**PURBANCHAL UNIVERSITY**

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**KHWOPA ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**LIBALI-08, BHAKTAPUR**

LAB REPORT ON .NET

LAB NO. 01

**SUBMITTED BY: SUBMITTED TO:**

Name: Nekesh Koju Department of Computer Engineering

Roll No. : 770321

Submission: 2081/12/10

**Theory:**

1. **Git:**

Git is a distributed version control system used for tracking the changes in the source code during software development. It allows multiple developers to collaborate efficiently by managing different version of project. Git enables branching, merging and reverting changes, making code management easier. It is widely used open-source and commercial projects. Popular platform like GitHub, GitLab, and Bitbucket provide remote repositories for Git-based collaboration.

1. **GitHub**

GitHub is a web-based platform for version control and collaboration using Git. It allows developers to store, manage, and share code repositories efficiently. GitHub supports features like branching, pull requests, issue tracking, and CI/CD integration. It is widely used for open-source and private projects, enabling seamless teamwork. GitHub also provides cloud-based hosting, making it accessible from anywhere.

**General Git and GitHub Commands:**

**Git Configuration**

*git config --global user.name “Your Name”*

This command sets the global username for the Git commits.

*git config --global user.email “your\_email@example.com”*

This command sets the global email associated with Git commits.

**Initializing**

*git init*

initializes a new Git repository in the current directory.

**Staging and Commits**

*git add .*

It stages all changes and new files for commit.

*git commit -m “Your commit message”*

Saves the staged changes with a descriptive message.

**Branching and Merging**

*git branch*Lists all the branches in the repository.

*git branch <branch\_name>*

Creates a new branch for separate development.

*git checkout <branch\_name> / Git switch <branch\_name>*

Switches to the specified branch

*git merge <branch\_name>*

Merges changes from the specified branch into the current branch.

**Pushing and Pulling**

*git push -u origin <branch\_name>*

Uploads the local changes to the remote repository.

*git pull origin <branch\_name>*

Fetches and merge the latest changes from the remote repository.

**Status and Logs**

*git status*

Show the current state of the files in the working directory (modified, staged or untracked).

*git log*

Displays the commit history of the repository.

**GitHub Specific**

*git remote add origin <repo\_url>*

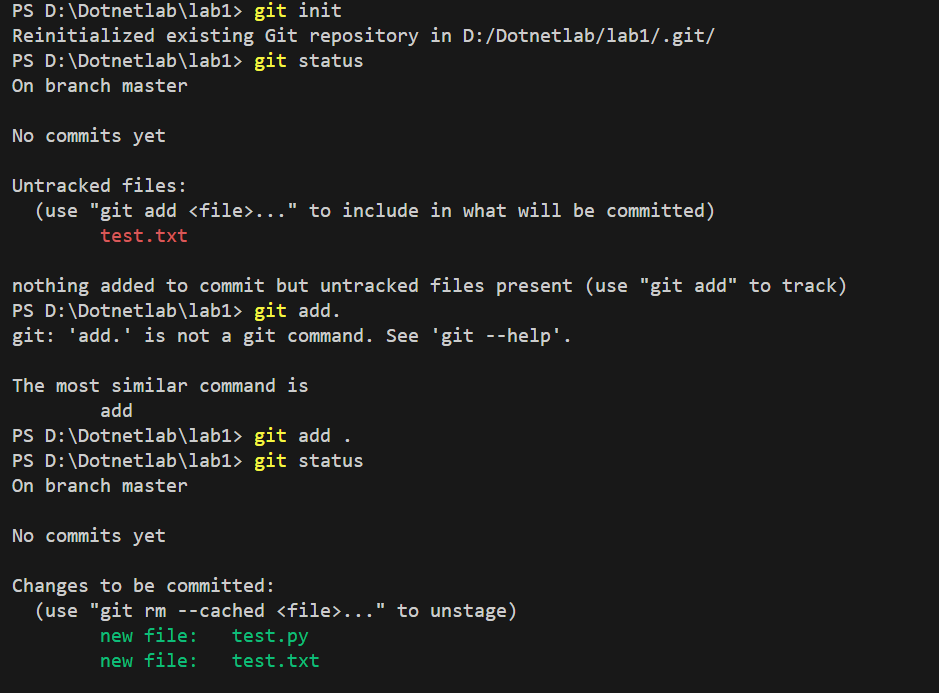
Links the local repository to a remote repository on GitHub.

