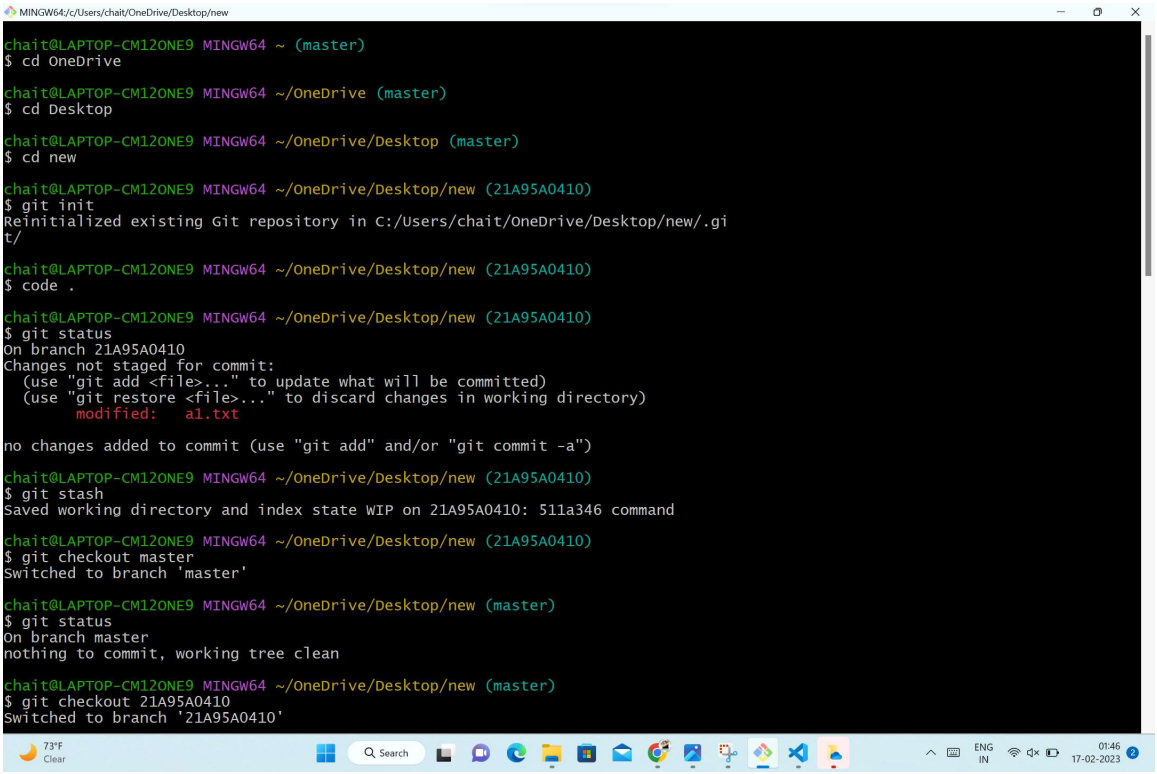
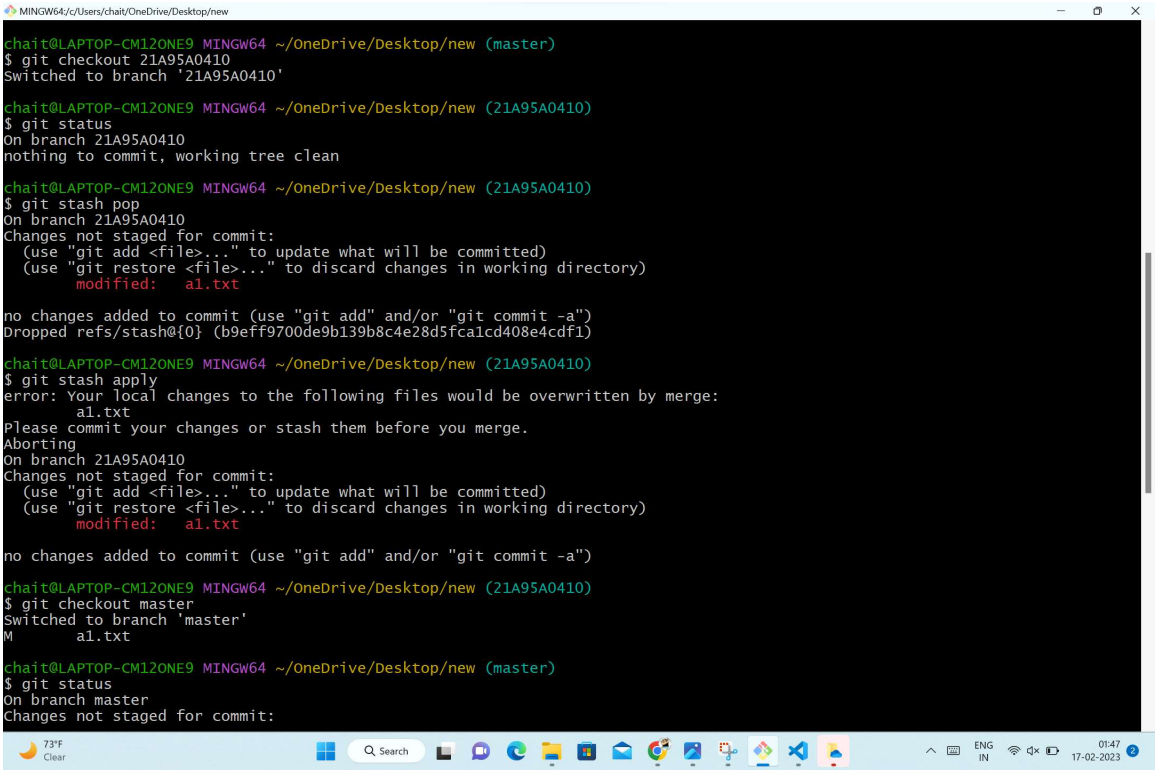
ASSIGNMENT-1

