GIT

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INTRODUCTION

AIM OF PROJECT:

To use Git Bash shell which is part of Git for Windows to the Windows Terminal to use various Git commands like init, status, pull, push etc. to put the project on Github.

GIT:

Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency. Git is software for tracking changes in any set of files, usually used for coordinating work among programmers collaboratively developing source code during software development. Its goals include speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows (thousands of parallel branches running on different systems).

VERSION CONTROL:

Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later. Managing the codebase is easier with the help of version control.

GITHUB:

Github is a version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.

GIT COMMANDS:

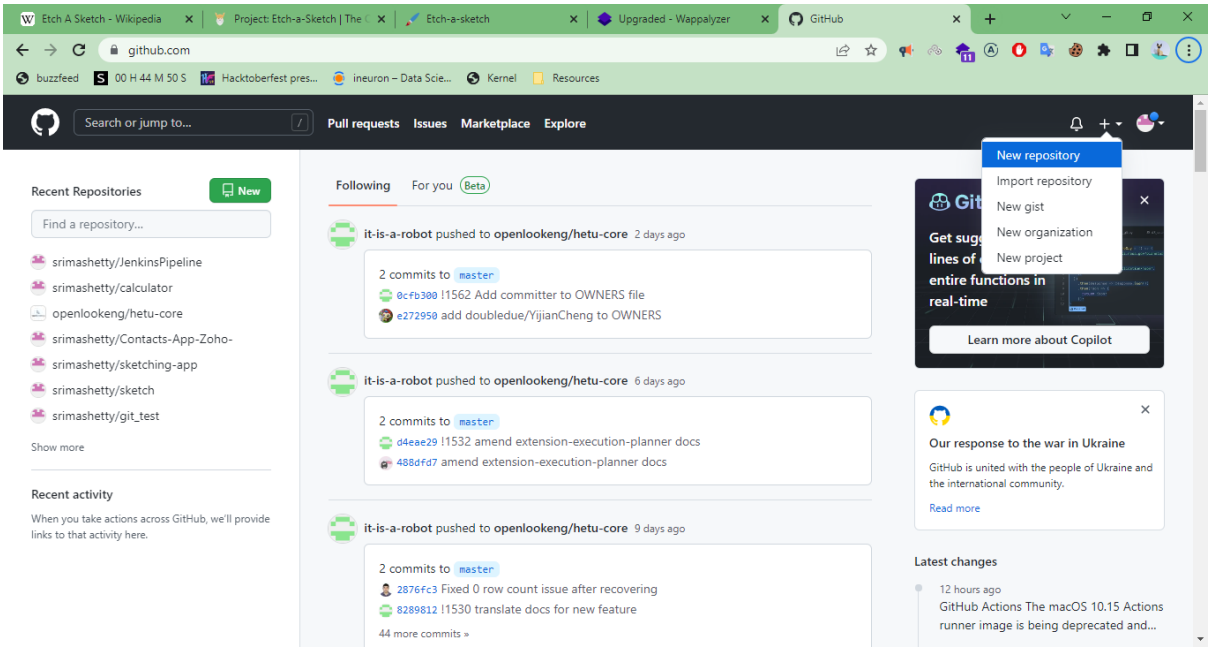
- **Config:** This command configures the user. The Git config command is the first and necessary command used on the Git command line.
- **Init:** This command is used to create a local repository.
- **Clone:** This command is used to make a copy of a repository from an existing URL.

- **Add:** This command is used to add one or more files to staging (Index) area.
- **Commit:** The git commit command captures a snapshot of the project's currently staged changes.
- **Status:** The status command is used to display the state of the working directory and the staging area.
- **Push:** It is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository. Pushing is an act of transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repo.
- **Pull:** Pull command is used to receive data from GitHub. It fetches and merges changes on the remote server to your working directory.

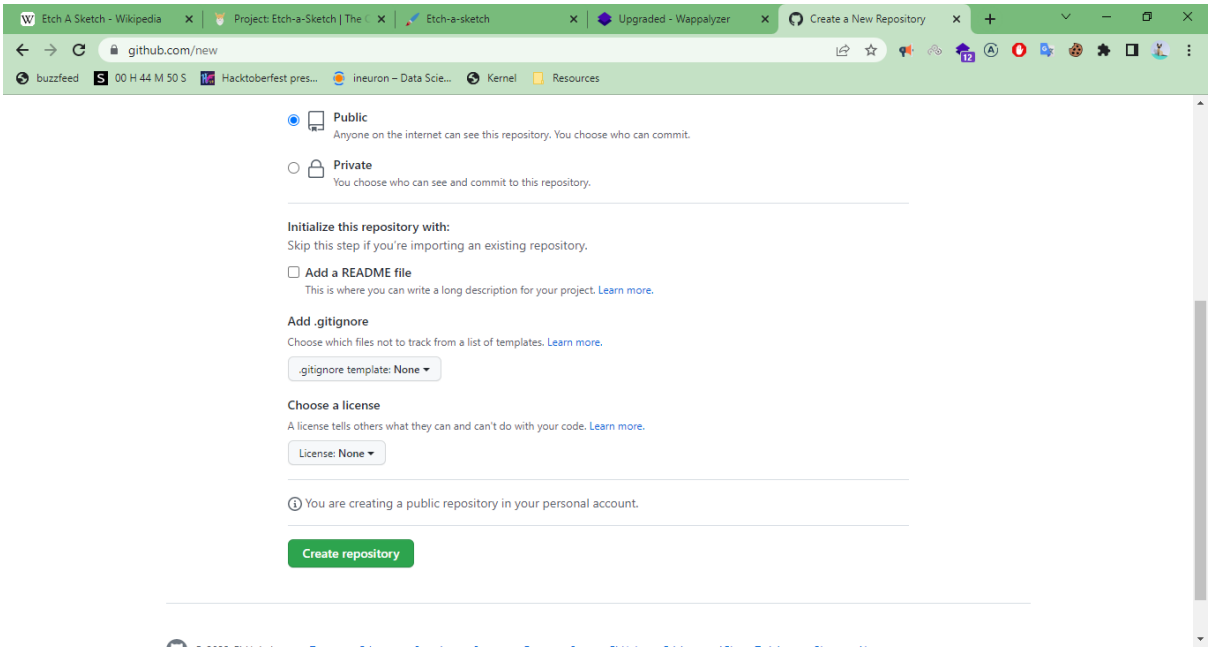
GIT AND GIT REPO

USING GIT BASH:

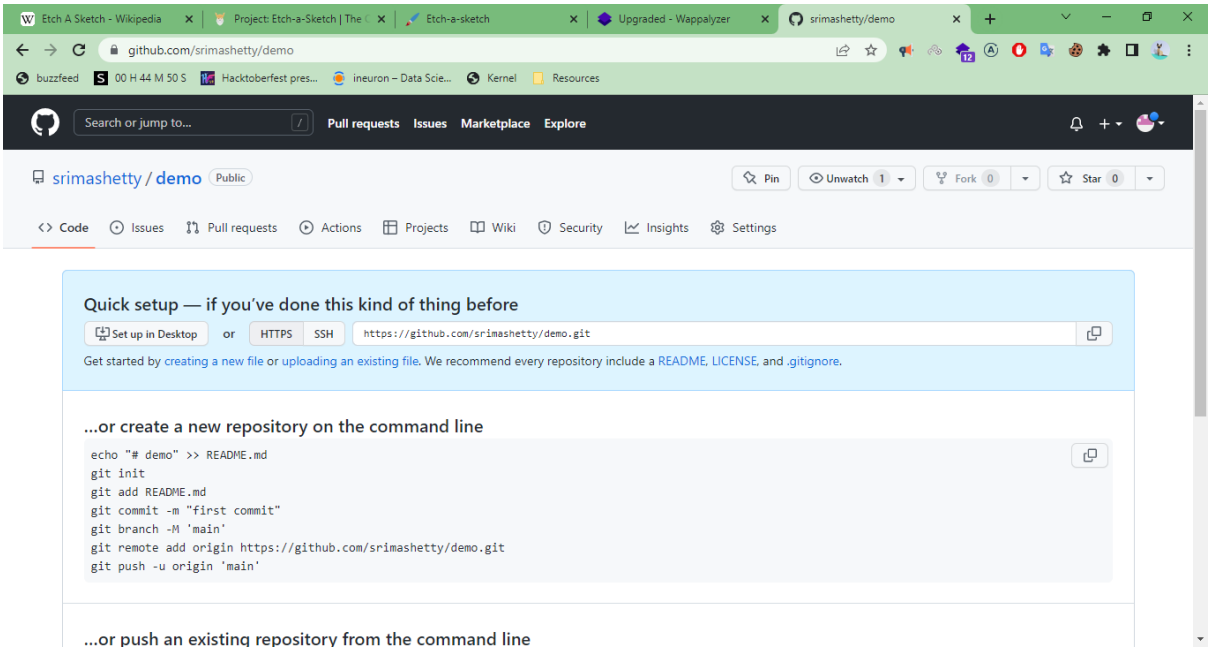
Step 1: Create a remote repository on Github. Go to the plus sign on the top right corner next to the profile icon, and click new Repository.



