Course- BTech/BCA/B.Sc: (B.Tech)
Course Code- ECSE460L

Year- III (VI Sem)
Date- 25-01-2022

Type- Core/Elective (Elective)
Course Name: DevOps Engineering Practices
Semester- Even/Odd (Even)
Batch- B1-B14

A- Type- Lab Assignment (Week 2, Lab 2)

Objectives:

1. **Create a different branch with git**
2. **Create Pull Request and do code review**
3. **Git revert, status, add, pull, push and commit**
4. **Linux commands**

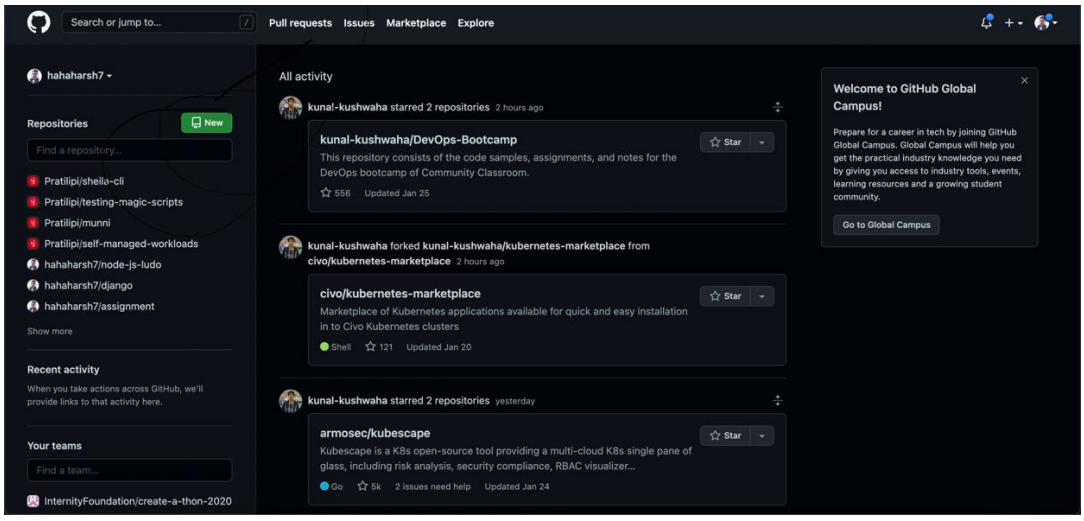
GIT Commands

1) **Git checkout -b "branch name"**
2) **Git status**
3) **Git add .**
4) **Git commit -m "Your commit message"**
5) **Git push origin "your branch"**
6) **Git pull**

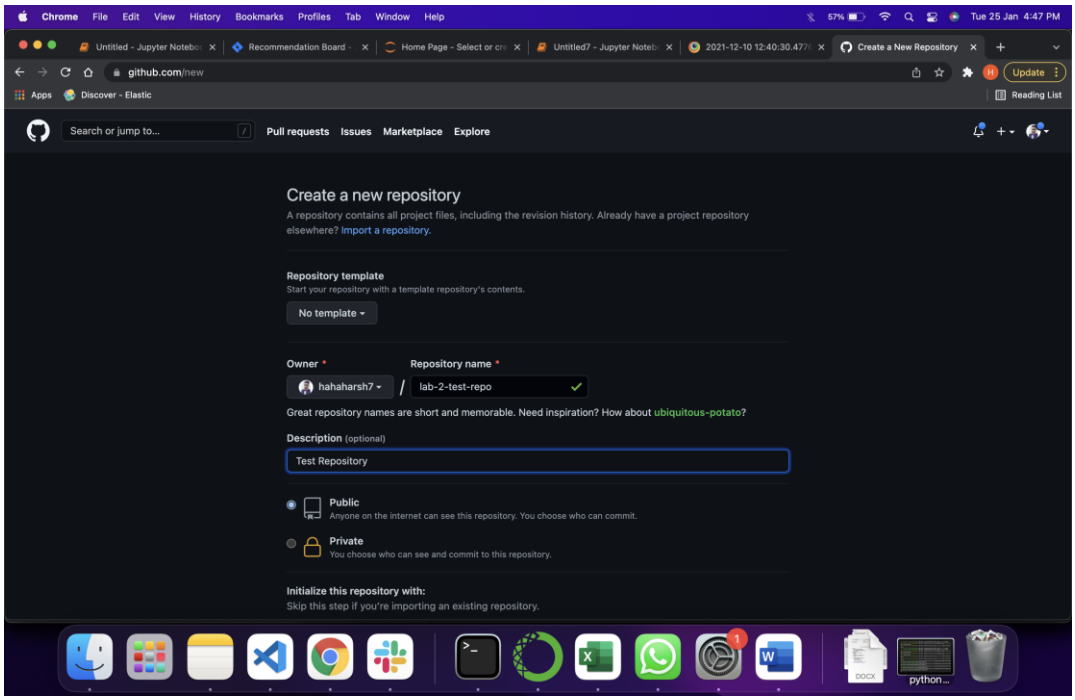
Theoritical background (To be discussed)