**Lab Works**

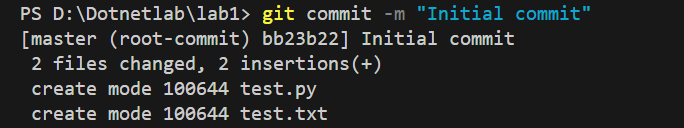
First set the global username and email of the GitHub.

Create a folder and inside it files as per the user desire so that we can identify the changes inside the file using the version control (Git).

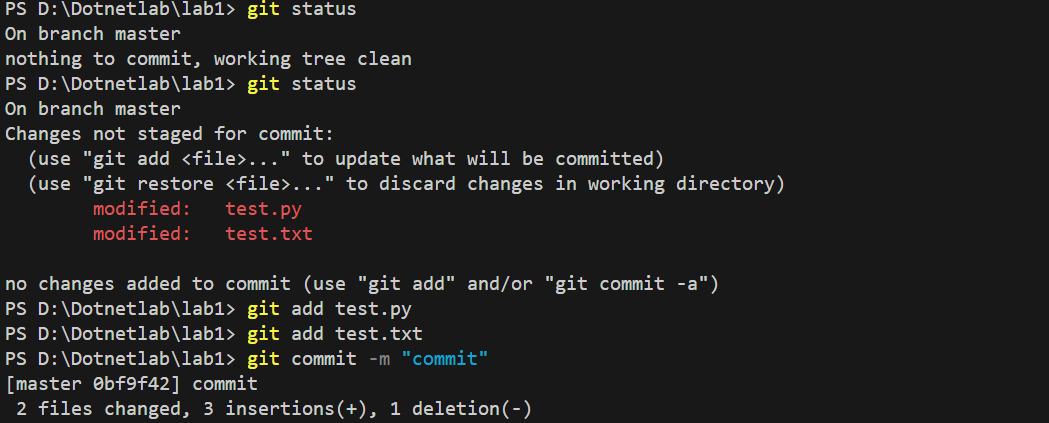
On creating the new files, initially the files are in the untracked stage so sent the untracked files to the staging stage. To do so first initialize the directory and staged the files.



Now commit the files such that the files are stored in the local repository.



Make certain changes inside the file to see the changes in the file status.

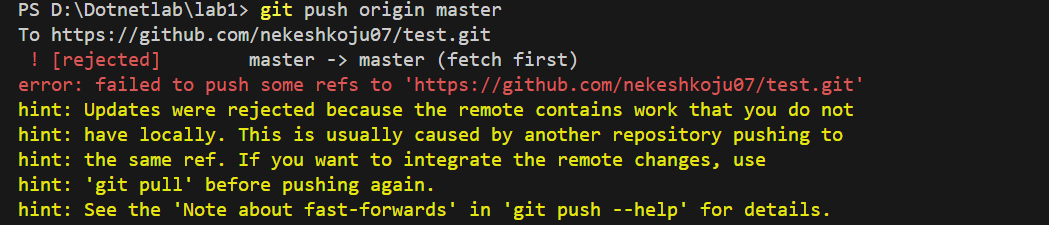


After changing the contents in the file **“test.py & test.txt ”** add the file and commit it.

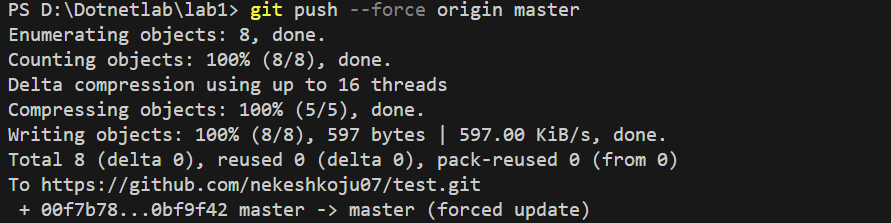
All of these files are saved in the local repository. Now to add these files in the remote repository create the repository in the GitHub and copy the url of the repo and use the following code.



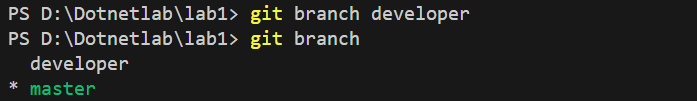
Now push the files in the repository created.



