



Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli  
**Walchand Linux Users' Group**



# OPEN SOURCE DAY



GIT

- Introduction to GIT
- Basic GIT commands
- Branching
- Advance Commands

LEARN & CONTRIBUTE



BASH

- Introduction to Shell
- Basic of Shell Scripting
- Loops and Functions
- Automation Scripts

Limited Seats      Hands-On

Scan To Register



3rd December



Venue:  
Main & Mini CCF



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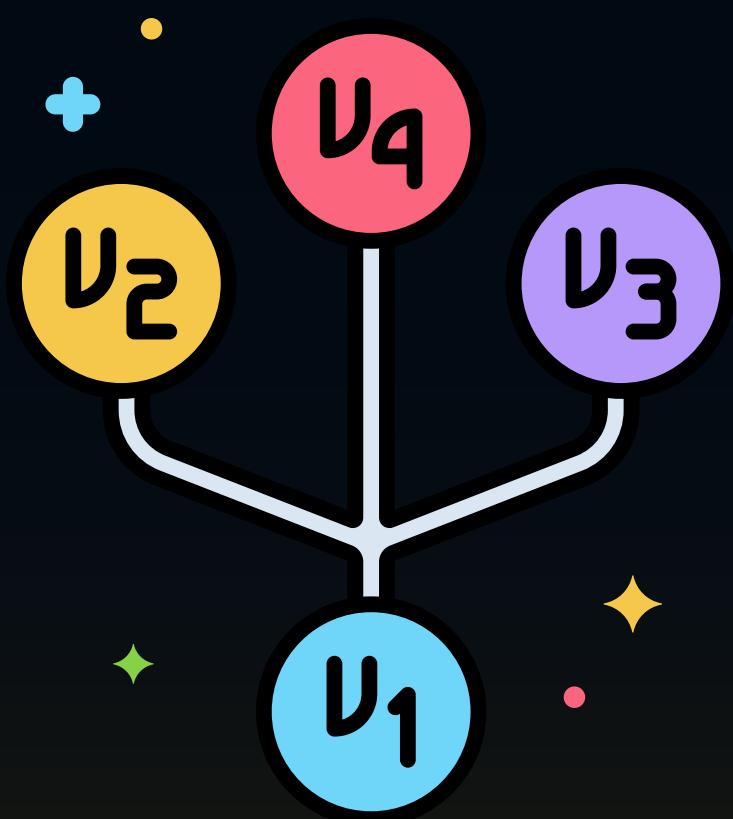
**06** Basic linux  
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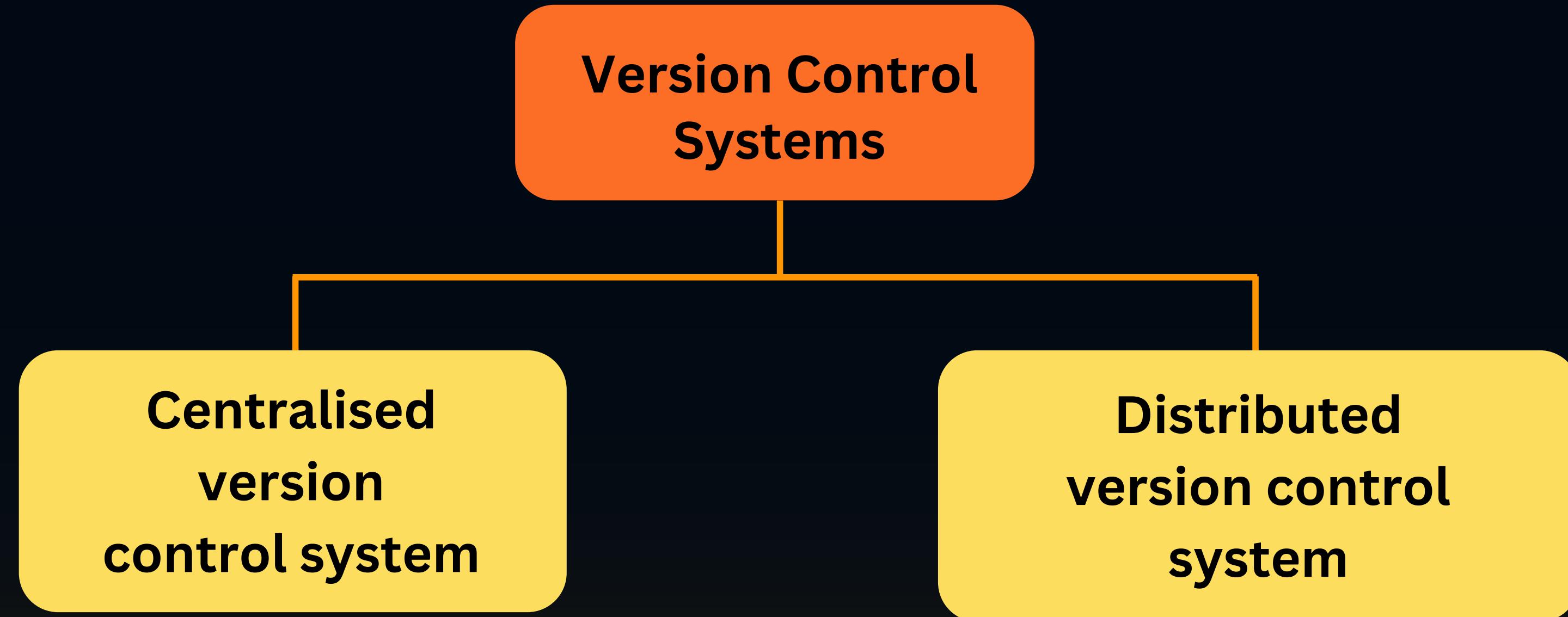
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# ● What is version control system ? ●

