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AMD Practical No 5

AIM:

Installing Git, First-Time Git Setup, Getting a Git Repository. Write a study write up mentioning various git commands.

Theory:

Git is a DevOps tool used for source code management. It is a free and opensource version control system used to handle small to very large projects efficiently. Git is used to tracking changes in the source code, enabling multiple developers to work together on non-linear development. Linus Torvalds created Git in 2005 for the development of the Linux kernel.

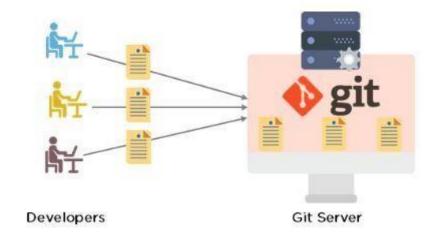
What is Git?

Git is a version control system used for tracking changes in computer files. It is generally used for source code management in software development.

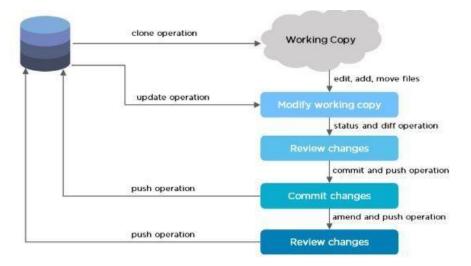
- Git is used to tracking changes in the source code
- The distributed version control tool is used for source code management
- It allows multiple developers to work together
- It supports non-linear development through its thousands of parallel branches

Features of Git:

- Tracks history
- Free and open source
- Supports non-linear development
- Creates backups
- Scalable
- Supports collaboration
- Branching is easier
- Distributed development



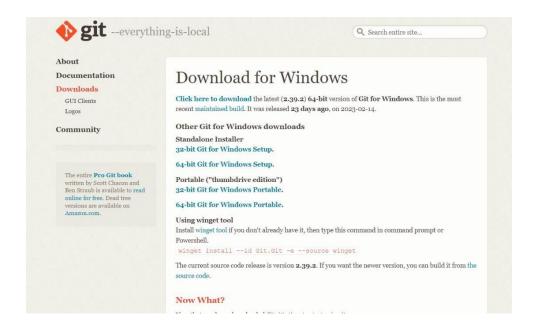
Git Workflow

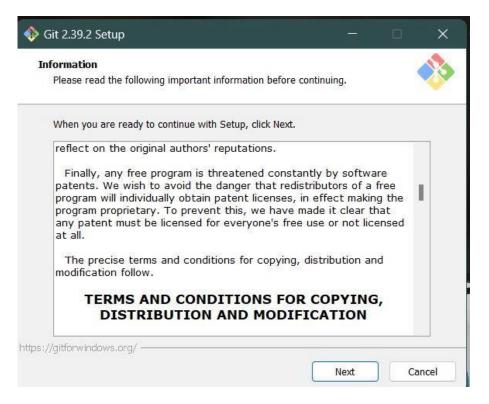


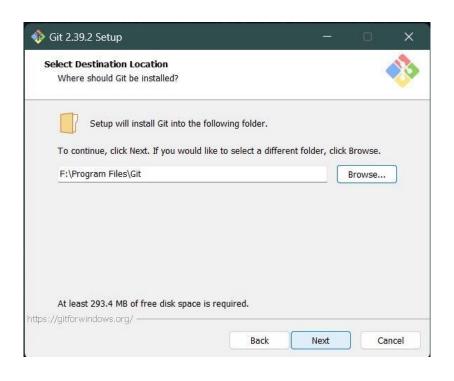
The Git workflow is divided into three states:

- Working directory Modify files in your working directory
- Staging area (Index) Stage the files and add snapshots of them to your staging area
- Git directory (Repository) Perform a commit that stores the snapshots permanently to your Git directory. Checkout any existing version, make changes, stage them, and commit.

