

Subject Name: Source Code Management

Subject Code: CS181

Cluster: ZETA

Department: DCSE

CHITKARA
UNIVERSITY



Submitted By:

VANSHIKA

2110992051

G27

Submitted To:

Dr..Anuj Jain

Aim: Setting up of Git Client

Theory:

What is Git?

Git is a software used for tracking changes in any set of files, usually used for coordinating work among members of a team.

History of VCS:

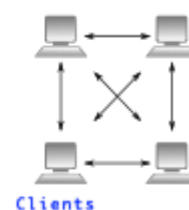
- **Local VCS:** No internet is needed because it uses a database to keep track of files.
- **Centralized VCS:** Centralized version control systems are based on the idea that there is a single “central” copy of your project somewhere (probably on a server), and programmers will “commit” their changes to this central copy. “Committing” a change simply means recording the change in the central system.
- **Distributed VCS:** A type of version control where the complete codebase including its full version history is mirrored on every developer's computer.



Local



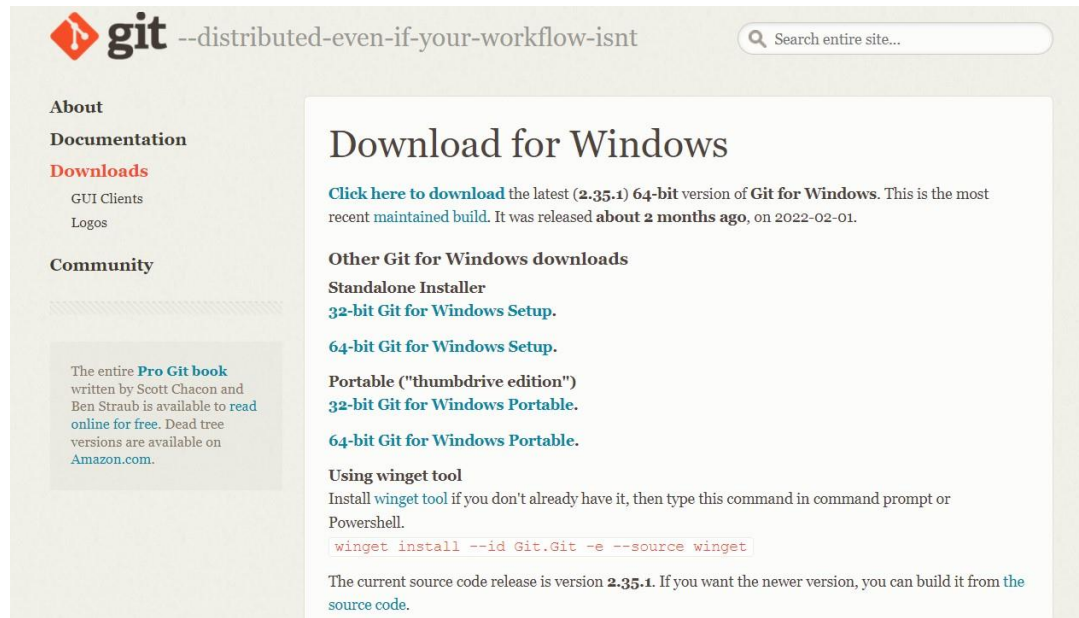
Centralised








Distributed

How to install GIT on Windows?

There are also a few ways to install Git on Windows. The most official build is available for download on the Git website. Just go to <https://git-scm.com/download/win> and the download will start automatically. Note that this is a project called Git for Windows, which is separate from Git itself; for more information on it, go to <https://gitforwindows.org>.



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 Git Bash	16-03-2022 08:51	Shortcut	2 KB
 Git CMD	16-03-2022 08:51	Shortcut	2 KB
 Git FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions)	16-03-2022 08:51	Internet Shortcut	1 KB
 Git GUI	16-03-2022 08:51	Shortcut	2 KB
 Git Release Notes	16-03-2022 08:51	Shortcut	2 KB

Check version of git by using git --version command.



