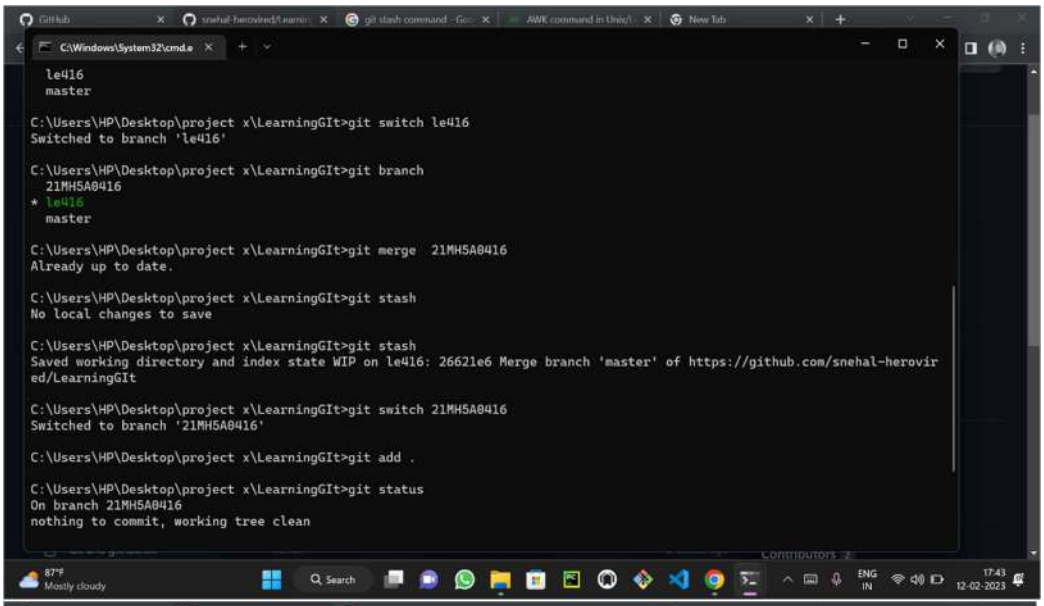
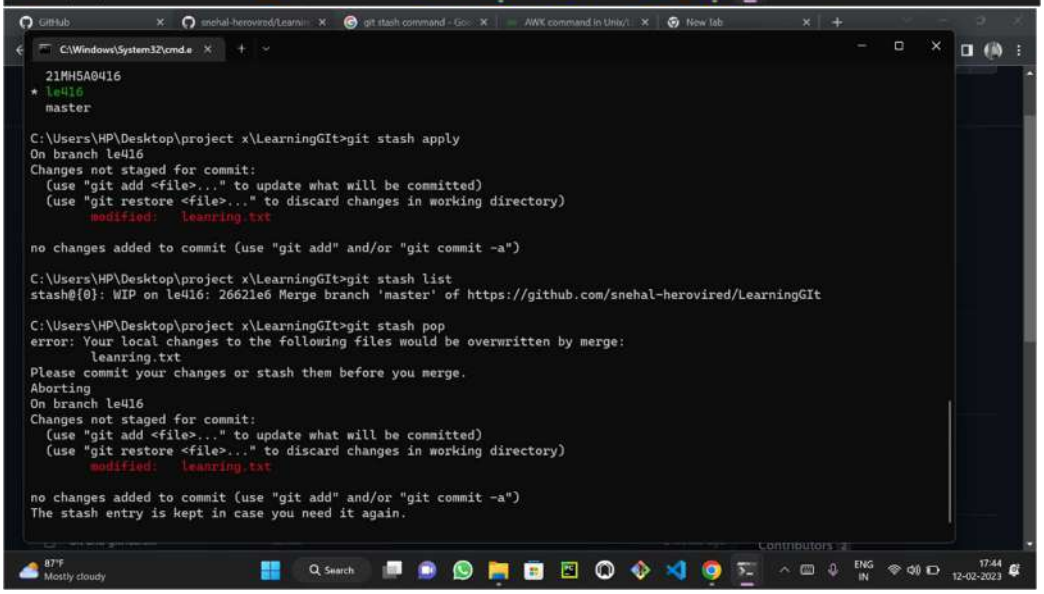
Q1 _- GIT STASH COMMAND-_

