



Celebrating Glorious Platinum  
Jubilee 2023

# Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli

## WALCHAND LINUX USERS' GROUP



CELEBRATES

# OPEN SOURCE DAY

LEARN & CONTRIBUTE

- Introduction to GIT
- GIT commands
- Branching
- GitLab

FREE FOR ALL

REGISTER AT



LIMITED SEATS



• CONNECT WITH US •



Date:  
29th October, 2023

wcewlug.org

Venue:  
Mini CCF



For any query  
84210 06401  
99236 71592

**Mr. D. N. Gangji**  
President  
Walchand Linux Users' Group

**Dr. M. A. Shah**  
HoD Computer Science  
and Engineering

**Dr. R. R. Rathod**  
HoD Information  
Technology

**Dr. A. J. Umbarkar**  
Staff Advisor  
Walchand Linux Users' Group

**Dr. A. R. Surve**  
Assoc. Dean Student  
Activities and Staff Advisor

**Dr. U. A. Dabade**  
I/C Director  
Walchand College of Engineering

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OPEN SOURCE



GIT



GITHUB

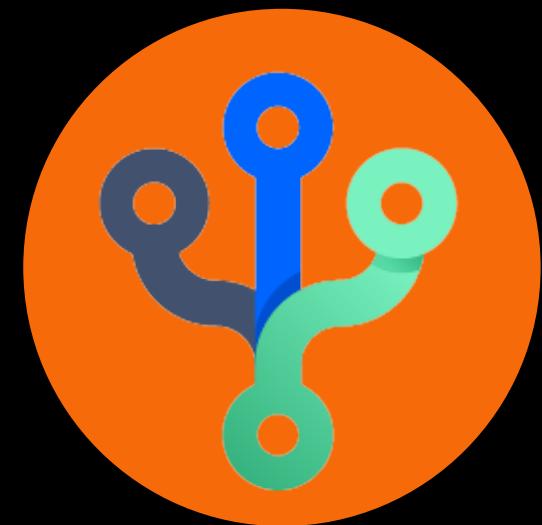


VERSION CONTROL  
SYSTEMS



GIT  
COMMANDS

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BRANCHING



ADVANCED  
COMMANDS

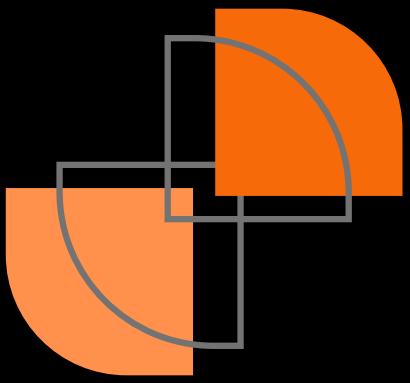


GITLAB



GIT INTERNALS

# OPEN SOURCE ?



# Open Source

- A software, code and any other intellectual property with publicly accessible source code
- Anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance
- Encourages collaboration and transparency
- Community-driven development
- Ex : Brave, Linux, Git, VLC Media Player





# GIT



# Version Control System

- Version control, also known as source control, is the practice of tracking and managing changes to source code
- It is software tool that helps software teams manage changes to source code

