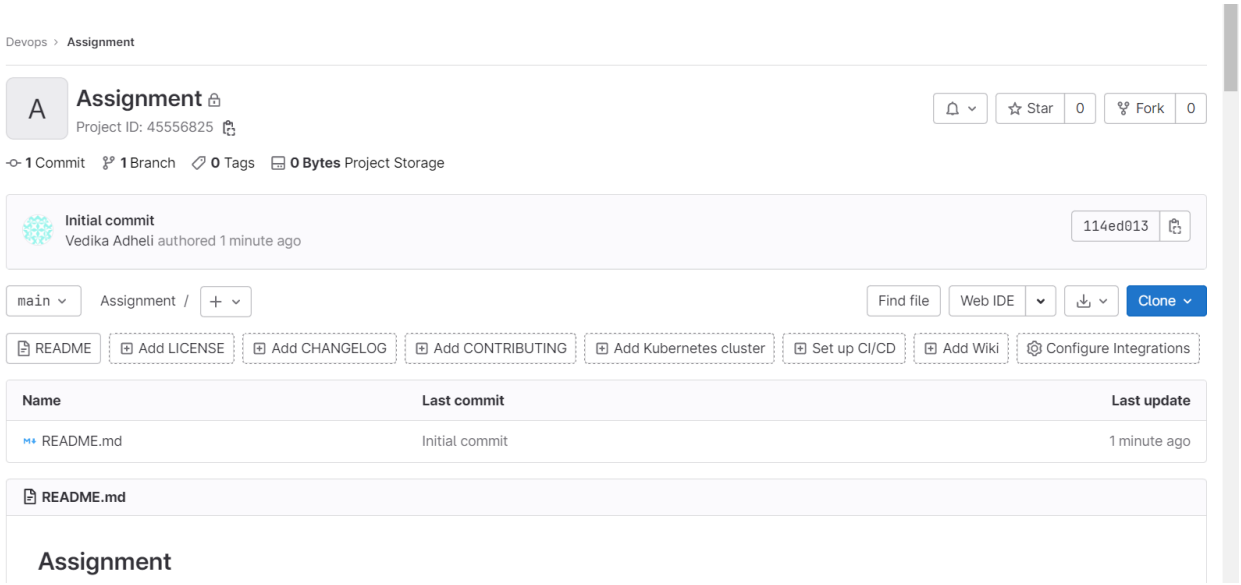
Name : Vedika Adheli
Roll No : 01
Devops Assignment : 02

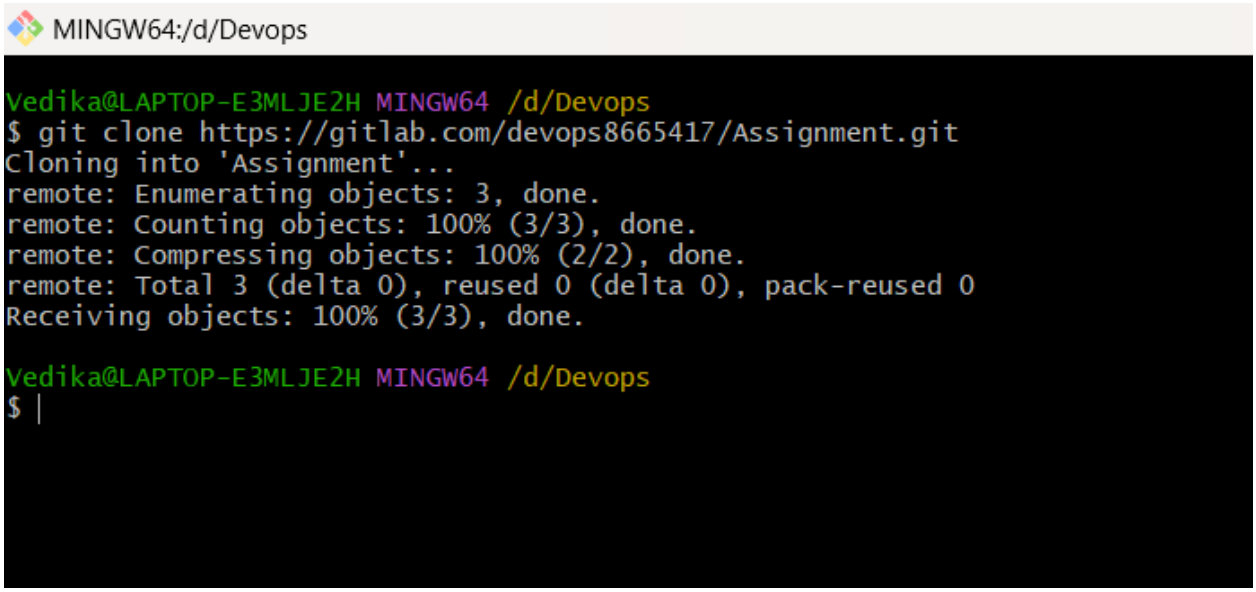
Create a Project/ Repository :

From the Blank project tab, give the project a name and add a description. If you want it to be a public repository, click the Public option. Make sure the Initialize repository with README option is left unchecked. Then click the Create project button.

