## [1.1] Give a general description of what you happens with the following "log/show-ref" commands. What do they all have in common? Record what the first 6 characters are of the tip commit sha.

'git log' shows the commit logs. It shows the commits made in the repository in the reverse order i.e. the most recent commits are shown first.

'git show-ref' displays references available in a local repository along with the associated commit IDs. First 6 characters of the tip commit sha: ae3760

### [1.2] Give a general description of what you happens to the repository when you used the soft and hard reset commands below?

- '--soft' parameter tells Git to reset HEAD to another commit. If we specify --soft Git will stop there and nothing else will change.
- '--hard' parameter will blow out everything it resets HEAD back to another commit, resets the index to match it, and resets the working copy to match it as well. This is the more dangerous of the commands and is where you can cause damage. Data might get lost here.

### [1.3] Give a general description of what you see with the "diff/status/log" commands below. What do they all have in common?

diff - Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc

status - This command displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git.

log - Shows the commit logs. It shows the commits made in the repository in the reverse order i.e. the most recent commits are shown first.

diff/status/log all the three commands show commit logs.

# [1.4] Use the previous "diff status, show-ref and log" commands to confirm that you are at the tip. Does the tip commit sha you are observing on your branch match the one from part 1? No

[1.5] Given the list of commands below, do any of these differ in output? What do all of these commands have in common? Use git show-ref <reference> to help.

\$ git diff HEAD~2 HEAD

\$ git diff prob 1~2 prob 1

\$ git diff prob\_1~2 origin/develop

\$ git diff origin/develop~2 HEAD

All of these commands show the commit logs.

# [2.2] Run through the following sequence of making a commit and annotate what you see with your git status commands. What do the different git status command outputs show after each step? Why did they differ?

- 1. When we run Git status for the first time it shows no untracked changes and local is up to date.
- 2. Directory is changed to git-assignment/students\_sum2017/hw-simple-change
- 3. We make changes to favorites.json
- 4. Nothing added to commit but untracked files present.
- 5. Add favorites ison
- 6. Shows untracked files present but the local is up to date with the origin and changes to be committed are shown.

- 7. Use git commit
- 8. Shows the commit message and no files to commit. Then shows commit is successful.

Why did they differ? Commit status changes due to adding favorites.json

### [2.3] Try to push your commit (which is based off of an older commit to develop). What happens when you try to push your commit with the following command? Explain. \$ git push origin prob 2:develop

The operation fails. Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that we do not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing to the same ref.

# [2.4] Attempt to do a rebase by running the following commands. What changes to the commands make to your history? Look at your parent commits. Did you have a conflict? How can you resolve this without destroying other's work?

Yes, I got a conflict. We can resolve this without destroying other's work by doing the following steps:

- 1. \$ git fetch origin
- 2. \$ git rebase --onto origin/develop prob\_2~ prob\_2
- 3. edit favorites.json and add it using git add favorites.json
- 4. \$ git commit -m "Adding Favorites, Rebase Completed"
- 5. \$ git push origin prob\_2:develop

#### [2.5] How does git fetch differ from git pull? Why might you prefer to use git fetch over git pull?

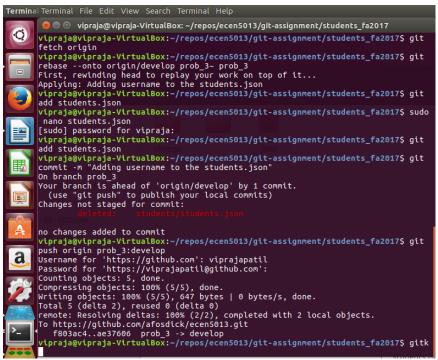
'git fetch' only downloads new data from a remote repository - but it doesn't integrate any of this new data into your working files. 'git pull' in contrast, is used with a different goal in mind: to update your current HEAD branch with the latest changes from the remote server. This means that pull not only downloads new data; it also directly it into your current working copy files.

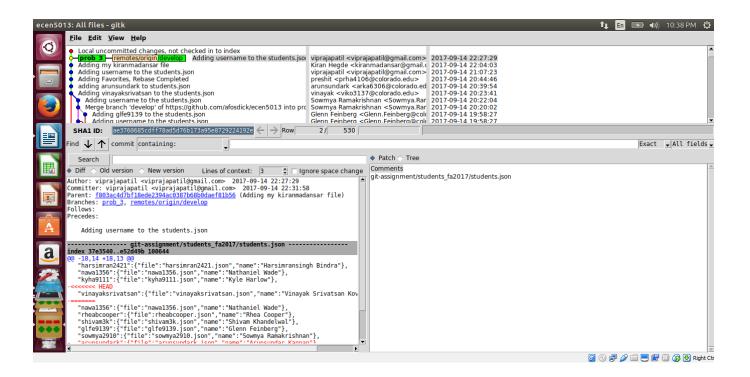
I would prefer git fetch because git fetch only downloads latest changes where as git pull also merges them.

[3.1] Did this Fail? What was the error? Why? How can you fix this (provide the commands you need in order to do this)? Fix your change so that it gets pushed to tip using a rebase command. Grab a screenshot of your rebase command succeeding in addition to a copy of the oneline log to show the time difference. Push your change.

