

Introduction

Some Basic Points on GIT

=====

- Git is Version Control System
- Snapshot in Git is called commit
- GIT is Opensource Distributed revision control system
- Each changes is committed with a log message
- Files can be rolled back to earlier version

VCS /GIT

=====

Few things you should know before starting of git.

We will discuss each one of them when we are going to do lab sections.

GIT server : Where is git going to be installed

- Cloud based or in-house setup

GIT Client :

- User Workstation

GIT repository:

- Directory where you initialized the git metadata only that data can be recorded.

GIT Stage:

- The object on which you want to enable versioning, You need to add the data in reference of git know as trace or in stage state.
- Those object which are not in stage state will not come under commit(non stage or non trace file)

Branch

- Equivalent to partition
- First commit belongs to master

GIT commit

- Last restoration point of your changes.

##Up next we are going to perform Lab1 where we see how git works.

Lab Practice 1

GIT LAB 1 (CREATION OF USER'S AND ENABLING GIT)

Step 1 : Create two user for git (user1 and user2)

```
[root@localhost rahul]# useradd user1
[root@localhost rahul]# passwd user1
Changing password for user user1.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 7 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost rahul]# useradd user2
[root@localhost rahul]# passwd user2
Changing password for user user2.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 7 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost rahul]#
```

➤ Enabling ssh access using password based

```
[root@localhost rahul]# rpm -qa git
[root@localhost rahul]#
[root@localhost rahul]# vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
[root@localhost rahul]# █
```

```
## To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
#PasswordAuthentication yes
#PermitEmptyPasswords no
PasswordAuthentication yes
```

Step 2: Install GIT from root user

```
[root@localhost rahul]# yum install git
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: centos.hbcse.tifr.res.in
 * extras: centos.hbcse.tifr.res.in
 * updates: centos.hbcse.tifr.res.in
http://centos.mirror.snu.edu.in/centos/7.7.1908/os/x86_64/repodata/repomd.xml: [Errno 14] curl#7 - "Failed connect to centos.mirror.snu.edu.in:80; Connection refused"
Trying other mirror.
base                                     | 3.6 kB  00:00:00
extras                                  | 2.9 kB  00:00:00
updates                                 | 2.9 kB  00:00:00
(1/2): extras/7/x86_64/primary_db       | 164 kB  00:00:02
(2/2): updates/7/x86_64/primary_db     | 7.6 MB  00:00:12
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package git.x86_64 0:1.8.3.1-21.el7_7 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: perl-Git = 1.8.3.1-21.el7_7 for package: git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: perl(Term::ReadKey) for package: git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: perl(Git) for package: git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: perl(Error) for package: git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
--> Package perl-Error.noarch 1:0.17020-2.el7 will be installed
--> Package perl-Git.noarch 0:1.8.3.1-21.el7_7 will be installed
--> Package perl-TermReadKey.x86_64 0:2.30-20.el7 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

Package Arch Version Repository Size
-----
Installing:
git x86_64 1.8.3.1-21.el7_7 updates 4.4 M
Installing for dependencies:
perl-Error noarch 1:0.17020-2.el7 base 32 k
perl-Git noarch 1.8.3.1-21.el7_7 updates 55 k
perl-TermReadKey x86_64 2.30-20.el7 base 31 k

Transaction Summary
-----
Install 1 Package (+3 Dependent packages)

Total download size: 4.5 M
Installed size: 22 M
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
Downloading packages:
(1/4): perl-Error-0.17020-2.el7.noarch.rpm | 32 kB 00:00:00
(2/4): perl-TermReadKey-2.30-20.el7.x86_64.rpm | 31 kB 00:00:00
(3/4): perl-Git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.noarch.rpm | 55 kB 00:00:00
(4/4): git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.x86_64.rpm | 4.4 MB 00:00:31
-----
Total 147 kB/s | 4.5 MB 00:00:31
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : 1:perl-Error-0.17020-2.el7.noarch 1/4
  Installing : perl-TermReadKey-2.30-20.el7.x86_64 2/4
  Installing : perl-Git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.noarch 3/4
  Installing : git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.x86_64 4/4
  Verifying : git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.x86_64 1/4
  Verifying : 1:perl-Error-0.17020-2.el7.noarch 2/4
  Verifying : perl-Git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.noarch 3/4
  Verifying : perl-TermReadKey-2.30-20.el7.x86_64 4/4

Installed:
git.x86_64 0:1.8.3.1-21.el7_7

Dependency Installed:
perl-Error.noarch 1:0.17020-2.el7 perl-Git.noarch 0:1.8.3.1-21.el7_7 perl-TermReadKey.x86_64 0:2.30-20.el7

Complete!
[root@localhost rahul]#
```

