VERSION CONTROL

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING



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VERSION CONTROL

• Version control, also known as source code management (SCM) or revision control, is a system that records changes to files over time. It allows multiple developers to work on the same project simultaneously while keeping track of every change made to the source code or any other type of file. Version control systems (VCS) maintain a history of changes, enabling users to compare different versions, revert to previous states, and collaborate effectively.



KEY ASPECTS OF VERSION CONTROL

- History Tracking
- Branching and Merging
- Conflict Resolution
- Collaboration
- Reproducibility and Auditing



GIT

• A distributed version control system widely used for open-source and commercial projects, i.e. a tool for version control





GIT

- Git solves the problem of having multiple developers and teams having to share the code and resources required for the project.
- By uploading the data into an online repository like a database, this database like online location will also contain some metadata about who and when did the data was uploaded, and what changes were made.
- There exists a local repo and a remote repo.
- When multiple users try to upload at the same time, git tells you that a newer version was uploaded.



INSTALL GIT LINUX

• sudo apt-get install git-all



INSTALL GIT WINDOWS

• https://git-scm.com/download/win



GITHUB

• GitHub is a web-based platform built around Git, a distributed version control system (VCS). It provides a range of features and functionalities for hosting, sharing, and collaborating on software development projects. GitHub is widely used by individuals, teams, and organizations for managing code repositories, tracking issues, and facilitating collaboration among developers.





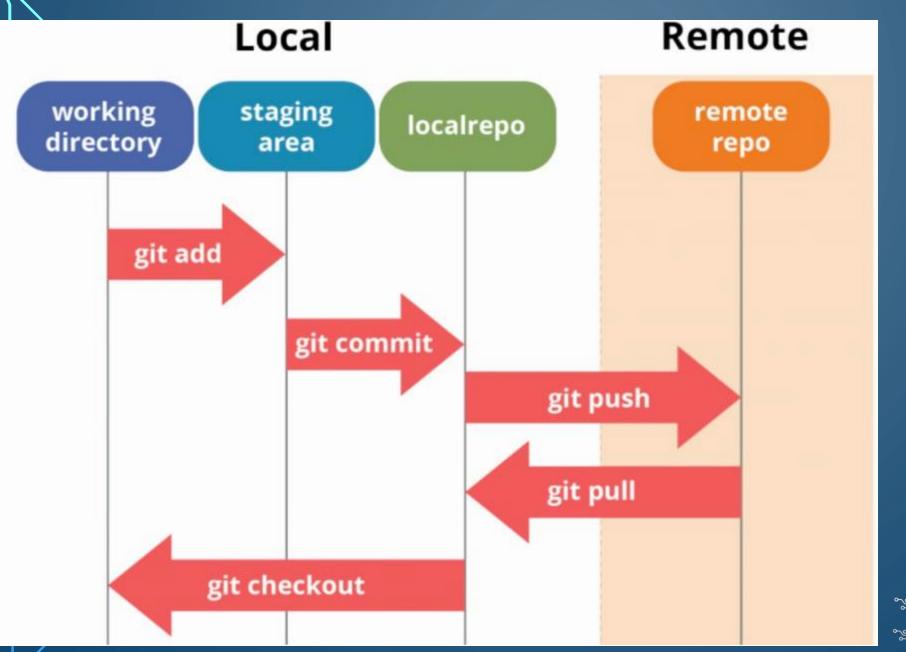
STEPS

- Register Account on github.com
- Create your own Repository on github
- Use Git clone to download a copy of the Repo.
- For the first time using git you need to configure your user.email and user.name using:
 - git config –global user.email "email@domain.com"
 - git config –global user.name "name"



- Use git add . (to add files to a memory buffer that will be uploaded to the remote server)
- Use git commit -m "message" (specify your own commit message)
- Go to account settings go down to developer settings personal access tokens press on tokens(classic) generate new token generate new token(classic) type: new token set an expiration date select the repo in the scopes generate token copy the generated token
- Using git push —u origin master to upload your files, add the username of the created github account and in the password section add the generated token then press enter









- git add * → uploads all data in this directory
- Metafiles are stored locally in .git folder and online on the GUI



```
ahmedmady@HP:~/Documents/Git test$ git clone https://github.com/roboticscorner
/Test.git
Cloning into 'Test'...
warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository.
ahmedmady@HP:~/Documents/Git test$ ls
ahmedmady@HP:~/Documents/Git test$ cd Test
ahmedmady@HP:~/Documents/Git test/Test$ ls
'Introduction to Linux.pptx'
ahmedmady@HP:~/Documents/Git test/Test$ git add Introduction\ to\ Linux.pptx
ahmedmady@HP:~/Documents/Git test/Test$ git commit -m "first commit"
[main (root-commit) a8f30cb] first commit
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 Introduction to Linux.pptx
ahmedmady@HP:~/Documents/Git test/Test$ git push -u
Username for 'https://github.com': roboticscorner02
Password for 'https://roboticscorner02@github.com':
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 3.98 MiB | 389.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/roboticscorner02/Test.git
 * [new branch] main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
ahmedmady@HP:~/Documents/Git test/Test$
```



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Khaled/Documents/GitHub/Linux-SE
Khaled@DESKTOP-8PONMFJ MINGW64 ~
$ cd Documents/GitHub/Linux-SE/
Khaled@DESKTOP-8PONMFJ MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/Linux-SE (main)
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        System Management and Basic Scripting___.pdf
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Khaled@DESKTOP-8PONMFJ MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/Linux-SE (main)
$ git add System\ Management\ and\ Basic\ Scripting___.pdf
Khaled@DESKTOP-8PONMFJ MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/Linux-SE (main)
$ git commit -m "Add Session4"
[main 5705704] Add Session4
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 System Management and Basic Scripting___.pdf
Khaled@DESKTOP-8PONMFJ MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/Linux-SE (main)
$ git push -u
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100\% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 3.21 MiB | 372.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100\% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/ahmadmadyy/Linux-SE.git
   f5205e2..5705704 main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
Khaled@DESKTOP-8PONMFJ MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/Linux-SE (main)
```



CREATE A NEW BRANCH

- For example if a person wants to test part of the code, but doesn't want to change the existing code, a branch is to be created:
- git branch [BRANCH_NAME]
- To show all branches: git branch –a
- Navigate to the branch: git checkout -b [BRANCH_NAME]
- Go back to the main directory: git checkout main



BRANCHES

- To delete a branch: git branch –D [BRANCH_NAME]
- To merge branches, you need to be on the branch you want to merge into:
- git merge [BRANCH_NAME]
- To delete a merged branch: git branch -D [BRANCH_NAME]



WHAT GUARANTEES PERFECTION





TASK

- Create a GitHub account and add some files from your laptop!
- Create a file and push it to GitHub
- Go back to the local repo and edit the file, use git status to check that the file was changed then push the edited file again on GitHub.