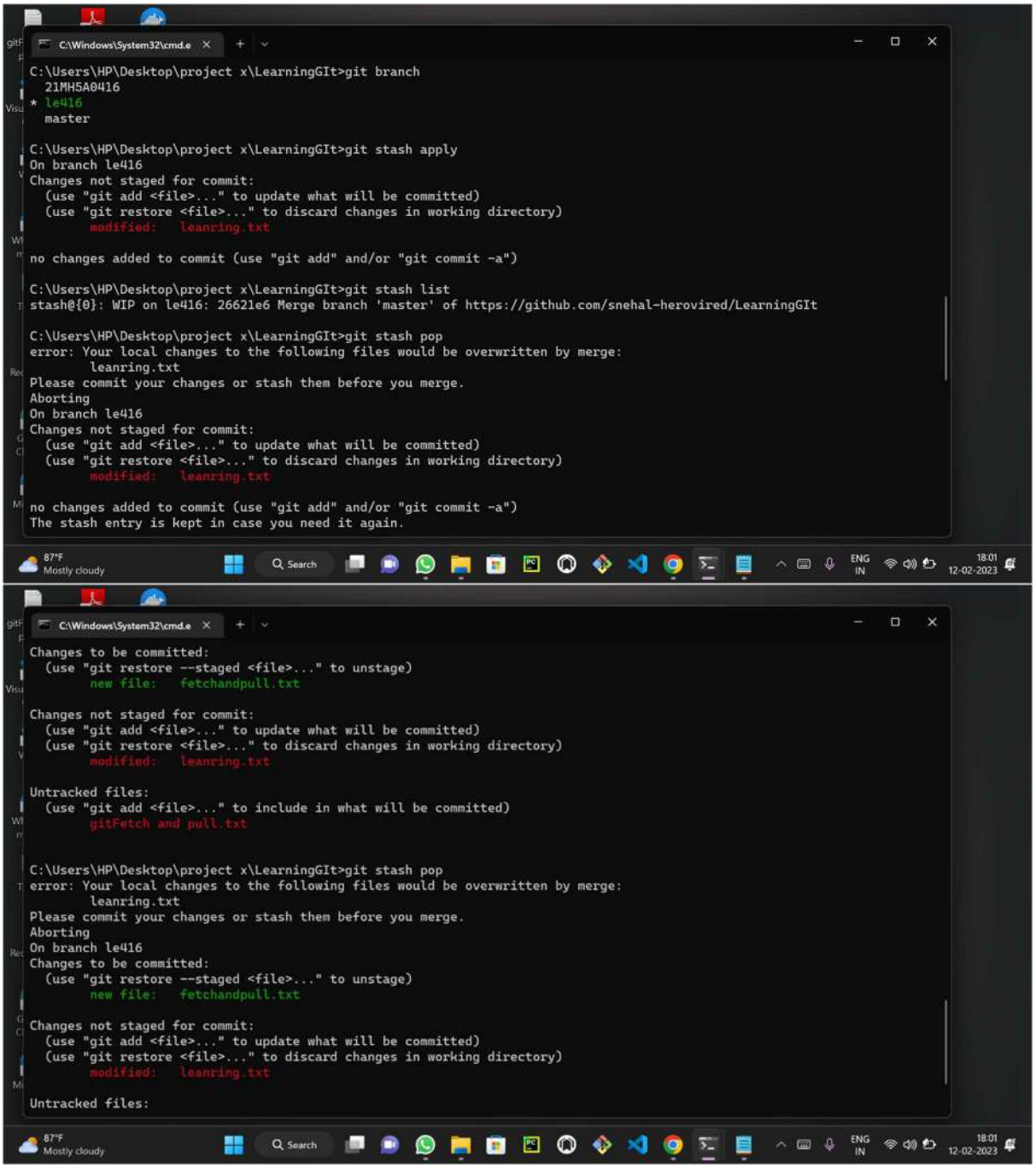
Stash means to store (changes) safely in a hidden place (the stash stack). Stashing the current working directory's staged or unstaged changes or untracked files and then storing them in the stash stack reverts the current working directory to the last commit.

Use git stash when you want to record the current state of the working directory and the index, but want to go back to a clean working directory. The command saves your local modifications away and reverts the working directory to match the HEAD commit.





We use git stach command to save the current work without any commits .
After the stash it will be stored in stash memory
We can switch to another branch or directory to complete any work and we can return to previous stashed branch so that we can continue our work.
We use git stash pop to retrive the previous info regarding the stashed work .
We use stash apply to apply the changes and we can see the list of the stashed files using the stach list command.