Git setup:

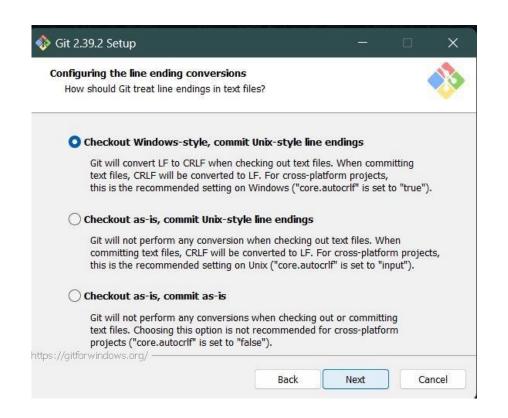


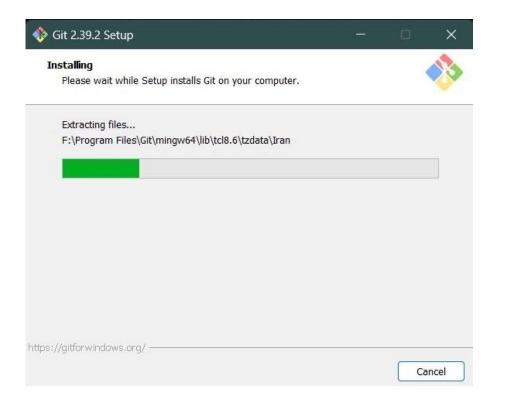










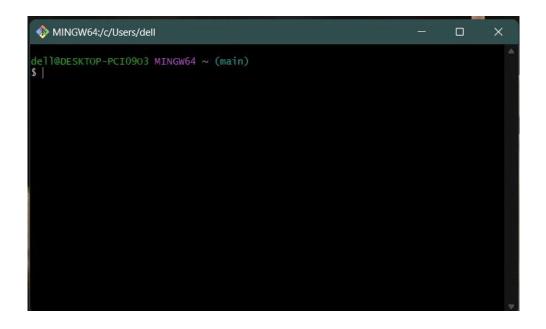




Completing the Git Setup Wizard



Finish



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/dell — 

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 ~ (main)
$ git config --global user.name "sheteshreyash"

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 ~ (main)
$ git config --global user.name sheteshreyash

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 ~ (main)
$ |
```

```
MINGW64:/e/Parking management system

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in E:/Parking management system/.git/

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system (master)
$
```

```
MINGW64:/e/Parking management system

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system

git init
Initialized empty Git repository in E:/Parking management system/.git/

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system (master)

git clone https://github.com/Rushikesh-Taskar/ParkingManagementSystem.git
Cloning into 'ParkingManagementSystem'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 25, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (25/25), done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (22/22), done.
remote: Total 25 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (25/25), 300.75 KiB | 61.00 KiB/s, done.

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system (master)

$
```

```
MINGW64:/e/Parking management system/ParkingManagementSystem — X

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system/ParkingManagementSyste
m (main)
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified: README.md
    modified: src/App.css

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system/ParkingManagementSyste
m (main)
$ |
```

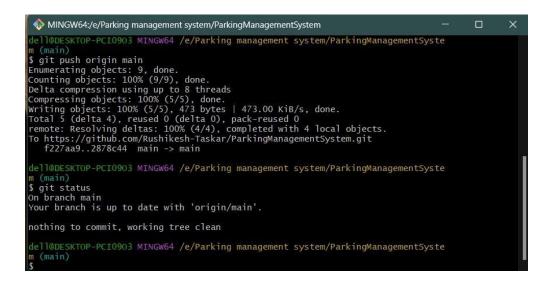
```
MINGW64:/e/Parking management system/ParkingManagementSystem

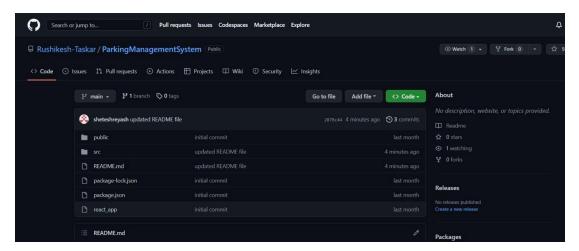
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:    README.md
    modified:    src/App.css

