Facultatea Calculatoare, Informatica si Microelectronica Universitatea Tehnica a Moldovei

Medii Interactive de Dezvoltare a Produselor Soft

Lucrarea de laborator Nr.1

Version Control Systems si modul de setare a unui server

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1. Scopul lucrarii de laborator :

De a se invata utilizarea unui Version Control System si modul de setare a unui server.

2. Objective

Studierea Version Control Systems (git).

Intelegerea si aplicarea comenzilor GIT.

3. Mersul lucrarii de laborator

3.1 Cerintele:

- * Initializare unui nou repositoriu.
- * Configurarea VCS.
- * Crearea branch-urilor si commit pe ambele branch-uri
- * Resetarea branch-urilor la commit-urile anterioare
- * Merge la 2 branchuri.
- * Folosirea fisierului .gitignore..
- * Rezolvarea conflictelor.

3.2 Analiza lucrarii de laborator :

Linkul repositoriului https://github.com/megustador/MIDPS

Configurarea gitului consta in mai multe etape. La inceput vom configura numele si emailul prin intermediul urmatoarelor comenzi :

```
git config --global user.name "Numele" git config --global user.email "Email"
```

```
Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git config --global user.name "megustador"

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ git config --global user.email "cristiposeletchi@gmail.com
> "

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ |
```

Exista mai multe metode de a crea un repozitoriu. Eu am creat repozitoriul direct pe github apoi cu **comanda git clone repo_url** si **SSH adresa** la repo mi-am creat o copie a repozitoriului pe local. Se putea de facut acest lucru si cu comanda **git init**

```
Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 ~/D (master)
$ cd ~/D

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 ~/D (master)
$ cd MIDPS
$ sah: cd: MIDPS: No such file or directory

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 ~/D (master)
$ git clone git@github.com:megustador/MIDPS.git
Cloning into 'MIDPS'...
Enter passphrase for key '/c/Users/Cristi/.ssh/id_rsa':
remote: Counting objects: 6, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (6/6), done.

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 ~/D (master)
$ |
```

Urmatorul pas consta in generarea **SSH** key. Scriem **ssh-keygen**, iar cheia (publica) obtinuta o copiem in setarile noastre de pe github.com.

Cum e mentinut si in conditiile laboratorului, este de dorit sa initializam repozitorul nostru cu un fisier **README.md** si un **.gitignore.** In fisierul README.md vom adauga informatii pentru cei care se vor folosi de repozitoriu iar in fisierul .gitignore vom adauga toate fisierele ce trebuiesc ignorate (adica sa nu fie incarcate la moment).

Fisierul gitignore

```
gitgnore—Encoror

@unn []paska @opgar EMA Cnpaska

## Ignore Visual Studio temporary files, build results, and
## files generated by popular visual Studio add-ons.

# User-specific files
*.suo
*.user
*.suo
*.user
*.userosscache
*.sin.docstates
# Build results
[Dd] ebug/
[Dd] ebug/Public/
[Rr] elease/
(Kef)
[Bb] in/
[Ob] bi/
[Li] og/

# Visual Studio 2015 cache/options directory
*.vs/
# Wisual Studio 2015 cache/options directory
# Visual Studio 2015 cache/options directory
# Wisual Studio 2015 cache/options directory
# Miscontinuous files files in www.root
# MSTest test Results
[Tr] est[Rr] esult*/
[Is] build[Li] og.*

# NUNIT
# Wisual State.xml
TrestResult.xml
TrestResult.xml
TrestResult.xml
# Build Results of an ATL Project
[Dd] ebugPs/
[Rr] elease/s/
dlidata.c
# DNX
project.lock.json
artifacts/
* _i.i.
```

Vom adauga fisierele noi create pe repozitoriul nostru. Pentru aceasta vom avea nevoie de urmatoarele comenzi :

git add * - comanda indexeaza toate fisierele.