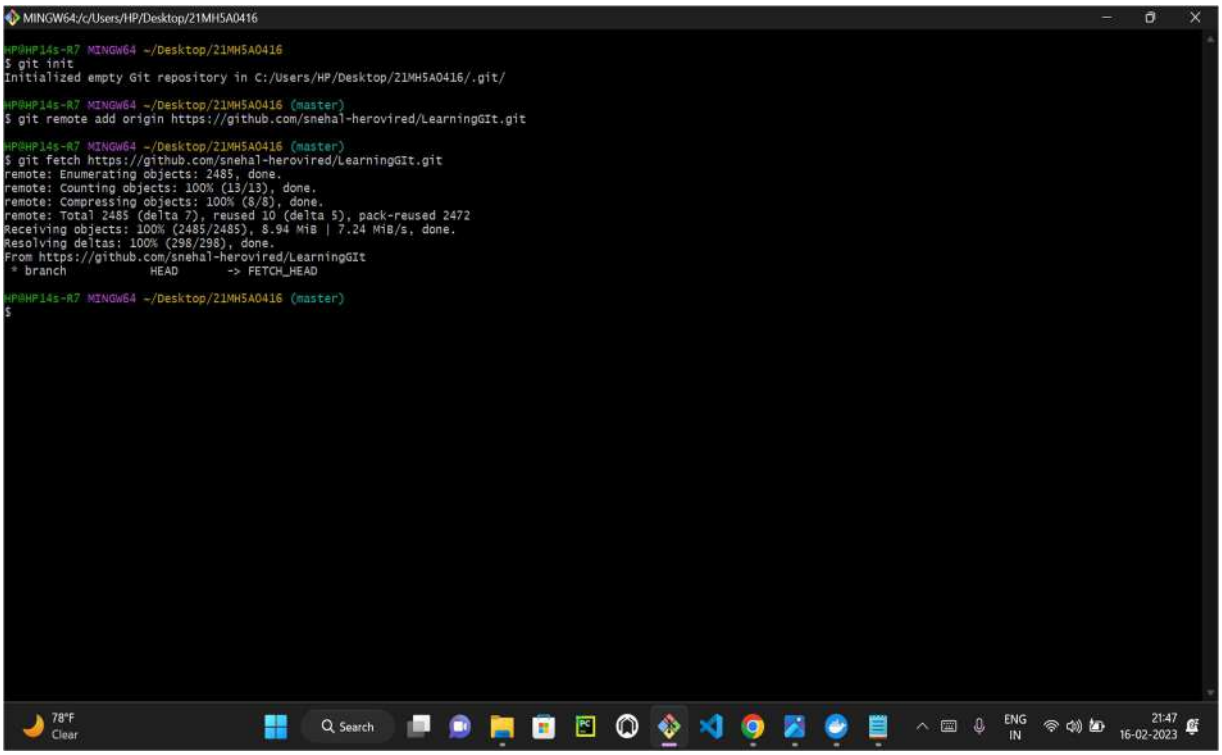


Q2 _- GIT FETCH AND GIT MERGE -_

- **GIT FETCH**

1. git fetch is a primary command used to download contents from a remote repository.
2. git fetch is used in conjunction with git remote , git branch , git checkout
3. git reset to update a local repository to the state of a remote.
4. The git fetch command is a critical piece of collaborative git work flows.

5. The "git fetch" command is used to pull the updates from remote-tracking branches.
6. Additionally, we can get the updates that have been pushed to our remote branches to our local machines.
7. As we know, a branch is a variation of our repositories main code,
8. so the remote-tracking branches are branches that have been set up to pull and push from remote repository



■ _- GIT MERGE -_

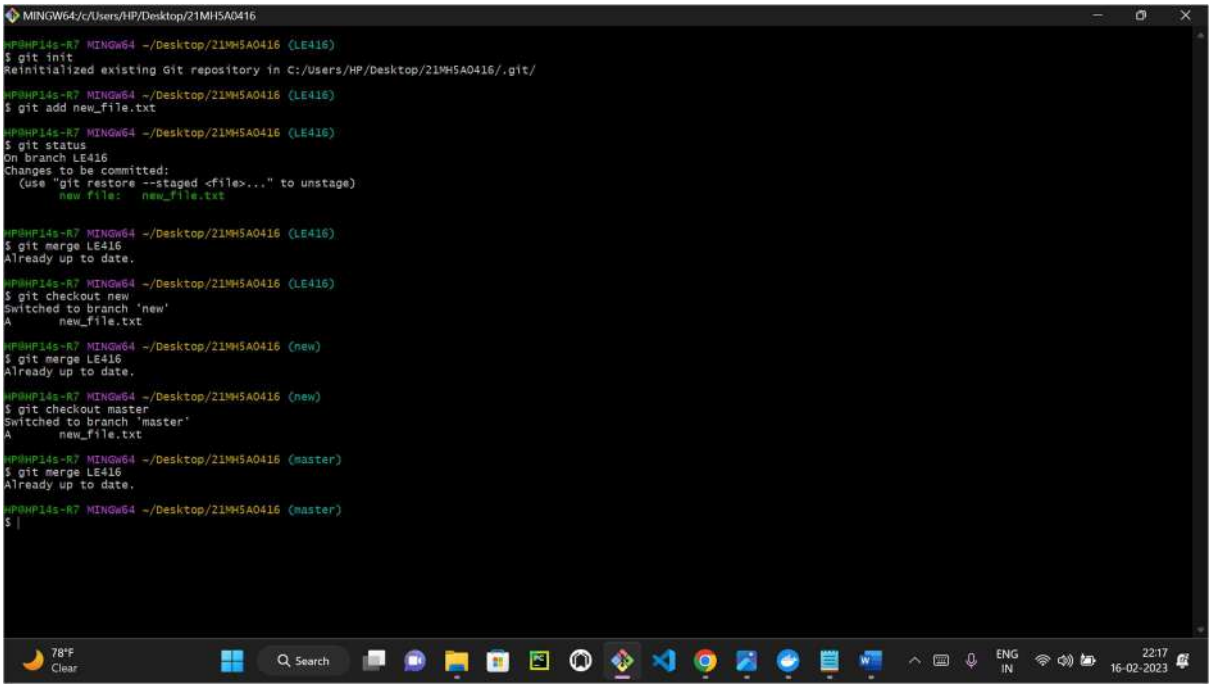
1.The "merge" command is used to integrate changes from another branch.