Aim: Setting up GitHub Account

Theory:

What is GitHub?

GitHub is a code hosting platform for version control and collaboration. In other words, it manages repositories.

Advantages:

- It makes it easy to contribute to Open-Source projects.
- Track changes in your code across versions.

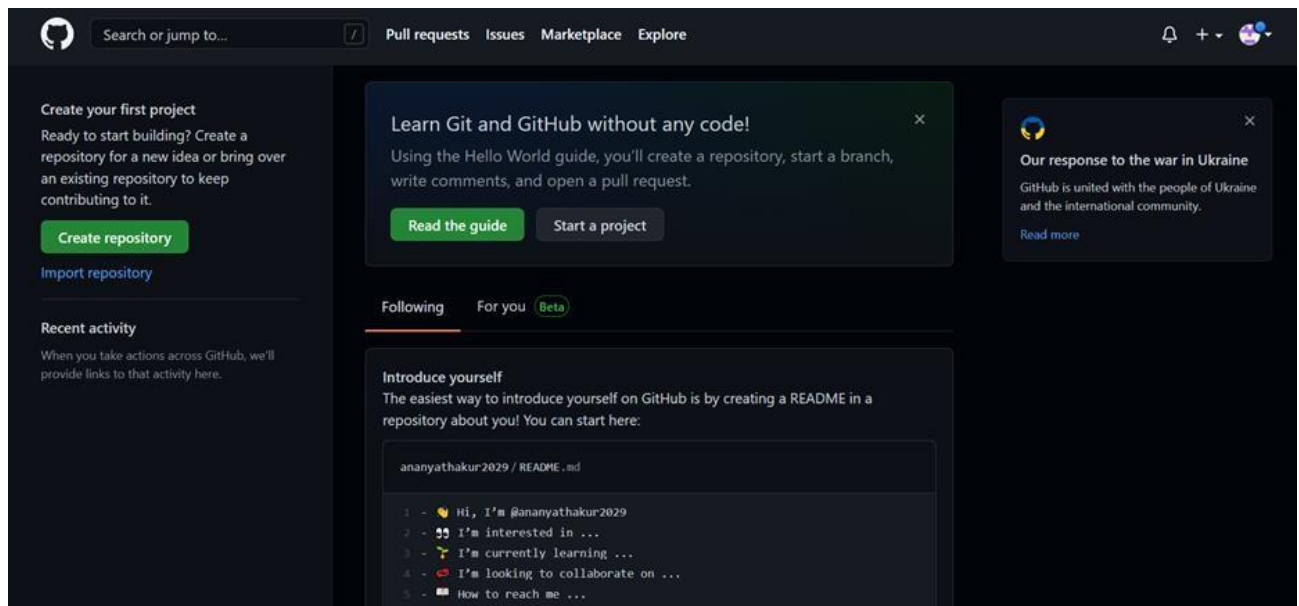
Procedure:

Search for GitHub in any search engine or <https://github.com/signup>



If you're a new user add your email and click on **Sign up for GitHub**. Otherwise click on **Sign In** at the top right corner

Signing into GitHub:



Linking GitHub account with Git Bash:

Username:

`git config --global user.name "username in github"`

Email:

`git config --global user.email "your email in github"`

Check Username & Email:

`git config user.name git`

`config user.email`

```
MINGW64/c/Users/vansh
vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global user.email "vanshika2051.be21@chitkara.edu.in"
vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global user.name "vanshika"
vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~
$ git config user.name
vanshika
vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~
$ git config user.email
vanshika2051.be21@chitkara.edu.in
vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~
$
```

Aim: Program to Generate log

Theory:

Git Logs:

Logs are nothing but the history which we can see in Git by using the code `git log`. It contains all the past commits, insertions and deletions which can be seen anytime.

Why do we need logs?