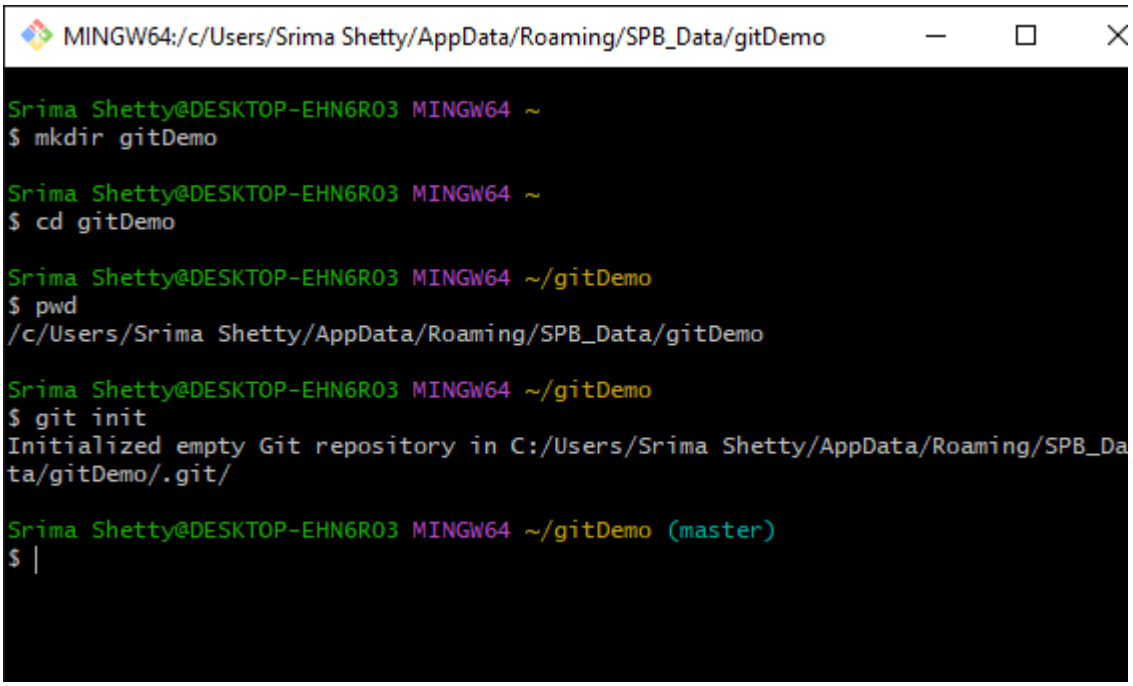
Step 2: Enter the repository name, specify whether it is public or a private repository. Add readme, gitignore and licence if necessary and click on Create Repository.



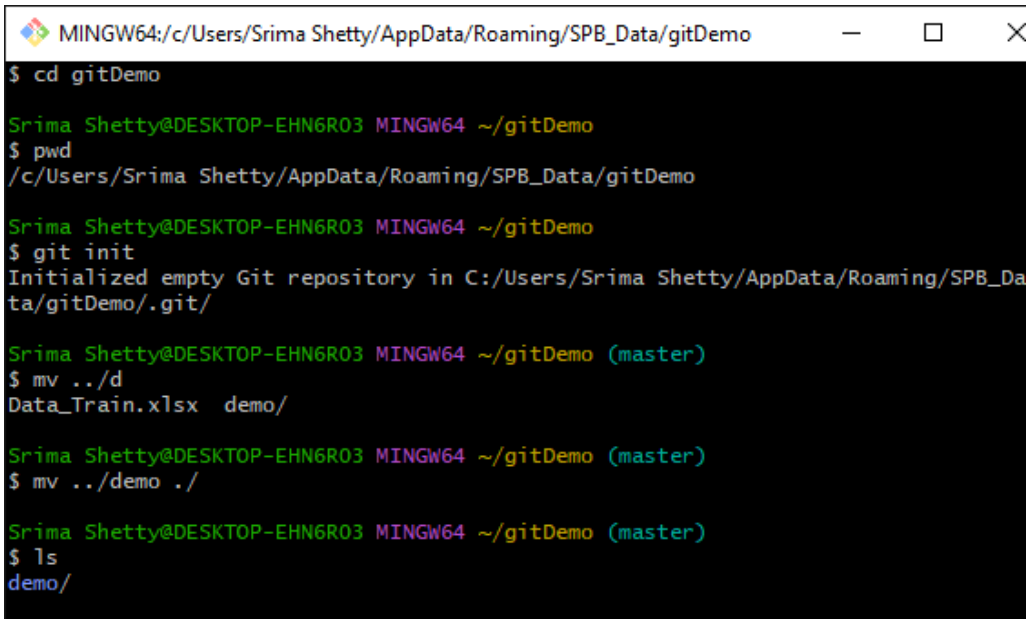
The repository is created and the below page is shown. It also provides a link to the repository, copy the link so you can add a remote repository in the git bash.



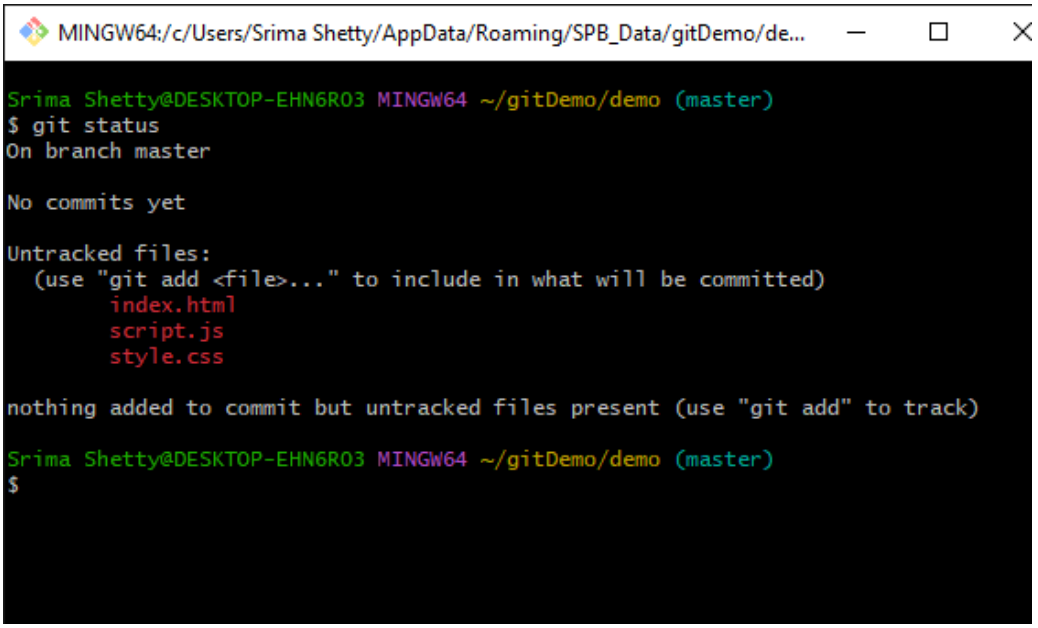
Step 3: Create a new directory with the command mkdir, and initialise the repository with ‘git init’. Git init is used to create a git repository. We can convert the current unprovisioned directory to a git repository using ‘git init’.