2.Creates a merge commit even when a fast-forward would be possible.

3.the merging of branches or master will involves the conflicts due to modifications

4.we use "git merge <branch_name>" for merging a branch
And "git merge <master>" for merging master with a branch.

5.it will show uptodate if they were alredy merged.



Q3 _-DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GIT FETCH AND GIT PULL-_

GIT FETCH: Gives the information of a new change from a remote repository without merging into the current branch. and

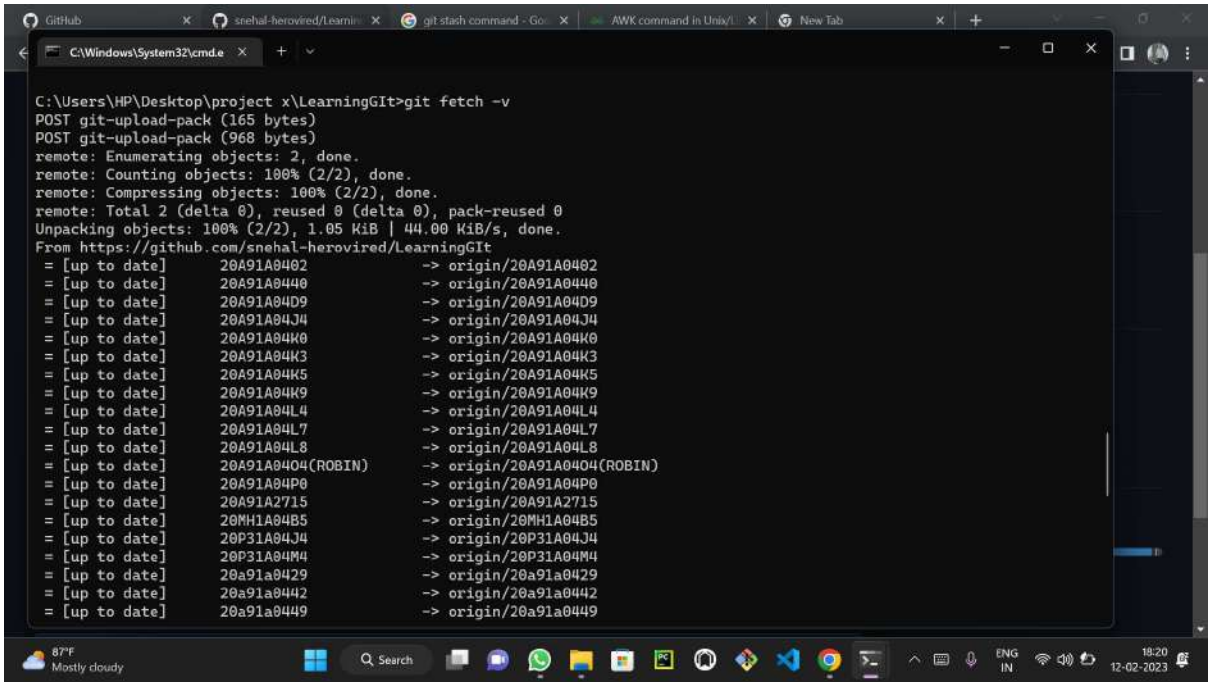
Git fetch basically imports the commits to local branches as to keep data up-to-date that what everybody is working on.

command:- "" git fetch <remote> ""

GIT PULL: Brings the copy of all the changes from a remote repository and merges them into the current branch.

by using git pull we will face merge conflicts.

