Subject Name: Source Code Management

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Department: DCSE

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#### **List of Programs**

| S. | Program Title                 | Page No. |
|----|-------------------------------|----------|
| No |                               |          |
| 1  | Setting up of Git Client      | 1-2      |
| 2  | Setting up GitHub Account     | 3-4      |
| 3  | Generate logs                 | 5        |
| 4  | Create and visualize branches |          |
| 5  | Git life cycle description    |          |
|    |                               |          |
|    |                               |          |
|    |                               |          |
|    |                               |          |
|    |                               |          |
|    |                               |          |
|    |                               |          |
|    |                               |          |



### **EXPERIMENT-01**

### Aim:

## Setting up git client

### Theory:

There are several ways to install Git on . The easiest is probably to install the Xcode Command Line Tools. If you don't have it installed already, it will prompt you to install it.

If you want a more up to date version, you can also install it via a binary installer. A Git installer is maintained and available for download at the Git website, at If you don't have it installed already, it will prompt you to install it.

#### **Procedure:**

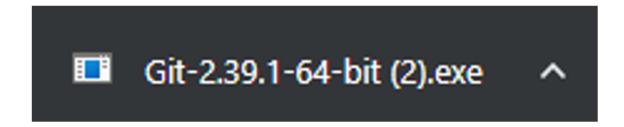
1)go to git scm.com

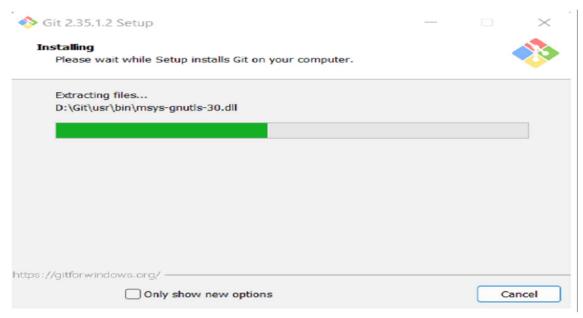


2) click download for windows

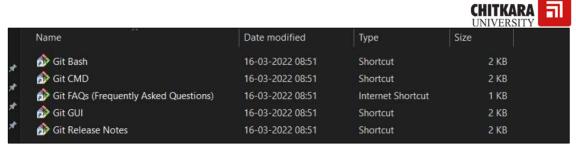


- 3) click on 64 bit for window setup
- 4) run.exe file

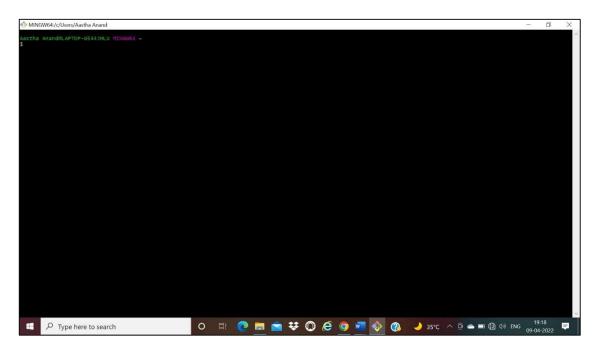




5)installing git



#### Git and its files in Downloads





# **Experiment -02**

### Aim:

## Setting up a git hub account

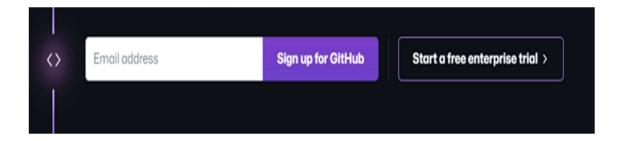
### Theory:

GitHub: GitHub is a website and cloud-based service (client) that helps an individual or developers to store and manage their code. We can also track as well as control changes to our or public code.

Advantages of GitHub: GitHub has a user-friendly interface and is easy to use. We can connect the git-hub and git but using some commands shown below in figure 01. Without GitHub we cannot use Git because it generally requires a host and if we are working for a project, we need to share it will our team members, which can only be done by making a repository.

#### **Procedure:**

1)go to hit hub.com



2) enter your email address





## 3)create a password

```
Welcome to GitHub!

Let's begin the adventure

Enter your email

✓ kvishal2919@gmail.com

Create a password

→ Continue
```

## 4) Setting up your account

```
Welcome to GitHub!
Let's begin the adventure

Enter your email

Create a password

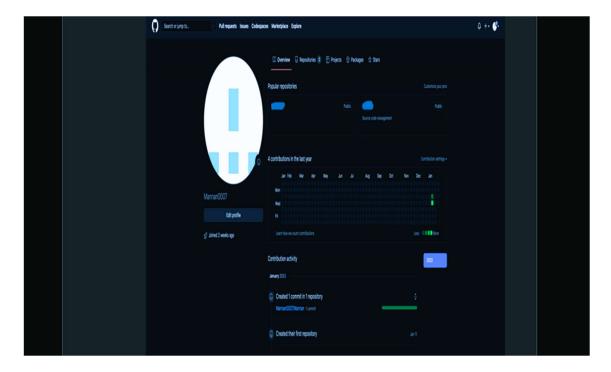
Enter a username

Would you like to receive product updates and announcements via email?

Type "y" for yes or "n" for no
```



## 5) your account has been setup



Source code management (SCM) is used to track modifications to a source code repository. SCM tracks a running history of changes to a code base and helps resolve conflicts when merging updates from multiple contributors.