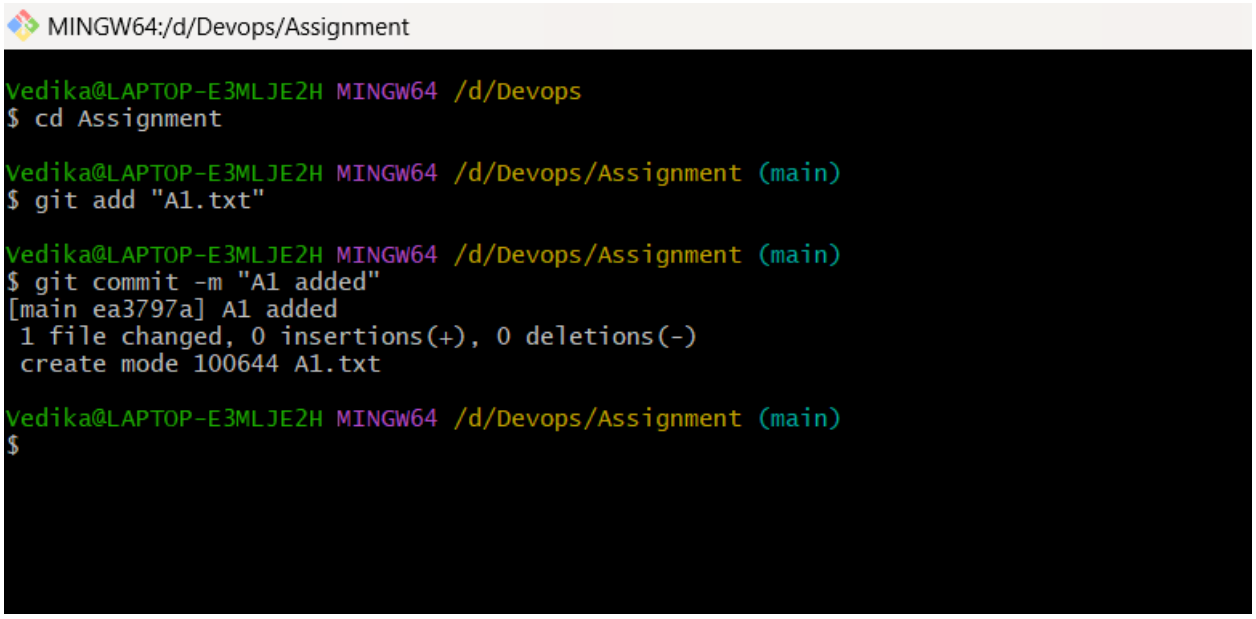


Clone the project :

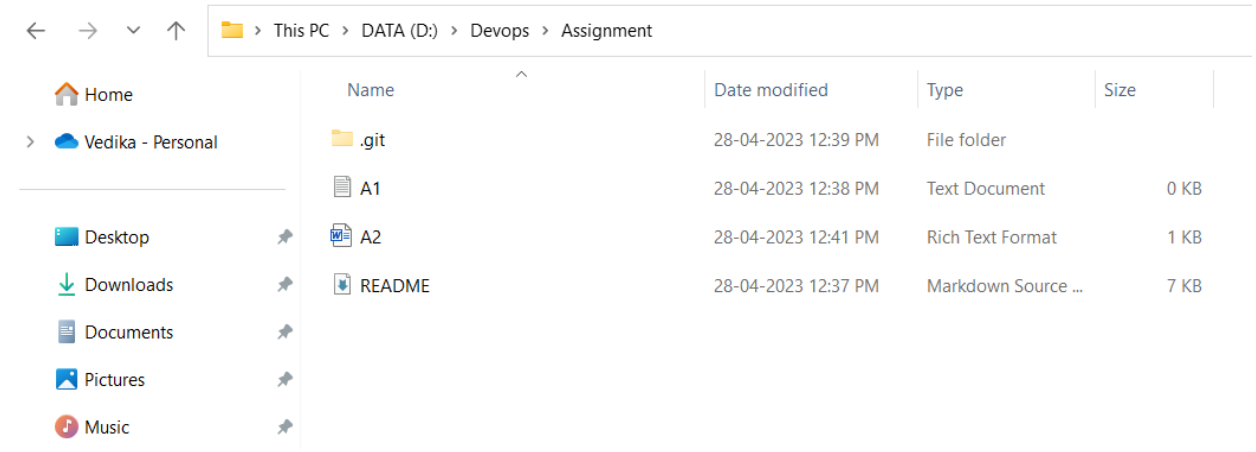
After the project is created, the next step is to open a cmd and issue the ‘git clone’ command. But first, you will need the URL of the repository.We can find the URL by clicking on the big blue clone button on the landing page for the repository in the GitLab GUI. Copy the HTTP URL and then open a cmd.