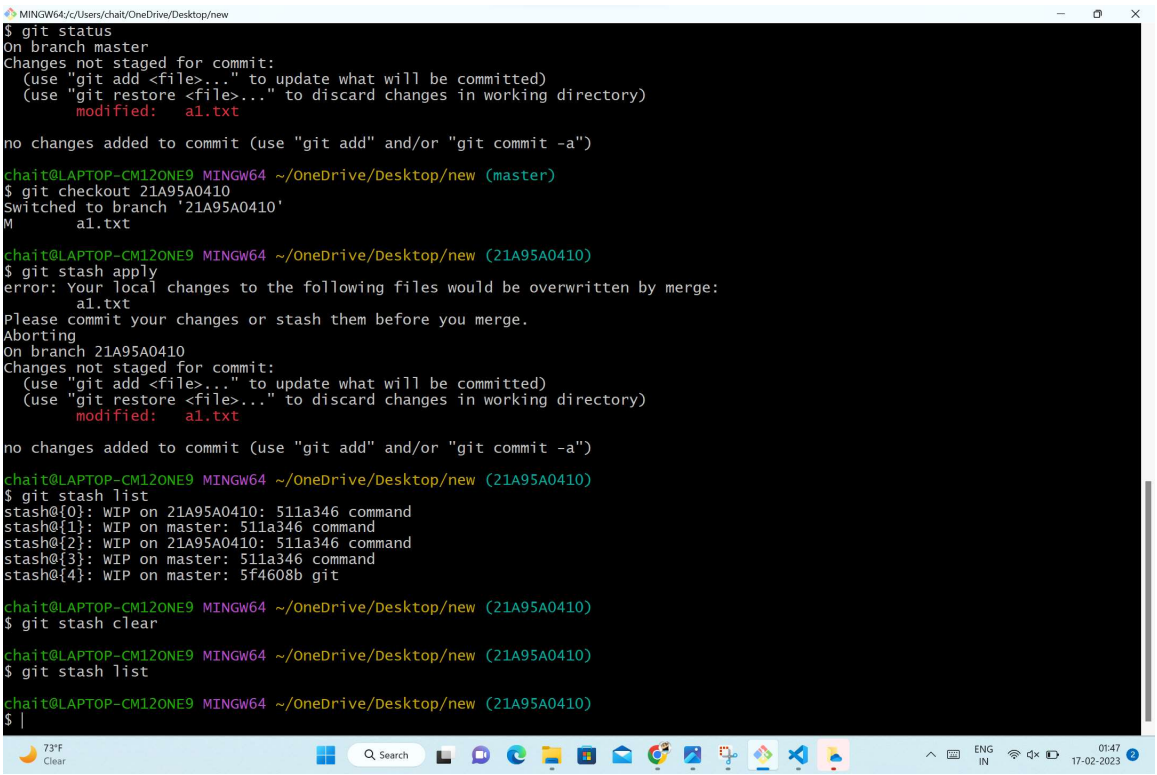
Q1.GIT STASH:

- The git stash command takes your uncommitted changes (both staged and unstaged), saves them away for later use, and then reverts them from your working copy.
- Stash means to store (changes) safely in a hidden place (the stash stack).
- Stashing the current working directory's staged or unstaged changes or untracked files and then storing them in the stash stack reverts the current working directory to the last commit.



