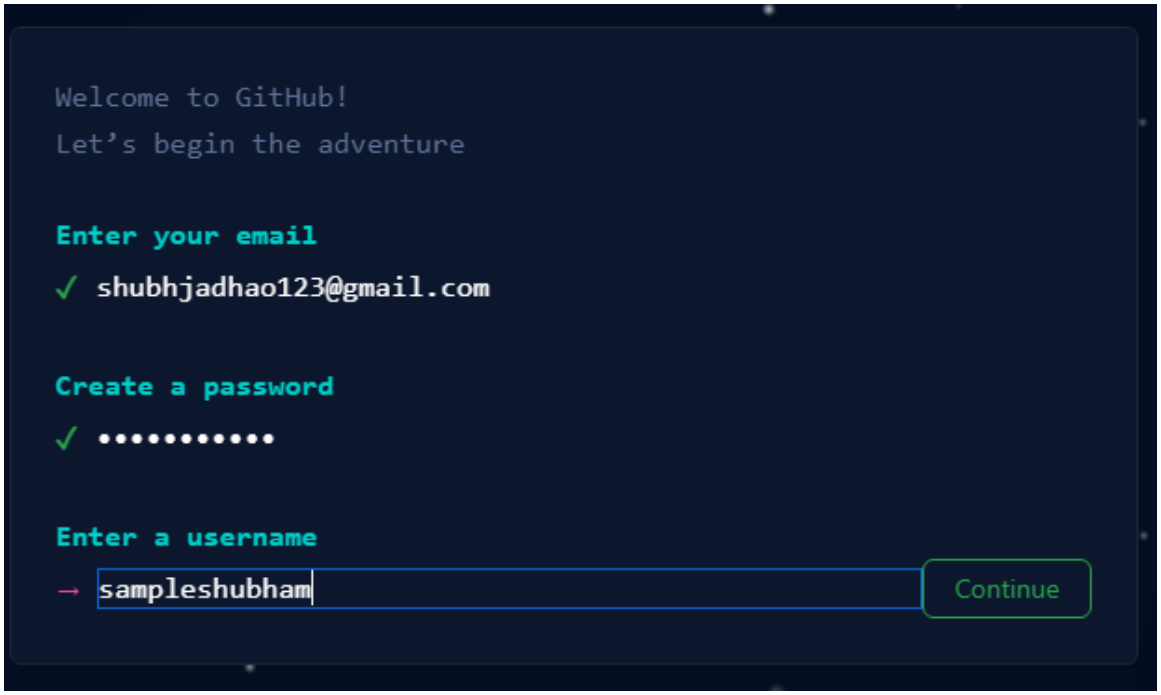
ID : shubhjadhao123@gmail.com

Pass : Bheresh123$

username : sampleshubham



****

******* Very very important *******

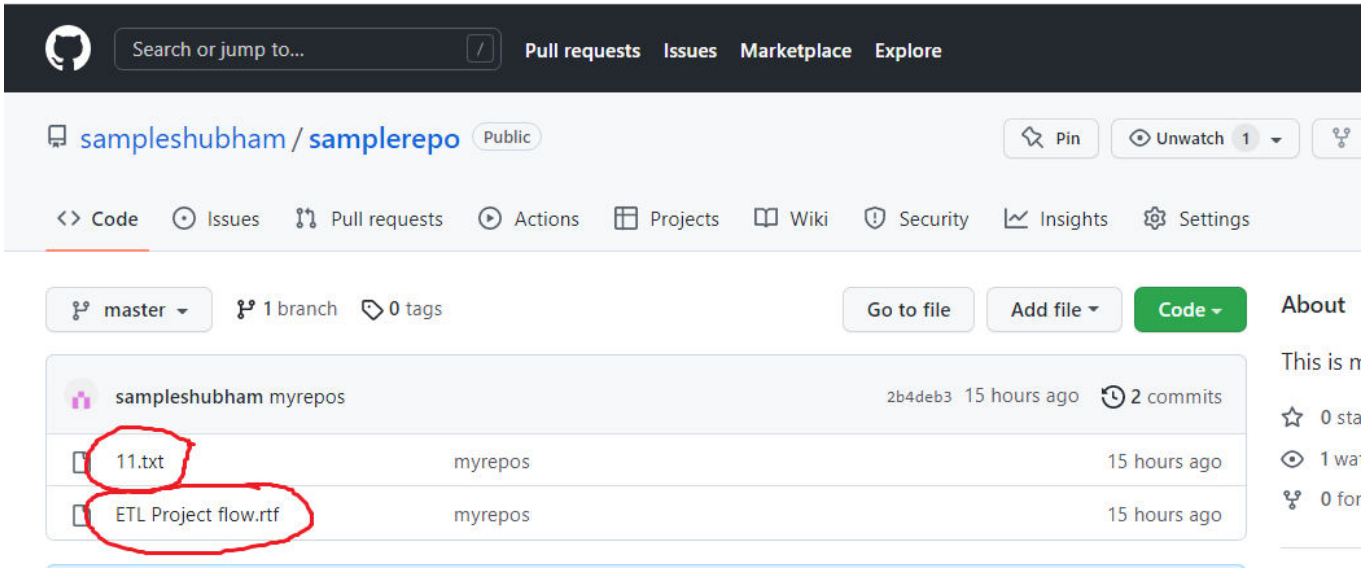
Note :

Suppose aplya Git chya Repository madhe sadhya 5 files aahe ani aplyala Tyach Repositoy madhe ankhi 1 file Push/upload karaych ahe,Tenva apan jya veles je 1 file push karat asanar tenva tyach System chya folder madhe te agodarche 5 file pan pahije ani ankhi he 1 je new file aahe te pan pahije karan apan jenva pan files la push/Upload karnar n tenva he Overwrite karte means junya file la delete karte ani new file la Upload karte.

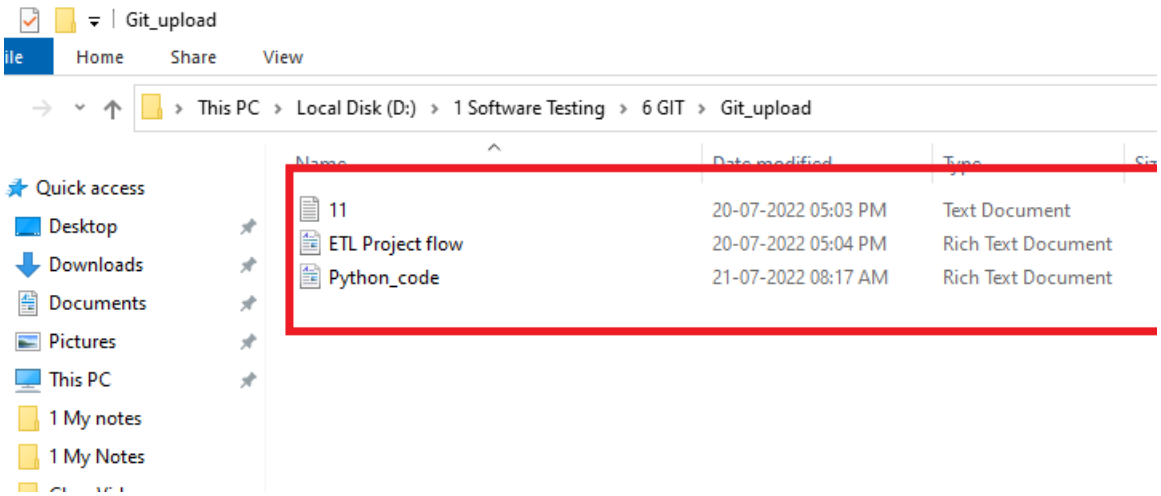
Mhnaun aplyala te junya file pan pahije ani hi 1 new file pan pahije means aapan total 6 file upload karnar

Example :

Sadhya aplya Git Repository madhe 2 file upload kelele ahe **1st 11.txt and 2nd is ETL Project flow.**



Ata aplyala Jenva ankhi 1 "**Python_code"** he file pan tyach Repository madhe upload karaych ahe jya Repository madhe "**11.txt and ETL Project flow"** he file aahe tar asya weles aplyala Jenva apan New file "**Python_code**" he git war Push karat asanar Tenva aplyala Te agodatche 2 file pan punha Push karav lagel Jar tas nahi kel tar te Old file delete honar ani Tya Git war fakt te aapali 1 new file show honar.