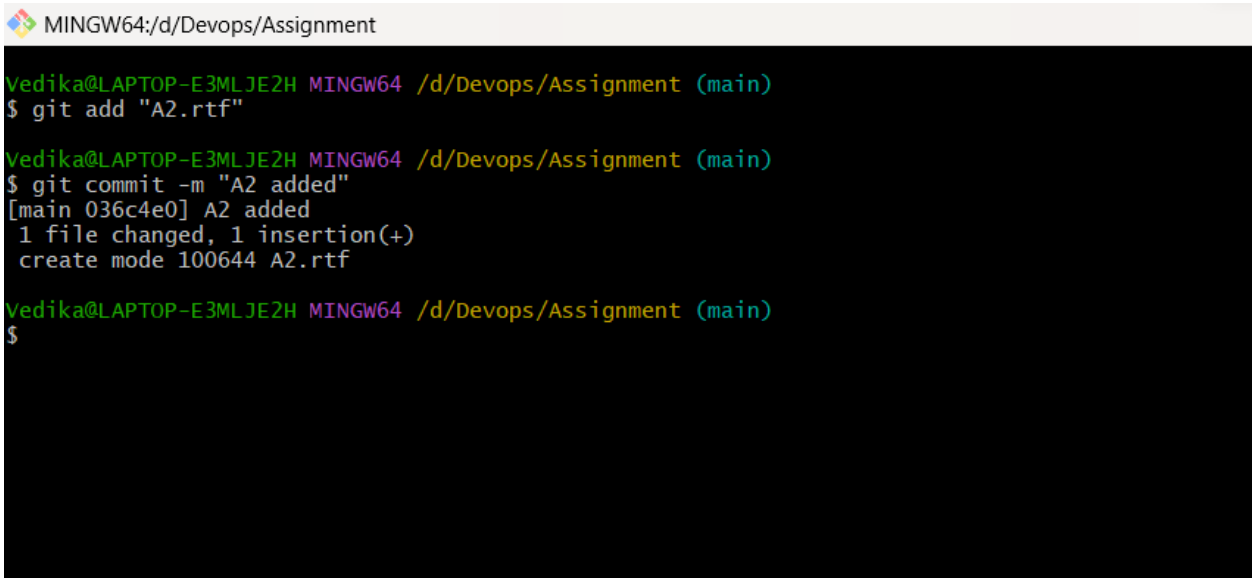


Create a file A1.txt add this file to staging area and commit the changes



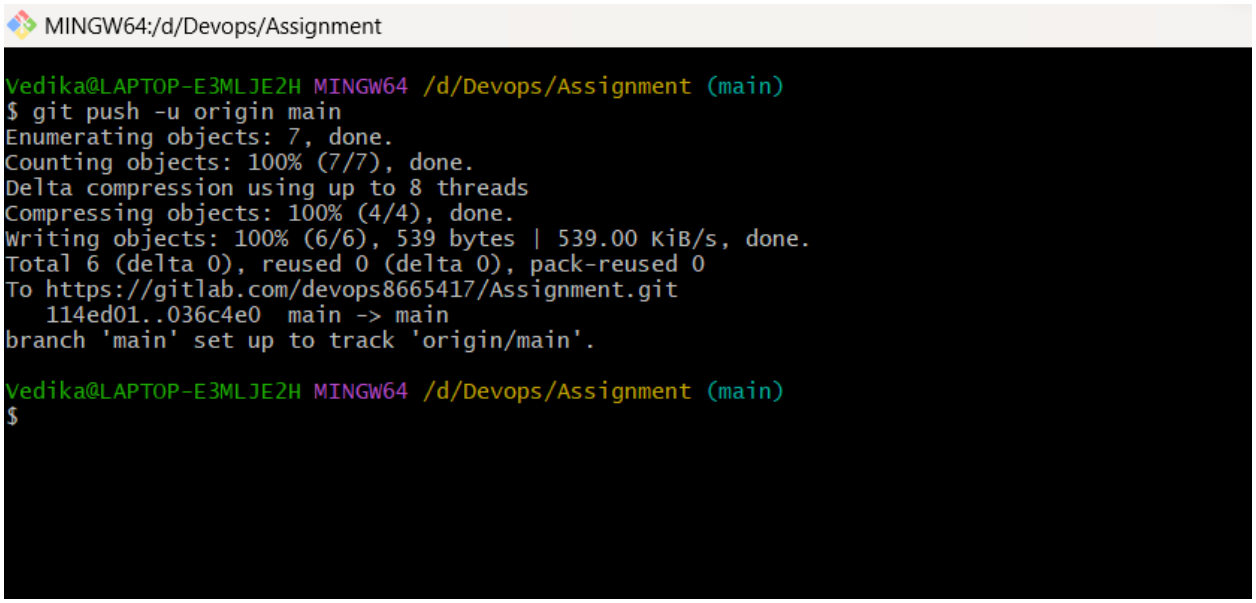
Create file A2.rtf and add this file tu staging area and commit the changes





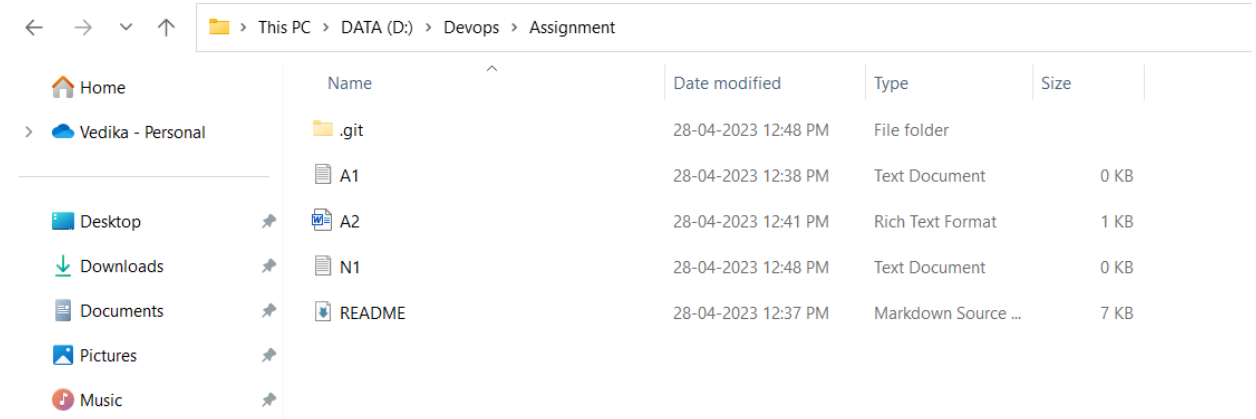
Push Changes:

