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aws

Placement Empowerment Program
Cloud Computing and DevOps Centre

Set Up a Local Git Repository: Initialize a Git repository locally and version control your static website

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St. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING | St. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS, AFFILIATED TO ANNA UNIVERSITY

Introduction

Version control is a fundamental practice in software development that allows you to manage changes to your code over time. It provides a systematic way to track updates, collaborate with others, and revert to previous versions if needed. Git is one of the most widely used version control systems, known for its efficiency, flexibility, and distributed nature.

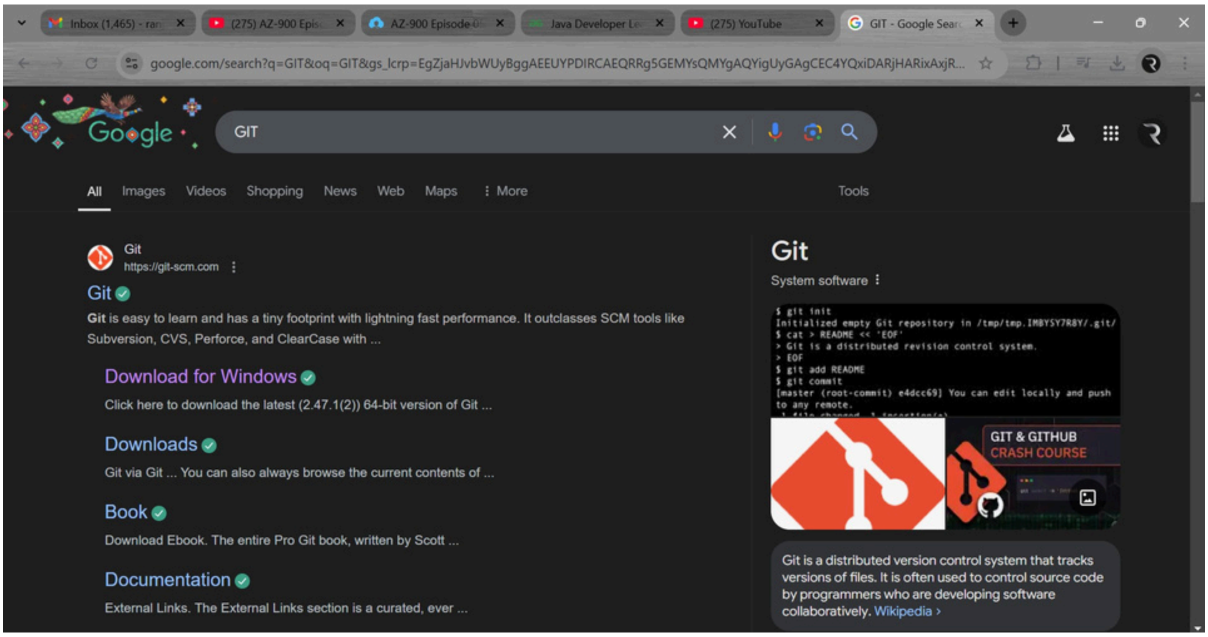
In this POC, we'll initialize a local Git repository to version control

your static website. By doing so, you'll be able to track changes to your project files, experiment with new features in a controlled way, and easily share your project with others if needed. Setting up a Git repository is a critical step towards maintaining a structured and reliable workflow, especially for developers and teams working on collaborative projects.

Step-by-Step Overview

Step 1:

Search for "Git" in Chrome, download it, and click the "Downloads" option on the website.



Git
https://git-scm.com

Git

Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with ...

Download for Windows

Click here to download the latest (2.47.1(2)) 64-bit version of Git ...

Downloads

Git via Git ... You can also always browse the current contents of ...

Book

Download Ebook. The entire Pro Git book, written by Scott ...