a. **What are branches in git**
b. **Why use branches**
c. **How to maintain a clean repo**

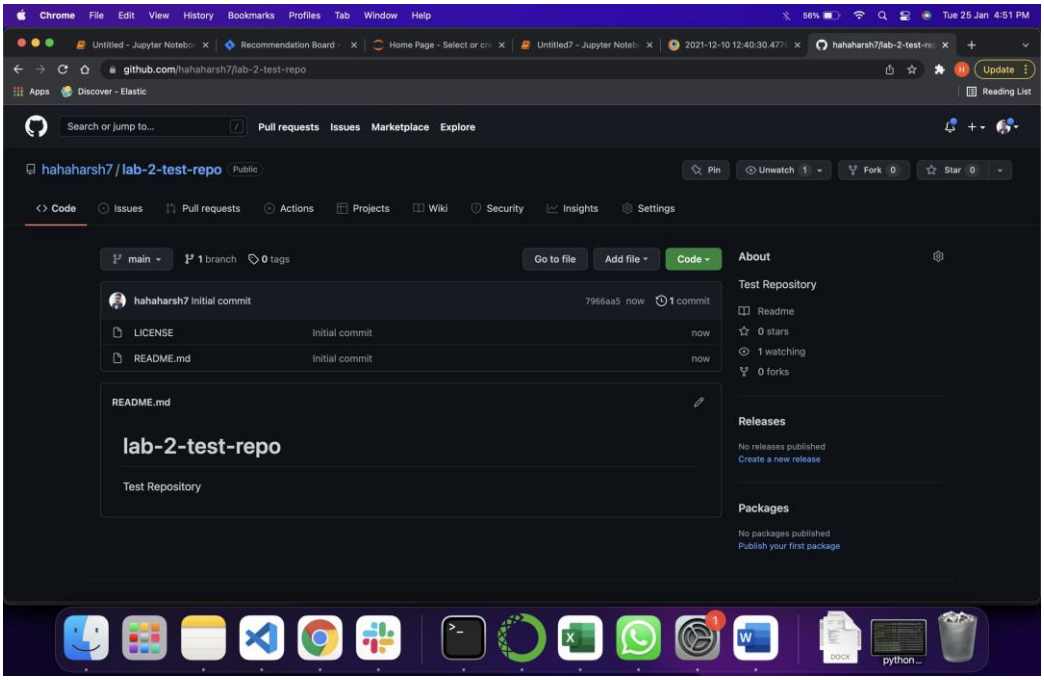
1. **Create a branch from github GUI**
   - **Go to https://github.com/<your username> and initialize a new repository by clicking on new**



2. **Give a name to your repository and add readme, and license files (MIT license) and create the repo**



3. **Your screen should look like this –**



4. **Click on code and copy the Https link**
5. **Open you terminal, preferably in VScode terminal so we can track our file and test the following commands**
   a. **Pwd – Gives you your current location**
   b. **Cd – Enters a folder**
   c. **Cd .. – Exits a folder**
   d. **Mkdir - Makes a directory in the specified location**
   e. **Touch <filename> - creates a file in a directory**

```
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 ~ % pwd
/Users/apple
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 ~ % cd downloads
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 downloads % pwd
/Users/apple/downloads
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 downloads % mkdir lab_2
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 downloads % cd lab_2
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab_2 % pwd
/Users/apple/downloads/lab_2
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab_2 %
```