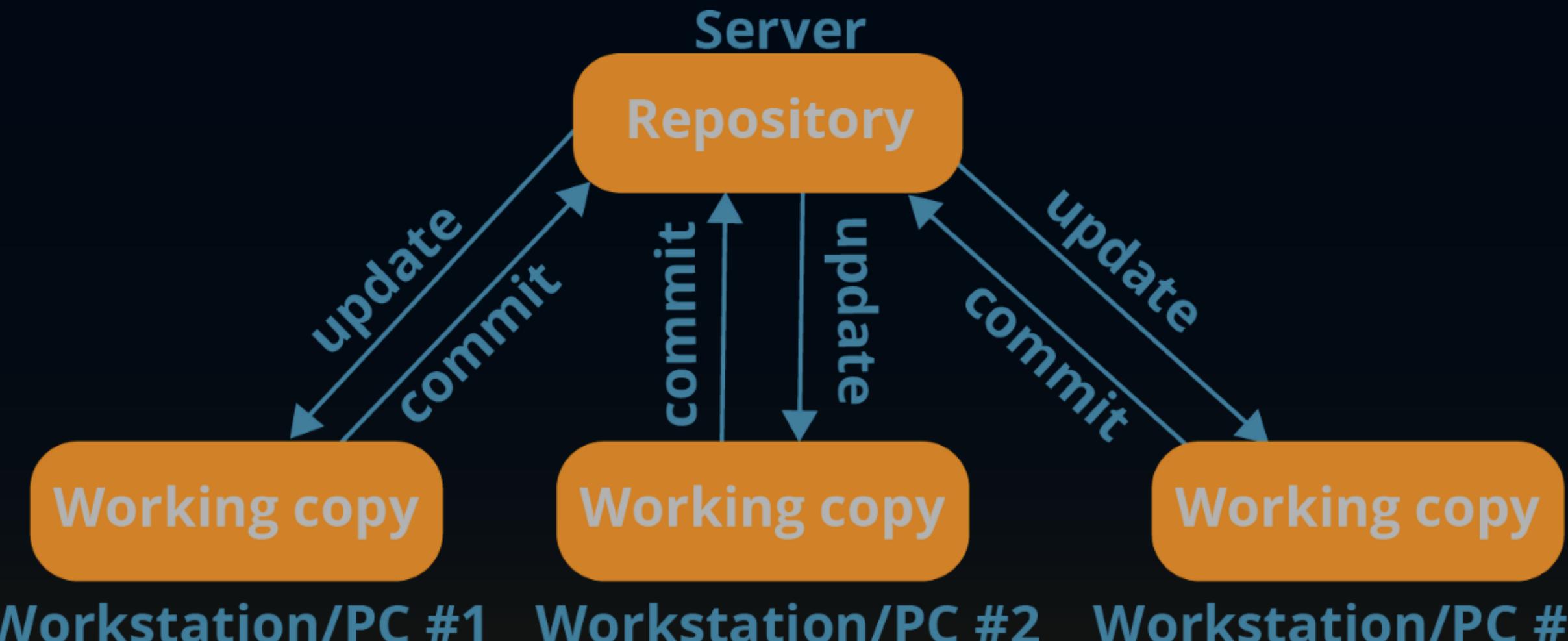
- » A software tool that helps perform version control.
- » Version control, aka source control, is tracking and managing changes to source code.