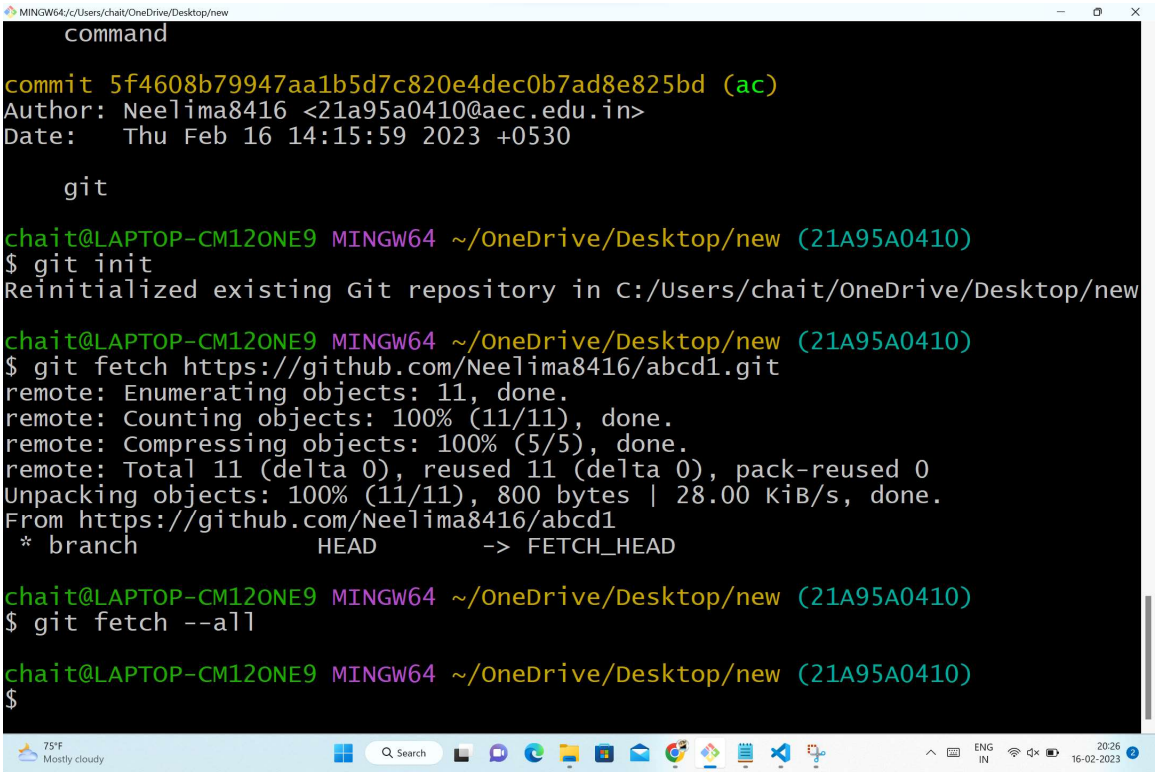


- You can reapply previously stashed changes with git stash pop



Q2.GIT FETCH :

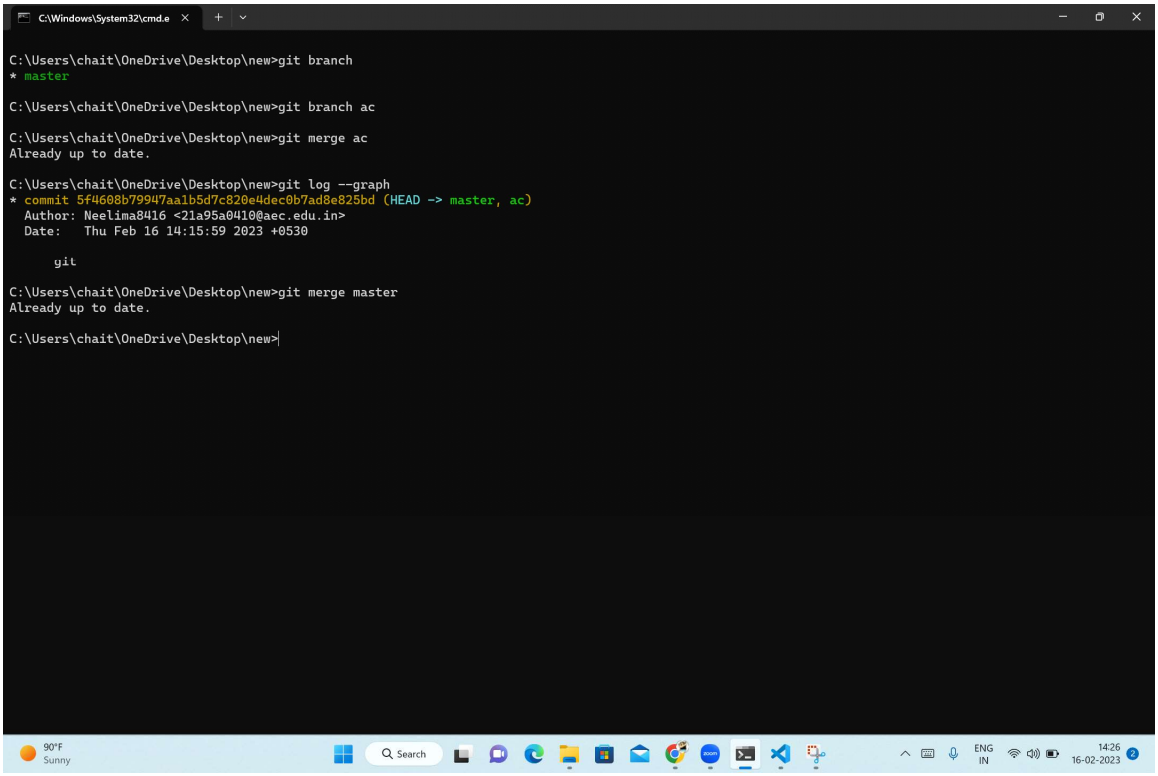
- The git fetch command downloads commits, files, and refs from a remote repository into your local repository.
- Fetching is what you do when you want to see what everybody else has been working on. It's similar to svn update in that it lets you see how the central history has progressed, but it doesn't force you to actually merge the changes into your repository.



- Git isolates fetched content from existing local content; it has absolutely no effect on your local development work.
- Fetched content has to be explicitly checked out using the git checkout command.
- This makes fetching a safe way to review commits before integrating them with your local repository.

GIT MERGE:

- The git merge command is used to merge the branches.



- The git merge command lets you take the independent lines of development created by git branch and integrate them into a single branch.