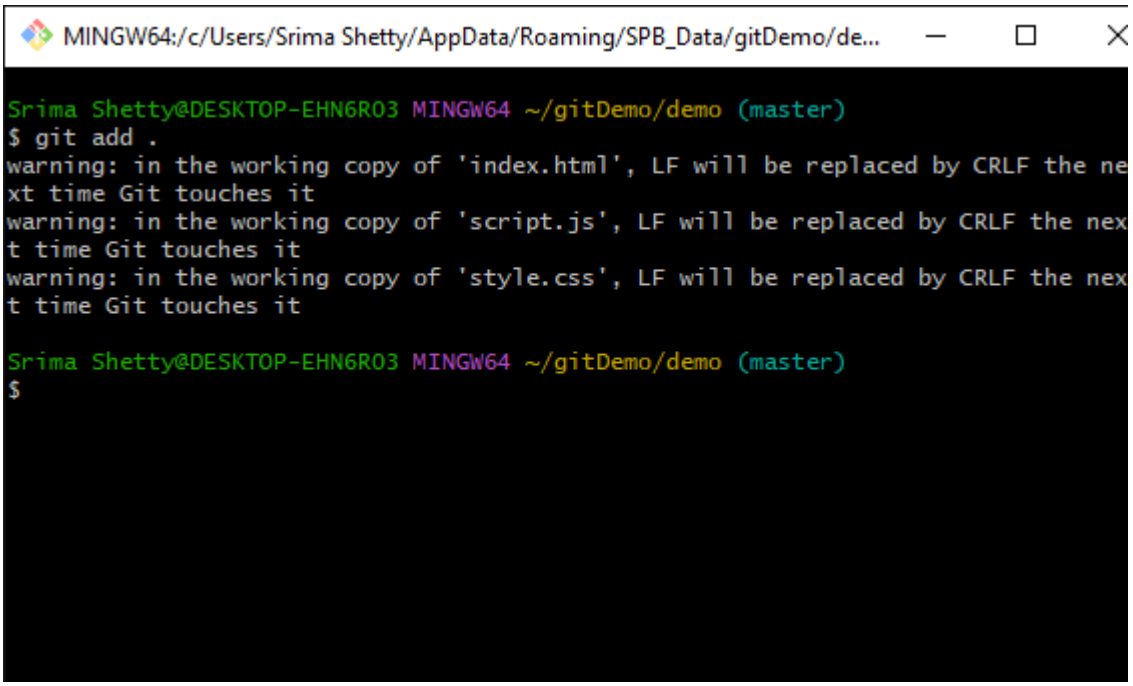
Step 4: Add files, or make changes to the current git repository. Here I have moved files from another directory to the empty git repository. I have moved a directory of the name ‘demo’ which contains 3 files, index.html, styles.css and a script.js.



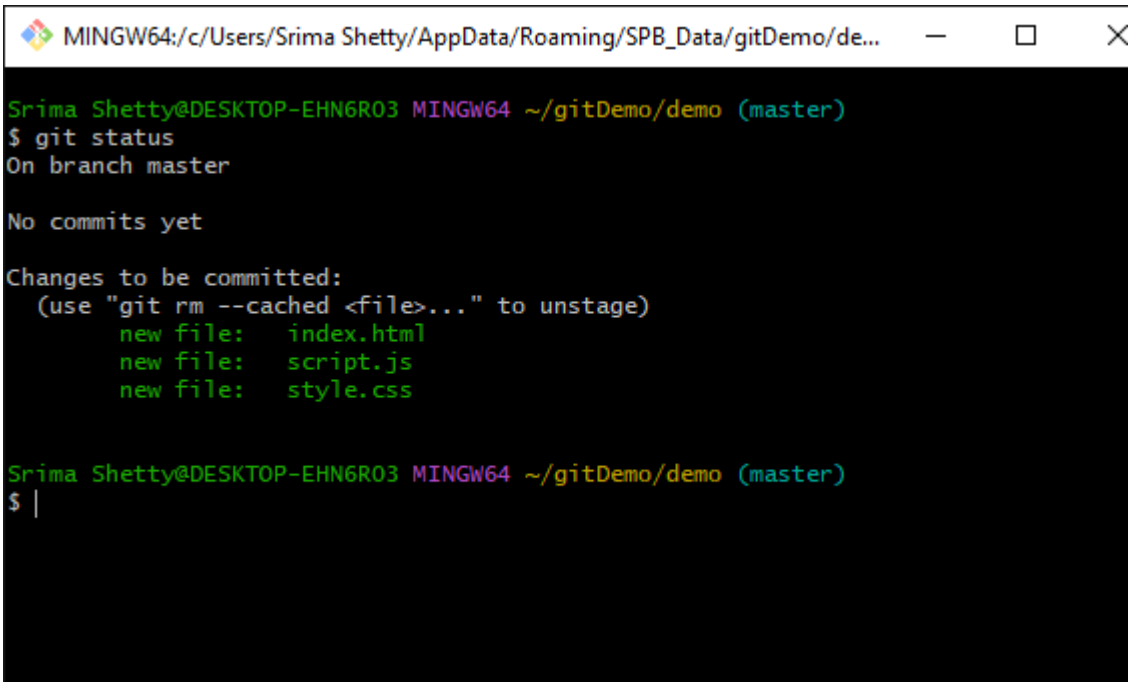
Step 5: Once the changes are made, check the status of the repository using ‘git status’. Git status checks the status of the repository and the staging area. It lets us see which changes are staged and which aren’t. Here I can see that the three files I added are not staged yet., as they are highlighted in red color.



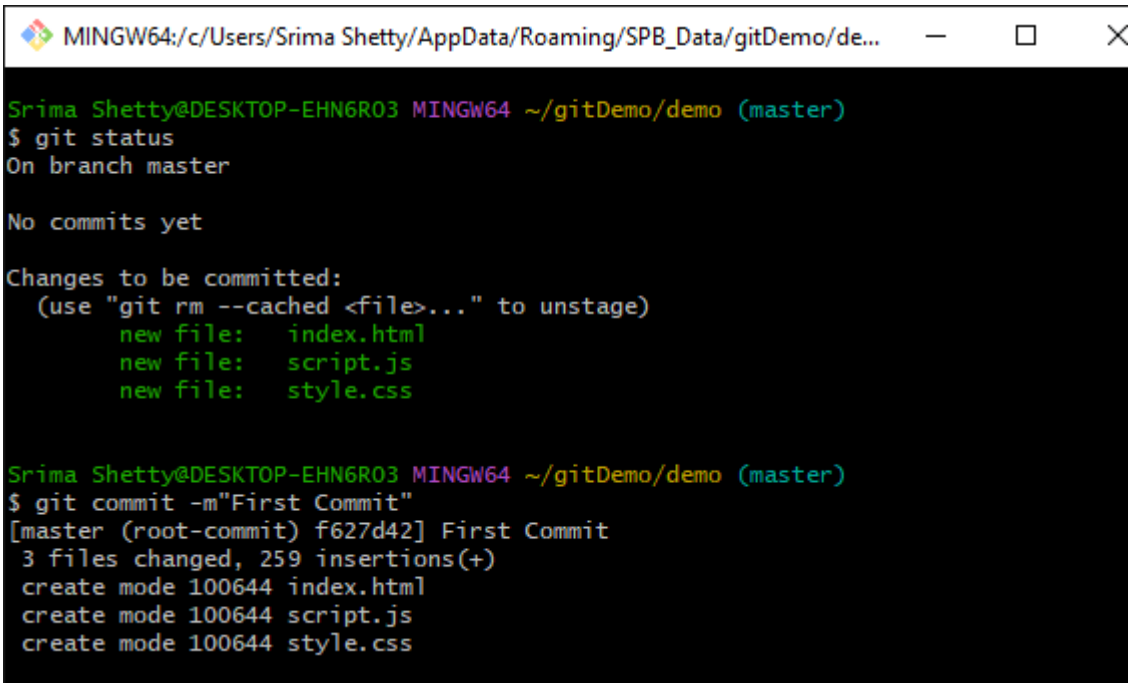
Step 6: Next stage the unstaged changes by using ‘git add .’ Git adds the changes in the working directory to the staging area. The dot indicates to add the current directory and all the files within it.