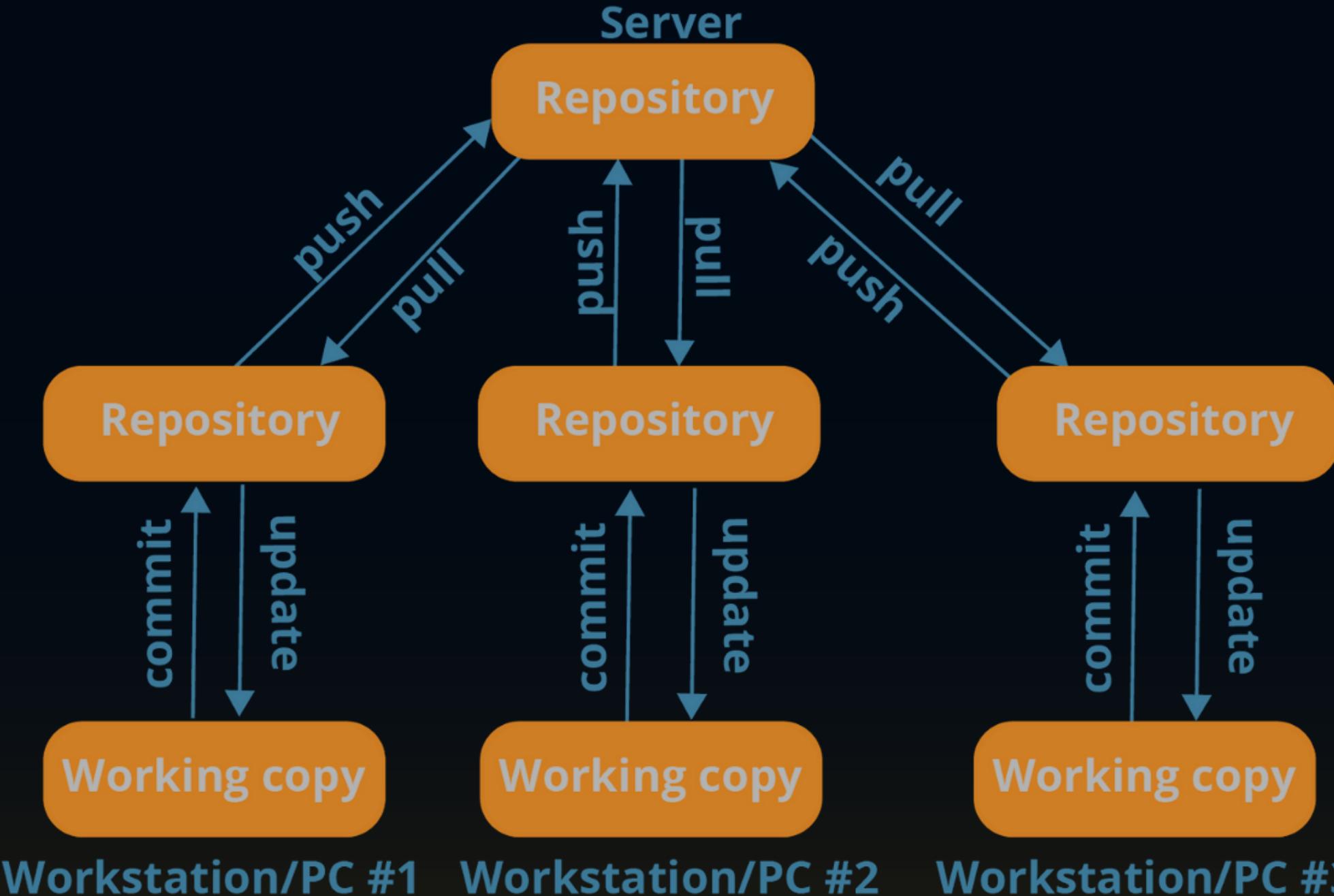
# ● CVCS ●

Centralized version control system



# DVCS

Distributed version control system



# ● Benefits of version control system ●

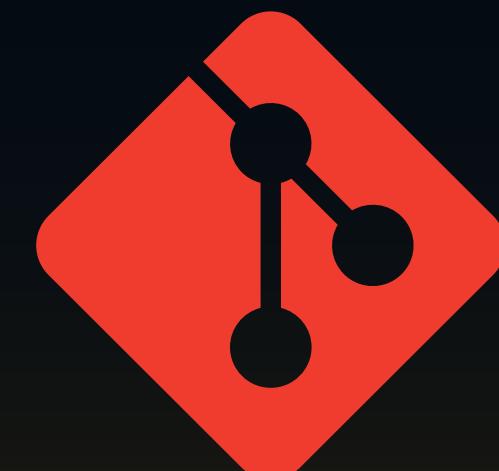
- » Allows collaboration
- » Tracks changes over time
- » Multiple version management
- » Previous versions can be retrieved
- » Informs us about Who, What, When, Why changes have been made



# ● GIT HISTORY ●

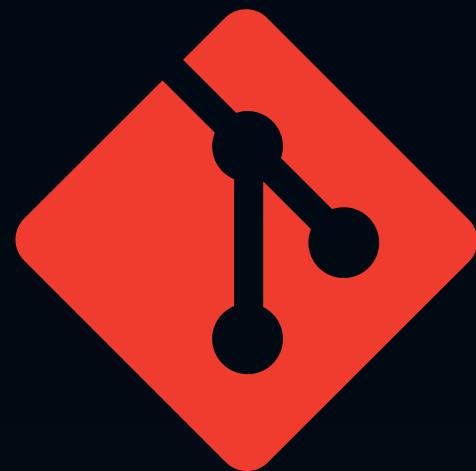


- » Developed by Linus Torvalds
- » Released on 7 april 2005
- » Current core maintainer :  
Junio C Hamano
- » It was a replacement to  
bitkeeper to manage linux  
kernel changes



# ● What is GIT? ●

- » An open source tool.
- » A distributed version control system.
- » Git is used to track changes in the source code, enabling multiple developers to work together on non-linear development.