Now push these changes from local to remote repository. The Command is git push origin main

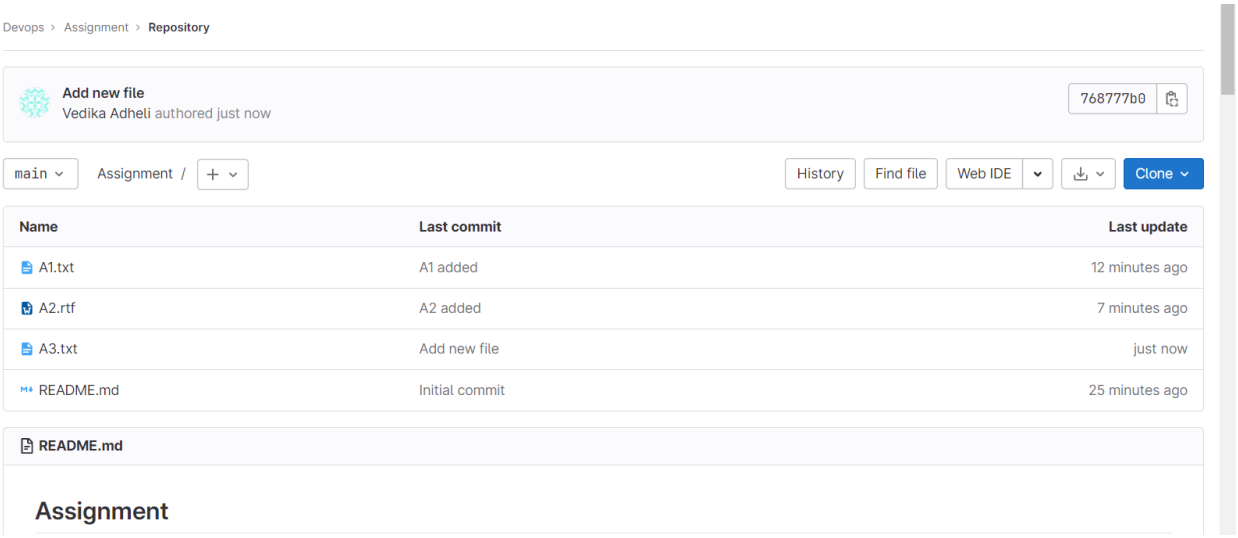


Create New Branch :

Create a new branch with a name new. We can create a branch using git branch or by git checkout -b . Now,switch the branch using the git checkout new add N1.txt locally in the feature branch. Add and commit the changes in the feature branch.

