# Exercise Introduction To Version Control Name: Mahesh Inder

- 1. Git Setup https://confluence.atlassian.com/bitbucket/set-up-git-744723531.htm
- A. Installing git:
  - sudo apt-get update
  - sudo apt-get install git

```
* - sudo apt-get update
[sudo] password for ttn:
htt:http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
[suto] password for ttn:
htt:http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease [74.6 kB]
Get:5 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease [74.6 kB]
Get:6 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease [74.6 kB]
Get:6 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [20 kB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [20 kB]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [20 kB]
Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/universe DEP-11 Metadata [20 kB]
Get:11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/universe DEP-11 Metadata [20 kB]
Get:12 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/universe DEP-11 Metadata [20 kB]
Get:13 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main DEP-11 Gate Index Inde
```

#### git --version



## 2. Initialize a Git Repository.

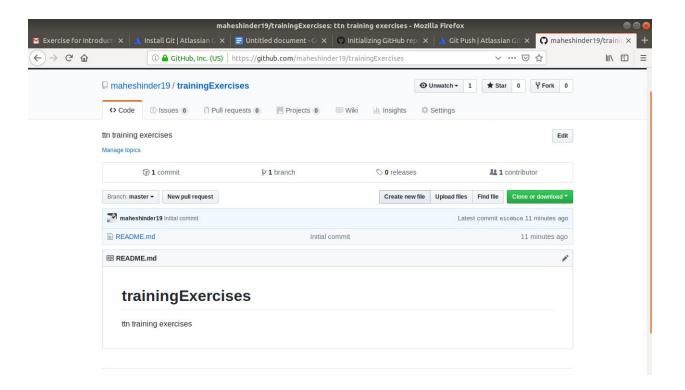
• We can initialise a git repo by using "git init" command from the terminal.

 Now by using "git remote" command, route the repository to the desired remote repository.

git remote add origin https://github.com/maheshinder19/trainingExercises.git

```
→ trainingExercises git:(master) git remote add origin https://github.com/maheshinderl
9/trainingExercises.git
→ trainingExercises git:(master)
```

Check the online repository.



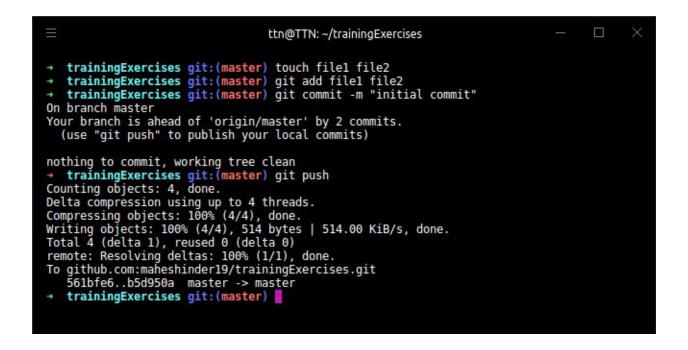
## 3. Add files to the repository.

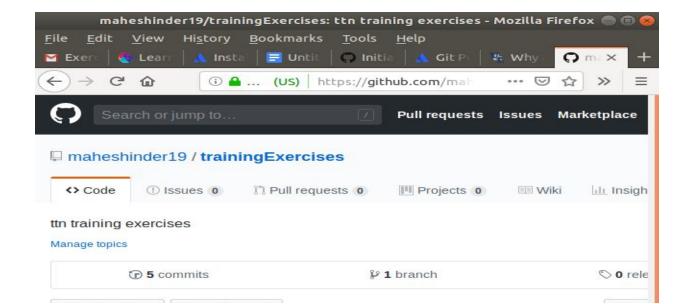
# A. touch file1 file2

git add file1 file 2

git commit -m "initial commit"

git push origin master





## 3. Unstage 1 file

A. A file can be unstaged by using the command "git --cached fileName"

## git rm --cached file1

#### 4. Commit the file

A. To commit a file, a file is staged first using "git add" command and then committed using "git commit".

git add file1

git commit -m "file1 commit"

#### 5. Add a remote

A. We can add remote by using the "git remote add/set-url" command followed by the url to the remote repo.

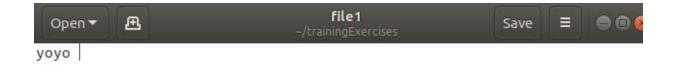
git remote add origin https://github.com/maheshinder19

```
→ trainingExercises git:(master) git remote add origin https://github.com/maheshinderl
9/trainingExercises.git
→ trainingExercises git:(master)
```

## 6. Undo changes to a particular file.

A. Changes in a file can be undone by using "revert" command as shown below:

Suppose we have a file named "file1" with the last commit as follows.