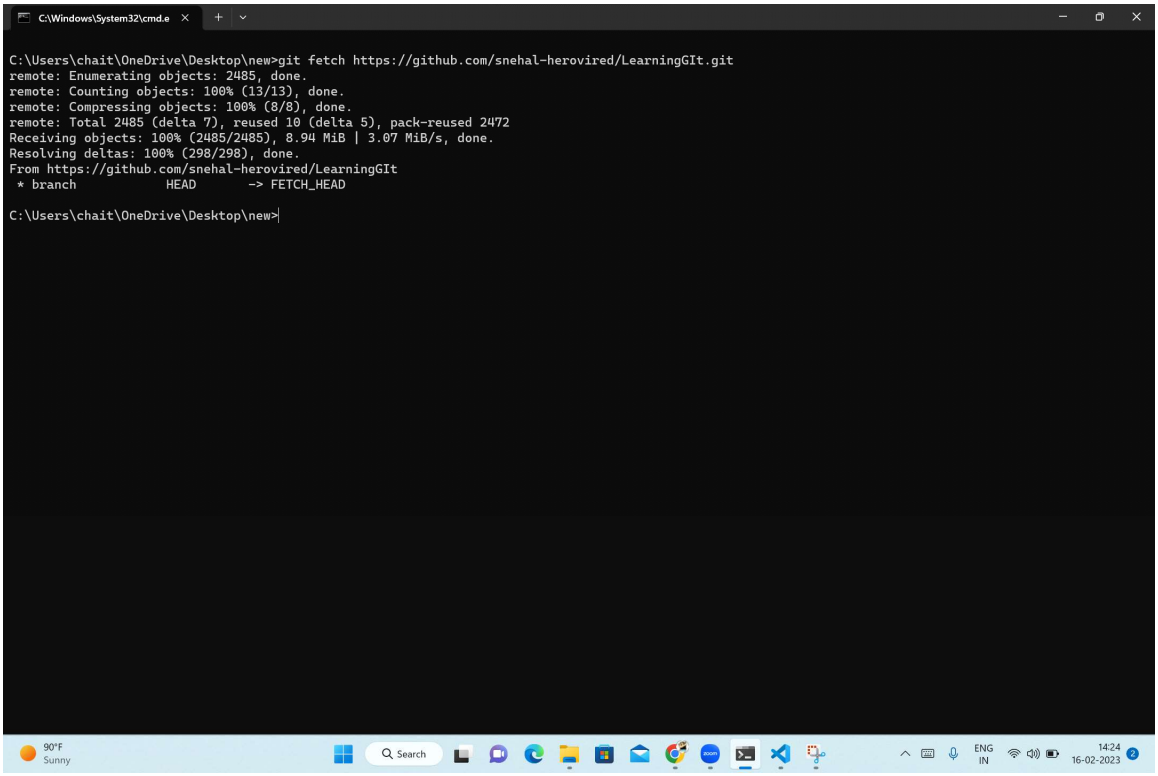
Q3. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GIT FETCH AND GIT PULL:

- Git Fetch is the command that tells the local repository that there are changes available in the remote repository without bringing the changes into the local repository.
- Git Pull on the other hand brings the copy of the remote directory changes into the local repository.
- When comparing Git pull vs fetch, Git fetch is a safer alternative because it pulls in all the commits from your remote but doesn't make

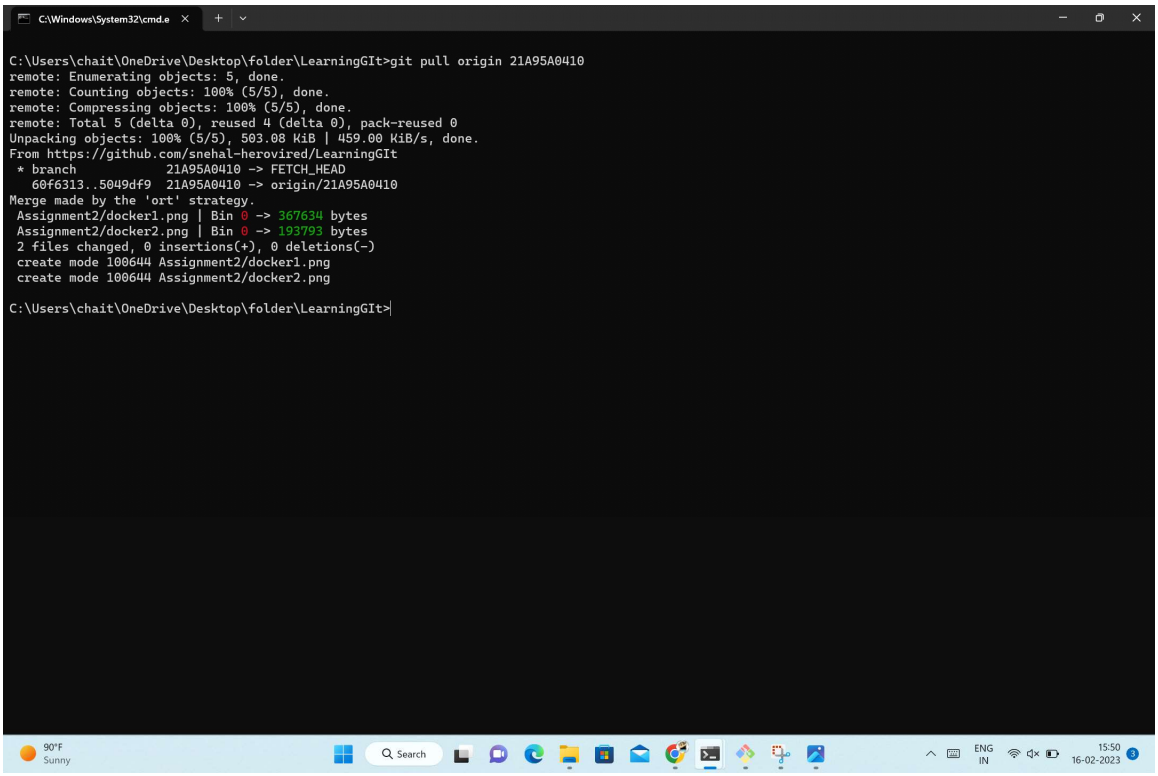
any changes to your local files.