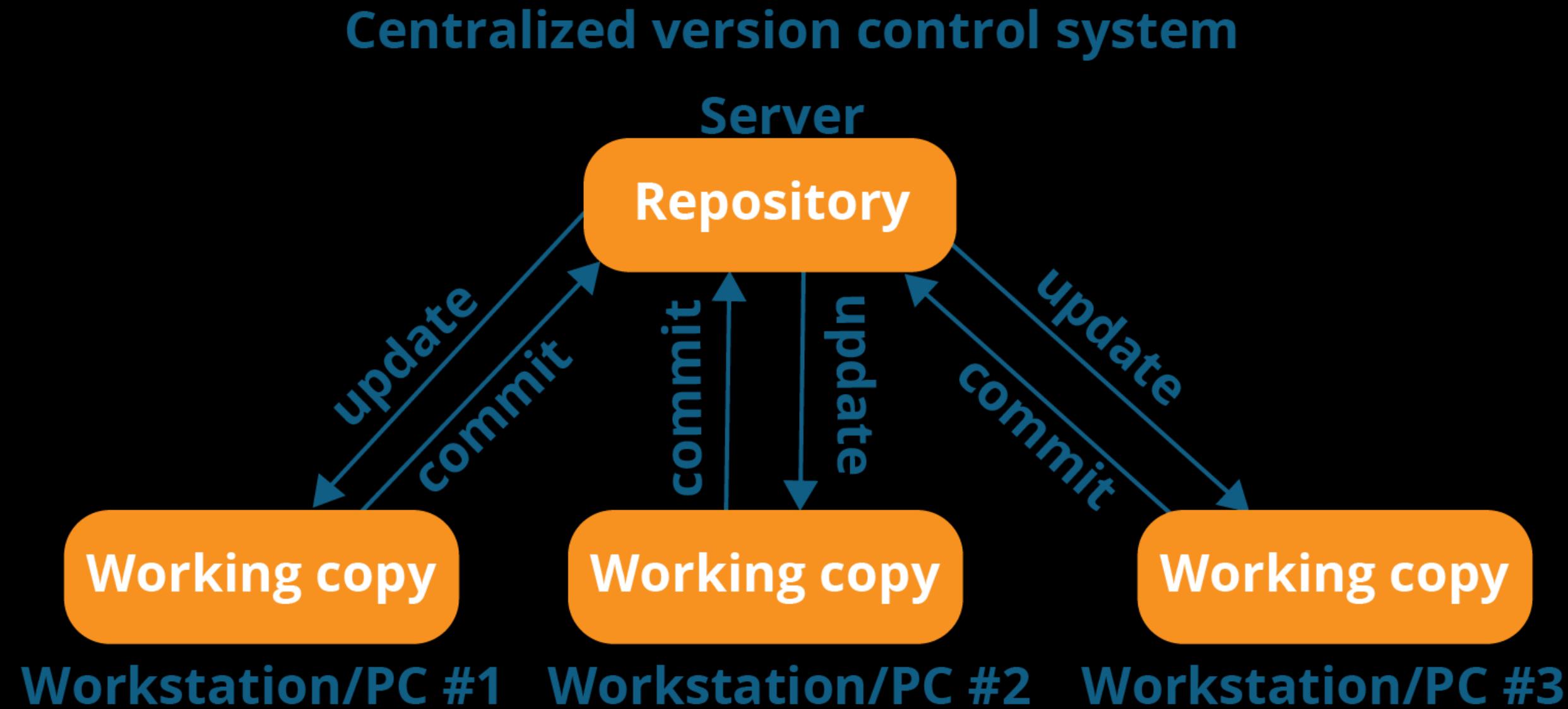


# Version Control Systems

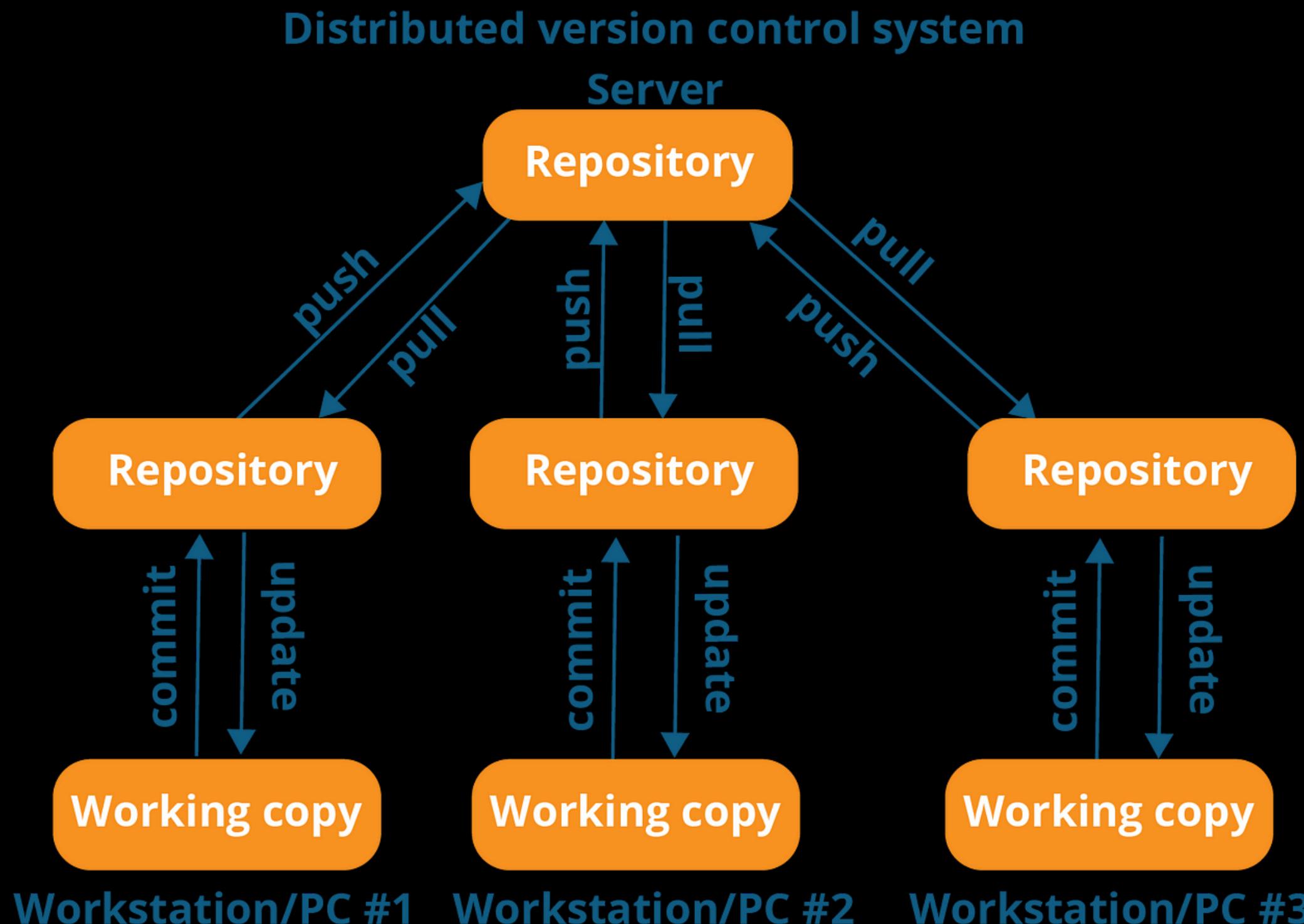
**Centralized  
Version Control  
System**