Ata he 3nhi file la Upload karav lagel

****

--Q1 What is GIT ?

- **GIT** means "**Global Information Tracker"**
- **Git is a DevOps Tools.**
- **It is online application,using internet we can access that**
- **It is free and open source version control system.**
- **GIT is use to tracking changes in the source code,enabling multiple developers to work together on non-linear development**
- Git is "**Distributed version control system"** for tracking changes in source code during s/w developement is desiginged for coordinating work among programmers,but it can be to track changes in any set of files,The goals include speed,data integrity and support for 'distributed'.

Note :

Git he "**Distributed version control system"** ahe means Git he1 cloud aahe ani yala aapan kuthun pan access karu shakato.

****

--Q2 What is Web hosting ?

1. A web hosting service is type of Internet hosting service that allows individuals and organization to make thier website accessible via **world wide web.**(Aplya application la word madhe kuthun pan access karata aala pahije mhanun aapan web hosting cha use karto)
2. **Web hosts are companies** that **provide space on a server** leased for use bye clients as well as providing internet connectivity,typically in data center.

****

--Q3 is git case sensitive ?

- **Yes** Git is case sensative means "MOHAN" meaning is alsway "MOHAN"

****

--Q4 Why do we not use local system(HDD) for Store Business/Company Data ?

Reason :

- Local system(HDD) war Data **crash hovu shakte**
- Aplyala Data he fakt office madhunach **access karata yenar**.

- Local system war data thevla tar jevadhe pan **Employee ahe tyanna tya system cha access dyav lagel** ani evadhe employee 1ch local system war connect zale tar system crash hovu shakate
- Apan local system war **jast data store karun thevu shakat nahi**.

****

--Q5 what is VCS ?

- VCS stands for **version control system**

There are 3 types VCS (**V**ersion **C**ontrol **S**ystem)

1. Local ---> Totaly depends on **backend database(HDD)**
2. Centrelize ---> Totaly depends on **Server**
3. Distributed ---> **totaly depends upon cloud**

1. Local VCS :-

local vcs are totaly **depends upon backend database**,it's pull the file or folder and also push it similarlly,and main thing of local vcs it's track the data. it's a first concept who is that much capacity to do this type data fetching.

but the main draw back is if your local sys is damaged your total data was destroy,and we have no option to recover this data again. and second drawback is you do not share your data any device.

Advantage :- Roll back is avialable in loacla vcs.

Note :

Local VCS means Apla Hard disk,ethe aapon Company cha data store karun thevu shakat nahi, karan he crash hovu shakate

2.Centralized VCS :-

Centralized VCS are **totaly depends upon server**, and main thing is one to many person are at a time a are used this server for push and pull the files,and it's track the file date also person name who is changes tha data as wll as,if server was damaged all data was deleted,but only few imp data are saved by any user, if he/she knows that matter,and in the case of server if many person are worked at a time,it's very slow to push and pull method.

Note :

He playa server var data store karte,ani he data 1 jagevar store karun thevato,means aplyala 1 house/place pahije jithe aapan he sarv server cha data store karun thevu shakto.

Ethe Multiple employee connect hovu shaktata.

But jar aplya tya House la aag lagali kinva kahi dusra fault zala tar to data pan crash honyachi Bhiti rahate,ethe aplyala Backup pahije asel tar aplyala to data store karnya sathi anakhi dusrya house/ place war theva lagate pan he khup costly hote.

Ani apan Jenva data server var store karun thevato tenva aplyala data specific location warunach access karata yete suppose office cha server asel tar aplyala to data office madhunach access karata yete

3.Distributed VCS:-

Distributed VCS are **totaly depends upon cloud**,and every data are separated by each developer,who is working in own project.if one side of cloud was crashed,so that ni impact other data,and other data are saved by the could and local system.

Note :

He cloud asate,ani he aplyala space provide karate,Ani aplyala he cloud vikat gyav lagate, means aplyala Dusrya javalun Data store karnya stahi space vikat ghyav lagate ani tech apla data store karatat ani ethe system crash zala tari apala data recover hote.

Apan Cloud cha data kuthun pan access karu shakto like facebook,email,youTube etc

****

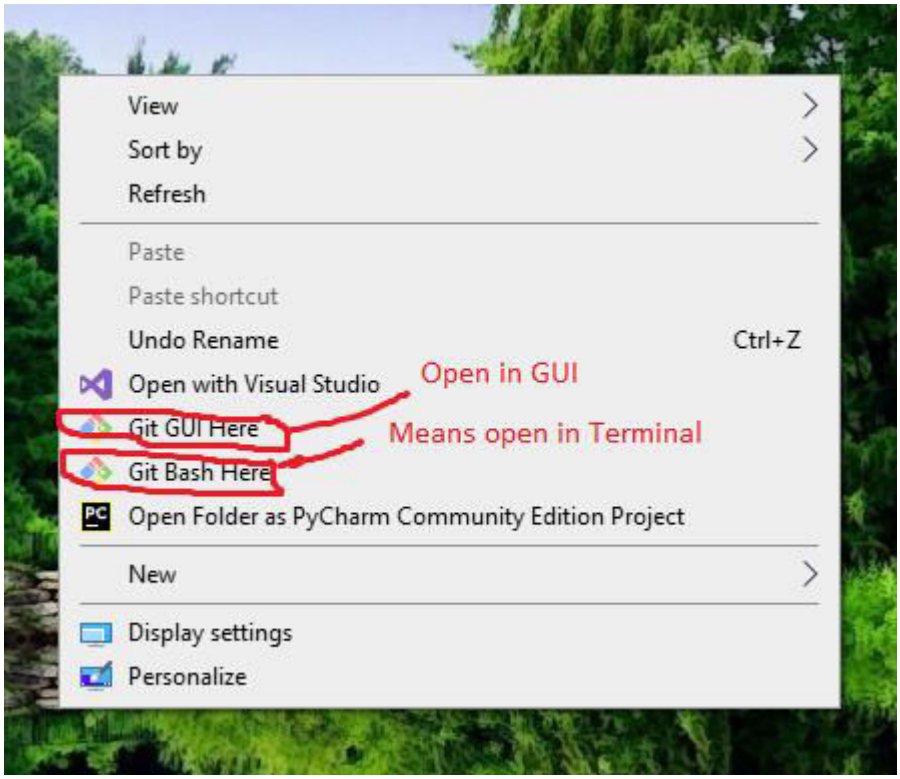
--Q6 How do we use/access Git ?

1. So 1st sir we neet to install **Git application** on our Computer/Local system

There are 2 way to check git install or not on our system

1. 1st right click and chek in list **Git available or not**
2. 2nd open Command prompt and write/enter 'git' and press Enter.It will show all information of GIT means Git is install on our system

GIT show in 2 form 1st is GUI and 2nd is Terminal



There are Different Types of Git

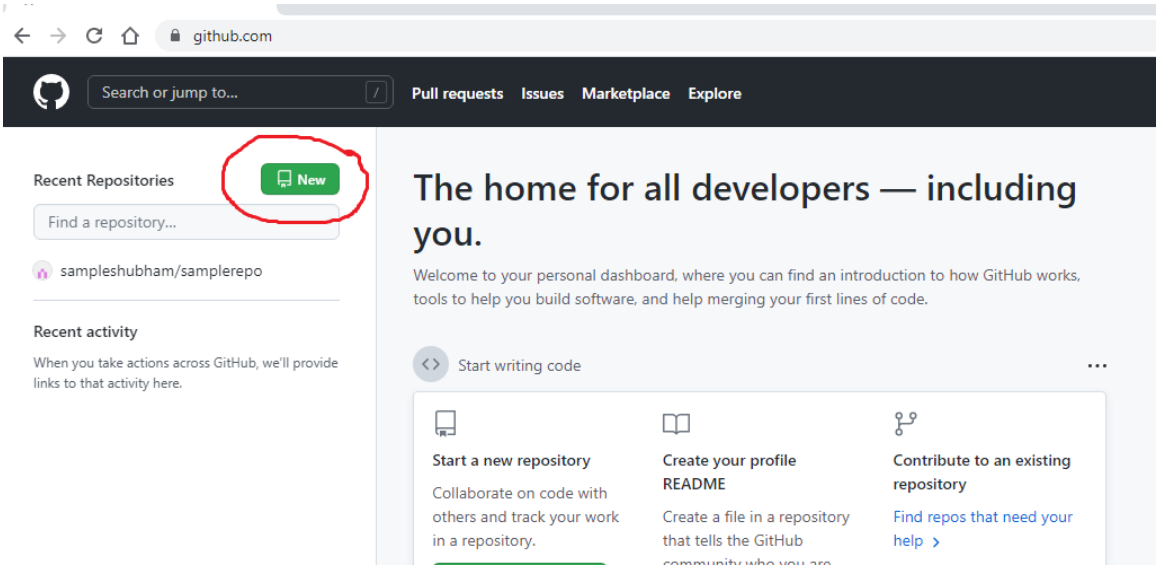
1. Git Hub ---> This use in **small company**
2. Git Lab ---> This use in **MNC company**
3. Git Bucket

****

--Q7 How to create Repository in Git ?