Documentation

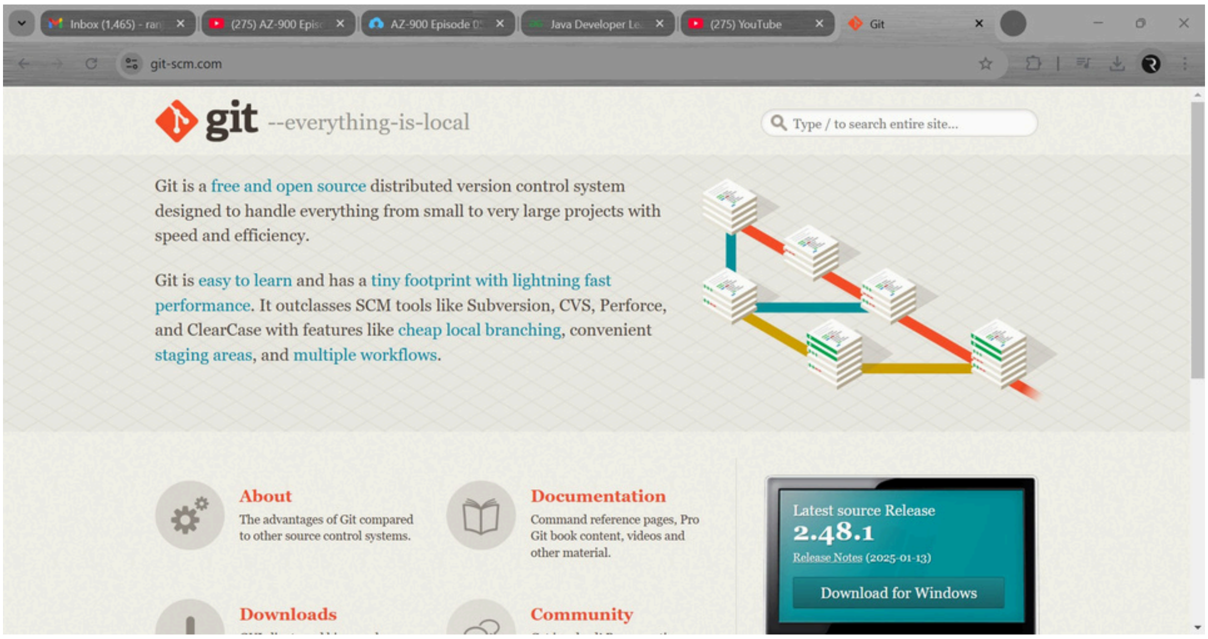
External Links. The External Links section is a curated, ever ...

Git

System software

```
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /tmp/tmp.IMBYSY7R8Y/.git/
$ cat > README << 'EOF'
> Git is a distributed revision control system.
> EOF
$ git add README
$ git commit
[master (root-commit) e4dcc69] You can edit locally and push
to any remote.
```

Git is a distributed version control system that tracks versions of files. It is often used to control source code by programmers who are developing software collaboratively. Wikipedia ›



Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows.

About
The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.

Documentation
Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material.

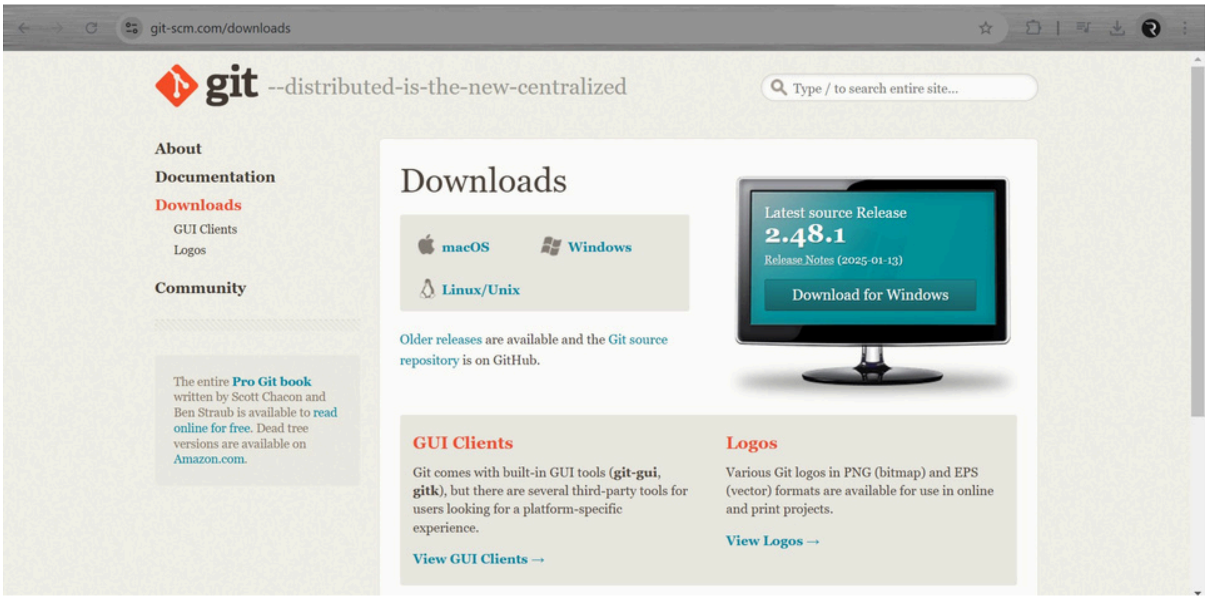
Downloads

Community

Latest source Release
2.48.1
Release Notes (2025-01-13)

Step 2

Click the Windows option on the download page and follow the installation wizard.