- Git pull is a more advanced action and it’s important to understand that you will be introducing changes and immediately applying them to your currently checked out branch.

Git Fetch Command



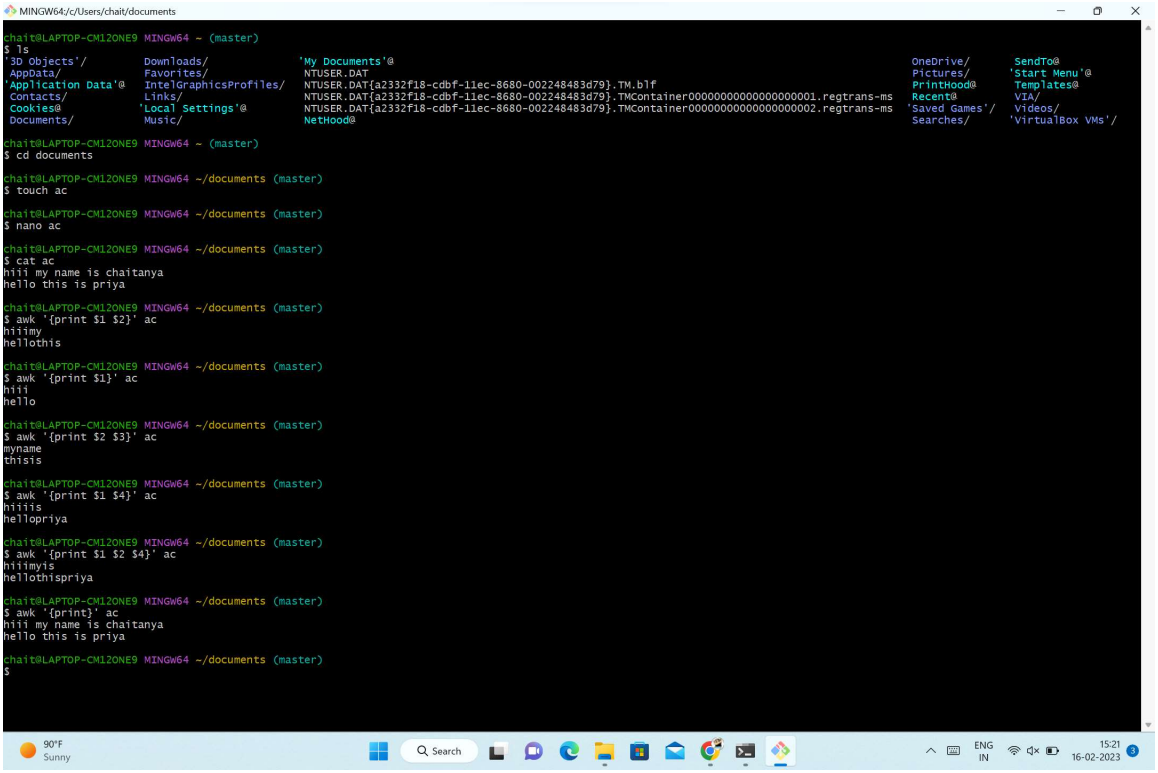
Git Pull Command



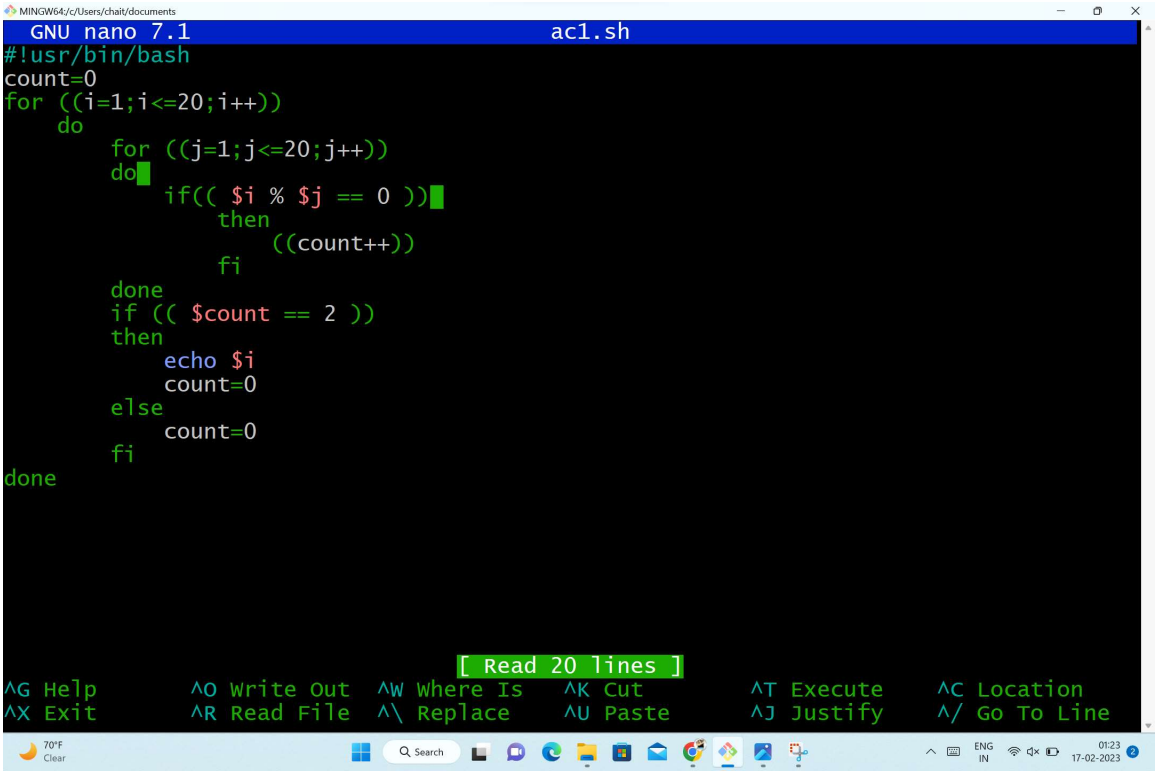
- Git pull and fetch are two commands that are regularly used by Git users.