6. Cloning the freshly created repository in the directory you just made
   a. Type Git clone <url> in your terminal to obtain this in your terminal

```
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab_2 % git clone https://github.com/hahaharsh7/lab-2-test-repo.git
Cloning into 'lab-2-test-repo'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (4/4), done.
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab_2 %
```

   b. Open that location in your device to check the contents which were cloned, you should find LICENSE and Readme files

7. Open that folder in your IDE and lets start writing some scripts for our repo so that we can observe some events
   a. After you open your IDE, open your terminal
   b. Type ls – to check your folder contents
   c. Ls -a (here a means all) to see git files
   d. Git Status to check if our files are upto date and which branch are we on, it also tells us if we added any files

```
PROBLEMS   OUTPUT   TERMINAL   DEBUG CONSOLE

(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab_2 % ls
lab-2-test-repo
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab_2 % ls -a
.                ..               lab-2-test-repo
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab_2 % cd lab-2-test-repo
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo % ls
LICENSE         README.md
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo % touch branch1.py
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo % git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        branch1.py

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo % git branch
* main
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo %
```

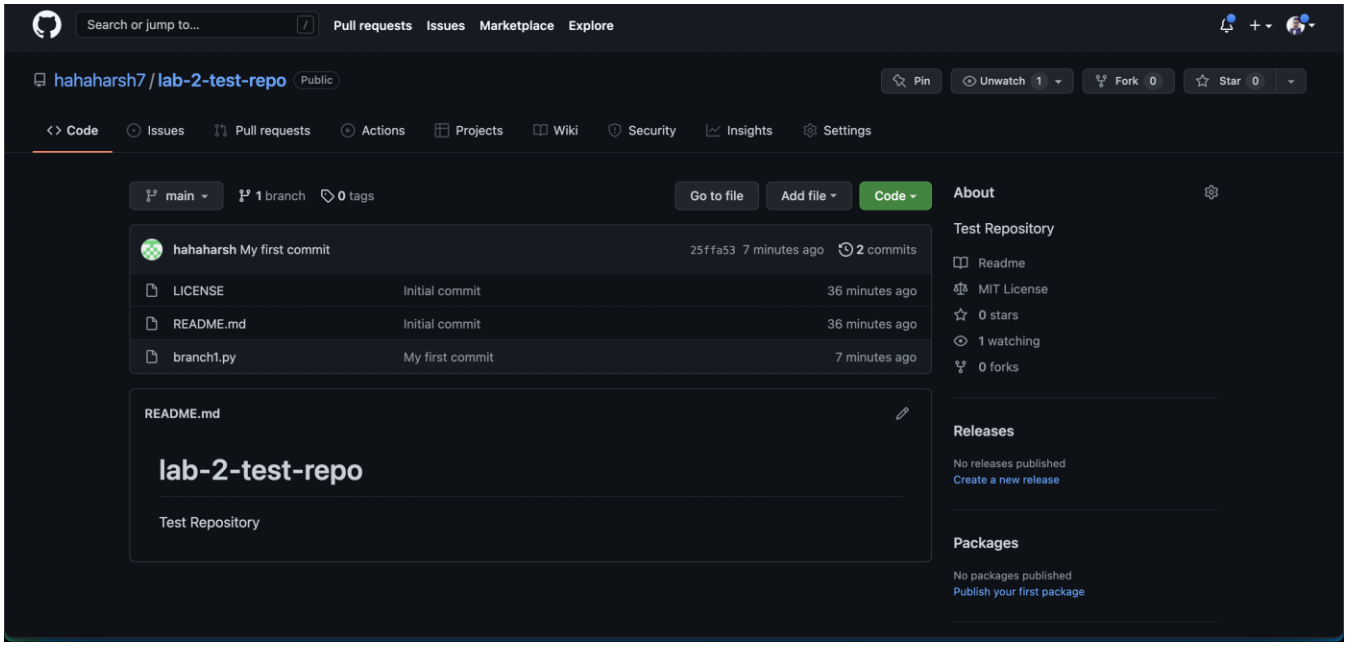
e. Type git branch to check which branch are you on
f. Add a branch1.py file in the directory so we can add it to our repo