### **EXPERIMENT -03**

#### Aim:

Generate git log

#### **THEORY:**

**git log:** it is used to view repository and all the changes are also visible that we have made.it also tell us the name of author and time.

It contains all the past commits, insertions and deletions in it which we can see any time. Logs helps to check that what were the changes in the code or any other file and by whom. It also contains the number of insertions and deletions including at which time it was changed.

#### **Procedure:**

List commits that are reachable by following the parent links from the given commit(s), but exclude commits that are reachable from the one(s) given with a ^ in front of them. The output is given in reverse chronological order by default.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/91754/vishal23
$ cd vishal23
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/91754/vishal23/.git/
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ ls -a
           .git/
91754@desktop-mbrpb9b mingw64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ cat > a.txt
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ cat > b.txt
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git add .
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git commit -m "2 files added"
[master (root-commit) ae23032] 2 files added
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 a.txt
create mode 100644 b.txt
01754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
   mmit ae230327e5f4532abe03821c6548cb274a92e3ce (HEAD -> master)
Author: vishal kumar <vishal@1234>
         Thu Feb 9 11:07:07 2023 +0530
     2 files added
```



When we use GIT for the first time, we have to give the user name and email so that if I am going to change in project, it will be visible to all.

For this, we use command:

```
"git config --global user.name Name"
"git config --global user. email "email"
```

For verifying the user's name and email, we use:

```
"git config --global user.name"
"git config --global user .email"
```

The git log command displays a record of the commits in a Git repository. By default, the git log command displays a commit hash, the commit message and other commit metadata

- Is → It gives the file names in the folder.
- Is -lart → Gives the hidden files also. □
- git status → Displays the state of the working directory and the staged snapshot. □
- touch filename → This command creates a new file in the repository.
- Clear → It clears the terminal.
- rm -rf .git → It removes the repository.
- git log → displays all of the commits in a repository's history □ git diff → It compares my working tree to staging area. □

```
$ cd vishal23

91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ jit init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/91754/vishal23/.git/
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ ls
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ ls -a
./ ../ .git/
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ cat > a.txt

91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ cat > b.txt

91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git add .

91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git commit -m "2 files added"
[[master (root-commit) ae23032] 2 files added
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 a.txt
create mode 100644 b.txt

91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git log
commit ae230327e5f4532abe03821c6548cb274a92e3ce (HEAD -> master)
Author: vishal kumar <vishal@1234>
Date: Thu Feb 9 11:07:07 2023 +0530
2 files added
```



### **Experiment -04**

#### AIM:

Create and visualize branches

# Theory:

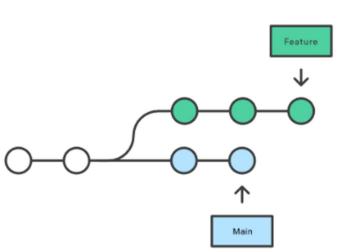
Branching: A branch in Git is an independent line of work (a pointer to a specific commit). It allows users to create a branch from the original code (master branch) and isolate their work. Branches allow you to work on different parts of a project without impacting the main branch.

Create branches: The main branch in git is called as 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 file which are created in branch are not shown in master branch. We can also merge both the parent (master) and child (other branches).

Syntax:

For creating a new branch, git branch name by default is master branch

A forked commit history



### Procedure:

```
$ git log --oneline
7398d31 (HEAD -> master) Merge branch 'feature-branch'
257aee9 change content
95f2205 change content
4b85ba2 HTML restructering
fc01a24 (tag: v1.0) Add an empty rulset for a body selector
10c61dd add an h1 selector
bba41e4 changes from the reset
cafdc1f resolve the conflict
651acb8 restructure the html document (indentation)
e378f11 add some styling to the h1 element
9fab2b5 add html structure
74835de Inital commit
```



