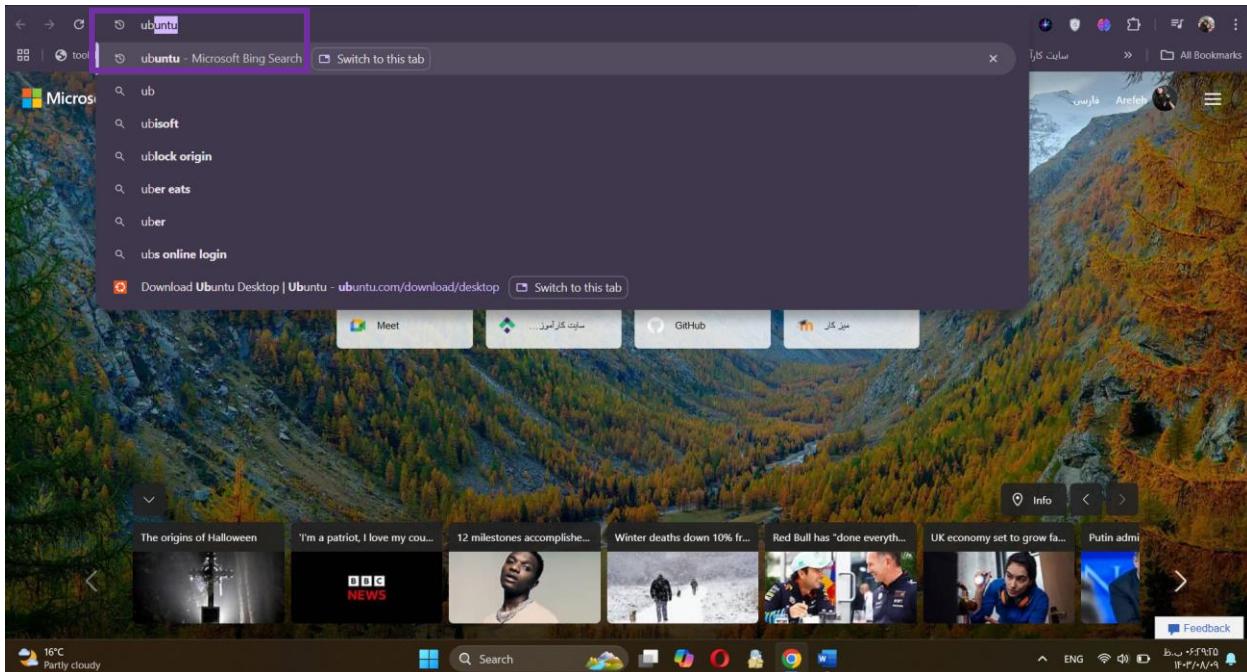


**نصب لینوکس اوبونتو روی VMWare**

اول دانلود iso سیستم عامل اوبونتو از وبسایت رسمی ubuntu



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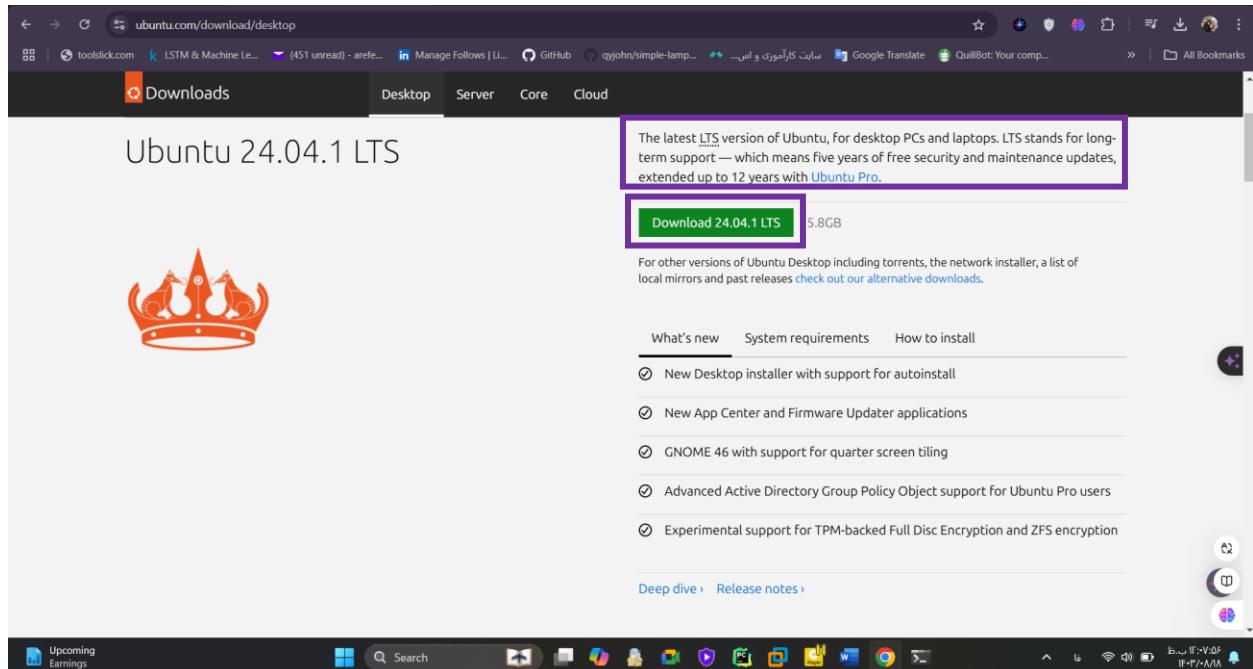
Power User

Task View

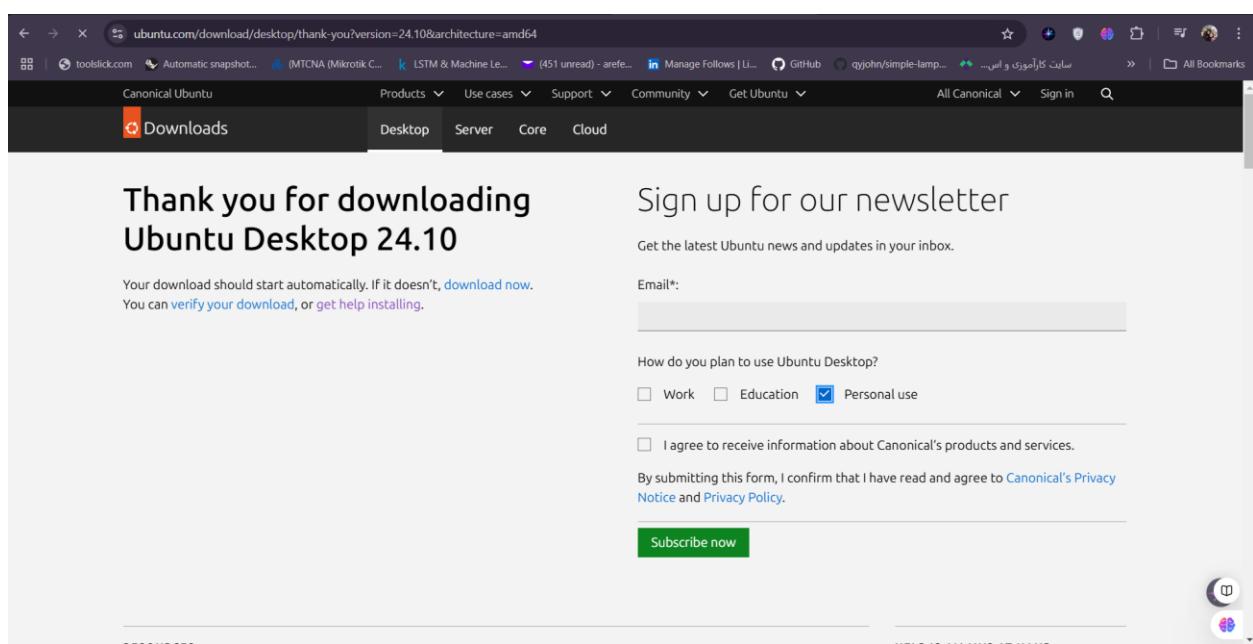
Network

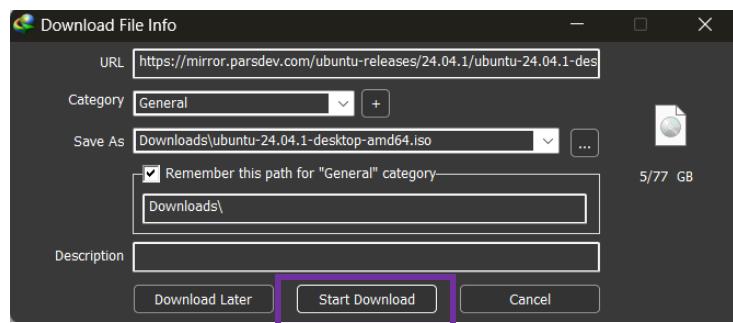
System tray icons: battery, signal, volume, etc.

دانلود آخرین ورژن لینوکس اوبونتو  
علت:LST



و بعد این صفحه شروع به دانلود فایل میشه.





باید کمی منتظر بمانیم.....

در windows terminal میشه دستورات لینوکسی رو اجرا کرد.

Ls/ dir

Clear/cls

```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\arefe> ls

Directory: C:\Users\arefe

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -----        ----
d-----       6/20/2024  1:09 AM           .anaconda
d-----      10/2/2024  6:35 PM           .arduinoIDE
d-----      7/8/2024  12:58 AM           .astropy
d-----     10/27/2024 8:32 PM           .conda
```

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\arefe>clear
'clear' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