Logs help us to check the changes made in code or files and by whom. It also contains the details of insertions and deletions and also the time it was changed at.

```

MINGW64/c:/Users/vansh/gitproject/gitproject

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (master)
$ vi file.txt

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (master)
$ git add file.txt
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in file.txt.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (master)
$ git commit -m "added code"
[master 535b8ee] added code
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (master)
$ git log
commit 535b8ee2829b8c0e11da43015dd59cba6d02c3f7 (HEAD -> master)
Author: vanshika <vanshika2051.be21@chitkara.edu.in>
Date: Thu Mar 31 15:24:07 2022 +0530

    added code

commit 32462812566eecefb99f5e3b8a3655819b62b3bb
Author: vanshika <vanshika2051.be21@chitkara.edu.in>
Date: Thu Mar 31 15:22:02 2022 +0530

    master

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (master)
$
  
```

- Use command `git log` to access logs.

Aim: Create and visualize branches

Theory:

How to create branches?

The main branch in git is called the master branch. But we can make branches out of this main master branch. All the files present in master can be shown in branch but the files which are created in branch are not shown in master branch. We can also merge both the parent (master) and child (other branches).

1. For creating a new branch: git branch “name of the branch”

2. To check how many branches we have: git branch

```
MINGW64/c:/Users/vansh/gitproject/gitproject

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (master)
$ git branch beta

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (master)
$ git checkout beta
Switched to branch 'beta'

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (beta)
$ git branch
* beta
  master

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (beta)
$
```

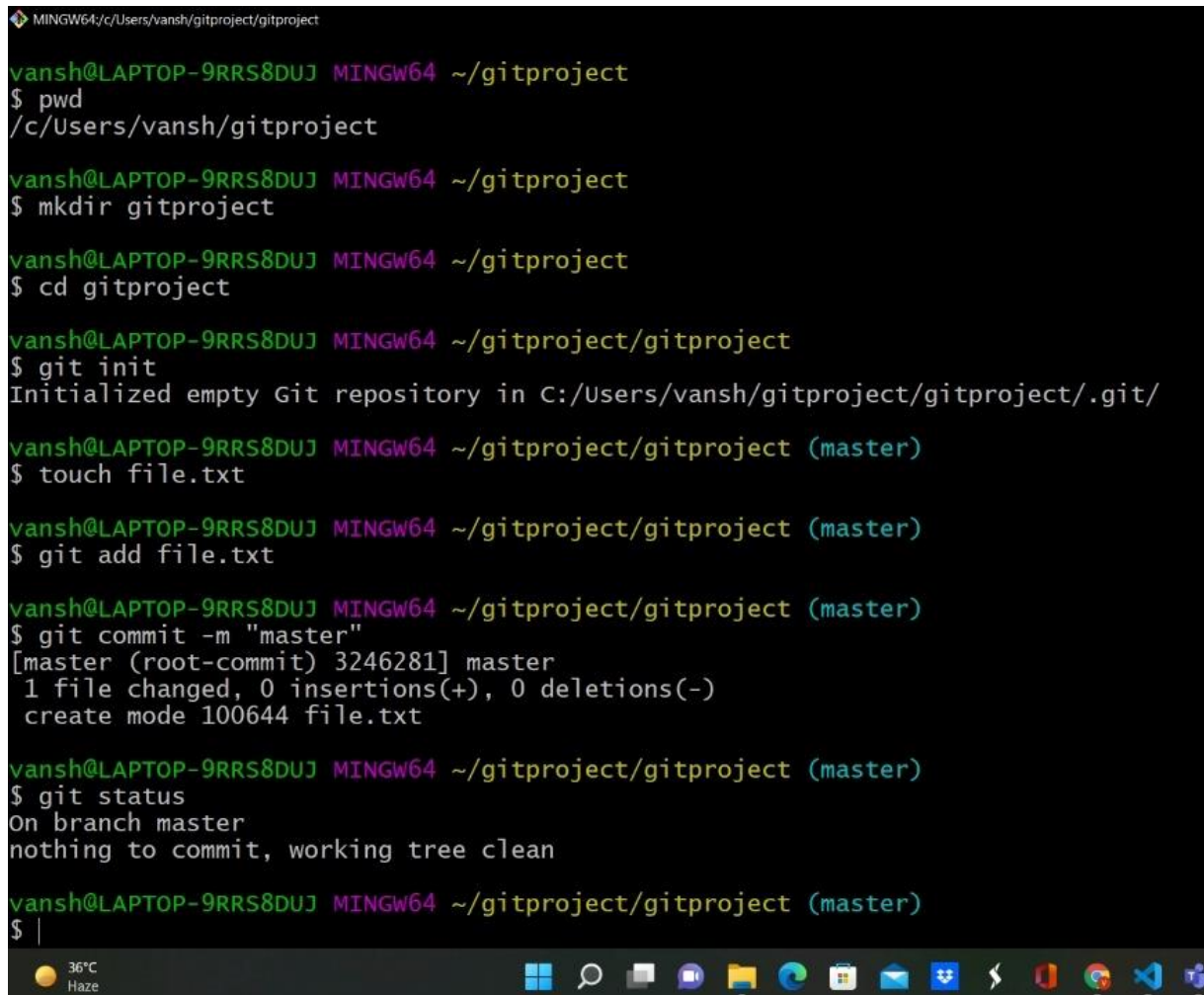
3. To change the present working branch: git checkout “name of the branch”

```
vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (master)
$ git checkout beta
Switched to branch 'beta'

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (beta)
$ git branch
* beta
  master
```