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system/ParkingManagementSyste
    m (main)
$ git add .

dell@DESKTOP-PCI0903 MINGW64 /e/Parking management system/ParkingManagementSyste
    m (main)
$ git commit -m "updated README file"
[main 2878c44] updated README file
2 files changed, 8 insertions(+), 4 deletions(-)
```

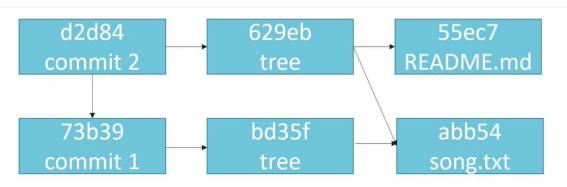




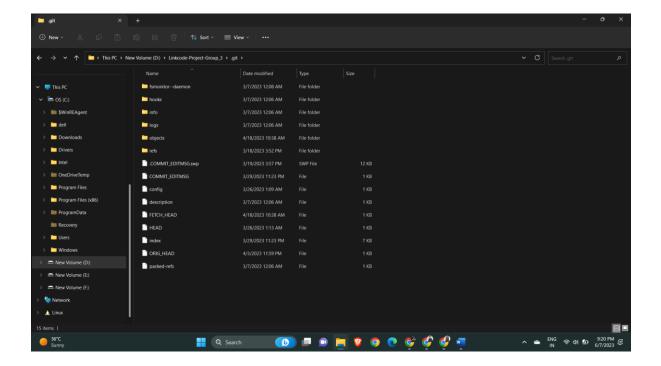
My EPAM git work:

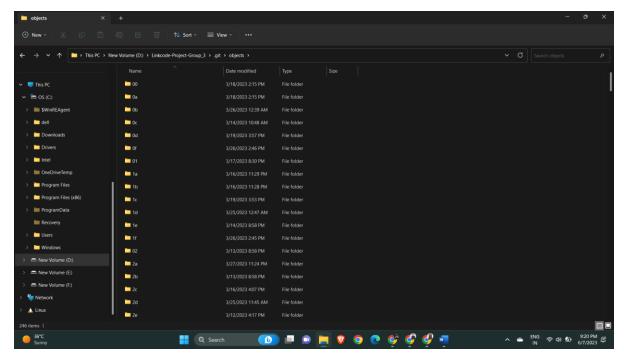
1) What's inside a .git folder?

Commit, tree, blob



- git show -s --pretty=raw d2d84
- git ls-tree 629eb
- git show abb54



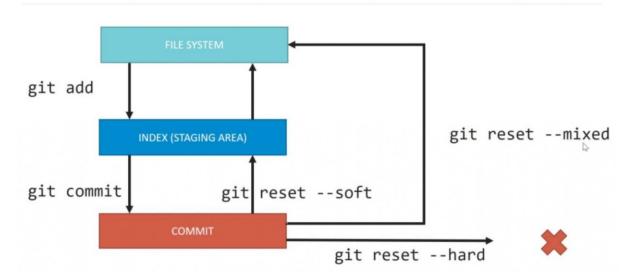


All data gathers here

Also gives the hash function of the file

2) Git reset:

Git reset



3) Git Revert:

Git revert

Undoing changes

```
Working directory

git checkout -- file.txt

git checkout .

git clean -xdf

Staging area (Index)

git reset -- file.txt

Local branch

git reset HEAD^^ (HEAD~2)

git commit -- amend -m "commit message"

Remote repository

git revert <shal>
```

4) .gitignore file:

.gitignore 🚨

.gitignore

```
# no .log files
*.log

# but do track error.log, even though you're
ignoring .log files above
!error.log

# only ignore the TODO file in the current
directory, not subdir/TODO
/TODO

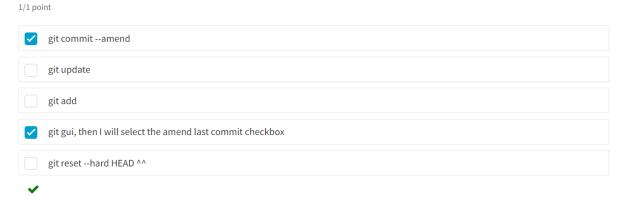
# ignore all files in the build/ directory
build/
puild/
# ignore doc/notes.txt, but not doc/server/arch.txt
doc/*.txt