C:\Users\arefe>
```

دستورات لینوکسی رو میشه در ویندوز هم استفاده کرد

بهتره از لینوکس روی مجازی ساز پیش بريم

منطق لینوکس و کار با لینوکس ها

دستور و منطق عوض نمیشه ممکنه یکی دو تاش deprecate بشه

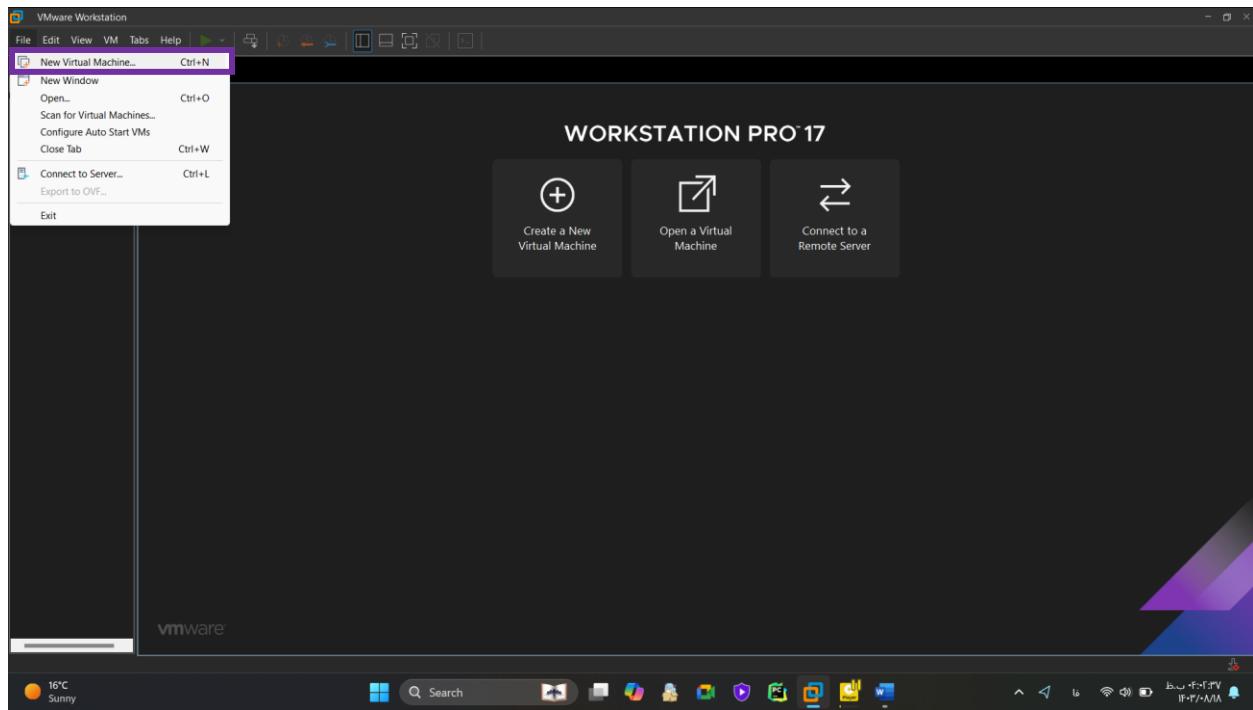
Mint

Depin

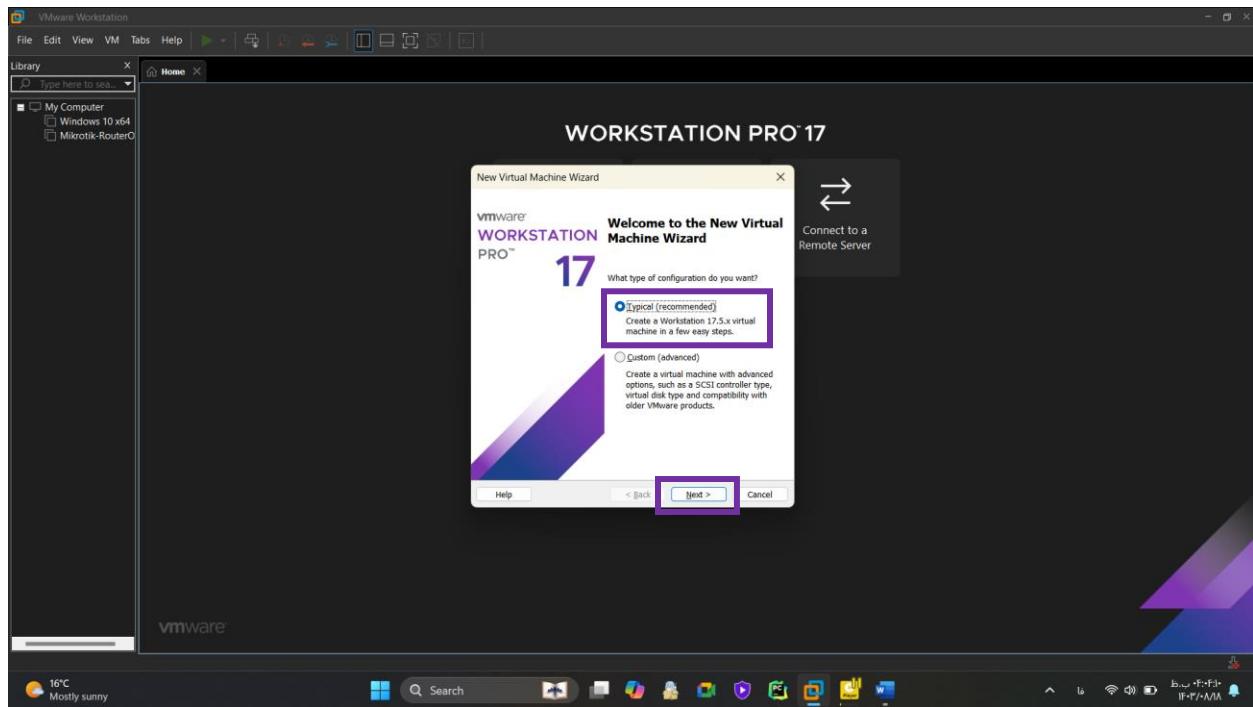
Kali

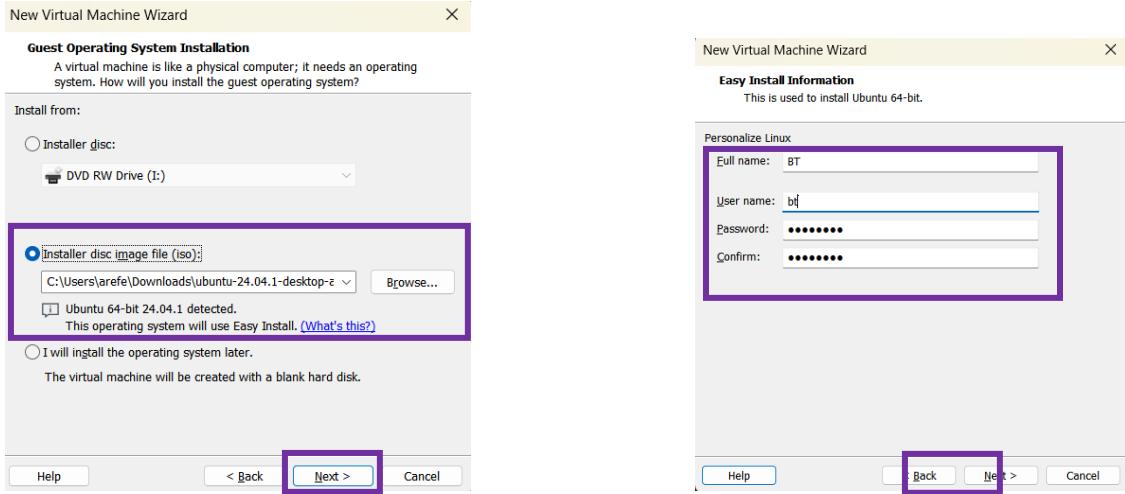
میشه در virtual box هم نصب کرد ولی خب ما VMware رو انتخاب کردیم

## نصب اوبونتو روی سیستم مجازی ساز(VMware)

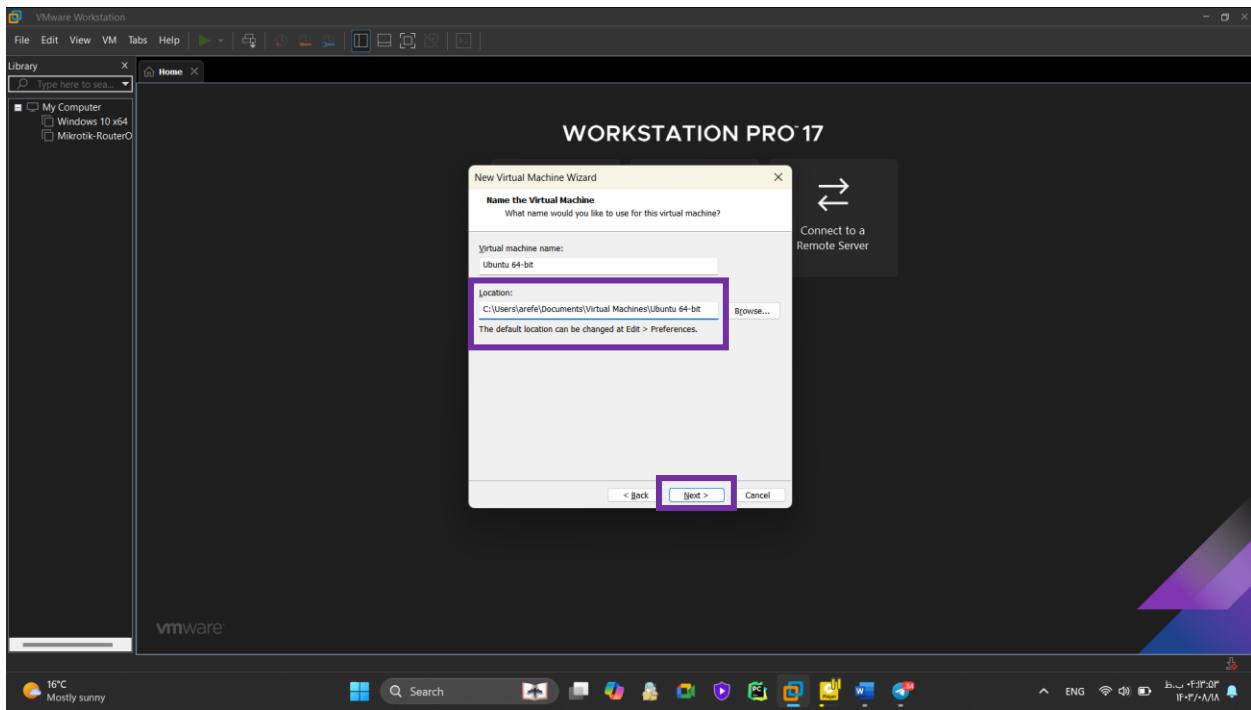


خودش جلو میره recommended هم هست.

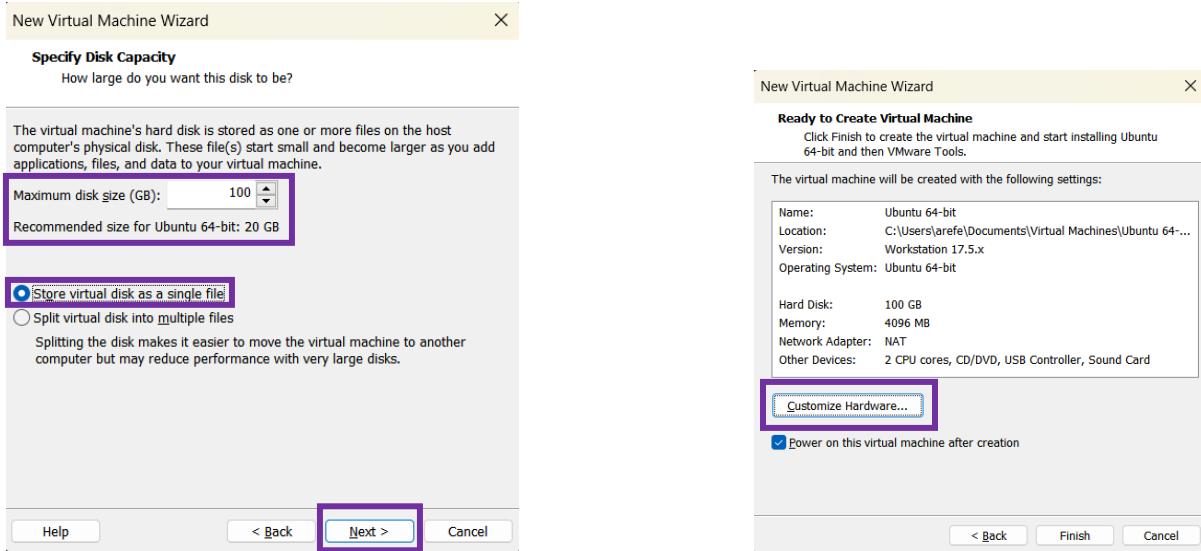




میشه اسم دلخواه هم برای ماشین مجازی مشخص کرد که ما با همین ادامه میدهیم. برای محل ذخیره سازی باید درایو مورد نظر حداقل 80 گیگ خالی داشته باشند تا بعداً به مشکل برنخوریم.



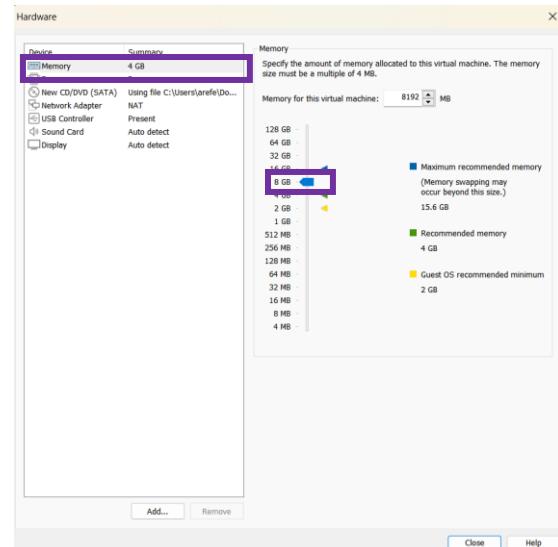
100 گیگ در نظر میگریم و گزینه اول رو میزنیم که روی یک فایل بیشتر اوبونتو رو ذخیره نکنه



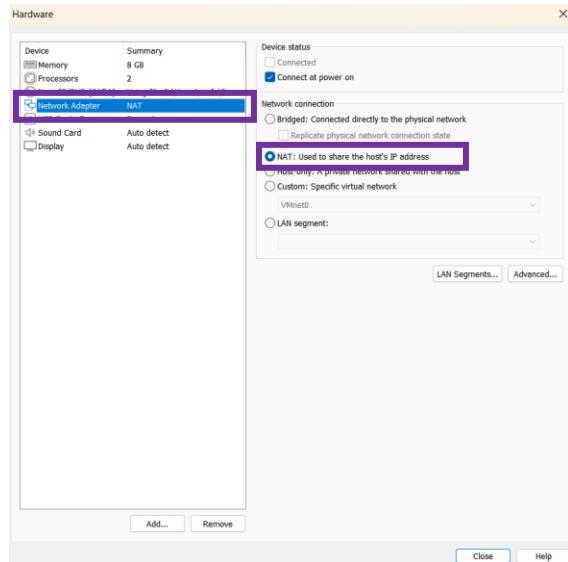
روی customize Hardware... کلیک کنیم میشه تنظیمات سخت افزاری رو به صورت دلخواه تنظیم کنیم.

| Device name   | Trinity  |
|---------------|--|
| Processor     | AMD Ryzen 7 3700U with Radeon Vega Mobile Gfx 2.30 GHz |
| Installed RAM | 20/0 GB (17/9 GB usable)                               |
| Device ID     | F58D08EC-8A62-441C-93A1-8B4BF39FC96D                   |
| Product ID    | 00331-10000-00001-AA820                                |
| System type   | 64-bit operating system, x64-based processor           |
| Pen and touch | No pen or touch input is available for this display    |

مثلارم من 20 هست میتونم تا 10 گیگ رم بدم به ماشین مجازی م

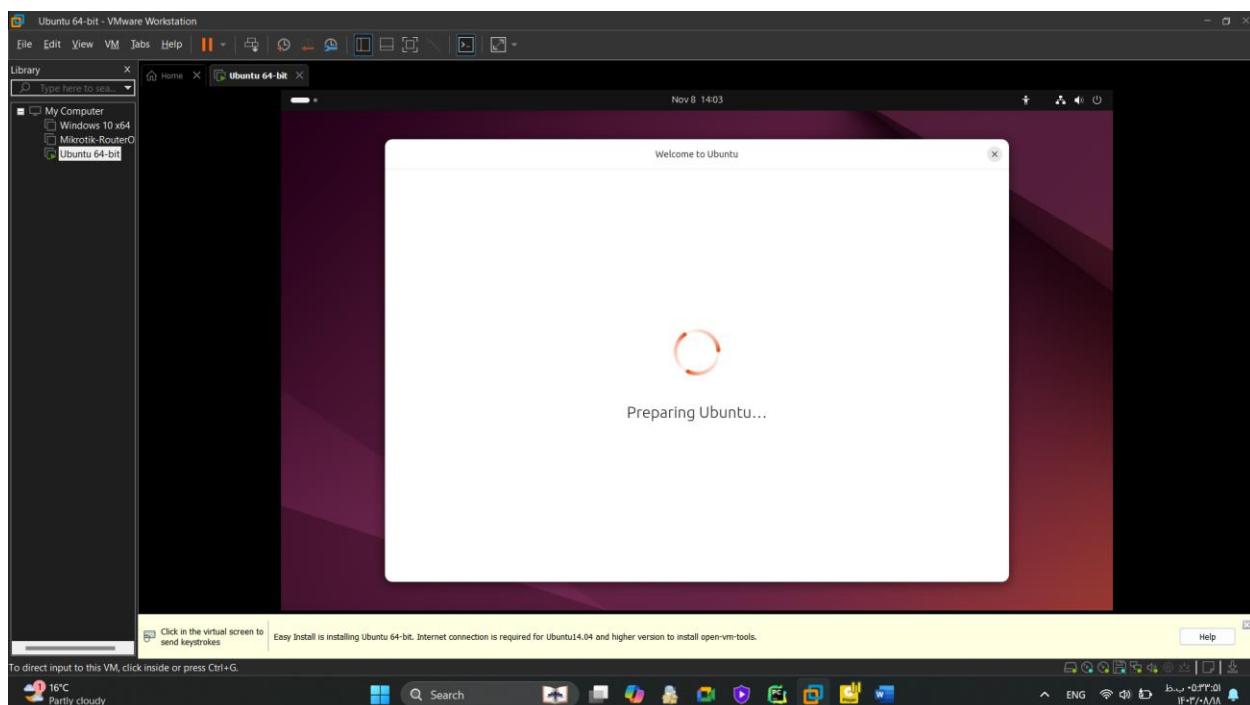
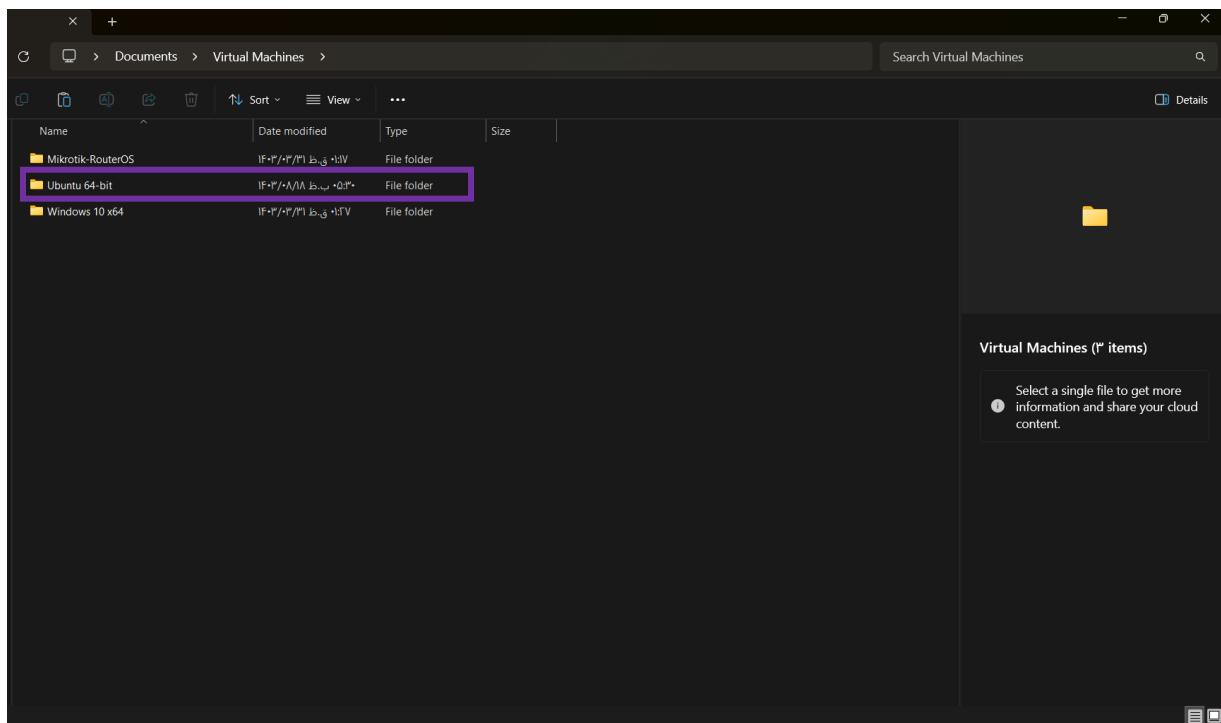


و لی در حالت **bridged** ماشین مجازی وصل میشه به مودم و مثله حالت قبلی نیست.



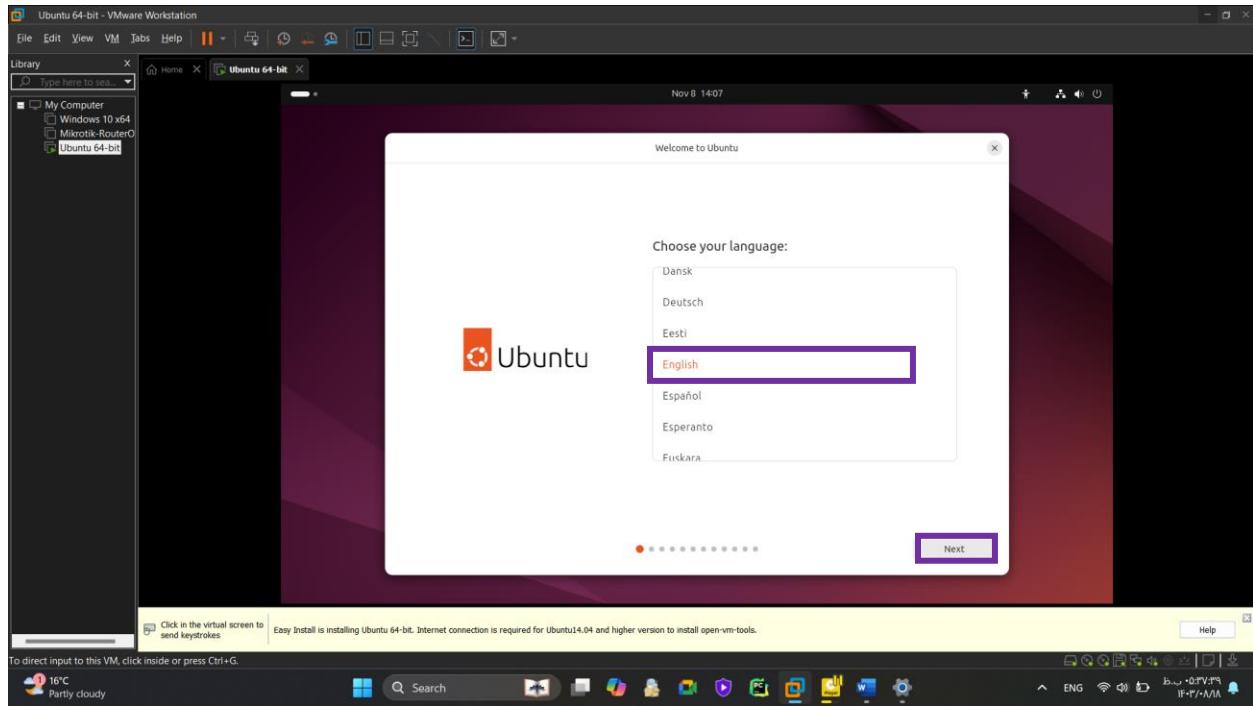
میشه 1Gig گرافیک براساس کارت گرافیکمون در نظر بگیریم چون تا 2Gig گرافیک داریم