# Characteristics



» Open source & free



» Cross-platform

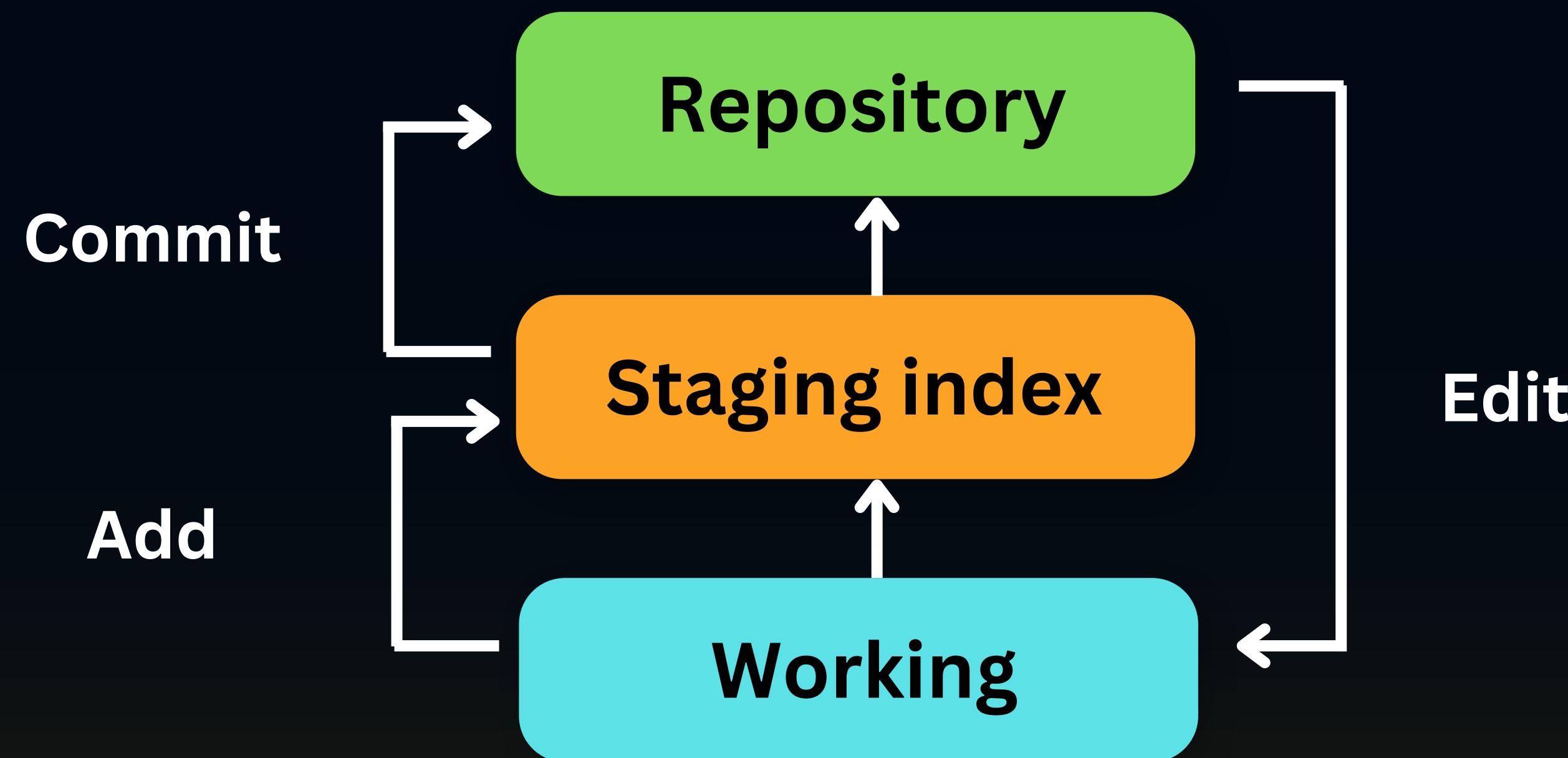


» Fast & secure

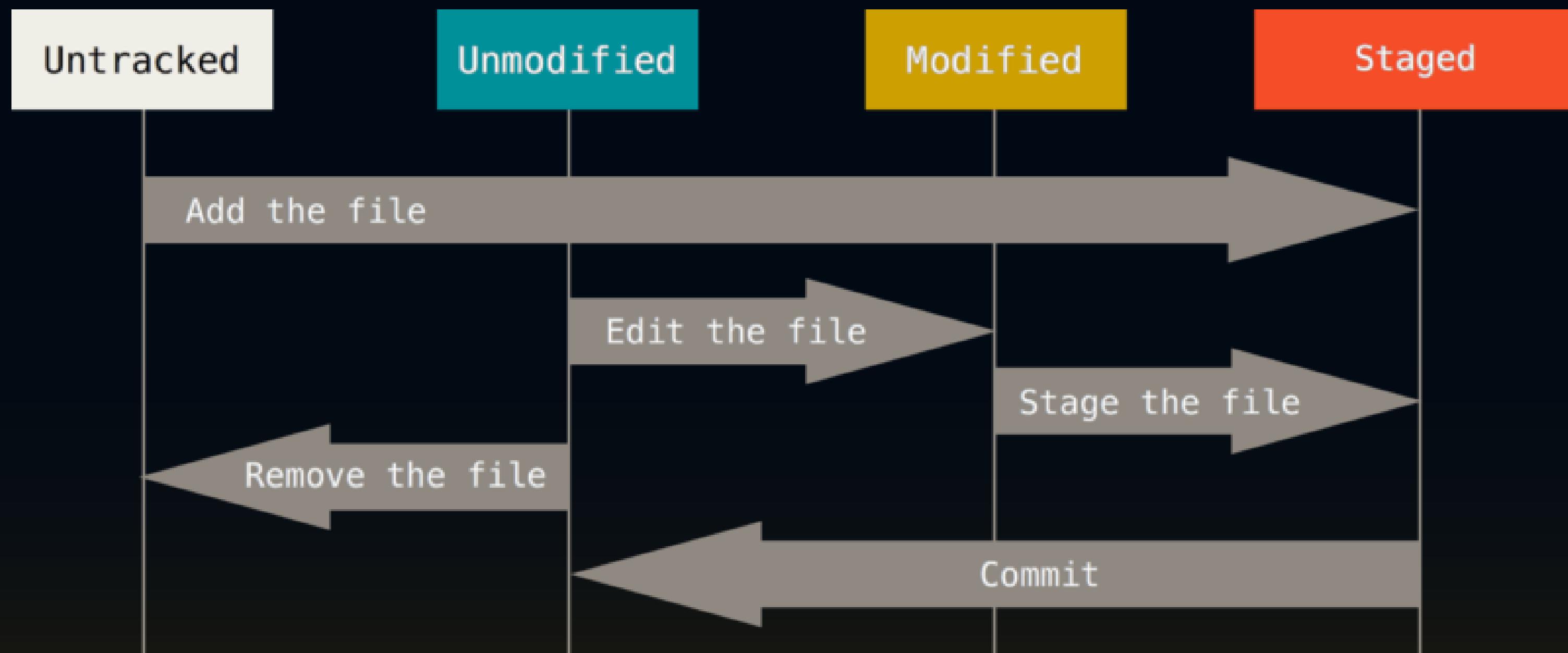


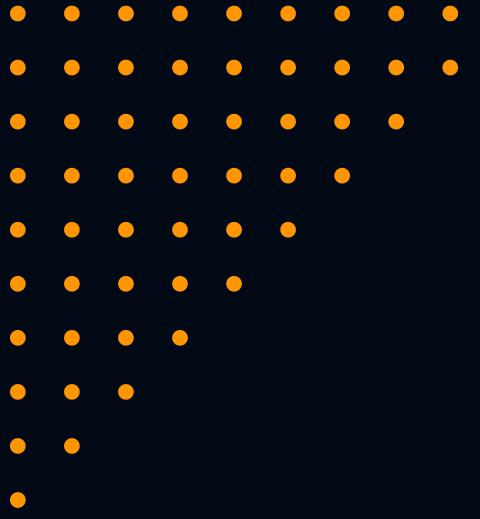
» Can work without internet connectivity