➤ Check if git is installed from user1 and from root

```
[root@localhost rahul]# rpm -qa git
git-1.8.3.1-21.el7_7.x86_64
[root@localhost rahul]#
[root@localhost rahul]#
[root@localhost rahul]#
```

Step3:

From user1 >

Initializing git on directory "projectgit"

```
[root@localhost rahul]# su - user1
Last login: Sat Mar 28 05:53:47 EDT 2020 on pts/0
[user1@localhost ~]$ ls
[user1@localhost ~]$ mkdir projectgit
[user1@localhost ~]$ cd projectgit/
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/user1/projectgit/.git/
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ ls
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ ls -al
total 0
drwxrwxr-x. 3 user1 user1 18 Mar 28 05:54 .
drwx----- 6 user1 user1 146 Mar 28 05:54 ..
drwxrwxr-x. 7 user1 user1 119 Mar 28 05:54 .git
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

➤ Checking what's inside git:

```
[user1@localhost .git]$ ls
branches  config  description  HEAD  hooks  info  objects  refs
[user1@localhost .git]$
```

➤ Creating test file

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ vim file1.txt
```

```
Version : 1
```

```
My first Project on git.
```

```
By : user1
```

```
~
~
~
~
~
~
```

Step 4: checking via git command status of this newly created file:

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ vim file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git status -s
?? file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

Not trackable

Currently file is not in trackable state:

To bring it to trace state:

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ vim file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git status -s
?? file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git add file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git status -s
A file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

A >>> Trackable state

To remove it from tracking:

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git add file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git status -s
A file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git rm --cached file1.txt
rm 'file1.txt'
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git status -s
?? file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

Again in not trackable state

Step 5: To configure user 2 to use git . Need to run below mentioned commands .

Post running command you can see in .gitconfig file value is saved

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git config --global user.email user1@xyzmail.com
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git config --global user.name user1
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ cat /home/user1/.gitconfig
[user]
    email = user1@xyzmail.com
    name = user1
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```



Step 6:

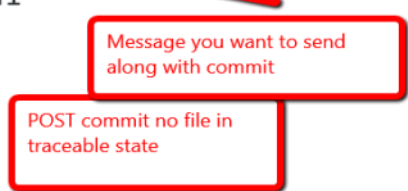
Need to commit the changes :

Commit means you are ready to push the changes to git server.

(commit doesn't means that your changes has been pushed to server)