از اینجا هم میشه چک کرد که به درستی نصب شده است یا خیر

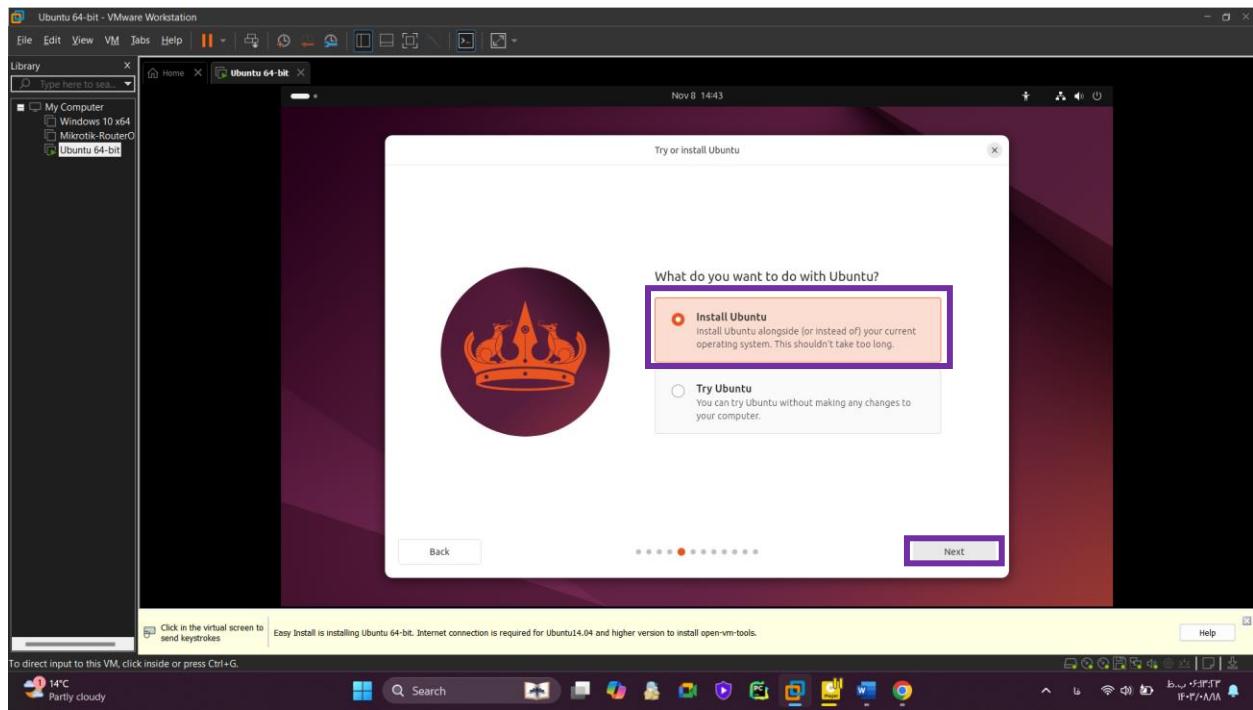


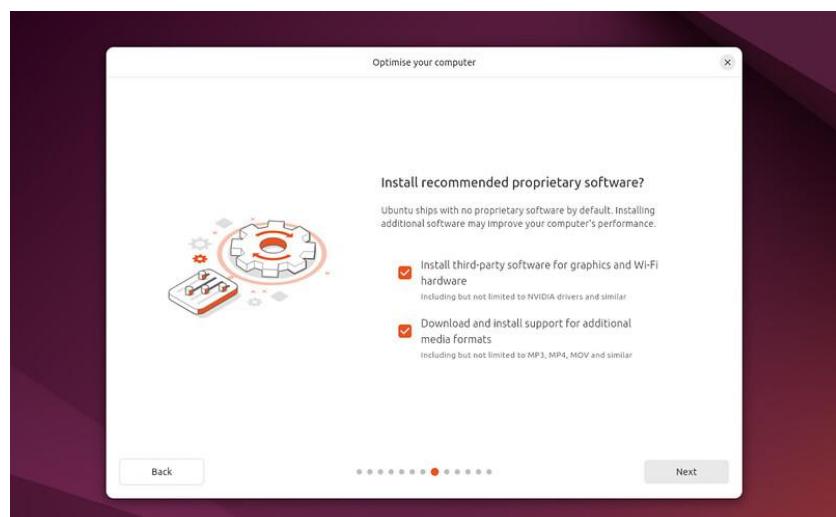
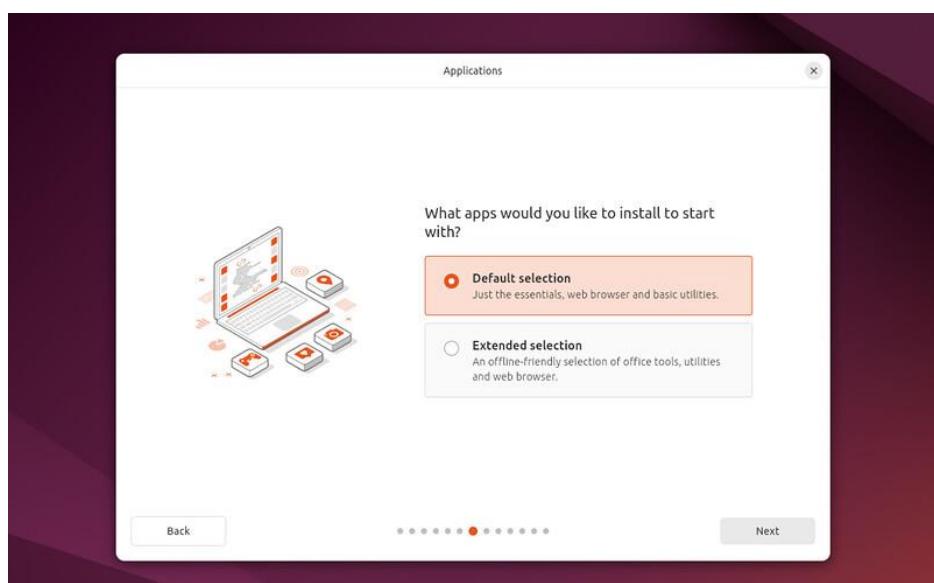
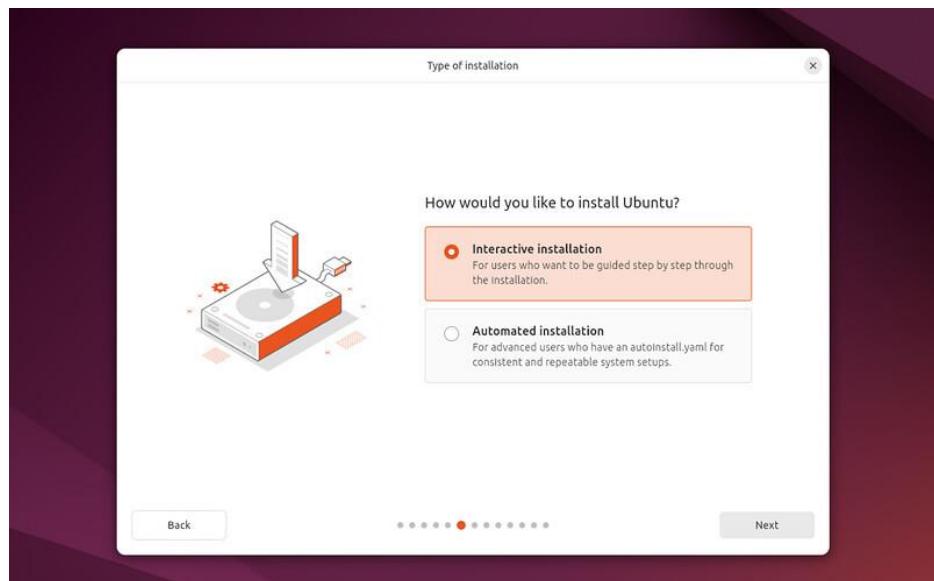
. چیزیه که میشه یک فایل رو از ویندوز کپی کرد داخل لینوکس یا بر عکس.

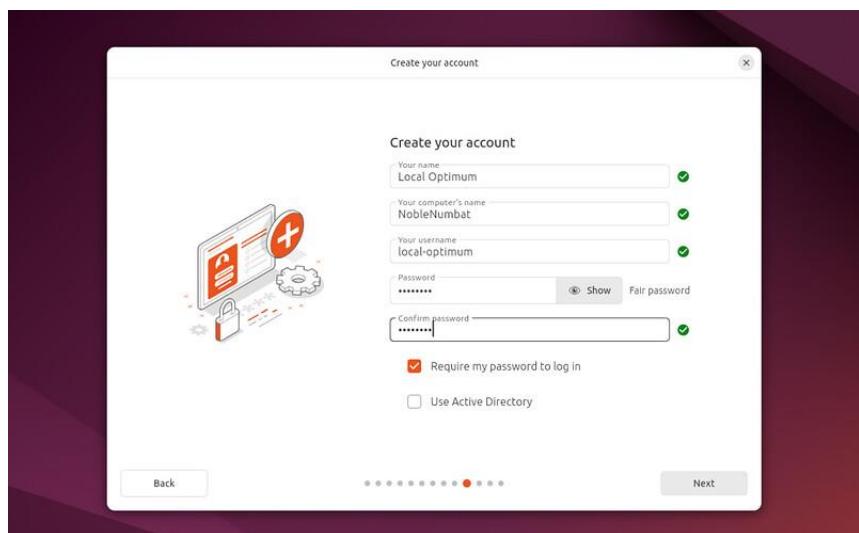
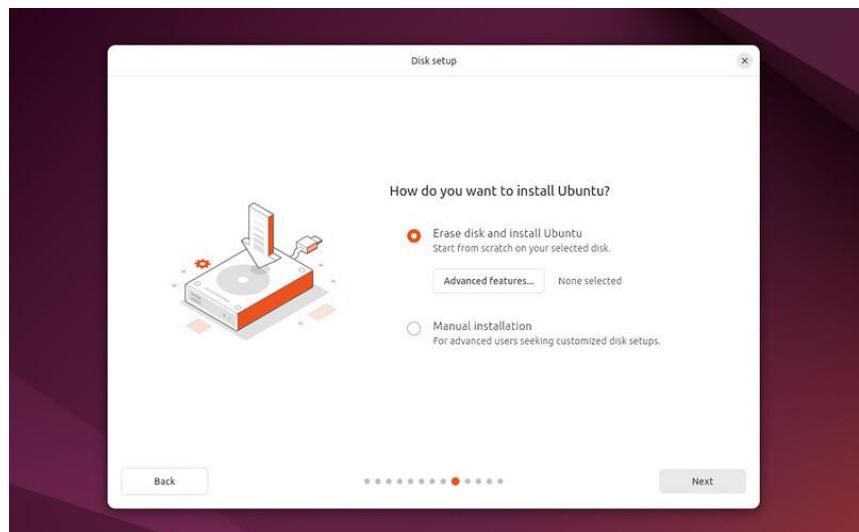
سیستم میشه full screen بشه. 1. اینترنت حتما باید باشه 2. ارور داد 404 یا not found گذر از تحریم فعل شود بعد دوباره امتحان گردد.

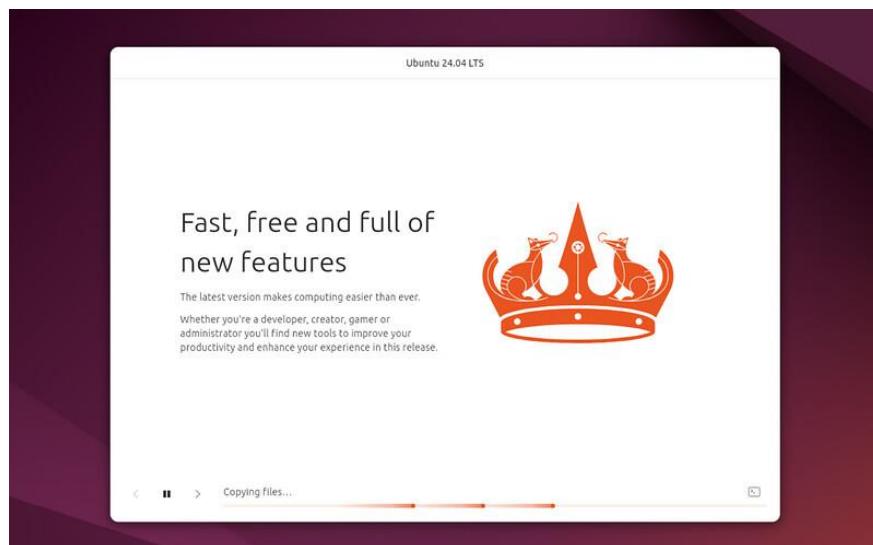
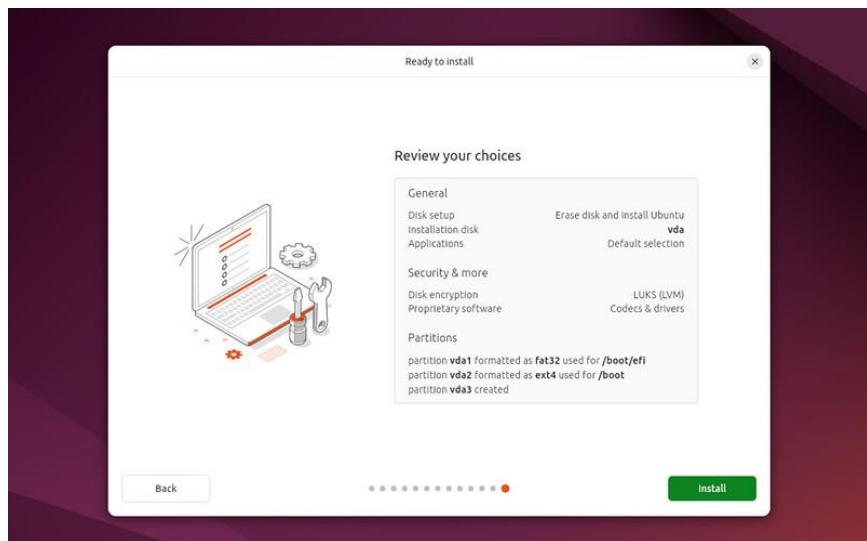


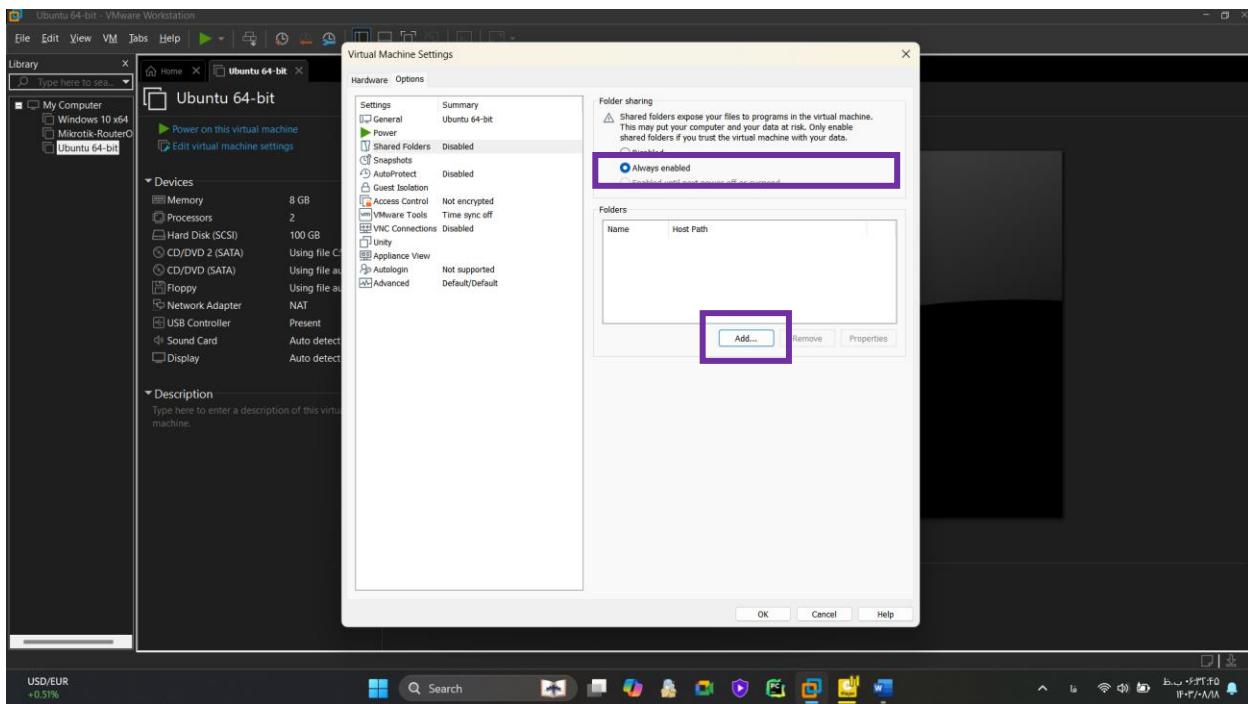
استفاده میکنی از genome از Ubuntu





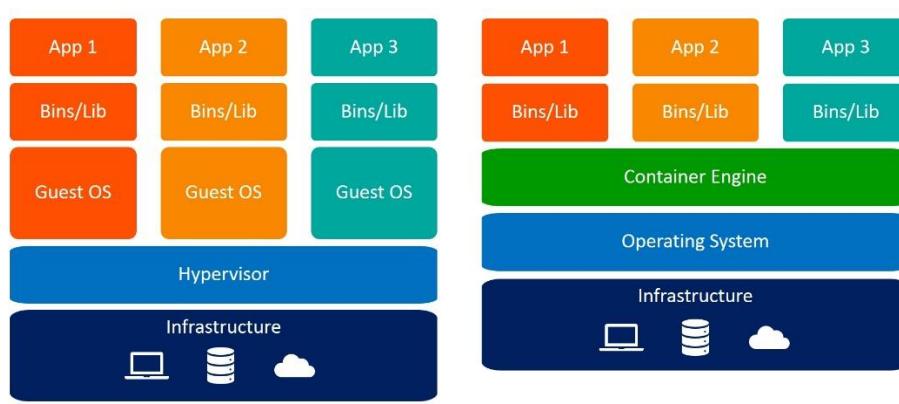






## Docker

چیزی که عینا در product میبینیم در developement هم ببینیم و به conflict نخوریم  
تجربه کاری کانفیگ سرور یا لینوکس، از داکر روی محیط production میخوایم استفاده کنیم  
کانفیگ بشه و به صورت داکر استفاده کنیم  
Lamp پروژه جنگو با react رو پابلیش کنیم/ پروژه nodeJS پابلیش بشه



Containers

چه مراحلی در لینوکس داره  
و در داکر اجرا بشه  
داکر از لینوکس استفاده میکنه (داکر روی OS پیاده سازی میشه و هر کدام از اون استفاده میکنن)

یک محیط ایزوله برای OS ایجاد میکنه

و بخش های مختلف رو ران میکنه

کانتینر روی همون سرور

داکر نصب میشد و بخش های مختلف رو میسازه

در کانتینر OS مخصوص رو نداریم

داکر از کرنل استفاده میکنه

کرنل ارتباط سخت افزار با نرم افزار رو برقرار میکنه

لینوکس یک کرنل که روی سخت افزار سوار میشه و ابزارهای نرم افزار سوار میشه روی لینوکس(ارتباط بین سخت افزار با نرم افزار رو برقرار میکنه)

به جای اینکه برای هر محیط ایزوله یک کرنل نصب کنه از کرنل OS اصلی استفاده میکنه

اپلیکیشن ها روی داکر پیاده میشنه

VM ها حجم زیادی دارن (هرکدام OS خودش رو نصب میکنه و ازش استفاده میکنه)

Container docker خیلی سیک هستن

Kernel با ابزارهای مورد نیاز برای بالا امدن OS رو ندارن فقط اپ ها میان بالا و ران میشن