Visualizing branches:

To visualize, we have to create a new file in the new branch “activity1” instead of the master branch. After this we have to do three step architecture i.e working directory, staging area and git repository.

A screenshot of a Windows terminal window with a black background and green and white text. The window title is 'MINGW64/c:/Users/vansh/gitproject/gitproject'. The user 'vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ' is in the 'MINGW64' environment. The commands and their outputs are as follows:
1. `$ pwd` outputs `/c/Users/vansh/gitproject`
2. `$ mkdir gitproject`
3. `$ cd gitproject`
4. `$ git init` outputs `Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/vansh/gitproject/gitproject/.git/`
5. `$ touch file.txt`
6. `$ git add file.txt`
7. `$ git commit -m "master"` outputs `[master (root-commit) 3246281] master`, `1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)`, and `create mode 100644 file.txt`
8. `$ git status` outputs `On branch master` and `nothing to commit, working tree clean`
9. The prompt `$` is shown at the end.
The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom with a temperature of 36°C and 'Haze' weather, and several application icons.

After this I have done the 3 Step architecture which is tracking the file, send it to staging area and finally we can rollback to any previously saved version of this file.

After this we will change the branch from activity1 to master, but when we switch back to master branch the file we created i.e “hello” will not be there. Hence the new file will not be shown in the master branch. In this way we can create and change different branches. We can also merge the branches by using the git merge command.

In this way we can create and change different branches. We can also merge the branches by using git merge command.

Aim: Git lifecycle description

Theory:

Stages in GIT Life Cycle:

Files in a Git project have various stages like Creation, Modification, Refactoring, and Deletion and so on. Irrespective of whether this project is tracked by Git or not, these phases are still prevalent. However, when a project is under Git version control system, they are present in three major Git states in addition to these basic ones. Here are the three Git states:

- Working directory
- Staging area
- Git directory

Working Directory:

Consider a project residing in your local system. This project may or may not be tracked by Git. In either case, this project directory is called your Working directory.

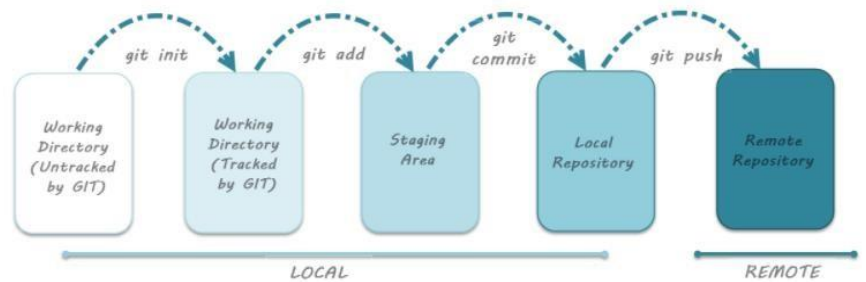
Staging Area:

Staging area is the playground where you group, add and organize the files to be committed to Git for tracking their versions.