**Distributed  
Version Control  
System**

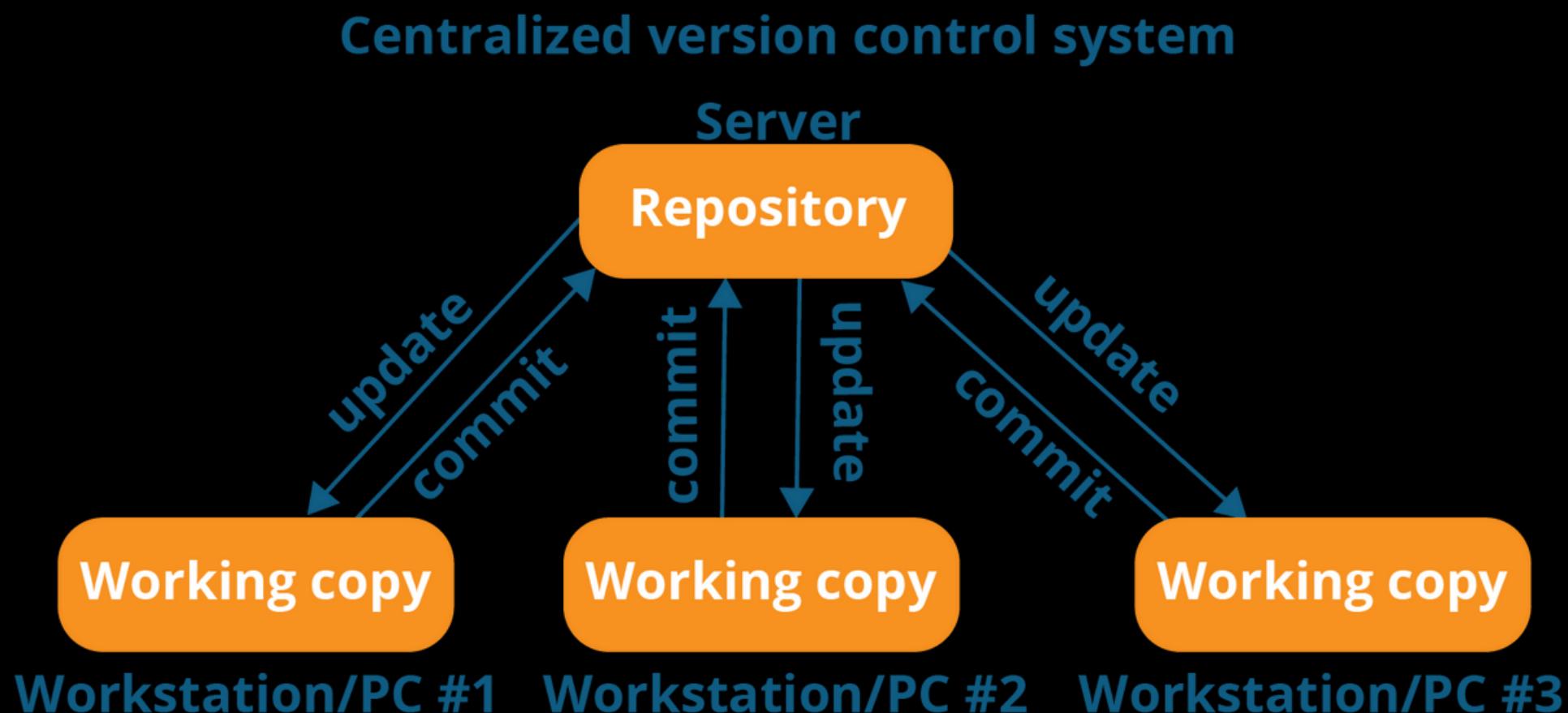
# Centralized VCS



# Distributed VCS

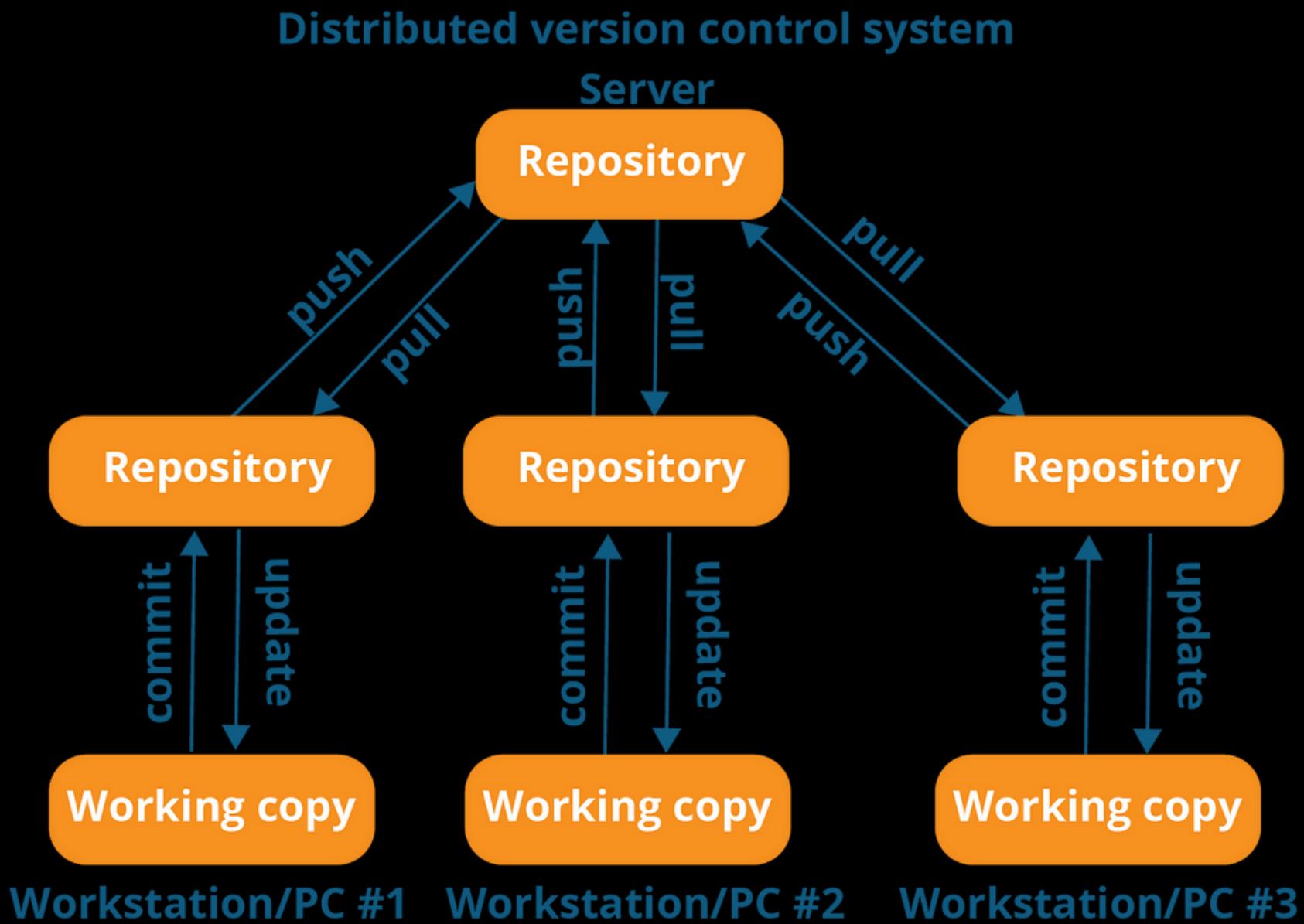


# Centralized Version Control System



- No local repositories
- Always requires internet connectivity
- Simplest form of VCS
- Comparitively slower
- Ex : SVN (Subversion)

# Distributed Version Control System



- Local repositories present
- It can work without internet connectivity
- Comparatively complicated form of VCS
- Comparitively faster
- Ex : Git



# GIT History

- Developed by Linus Torvalds
- Released on 7 April 2005
- Current core maintainer : Junio C Hamano
- In 2002, the Linux project began using BitKeeper, but since BitKeeper wasn't free to use, Git was used as its replacement

