

Semester	Semester VIII	
Subject	DevOps Lab	
Subject Professor In-charge	Prof. Yash Shah	
Laboratory	L11B	
Student Name	Ashwini Jadhav	
Roll Number	17101B0038	
Grade and Subject Teacher's Signature		

Experiment Number	1	
Experiment Title	To Perform Version Control using Version control tool GIT	
Resources / Apparatus Required	Hardware: Compatible Computer System	Git, GitHub
Objectives	Learn and explore Version Control using GIT	
Theory	<p>What is Version Control? Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later. Version control software keeps track of every modification to the code in a special kind of database. If a mistake is made, developers can turn back the clock and compare earlier versions of the code to help fix the mistake while minimizing disruption to all team members.</p> <p>Why is Version Control needed? As development environments have accelerated, version control systems help software teams work faster and smarter. They are especially useful for DevOps teams since they help them to reduce development time and increase successful deployments. For most software teams, the source code is a repository of the invaluable knowledge and understanding about the problem domain that the developers have collected and refined through careful effort. Version control protects source code from both catastrophe and the casual degradation of human error and unintended consequences. Software developers working in teams are continually writing new source code and changing existing source code. The code for a project, app or software component is typically organized in a folder structure or "file tree". One developer on the team may be working on a new feature while another</p>	

developer fixes an unrelated bug by changing code, each developer may make their changes in several parts of the file tree. Version control helps teams solve these kinds of problems, tracking every individual change by each contributor and helping prevent concurrent work from conflicting. Changes made in one part of the software can be incompatible with those made by another developer working at the same time. This problem should be discovered and solved in an orderly manner without blocking the work of the rest of the team. Further, in all software development, any change can introduce new bugs on its own and new software can't be trusted until it's tested. So testing and development proceed together until a new version is ready.

How to carry out Version Control?

1. Initialize Git Repository

To initialize a Git repository in a project directory:

```
git init
```

This will create a .git directory in the project directory.

2. Check File Status

To check if any files were modified and not yet committed,

```
git status
```

This will return the current state of the repository

3. Stage File(s) Changes

You can selectively stage modified files, adding them to the ‘staging area’ to prepare them to be committed. Modified files that are not added to the staging area will subsequently not be committed. This allows for more refined and specific commits (ex: changes to part A of the project only), which is useful for future reference.

```
#to stage specific modified files
```

```
git add filename
```

```
#to stage all modified files
```

```
git add .
```

4. Commit File(s) Changes

All staged files are then committed, essentially creating a ‘screenshot’ of those particular files at that particular moment. This effectively records a new change to the repository.

```
git commit -m 'describe change(s) made here'
```

Each commit must be made with a message, describing the change(s) made.

5. To display a log of all commits made:

```
git log
```

Branching:

A branch is essentially a ‘new’ directory, on which you can work on a specific part or feature of a project, before you merge those changes to the main branch that contains all of your source code.

The default branch that you always start with is always called the master

branch. The master branch contains the most updated, available source code. Always assume that the master branch is ready to be deployed. All the experimentation and changes, big and small, are made on other branches to be merged in later.

To list all branches in the repository:

git branch

To create a new branch:

git branch new-branch-name

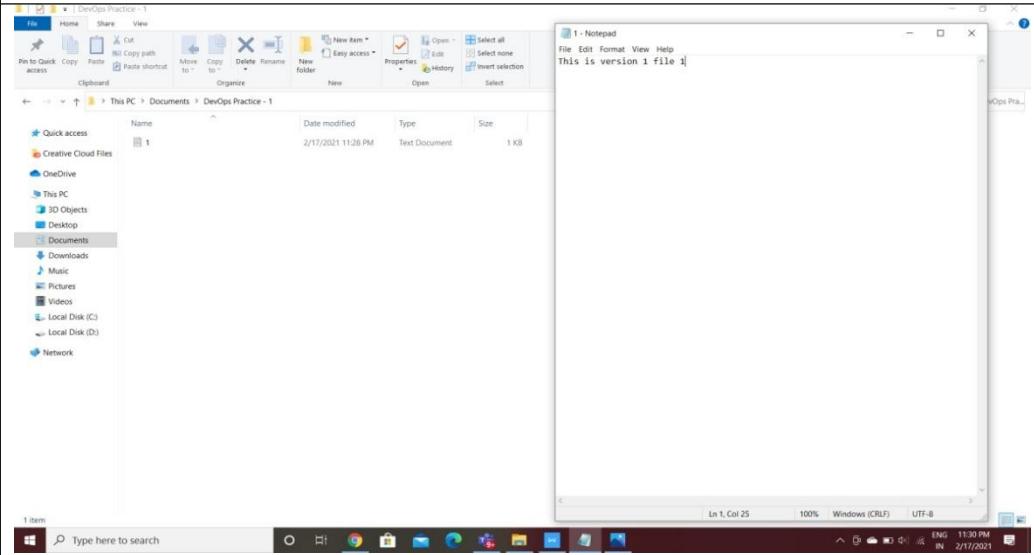
This will only create the branch. To switch to a specific branch and start working within it:

git checkout another-branch

Alternatively, if you want to create a new branch and immediately switch to it:

git checkout -b new-branch-name

Output



The image displays three separate Windows desktop sessions, each showing a terminal window with the output of a `git init` command.

Top Desktop Session:

```
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Algeron/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1/.git/
$
```

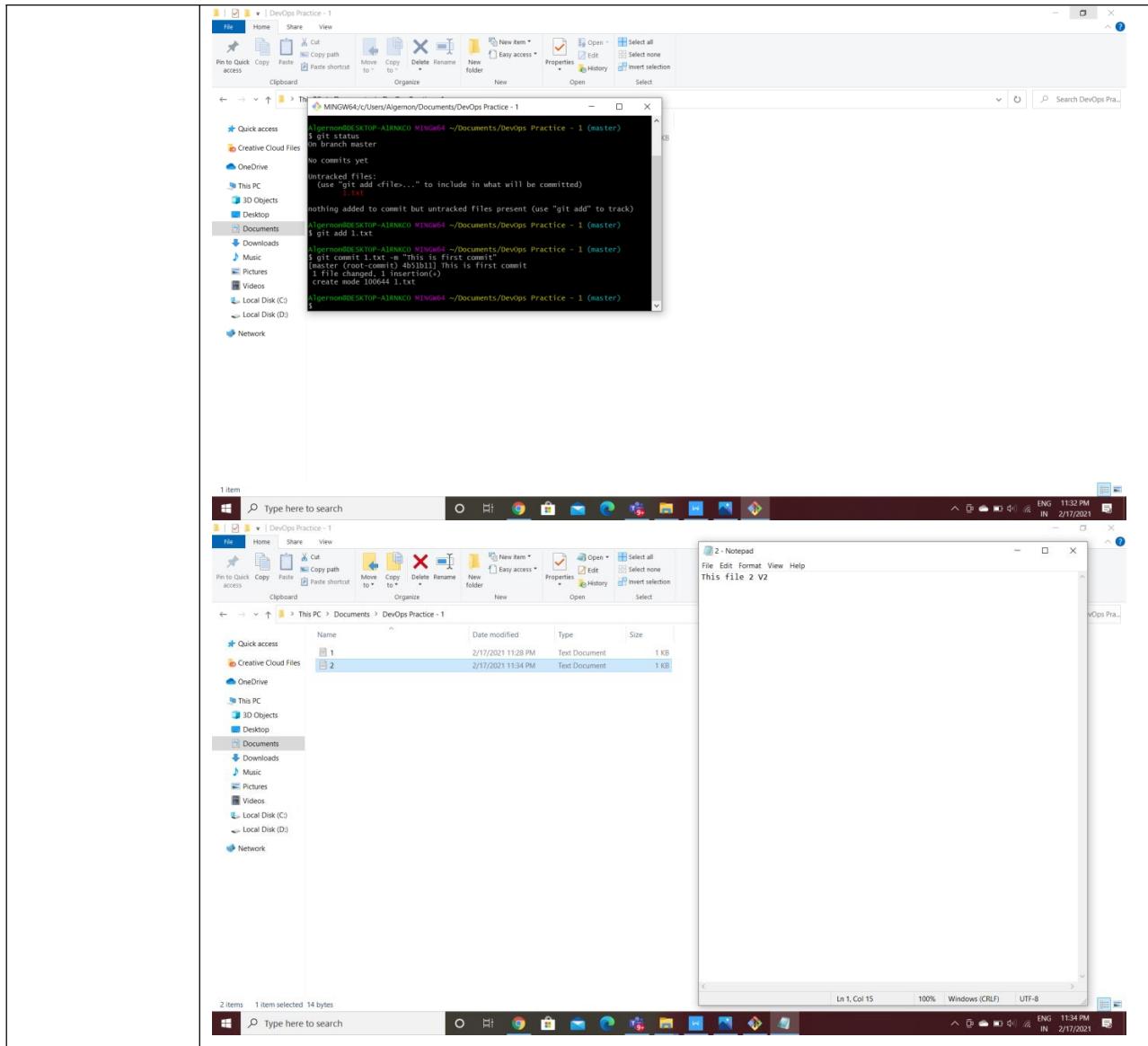
Middle Desktop Session:

```
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Algeron/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1/.git/
$
```

Bottom Desktop Session:

```
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Algeron/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1/.git/
$
```

In all three cases, the terminal shows the creation of an empty Git repository at the specified path. The prompt then changes to show the repository name and the current branch (master).