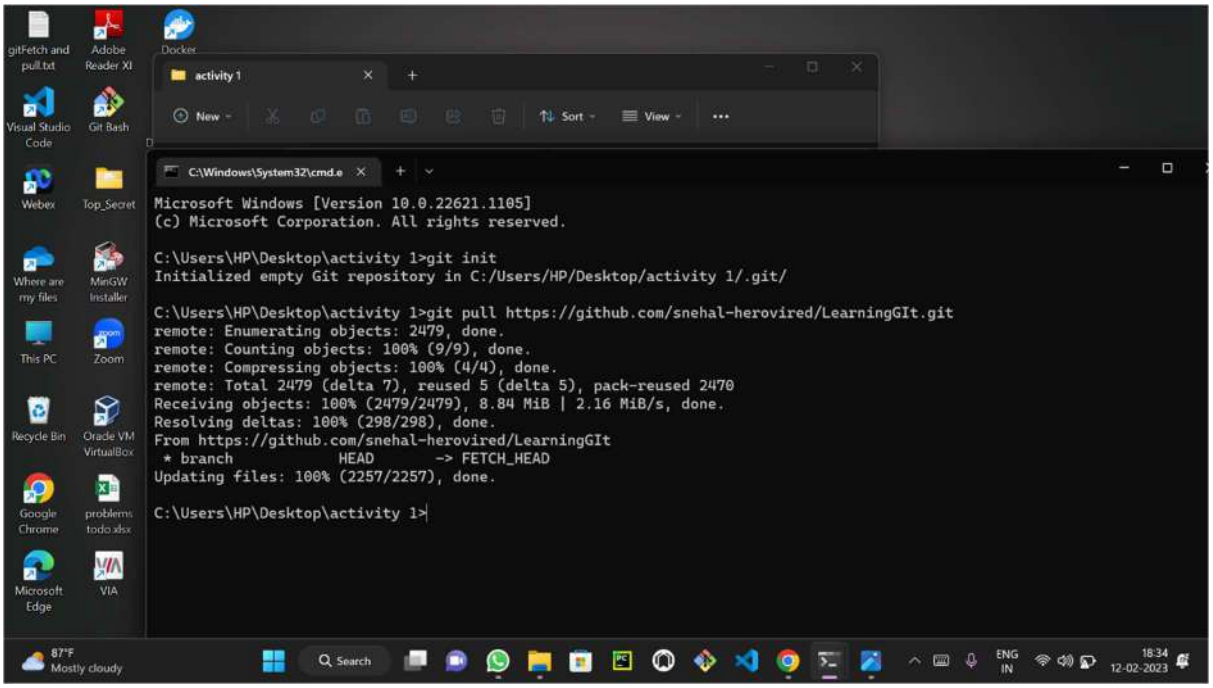
command:- "" git pull origin <branch name> ""



Both commands are used to download the data from a remote repository. But both of these commands work differently. Like when you do a git pull, it gets all the changes from the remote or central repository and makes it available to your corresponding branch in your local repository.

When you do a git fetch, it fetches all the changes from the remote repository and stores it in a separate branch in your local repository. You can reflect those changes in your corresponding branches by merging.