Q4.AWK COMMAND IN LINUX:

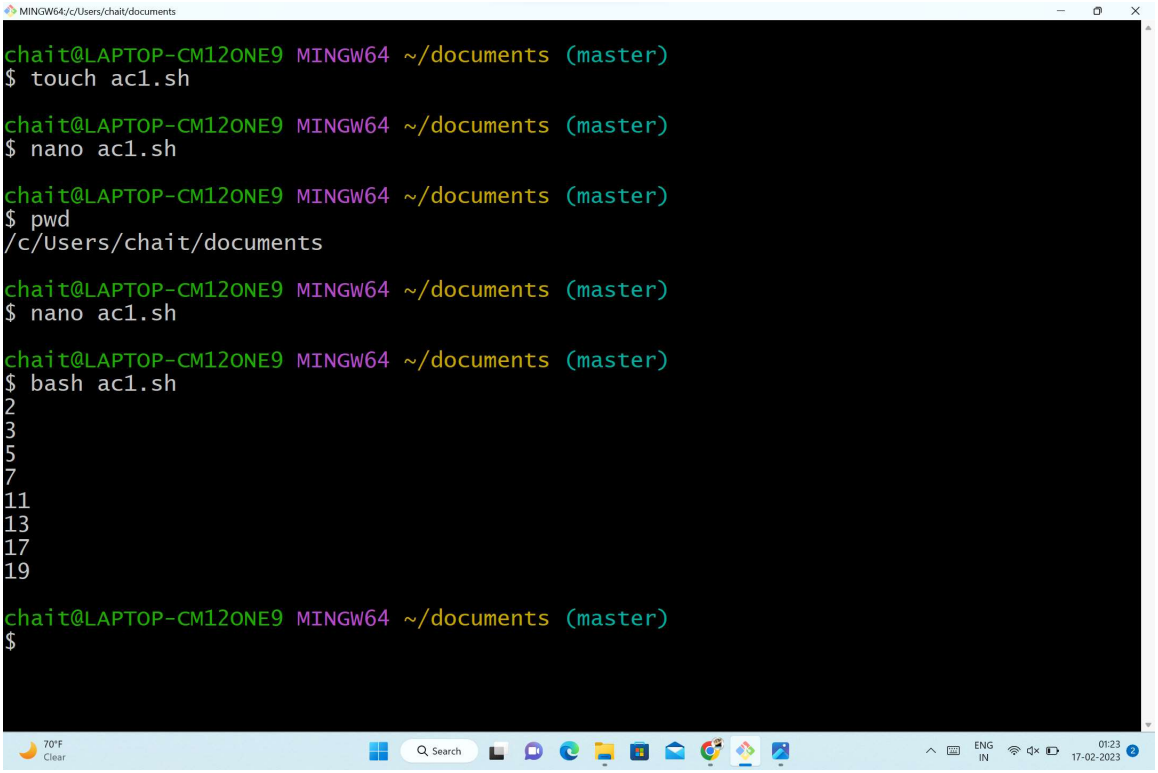
- The awk command is a Linux tool and programming language that allows users to process and manipulate data and produce formatted reports.
- The tool supports various operations for advanced text processing and facilitates expressing complex data selections.
- It searches one or more files to see if they contain lines that matches with the specified patterns and then perform the associated actions.



BASH PROGRAM TO PRINT PRIME NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 20:

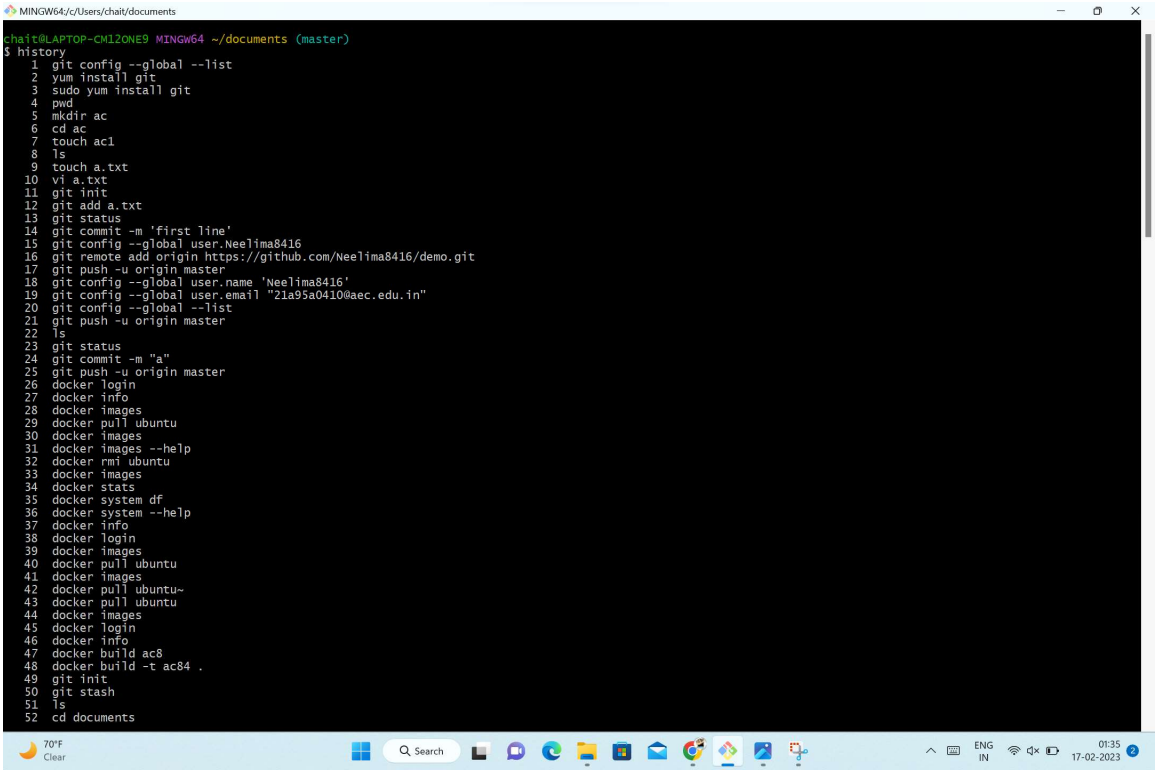


OUTPUT:



HISTORY COMMAND:

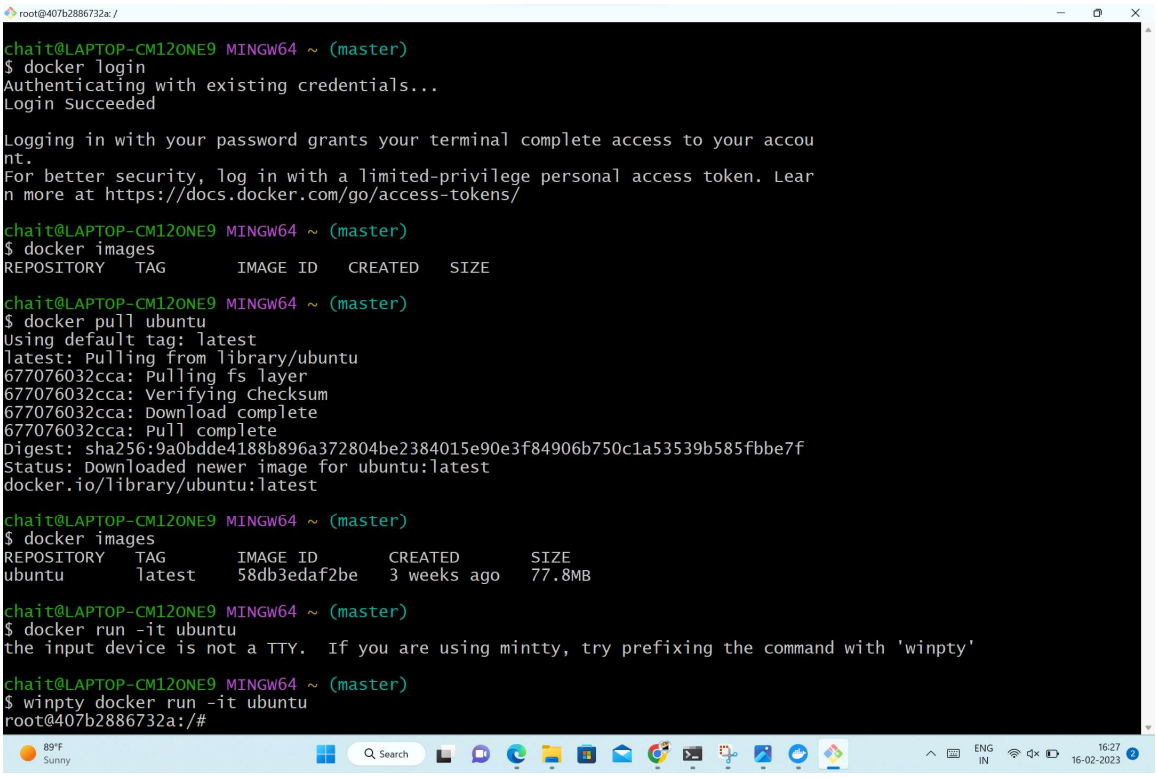
- The History command is used to display all the commands used previously by the user of linux.