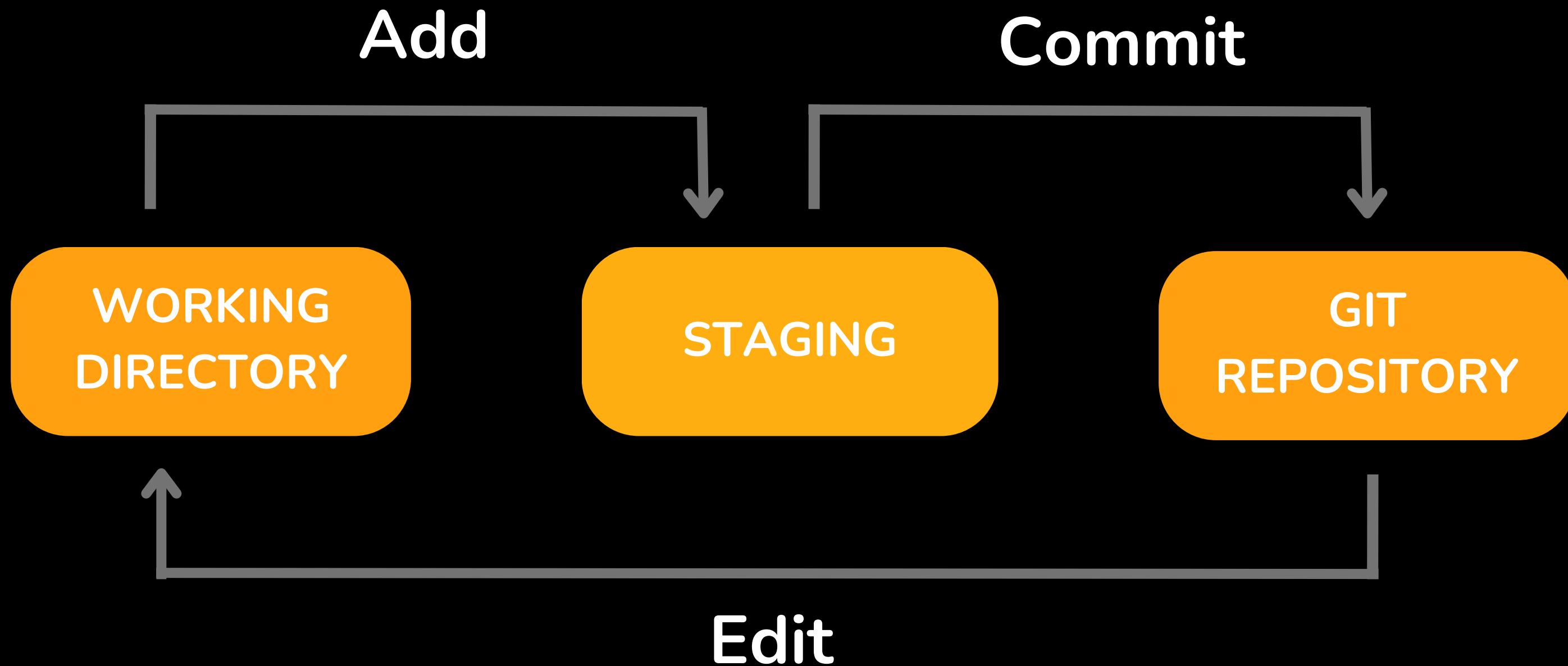


# ● What is GIT? ●

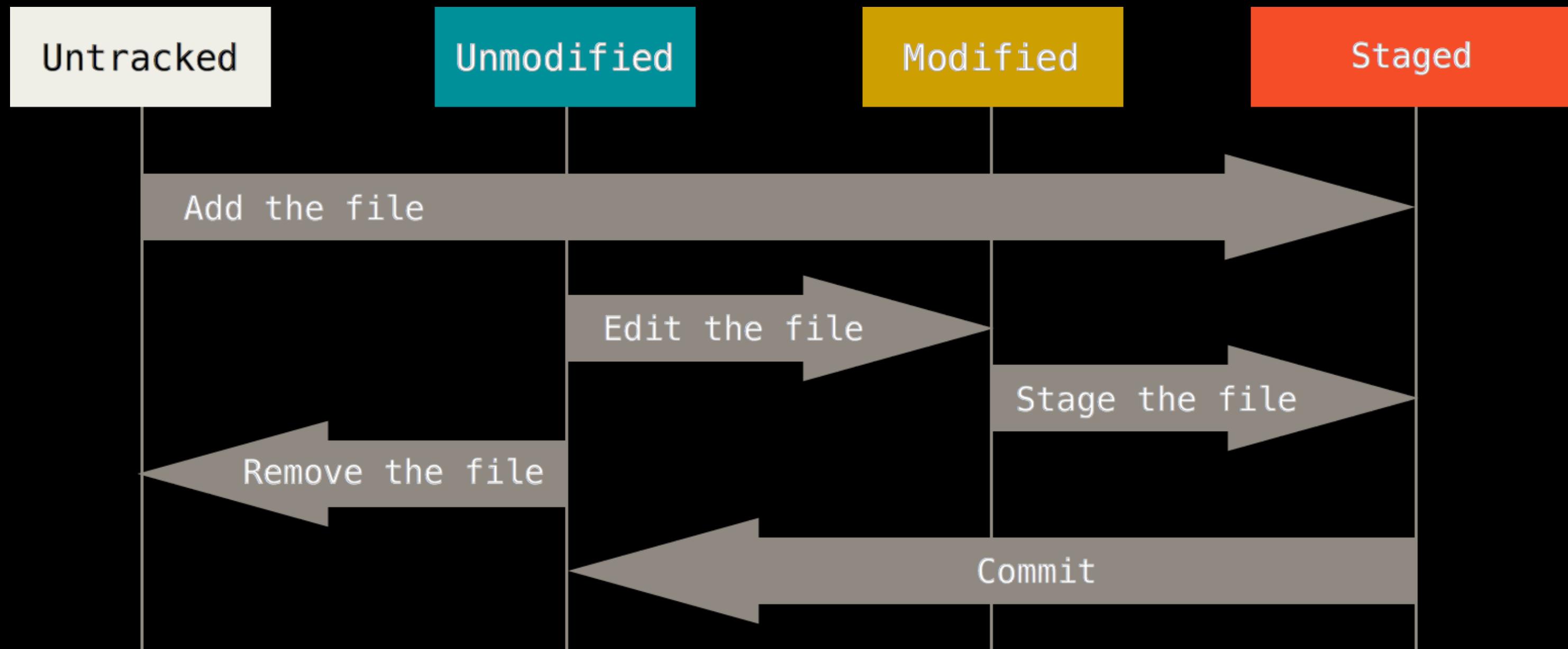
- A free and open source tool
- Distributed version control system
- Git is used to track changes in the source code, enabling multiple developers to work together on non-linear development



# GIT Architecture



# How Git Works?

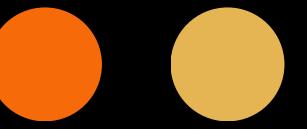


# ● Why Git ? ●

- An open source and free to use
- Fast and Secure
- Cross-Platform
- Can work without internet connectivity



# BASIC LINUX COMMANDS





```
$ ls
```

- list the files in a directory



```
$ cat <file_name>
```

- Display contents of a file



```
$ touch <file_name>
```

- create a empty file



```
$ cat >> <file_name>
```

- create and edit/write to the file



```
$ mkdir <directory_name>
```

➤ make a new directory



```
$ rm <file_name>
```

➤ remove a file



```
$ rm -r <directory_name>
```

➤ remove a complete directory



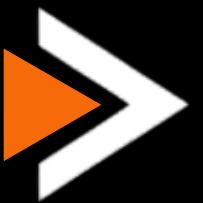
```
$ history
```

➤ see history of commands

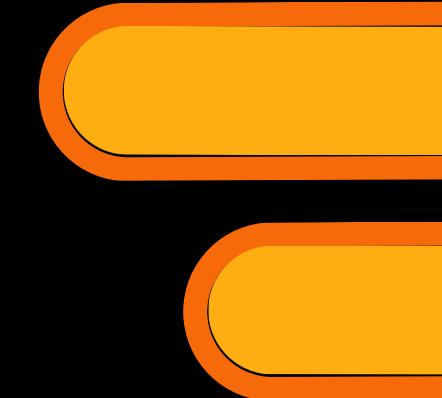
# Installing GIT



## For Linux:



```
$ sudo apt install git-all
```

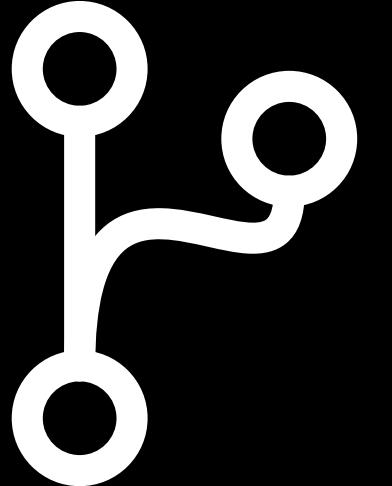


## For Windows:



Visit: <https://git-scm.com/downloads>

# ● Configuring GIT





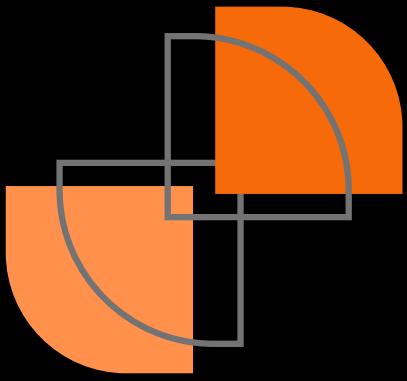
```
$ git config --global user.name "your-name"
```



```
$ git config --global user.email "xyz@xyz.com"
```



# Starting with your first GIT Repository



# Basic Git Commands



```
● ● ●  
$ mkdir newGit  
$ cd newGit
```



```
● ● ●  
$ git init
```

you created your  
**first local repository!**

Initializes an empty Git Repository

# Basic Git Commands



```
● ● ●  
$ git status
```

Display the status of your working directory, showing untracked and modified files



```
● ● ●  
$ git add <filename>
```

Stage changes for the next committer or track a untracked file

# Basic Git Commands



```
● ● ●  
$ git commit -m "message"
```

Commit staged changes with a descriptive message



```
● ● ●  
$ git log
```

Display a history of commits in a Git repository

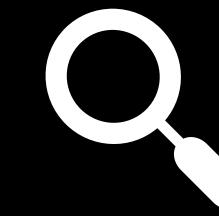
# Basic Git Commands



```
$ git clone [repository_url]
```

Create a copy of a remote Git repository on your local machine

Url of a remote Repository



[https://github.com/User-DK>Hello\\_World.git](https://github.com/User-DK>Hello_World.git)

# Basic Git Commands



```
$ git fetch
```

Fetch changes from a remote repository without merging



```
$ git pull
```

Fetch changes from a remote repository and merge them into the current branch

# Basic Git Commands



```
$ git remote -v
```

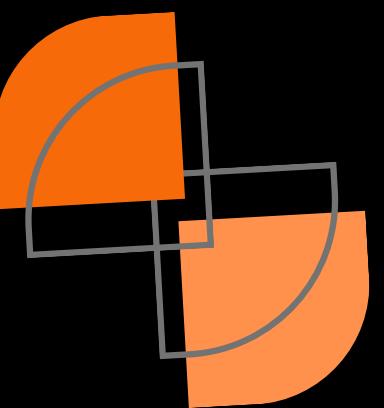
List all remote repositories associated with your local repository