# ignore all .pdf files in the doc/ directory
doc/**/*.pdf
```

How to get rid of all unknown git files?

1/1 point		
	git remove-all	
	git clear	
	git clean	
	git purge	
Answer Correct: That's right, don't forget flags, like -f or -xdf		

You made a commit and forgot to add a couple of changes. The task is to add data to the already created commit. List all solutions.



You want to delete the last commit by placing its contents in the file system. Which command will accomplish this task?

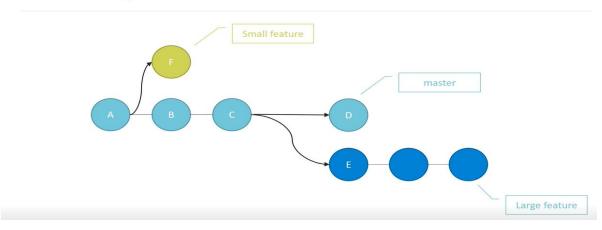


What is the best to use to remove a commit from a remote repository? 1/1 point git delete -r git rerere git revert git push -f HEAD~1 What will happen to the song if I call "git checkout - song.txt"? 1/1 point Nothing will happen. Checkout is for changing branches The file will be deleted from disk The contents of the file will be restored to the latest known git version We will go to the song.txt branch What needs to be added to .gitignore to hide all Microsoft Word files with the extension.doc? 1/1 point ~doc. /doc *.doc !*.doc doc !*\$% **1** Show answe Submit

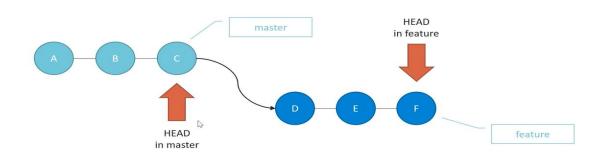
• Branching and Merge :

Branching and merge

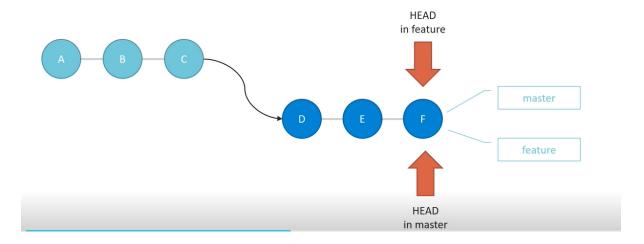
Branch concept