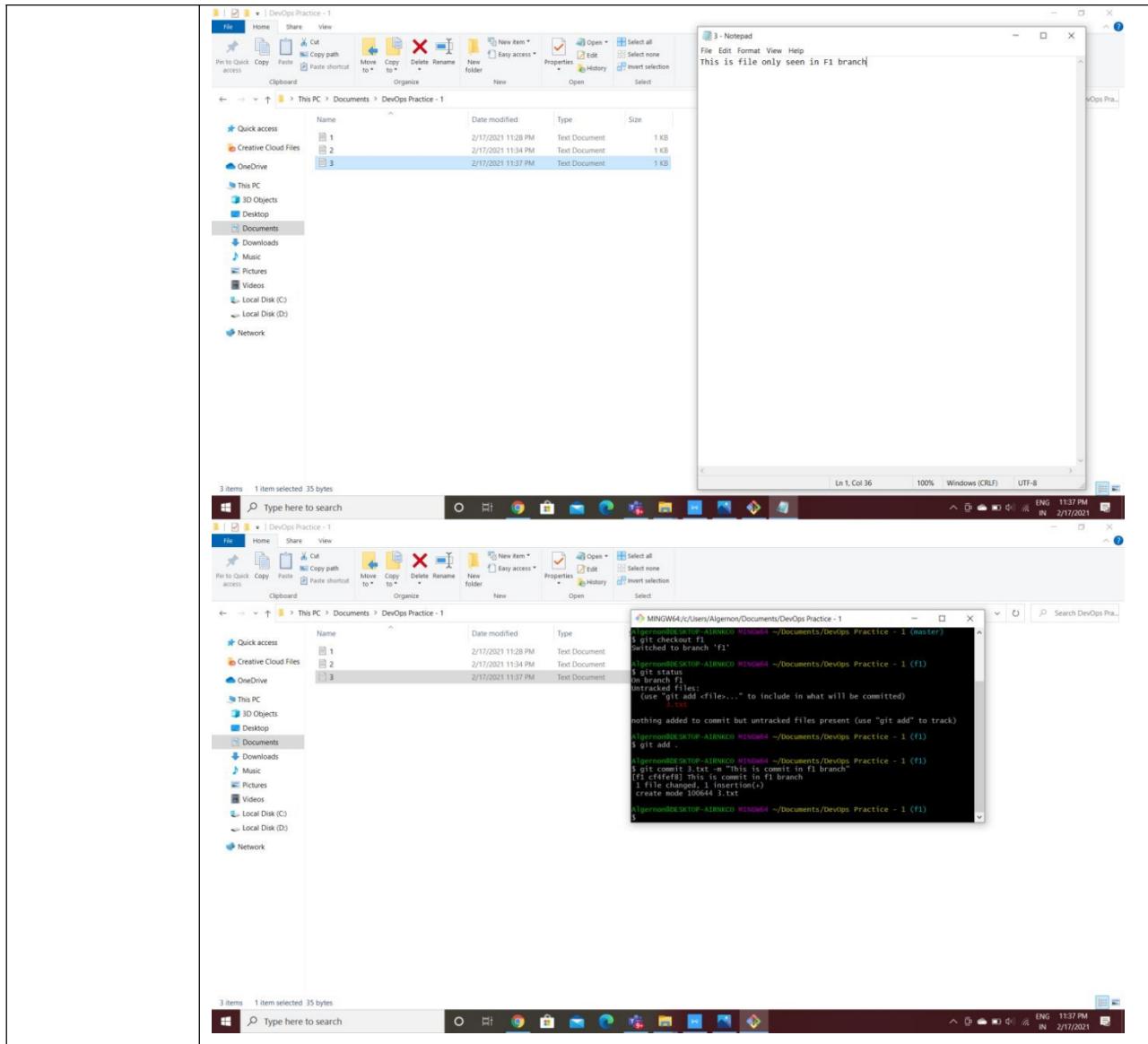
```
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
$ git commit -m "This is first commit"
[master (root-commit) 4b51b11] This is First commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 1.txt