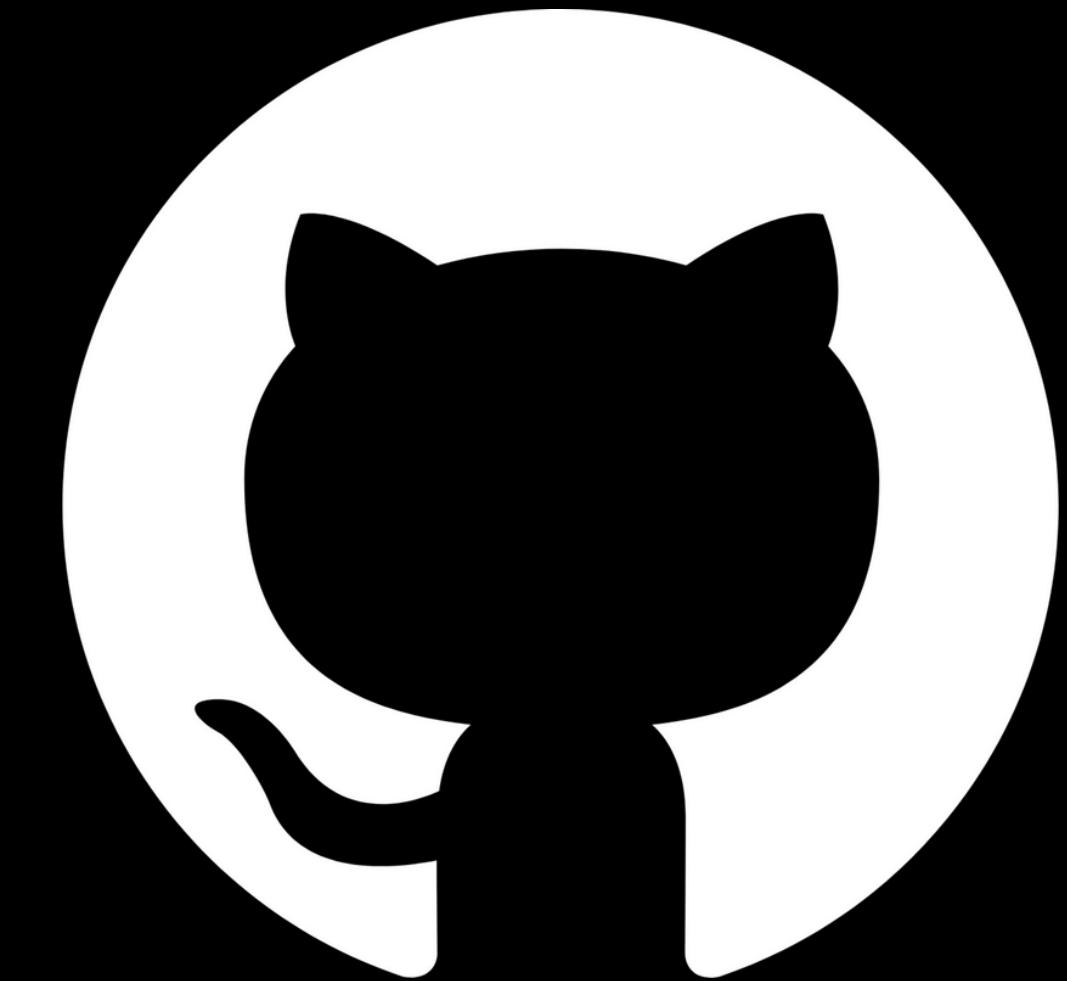


```
$ git push <remote-name> <branch-name>
```

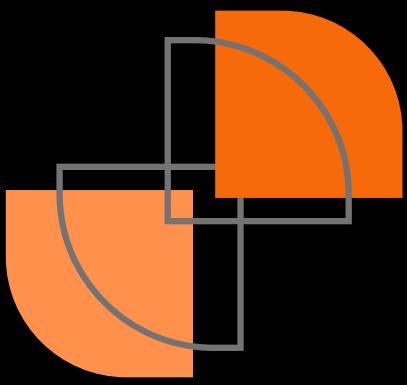
Upload your local commits to a remote repository

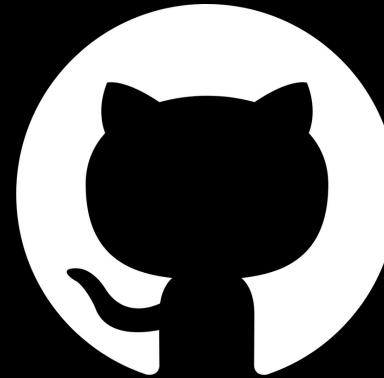
Want to contribute to  
**OPEN SOURCE ?**





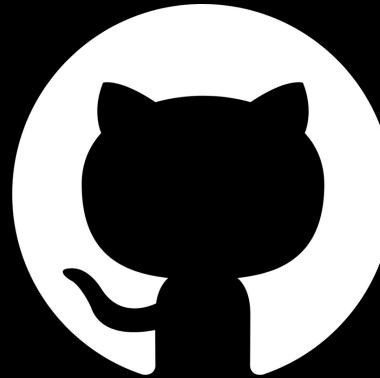
GITHUB





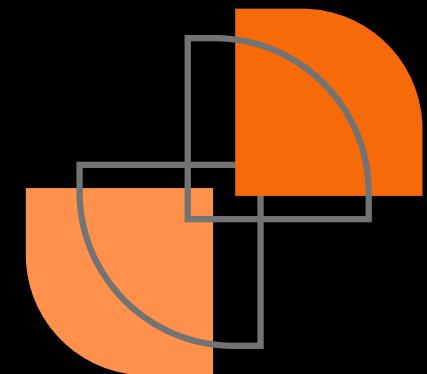
# What is GITHUB ??

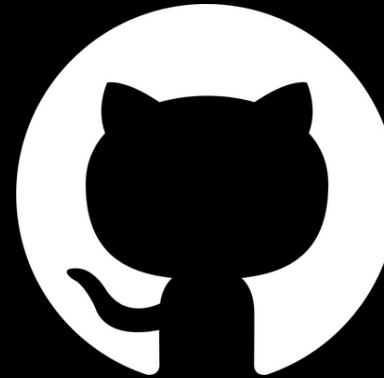
- GitHub is a web-based hosting platform for version control and collaboration
- Developers store, manage, and share code and projects
- Features for tracking changes and collaborating  
Used for open-source and private software development
- Central hub for developers to collaborate and contribute



# Steps to contribute

- Sign up / Sign in!!
- Go to the repository you want to contribute to
- Fork it to your own account
  - A fork is a copy of a repository. Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project





# Steps to contribute

➤ Copy url of the forked repository

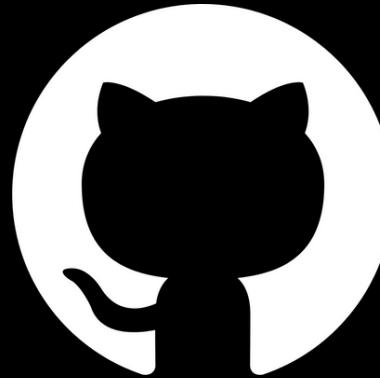
➤ Clone it from terminal by:



```
$ git clone [repository_url]
```

