“Київський фаховий коледж зв’язку”

Циклова комісія Комп’ютерної інженерії

**ЗВІТ ПО ВИКОНАННЮ**

**WORK-CASE №1**

з дисципліни: «Операційні системи»

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**Зробив** Желевский

**1. Describe what git is used for, what the main actions and commands are performed in it.**

**Git** is a distributed version control system that allows you to track software development history and collaborate on complex projects from anywhere in the world. The main advantage of Git is that it is very fast and transparent. It is convenient for non-linear development and is effective both for small projects and for large systems with thousands of participants.

* ***git remote add origin google.com*** (adding a link to the repository);
* ***git status*** (check the status of the file - if the file is red, it means that the file is not synchronized with git);
* ***git init*** (initialize git in a folder);
* ***git add –all*** (add all files for synchronization - instead of --all you can use a file address starting with ./index.html);
* ***git push origin master*** (origin is the name of the repository, master is the branch of the repository, send files to the git server);
* ***git branch*** (see available branches);
* ***git checkout -b master2*** (add a branch named master2);
* ***git commit -m "commit test"*** (synchronize files with git - double quotes indicate the name of the commit);
* ***git checkout master*** (transition to the branch named master);
* ***git pull origin master*** (copy files from the origin repository of the master branch from git)
* ***git clean -df*** (clean checkout);
* ***git clone google.com*** (copying files from the repository);
* **git checkout --** . – (cancel the change in the files before the previous commit);

**Зробив** Гаврилей

**2. What is a "commit", how does it allow you to track changes in files?**

1)A **commit** is an operation which sends the latest changes of the source code to the [repository](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Repository_(version_control)), making these changes part of the head revision of the repository.

2)A commit leaves a history of past versions of the repository