The entire Pro Git book written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.

Downloads

Older releases are available and the Git source repository is on GitHub.

Latest source Release
2.48.1
Release Notes (2025-01-13)

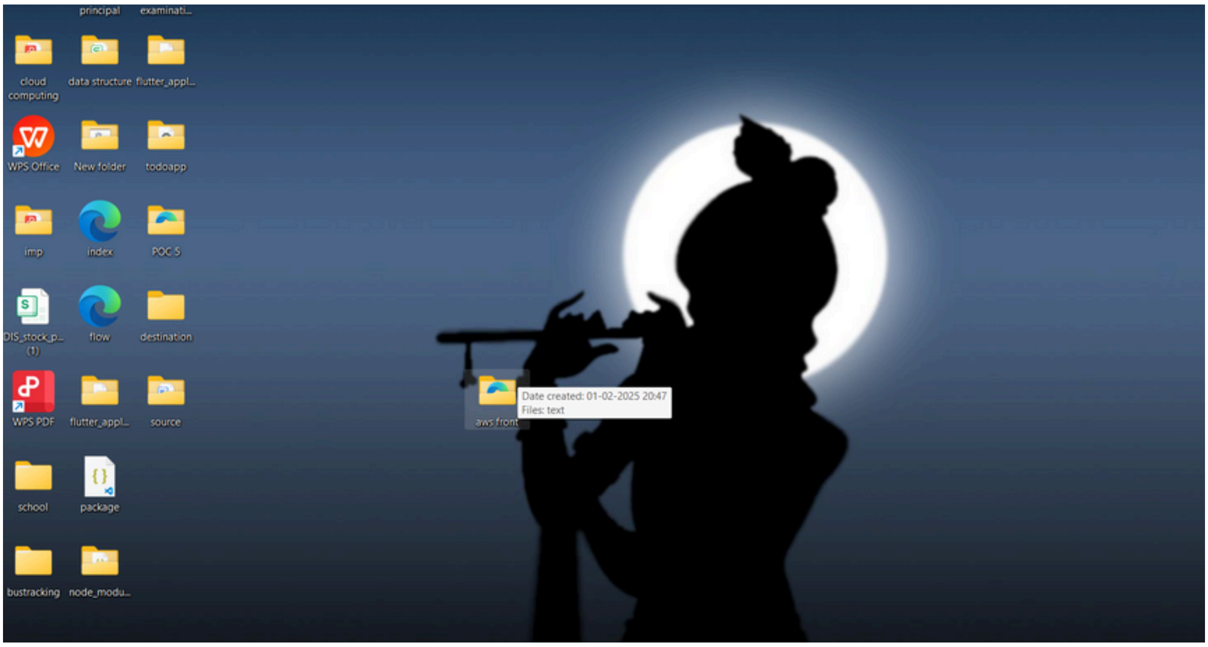
GUI Clients
Git comes with built-in GUI tools (**git-gui**, **gitk**), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for a platform-specific experience.
View GUI Clients →