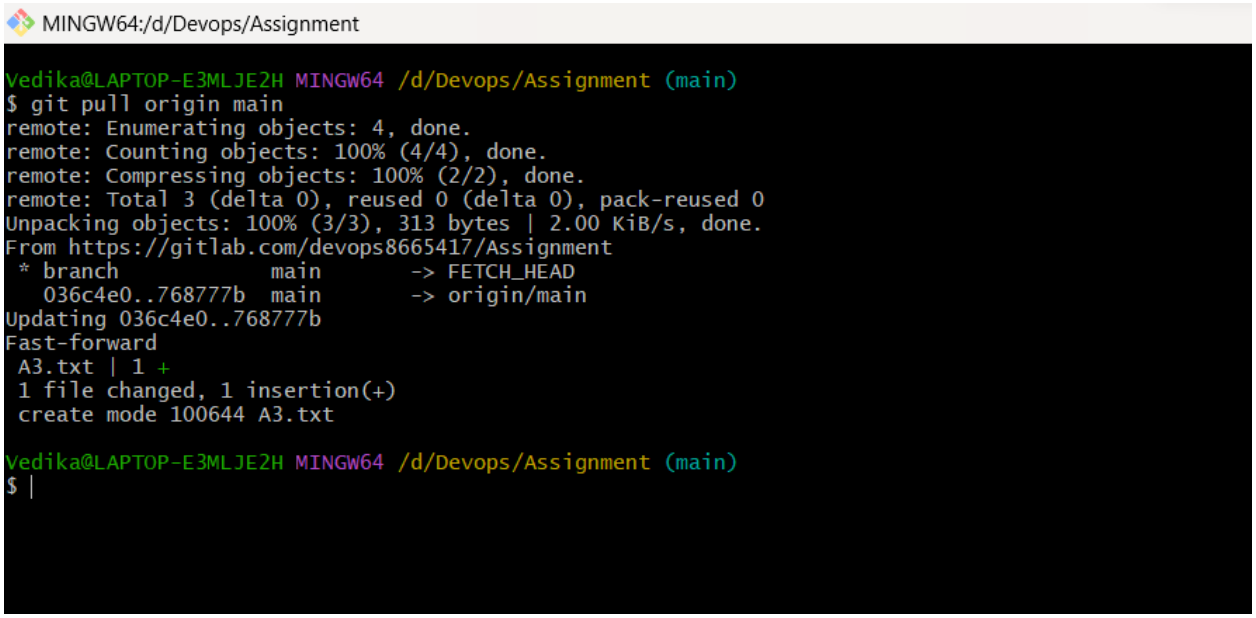


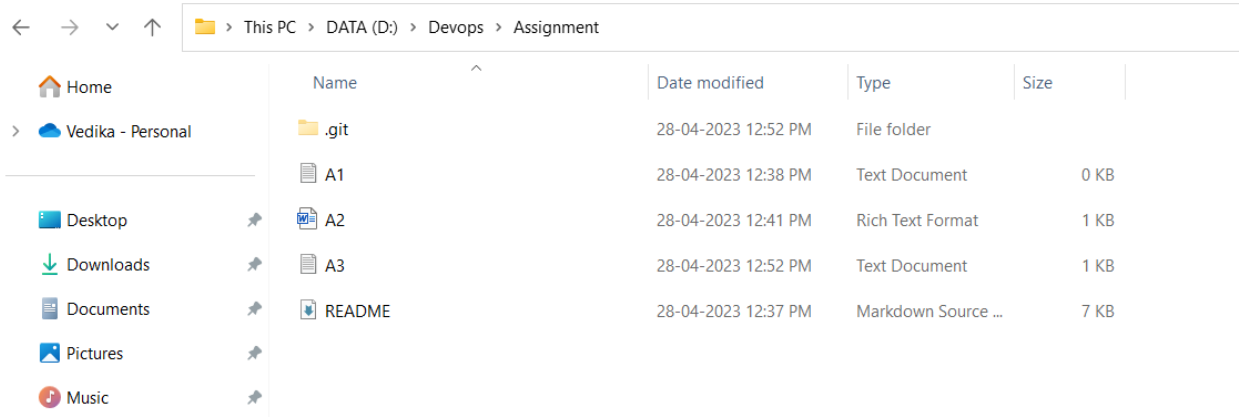
In main, Create a new file A3.txt at a remote repository.



Pull Changes:

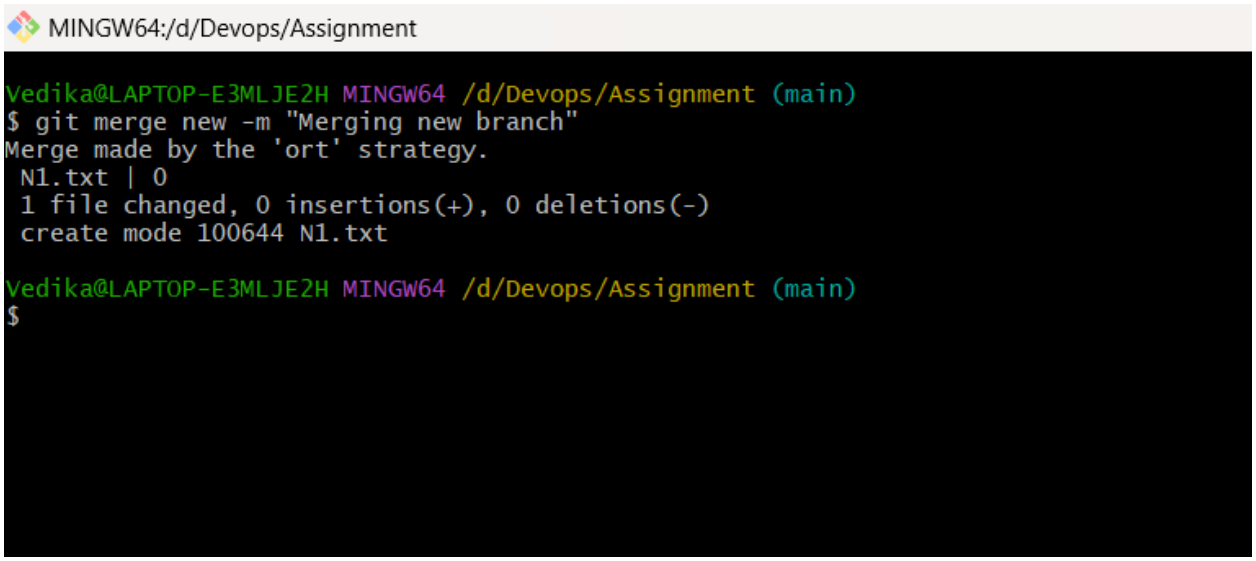
Here, new file A3.txt pulls the changes from remote to local repository so that all the changes will be pulled to local repository.