- Commit is local restoration Point of your changes.


```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git commit -m "First Project version1"
[master (root-commit) 4aee9cb] First Project version1
1 file changed, 5 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 file1.txt
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git status -s
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```



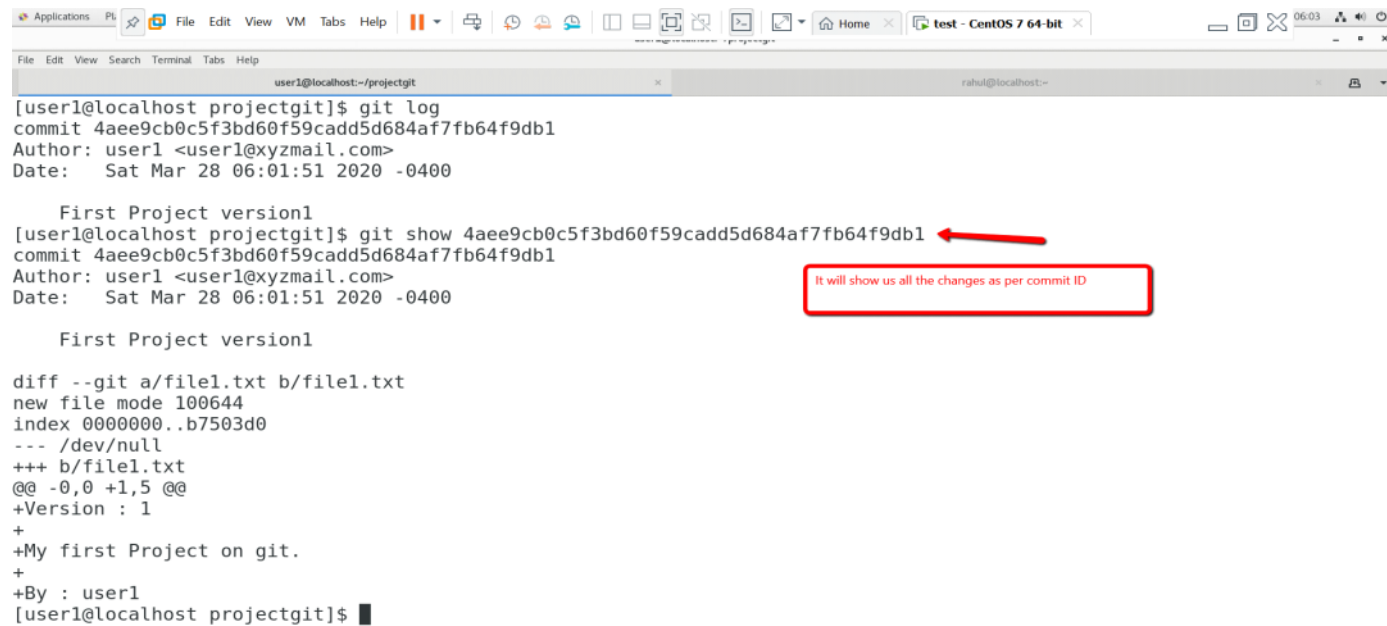
- Git logs to check your commit

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git log
commit 4aee9cb0c5f3bd60f59cadd5d684af7fb64f9db1
Author: user1 <user1@xyzmail.com>
Date: Sat Mar 28 06:01:51 2020 -0400
```

```
    First Project version1
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```



- Git show to show us all the changes:



```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git log
commit 4aee9cb0c5f3bd60f59cadd5d684af7fb64f9db1
Author: user1 <user1@xyzmail.com>
Date: Sat Mar 28 06:01:51 2020 -0400

    First Project version1

[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git show 4aee9cb0c5f3bd60f59cadd5d684af7fb64f9db1
commit 4aee9cb0c5f3bd60f59cadd5d684af7fb64f9db1
Author: user1 <user1@xyzmail.com>
Date: Sat Mar 28 06:01:51 2020 -0400

    First Project version1

diff --git a/file1.txt b/file1.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..b7503d0
--- /dev/null
+++ b/file1.txt
@@ -0,0 +1,5 @@
+Version : 1
+
+My first Project on git.
+
+By : user1
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

##Up next we are going to see how GIT server works. Till now we have see git client.

GIT server : Setting up Github

Saturday, March 28, 2020 6:08 PM

So far we have created user : user1.

User 1 initiated the Git services. He created his file and commit that file.

Now post commit we need to push this file to git server.

Git server can be of two type :

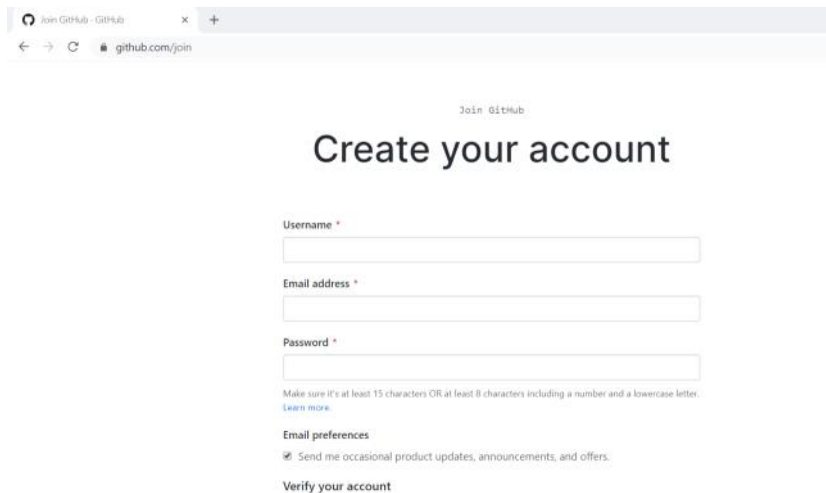
1. Cloud based (Gitlab,Github etc)
2. In house.