We need to find the commit hashcode for the above commit to undo it.

## git log --oneline

By looking at the log we can get the informations about the commits.

Now, to undo the changes of the commit "6bce929", we need to use "revert".

## git revert "6bce929"

Changes get reflected on the file "file1" (text "yoyo" deleted).



#### 7. Push changes to Github

Making changes in "file2"



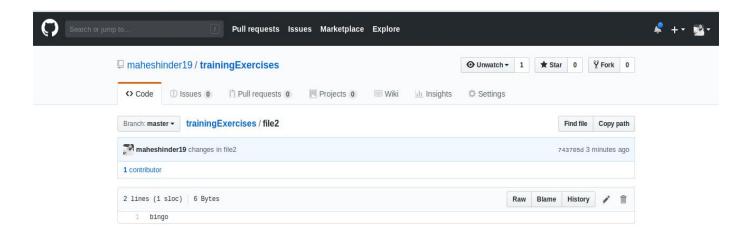
• Commiting changes and pushing to Github repo.

## git add file2

```
→ trainingExercises git:(master) git push origin master
Counting objects: 8, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Writing objects: 100% (8/8), 766 bytes | 766.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 8 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To github.com:maheshinder19/trainingExercises.git
b5d950a..743705d master -> master
→ trainingExercises git:(master)
```

git commit -m "changes in file2" git push origin master

Push successful.



# 8. Clone the repository

A. One can clone any repository by using "*git clone*" command followed by the url of the git repo.

git clone git@github.com/maheshinder9/trainingEcercises.git

- 9. Add changes to one of the copies and pull the changes in the other.
  - Making changes in the copy of repo on **Desktop** and pushing the changes.

```
Desktop ls
trainingExercises
→ Desktop training Exercises
zsh: command not found: training

    Desktop trainingExercises

→ trainingExercises git:(master) ls
file1 file2 README.md
→ trainingExercises git:(master) touch file3
→ trainingExercises git:(master) x git add file3
 trainingExercises git:(master) x git commit -m "file3changes"
[master bf8214d] file3changes
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 file3
→ trainingExercises git:(master) git push origin master
Counting objects: 3, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compression dsing up to 4 threads.

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

Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 265 bytes | 132.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 3 (delta 1), reused 1 (delta 0)

remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.

To github.com:maheshinder19/trainingExercises.git
    743705d..bf8214d master -> master
→ trainingExercises git:(master) ls
file1 file2 file3 README.md
→ trainingExercises git:(master)
```

• Pulling the changes in the original repo.

git pull origin master

```
→ trainingExercises git:(master) ls
file1 file2 README.md
→ trainingExercises git:(master) git pull origin master
remote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (1/1), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 3 (delta 1), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From github.com:maheshinder19/trainingExercises
* branch master -> FETCH HEAD
    743705d..bf8214d master -> origin/master
Updating 743705d..bf8214d
Fast-forward
file3 | 0
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 file3
→ trainingExercises git:(master) ls
file1 file2 file3 README.md
```

#### 10. Check differences between a file and its staged version

A. I have made some in changes in file and didn't stage it. Let's see the differences between the staged and unstaged version by using "git diff" command.

```
→ trainingExercises git:(master) git diff
```

```
diff --git a/file3 b/file3
index e69de29..f53ca2e 100644
--- a/file3
+++ b/file3
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+hello i m an unstaged file.
(END)
```

Staging prepares a file to get committed. If a file is unstaged, no changes will reflect in it after the commit.

```
trainingExercises git:(master) x git status
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
  modified: file3

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

git status

## 11. Ignore a few files to be checked in.

A. A file named "gitignore" is used to specify the names of the files that need not to be tracked by Git.

Suppose we want **file4** to be untracked.

Now adding file4 to "gitignore" file. ( "vi .gitignore)



Editing gitignore and adding file4. (\*.file4)

Checking git status.

#### 12. Create a new branch.

A. A new branch can be created by the following command:

"git checkout -b develop"

```
→ trainingExercises git:(master) x git checkout -b develope
M file3
Switched to a new branch 'develope'
→ trainingExercises git:(develope) x
```

### 13. Diverge them with commits.

A. **Committing changes** in branch "**develop**" (adding "file5")

```
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x ls
file1 file2 file3 file4 README.md

→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x touch file5

→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git add file5

→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git commit -m "file5 commit"
[develop 19f83b4] file5 commit

1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 file5

→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x ls
file1 file2 file3 file4 file5 README.md
```

Checking "master" branch:

```
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
→ trainingExercises git:(master) x ls
file1 file2 file3 file4 README.md
```

As we can see both the branches differ.

#### 14. Edit the same file at the same line on both branches and commit.

• Editing file5 on the same line in *testing* branch and *pushing it to testing*.