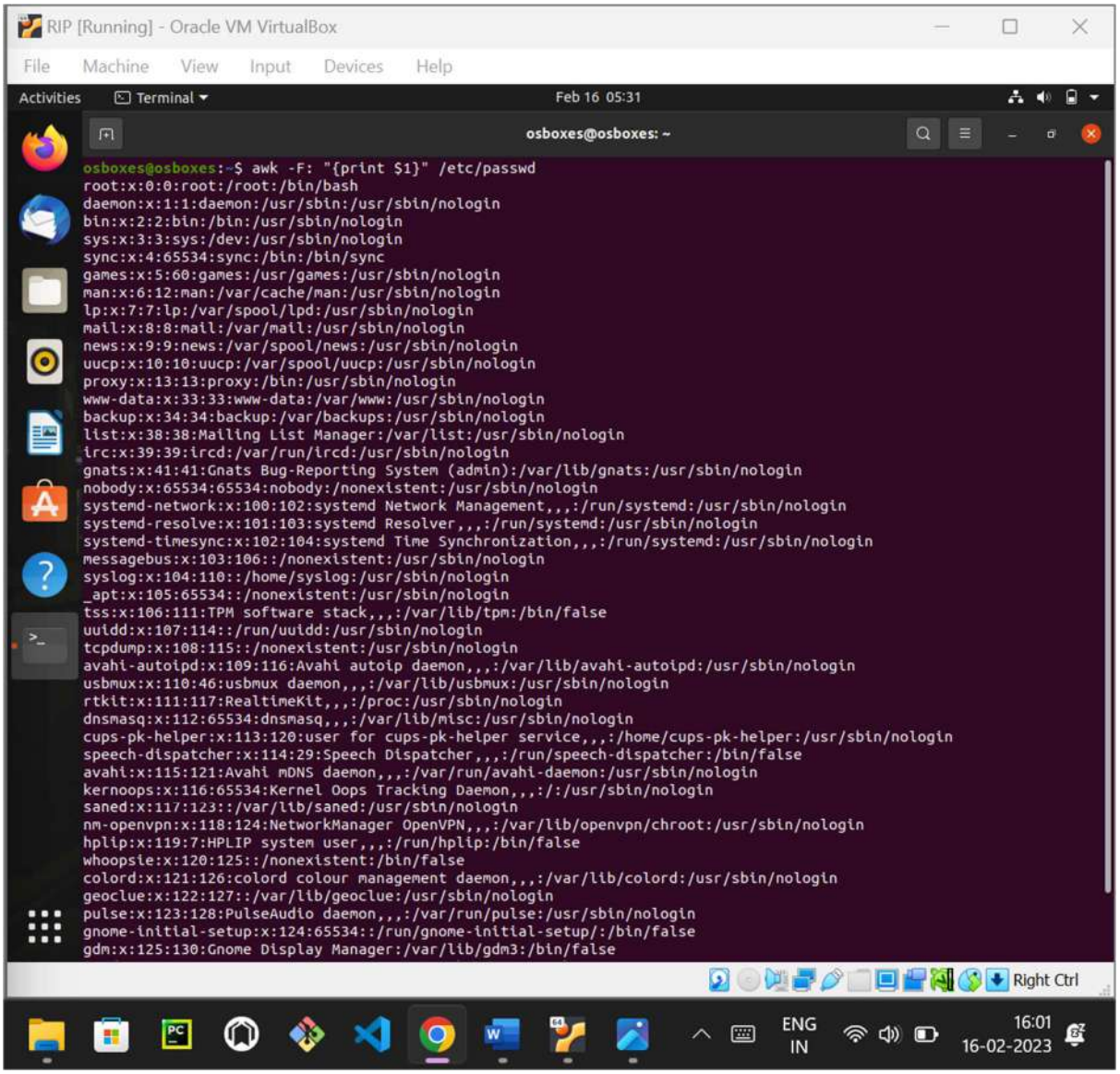
git pull = git fetch + git merge



Q4 _-AWK COMMAND IN LINUX:-_

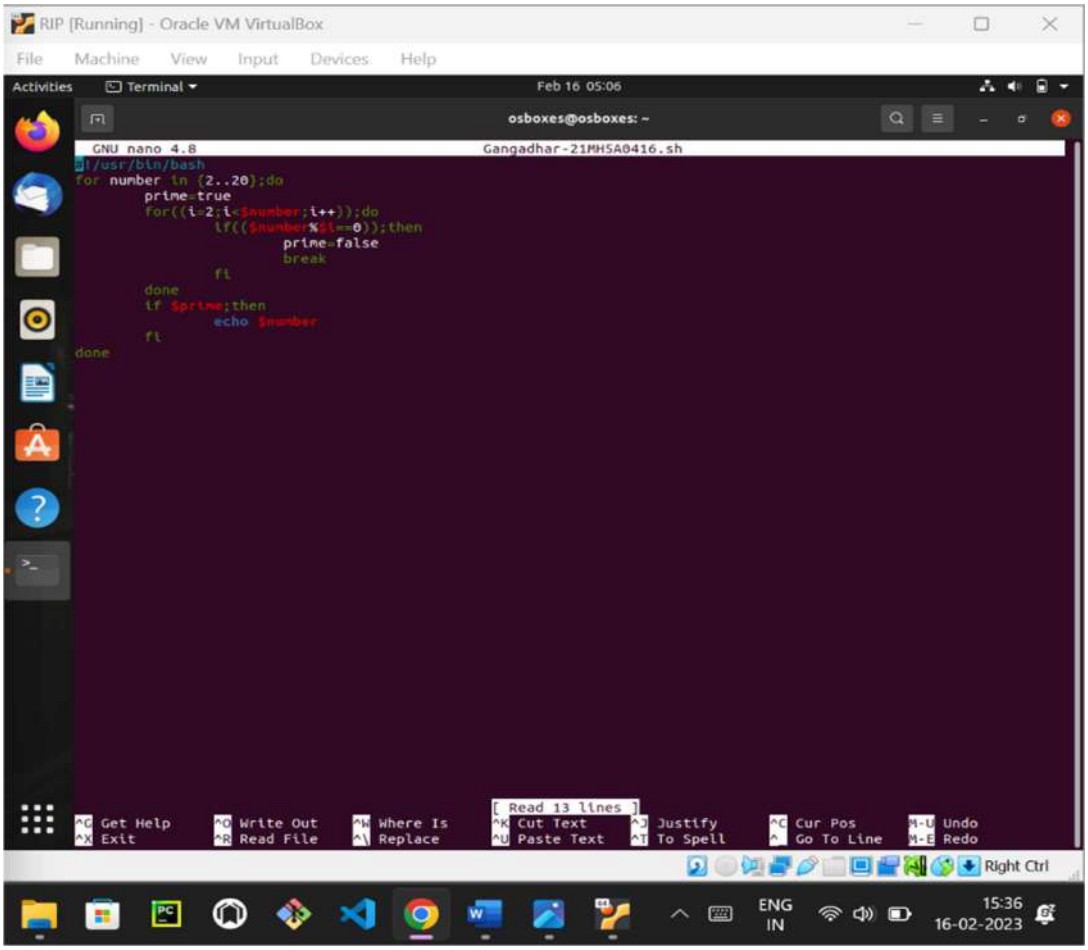
The awk command is a Linux tool and programming language that allows users to process and manipulate data and produce formatted reports. The tool supports various operations for advanced text processing and facilitates expressing complex data selections