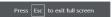
Fast-forward merge

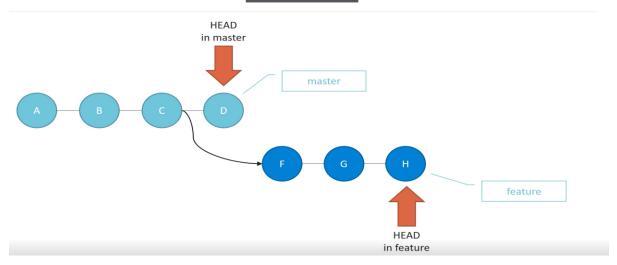


Fast-forward merge

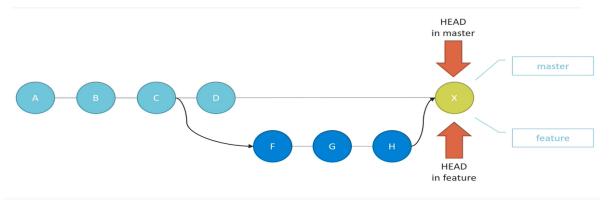


Non fast-forward merge





Non fast-forward merge



Conflicts solving

SOLVE CONFLICT

Abort merge

git merge --abort

Resolve by selecting version

git checkout --Xours --Xtheirs

Resolve manually

git diff

Undo merge

git revert 09fe472

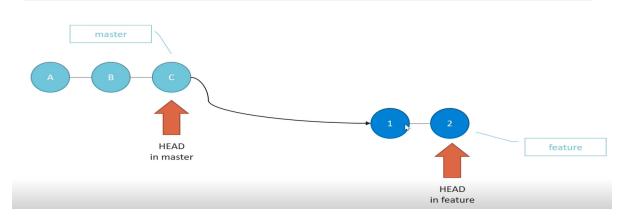
User merge tool

AVOID CONFLICT

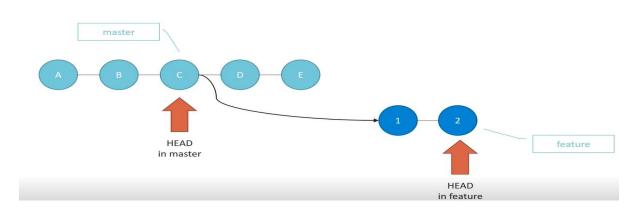
- · Short commits
- No edits to whitespaces
- Merge often

• New concept:

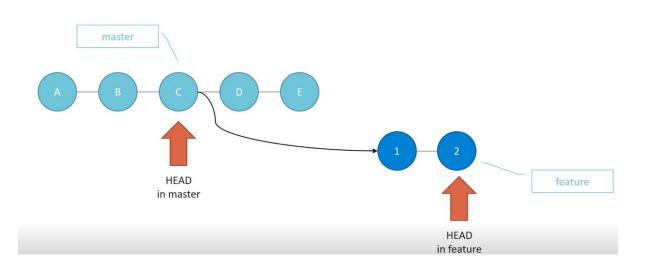
Rebase



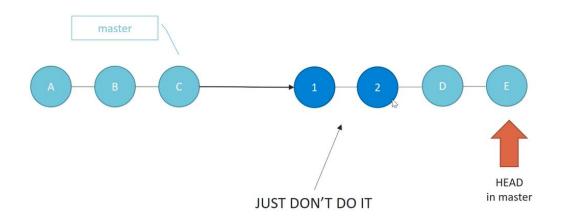
Rebase



Rebase

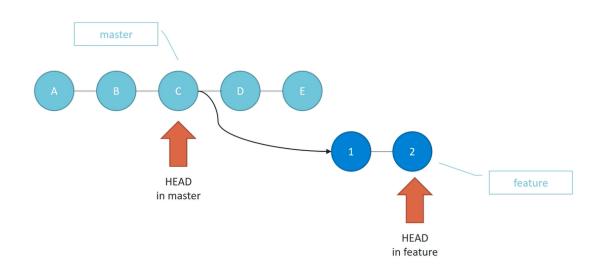


Golden rule of Rebase



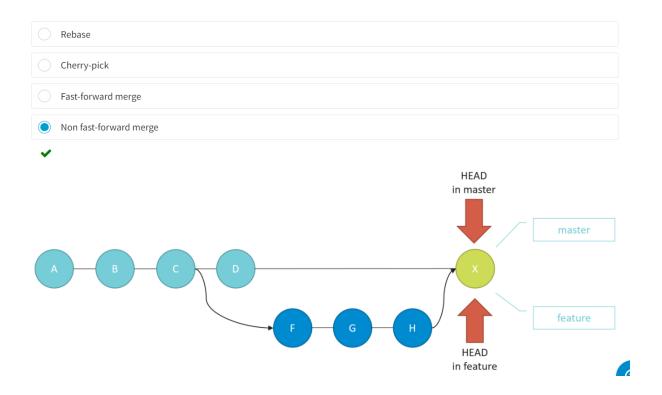
• Something new:

Cherry pick

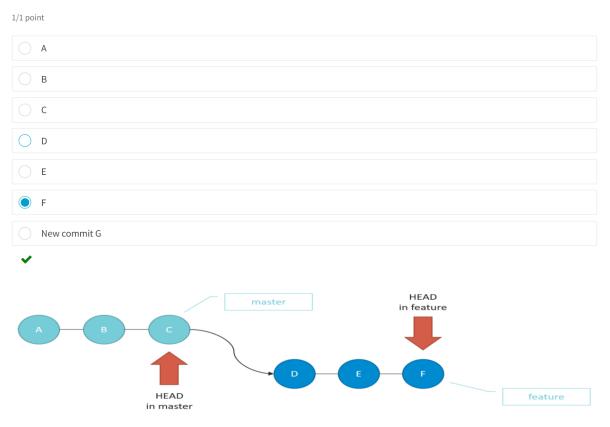


1/1 poi	int	
	Proportional to the size of the project. If the project is 10 MB in one branch, then when you create the second, it will become 20 MB.	
	1024 Kb	
	41 bytes	
~		
How to view the list of branches in the repository?		
1/1 point		
	git show branch	
	git branch show	
	git checkout branch	
	git branchall	
Hov	w to exit vi saving changes?	
1/1 point		
	:q!	
	:wq	
	Ctrl+S	