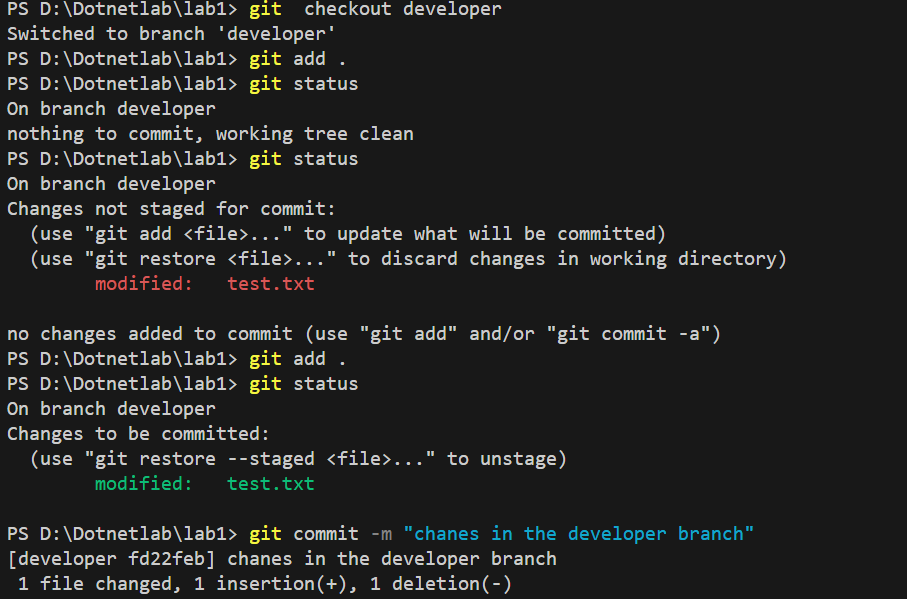
To encounter this error message “git push –force origin “ command is used



Now creating branches, allowing the work on different version of a project without affecting the main codebase.

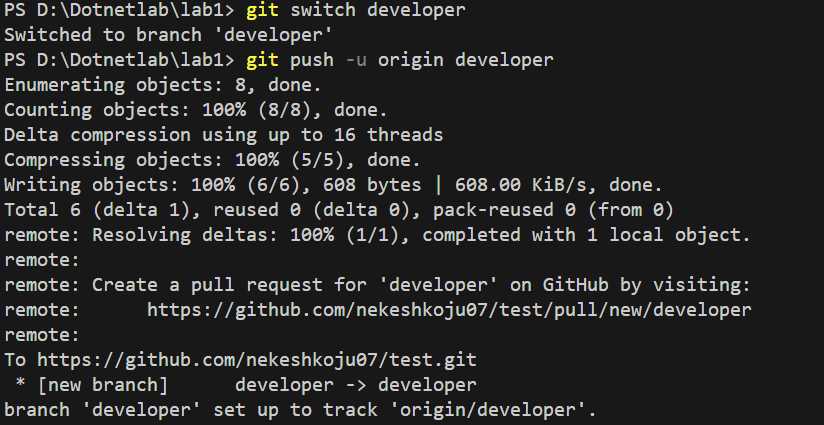


Moving on to the recently created branch to modify the contents in the file without affecting the main codebase.

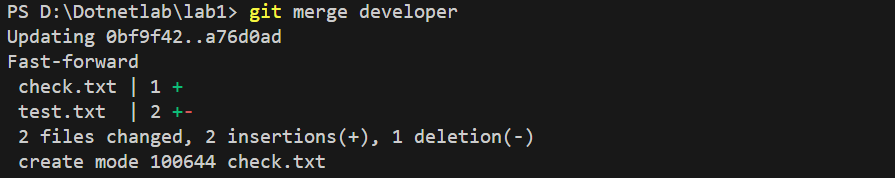


To change the branch, we can use the command *“git switch master”*. To make sure the branch is visible to other users of the repository push the branch in the GitHub.





Merging the branches such that the changes in the new branch or new features added in the new branch is added to the main code base.



To check the commits performed in the past



**Conclusion:**

In this lab, we learn about the basics of the Git and GitHub. We perform initialization, branching, merging, pushing and commit.