```
* 525a852 - Sun, 29 Jul 2012 13:04:46 -0700 (4 years, 4 months ago) (committed: Sun, 29 Jul 2012 13:04:46 -0700) (origi
               notification test
* 58b5a57 - Fri, 27 Jul 2012 00:18:16 -0700 (4 years, 4 months ago) (committed: Fri, 27 Jul 2012 00:18:16 -0700)
* aef1d39 - Fri, 27 Jul 2012 00:07:45 -0700 (4 years, 4 months ago) (committed: Fri, 27 Jul 2012 00:07:45 -0700)
               first build.
    bff6661 - Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:24:23 -0700 (4 years, 4 months ago) (committed: Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:24:23 -0700) (HEA
                 Merge pull request #169 from taybin/patch-1
  * ef61b97 - Mon, 12 Mar 2012 23:14:01 -0300 (4 years, 9 months ago) (committed: Mon, 12 Mar 2012 23:14:01 -0300)
Update Rakefile to work with ruby-1.9.2.
                                                                      mmitter: Taybin Rutkin staybin@taybin.c
      3b96317 - Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:23:49 -0700 (4 years, 4 months ago) (committed: Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:23:49 -0700)
Merge pull request #175 from barrywardell/master
       907e967 - Wed, 1 Feb 2012 10:23:38 +0000 (4 years, 10 months ago) (committed: Tue, 24 Apr 2012 10:53:45 +0100)
                    Fix bug where submodules were incorrectly grouped when the first part of their path was the same.
         dd1b324 - Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:23:08 -0700 (4 years, 4 months ago) (committed: Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:23:08 -0700)
                      Merge pull request #195 from jphalip/master
                                                                               itter: German Luullon <laullon@mumil.co
         8ebb58c - Mon, 18 Jun 2012 22:42:33 -0700 (4 years, 5 months ago) (committed: Mon, 18 Jun 2012 22:42:33 -0700)
Added "Copy Reference to Clipboard" context menu item in sidebar.
         238a97a - Sat, 16 Jun 2012 21:19:58 -0700 (4 years, 6 months ago) (committed: Sat, 16 Jun 2012 21:19:58 -0700)
                       Fixed a tiny typo.
         3386fc7 - Sat, 16 Jun 2012 21:18:14 -0700 (4 years, 6 months ago) (committed: Sat, 16 Jun 2012 21:19:24 -0700)
Make sure the commit view gets refreshed when 'Stage' gets selected and the auto-refresh is on.
         7fafdb8 - Sun, 10 Jun 2012 13:36:48 -0700 (4 years, 6 months ago) (committed: Sun, 10 Jun 2012 13:36:48 -0700)
Tweaked capitalization of words in contextual menu items.
         5958f5b - Sun, 10 Jun 2012 13:24:46 -0700 (4 years, 6 months ago) (committed: Sun, 10 Jun 2012 13:24:46 -0700)

Don't display all the files selected for deletion to avoid the confirmation sheet getting too tall if
         3575e87 - Sat, 9 Jun 2012 15:37:40 -0700 (4 years, 6 months ago) (committed: Sat, 9 Jun 2012 15:37:40 -0700)
Prevent large files from getting loaded in the commit view to prevent the app from freezing.
         748621c - Fri, 8 Jun 2012 12:10:38 -0700 (4 years, 6 months ago) (committed: Fri, 8 Jun 2012 12:10:38 -0700)
Made the "(Un)stage lines" functionality in the commit view work only if the Command key is pressed.
```

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/91754/vishal23
$ git commit -m "2 files added"
[master (root-commit) ae23032] 2 files added
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 a.txt
 create mode 100644 b.txt
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git log
            30327e5f4532abe03821c6548cb274a92e3ce (HEAD -> master)
Author: vishal kumar <vishal@1234>
Date:
         Thu Feb 9 11:07:07 2023 +0530
    2 files added
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git branches
git: 'branches' is not a git command. See 'git --help'.
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git branch
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git branch oppo
91754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (master)
$ git checkout oppo
Switched to branch 'oppo'
01754@DESKTOP-MBRPB9B MINGW64 ~/vishal23 (oppo)
$ git branch
  master
```



# **Experiment -05**

### 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

#### **Procedure:**

• 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:**

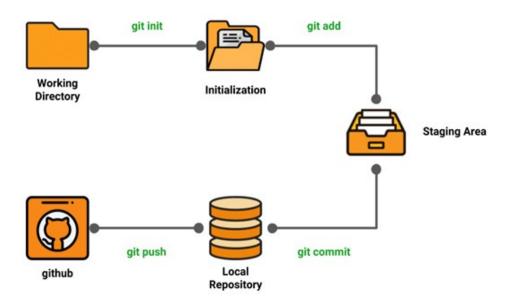
Now that the files to be committed are grouped and ready in the staging area, we can commit these files. So, we commit this group of files along with a commit message explaining what is the commit about. Apart from commit message, this step also records the author and time of the commit. Now, a snapshot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

**Remote Repository:** It 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.

- clone the Git repository as a working copy.
- modify the working copy by adding/editing files.
- If necessary, you also update the working copy by taking other developer's changes.
- · review the changes before commit.
- commit changes. If everything is fine, then you push the changes to the repository.



• After committing, if you realize something is wrong, then you correct the last commit and push the changes to the repository.



#### • It's the git life-cycle