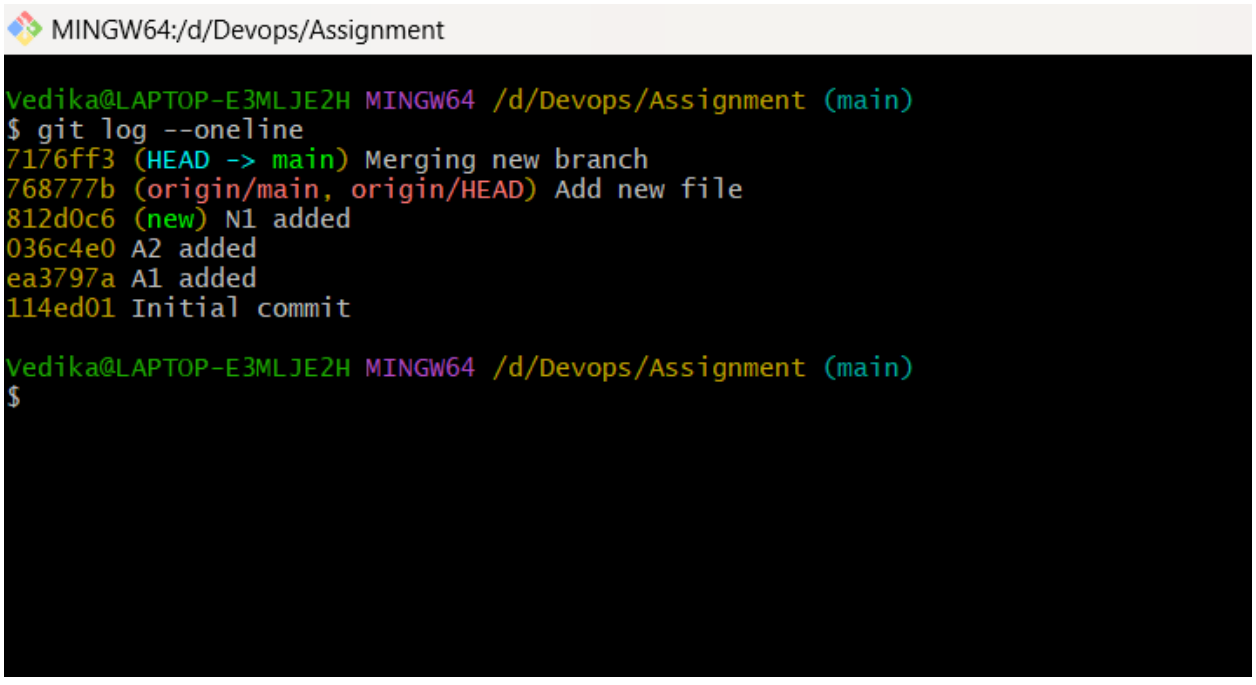




Merge Branches:

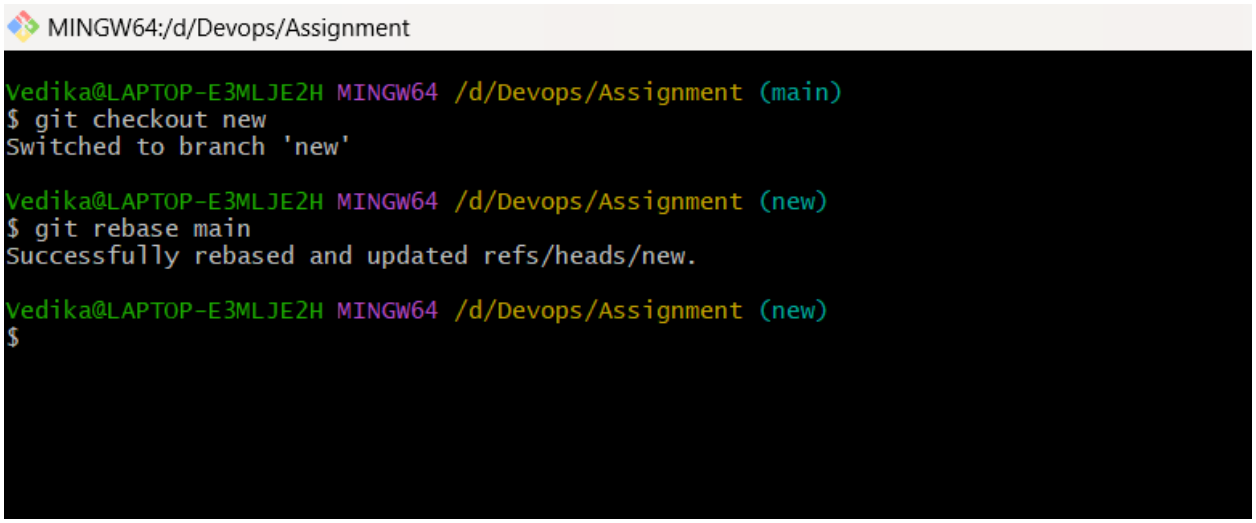
Merge feature branch with main branch using command git merge feature. To merge branches the command is git merge . Once the branches are merged we can see new commit og merged branches.





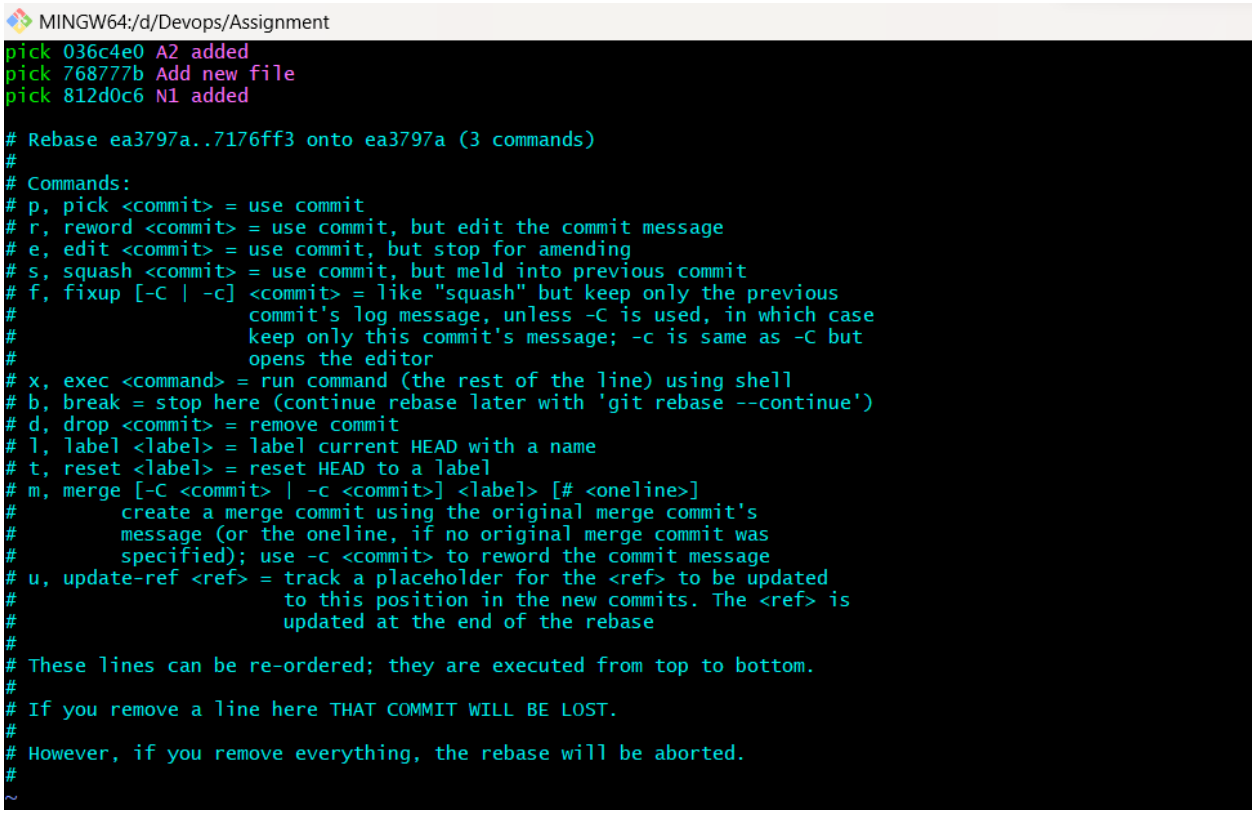
Rebase branches:

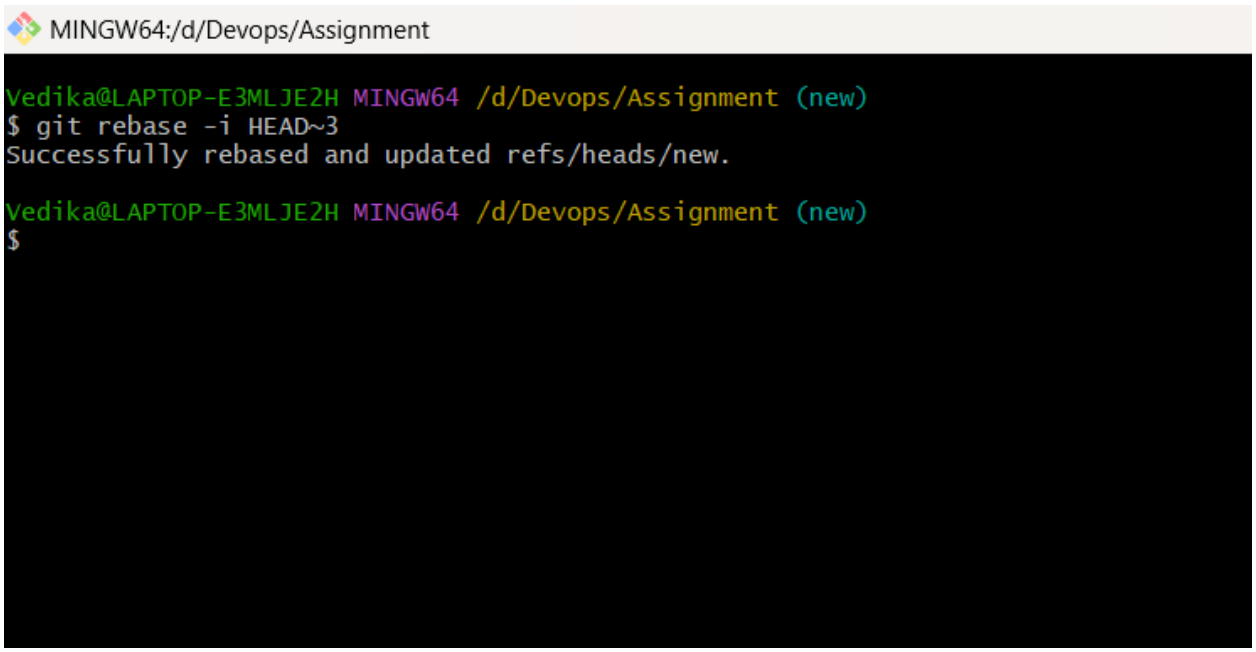
Rebase two branches ie new and main here. The Git rebase command moves a branch to a new location at the head of another branch. The Git rebase command combines two source code branches into one.