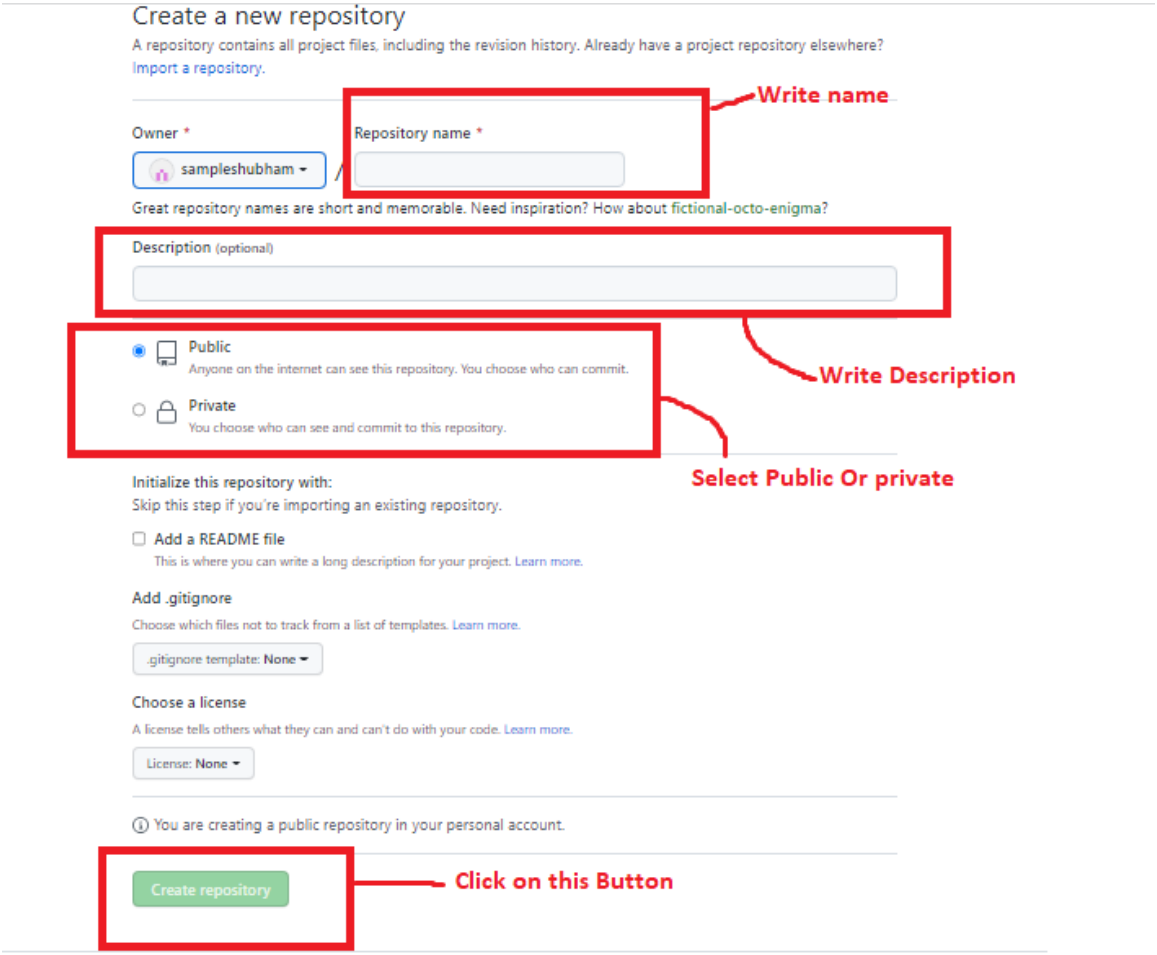
Step 1 :

1st open git and left side la je new option ahe tya option war click kel



Step 2 :

- Write Repository name
- Write Description
- Select option Public or private,Public means any one can access,Private means No one can access
- Then click on Create Repository Button

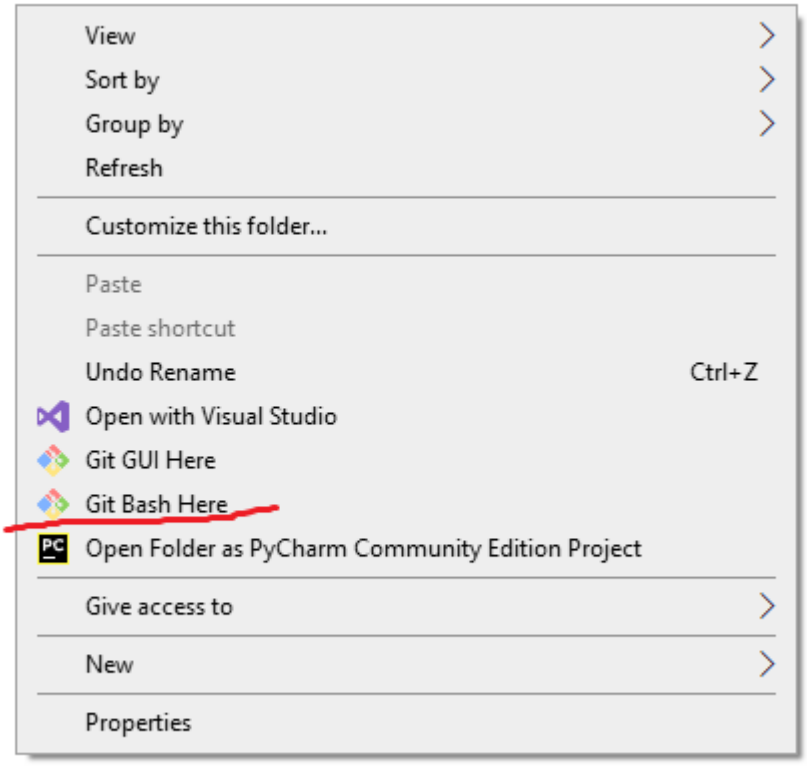


****

--Q8 how to send file desktop/system to git ?

step 1 :

pahile aapan tya folder war jato jya folder chya file aplyala Git war push/Upload karaych aahe ani mag tya folder war javun aapan Right clik karto ani mag tya list madhun "**Git Bash here**" he option select karto,



step 2 :

Ata aapan 1st time ya folder warun "Git Bash" open kel mhanun aapan ethe aplyala pahile **user create kaav lagel ani Gmail pan add karav lagel**

Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git (master)

$ git config --global user.name 'Shubham1' --------> create shubham user

Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git (master)

$ git config --global user.name --------> check user name

Shubham1

Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git (master)

$ git config --global user.gmail 'shubhjadhao123@gmail.com' ----> Add Email

Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Git (master)

$ git config --global user.gmail --------> check Email

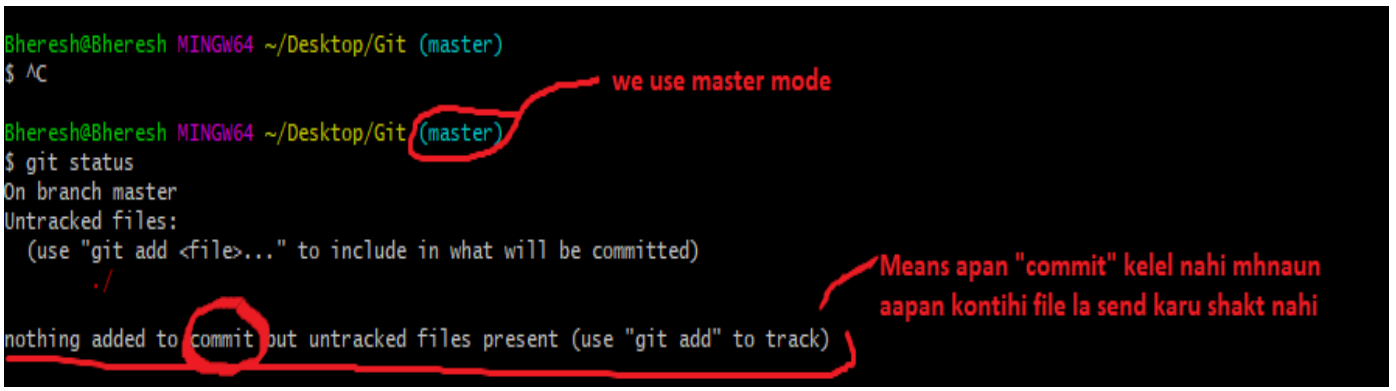
shubhjadhao123@gmail.com

step 3 :

ata aapan GIT cha status check karnar ki aaplya file la send karu shakto ki nahi

Command :

$ git status



Note :

apan the **master mode** use karat aahe pan company madhe aapan master mode use karnar nahi.

