit-document-translator.git
error: remote origin already exists.
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator> git push -u origin main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
Everything up-to-date
PS C:\Users\USER\OneDrive\Desktop\Sanskrit-Translator>
```

3) After pushing all code to github



Conclusion: Thus implemented various git commands such as init, push, add, commit and learned version control using github .

Sign and Remark:

R1	R2	R3	Total Marks	Signature
(5)	(5)	(5)	(15)	