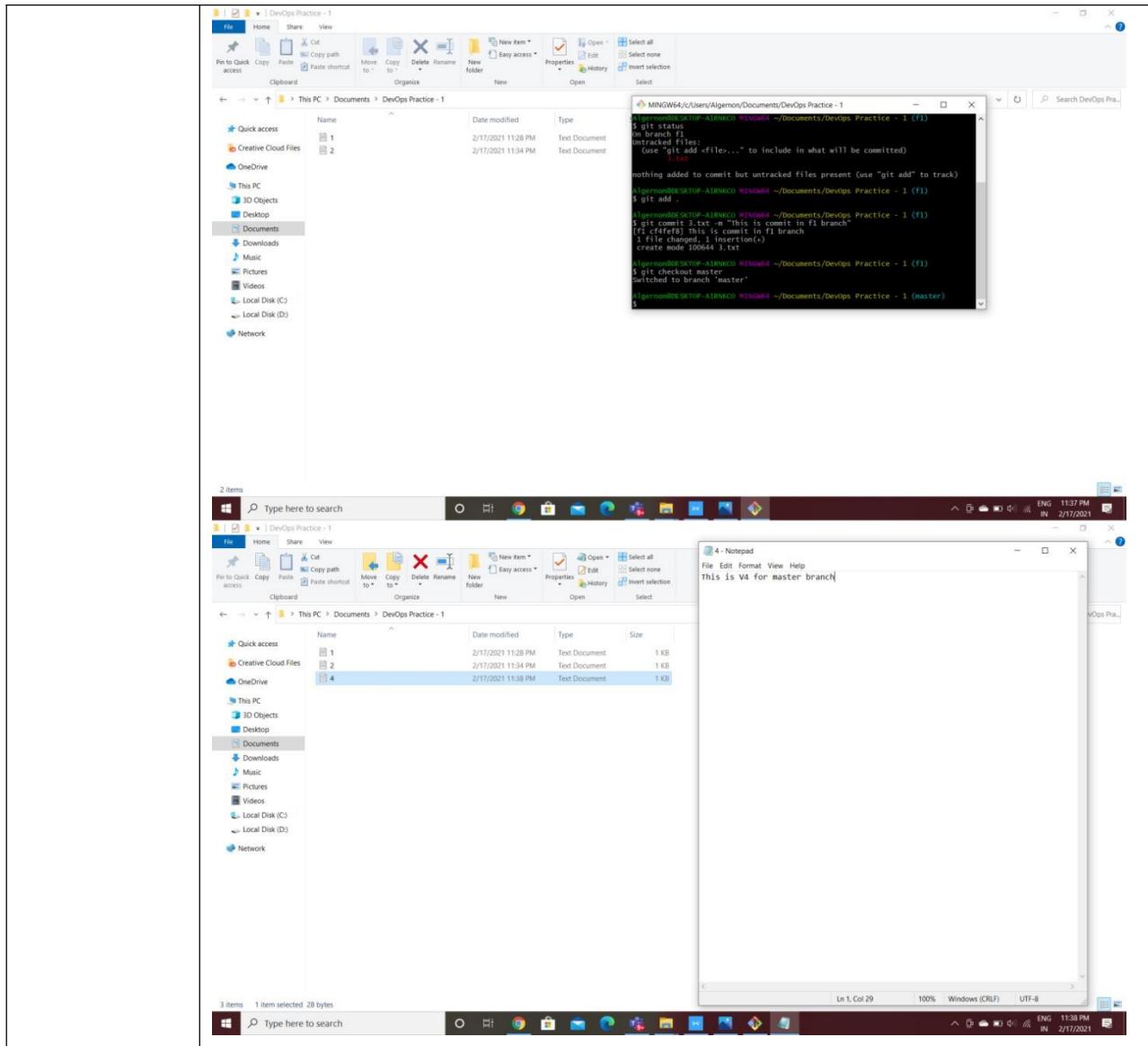
AlgermonDESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (master)

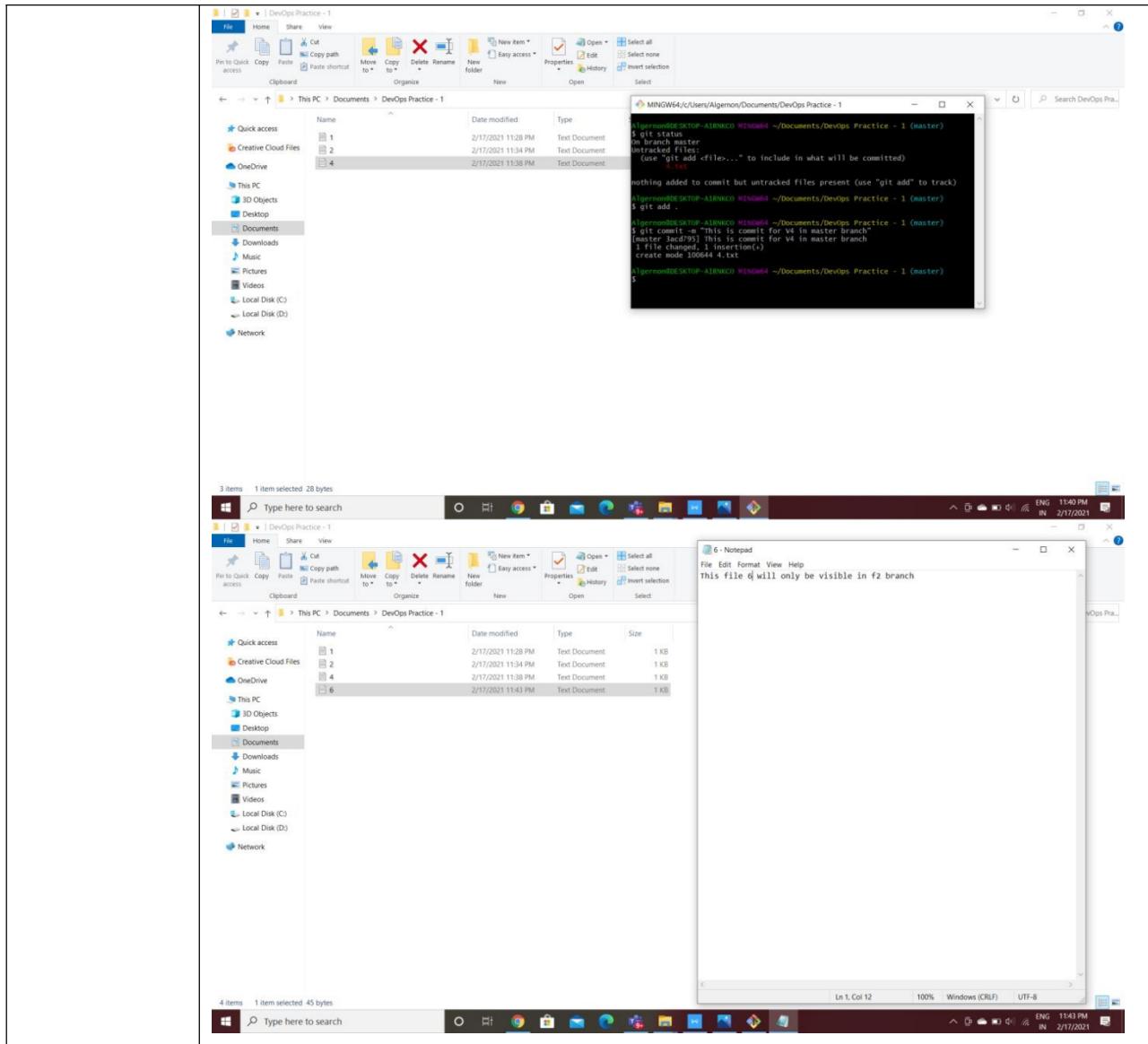
$ git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    2.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
$ git add 1.txt
$ git commit -m "This is Second commit"
[master 38c7d4] This is Second commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 2.txt

AlgermonDESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (master)
```