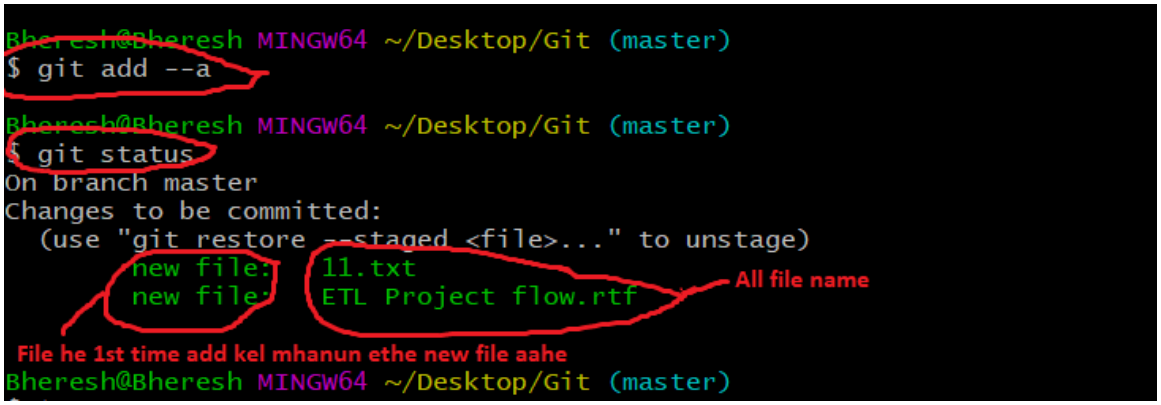
Ethe apla **commit** ahe means aapan file la send karu shakat nahi

Step 4 :

Ata aaplyala ya Folder madhale jevadhe pan file ahe tya sarv file la Commit karnya agodar tyala **commit madhe add** karav lagel,ani mag aapan **punha status baghu** ani aata aplyala tya sarv file show hotil je ya folder madhe aahe ani te sarv file green color madhe asanar

Command :

$ git add --a



Note :

jenva apan file la 1st time upload karto tenva tya file chya samor "**new file**" as lihilel asanar,Pan jenva apan tya file la Git war push kearto ani tya nantar aapan tya desktop war asalelya file madhe kahi changes karto ani mag punha tya file cha status baghto tar tenva tya file chay samor modified lihilel asate.

Step 5 :

Ata aplyala jo data add kela ahe tyala Commit karav lagel nantarach aplyala tya data/file la Git war push karta yenar

Command :

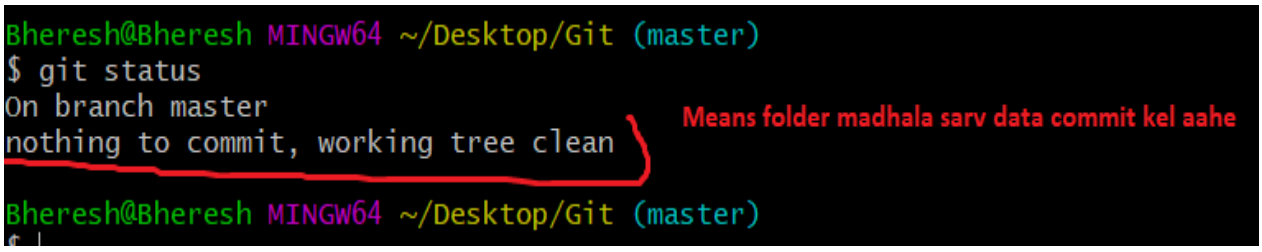
$ git commit -m "commit_name"

Example :

$ git commit -m "myrepos"

```
Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 /d/1 Software Testing/6 GIT/Git_upload (master)
$ git commit -m "myrepos"
[master (root-commit) 24b9768] myrepos
 2 files changed, 5 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 11.txt
 create mode 100644 ETL Project flow.rtf
```

Now check status



Note :

Ata aplya folder madhale sarv data commit zala aahe.

Step 6 :

Aata apan kontya Git war aplya **data la upload** karaych ahe tya Git cha **Repositary** chi path copy karaych ani aplya "**Git Bash**" madhe paste karaych,karan ata Git war khup sare Repository asate tar tya mule aapan Jya repository cha path Git madhe add kela tyach Repository madhe apla Data load honar

Ethe aapn Git chi path HTTPS and SSH ya 2nhi type chi path copy karu shakato aapan ethe HTTPS file chi path copy keli aahe

HTTPS ---> Hyper text transfer protocol secuar

SSH ---> Secuar sheel

Step 7 :

Apan "**git remote add origin** " he command use karun aplya **Git repository** chi path aplya system war run karto ai aata apan ya **Git Repository** chi connect zalo.

Command :

git remote add origin "**Git_repository_path**"

Example :

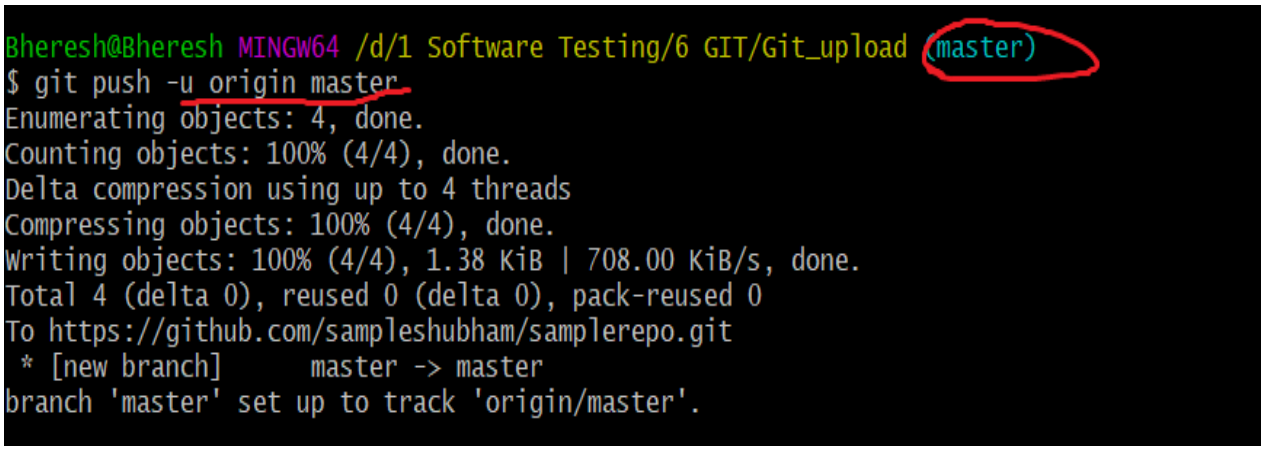
git remote add origin https://github.com/sampleshubham/testing.git

Step 8 :

Ata aaplyala **Data** he Git chya **repository** madhe **add/push** karav lagel

Command :