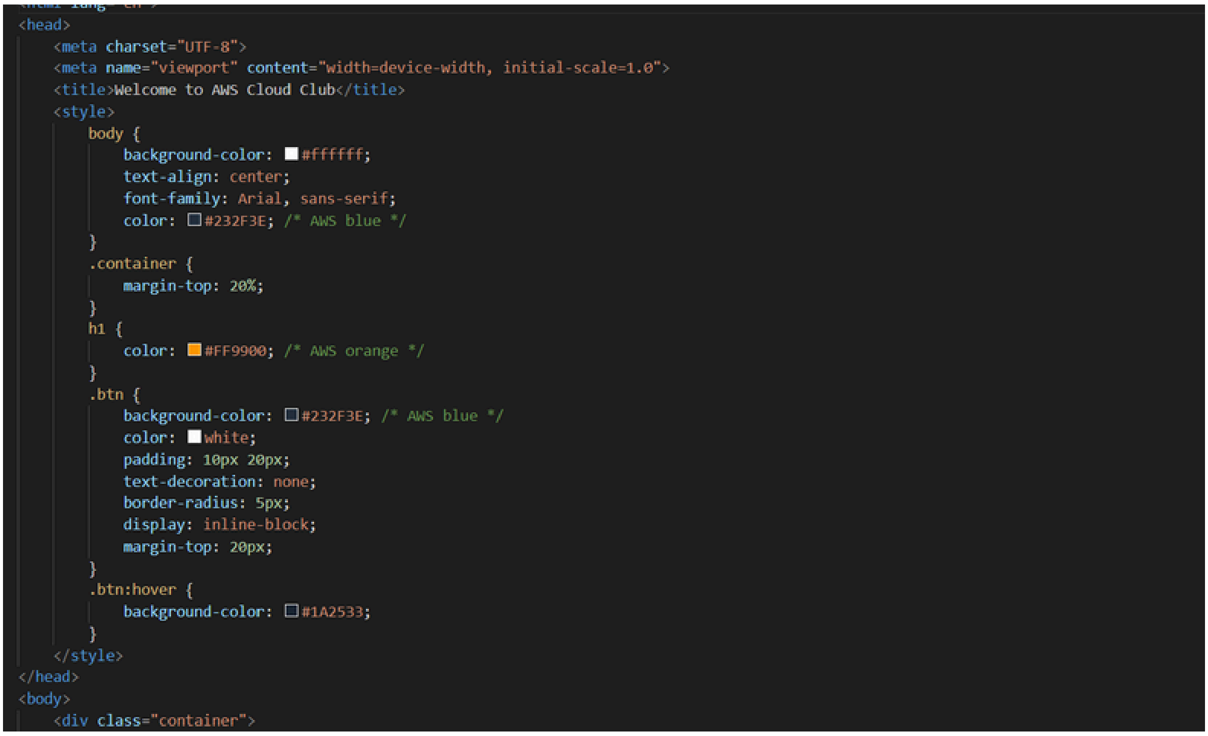
Logos
Various Git logos in PNG (bitmap) and EPS (vector) formats are available for use in online and print projects.
View Logos →

Step 3

In your Desktop Create a folder named website for your static website

Inside that folder, create a simple HTML file named index.html. You can write some basic HTML Code.

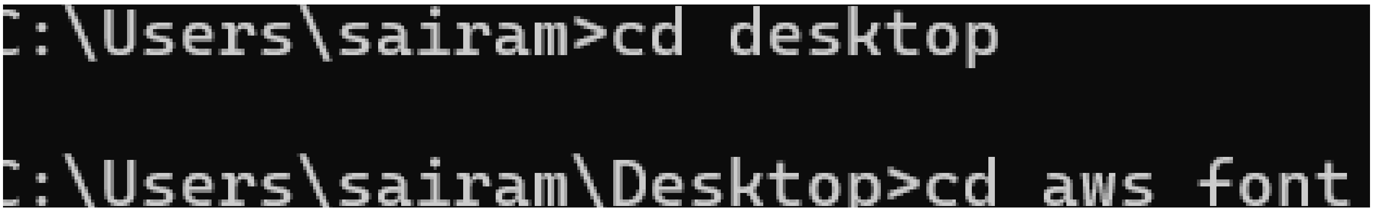




```
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Welcome to AWS Cloud Club</title>
    <style>
        body {
            background-color: □#ffffff;
            text-align: center;
            font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
            color: □#232F3E; /* AWS blue */
        }
        .container {
            margin-top: 20%;
        }
        h1 {
            color: □#FF9900; /* AWS orange */
        }
        .btn {
            background-color: □#232F3E; /* AWS blue */
            color: □white;
            padding: 10px 20px;
            text-decoration: none;
            border-radius: 5px;
            display: inline-block;
            margin-top: 20px;
        }
        .btn:hover {
            background-color: □#1A2533;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
```