صرف منابع کمeh چون کرنل تکرار نمیشه

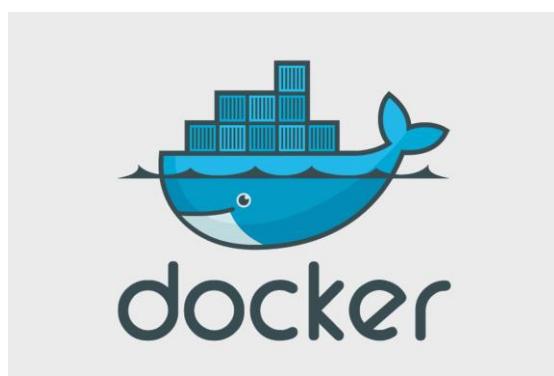
و سرعت کانتینرهای داکر بالاتر

### لوگوی داکر:

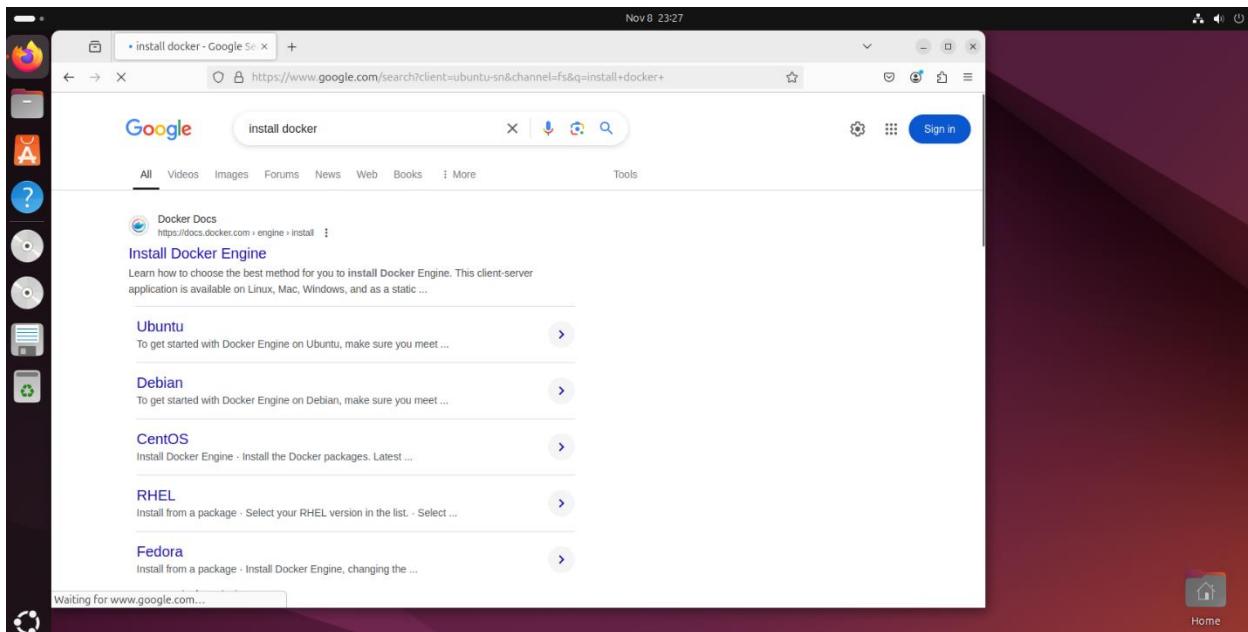
یک نهنگ که زیر آبه و بخش های زیرینش دیده نمیشه

همون کرنله

و اون مریع ها اپ های ما هستن که ما استفاده میکنیم برای ساختن محیط ایزوله خودمون



## نصب داکر روی لینوکس:



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the Docker Docs website at <https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/>. The page is titled 'Ubuntu | Docker Docs'. It features a sidebar with navigation links for Docker Build, Docker Build Cloud, Docker Compose, Docker Desktop, Docker Engine, Install, and Networking. The main content area is titled 'Uninstall old versions' and provides instructions for removing conflicting packages before installing Docker Engine. It lists packages like docker.io, docker-compose, docker-compose-v2, docker-doc, and podman-docker. A note mentions Docker's dependency on containerd and runc. A command-line snippet shows how to uninstall these packages using apt or yum. On the right side, there are links for 'Edit this page', 'Request changes', and a table of contents.

**Installation methods**

You can install Docker Engine in different ways, depending on your needs:

- Docker Engine comes bundled with [Docker Desktop for Linux](#). This is the easiest and quickest way to get started.
- Set up and Install Docker Engine from [Docker's apt repository](#).
- [Install it manually](#) and manage upgrades manually.
- Use a [convenience script](#). Only recommended for testing and development environments.

**Install using the apt repository**

Before you install Docker Engine for the first time on a new host machine, you need to set up the Docker apt repository. Afterward, you can install and update Docker from the repository.

1. Set up Docker's apt repository.