$ git push -u origin master



******* very very important ******

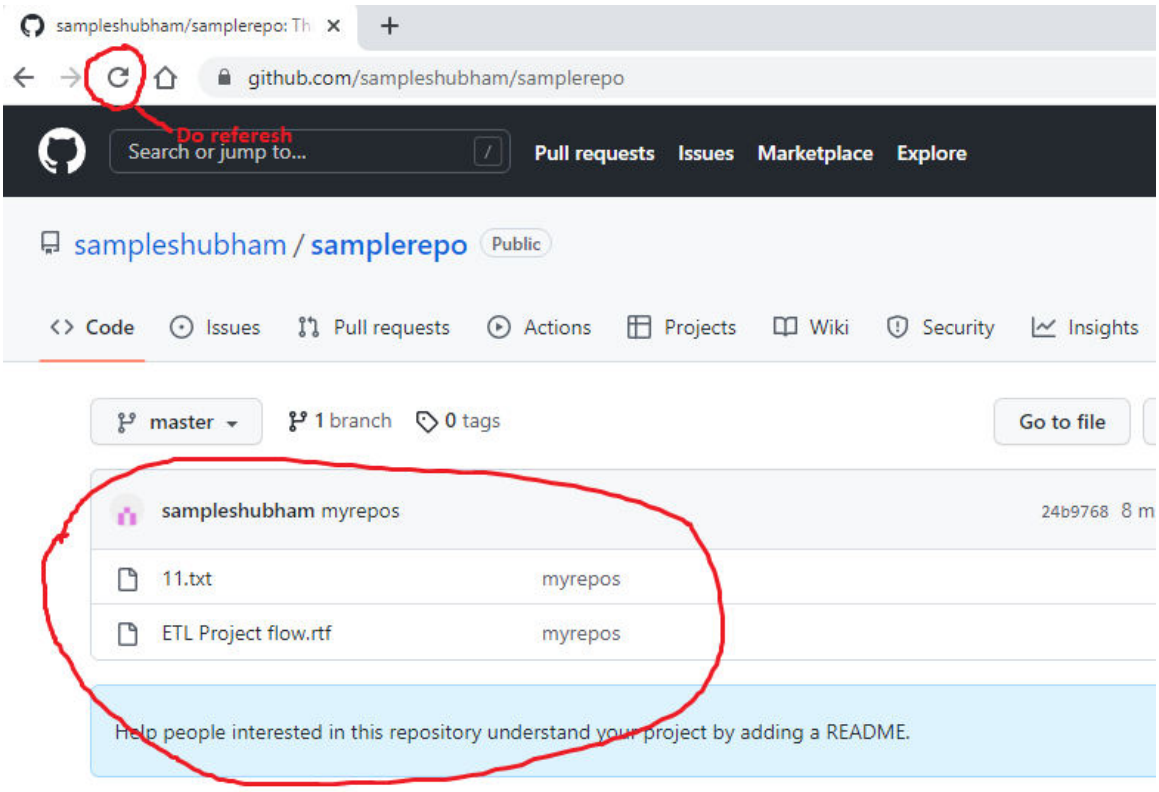
Note :

ethe apla "**mode master**" ahe mhnaun command madhe aapan "**Origine master**" use kel

Ata aplya **System chya folde**r madhala sarv data aplya **GIT Chya repository** madhe store zala

Step 9 :

Ata apan Aplya Git War jaych ani Git chya tya repository war jaych jithe aapan Aplya GIT Data store Karnyachi path dili hoti ani tithe gelyawar apan refresh karaych aata apla sarv data tya Git war Upload zal asanar.



Simple and shortcut words:

Step 1 :

Pahile jya folder madhun aapan apali file share ke hot tya folder war jach "right click" karaycha ni tyat "Git bash here" option select karaych

Step 2 :

git config --global user.name 'shubham1' ----------> 1

git config --global user.gmail 'shubhjadhai123@gmail.com' ----------> 2

Step 3 :

git status

step 4 :

git add --a ----------> 1

git status ----------->2

step 5 :

git commit -m "commit_name" ----------> 1

Example :

git commit -m "myrepo" ----------> 1

git status ----------->2

Step 6 :

opne GIT and copy repository path

step 7 :

git remote add origin https://github.com/sampleshubham/testing.git

Step 8 :

git push -u origin "mode"

Example :

git push -u origin "main"

Step 9 :

now open GIT and check file uploaded or not

****

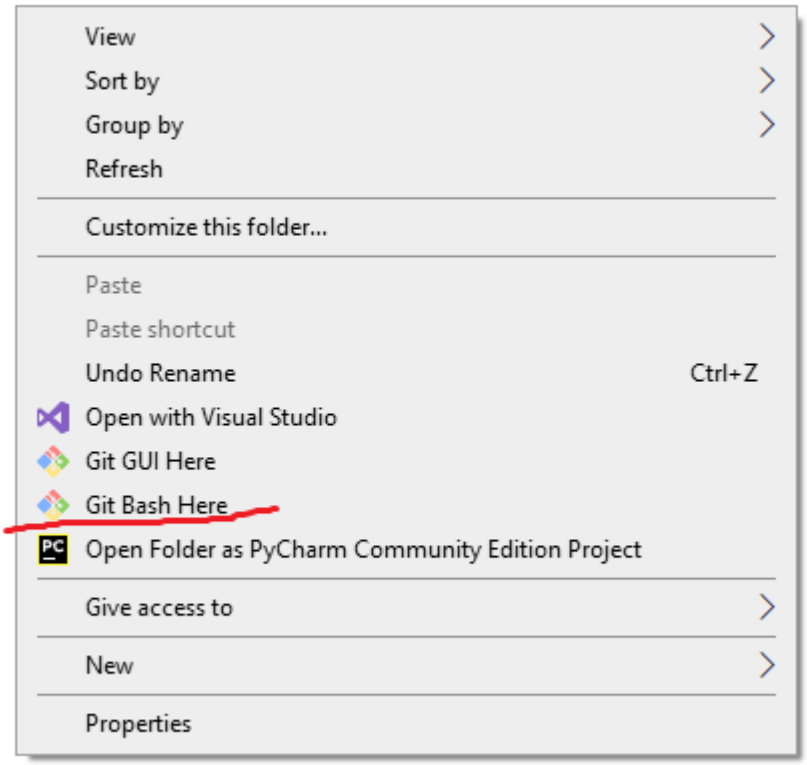
--Q9 When we Upload 2nd time Data from source/systeme to Git ?

--Q9 When we upload modified data from source/systeme to Git ?

- Jenva aapan Old data la update karun file la punha push/load/upload karto tenva te juni fila la **overload** karte measn old file cha data la detele karte ani ya new file chya data la save karte

Step 1 :

Aplya tyach folder war jaych jithe apla Git data aahe ani tithe right click karun "**Git bash**" open karaych

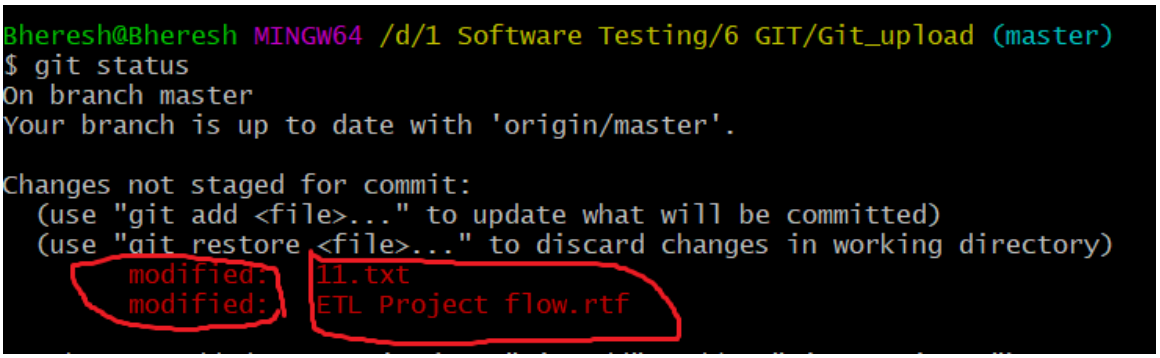


Step 2 :

git open zala aata ethe Direct "git status" he command run karach ani ya folder cha status baghaych

Command :

$ git status



ethe apan jya file la moddify kel tya file chya samor modifief lihilel aala ahe

ethe aapa 2nhi file modify keli ahe mhanun ethe 2nhi file sathi Modified lihun alel aahe

Step 3 :

ata ethe ua file la punha Commit madhe ad karnya sathi "**git add --a**" he command use karav lagel

command :

git add --a

```
Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 /d/1 Software Testing/6 GIT/Git_upload (master)
$ git add --a
```

Ata apan status check karu

```
Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 /d/1 Software Testing/6 GIT/Git_upload (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        modified:   11.txt
        modified:   ETL Project flow.rtf
```

ata ya status madhe aplya 2nhi file cha color green zala

Step 4 :

ata playala ethe tya Git Repository chi path add karaychi kahi garaj nahi karan apan he pahile vela tya Repository la add kelel ahe