The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment with three main windows:

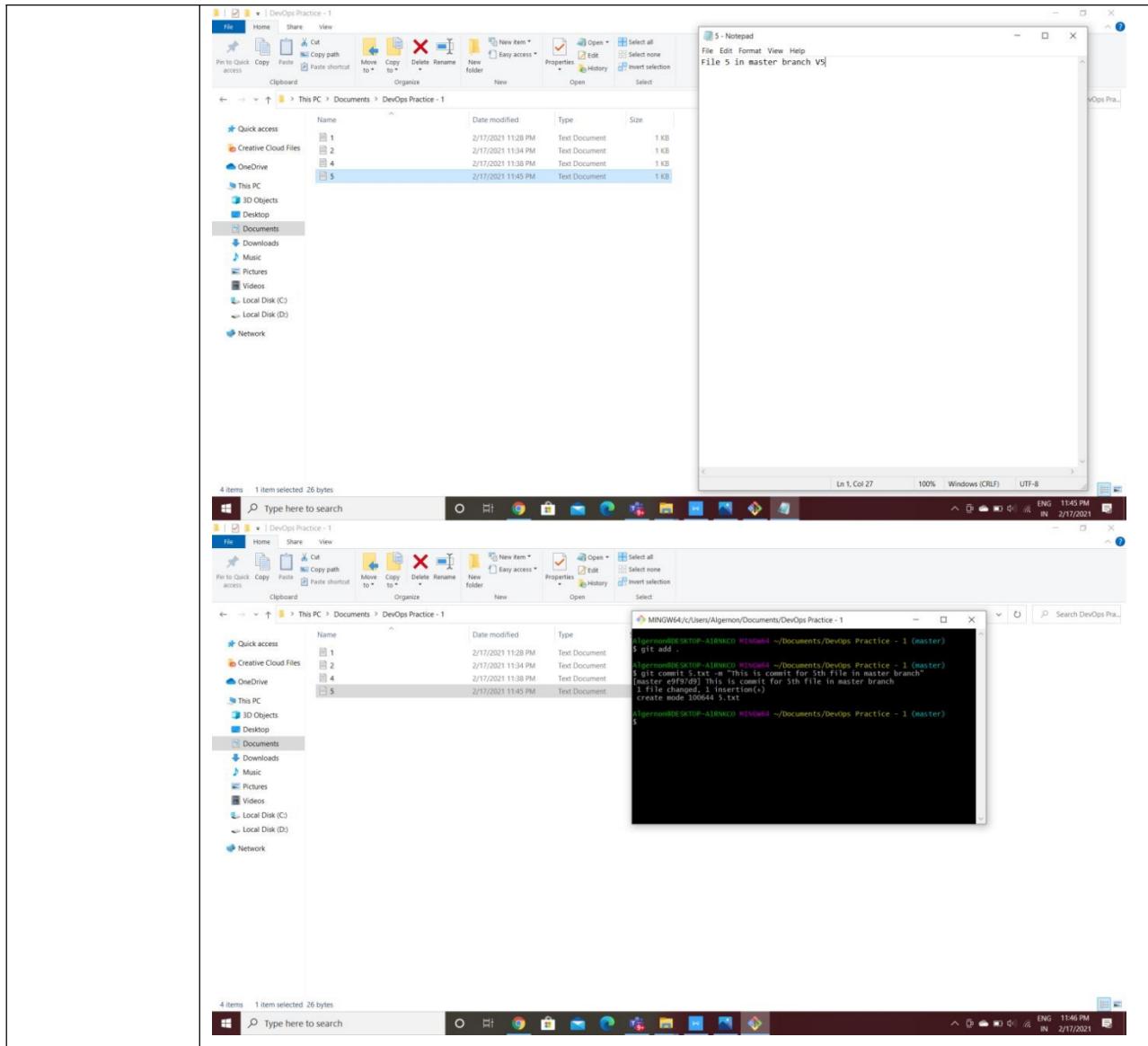
- File Explorer:** Shows a folder structure under "This PC > Documents > DevOps Practice - 1". Inside this folder are four text documents named 1, 2, 3, and 4, all modified on 2/17/2021 at 11:28 PM. A fifth document, "6.txt", is listed as untracked and was added to the repository.
- Terminal Window:** A MINGW64 terminal window titled "MINGW64/c/Users/Algemon/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1". It shows the following git command history:

```
$ git checkout f2
Switched to branch 'f2'
$ git status
On branch f2
  Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
      .gitignore
      6.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Algernon@DESKTOP-AIRNKG0 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f2)
$ git add .
Algernon@DESKTOP-AIRNKG0 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f2)
$ git commit 6.txt -m "This is commit in f2 branch"
[7a3d67f] This is commit in f2 branch
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 6.txt

Algernon@DESKTOP-AIRNKG0 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f2)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Algernon@DESKTOP-AIRNKG0 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (master)
```
- Taskbar:** Shows the standard Windows taskbar with icons for Start, Task View, File Explorer, Task Manager, and other system utilities. The system tray indicates the date as 2/17/2021 and the time as 11:44 PM.