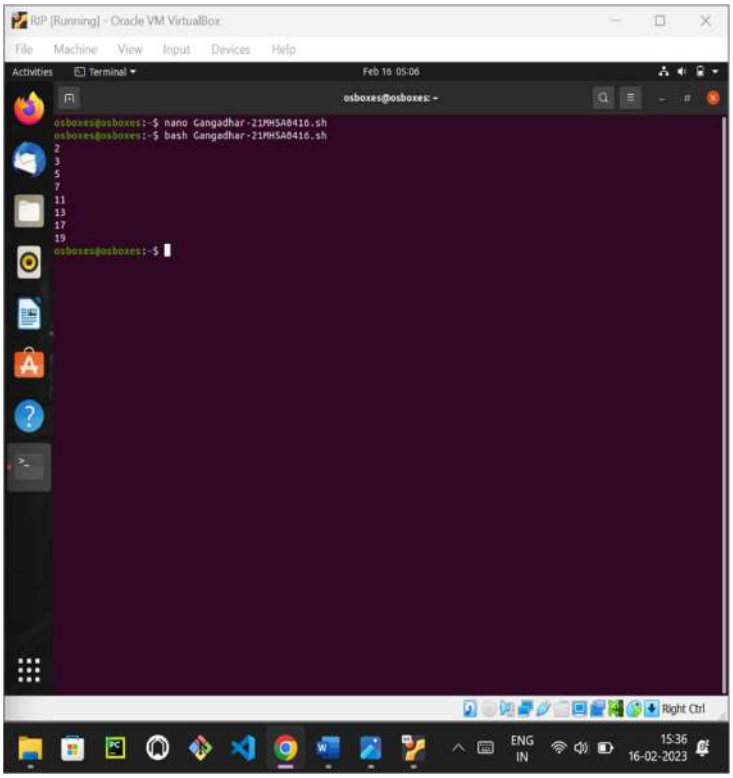
Awk is mostly used for pattern scanning and processing.
It searches one or more files to see if they contain lines
that matches with the specified patterns and then perform the associated actions



BASH PROGRAM TO PRINT 1-20 PRIME NUMBERS:

1.create a file using the Touch command.
2.edit the file using Nano file name command and write down the program
3.Run the file using Bash filename command.