```
# Add Docker's official GPG key:  
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl  
sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings  
sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc  
sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc  
  
# Add the repository to Apt sources:  
echo 'deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(. /etc/os-release && echo "$VERSION_CODENAME") stable' | \  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null  
sudo apt-get update
```

**Installation methods**

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- Set up and Install Docker Engine from [Docker's apt repository](#).
- [Install it manually](#) and manage upgrades manually.
- Use a [convenience script](#). Only recommended for testing and development environments.

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sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings  
sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc  
sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc  
  
# Add the repository to Apt sources:  
echo 'deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(. /etc/os-release && echo "$VERSION_CODENAME") stable' | \  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null  
sudo apt-get update
```

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open in the background. The terminal window displays the command `sudo apt-get update` and its output, which includes several warning messages about file changes and lock files.

```
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt-get update
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Package 'docker' is not installed, so not removed
E: Unable to locate package docker-engine
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ [[200~# Add Docker's official GPG key:
> sudo apt-get update
> sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl
> sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings
> sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc
> sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc
>
> # Add the repository to Apt sources:
> echo '
> deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/
> $(. /etc/os-release && echo "SVERSION_CODENAME") stable" | \
> sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
> sudo apt-get update
> ^C
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt-get update
Warning: The unit file, source configuration file or drop-ins of apt-news.service changed on disk.
Run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to reload units.
Warning: The unit file, source configuration file or drop-ins of esm-cache.service changed on disk.
Run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to reload units.
Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Hit:2 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Get:3 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:5 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [624 kB]
```