Ethe aplyala aata commit karav lagel

Command :

$ git commit -m "myrepos"

Note : ethe tech name dyaych je aapan 1st time data la upload kartanna dila hota

```
Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 /d/1 Software Testing/6 GIT/Git_upload (master)
$ git commit -m "myrepos"
[master 2b4deb3] myrepos
 2 files changed, 2 insertions(+), 3 deletions(-)
```

Step 5 :

ata ethe aplayala te update data Git paw push karav lagel

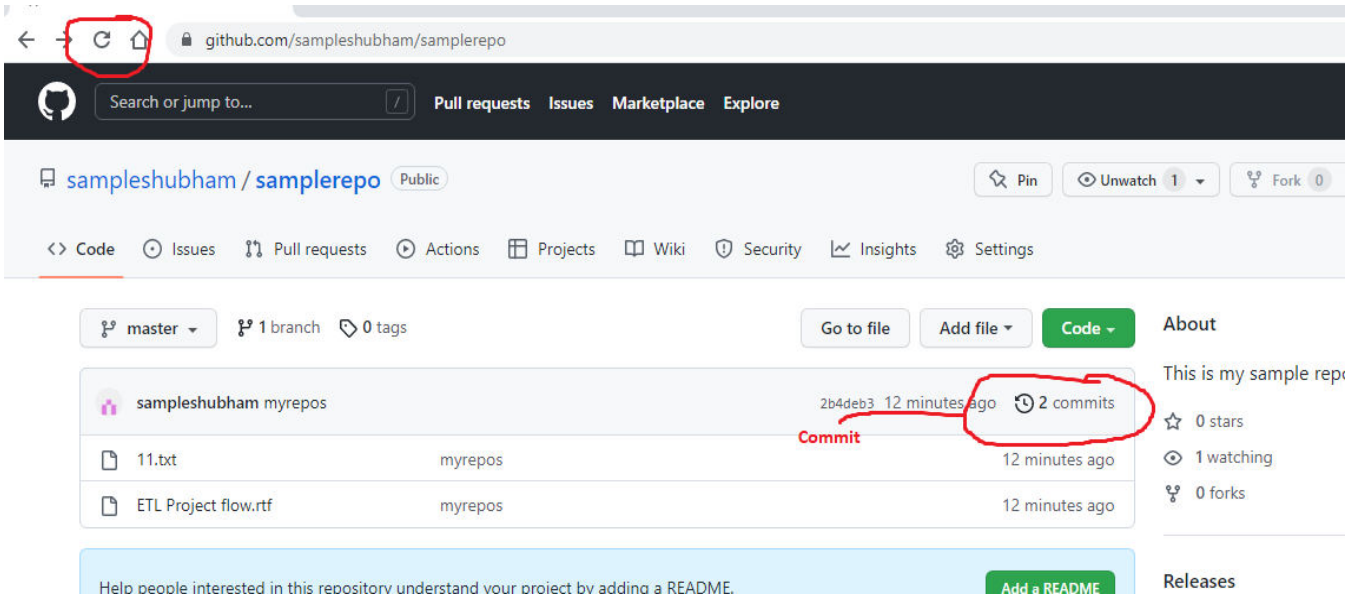
Command :

git push -u origin master

```
Bheresh@Bheresh MINGW64 /d/1 Software Testing/6 GIT/Git_upload (master)
$ git push -u origin master
Enumerating objects: 7, done.
Counting objects: 100% (7/7), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 409 bytes | 409.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 4 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/sampleshubham/samplerepo.git
   24b9768..2b4deb3  master -> master
branch 'master' set up to track 'origin/master'.
```

Step 6 :

Ata apan Aplya Git War jaych ani Git chya tya repository war jaych jithe aapan Aplya GIT madhe agodar data store karun thevla hota,Ai tithe javun refresh karaych ani ata ha new data update zala asel



Ethe aata "**2 commit"** ahe karan ethe aapan 2nd time data add kela aahe jenva aapan 1st time data add karto tenva tithe "**1 commit"** asate anu aata 2nd time data add kela aahi mhanun tithe "**2 commit**" aala aahe.

Apa jenvdhya veles data la change/update/push karnar tevdhya vel data cha commit number increase hot rahnar.

Simple and shortcut words:

Step 1 :

Pahile jya folder madhun aapan apali file share ke hot tya folder war jach "right click" karaycha ni tyat "Git bash here" option select karaych

Step 2 :

git status

step 3 :

git add --a ----------> 1

git status ---------->2

step 4 :

git commit -m "commit_name" ----------> 1

Example :

git commit -m "myrepo" ----------> 1

git status ----------->2

Step 5 :

git push -u origin "mode"

Example :

git push -u origin "main"

Step 6 :

now open GIT anch check file uploaded or not

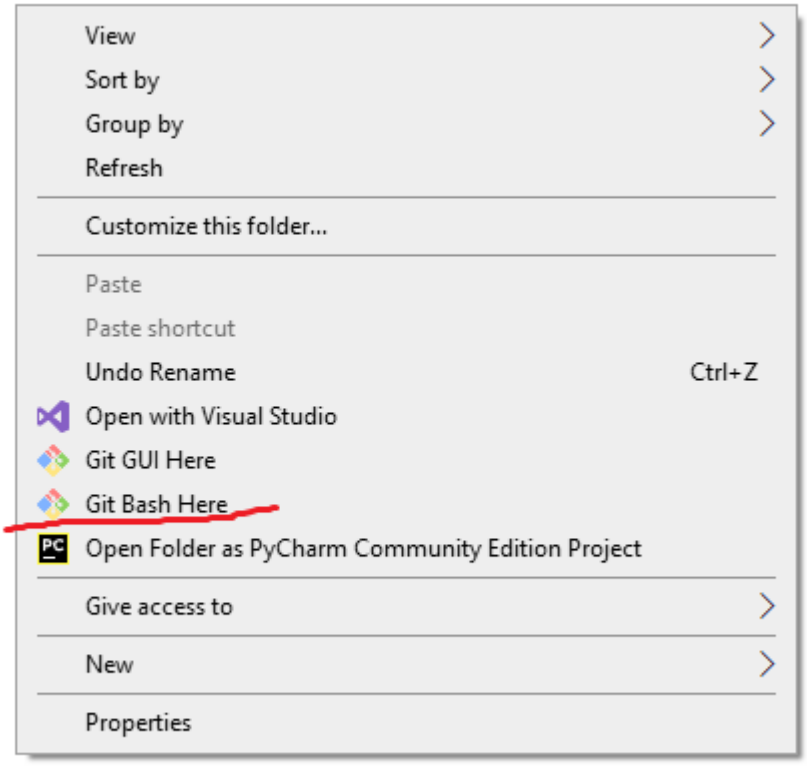
****

--Q10 How To download repository from Git ?

Step 1 :

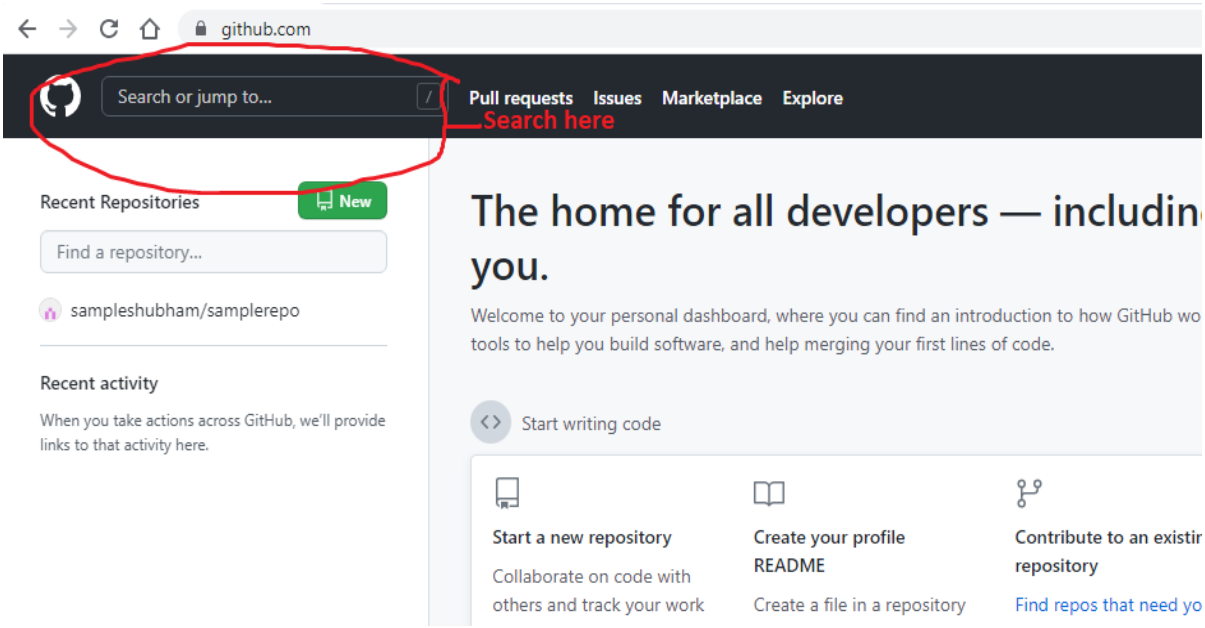
Aplyala phile tya folder war jaych ahe jya folder madhe aplyala Te Git chi reposirory download karych aahe