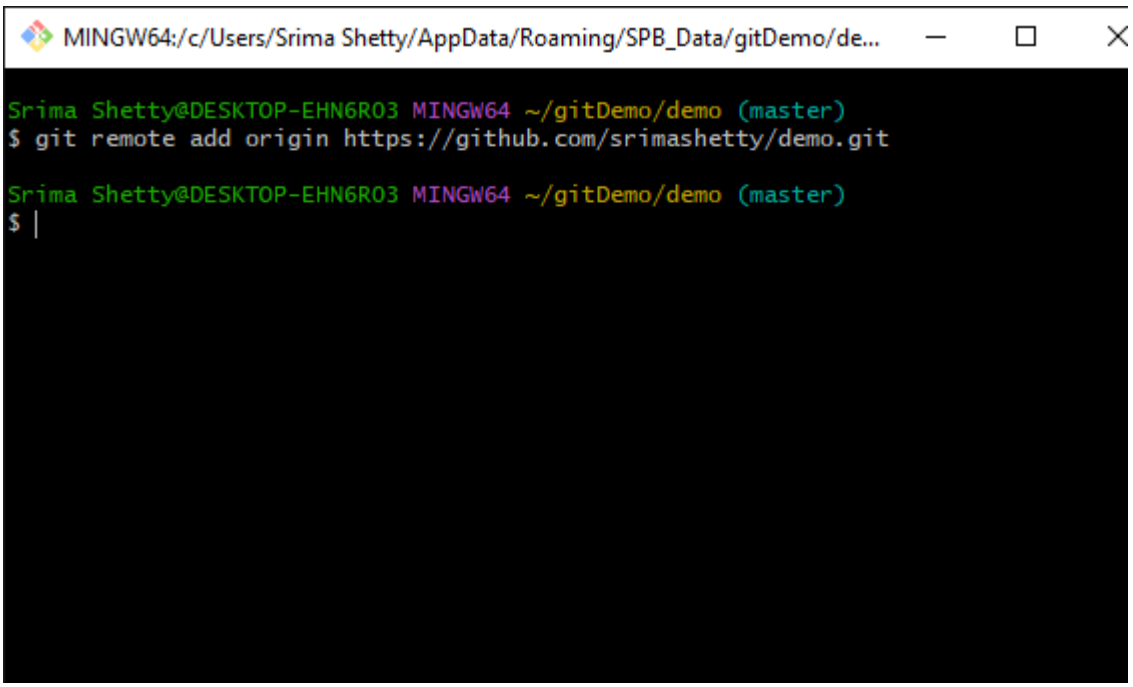
Step 7: After git add, I have checked the status of the repository again using ‘git status’, to confirm if all the changes are added to the staging area.



Step 8: Commit all the changes that were added. Git commit basically takes a snapshot of the project's currently staged changes. Using -m, we are giving a message or a label to the commit just made. Here I have given "First Commit" as the message for my commit.

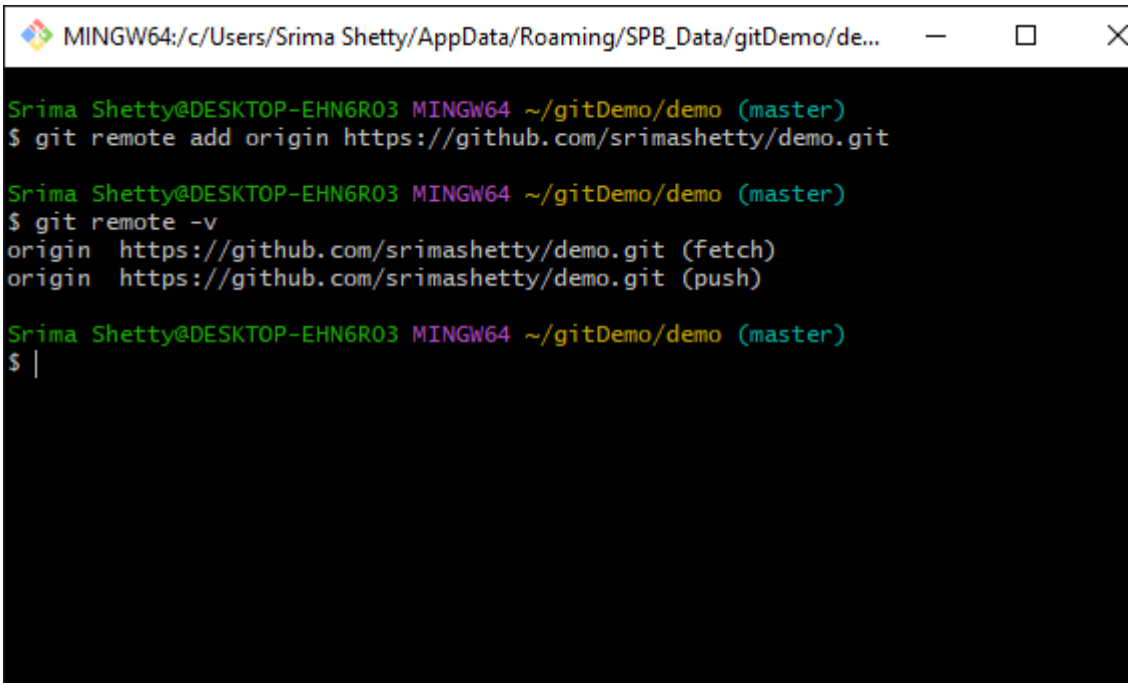


Step 9: Connect the github, which would be the remote repository to the local repository on git bash using git remote add and the link of the repository. Here, the link to my remote repository is https://github.com/srimashetty/demo.git.

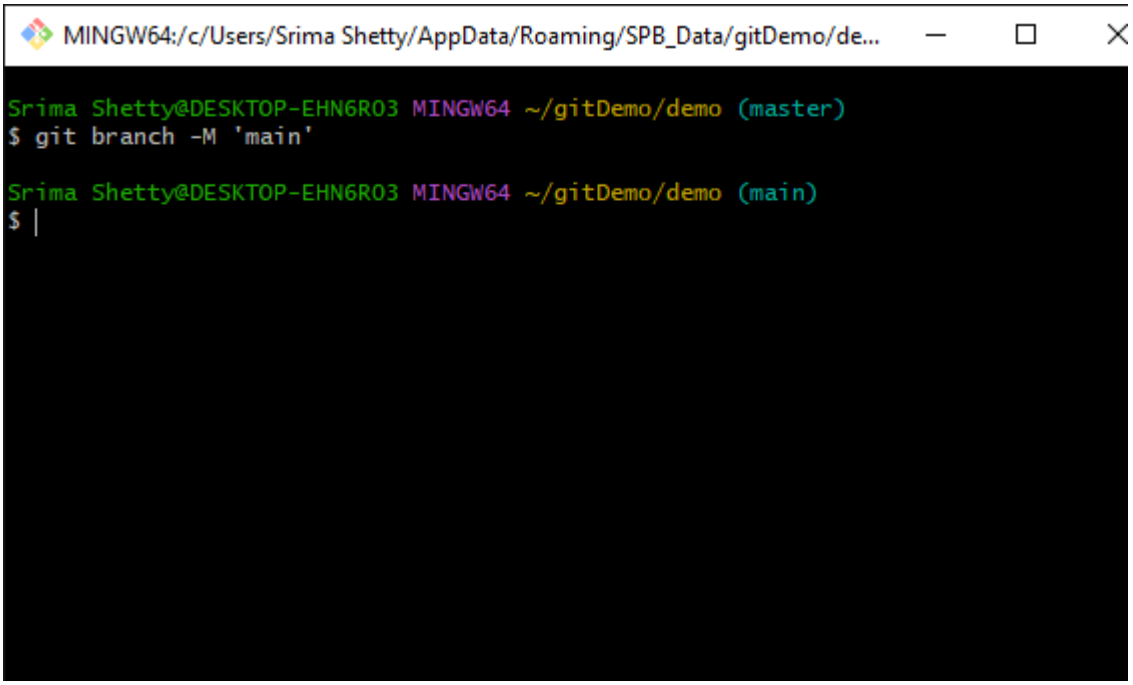


In

the below snapshot, I am confirming if the remote repository is connected to the local repository by using git remote -v.