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open in the background. The terminal window displays the command `sudo apt-get upgrade` and its output, which shows the upgrade process for curl and other packages.

```
Get:18 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 Components [212 B]
Fetched 2,224 kB in 8s (269 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl
E: Could not get lock /var/lib/dpkg/lock-frontend. It is held by process 6071 (aptd)
N: Be aware that removing the lock file is not a solution and may break your system.
E: Unable to acquire the dpkg frontend lock (/var/lib/dpkg/lock-frontend), is another process using it?
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ ps aux | grep apt
root      6071  1.6  1.3 211648 107976 ?        SNl   23:42  0:04 /usr/bin/python3 /usr/sbin/aptd
bt      14722  0.0  0.0 17812 2304 pts/0    S+   23:47  0:00 grep --color=auto apt
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
ca-certificates is already the newest version (20240203).
ca-certificates set to manually installed.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
curl
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 14 not upgraded.
Need to get 227 kB of archives.
After this operation, 534 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 curl amd64 8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4 [227 kB]
Fetched 227 kB in 1s (238 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package curl.
Reading database... 148974 files and directories currently installed.
Preparing to unpack .../curl_8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking curl (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4) ...
Setting up curl (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4) ...
```

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window and a web browser window. The terminal window is titled 'bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform: ~' and displays a command-line session for installing Docker on Ubuntu. The web browser window is titled 'Ubuntu | Docker Docs' and shows the Docker documentation for the 'Install' section, specifically for Ubuntu. It includes instructions for adding the Docker GPG key, updating the package index, and installing Docker via a package manager. A tip box provides information about the Docker user group and optional configuration steps.

```
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | gpg --dearmor > /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ echo \
"deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
$(lsb_release -c -s) stable" | tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
Get:2 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu noble InRelease [48.8 kB]
Get:3 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/stable amd64 Packages [15.3 kB]
Hit:4 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:5 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
Hit:6 http://ir.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Fetched 64.2 kB in 5s (14.1 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  docker-ce-rootless-extras git liblrror-perl libslirp0 pigz slirp4netns
Suggested packages:
  aufs-tools cgroupsfs-mount | cgroup-lite git-daemon-run | git-daemon-sysvinit git-doc git-email
  git-gui gitk gitweb git-cvs git-mediawiki git-svn
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-ce docker-ce-rootless-extras
  docker-compose-plugin git liblrror-perl libslirp0 pigz slirp4netns
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages will be upgraded:
  docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-ce-rootless-extras
  docker-compose-plugin git liblrror-perl libslirp0 pigz slirp4netns
4 packages upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/14.1 kB of archives.
After this operation, 0 B disk space will be freed.
```

This screenshot is nearly identical to the one above, showing the same terminal session and web browser content. The terminal window continues the Docker installation process, showing the download of the 'hello-world' image and its execution. The web browser's tip box now includes instructions for running an Ubuntu container and sharing Docker images.

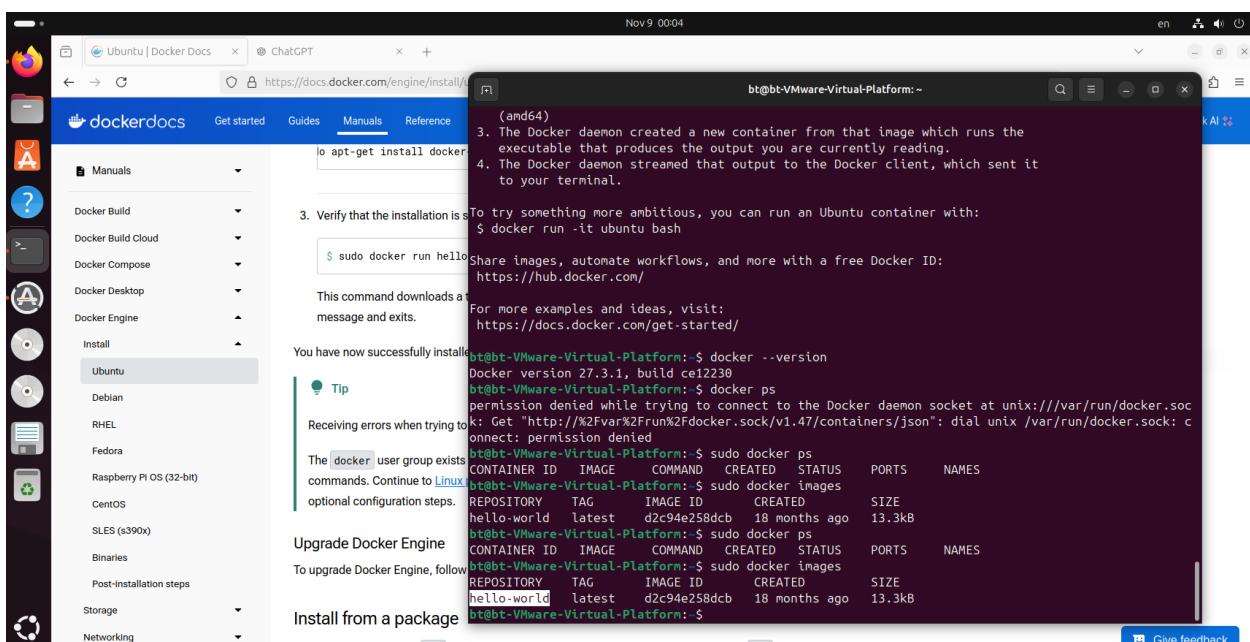
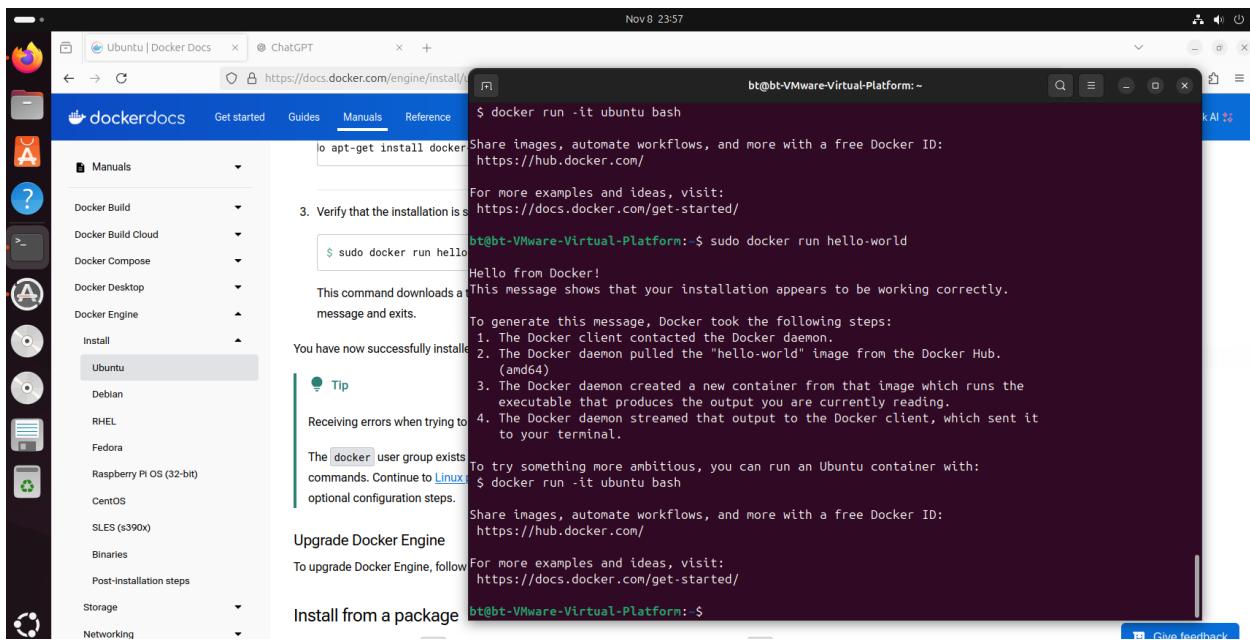
```
Setting up git (1:2.43.0-1ubuntu7.1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.39-0ubuntu8.3) ...
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
Digest: sha256:d211f485f2dd1dee407a080973c8f129f00d54604d2c90732e8e320e5038a0348
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

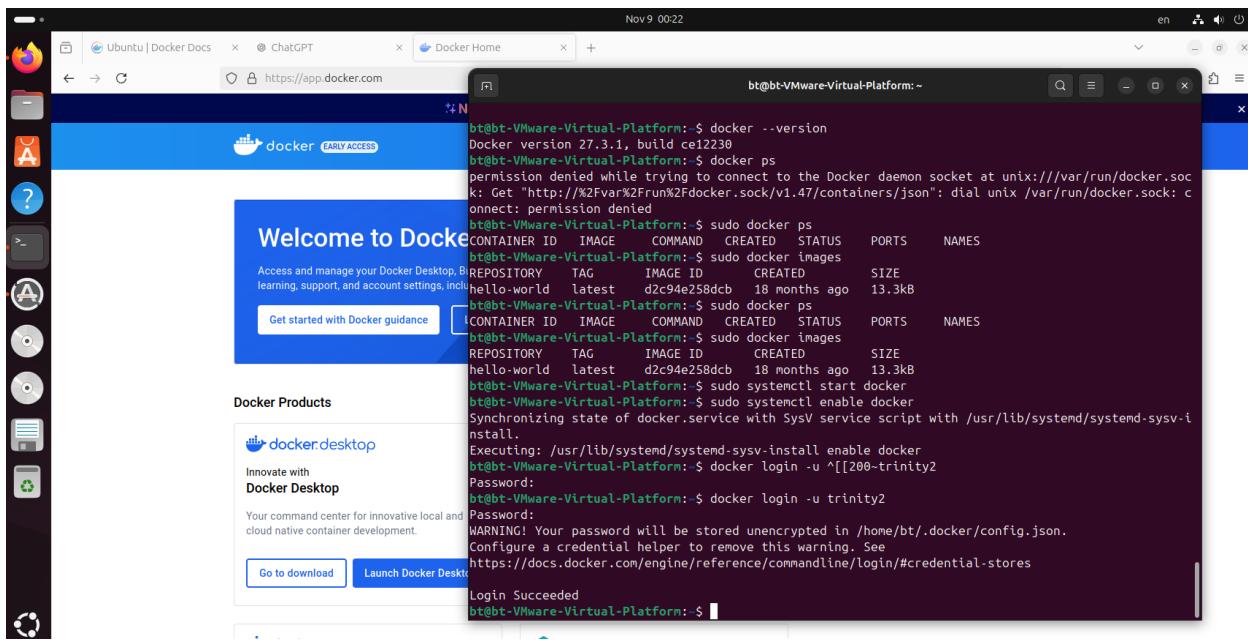
Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (and64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/
```