Tithe javun right clicl karauch ani "Git Bash Here" ya option war click karun tya Bash la opn karaych ahe



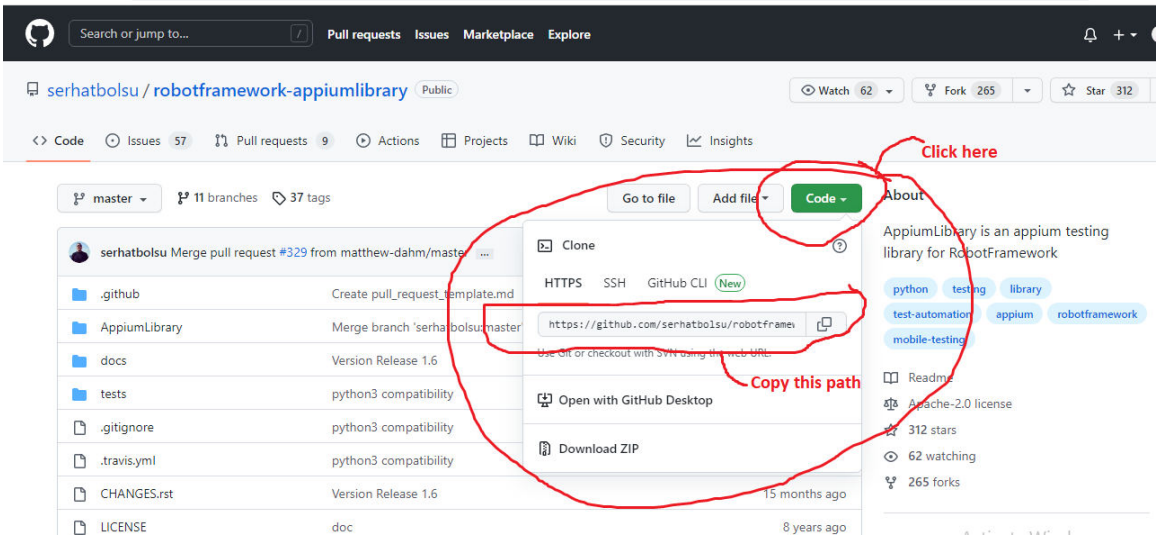
Step 2 :

Ata aplua Git war jaych ani jar aplyala Dusrychya GIT warchi file Download karauch asel tar aplyala tya person cha "git name" search karaych



Step 3 :

Ethe ata ya ethun apan te link copy karaych



Step 4 :

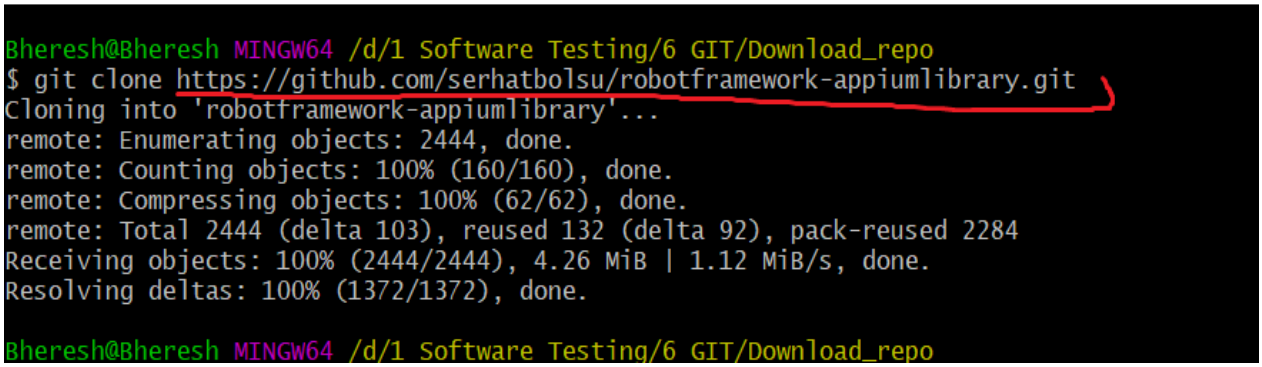
ata aapan "Git Bash" bash war janar ani tithe "git clone" he command use Karnar,ani jya Repository la Download karaych ahe tya repository cha path paste karaych

Command :

git clone "download_repository_path"

Example :

$ git clone https://github.com/serhatbolsu/robotframework-appiumlibrary.git



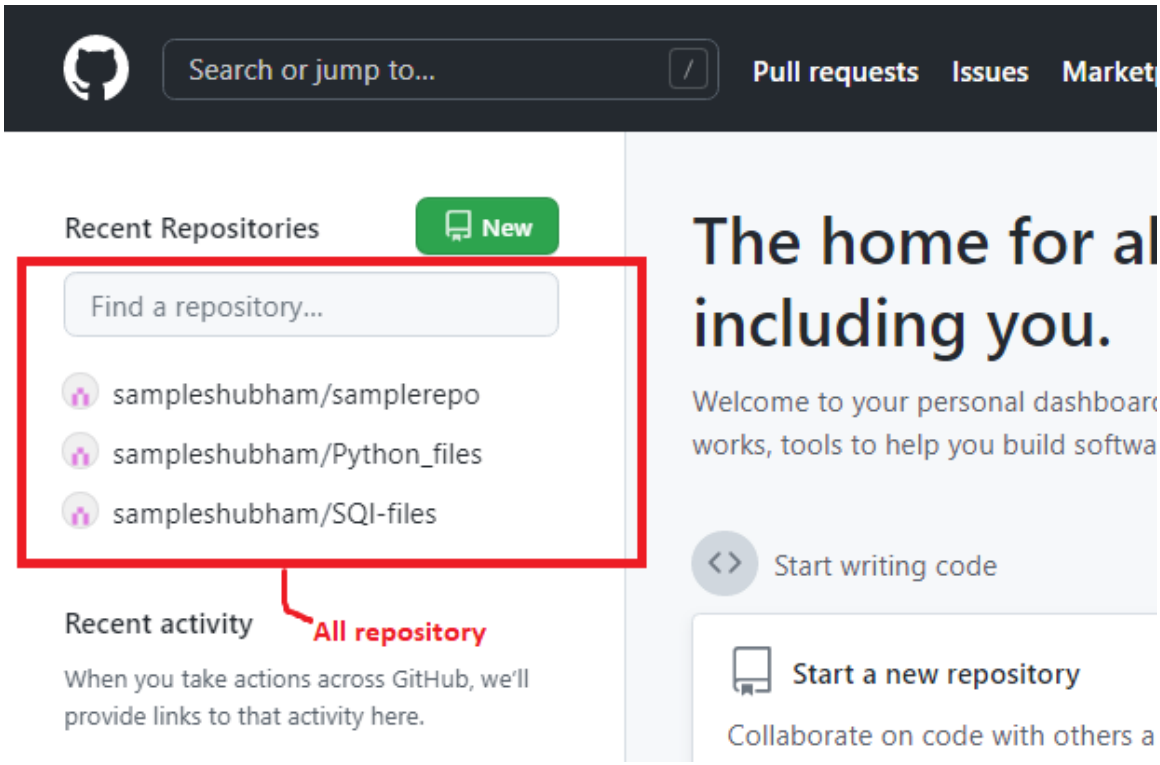
Ata te file aplya tya folder madhe download honar

****

--Q11 How to delete Git repository ?