Step 5

Open the Command prompt and set the path to the folder named website we created



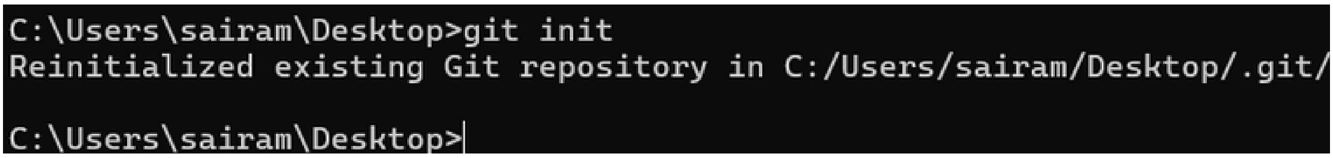
```
C:\Users\sairam>cd desktop

C:\Users\sairam\Desktop>cd aws font
```

Step 6

Now, initialize Git by typing this command:

git init

This command will create a .git folder inside your project folder, which tells Git to start tracking your files.

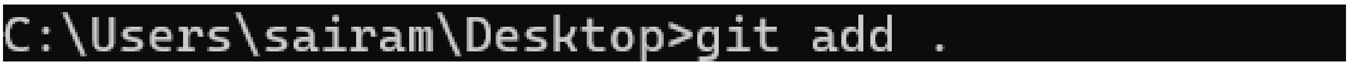


```
C:\Users\sairam\Desktop>git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/Users/sairam/Desktop/.git/

C:\Users\sairam\Desktop>
```

Step 7

Next, we need to tell Git to start tracking your website files.

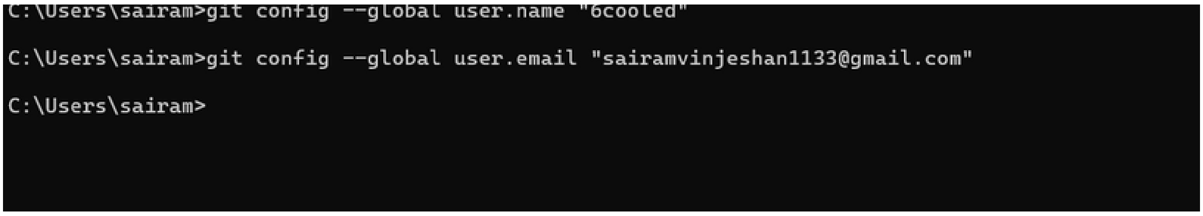
To tell Git which files to track, use the git add command. If you want to track all the files in your folder, type
git add .
This command adds all the files to Git’s tracking system.



```
C:\Users\sairam\Desktop>git add .
```

Step 8

Set Up Your Name and Email Globally Git doesn't know who is making the commit because you haven't configured your name and email yet. Git uses this information to track who made the changes.



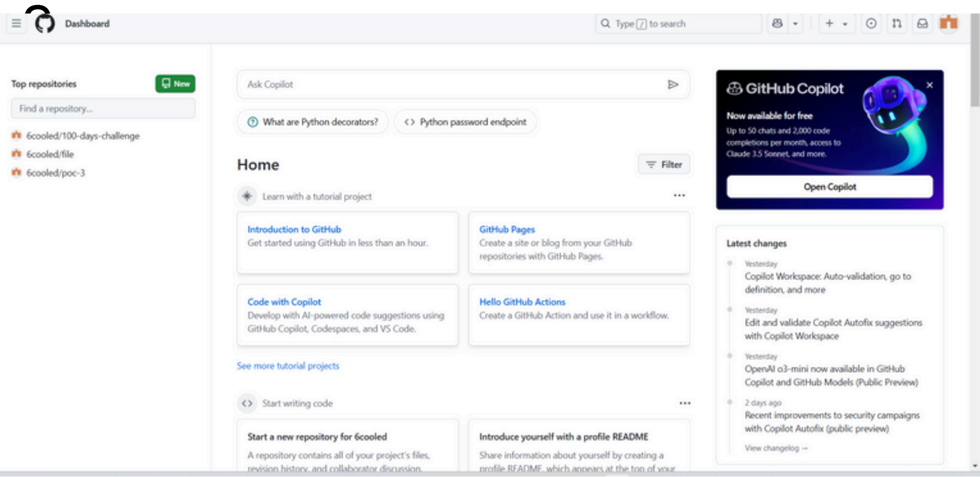
```
C:\Users\sairam>git config --global user.name "6cooled"

C:\Users\sairam>git config --global user.email "sairamvinjeshan1133@gmail.com"

C:\Users\sairam>
```