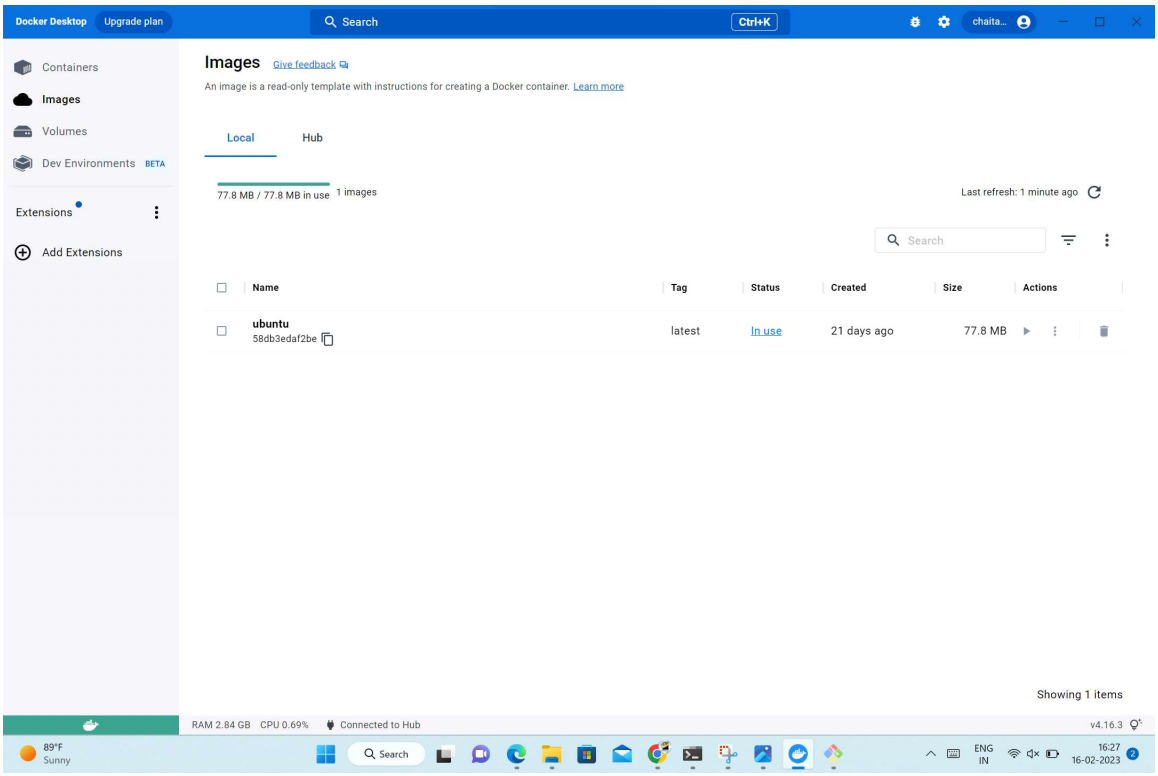


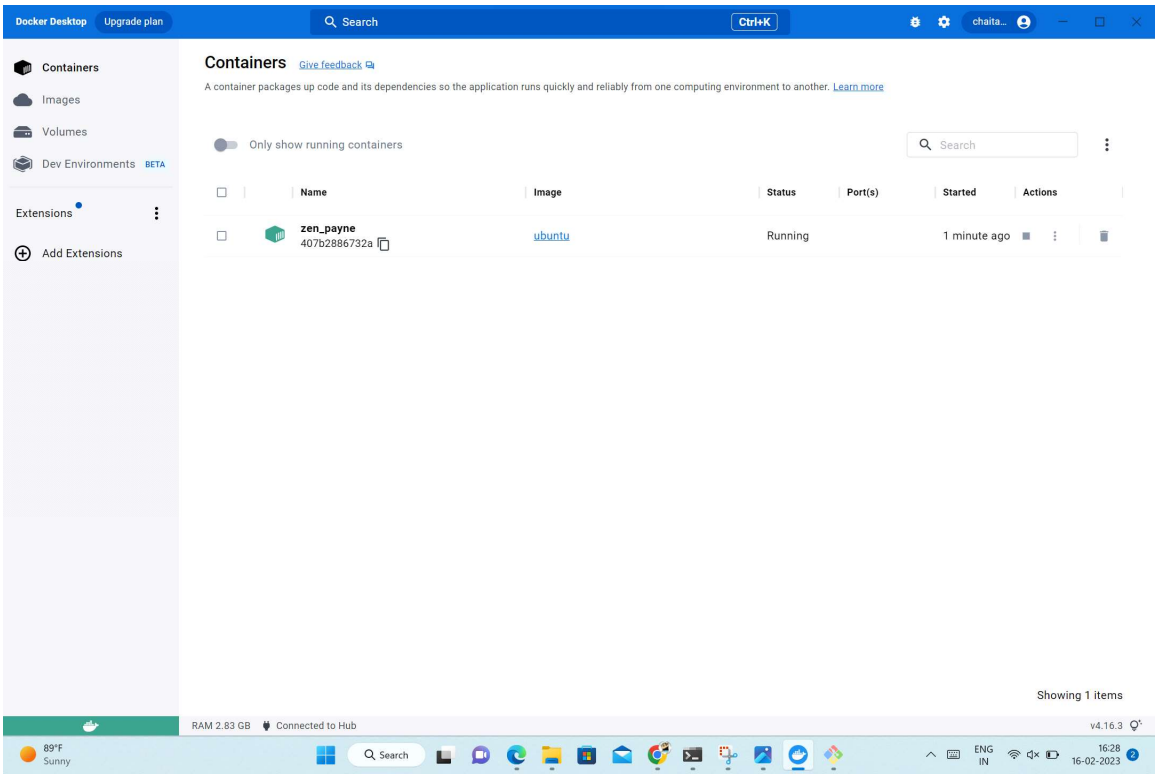
Q5.PROCESS TO SETUP A CONTAINER AND RUN UBUNTU OPERATING SYSTEM:

- Open the folder which is having docker file and open gitbash through that folder.
- Now login with your dockerhub credentials.
- Now type docker images and it will lists you the images in your account.
- Now go to dockerhub.com and select ubuntu and copy the pull command which is present over there and paste it in the gitbash.
- Thus, the ubuntu is pulled and inorder to run the container, enter the command "docker run -it image_name|image_id
- Then, we can find that the a container is setup with ubuntu os is

running in docker desktop.







- In this way, we have to setup a container and run ubuntu operating

system.