➤ Add or Modify the contents of the repository

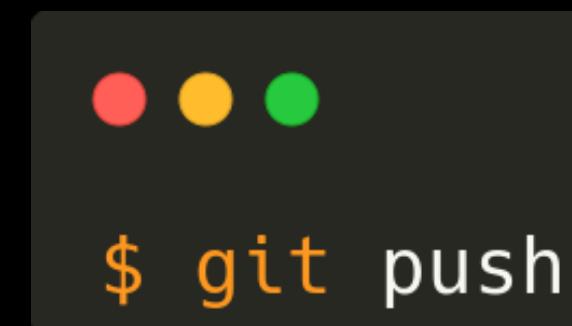




# Steps to contribute

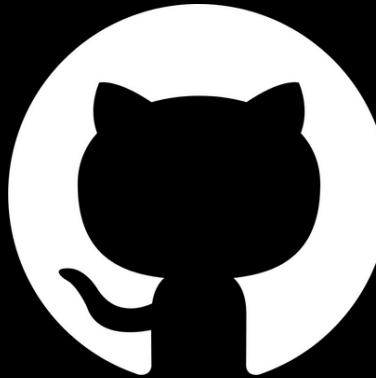


After modifying and adding and committing the changes use this command:



But as GIT doesn't know about your GITHUB account so it would ask user name and password for which you can generate token on GITHUB page and your changes would be saved after this step





# Steps to contribute



## Create a Pull Request

Go to the original repository on GitHub and click the "New Pull Request" button. Provide details about your changes



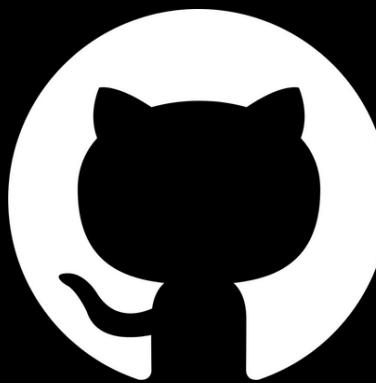
## Review and Discussion

The project maintainers will review your pull request and may provide feedback or request further changes



## Merge Your Pull Request

Once your changes are approved, a project maintainer will merge your pull request into the main branch of the original repository



# Steps to contribute

➤ Make Changes

➤ Commit Your Changes

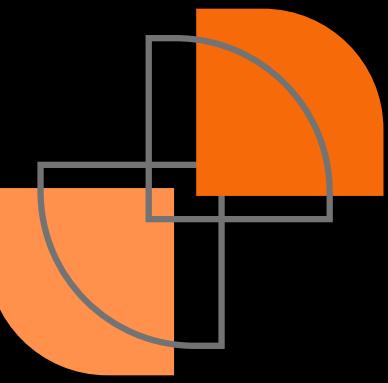
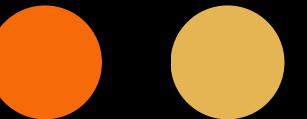
```
● ● ●  
$ git add <filename>
```

```
● ● ●  
$ git commit -m "message"
```

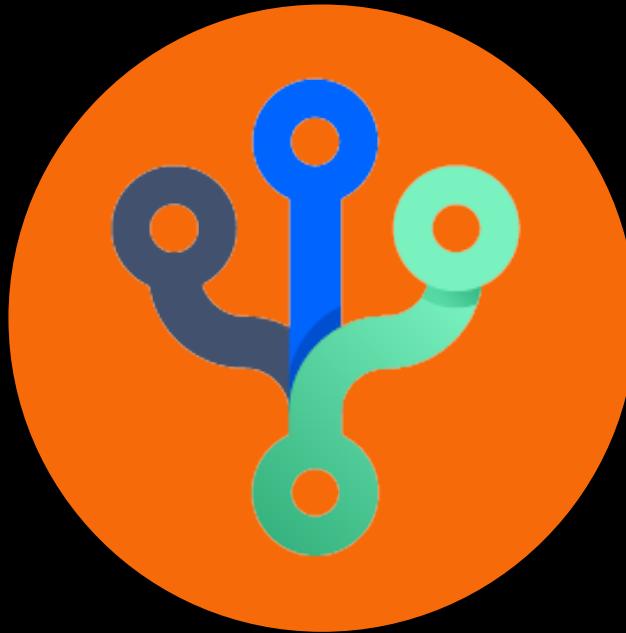
➤ Push Your Changes

```
● ● ●  
$ git push origin your-branch-name
```

# You cracked it !!



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GIT BRANCHING



ADVANCED  
COMMANDS

# Branching in Git

- A branch in Git is simply a lightweight movable pointer to latest commit on the particular working line
- The default branch name in Git is master. As you start making commits, it keeps pointing to the last commit you made



# Branching Commands



```
$ git branch <branch-name>
```

Creates a new-branch



```
$ git checkout <branch_name>
```

Switches from one branch to another also  
works for commits



```
$ git branch
```

Lists out all the branches



# Branching Commands



```
$ git switch <branch_name>
```

Switches to the defined branch



```
$ git checkout -b <branch_name>
```

Creates new-branch and switches to it



```
$ git branch -m <old_branch> <new-branch>
```

Rename a branch



# Branching Commands



```
$ git branch -d <branch-name>
```

To delete a branch



```
$ git cherry-pick <commit>
```

To apply specific commits from one branch to another



# Merging Commands



```
$ git merge <branch-name>
```

Merge one-branch to another



Refer site ([Learn Git Branching](https://learngitbranching.js.org/))



<https://learngitbranching.js.org/>



# Merging Commands



```
$ git show
```

View the changes that cause merge conflicts

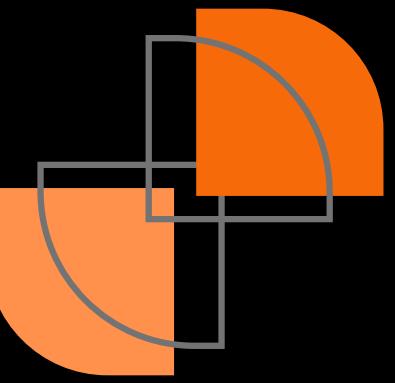


```
$ git diff
```

Create log with list of commits that  
cause conflict



# ADVANCED COMMANDS



# git revert

- Revert some existing commit
- Create new commit and undo the effect of a particular/multiple commit.



```
$ git revert <commitId>
```



# git diff

- Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
- Compares the working directory and the staging area



```
$ git diff
```



# git stash

- When you want to record the current state of the working directory and the index, but want to go back to a clean working directory

```
● ● ●  
$ git stash  
$ git stash list  
$ git stash show  
$ git stash apply  
$ git stash clear
```



# git clean

- Cleans the working tree by recursively removing files that are not under version control, starting from the current directory
- Flags: -i <interactive> , -n <dry-run>, -f <force>



```
$ git clean --flag
```



# git rebase

- Integrates one branch changes to another
- With the rebase command, you can take all the changes that were committed on one branch and replay them on a different branch



```
$ git rebase <branch-name>
```



# git reset

- Reset current HEAD to the specified state
- Discard any changes made after that commit