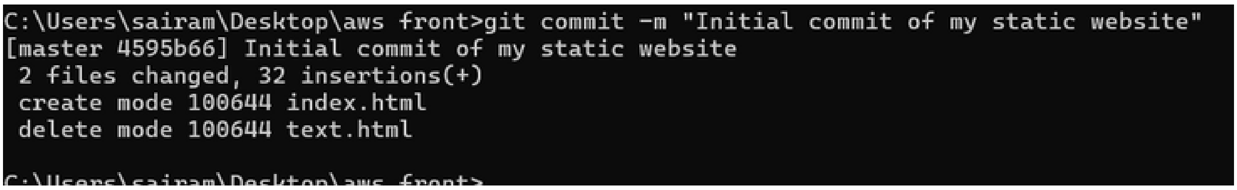
Step

Now, \ mmit"
change

Type tl

git cor
The -n In this
case, \ t time
we're s


Dashboard
Type / to search
Top repositories
New
Find a repository...
6cooled/100-days-challenge
6cooled/file
6cooled/poc-3
Ask Copilot
What are Python decorators?
Python password endpoint
Home
Filter
Learn with a tutorial project
Introduction to GitHub
Get started using GitHub in less than an hour.
GitHub Pages
Create a site or blog from your GitHub repositories with GitHub Pages.
Code with Copilot
Develop with AI-powered code suggestions using GitHub Copilot, Codespaces, and VS Code.
Hello GitHub Actions
Create a GitHub Action and use it in a workflow.
See more tutorial projects
Start writing code
Start a new repository for 6cooled
A repository contains all of your project's files, revision history, and collaborator discussion.
Introduce yourself with a profile README
Share information about yourself by creating a profile README, which appears at the top of your
GitHub Copilot
Now available for free
Up to 50 chats and 2,000 code completions per month, access to Claude 3.5 Sonnet, and more.
Open Copilot
Latest changes
Yesterday
Copilot Workspace: Auto-validation, go to definition, and more
Yesterday
Edit and validate Copilot Autofix suggestions with Copilot Workspace
Yesterday
OpenAI o3-mini now available in GitHub Copilot and GitHub Models (Public Preview)
2 days ago
Recent improvements to security campaigns with Copilot Autofix (public preview)
View changelog →



```
C:\Users\sairam\Desktop\aws front>git commit -m "Initial commit of my static website"
[master 4595b66] Initial commit of my static website
 2 files changed, 32 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 index.html
 delete mode 100644 text.html

C:\Users\sairam\Desktop\aws front>
```

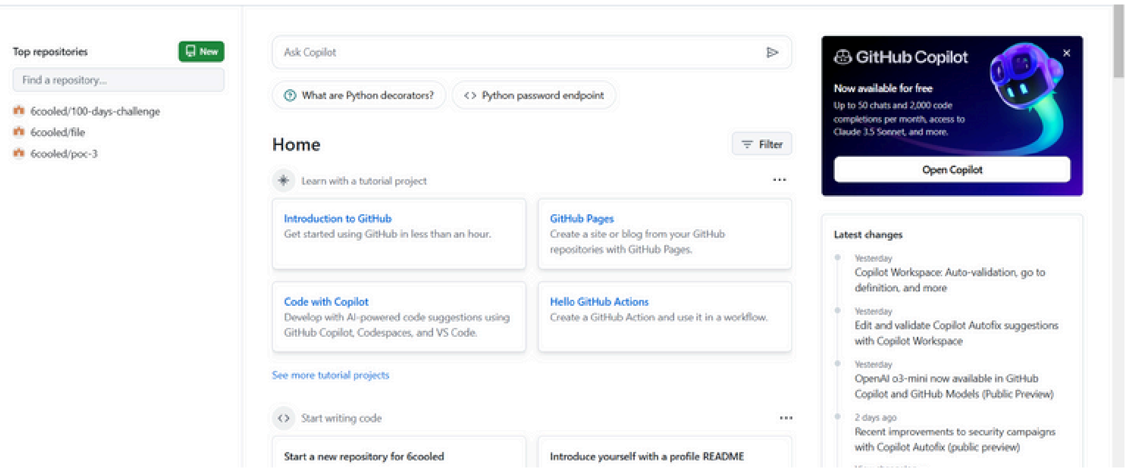
Step 10

Create a New Repository:

Once you're logged in, click the green "New" button on the top-right of your GitHub homepage to create a new repository.