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Algemon/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1
$ git branch
* master
  f3
  f2
  f1

MINGW64:/c/Users/Algemon/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (master)
$ git branch f3
Switched to branch 'f3'

Algomon@DESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f3)
$ git add .

Algomon@DESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f3)
$ git commit 8.txt -m "This is commit for f3 branch v8"
[1374008] This is commit for f3 branch v8
1 files changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 8.txt

Algomon@DESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f3)
$
```

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Algemon/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1
$ git branch
* master
  f3
  f2
  f1

Algomon@DESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (master)
$ git branch f3
Switched to branch 'f3'

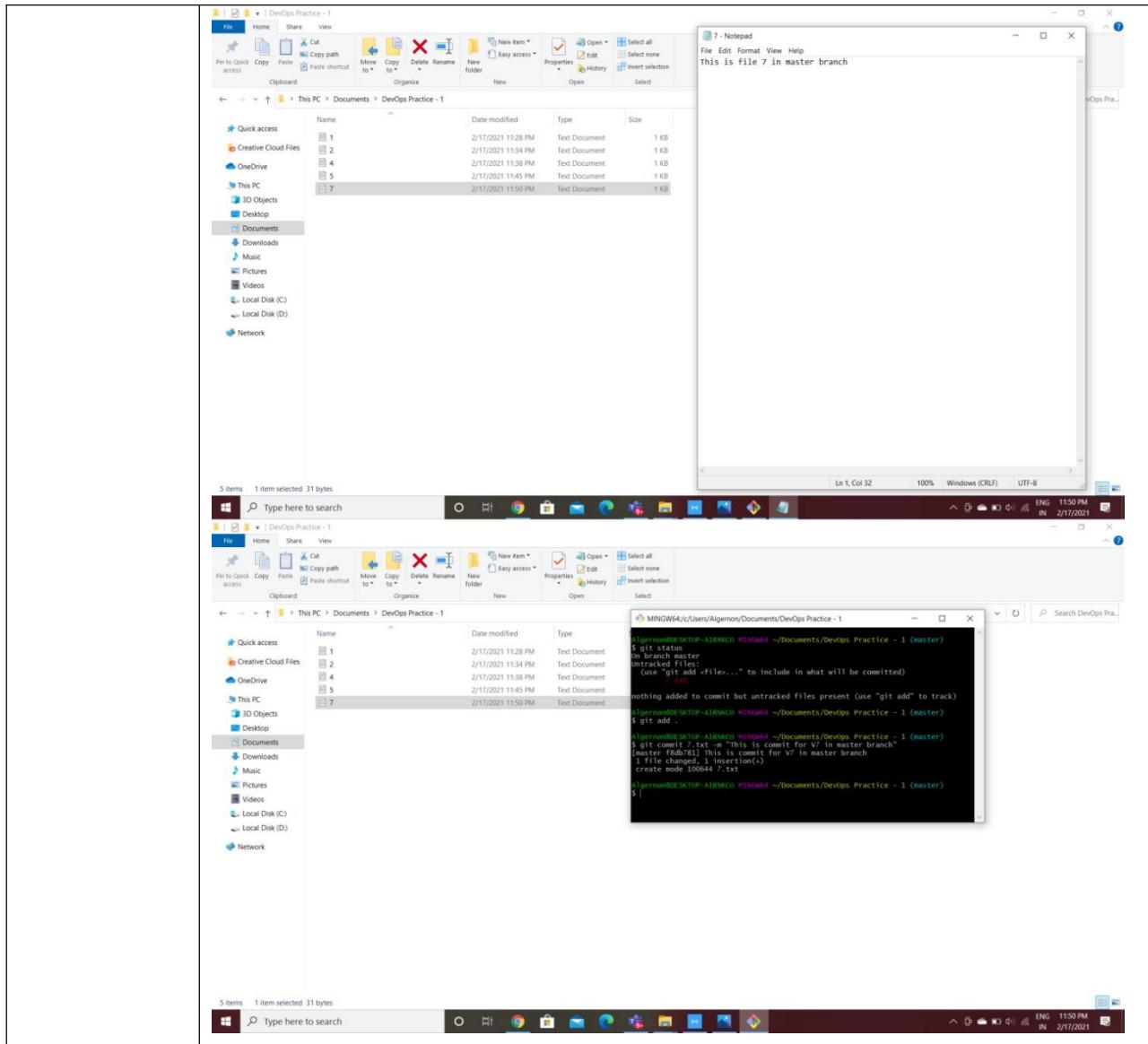
Algomon@DESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f3)
$ git add .

Algomon@DESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f3)
$ git commit 8.txt -m "This is commit for f3 branch v8"
[1374008] This is commit for f3 branch v8
1 files changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 8.txt

Algomon@DESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (f3)
$
```