```
→ trainingExercises git:(testing) x vi file5

= vi file5

hello from testing
```

```
→ trainingExercises git:(testing) x git add file5
→ trainingExercises git:(testing) x git commit -m "file5 updation"
[testing 957c758] file5 updation
1 file changed, 3 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 file5
→ trainingExercises git:(testing) x git push origin testing
Counting objects: 3, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 288 bytes | 288.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'testing' on GitHub by visiting:
remote: https://github.com/maheshinder19/trainingExercises/pull/new/testing
remote:
To github.com:maheshinder19/trainingExercises.git
* [new branch] testing -> testing
```

• Editing file5 on the same line in develop branch and pushing it to develop.

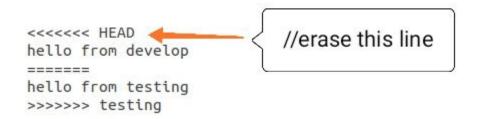
```
→ trainingExercises git:(testing) x git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x vi file5
hello from develop
```

```
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git add .
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git commit .
Aborting commit due to empty commit message.
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git commit -m "file5 updates"
[develop fb2ebfc] file5 updates
3 files changed, 8 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .gitignore
create mode 100644 file4
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) git push origin develop
Counting objects: 10, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Writing objects: 100% (10/10), 865 bytes | 288.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 10 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), done.
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'develop' on GitHub by visiting:
remote: https://github.com/maheshinder19/trainingExercises/pull/new/develop
remote:
To github.com:maheshinder19/trainingExercises.git
* [new branch] develop -> develop
```

- 15. Try merging and resolve merge conflicts.
  - A. On merging *develop* and *testing* branches we get conflicts as the file called "*file5*" has same text on same line.

```
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) git merge testing
Auto-merging file5
CONFLICT (add/add): Merge conflict in file5
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts_and then commit the result.
```

To resolve the conflicts we need to look at the "file5" and erase the "HEAD".



Pushing the changes and check if the conflict is resolved.

```
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git add .
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git commit -m "solving merging conflicts"
[develop 315b3f7] solving merging conflicts
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) git merge testing
Already up to date.
```

## 16. Stash the changes and pop them.

- A. We can stash the changed if we do not want to commit them and do not want them to create any interruption in pushing.
  - Creating a file "stashdemo".

As we can see "stashdemo" is unstaged. Let's save it in stash.

```
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) x git stash save -u
Saved working directory and index state WIP on develop: 315b3f7 solving merging conflic
ts
→ trainingExercises git:(develop) git status
On branch develop
nothing to commit, working tree clean

git add stash save -u
```

git status

Now let's pop it.

#### git stash pop

File "stashdemo" is again unstaged for changes to be made.

```
17. Add the following code to your .bashrc file : color_prompt="yes" parse_git_branch() { git branch 2> /dev/null | sed -e '/^[^*]/d' -e 's/* \(.*\)/(\1)/' } if [ "$color_prompt" = yes ]; then PS1='\u@\h\[\033[00m\]:\[\033[01;34m\]\W\[\033[01;31m\]] $ (parse_git_branch)\[\033[00m\]\$ ' else PS1='\u@\h:\W $(parse_git_branch)\$ ' fi unset color_prompt force_color_prompt
```

A. Opening bashrc using vi.

→ ~ vi ~/.bashrc

```
vi ~/.bashrc
@arse_git_branch() {
git branch 2> /dev/null | sed -e '/^[^*]/d' -e 's/* \(.*\)/(\1)/'
if [ "$color_prompt" = yes ]; then
PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\[\033[01;32m\]\u@\h\[\033[00m\]:\[\033[01;34m\]
\w\[\033[01;31m\]$(parse_git_branch)\[\033[00m\]\$ '
else
PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@\h:\w$(parse_git_branch)\$'
unset color prompt force color prompt
RED="\e[0;31m"
GREEN="\e[0;92m"
BLACK="\e[m"
YELLOW="\e[0;93m"
export PS1='\[\e[0;96m\]@ [\[\e[0;94m\]\u\[\e[0;96m]\]\W\[\e[m\]\
$(echo $(__git_ps1 "\['$GREEN'\] git:(\['$RED'\]%s\['$GREEN'\])")) \['$YELLOW'\]->\['$B
LACK'\] '
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples
# If not running interactively, don't do anything
case $- in
*i*) ;;
"~/.bashrc" 158 lines, 4404 characters
```