#### Error

#### solution





[4.1]

Decimal	Binary (show in multiples	Hexadecimal	Suggested Data
	of four bits) [underscore		Type
	for readability]		that can be used
			to
			hold this number
3735928559	0b1101_1110_1010_1101_1011_1110_1110_11	0xDEADBEEF	int64_t, uint64_t,
	11		uint32_t
1,465	0b0101_1011_1001	0x5B9	uint16_t, int16_t
3758	0b1110_1010_1110	0xEAE	int16_t, uint16_1
-172	0b0101_0100	0x54	int16_t
172	0b1010_1100	0xAC	uint16_t,int16_t,u
			in8_t

1. Binary DE A DBEEP 1 OYDEADBEEF 1101 1110 1010 1101 1011 1110 1110 1111 Binacy - (110/110/010/10/10/10/110/110/110)2 per decimal  $\frac{2^{81}\times1+2^{80}}{2^{9}}+\frac{2^{9}\times0+2^{9}\times1+2^{9}\times1+2^{9}\times1+2^{9}\times1+2^{1}\times0+2^{1}\times0}{2^{1}\times1+2^{1}\times0+2^{1}\times1+2^{1}\times0+2^{1}\times1+2^{1}\times0+2^{1}\times1+2^{1}\times0+2^{1}\times1+2^{1}\times1+2^{1}\times0+2^{1}\times1$ 27x1 + 26x1 + 25x1 + 24x0 + 23x1 + 22x1 + 21x1 + 2x1 = 3489660928 + 234881024 + 10485760+ 851968 + 45056 + 3584 + 224 + 15 = (3735928559)10

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	EACES
	Hen -> (EAE) 16

4. (F172)10 Binary of 172. 2 172 0 (- 1/1/1 86 -2 2 43 21 100 5 2 (210 01010 now for (-172) 10 we take 2's complement 0101 0011 0101-0100

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	2	1
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0.625 x 2 = 1.25   0.25 x 2 = 0.5 0	1
0.8×2 = 1	
$(0.8125)_{10} = (0.1101)_{2}$	
· (12.8125) 10= (1100.1101) 2	
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mantissa - 1001101	
Exponent $\rightarrow 3+127 = (130) = (10000010)_2$	
Sign -> negative result is	
[1 /10000010 /1001101]	
[ P. 1981 1989 1994   Principle of the control of t	

(another image missing)

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	141-129 = 140.0			
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	mantissa - //11/1/61 / 214			
	mantissa - 1/1111/61 x 214  Sign /-> positive			
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```
[5.1]
(1)
#include <stdio.h>
void reverse(char *str, int length);
int main()
  char a[] = "VIPRAJA";
  int i, length;
  char *str;
  length = getlength(a);
  str = &a[length];
  reverse(a,length);
  return 0;
int getlength(char *a){
  int length = 0;
  while(a[length] != '\0')
     length++;
  return length;
void reverse(char *str, int length)
{ for(int i=0; i<length; i++)
  str++;
  for(int i = length; i >= 0; i--)
     printf("%c", *str--);
  }
}
```

#### Output:

```
AJARPIV
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
(2)
#include <stdio.h>
void reverse(char *str, int length);
int main()
  char a[] = "264941463";
  int i, length;
  char *str;
  length = 4;
  length = getlength(a);
  str = &a[length];
  reverse(a,length);
  return 0;
}
int getlength(char *a){
  int length = 0;
  while(a[length] != \0')
    length++;
  return length;
}
void reverse(char *str, int length)
{ for(int i=0; i<length; i++)
  str++;
  for(int i = length; i >= 0; i--)
    printf("%c", *str--);
364149462
 ...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

(3) #include <stdio.h>

```
void reverse(char *str, int length);
int main()
  char a[] = "wbubiwnjxinknkn";
  int i, length;
  char *str;
  length = 4;
  length = getlength(a);
  str = &a[length];
  reverse(a,length);
  return 0;
int getlength(char *a){
  int length = 0;
  while(a[length] != '\0')
    length++;
  return length;
void reverse(char *str, int length)
{ for(int i=0; i<length; i++)
  str++;
  for(int i = length; i >= 0; i--)
    printf("%c", *str--);
nknknixjnwibubw
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
Negative testing
(4)
#include <stdio.h>
void reverse(char *str, int length);
int main()
  char a[] = "wbubiwnjxinknkn";
  int i, length;
  char *str;
  length = 4;
  //length = getlength(a);
  str = &a[length];
  reverse(a,length);
  return 0;
}
int getlength(char *a){
  int length = 0;
  while(a[length] != '\0')
    length++;
  return length;
}
void reverse(char *str, int length)
{ for(int i=0; i<length; i++)
  str++;
  for(int i = length; i >= 0; i--)
    printf("%c", *str--);
  }
ibubw
 ...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

It returns wrong reversed array

```
(5)
#include <stdio.h>
void reverse(char *str, int length);
int main()
  char a[] = "2644155455";
  int i, length;
  char *str;
  length = 4;
  //length = getlength(a);
  str = &a[length];
  reverse(a,length);
  return 0;
int getlength(char *a){
  int length = 0;
  while(a[length] != '\0')
    length++;
  return length;
void reverse(char *str, int length)
{ for(int i=0; i<length; i++)
  str++;
  for(int i = length; i >= 0; i--)
    printf("%c", *str--);
  }
14462
 ...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

It returns wrong array.

```
[5.2]
#include <stdio.h>
void reverse(char *str, int length);
int main()
  char a[] = "VIPRAJA";
  int i, length;
  char *str;
  length = getlength(a);
  str = &a[length];
  reverse(a,length);
  return 0;
int getlength(char *a){
  int length = 0;
  while(a[length] != \0')
     length++;
  return length;
void reverse(char *str, int length)
{ for(int i=0; i<length; i++)
  str++;
  for(int i = length; i >= 0; i--)
     printf("%c", *str--);
}
```

#### Output:

```
AJARPIV
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```