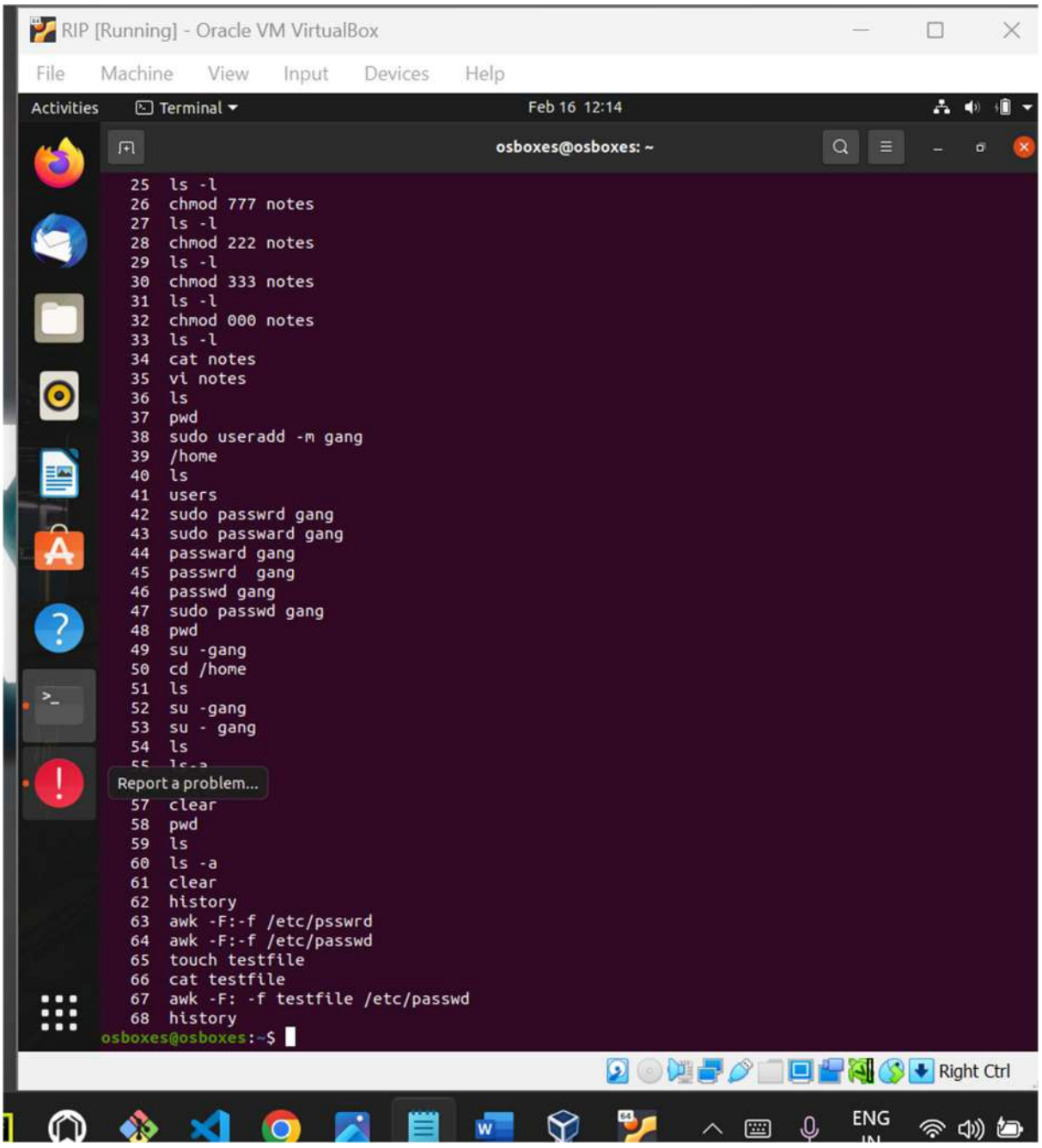




HISTORY COMMAND :

The History command is used to display all the commands used previously by the user of linux.

It will show all commands used right from the beginning of the usage of the linux or respected os.


RIP [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Activities Terminal Feb 16 12:14
osboxes@osboxes: ~
25 ls -l
26 chmod 777 notes
27 ls -l
28 chmod 222 notes
29 ls -l
30 chmod 333 notes
31 ls -l
32 chmod 000 notes
33 ls -l
34 cat notes
35 vi notes
36 ls
37 pwd
38 sudo useradd -m gang
39 /home
40 ls
41 users
42 sudo passwrd gang
43 sudo password gang
44 password gang
45 passwrd gang
46 passwd gang
47 sudo passwd gang
48 pwd
49 su -gang
50 cd /home
51 ls
52 su -gang
53 su - gang
54 ls
Report a problem...
57 clear
58 pwd
59 ls
60 ls -a
61 clear
62 history
63 awk -F:-f /etc/psswrd
64 awk -F:-f /etc/passwd
65 touch testfile
66 cat testfile
67 awk -F: -f testfile /etc/passwd
68 history
osboxes@osboxes:~$
Right Ctrl
ENG

Q5 _-PROCESS TO SET UP A CONTAINER AND RUN A UBUNTU OPERATING SYSTEM. -_

1.open the folder which is having the docker file .

2.open the git bash through the folder and it will directly open sthe git bash.

3.login with your docker hub login credentials.

4.now use the "docker pull image_name" to pull the ubuntu image.

5.by using the "docker run -it image_name" command run the ubuntu operating system by creating a container using dockerhub.

6. to exit from the interactive mode use "exit" command.

7.it will show that the ubuntu OS is running in the container in dockerhub.

8. after the use terminate or stop the container.