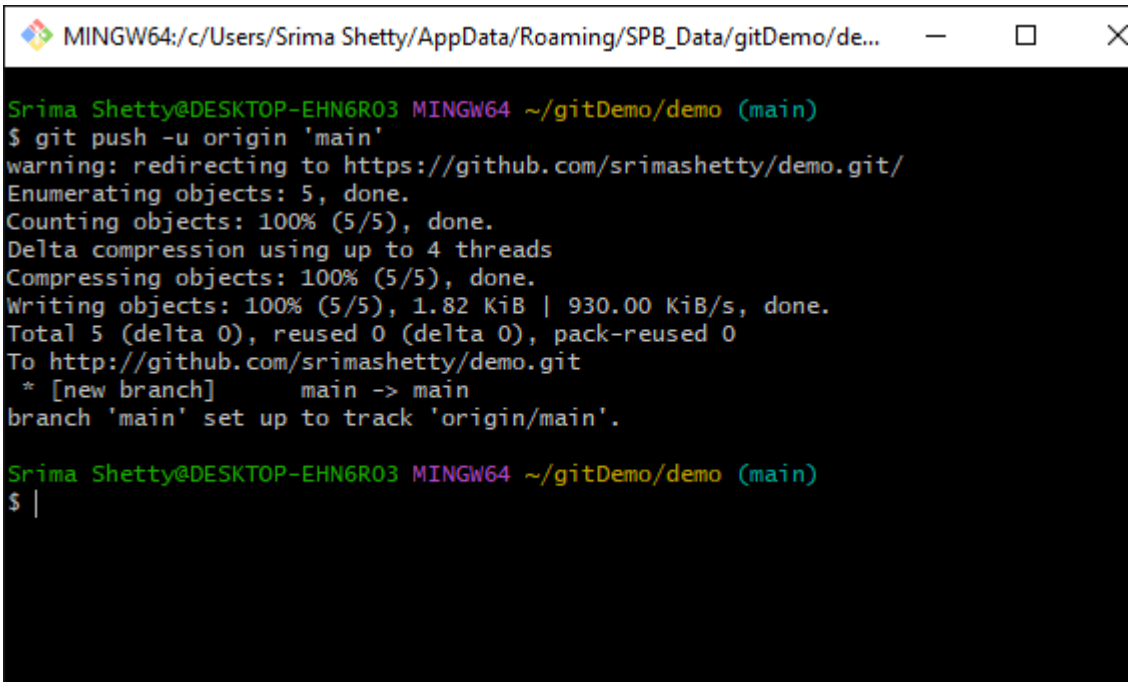


Step 10: I have now created a new branch called ‘main’. I have done so with the command, “git branch -M ‘main’”

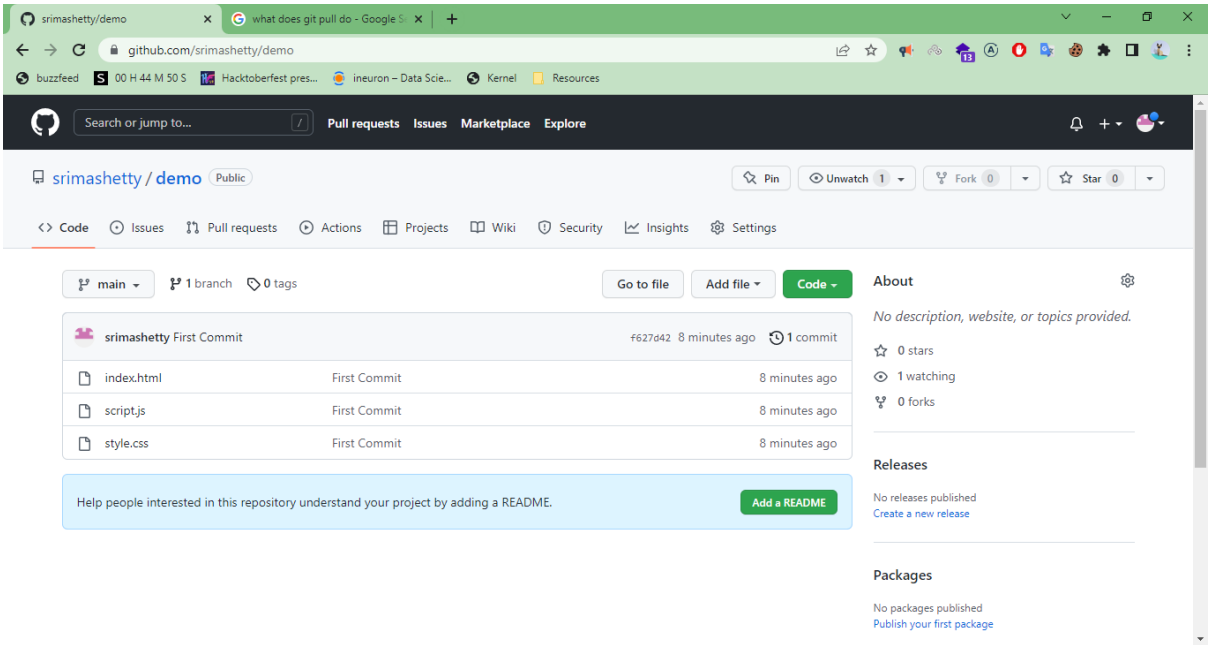


Step 11: I have finally uploaded the changes from the local repository to the remote repository using the git push. I have used the command, ‘git

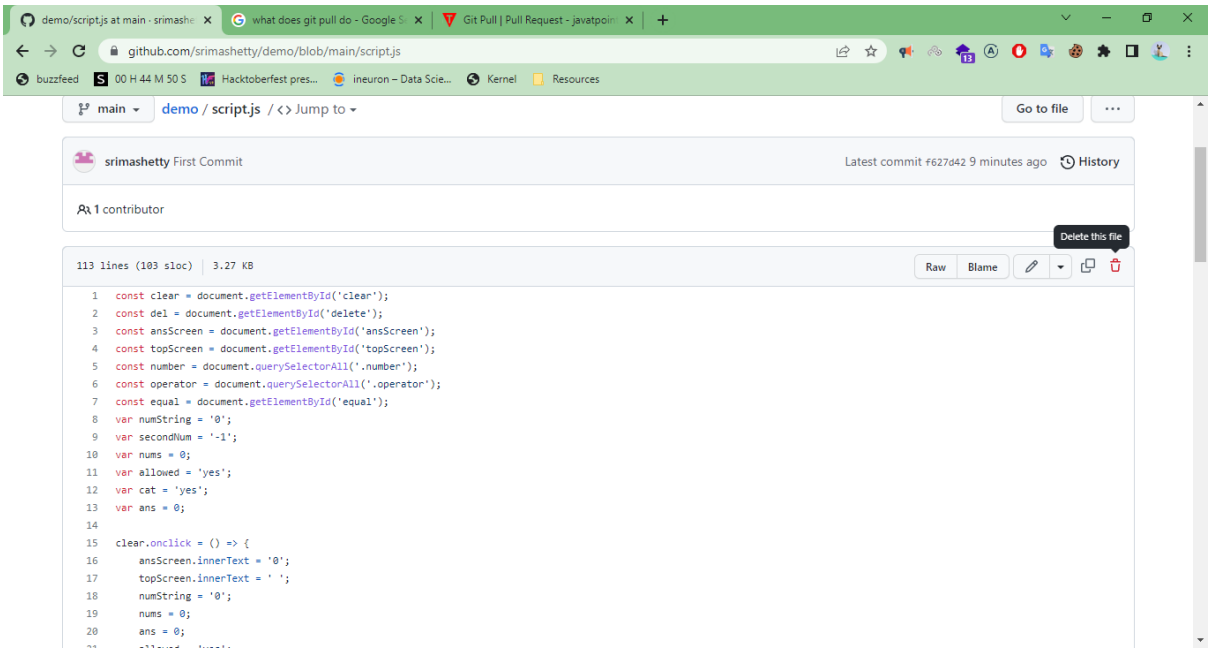
push -u origin ‘main’’, here main is the branch name.