# GIT Architecture



# ● How does GIT work? ●





# ● GIT Installation ●

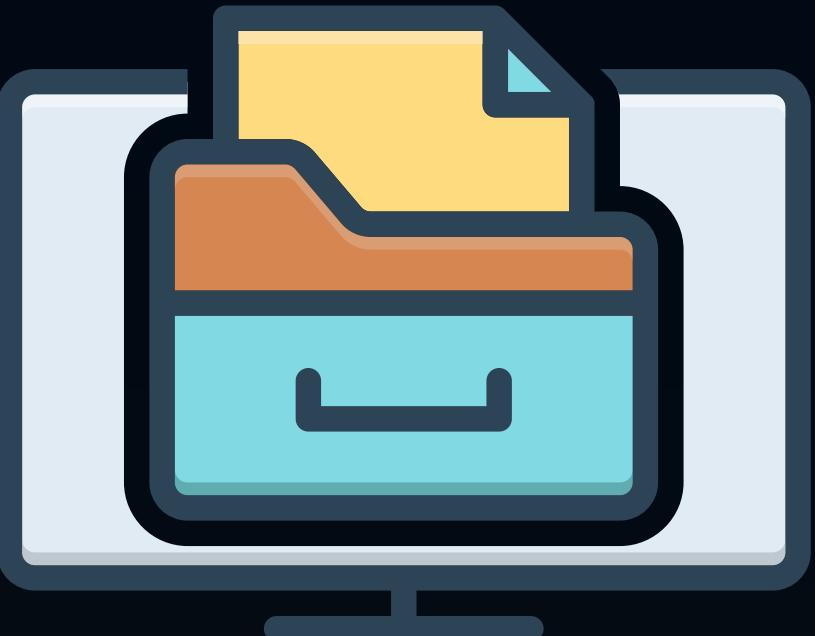
# ● GIT Repository ●

- » A Git repository is the .git folder inside a project.
- » This repository tracks all changes made to files in your project, building a history over time.