از هر IP میشه 100 image رو دانلود کرد از سرور داکر

محدودیت دانلود اینمیج ها در هر 6 ساعت افزایش داده شده احتمال به مشکل خوردن کمتر میشه. با vpn راحتتر میشه اینمیج ها دانلود میشه و از داکر استفاده میکنیم.

### **آپلود داکیومنت پروژه روی گیتهاب:**

The screenshot shows the GitHub Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Top repositories' and a search bar. The main area has sections for 'Home', 'Start a new repository for trinity-amid', 'Introduce yourself with a profile README', and 'UNIVERSE'24'. The 'Latest changes' section on the right lists recent updates to GitHub's features and policies.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the GitHub URL [https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud\\_Computing\\_Project](https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud_Computing_Project). The page displays a "Quick setup" section with instructions for cloning a repository via HTTPS or SSH, and for creating a new repository or pushing an existing one from the command line. A "ProTip" link is present at the bottom.

**Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before**

HTTPS SSH [https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud\\_Computing\\_Project.git](https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud_Computing_Project.git)

Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

**...or create a new repository on the command line**

```
echo "# Cloud_Computing_Project" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud_Computing_Project.git
git push -u origin main
```

**...or push an existing repository from the command line**

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud_Computing_Project.git
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```

**ProTip!** Use the URL for this page when adding GitHub as a remote.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the GitHub URL <https://github.com/settings/tokens>. The page is titled "Personal access tokens (classic)". It shows a list of token types: GitHub Apps, OAuth Apps, Personal access tokens (classic), Fine-grained tokens (Beta), and Tokens (classic). A "No personal access token created" message is displayed, along with a "Generate new token" button and a link to the GitHub API documentation. A note at the bottom explains the function of personal access tokens.

**Personal access tokens (classic)**

GitHub Apps  
OAuth Apps  
**Personal access tokens** (classic) Beta  
Fine-grained tokens  
Tokens (classic)

No personal access token created

Need an API token for scripts or testing? Generate a personal access token for quick access to the GitHub API.

Generate new token

GitHub API

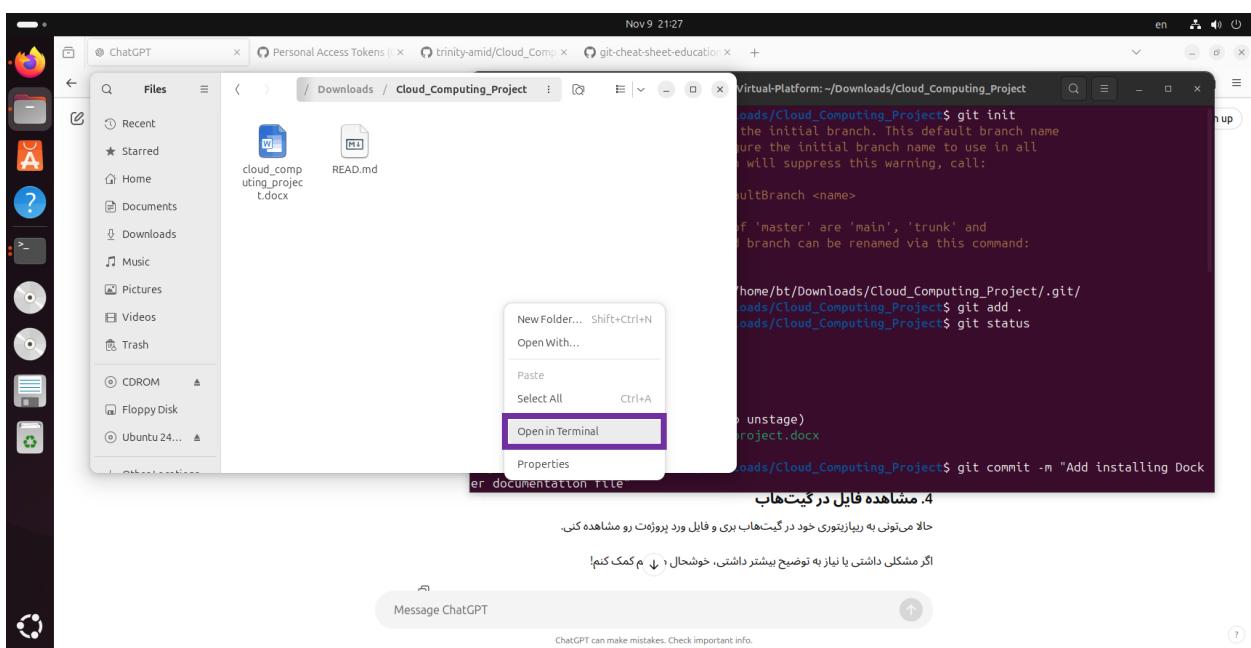
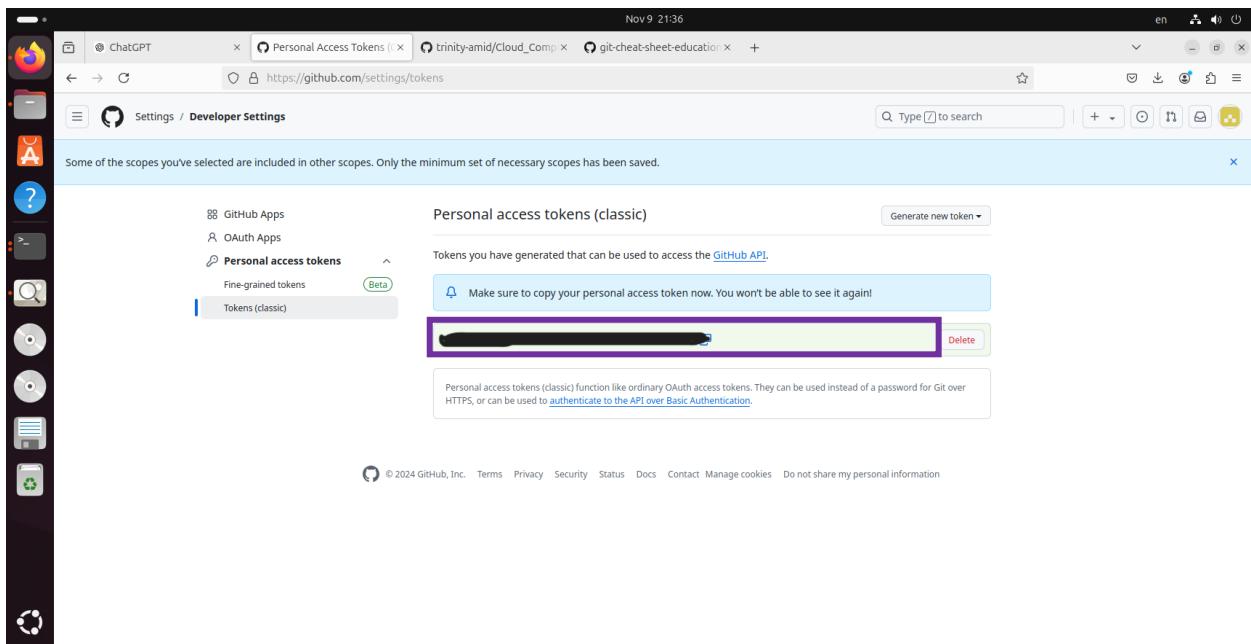
Personal access tokens (classic) function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to [authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication](#).

The screenshot shows the GitHub 'New personal access token (classic)' configuration page. A note at the top states: "Some of the scopes you've selected are included in other scopes. Only the minimum set of necessary scopes has been saved." A red box highlights a note below: "Note can't be blank". The token name is "cloud\_computing\_project". The expiration date is set to "30 days". Under "Select scopes", the "repo" and "workflow" checkboxes are selected. Other available scopes include: repo-status, repo\_deployment, public\_repo, repo:invite, security\_events, and workflow.