Git Directory:

Now that the files to be committed are grouped and ready in the staging area, we can commit these files. So, we commit this group of files along with a commit message explaining what is the commit about. Apart from commit message, this step also records the author and time of the commit. Now, a snapshot of the files in the commit is recorded by Git. The information related to this commit is stored in the Git directory.

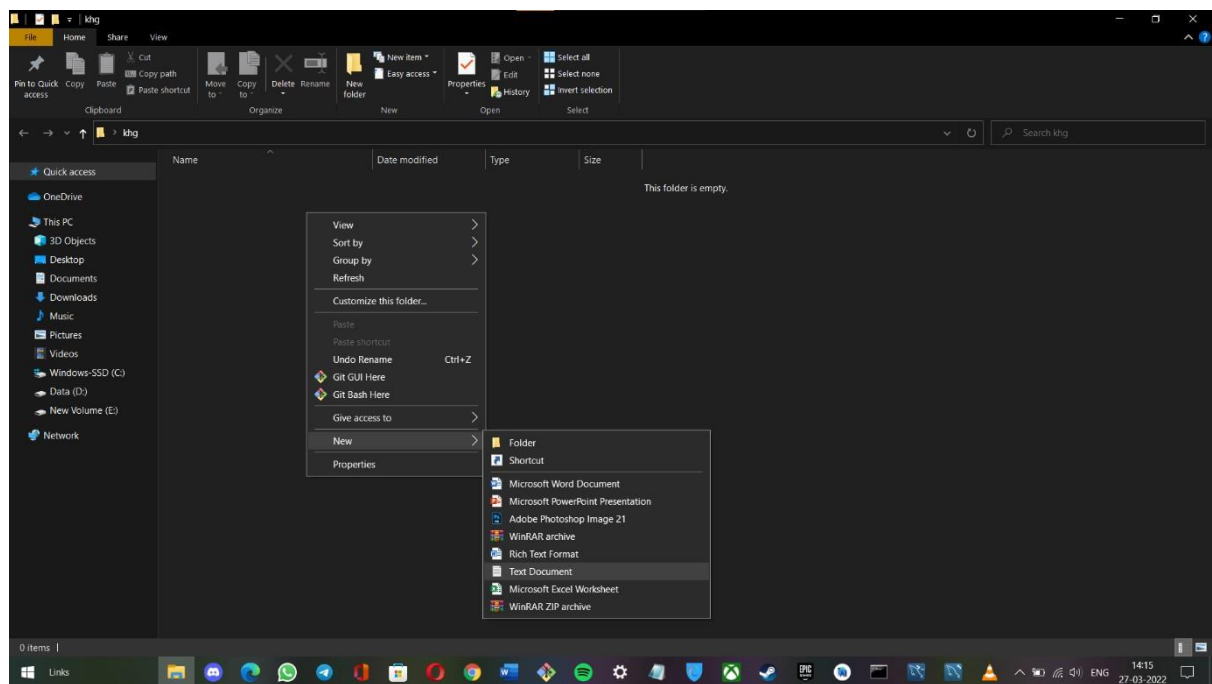
Remote Repository: means mirror or clone of the local Git repository in GitHub. And pushing means uploading the commits from local Git repository to remote repository hosted in GitHub.



Snapshots:

```

vansh@LAPTOP-9RRS8DUJ MINGW64 ~/gitproject/gitproject (beta)
$ git status
On branch beta
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        modified:   file.txt
  
```



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
git	27-03-2022 14:16	Text Document	0 KB