We are going to first discuss cloud based and later we will discuss about inhouse.

For this session we are going to use Github.

To join GitHub we need to have a account. No worries we can create account for free just follow below mentioned steps.

Step1: open Github join page:



➤ Enter your details.

I am using my mail ID to create a account

Create your account

Username *

iamrahulgupta7



Email address *

my mail id is here!



Password *

.....

Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter.
[Learn more.](#)



Email preferences

☒ Send me occasional product updates, announcements, and offers.

Verify your account

➤ Choose a plan.

Choose a plan

Individual	Team
Pick the plan that's right for you, personally.	Choose a plan to help your team grow and collaborate.
	
Free \$0 USD	Pro \$7 USD Per month
The basics of GitHub for every developer	Pro tools for developers with advanced requirements
Choose Free	Choose Pro

➤ Mail will be sent for verification



Please verify your email address

Before you can contribute on GitHub, we need you to verify your email address.

An email containing verification instructions was sent to **Mymailid is here**

[Resend verification email](#)

[Change your email settings](#)

➤ In my mailbox verification mail:

Almost done, **@iamrahulgupta7!** To complete your GitHub sign up, we just need to verify your email address:

My mail ID is here!

Verify email address

Once verified, you can start using all of GitHub's features to explore, build, and share projects.

Post verification , your account will be active and you can use github

Step2:

Creating new repo in github.

- Login into github
- Create Repo

I have create a new repo name : github ,

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Owner: **iamrahulgupta7** / Repository name: **github** ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **turbo-funicular?**

Description (optional): **github is my testing repo**

☒ Public

Repo name , It needs to be unique around the repo

Short description of repo

☒ **Public**
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ **Private**
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

☐ **Initialize this repository with a README**
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer.

Add .gitignore: **None** ▼ | Add a license: **None** ▼ ⓘ

Create repository

Repo is created

Learn Git and GitHub without any code!
Using the Hello World guide, you'll start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request.

Read the guide

iamrahulgupta7 / github

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Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

Set up in Desktop or HTTPS SSH <https://github.com/iamrahulgupta7/github.git>

Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# github" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
```

Git server setup has been completed successfully.

To access the repo from command line we have two method: https and SSH

##Up next For user1 we will use https and for user2 we will use SSH for grabbing all the content.

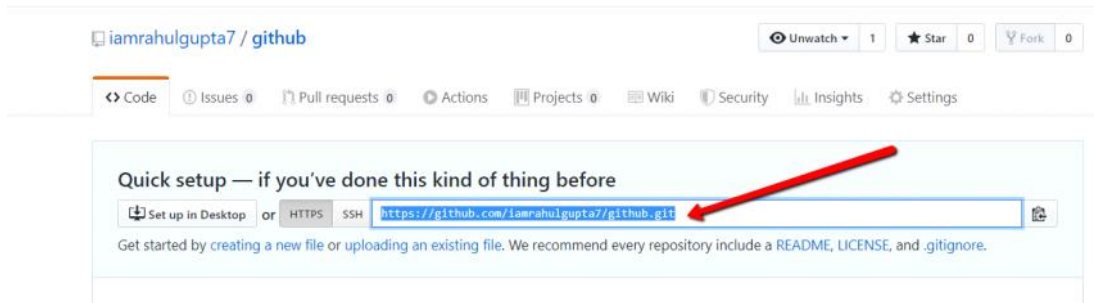
Git via HTTP

Saturday, March 28, 2020 11:23 PM

For user1 we are going to use http to access repo. Once we are able to access git server we will push our file : 'file1.txt' which we have created to git server.

Step1: Checking git we can see there are no current file present.

Copy http link present on git server.



Step2 : from user1 :

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git remote add origin https://github.com/iamrahulgupta7/github.git
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ ls -al
total 4
drwxrwxr-x. 3 user1 user1 35 Mar 28 05:57 .
drwx-----. 6 user1 user1 180 Mar 28 06:00 ..
-rw-rw-r--. 1 user1 user1 50 Mar 28 05:57 file1.txt
drwxrwxr-x. 8 user1 user1 166 Mar 28 13:55 .git
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ cat .git/config
[core]
    repositoryformatversion = 0
    filemode = true
    bare = false
    logallrefupdates = true
[remote "origin"]
    url = https://github.com/iamrahulgupta7/github.git
    fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

Link which we copied from git server

Path where this link is going to be saved

In git config file we can see link in URL section

Step3: Now as we have mentioned which Git server our user need to connect.

Lets get connected to this Git server and push out file on git server

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git push origin master
Username for 'https://github.com': iamrahulgupta7
Password for 'https://iamrahulgupta7@github.com':
Counting objects: 3, done.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 266 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/iamrahulgupta7/github.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

master : Branch in our repo

username: the name which we used to create git server account

password: password of username

Step4: We can check our branch

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git branch
* master
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

* shows its active branch.
currently we have only one branch.

Step5: On Git server now we can out file is showing.

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for a repository named 'github' by user 'iamrahulgupta7'. The repository has 1 commit, 1 branch, 0 packages, 0 releases, and 0 contributors. The commit history shows a single commit by 'user1' titled 'First Project version1' with the file 'file1.txt' added 8 hours ago. The file upload section shows a message: 'Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README.' with a button to 'Add a README'.

Annotations in the image:

- Only 1 commit yet by user1**: Points to the commit history section.
- only 1 branch**: Points to the '1 branch' indicator.
- Last commit info**: Points to the commit details section.
- File transferred by user1**: Points to the file upload section.

##Up next user2 we will use SSH to access git server same as user1 can do.

Git via SSH

Saturday, March 28, 2020 11:46 PM

For User 2 we will access GIT server and pull the repo already created by user1. Post that we will create File2.txt and push it to Git server.

Step1: For accessing git server via SSH we need ssh keypair.

To generate key pair:

```
[root@localhost rahul]# su - user2
Last login: Sat Mar 28 14:18:57 EDT 2020 on pts/0
[user2@localhost ~]$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/user2/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/user2/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/user2/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/user2/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:Sdwon2NgyJDhef/YeGXWeAS8tfY3SxRaVXXLv8n0aR8 user2@localhost.localdomain
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]-----+
|  oo    ..    0 |
| ..+ . . 0... .oo|
|  o + + + .o..oo.|
|   . o = o.+o. ..|
|   . S = .o....|
|   * = .  +o*|
|   o +   .E+|
|   .    ..o|
|   .    .|
+-----[SHA256]-----+
[user2@localhost ~]$
```

Annotations: A red arrow points from the text "Logged in as user2" to the prompt "[root@localhost rahul]# su - user2". Another red arrow points from the text "generating key pair for user2" to the command "[user2@localhost ~]\$ ssh-keygen".

> Copy public key

```
[user2@localhost ~]$ ls -al
total 16
drwx-----, 6 user2 user2 140 Mar 28 14:19 .
drwxr-xr-x, 5 root root 45 Mar 28 05:49 ..
-rw-----, 1 user2 user2 3 Mar 28 14:19 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--, 1 user2 user2 18 Aug 8 2019 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--, 1 user2 user2 193 Aug 8 2019 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--, 1 user2 user2 231 Aug 8 2019 .bashrc
drwxrwxr-x, 3 user2 user2 18 Mar 28 05:50 .cache
drwxrwxr-x, 3 user2 user2 18 Mar 28 05:50 .config
drwxr-xr-x, 4 user2 user2 39 Feb 28 21:22 .mozilla
drwx-----, 2 user2 user2 38 Mar 28 14:19 .ssh
[user2@localhost ~]$ cd .ssh
[user2@localhost .ssh]$ ls
id_rsa id_rsa.pub
```