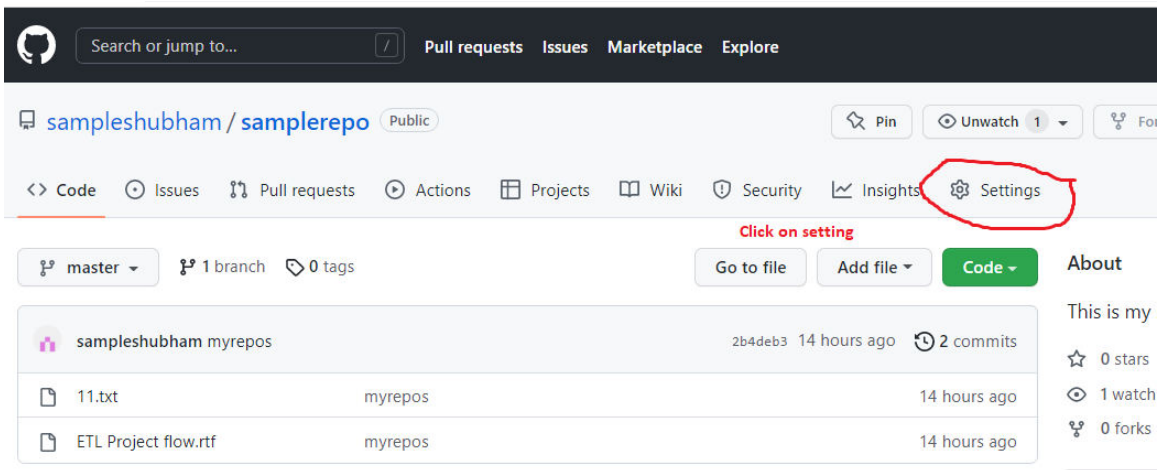
Step 1 :

Open Git and select that Repository which we want to delete Only "**one**".



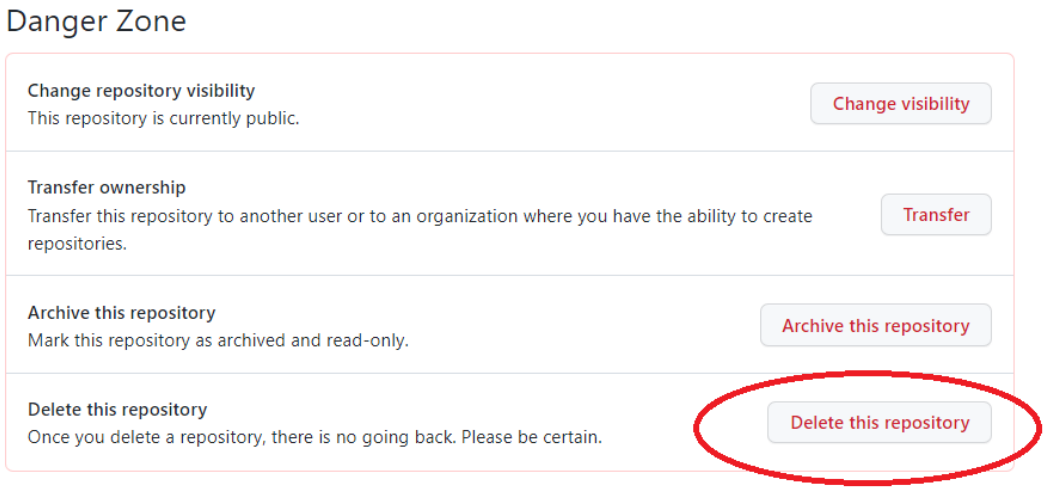
Step 2:

Then click on Setting Button



Step 3 :

nantar jo page yenar tithe scroll karun tya page chya sarvat khali jaych ani mag tithe **Danger Zone** ya madhe **delete this Repository** option disnar tyala click karaych.



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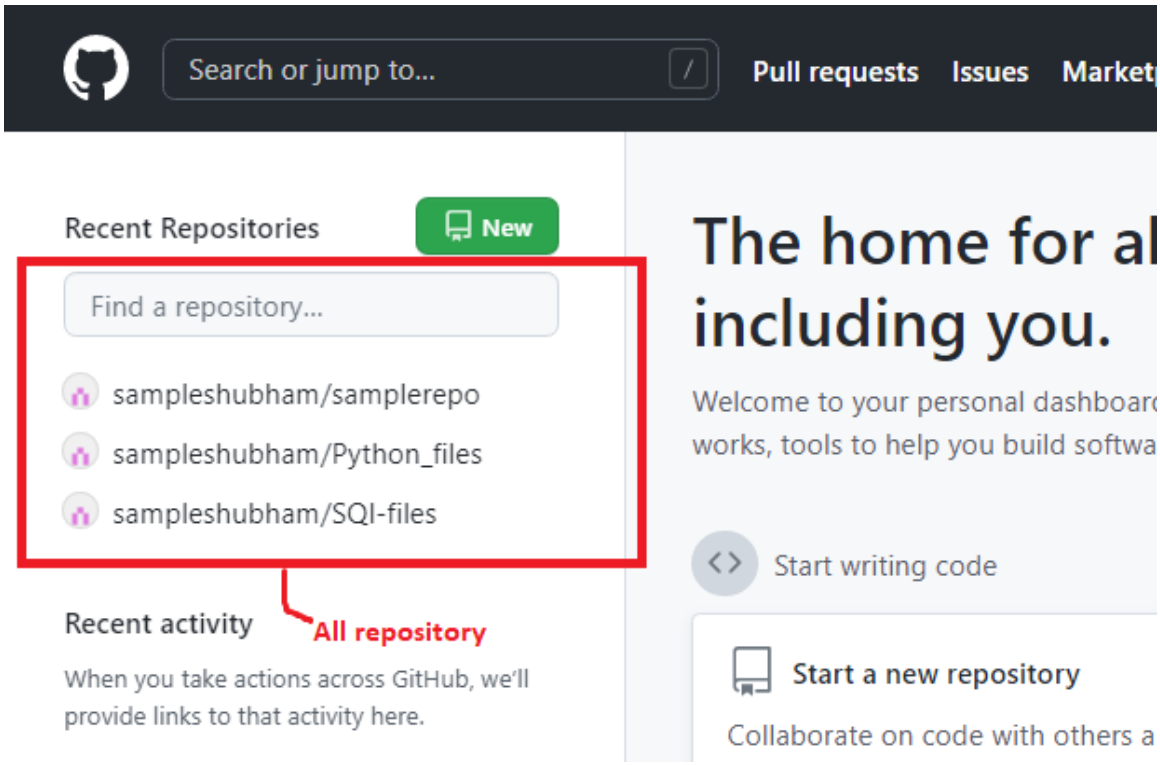
--Q12 Where can you see all repository ?



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--Q13 Git command for upload and Download Data ?

Upload :

git push -u orogin "mode"

Example :

git push -u orogin main

Download :

git clone path

Example :

git clone "download_repository_path"

****

--Q14 How many types of Mode in GIT ?

There are 2 types of mode in git

1. **Master mode**
2. **Main mode**

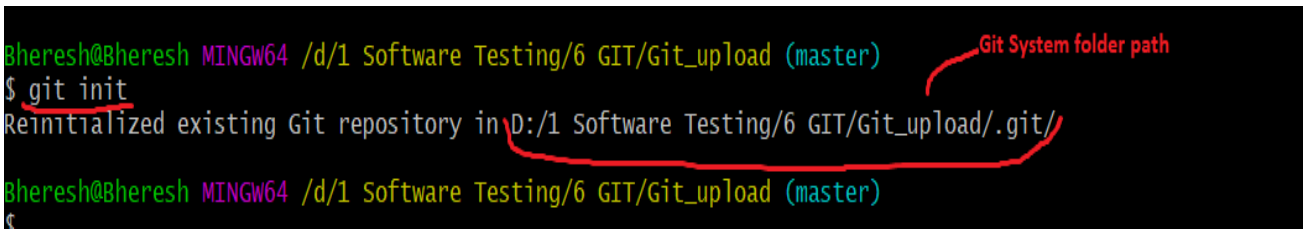
****

--Q15 How to check current working path/directory on GIT Desktop ?

use "**git init**" command

Command :

git init



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