Practice Project

Scenario

You are creating a small Python project with these files:

- main.py
- utils/math_utils.py
- README.md

Tasks

1. Setup

a. Initialize a new Git repo.

```
git init
```

b. Configure your default editor (pick nano, vim, or code --wait).

```
git config core.editor "vim"
```

c. Add an alias so you can type st instead of the full status command.

```
git config --global alias.st status
```

```
Tasks/gitProject > git init
hint: Using 'master' as the name for the initial branch. This default branch name
hint: is subject to change. To configure the initial branch name to use in all
hint: of your new repositories, which will suppress this warning, call:
hint:
hint: git config --global init.defaultBranch <name>
hint:
hint: Names commonly chosen instead of 'master' are 'main', 'trunk' and
hint: 'development'. The just-created branch can be renamed via this command:
hint:
hint: git branch -m <name>
Initialized empty Git repository in /drives/e/Training/SIC7/IOT/Chapter 3/Tasks/gitProject/.git/
Tasks/gitProject > git config core.editor "vim"
Tasks/gitProject > git config --global alias.st status
Tasks/gitProject > git st
On branch master

No commits yet

nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
Tasks/gitProject > ■
```

2. First Commit

a. Add all project files and make your first commit: "Initial project structure".

```
git add .
git commit -m "Initial project structure"
```

```
Tasks/gitProject > git st
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
   (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        README.md
        main.py
        utils/

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Tasks/gitProject > git add
Tasks/gitProject > git commit -m "Initial project structure"
[master (root-commit) d3da00f] Initial project structure
3 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
        create mode 100644 README.md
        create mode 100644 main.py
        create mode 100644 utils/math_utils.py
Tasks/gitProject > git st
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

b. Explore the .git/objects/ directory. (Hint: use a Git plumbing command to read the content of a blob or tree (cat-file)).

```
cd .git/objects
git cat-file <hashed-number>
```

```
.git/objects > ls -l
total 0
drwxrwx---+ 1 Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah 0 Sep 9 23:10 34/
drwxrwx---+ 1 Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah 0 Sep 9 23:10 8a/
drwxrwx---+ 1 Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah 0 Sep 9 23:10 d3/
drwxrwx---+ 1 Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah 0 Sep 9 23:10 d3/
drwxrwx---+ 1 Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah 0 Sep 9 23:10 e6/
drwxrwx---+ 1 Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah 0 Sep 9 23:00 info/
drwxrwx---+ 1 Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah 0 Sep 9 23:00 pack/
.git/objects > ls d3
da00f7b05303cbee92855588cacf87dd02057c*
.git/objects > git cat-file -p d3da00f7b05303cbee92855588cacf87dd02057c
tree 34cb52607e8879100035ed018a27cc89e581bcaa
author Mohamed82 <mabdallah97643@gmail.com> 1757448640 +0300
committer Mohamed82 <mabdallah97643@gmail.com> 1757448640 +0300

Initial project structure
.git/objects > git cat-file -p 34cb52607e8879100035ed018a27cc89e581bcaa
100644 blob e69de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391 README.md
100644 blob e69de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391 main.py
040000 tree 8af8210a0ad9f3e2a137eee5dffcf551c141fcb1 utils
.git/objects > git cat-file -p e69de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391
.git/objects > git cat-file -p 8af8210a0ad9f3e2a137eee5dffcf551c141fcb1
100644 blob e69de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391 math_utils.py
.git/objects > git cat-file -p e69de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391

math_utils.py
.git/objects > git cat-file -p e69de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391
```

No output from **blob**, because files are empty

3. Ignore Files

a. Create a rule to ignore all log files.

```
echo "*.log" >> .gitignore
```

b. Test by creating a debug.log file and check that Git ignores it.

```
echo "test ignore" > debug.log
git st
```

4. New Feature (Branching)

a. Create a new branch called feature-math.

git branch feature-math

```
Tasks/gitProject > git branch
* master
Tasks/gitProject > git branch feature-math
Tasks/gitProject > git branch
  feature-math
* master
Tasks/gitProject > git switch feature-math
Switched to branch 'feature-math'
Tasks/gitProject > git branch
* feature-math
  master
```

b. Inside utils/math_utils.py, add a function:

```
def add(a, b):
return a + b
```

```
Tasks/gitProject > vim utils/math_utils.py
Tasks/gitProject > cat utils/math_utils.py
def add(a, b):
    return a + b
```

c. Commit this change to the branch.

```
git add utils/math_utils.py
git commit -m "Add add() function from feature-math branch"
```

5. Merging

a. Switch back to main.

git switch master

b. Merge the branch into main.

```
git merge feature-math
```

- c. Check if the merge was fast-forward or a 3-way merge and what is the difference between the two ways and show your answer using a diagram or using (log command ← bonus)?
 - i. It is fast-forward.
 - Fast-forward merge: straight line history.
 - **3-way merge**: branch divergence and merge commit.
 - ii. git log --oneline --graph --decorate

```
Tasks/gitProject > git switch master
Switched to branch 'master'
Tasks/gitProject > # we can rename it using
Tasks/gitProject > # git branch -M main
Tasks/gitProject > git merge feature-math
Updating_d3da00f..a656b8c
Fast-forward
utils/math_utils.py | 2 ++
1 file_changed, 2 insertions(+)
Tasks/gitProject > git log --oneline --graph --decorate
* a656b8c (HEAD -> master, feature-math) Add add() function from feature-math branch
* d3da00f Initial project structure
```

6. Undo / Unstage

a. Edit README.md (e.g., add "This is a math project") and stage it.

```
echo "This is a math project" >> README.md
git add README.md
```

b. Oops! Unstage it without deleting your changes.

```
git restore --staged README.md
```

c. Then discard your changes completely.

git restore --worktree README.md

```
Tasks/gitProject > echo "This is a math project" >> README.md
Tasks/gitProject > git add README.md
Tasks/gitProject > cat README.md
This is a math project
Tasks/gitProject > git restore --staged README.md
This is a math project
Tasks/gitProject > cat README.md
This is a math project
Tasks/gitProject > cat README.md
This is a math project
Tasks/gitProject > git st
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
    (use "git add sfile>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified: README.md

Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    .gitignore

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
Tasks/gitProject > git restore README.md
Tasks/gitProject > cat README.md
Tasks/gitProject > git restore README.md
Tasks/gitProject > git st
On branch master
Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    .gitignore

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

- d. Explain for me what is the difference between restore --staged, --worktree and rm --cached? And show your explanation in your terminal <3.
 - -staged: unstage.
 - -worktree: restore file contents to last commit.
 - rm --cached: stop tracking file but keep it in your folder.

—worktree & —staged are tested before

7. Bonus Challenge

- a. Ignore a file using .git/info/exclude instead of .gitignore.
- b. Visualize the commit history as a graph (Hint: compact one-line graph view)