```
[user2@localhost .ssh]$ ls
id_rsa id_rsa.pub
[user2@localhost .ssh]$ cat id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCMm2H/niPk1pUTFS06kDjMaTKWqG4FcSmUAmpT45hqc
fKKJt1gBG1SKf0VW3ILkYj+Cci8/BKHh4yNE5dcNnoLokfpZY4p+f/03fmtJjoLB1fmrklcgPAoFkM9L2
BN7Zew5/A7I0iaXDh2ok7vF5T1Sx1s2RA6PekHRt98dfjPjN+26Bfo1Elro6Wwr4v7DhFYNP4w9pSxukE
j+YeUyU+KtFgcFCxLY8Lw5P user2@localhost.localdomain
[user2@localhost .ssh]$
```

Step2: Copy public key and we need paste it in git server > settings> deploy key > add new key

The first screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'iamrahulgupta7 / github'. The 'Settings' tab is highlighted in the top navigation bar. A red arrow points to the 'Settings' tab, and a red box with the text 'Click on setting' is placed over it.

The second screenshot shows the 'Settings' page for the repository. The left sidebar contains a list of settings categories: Options, Manage access, Branches, Webhooks, Notifications, Integrations & services, Deploy keys, Secrets, Actions, Moderation, and Interaction limits. A red arrow points to the 'Deploy keys' option. A red box with the text 'Click on deploy key' is placed over the 'Deploy keys' option.

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Options

Manage access

Branches

Webhooks

Notifications

Integrations & services

Deploy keys

Secrets

Actions

Moderation

Interaction limits

Deploy keys

Add deploy key

There are no deploy keys for this repository

Check out our [guide on deploy keys](#) to learn more.

Click on add deploy key

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Options

Manage access

Branches

Webhooks

Notifications

Integrations & services

Deploy keys

Secrets

Actions

Moderation

Interaction limits

Deploy keys / Add new

Title

user2

Key

```
ssh-rsa
AAAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQACmm2H/niPk1pUTFSO6kDjMaTKWqG4FcSmUAmpT45hqcCwAQKIF0VAr7
hnx/r17QqG7H2QReLV81WcNbxkFKKJt1qBG1SKf0VW3ILkYj+Cci8/BKHh4yNE5dcNnoLokfpZY4p+f/Q3fmtUj0LB1fmr
klcPAoFkM9L2RqySsaPY5AzzNodm1fBjp+owLO9cEzrfQSMZIIIBN7ZeW5/A7IOiaXDH2ok7vF5T1SX1s2RA6PekHRt98
dfjPiN+268fo1Elro6Wwr4v7DhFYNP4w9pSxuk8msUphy/bAWZOkSYXNz3Rw79T87myvqeXgqBfj+YeUyU+KtFqcFC
xLY8Lw5P user2@localhost.localdomain
```

☒ Allow write access

Can this key be used to push to this repository? Deploy keys always have pull access.

Add key

Public key which we have generated and copied earlier

Enter username and password of Git server



Confirm password to continue

Password

[Forgot password?](#)

.....

Confirm password

Tip: You are entering `sudo mode`. We won't ask for your password again for a few hours.

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Options

Manage access

Branches

Webhooks

Notifications

Integrations & services

Deploy keys

Secrets

Actions

Moderation

Interaction limits

Deploy keys

[Add deploy key](#)



user2

Fingerprint: f4:be:3f:03:05:ab:15:90:d2:22:65:da:59:ad:01:85

Added on Mar 28, 2020 by @iamrahulgupta7

Never used — Read/write

Delete

key deployed

Step 3: For user 2 now we need ssh access link

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github is my testing repo

[Edit](#)

Manage topics

1 commit

1 branch

0 packages

0 releases

0 contributors

Branch: master

[New pull request](#)

[Create new file](#)

[Upload files](#)

[Find file](#)

[Clone or download](#)

Click on clone

user1 First Project version1

Latest commit 4aee9cb 8 hours ago

file1.txt

First Project version1

8 hours ago

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README.

[Add a README](#)

iamrahulgupta7 / github

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github is my testing repo

Manage topics

1 commit 1 branch 0 packages 0 releases 0 contributors

Branch: master New pull request

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Clone with SSH Use HTTPS

You don't have any public SSH keys in your GitHub account. You can add a new public key, or try cloning this repository via HTTPS.

Use a password protected SSH key.

git@github.com:iamrahulgupta7/github.git

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Copy ssh path

Select SSH

Step 4: From user2, run below command

```
[user2@localhost ~]$ git clone git@github.com:iamrahulgupta7/github.git
```

Cloning into 'github'...

The authenticity of host 'github.com (13.234.210.38)' can't be established.

RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:nThbg6kXUpJWG17E1IG0CspRomTxdCARLviKw6E5SY8.

RSA key fingerprint is MD5:16:27:ac:a5:76:28:2d:36:63:1b:56:4d:eb:df:a6:48.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

Warning: Permanently added 'github.com,13.234.210.38' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.

remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.

remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.

remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.

remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0), pack-reused 0

Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.