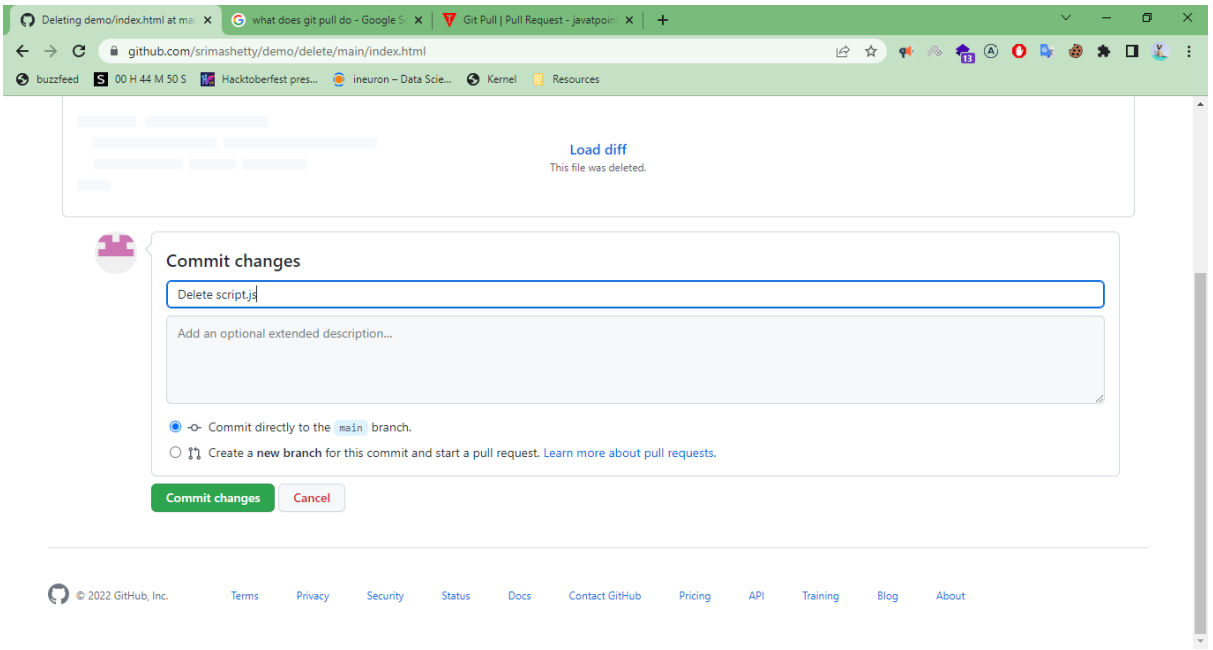


Step 12: I am now checking on the remote repository on github, to see if the changes are uploaded, as we can see in the snapshot, the changes are done and the commit is made.



Step 13: I am now deleting script.js on github, and making that commit.

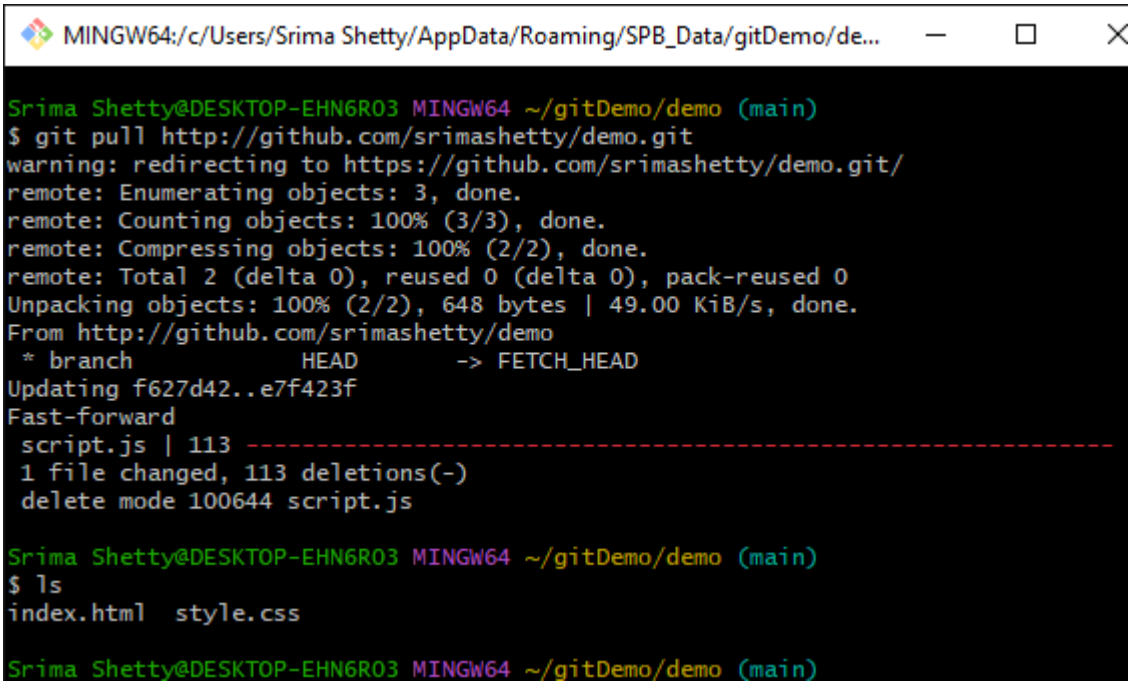




Step 13: But now, I want the commit I made on github to be also applied on my local repository, so I will be using git pull. Git pull is used to fetch and download content from a remote repository and immediately update the local repository to match that content. So here, the script.js is also

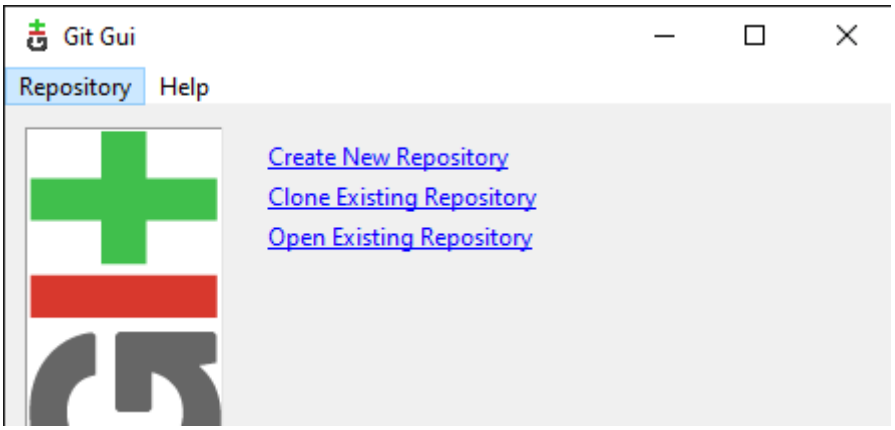
deleted in the local repository after using git pull.

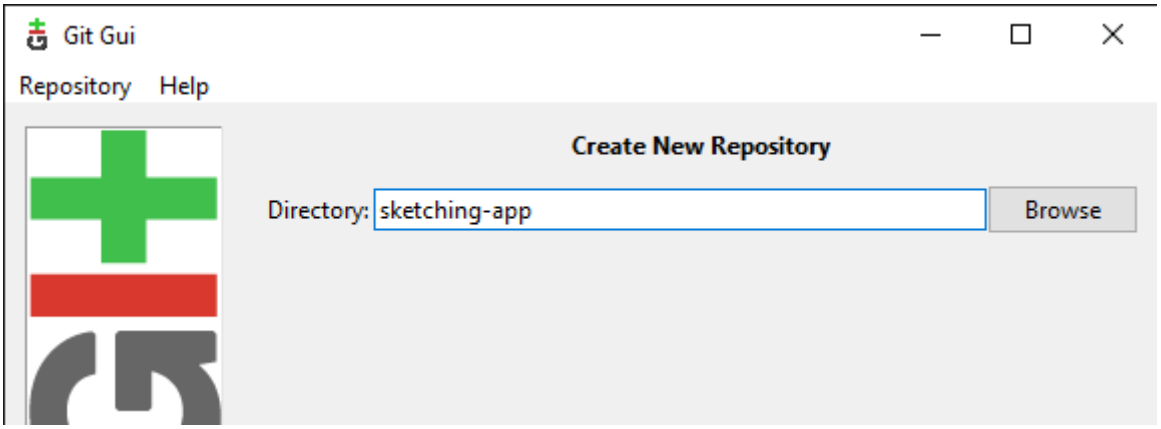
Step 14: I am using ls command to see if the file is deleted.