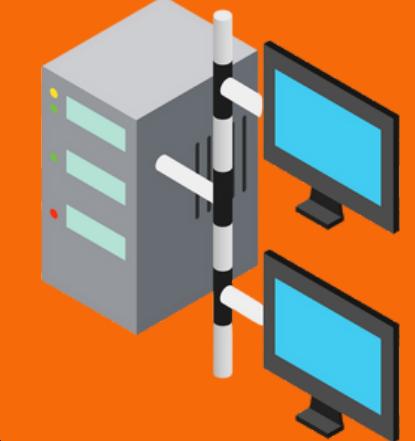
```
$ git reset --flag <commitId>
```



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GITLAB



GIT INTERNALS



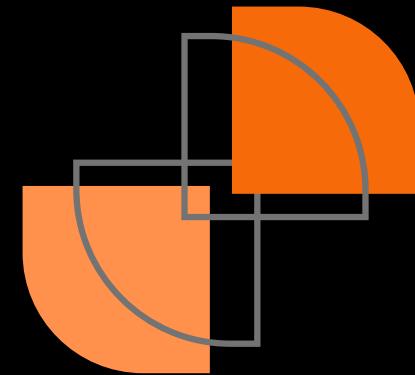
# GITLAB



# What is GITLAB?

- It is an open source
- It provides internet hosting services

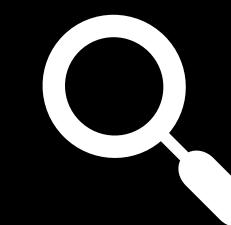




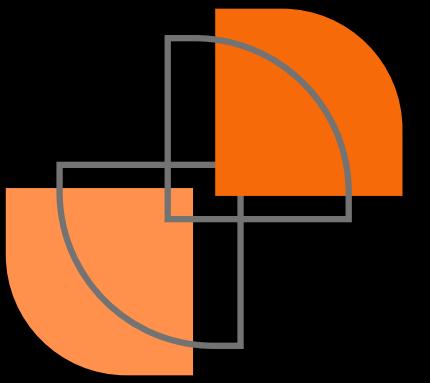
# GITHUB vs GITLAB



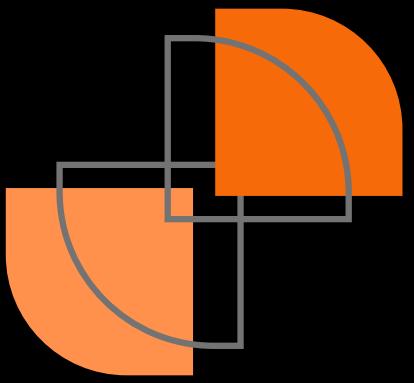
- GitHub is not open source
- GitHub provides commit history to view development
- It is less secure
- GitLab is open-source for community edition
- GitLab provides user to see project development charts
- More secure than Github



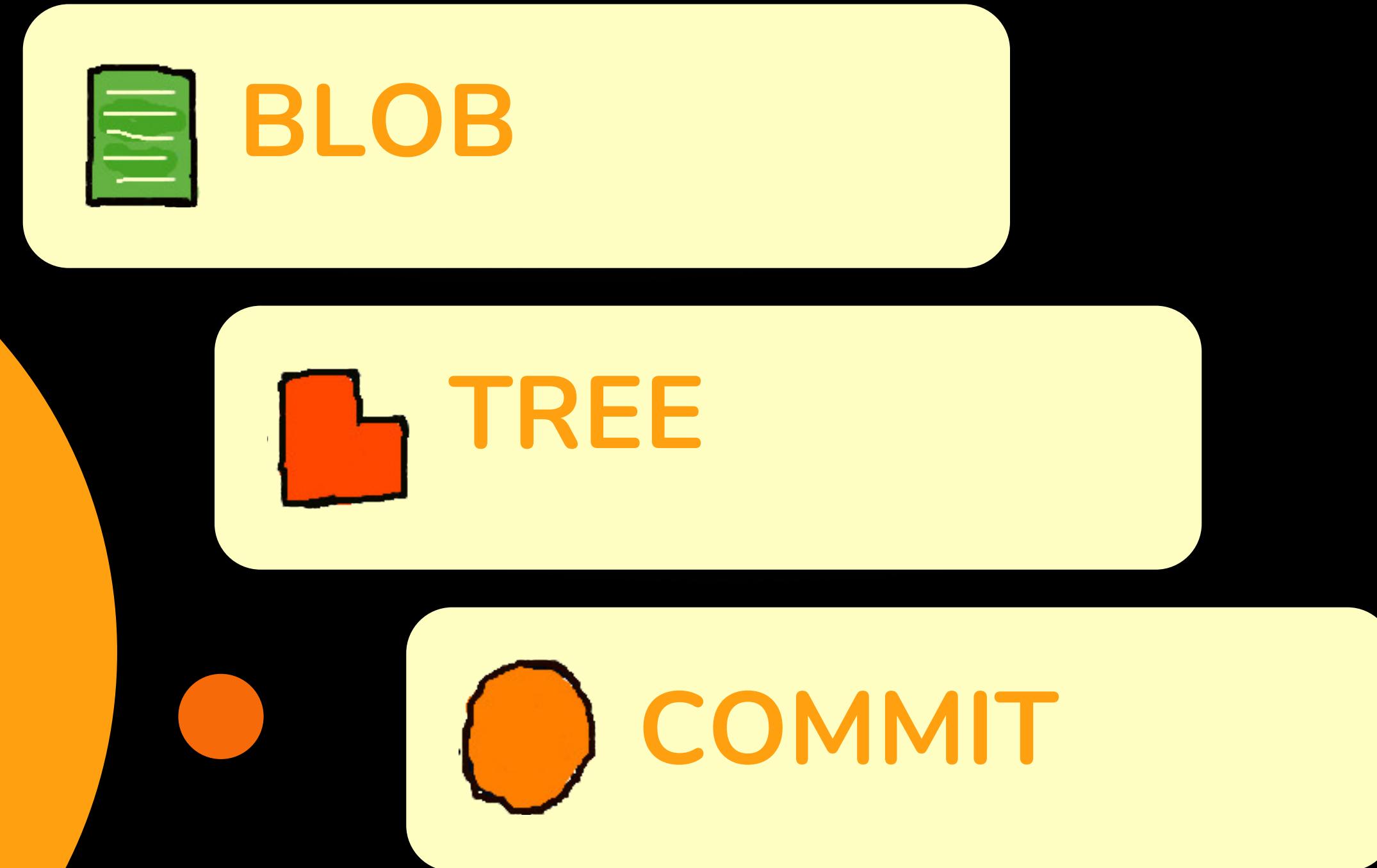
[https://gitlab.com/users/sign\\_in](https://gitlab.com/users/sign_in)