8. After you have added the python file , type the following on your terminal

   a. Git add <your .py file> → The git add command is **used to add file contents to the Index (Staging Area)**. This command updates the current content of the working tree to the staging area. It also prepares the staged content for the next commit.
   b. Git commit -m “your commit message” → A commit is **a snapshot of your repo at a specific point in time**. ... Think of your working directory as your “in progress” working area; here, created or modified files are not yet reflected in your Git repo. Changes made to files in your working directly only exist locally on your machine.
   c. Git push → The git push command is **used to upload local repository content to a remote repository**. Pushing is how you transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repo. It's the counterpart to git fetch , but whereas fetching imports commits to local branches, pushing exports commits to remote branches.

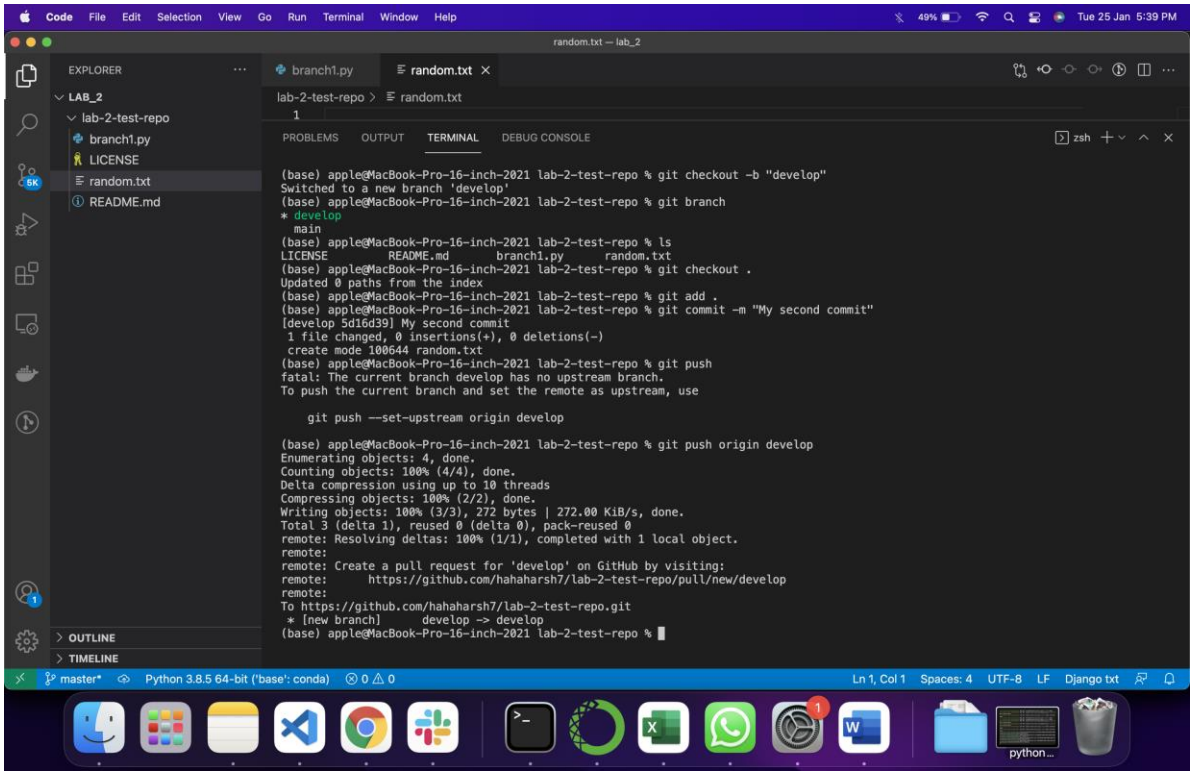
```
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo % git add branch1.py
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo % git commit -m "My first commit"
[main 25ffa53] My first commit
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 branch1.py
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo % git push
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 10 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 336 bytes | 336.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/hahaharsh7/lab-2-test-repo.git
   7966aa5..25ffa53  main -> main
(base) apple@MacBook-Pro-16-inch-2021 lab-2-test-repo %
```