Give your repository a name, for example, my-website.

Leave the other settings as default, and click "Create repository".



6cooled/100-days-challenge
6cooled/file
6cooled/poc-3

Home

Learn with a tutorial project

Introduction to GitHub
Get started using GitHub in less than an hour.

GitHub Pages
Create a site or blog from your GitHub repositories with GitHub Pages.

Code with Copilot
Develop with AI-powered code suggestions using GitHub Copilot, Codespaces, and VS Code.

Hello GitHub Actions
Create a GitHub Action and use it in a workflow.

See more tutorial projects

Start writing code

Start a new repository for 6cooled

Introduce yourself with a profile README

GitHub Copilot
Now available for free
Up to 50 chats and 2,000 code completions per month, access to Claude 3.5 Sonnet, and more.

Latest changes

Yesterday
Copilot Workspace: Auto-validation, go to definition, and more

Yesterday
Edit and validate Copilot Autofix suggestions with Copilot Workspace

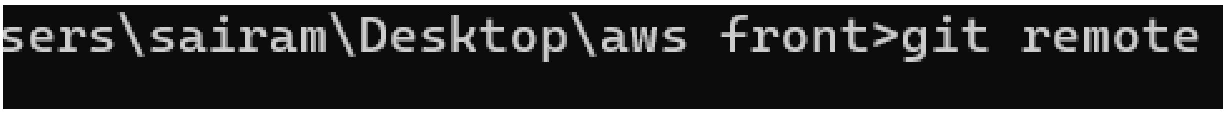
Yesterday
OpenAI o3-mini now available in GitHub Copilot and GitHub Models (Public Preview)

2 days ago
Recent improvements to security campaigns with Copilot Autofix (public preview)

Step 11

Add the Remote Repository URL to Your Local Repository:

Go back to your Command Line and type the following:
git remote add origin https://github.com/yourusername/my-website.git
Replace yourusername with your GitHub username and my-website with the name of your GitHub repository.



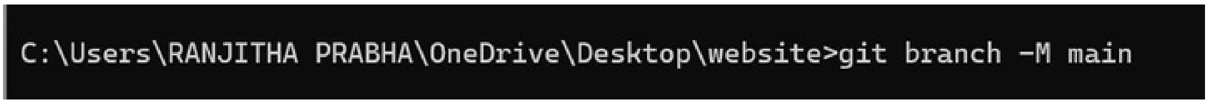
```
sers\sairam\Desktop\aws front>git remote
```

Step 12

The git branch -M main command is used to rename the current branch to main. Here's what it does:

-M: This flag forces the renaming, even if a branch named main already exists. It will overwrite the existing main branch.

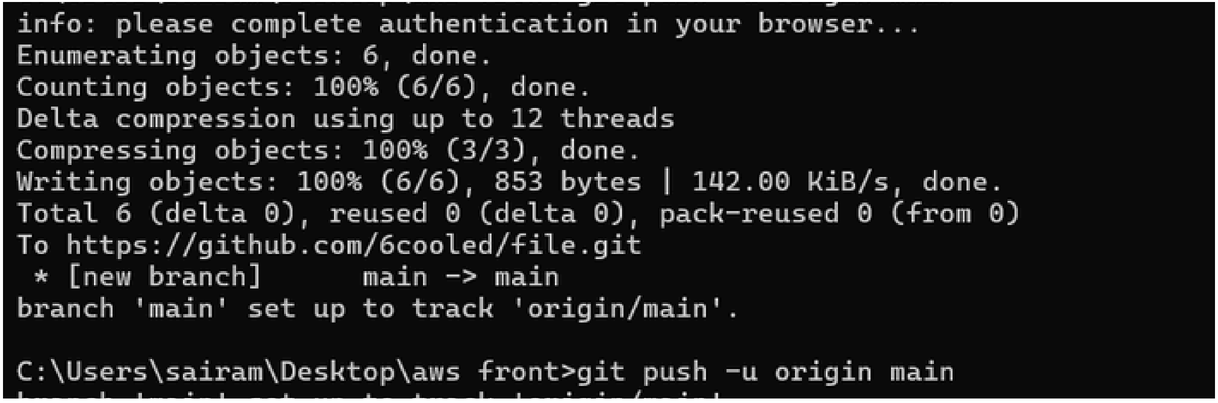
main: This is the new name for the current branch.



```
C:\Users\RANJITHA PRABHA\OneDrive\Desktop\website>git branch -M main
```