0	Ctrl+C	
~		
Hov	v to resolve a conflict when merging branches (merge conflict)?	
1/1 poi	nt .	
	Fix the contents of files with conflicts, make git mergeabort	
	Fix the content of files with conflicts, make a commit of changes	
	Use git resethard HEAD	
0	Make a new copy of the project via git clone. This copy is broken and will never work.	
~		

How much does branch occupy in the file system?

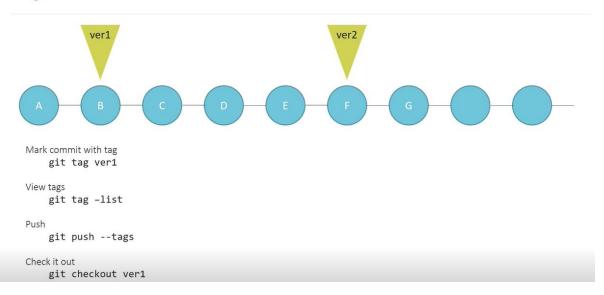


What will the HEAD pointer of the master branch refer to after we do the merge feature in master?



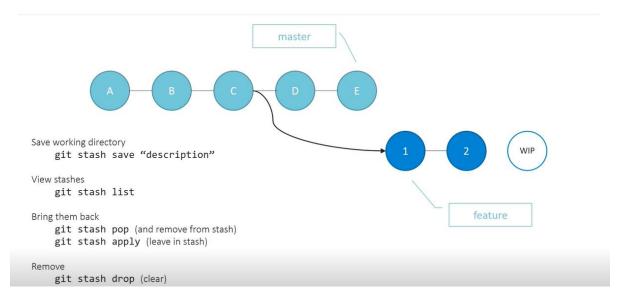
• Tags:

Tags



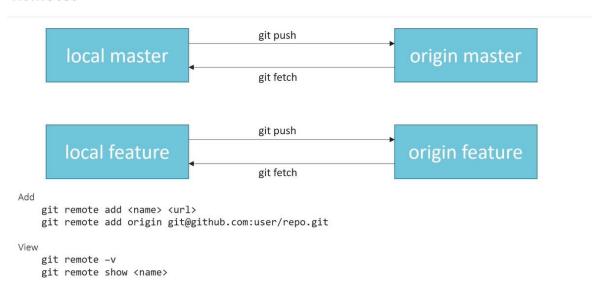
• Stash:

Stash



• Git remotes:

Remotes



You are in the feature branch. The project manager asks you to urgently fix the defect in the master branch. You have unsaved changes that you are not ready to commit. What will be the procedure?



You want to mark the current commit with the tag "release1.0". What is the right command for it in the console?

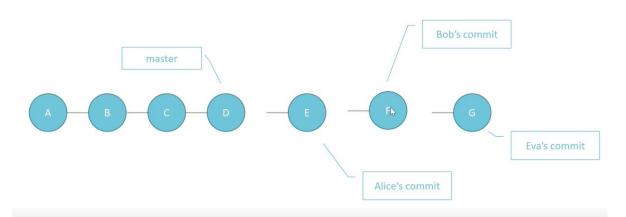


What is the difference between git stash pop and git stash apply? Both will transfer the changes saved in stash back to the working directory, but what is the difference?

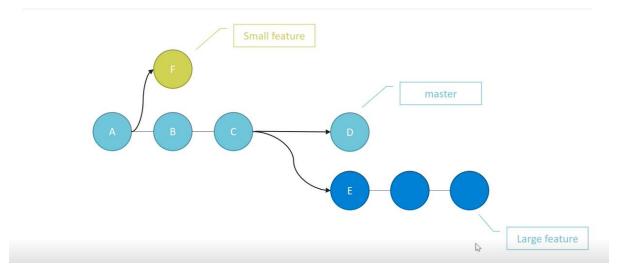