git commit -m "TEXT" - comanda face un snapshot la toate schimbarile noastre. git push origin master - comanda incarca toate fisierele indexate pe github.com

```
MINGW64:/d/midps/lab-1

$ git push
Enter passphrase for key '/c/Users/Cristi/.ssh/id_rsa':
Everything up-to-date

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /d/midps/lab-1 (master)
$ git commit -a -m "edit gitignore"
[master 442c8a5] edit gitignore
1 file changed, 252 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 .gitignore

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /d/midps/lab-1 (master)
$ git push
Enter passphrase for key '/c/Users/Cristi/.ssh/id_rsa':
Counting objects: 2, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (2/2), 270 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 2 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To github.com:megustador/MIDPS.git
995826e..442c8a5 master -> master

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /d/midps/lab-1 (master)
$ |
```

Pentru a ne asigura ca am facut totul bine si nu avem probleme utilizam urmatoarele comenzi git: *git status

*git show

```
Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /D/midps (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
Changes to be committed:
    (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
        new file: Lab-1/file.txt

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

        deleted: Lab-1/Raport1.pdf

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /D/midps (master)
$ git show
    commit 995826e8b4083f2750570d126a23c9ada7d2249a
Author: megustador <cristiposeletchi@gmail.com>
Date: Sun Feb 19 20:12:30 2017 +0200

Deleting file
```

VCS ne permite sa avem mai multe **branchuri.** Din ENG branch semnifica "creanga". Branchurile sunt utilizate cind lucram paralel la un proiect si apoi dorim sa combinam toate modificarile.

```
git branch "name" – creeaza un branch nou cu numele "name".
git branch – vizualizarea branchurilor (* indica branchul curent).
git branch –d "name" – sterge branchul "name".
git checkout –b "name" - creeaza un branch nou cu numele "name" si face switch la el.
```

```
MINGW64:/D/MIDPS/lab-1

Cristi@Cristi=PC MINGW64 /D/MIDPS/lab-1 (master)

$ git checkout -b MySecondBranch already exists.

Cristi@Cristi=PC MINGW64 /D/MIDPS/lab-1 (master)

$ git checkout MySecondBranch

D Lab-1/Raport1.pdf

A Lab-1/file.txt

Switched to branch 'MySecondBranch'

Cristi@Cristi=PC MINGW64 /D/MIDPS/lab-1 (MySecondBranch)

$ git push origin MySecondBranch
Enter passphrase for key '/c/Users/Cristi/.ssh/id_rsa':
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)

To github.com:megustador/MIDPS.git

* [new branch] MySecondBranch -> MySecondBranch

Cristi@Cristi=PC MINGW64 /D/MIDPS/lab-1 (MySecondBranch)

$ git branch

* MySecondBranch

master

Cristi@Cristi=PC MINGW64 /D/MIDPS/lab-1 (MySecondBranch)

$ git branch

* MySecondBranch

master
```

git checkout "name" – face switch la branchul "name".
git branch –u upstream/name – face track la branchul indicat din branchul curent.
git branch –u upstream/name "name" – face track din branchul "name" la branchul indicat.
git branch –track "name" upstream/name – creeaza branchul "name" si ii face track la branchul indicat.

git branch –unset-upstream – scoate trackingul la branchul in care ne aflam.

```
MINGW64:/D/midps

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /D/midps (master)
$ git branch
   MySecondBranch

* master
   omg

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /D/midps (master)
$ git checkout MySecondBranch
   D   Lab-1/Raport1.pdf
A   Lab-1/file.txt
Switched to branch 'MySecondBranch'

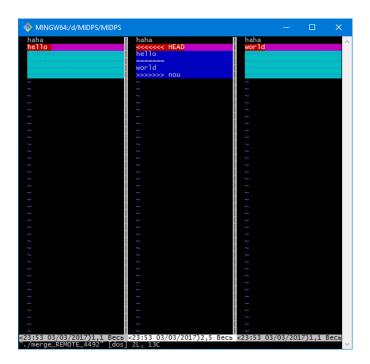
Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /D/midps (MySecondBranch)
$ git checkout omg
   D   Lab-1/Raport1.pdf
   A   Lab-1/file.txt
Switched to branch 'omg'

Cristi@Cristi-PC MINGW64 /D/midps (omg)
$
```

In caz ca dorim sa schimbat istoria unui commit, sau sa **resetam un branch la commitul anterior**. Pentru asta putem folosi comanda **git reset commit_index.** Pentru a demonstra asta am ales branchul "MySecondBranch" de pe repo-ul meu si l-am resetat la ultimul commit facut.

