Graded Assignment on DevOps

Q-1: git stash temporarily shelves (or stashes) changes you've made to your working copy so you can work on something else, and then come back and re-apply them later on. Stashing is handy if you need to quickly switch context and work on something else, but you're mid-way through a code change and aren't quite ready to commit.

Steps to work with stash:

- 1. First, we need go to our master branch.
- 2. Then we need to create a file in the branch (if file doesn't exist), if file exists then go to next step.
- **3.** Then modify (add some content) in the text in the file.
- **4.** Now apply **git stash** command.
- **5.** Now create another branch and move to the created branch.
- **6.** Apply **git stash pop** command.

Q-2: The git fetch command downloads all branches, tags, and data from a project to the local machine. Existing local code is not overwritten. Fetch is commonly used with the git reset command to bring a local repository up to date with a remote repository.

```
ECCUMPONISHMENT (Dersion 18.8.2000.15%)
(6) Discrept Corporation All rights reserved.
(C) Discrept Listin Control - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise - Adity & Educational Institutions (Desktop) MY/18851846c0+code .

C) Uservallakin/Dombrise
```

The primary use of **git merge** is to combine two branches. It is also used to merge multiple commits into one history. In the following illustration, git merge takes two branch tips and finds a common case commit between them. The common base commit creates a new commit that merges the changes of the sequence of each merge commit. Here we have two branches: a master and a stage. We should merge the stage branch to the master branch.

Steps to work with **git merge**:

- 1. Create a new branch using **git branch branch_name(ex:4c0)**
- 2. Move to the branch 4c0.
- 3. Modify the existing file or create a new file and add content.
- 4. Now check the **git status** and add the file by using **git add** . command.
- 5. Then commit the file using **git commit**.
- 6. After commit move to master branch using git checkout master.
- 7. Now merge the master branch and created branch using **git merge 4c0.**

Q-3: The git fetch command downloads all branches, tags, and data from a project to the local machine. Existing local code is not overwritten. Fetch is commonly used with the git reset command to bring a local repository up to date with a remote repository.

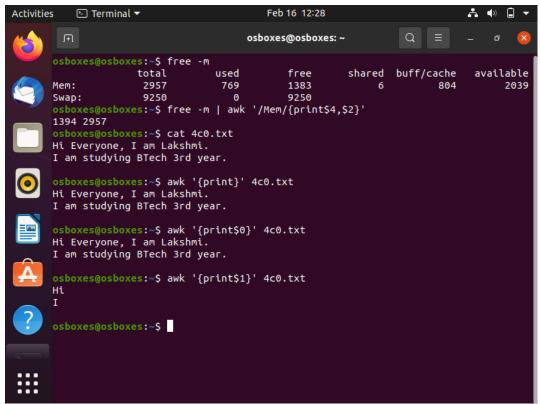
```
### Account information (Persion 10.0.22000.1574)
(c) Hicrosoft Corporation, All rights reserved.
(c) Hicrosoft Corporation, All rights reserved.

**ClUsers/Labsh/Omdorive - Aditys Educational Institutions/Desitop/W/LBM924846-0rgit status

**Account of the Control of the Cont
```

The git pull command is used to fetch and download content from a remote repository and immediately update the local repository to match that content. Merging remote upstream changes into your local repository is a common task in Git-based collaboration work flows.

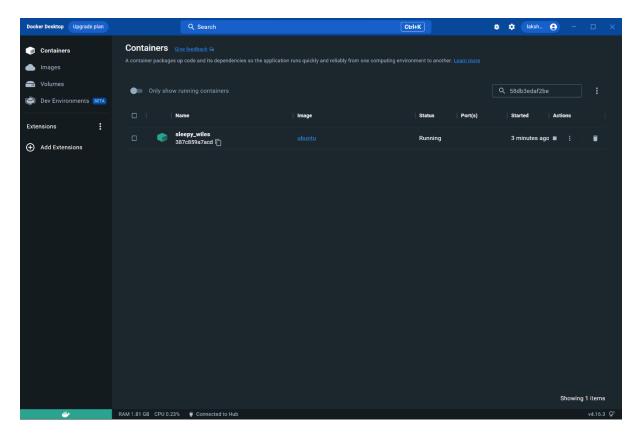
Q-4:



```
One of the Company o
```

```
O X

Oracle Standard Standard
```



Ву

U. Lakshmi

20A91A04C0