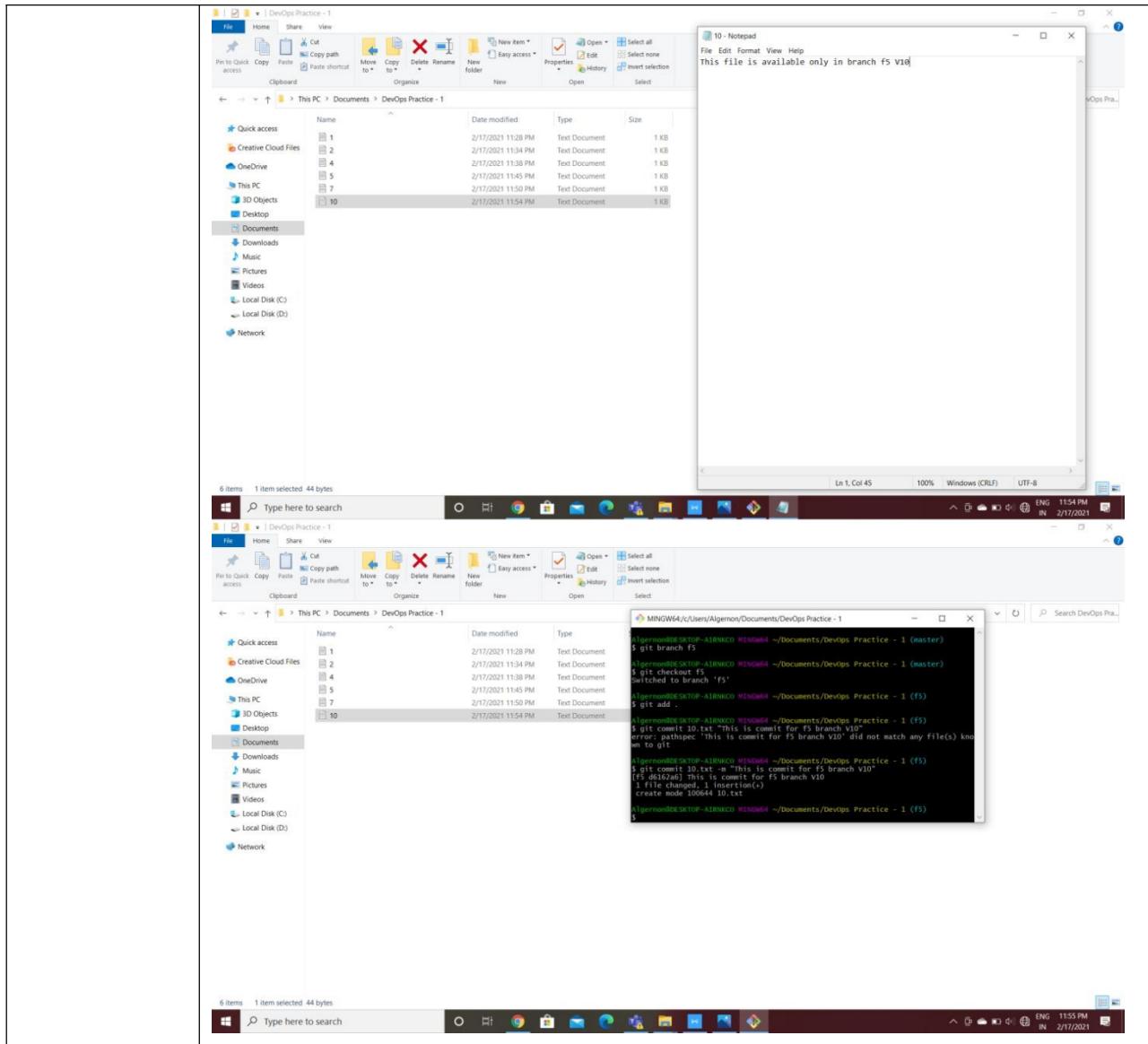
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Algemon/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

Algomon@DESKTOP-AIRNKO MINGW64 ~/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1 (master)
$
```



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with three main windows:

- File Explorer:** A window titled "DevOps Practice - 1" showing the file structure of a folder named "DevOps Practice - 1". It contains several text files (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9) and their details like date modified and type.
- Terminal Window:** A window titled "MINGW64/C:/Users/Algemon/Documents/DevOps Practice - 1" displaying a series of Git commands and their outputs. These commands include creating branches (f4, v9), committing changes, switching between branches, and performing a checkout to the master branch.
- Taskbar:** The bottom of the screen showing the Start button, task switcher, and pinned icons for various applications like File Explorer, Edge, and File Explorer again.



Conclusion	Thus, we have implemented the above diagram of Version Control using the Git tool