Step 13

The command git push -u origin main is used to push your local main branch to the remote repository (origin) and set it as the upstream branch



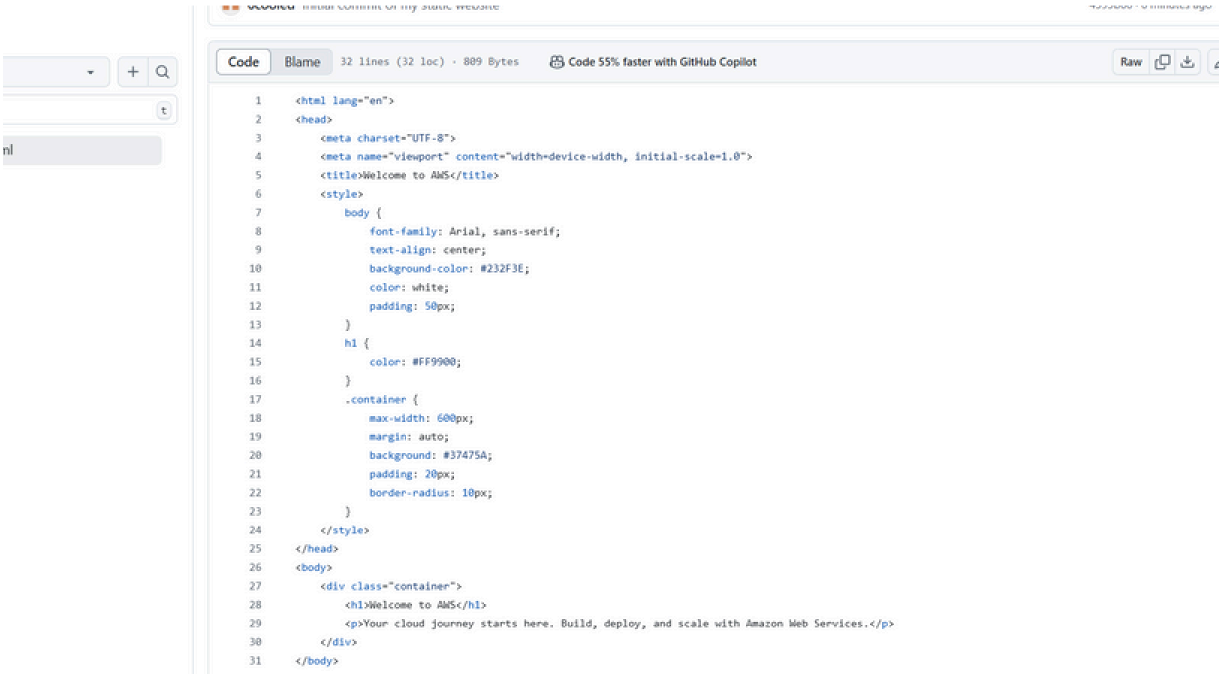
```
info: please complete authentication in your browser...
Enumerating objects: 6, done.
Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (6/6), 853 bytes | 142.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
To https://github.com/6cooled/file.git
 * [new branch]      main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.

C:\Users\sairam\Desktop\aws front>git push -u origin main
```

Step 14

Verify Your Files on GitHub

Go to your GitHub Repository:

Open your web browser and navigate to your GitHub repository (e.g., https://github.com/yourusername/my-website).
You should see your website files there!


Code
Blame
32 lines (32 loc) · 809 Bytes
Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot
Raw

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Welcome to AWS</title>
    <style>
        body {
            font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
            text-align: center;
            background-color: #232F3E;
            color: white;
            padding: 50px;
        }
        h1 {
            color: #FF9900;
        }
        .container {
            max-width: 600px;
            margin: auto;
            background: #37475A;
            padding: 20px;
            border-radius: 10px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <h1>Welcome to AWS</h1>
        <p>Your cloud journey starts here. Build, deploy, and scale with Amazon Web Services.</p>
    </div>
</body>
```

Outcome

By completing this PoC of setting up a local Git repository, you will:

1. Successfully initialize a Git repository in your local static website folder.
2. Track changes made to your website files (HTML, CSS, etc.) using Git version control.
3. Understand the basic Git commands (git init, git add, git commit) for version control.
4. Commit your changes locally with a descriptive commit message.

5. Gain hands-on experience with Git and how it helps manage and track website file changes.