9. Check your remote repository to see the python file pushed

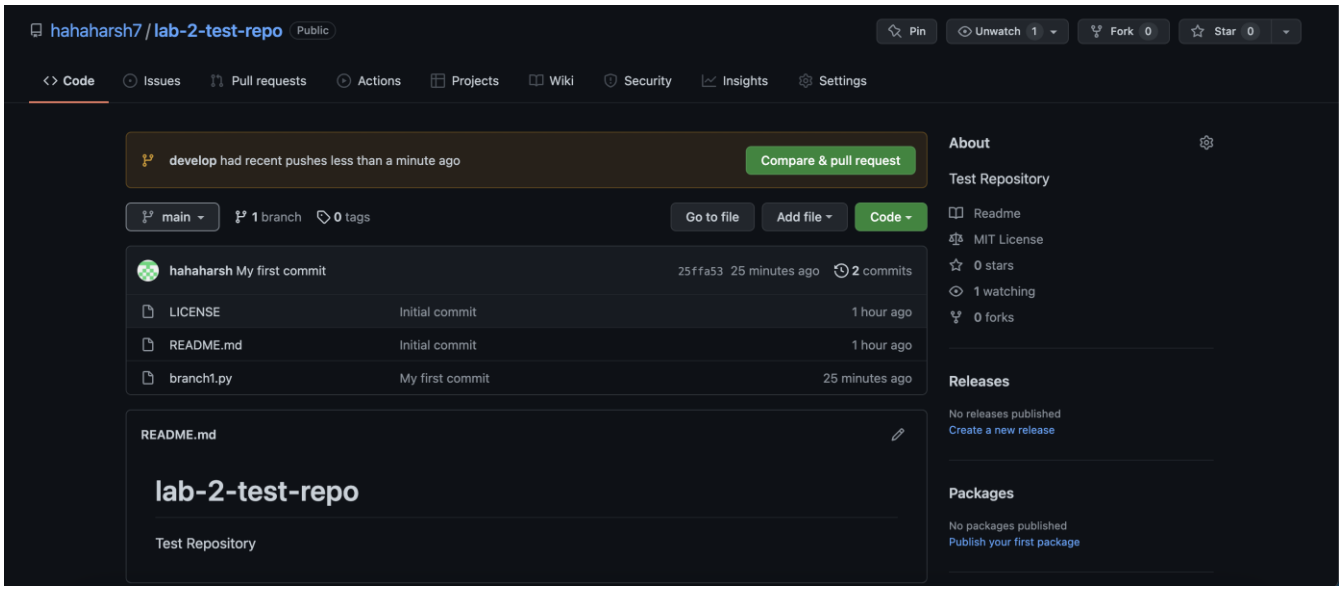


   a. Click on the commits button to see your commit message and the history of your branch

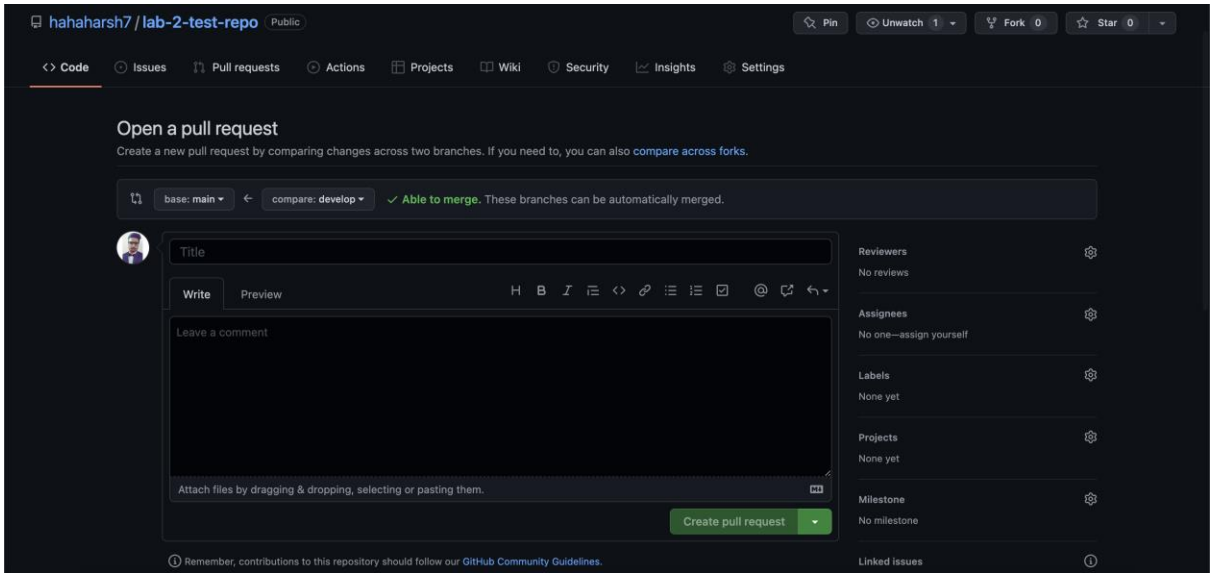
10. Come back to your terminal to create a new branch. We will create this branch from our command line. This will help us to understand development stages and how pull requests and code reviews work
    a. Git checkout - The git checkout command lets **you navigate between the branches created by git branch** . Checking out a branch updates the files in the working directory to match the version stored in that branch, and it tells Git to record all new commits on that branch.
    b. Git checkout -b “branch name” → Helps us create a new branch and git checkout . updates our branch
    c. Add a text file in this branch and push it to github with – git push origin <your branch name>. with any content in text file



