CSC 2510: DevOps

Lab 11 – Cooperative Git

General Instructions

Using your book and previous lecture material, fill out this assignment sheet. **Use RED text to signify your answers.** You should utilize online resources to answer these questions as well.

Submission Instructions

To submit, **change the name in the header** and save this document as a PDF. Attach your PDF document to the iLearn dropbox. **The changes (The tag) must be pushed in order for your lab to be graded.**

Lab Directions

- 1. For this lab we will simulate a cooperative, development environment between two people: Alice and Bob. In your home directory, clone your repository twice. Once to a folder named Alice and once to a folder named Bob. In each folder you should be working directly in the dev branch for this lab unless otherwise specified.
- 2. In Alice's folder:
 - a. Create a folder called lab-11
 - b. Within that folder create a file called cat.txt.
 - i. You may put whatever contents you like into this file.
 - c. Be sure to commit and push your changes.
- 3. In Bob's folder:
 - a. DO NOT PULL the changes you pushed from Alice's folder.
 - b. Create a folder called lab-11.
 - c. Create a file called dog.txt.
 - i. Again, put whatever you like in its contents.
 - d. Commit the file, but do not push it.
 - e. Run git log --all --graph --decorate --oneline
 - f. Run git pull
 - g. Run the log command again.
 - h. Do an ls command and note that the changes from Alice's folder are present in this folder.
 - i. Push Bob's work.
- 4. In Alice's folder:
 - a. Run a git pull.

- b. Run the git log command and compare it to Bob's.
- c. Identify where HEAD.
- d. Do a git log and identify the commit *hash* from just before you added the cat.txt and dog.txt files.
- e. Run git checkout <your-hash>.
- f. Note the contents of the repository.
- g. Identify where HEAD is now.
- h. Can you move HEAD to the commit where dog.txt was created? Is dog.txt there? Is cat.txt there? Why or why not? Moving head does not do anything
- i. Checkout master.
- j. Where is HEAD? What do your files look like? What does git checkout do?
- 5. Ensure that both Alice's and Bob's folders are on dev and in the same state.
- 6. In Alice's folder:
 - a. Change the first line of cats.txt to Alice likes cats.
 - b. Commit and push the changes.
- 7. In Bob's folder:
 - a. DO NOT PULL the changes you pushed from Alice's folder.
 - b. Change the first line of cats.txt to Bob likes cats.
 - c. Commit the changes and attempt to push.
 - d. You should receive and error message. What is it? REJECTED
 - e. Doagit pull.
 - f. Resolve the resulting conflict. So that both Alice and Bob like cats.
 - g. Commit and push your changes.
- 8. In Alice's folder, pull the changes. Ensure that Bob's folder and Alice's folder are in the same state.
- 9. Merge your changes to master.
- 10. Return to your original clone of your repository.
- 11. Tag your last commit as L.11.

Lab Questions

- 1. (2) What happens when you run git log --merges in your master branch? Shows all the merge history. How does this differ from your answer in your last lab? It didn't show before.
- 2. (4) What is a merge conflict and how do you resolve it? Initially, Alice and Bob had different contents in cats.txt, so the conflict happened when Bob tried to git pull. To fix the issue, I changed contents in cats.txt from Bob's folder to "Alice and Bob like cats." then git add, commit, and pushed. Finally, I git pull from Alice.
- 3. (2) What happens when you use the command git log -S 'Alice'? Shows all the commit history and it messages made by Alice.
- 4. (2) How would you fix a mistyped commit message if it was the last commit you made? You would use "git commit --amend" to edit the last commit message.