Which command can help to configure the git so that fetch and push go to another remote repository?

• Branching Strategies:

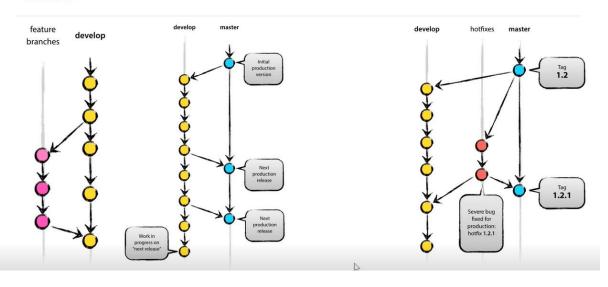
Centralized strategy



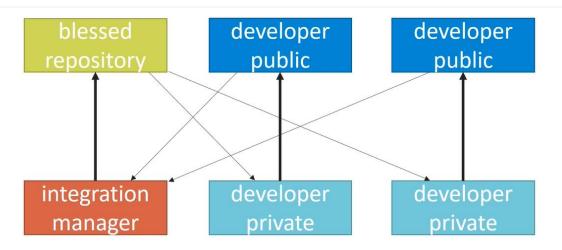
Feature-branch workflow



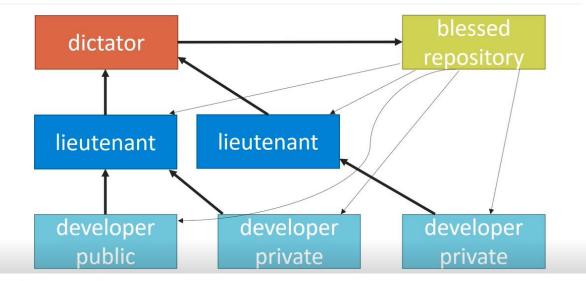
Gitflow



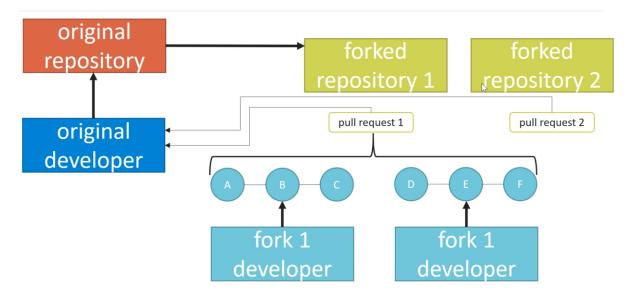
Integration manager workflow



Dictator and Lieutenants workflow



Forking workflow



Extras

EXTRAS

- git config -- global user.name "Vitali Shulha"
- git config -- global user.email "vitali_shulha@epam.com"
- git config --global core.editor "'C:/Program Files (x86)/Notepad++/notepad++.exe
- git blame
- git bisect
- git log --pretty=oneline
- git log --pretty=format:"%h %s" -graph
- git config --global alias.last 'log -1 HEAD'
- git last
- git log master..experiment
- git filter-branch --tree-filter 'rm -f passwords.txt' HEAD
- · git rerere
- git submodule

READ MORE

- · Pro Git by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub
- Version Control with Git by Jon Loeliger, Matthew McCullough





Useful links

Training Presentation: DevTestOps-Version_Control_with_Git.pdf

Git official website: https://git-scm.com/

The book "ProGit", second edition, in Russian: https://git-scm.com/book/ru/v2

✓ PREVIOUS