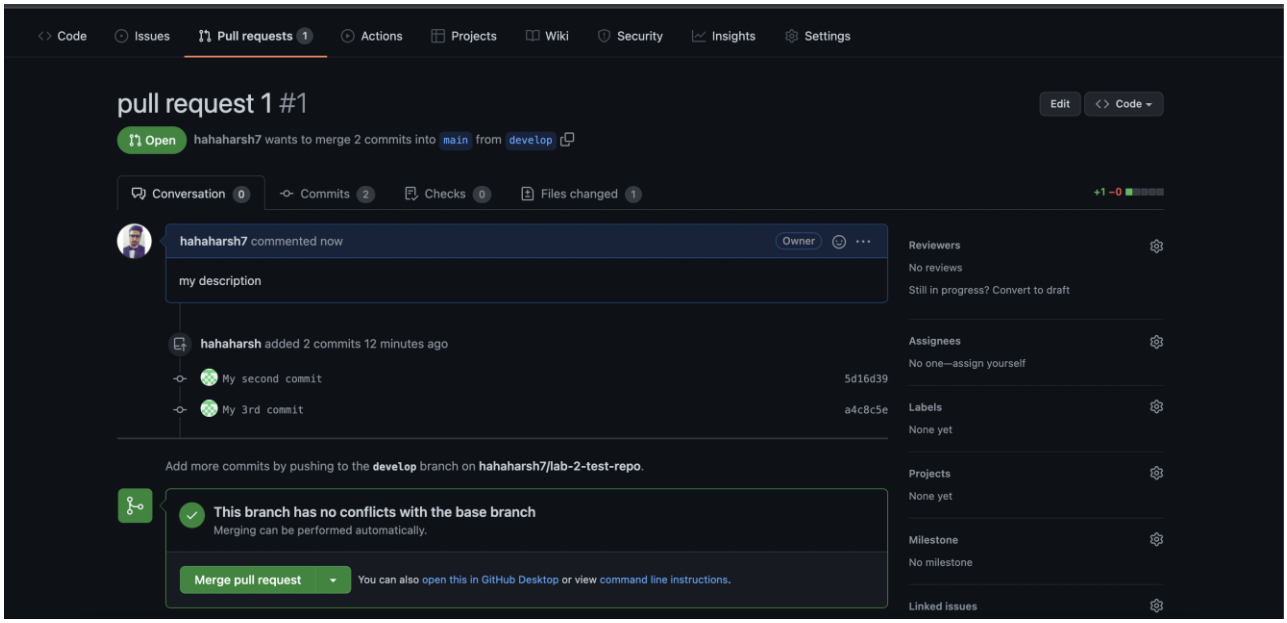
11. Creating a pull request
    a. After you pushed your changes to your new branch , you will see a compare pull request option on top of your repository
    b. Alternatively, you can go to pull request button on top and proceed from there



    c. You will now see this page, where you can update the title of your pull requests and add a description there



d. Give a name and title to your PR and click create pull request, that will direct you to the screen below.



e. Click on the files button to review your changes and merge your branch with the main branch