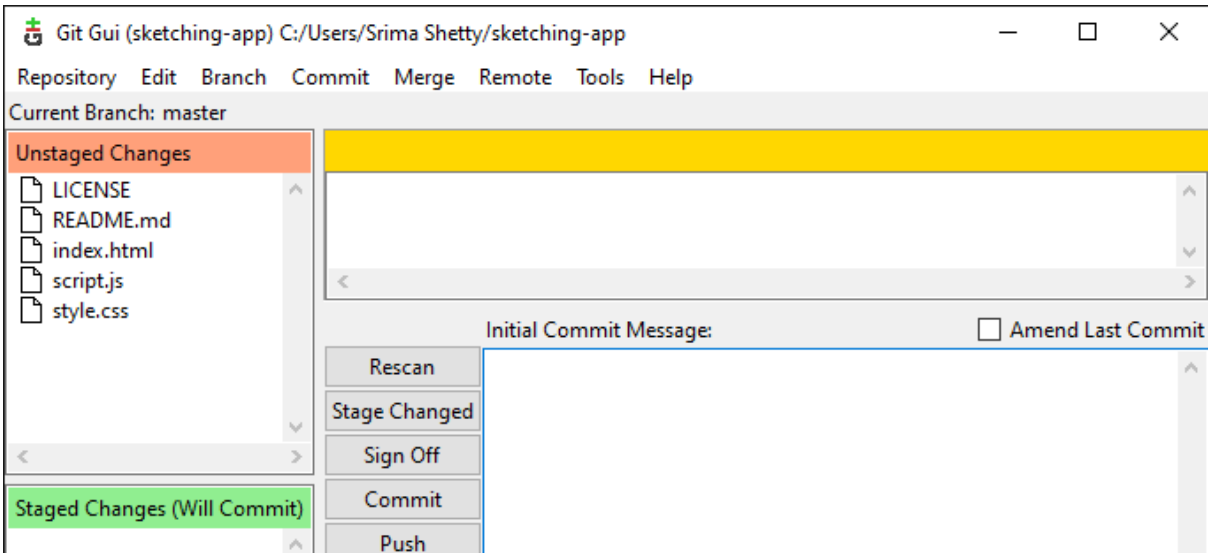
USING GIT GUI:

1. Creating a new repository

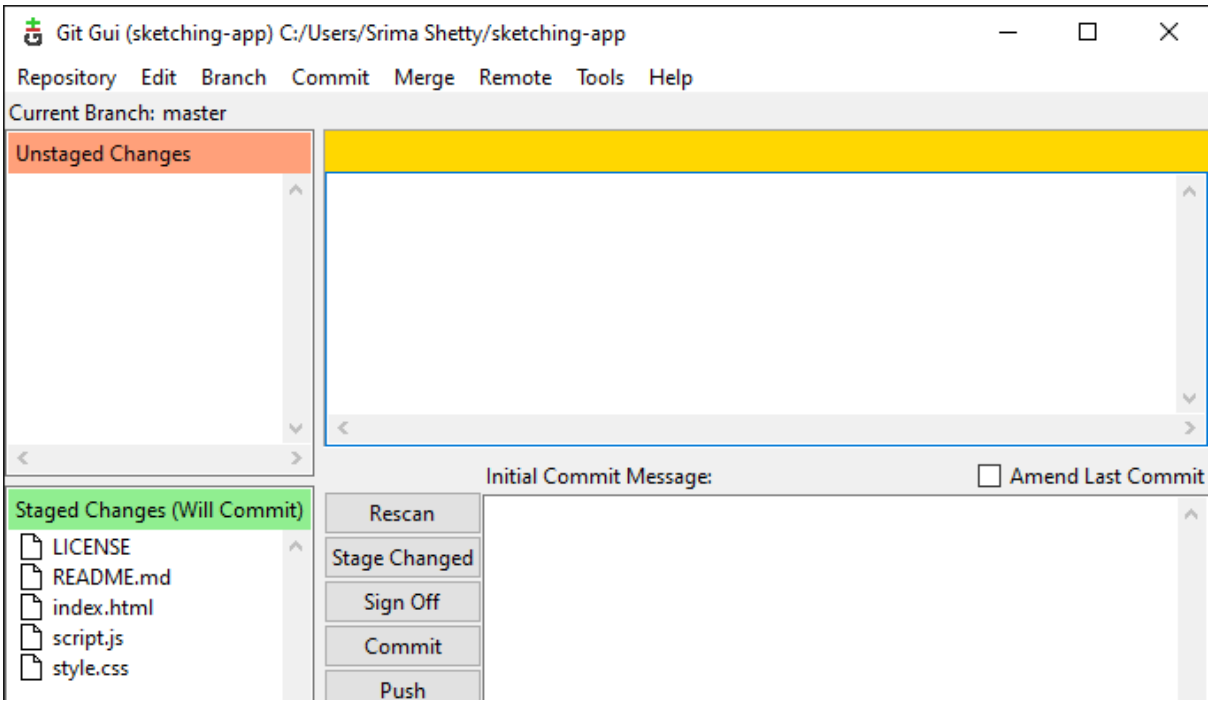




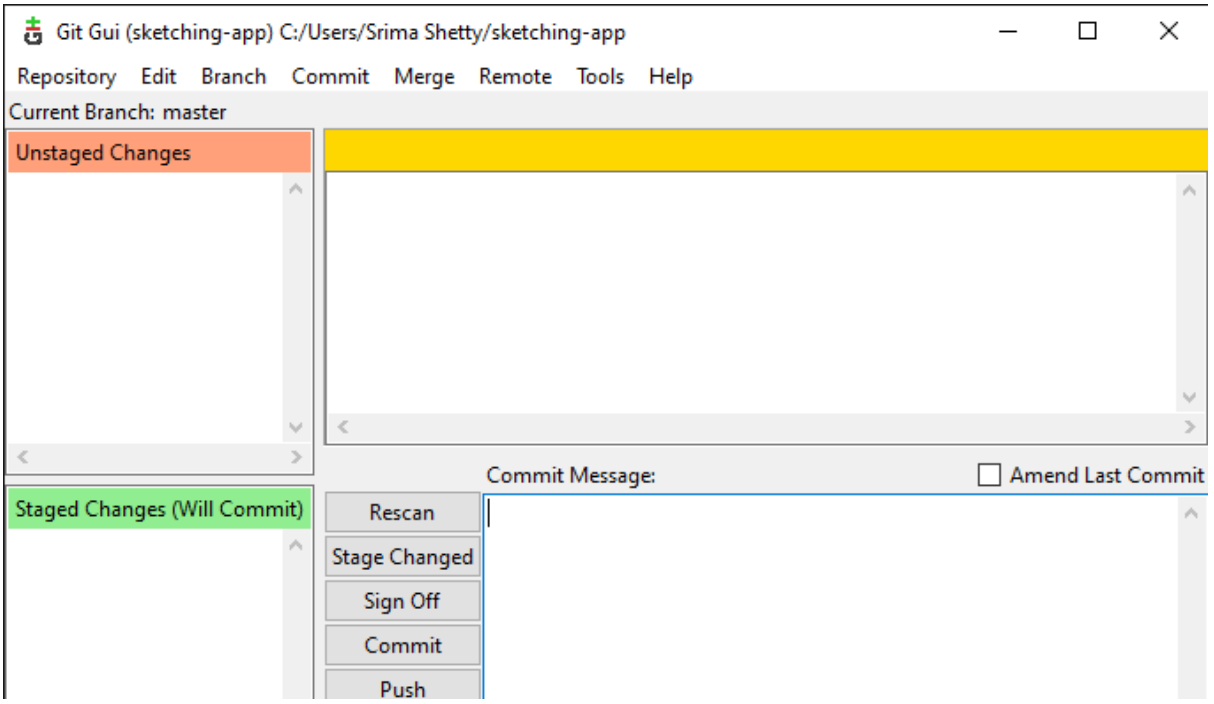
2. Adding unstaged files

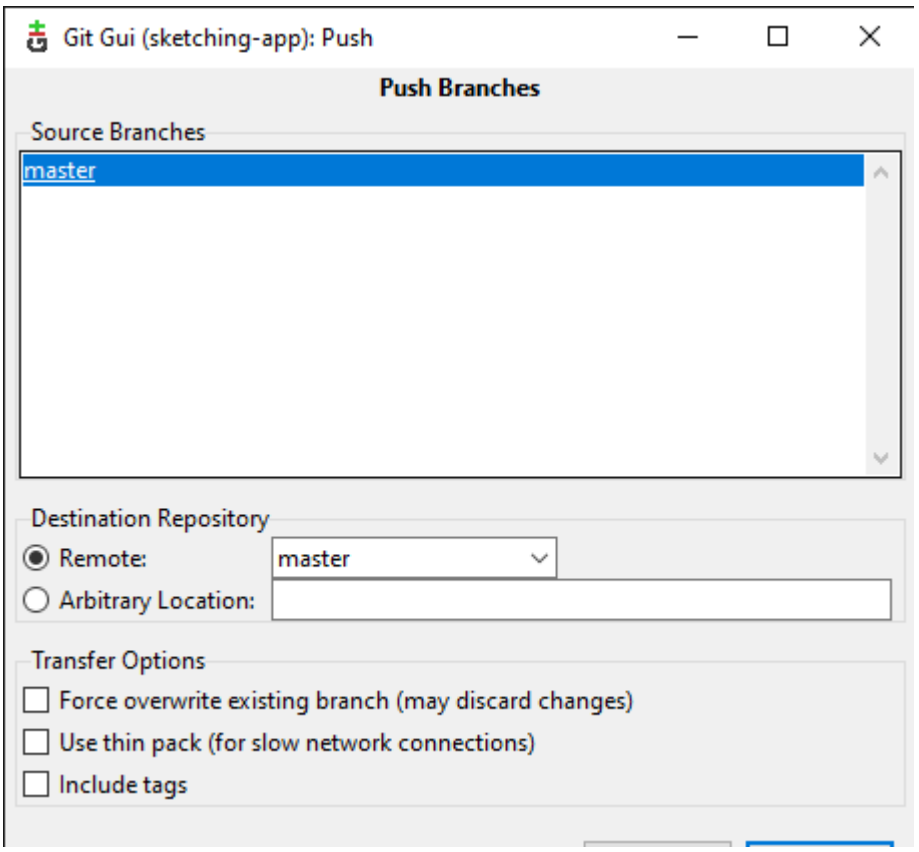


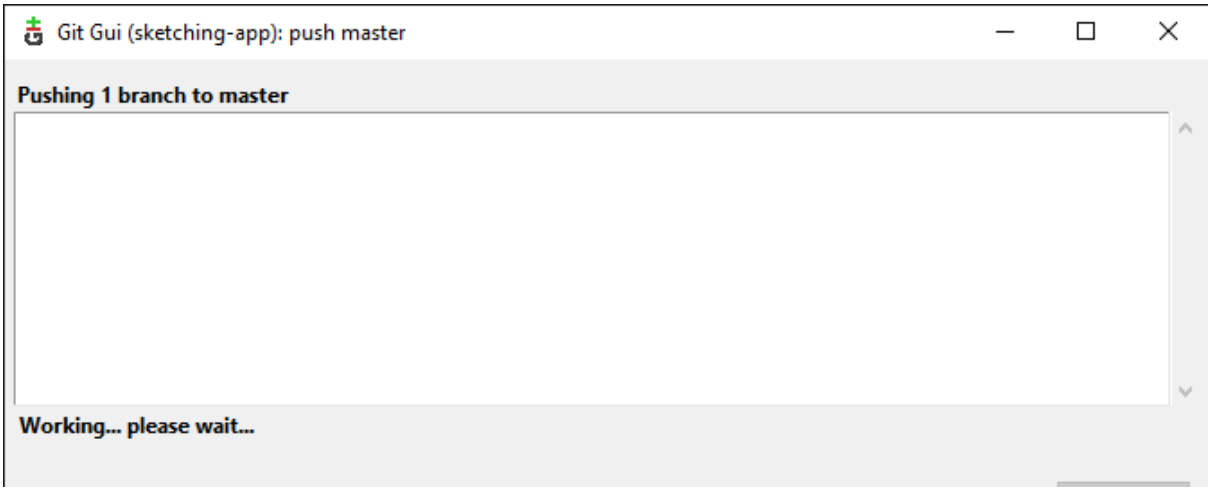
3. Commit



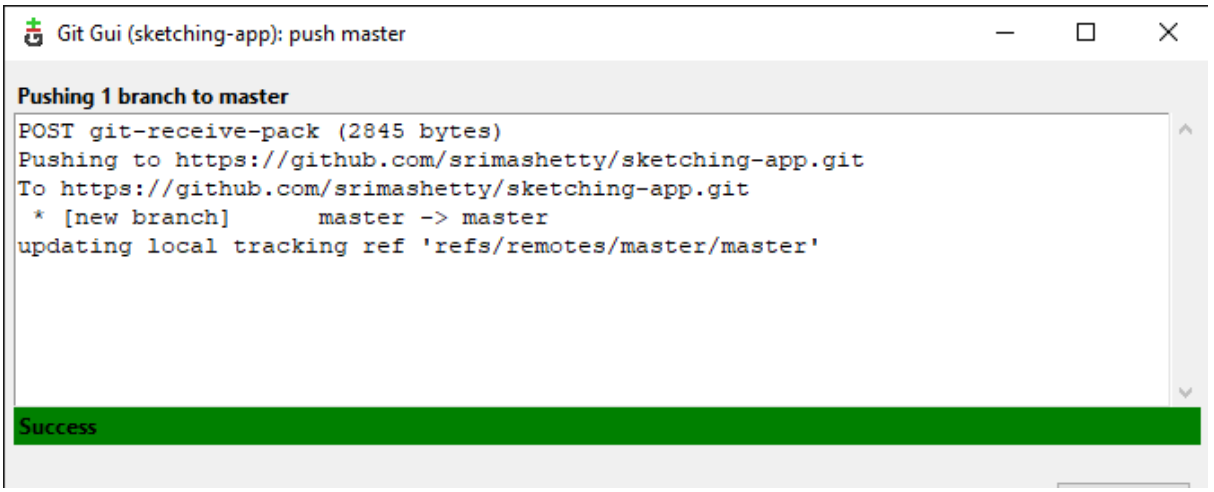
4. Pushing file to remote Repository




Git Gui (sketching-app): Push
Push Branches
Source Branches
master
Destination Repository
Remote:
master
Arbitrary Location:
Transfer Options
Force overwrite existing branch (may discard changes)
Use thin pack (for slow network connections)
Include tags


Git Gui (sketching-app): push master
Pushing 1 branch to master
Working... please wait...

5.


Git Gui (sketching-app): push master
Pushing 1 branch to master
POST git-receive-pack (2845 bytes)
Pushing to https://github.com/srimashetty/sketching-app.git
To https://github.com/srimashetty/sketching-app.git
* [new branch] master -> master
updating local tracking ref 'refs/remotes/master/master'
Success

Conclusion

In this project, I learned how to use Git and Github. I used the terminal in Git bash, and learned the functionalities of various git commands like, git init, git init, git status, git add, git branch, git commit, git push, git pull etc.
I also learned how to create a repository on github. I learned what various files in github meant, like the licences, .gitignore and the .readme file. I learned how to change settings in the github repository as well.