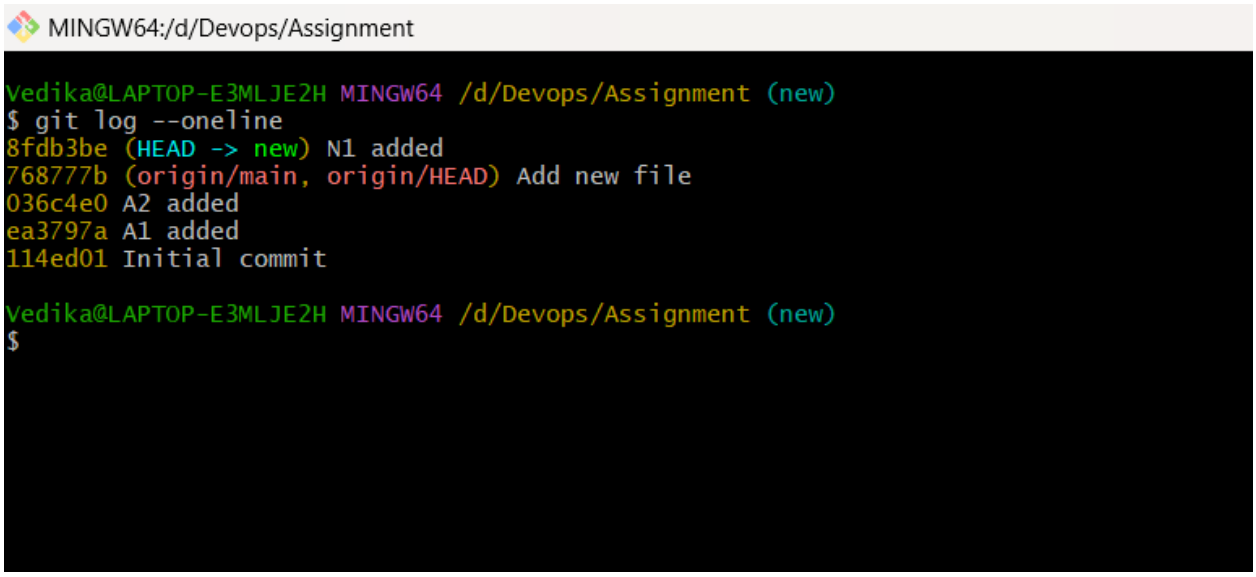


Squashing:

In GitLab squashing is achieved with a Rebase, of a special form called Interactive Rebase.To "squash" in Git means to combine multiple commits into one. You can do this at any point in time (by using Git's "Interactive Rebase" feature), though it is most often done when merging branches.



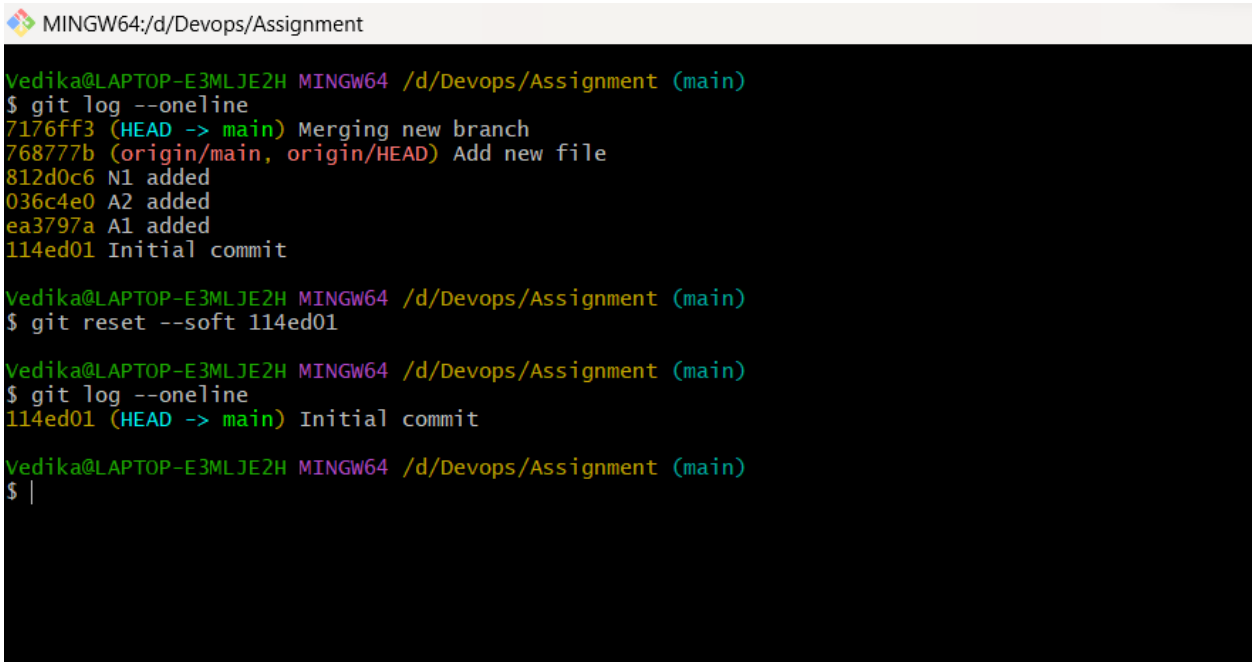



MINGW64:/d/Devops/Assignment
Vedika@LAPTOP-E3MLJE2H MINGW64 /d/Devops/Assignment (new)
$ git log --oneline
8fdb3be (HEAD -> new) N1 added
768777b (origin/main, origin/HEAD) Add new file
036c4e0 A2 added
ea3797a A1 added
114ed01 Initial commit
Vedika@LAPTOP-E3MLJE2H MINGW64 /d/Devops/Assignment (new)
$

Delete Local and Remote Branches:

To delete a local branch Command is : Git branch -D

Undo Commit:


MINGW64:/d/Devops/Assignment
Vedika@LAPTOP-E3MLJE2H MINGW64 /d/Devops/Assignment (main)
$ git log --oneline
7176ff3 (HEAD -> main) Merging new branch
768777b (origin/main, origin/HEAD) Add new file
812d0c6 N1 added
036c4e0 A2 added
ea3797a A1 added
114ed01 Initial commit
Vedika@LAPTOP-E3MLJE2H MINGW64 /d/Devops/Assignment (main)
$ git reset --soft 114ed01
Vedika@LAPTOP-E3MLJE2H MINGW64 /d/Devops/Assignment (main)
$ git log --oneline
114ed01 (HEAD -> main) Initial commit
Vedika@LAPTOP-E3MLJE2H MINGW64 /d/Devops/Assignment (main)
$