Pot aparea conflicte in cazul cind dorim sa facem **merge** la 2 branch-uri si unele rinduri sunt diferite. In asa caz,pentru a elimina conflictele, folosim **mergetool**. Drept mergetool am ales **kdiff3.** Pentru kdiff3, in mod implicit folosim comanda: **git config –global merge.tool kdiff3.**

In continuare vom lucra cu 2 branchuri – "master" si "nou". Vom crea in fiecare branch cite un fisier "tomerge" continutul caruia va fi diferit.



In continuare facem merge si incercam sa rezolvam acest conflict cu ajutorul **kdiff3.**

```
WINGW64:/d/MIDPS/MIDPS

Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.

Switched to branch 'master'

Vlad_is_lav@DESKTOP-TN2S92V MINGW64 /d/MIDPS/MIDPS (master)
$ 1s
lab1/ lab2/ lab3/ lab4/ lab5/ merge README.md to_merge

Vlad_is_lav@DESKTOP-TN2S92V MINGW64 /d/MIDPS/MIDPS (master)
$ git merge nou
Auto-merging merge
CONFLICT (add/add): Merge conflict in merge
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

Vlad_is_lav@DESKTOP-TN2S92V MINGW64 /d/MIDPS/MIDPS (master|MERGING)
$ git mergetool

This message is displayed because 'merge.tool' is not configured.
See 'git mergetool' -tool-help' or 'git help config' for more details.
'git mergetool' will now attempt to use one of the following tools:
opendiff kdiff3 tkdiff xxdiff meld tortoisemerge gvimdiff diffuse diffmerge ecme
rge p4merge araxis bc codecompare emerge vimdiff
Merging:
merge
Normal merge conflict for 'merge':
{local}: created file
Hit return to start merge resolution tool (vimdiff):
dains для редактирования: 3

Vlad_is_lav@DESKTOP-TN2S92V MINGW64 /d/MIDPS/MIDPS (master|MERGING)
$ git commit -m "hello"
[master Oabbf38] hello
```

4. Concluzie

In lucrarea nr.1 la MIDPS am studiat lucrul cu VCS. Am facut cunostinta cu o alta fata a github-ului (eu il facusem doar pentru freecodecamp, fara a-i studia functiile). Toate comenzile git le-am indeplinit in terminal pe Windows. Fara VCS elaborarea si partajarea produselor soft ar fi foarte lenta si problematica. El ne permite lucrul paralel intre proiecte, menajarea versiunelor, revenire la versiuni anterioare. In lucrare am practicat majoritatea comenzilor esentiale. Companiile de success recomanda cunoasterea unui VCS, deci e si el parte din cheia succesului. El contribuie nu doar la dezvoltarea hard si soft-skillurilor dar si personala, in cazul meu. : In sfirsit am invatat sa folosesc Google, cautind multimea notiunilor si comenzilor mai variate decit cele de baza, acesta fiind si motivul pentru care am intirziat, dar cred ca e mult mai bine in comparatie cu devenirea unui (citez) "bîdlo-coder".

5. Referinte:

- 1. https://github.com/BestMujik/MIDPS-labs/blob/master/MIDPS_LAB%231.md
- 2. https://github.com/Ernest96/MIDPS/blob/master/LAB1/Lab%231.pdf
- 3. https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/
- 4. http://acs.ase.ro/Media/Default/documents/cts/SeminarZamfiroiu/GIT.pdf
- 5. https://www.google.com/ //recomand ^_^