```
[user2@localhost ~]$
```

host address we have copied from GIT server

- Now we have clone the repo 'github' to user2. now we can note it doesn't ask for username password which it asked In case of user1 because we are using key based ssh access not username password based.

```
[user2@localhost ~]$ ls
```

```
github
```

```
[user2@localhost ~]$
```

```
[user2@localhost github]$ ls
file1.txt
[user2@localhost github]$ cat .git/config
[core]
    repositoryformatversion = 0
    filemode = true
    bare = false
    logallrefupdates = true
[remote "origin"]
    url = git@github.com:iamrahulgupta7/github.git
    fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "master"]
    remote = origin
    merge = refs/heads/master
[user2@localhost github]$
```

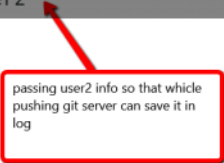


Step 5:

- Creating new txt file file2.txt from user2
- Add this file in staging/tracking
- Check status of this file

```
[user2@localhost github]$ ls
file1.txt
[user2@localhost github]$ vim file2.txt
[user2@localhost github]$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt
[user2@localhost github]$ git add .
[user2@localhost github]$ git status -s
A  file2.txt
[user2@localhost github]$
```

```
[user2@localhost github]$ git config --global user.email user2@xyzmail.com
[user2@localhost github]$ git config --global user.name user2
[user2@localhost github]$
[user2@localhost github]$ cat .git/config
[core]
    repositoryformatversion = 0
    filemode = true
    bare = false
    logallrefupdates = true
[remote "origin"]
    url = git@github.com:iamrahulgupta7/github.git
    fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "master"]
    remote = origin
    merge = refs/heads/master
[user2@localhost github]$
```



Step 6: Commit the changes

```
[user2@localhost github]$ git commit -m "File transfered by user2"
[master a001a8d] File transfered by user2
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 file2.txt
[user2@localhost github]$
```

Step8: Checking logs of commit

```
[user2@localhost github]$ git log
commit a001a8d72157b1ce39bd70eac51dc4c2ef41164e
Author: user2 <user2@xyzmail.com>
Date: Sat Mar 28 14:31:57 2020 -0400
```

File transfered by user2

Commit ID

```
commit 4aee9cb0c5f3bd60f59cadd5d684af7fb64f9db1
Author: user1 <user1@xyzmail.com>
Date: Sat Mar 28 06:01:51 2020 -0400
```

First Project version1

```
[user2@localhost github]$
```

Our first commit
which was pushed
by user1

Step9: Pushing the change to git server

```
[user2@localhost github]$ git push origin master
Warning: Permanently added the RSA host key for IP address '13.234.176.102' to the list of known hosts.
Counting objects: 4, done.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 302 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To git@github.com:iamrahulgupta7/github.git
4aee9cb..a001a8d master -> master
[user2@localhost github]$
```

Step 10: checking on GIT server if changes has been pushed

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'iamrahulgupta7 / github'. The repository has 1 branch (master) and 2 commits. The commit history shows two commits: 'user2 File transfered by user2' (latest commit, 23 minutes ago) and 'user1 First Project version1' (9 hours ago). The file list shows 'file1.txt' and 'file2.txt'. The commit message for the latest commit is 'File transfered by user2'. The commit was pushed by 'User2'.

Annotations in the image:

- Total number of commit changed to 2**: Points to the '2 commits' indicator.
- last commit value changed**: Points to the commit hash 'a001a8d' in the commit history.
- message which we have set while commit**: Points to the commit message 'File transfered by user2'.
- Pushed by User2**: Points to the author 'user2' in the commit history.
- File transfered by user2**: Points to the file 'file2.txt' in the file list.

Step 11: For user 1> checking all the update in repo

```
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ ls  
file1.txt  
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ git pull origin master  
remote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.  
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.  
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.  
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0), pack-reused 0  
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.  
From https://github.com/iamrahulgupta7/github  
* branch          master      -> FETCH_HEAD  
Updating 4aee9cb..a001a8d  
Fast-forward  
  file2.txt | 2 ++  
  1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)  
  create mode 100644 file2.txt  
[user1@localhost projectgit]$ ls  
file1.txt file2.txt  
[user1@localhost projectgit]$
```

Only file is present because repo is not updated for user1

Pulling all the recent changes

both files are not showing

##Up next we will check push-pull error