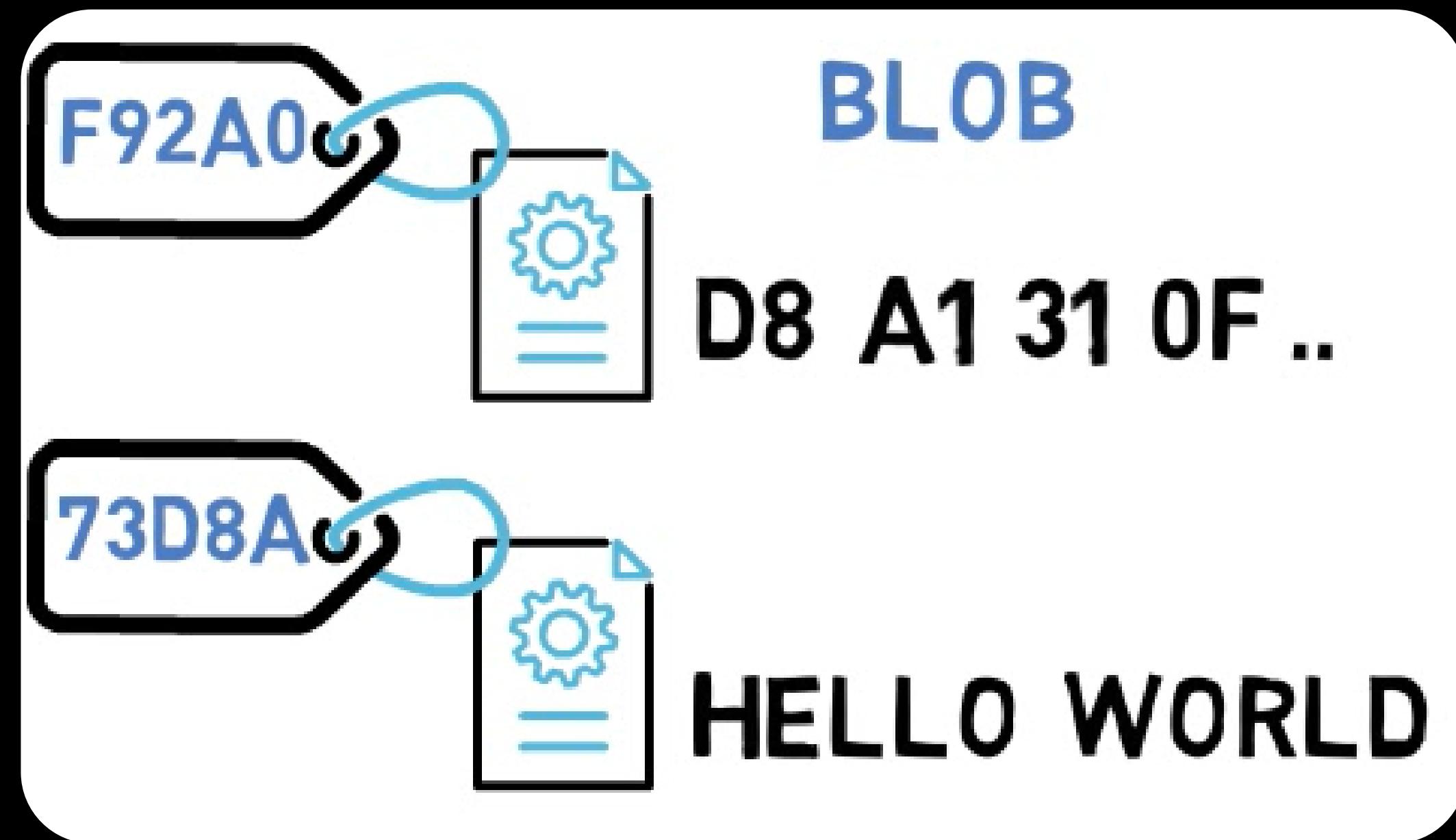
# GIT INTERNAL S



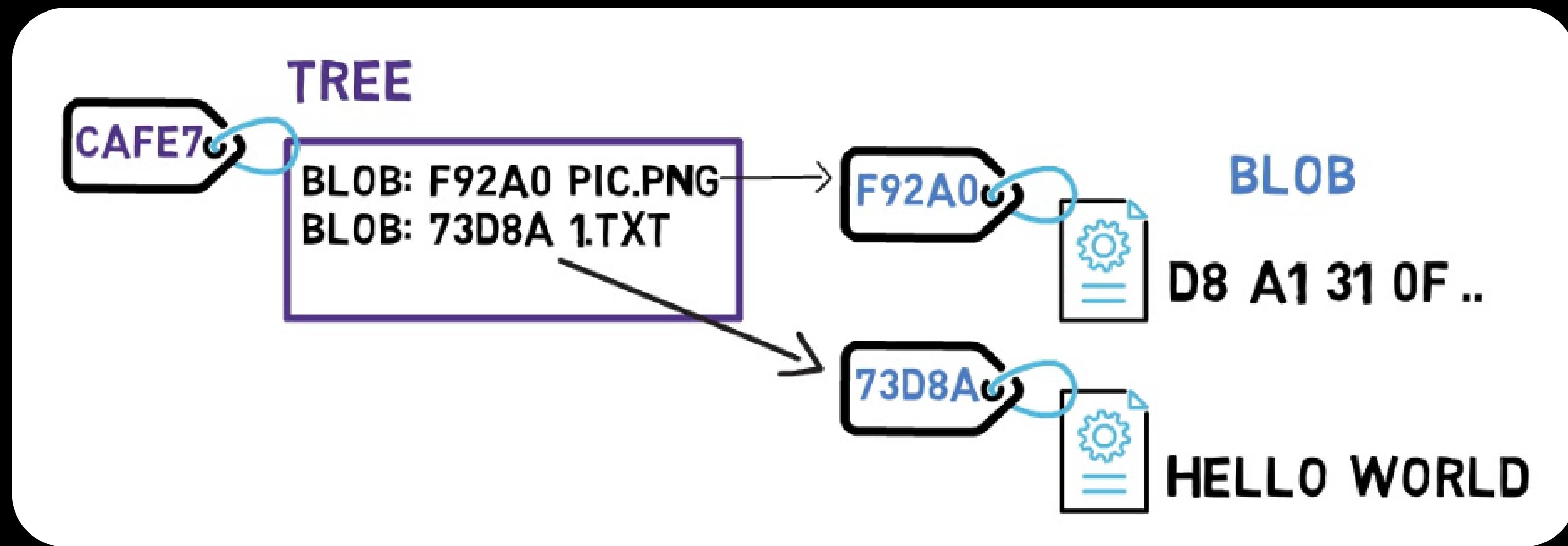
# GIT OBJECTS



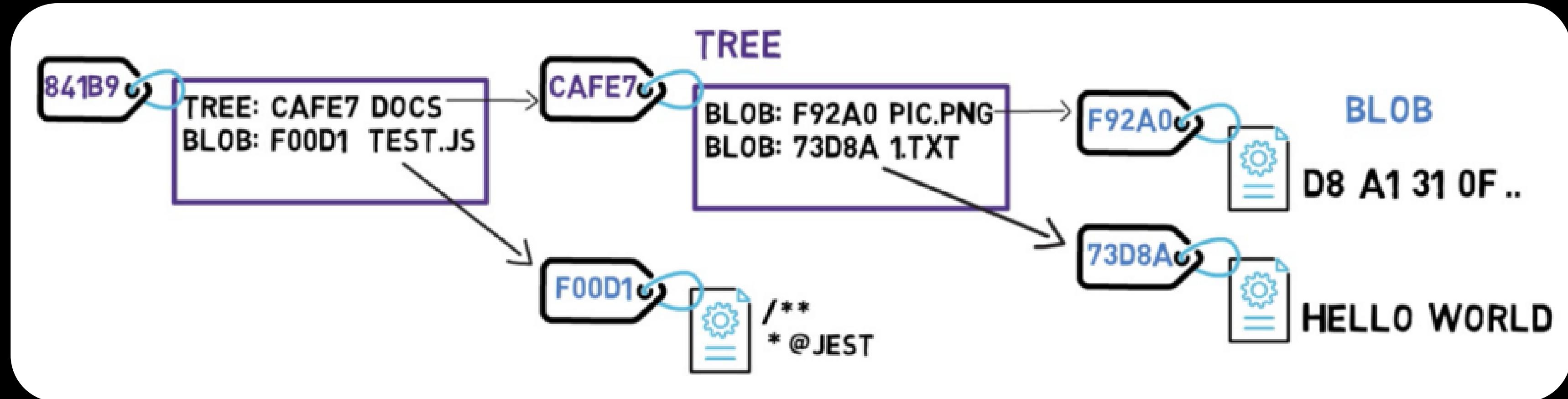
# What is a BLOB?



# What is a TREE?



# What is a COMMIT?





```
git commit -m "Thank You!"
```