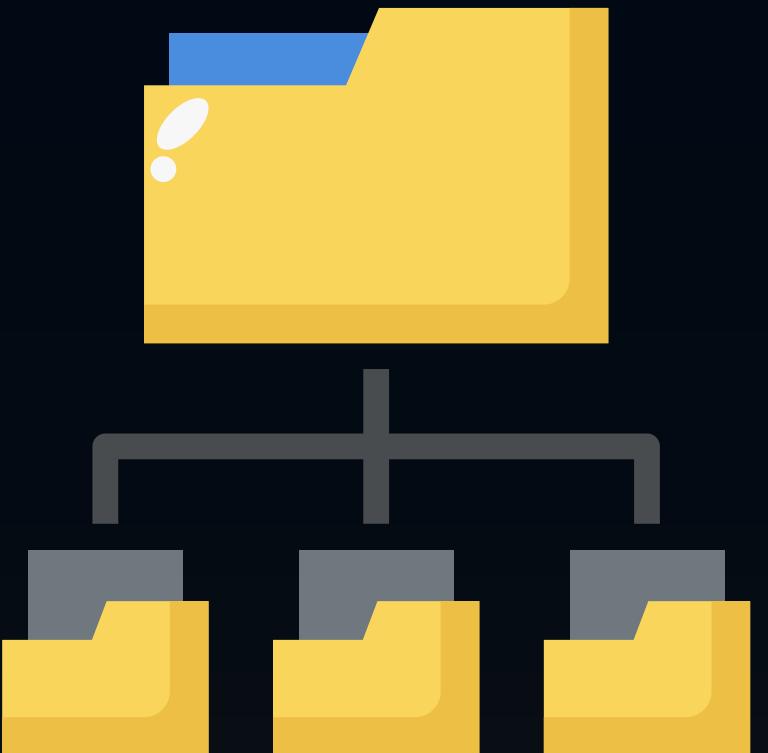
# ● Local Repository ●

- » The local repository is a Git repository that is stored on your computer.
  
- » Commits are made and updates are taken from the local repository.



# ● Remote Repository ●

- » The remote repository is a Git repository that is stored on server.
- » Changes are pushed to and pulled from the local repositories to the remote repositories.



# GITLAB

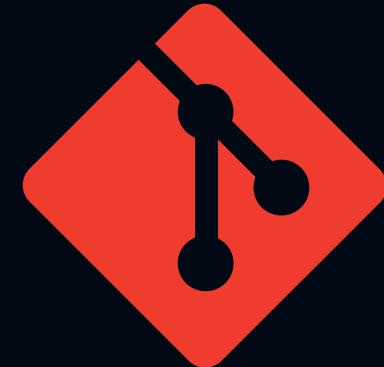


# ● What is GitLab ? ●



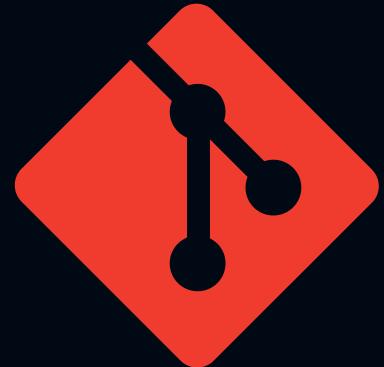
- » It is an open source.
- » It provides internet hosting services.

# Git VS GitLab



- » Git is a tool.
- » You can install it locally on the system.
- » It is a service.
- » It is hosted on the web. It is exclusively cloud-based.

# Git VS GitLab



- » It focuses on code sharing and version control.
- » It lacks a user management feature.
- » It focuses on centralized source code hosting.
- » It has a built-in user management feature.



# BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

» **touch <file\_name>**

» **cat <file\_name>**

» **cat >> <file\_name>**

» **rm -d <directory\_name>**

» **rm <file\_name>**

» **rm -r <directory\_name>**

» **mkdir <directory\_name>**

» **history**



# ● GIT COMMANDS ●



```
$ git init
```

: Start a new git repository



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

: Configure the name of the user



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

: Configure the email of the user



```
$ git add
```

: Adds the files in the staging index



```
$ git status
```

: Show the state of the working directory and staging index



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

: Saves the changes that are staged using the  
git add



```
$ git log
```

: Show the record of commits



```
$ git remote add origin <link>
```

: Create, view, and delete connections to other repositories



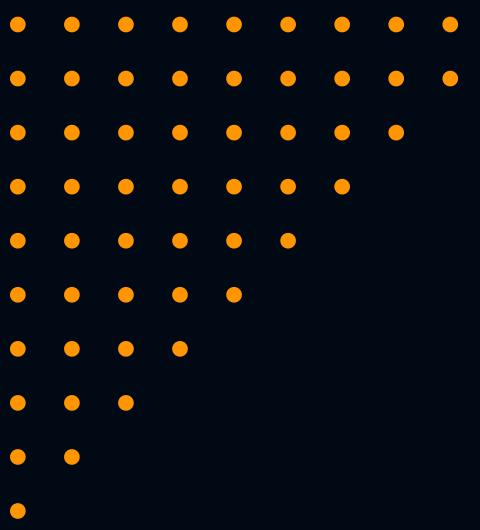
```
$ git push origin master
```

: Upload local repository content to a remote repository



```
$ git pull origin master
```

: Fetch and download content from a  
remote repository



# Branching in GIT



# ● BRANCHING COMMANDS ●



```
$ git branch <branch_name>
```

: Creates a branch with given name



```
$ git branch
```

: List all branches



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

: Switches to the defined branch

# BRANCHING COMMANDS



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

: Creates a branch with name and switches in it



```
$ git branch -d branch_name
```

: Deletes a branch



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

: Renames a branch

# BRANCHING COMMANDS



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

: Switches to the defined branch



```
$ git switch -c <branch_name>
```

: Creates a branch with name and switches in it



```
$ git switch -
```

: Switch to previously branch

# ● ADVANCED COMMANDS ●

1

rebase

2

revert

3

blame

4

diff

5

clean

# ● git rebase ●

- » Used to integrate changes from one branch to another.
- » Used in the master/main branch and other feature branches as well.
- » Syntax : `git rebase <branch-name>`

# ● git rebase Vs merge ●

- » Use rebase when you want to keep a linear commit history.
- » Does not create any commit at rebasing.
- » Use merge in cases where you want a set of commits to be grouped in history.
- » Creates a final commit at merging.

# ● git revert ●

- » Used to revert some existing commits.
- » Used to record some new commits to reverse the effect of some earlier commits.
- » Syntax : `git revert <commitId>`

# ● git revert Vs reset ●

- » Creates a new commit and undoes the effect of particular/multiple commits.
- » Used in remote repository.
- » Does not create a new commit it just goes back to the previous commit.
- » Used in local repository.

# DEMO

# ● git blame ●

- » Used to examine the contents of a file line by line and see when each line was last modified and who the author of the modifications was.
- » Syntax : `git blame <file-name>`

# ● git blame flags ●



COMMANDS	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
git blame -L <start>,<end>	Show only specific lines	git blame -L <start>, <end> <file-name>
git blame -n	Show number of line in the file	git blame -n <file- name>
git blame -s	Suppress author name & timestamp from the output	git blame -s <file- name>



# DEMO

# ● git diff ●

- » Used to show changes between two commits, commit and working tree.
- » Compares working directory and staging area.
- » Syntax : `git diff`



# DEMO

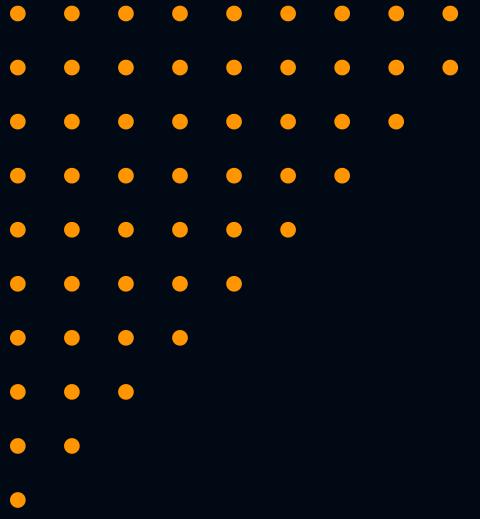
# ● git clean ●

- » Removes untracked files from the working tree.
- » Remove all or specified files based upon the option/flags provided.
- » Syntax : `git clean <flag>`

# ● git clean flags ●

COMMANDS	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
git clean -n	Shows all files which will get removed	git clean -n
git clean -n -d	Shows all files and directories which will get removed	git clean -n -d

COMMANDS	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
git clean -f	Removes all untracked files	git clean -f
git clean -f -d	Removes all untracked files and directories	git clean -f -d
git clean -i	Show what would be done and clean files interactively	git clean -i



# Thank You!!