"Heaven's Light is Our Guide"



Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Lab Report - 1

Course Code: CSE 3206

Course Title: Software Engineering Sessional

Submitted By-

Name: Sajidur Rahman Tarafder

Department: CSE

Roll No.: 2003154

Section : C

Session:2020-21

Submitted To-

Farjana Parvin Lecturer

Department of CSE, RUET

<u>Lab Task</u>: Setting up Git and Uploading a Repository to GitHub

Objective:

This lab aims to provide a clear understanding of how to install and configure Git, create a local repository, and upload it to a GitHub repository. It covers the foundational steps of setting up Git, creating and managing repositories, and utilizing Git commands to track, commit and push changes effectively to GitHub.

Requirements:

- 1. Git
- 2. VsCode
- 3. GitHub Account

Procedure:

Step-1: Installation of Git

- 1. Download Git
- 2. Install Git

Step-2: Configuring Git

Configuring Git username:

git config --global user.name "SaJiDuR-RaHmAn154"

Configuring email address:

git config --global user.email "sajidurrahmantarafder@gmail.com"

```
sajid—-zsh—94×21

|sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air ~ % git config --global user.name "SaJiDuR-RaHmAn154"
|sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air ~ % git config --global user.email "sajidurrahmantarafder@gmail.com"
|sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air ~ % |
```

Step-3: Creating a Local Repository

Navigate to the folder to use or create a new one.

Terminal Commands and Output:

```
mkdir Lab_1 cd Lab_1
```

```
Lab_1 — -zsh — 85×18

[sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air CSE_3206 % mkdir Lab_1

[sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air CSE_3206 % cd Lab_1

sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 %
```

Step-4: Initializing a Git repository

This step creates a (.git) folder in the Lab_1 directory, which tracks the changes in your project.

Terminal Command and Output:

git init

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS POSTMAN CONSOLE

• Sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % git init

Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/sajid/Desktop/CSE_3206/Lab_1/.git/

• sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 %
```

Step-5: Create some files in Lab_1 Directory

Creating some demo files in the Lab 1 directory.

Terminal Commands and Output:

touch index.html touch style.css touch app.js

```
** sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % touch index.html
**sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % touch style.css
**sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % touch app.js
**sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % touch app.js
**sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % touch app.js
```

```
| COPLONER | Coploner
```

Step-6: Adding Files to the Repository

Create or copy files into the directory. Add files to the staging area.

Terminal Command and Output:

git add.

The . adds all files in the directory to the staging area.

```
* sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % git add .

* sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file: app.js
    new file: index.html
    new file: style.css
```

Step-6: Commit the Changes

Commit the changes to the repository with a message.

Terminal Command and Output:

git commit -m "Initial Commit"

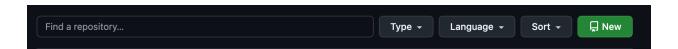
```
*sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % git commit -m "Initial Commit"

[main (root-commit) la8a551] Initial Commit

3 files changed, 15 insertions(+)
create mode 1006444 app.js
create mode 1006444 index.html
create mode 1006444 style.css
```

Step-7: Creating a GitHub Repository

Click the New Repository button.



Provide a name for the repository (CSE_3206_Lab_1) and optionally add a description. Leave other settings as default and click Create Repository.

Copy the repository's remote URL:

(https://github.com/SaJiDuR-RaHmAn154/CSE 3206 Lab 1.git)

Step-8: Link Local Repository to GitHub

Adding the remote repository to my local repository.

Terminal Command and Output:

git remote add origin https://github.com/SaJiDuR-RaHmAn154/CSE_3206_Lab_1.git

Verify the remote repository:

git remote -v

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS POSTMAN CONSOLE

* sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % git remote add origin https://github.com/SaJiDuR-RaHmAn154/CSE_3206_Lab_1.git
* sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % git remote -v

origin https://github.com/SaJiDuR-RaHmAn154/CSE_3206_Lab_1.git (fetch)

origin https://github.com/SaJiDuR-RaHmAn154/CSE_3206_Lab_1.git (push)
```

Step-9: Push Changes to GitHub

Push the committed changes to GitHub repository.

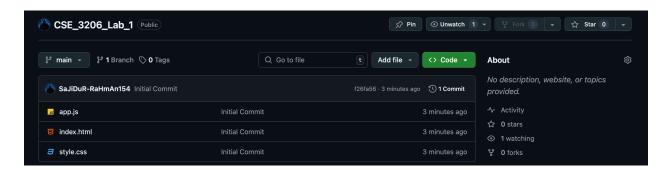
Terminal Command and Output:

git push -u origin main

```
**sajid@Sajids-MacBook-Air Lab_1 % git push -u origin main
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (5/5), 531 bytes | 531.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 5 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/SaJiDuR-RaHmAn154/CSE_3206_Lab_1.git
* [new branch] main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
```

Step-10: Verify on GitHub

Go to your GitHub repository page and refresh the browser. Confirm that your files are visible in the repository.



Results:

The files from the local directory were effectively tracked, committed, and uploaded to the GitHub repository. All Git commands executed smoothly without any issues, and the repository is now successfully live on GitHub.

Discussion:

This lab provided a step-by-step guide to the basic workflow of Git and GitHub. It covered essential commands such as initializing a repository,

tracking changes, making commits, and pushing updates to a remote repository. These concepts are fundamental for version control and collaborative software development.

Conclusion:

This lab successfully illustrated the setup process for Git and its integration with GitHub. Mastering these techniques is vital for efficient code management and teamwork in distributed environments. Future sessions can delve deeper into advanced Git operations, including branching, merging, and resolving conflicts.