The screenshot shows the GitHub 'New personal access token (classic)' configuration page with a focus on advanced scopes. A red box highlights the "repo" and "workflow" checkboxes under the "Select scopes" section. Below this, a large table lists various GitHub enterprise and organization-specific scopes:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> manage_runners:enterprise | Manage enterprise runners and runner groups                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> manage_billing:enterprise | Read and write enterprise billing data                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read:enterprise           | Read enterprise profile data                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> scim:enterprise           | Provisioning of users and groups via SCIM                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> audit_log                 | Full control of audit log                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read:audit_log            | Read access of audit log                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> codespace                 | Full control of codespaces                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> codespace:secrets         | Ability to create, read, update, and delete codespace secrets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> copilot                   | Full control of GitHub Copilot settings and seat assignments  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> manage_billing:copilot    | View and edit Copilot Business seat assignments               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> project                   | Full control of projects                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read:project              | Read access of projects                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> admin:gpg_key             | Full control of public user GPG keys                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> write:gpg_key             | Write public user GPG keys                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read:gpg_key              | Read public user GPG keys                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> admin:ssh_signing_key     | Full control of public user SSH signing keys                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> write:ssh_signing_key     | Write public user SSH signing keys                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read:ssh_signing_key      | Read public user SSH signing keys                             |

At the bottom, there are "Generate token" and "Cancel" buttons.



Nov 9 21:27

```
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git init
hint: Using 'master' as the name for the initial branch. This default branch name
hint: is subject to change. To configure the initial branch name to use in all
hint: of your new repositories, which will suppress this warning, call:
hint:
hint:   git config --global init.defaultBranch <name>
hint:
hint: Names commonly chosen instead of 'master' are 'main', 'trunk' and
hint: 'development'. The just-created branch can be renamed via this command:
hint:
hint:   git branch -m <name>
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/bt/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project/.git/
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git add .
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   cloud_computing_project.docx

bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git commit -m "Add installing Docker documentation file"
. مشاهده فایل در کیت هاب
```

حالا من توانم به ریپاریزوری خود در گیت هاب بری و فایل ورد پروژت رو مشاهده کنم.

اگر مشکل داشتی با نیاز به توضیح بیشتر داشتی، خوشحال باشم کمک کنم!

Message ChatGPT

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.

Nov 9 21:28

```
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git commit -m "Add installing Docker documentation file"
[master (root-commit) ae068a8] Add installing Docker documentation file
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git remote add origin https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud_Computing_Project.git
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ echo "#Cloud_Computing_Project" >> README.md
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ echo "#Cloud_Computing_Project" >> README.md
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git add .
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   README.md

bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git commit -m "Add installing Docker documentation"
[master 38da5e3] Add installing Docker documentation
  1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
  create mode 100644 README.md
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git branch -M main
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git remote add origin https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud Computing Project.git
. مشاهده فایل در کیت هاب
```

حالا من توانم به ریپاریزوری خود در گیت هاب بری و فایل ورد پروژت رو مشاهده کنم.

اگر مشکل داشتی با نیاز به توضیح بیشتر داشتی، خوشحال باشم کمک کنم!

Message ChatGPT

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.

Nov 9 21:28

Screenshot Just now  
You can paste the image from the clipboard.

Downloads/Cloud\_Computing\_Project

```
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git commit -m "Add installing Docker documentation"
[master 38da5e3] Add installing Docker documentation
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 README.md
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git branch -M main
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git remote add origin https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud_Computing_Project.git
error: remote origin already exists.
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$ git push -u origin main
Username for 'https://github.com': trinity-amid
Password for 'https://trinity-amid@github.com':
Enumerating objects: 6, done.
Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Delta compression using up to 2 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Writing objects: 100% (6/6), 11.12 MiB | 633.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/trinity-amid/Cloud_Computing_Project.git
 * [new branch]      main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
bt@bt-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/Cloud_Computing_Project$
```

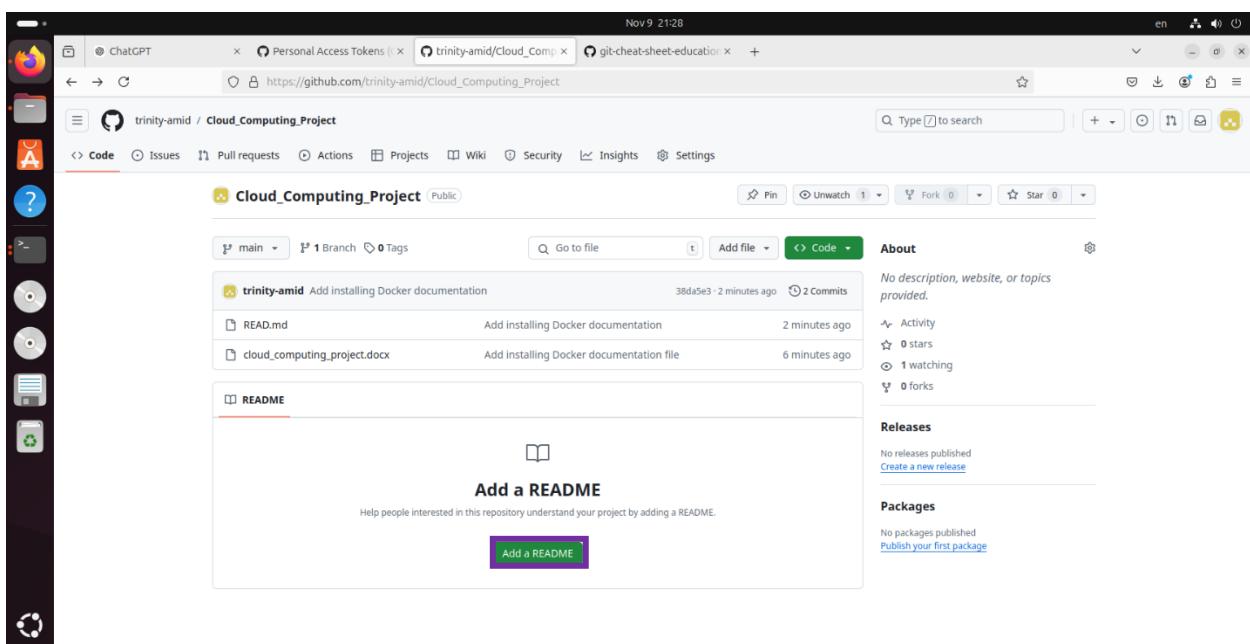
مشاهده فایل در کیت‌هاب

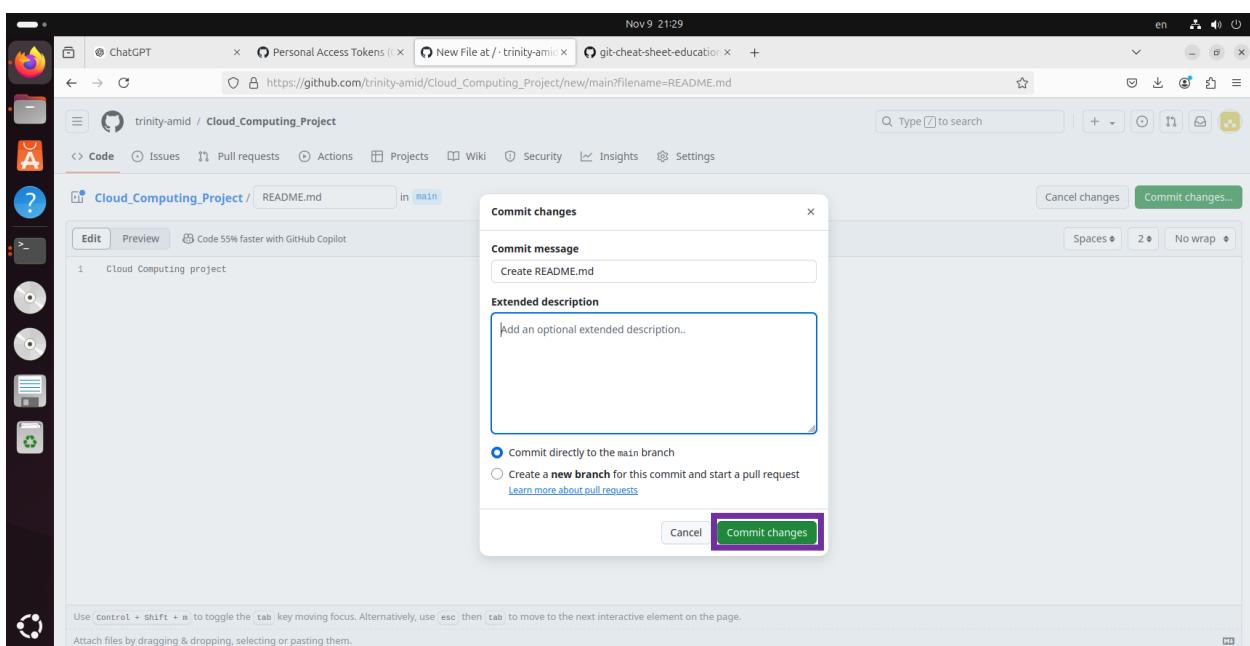
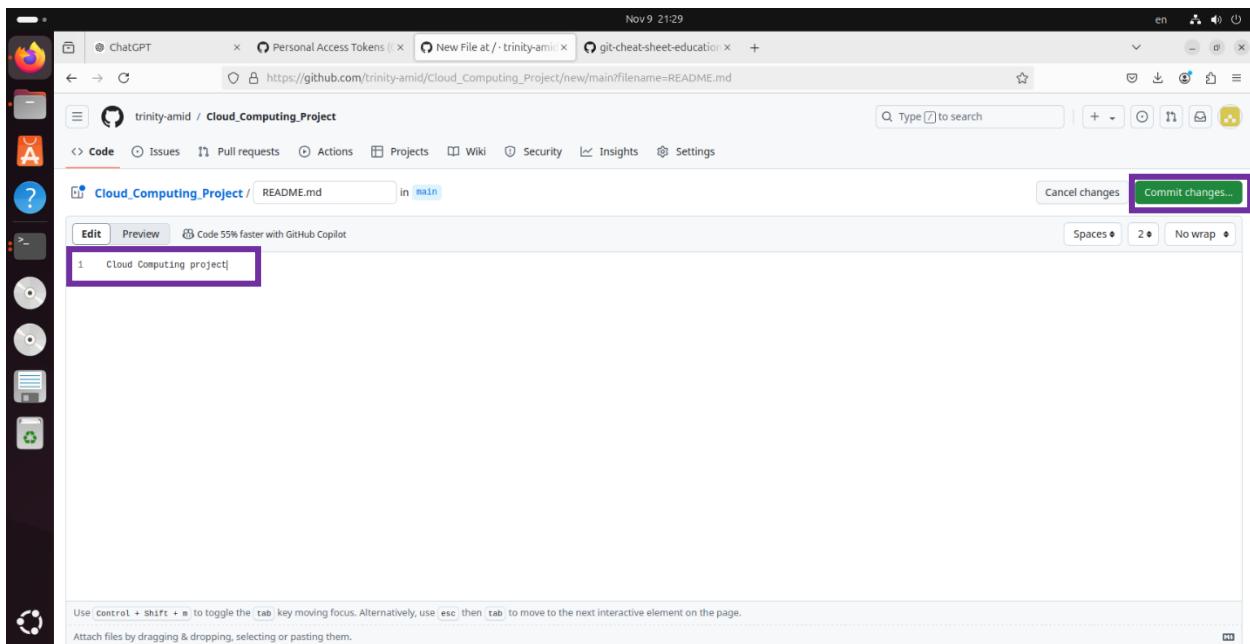
حال متومن به ریپازینور خود در گیت‌هاب برو و فایل ورد پروژت رو مشاهده کنی.

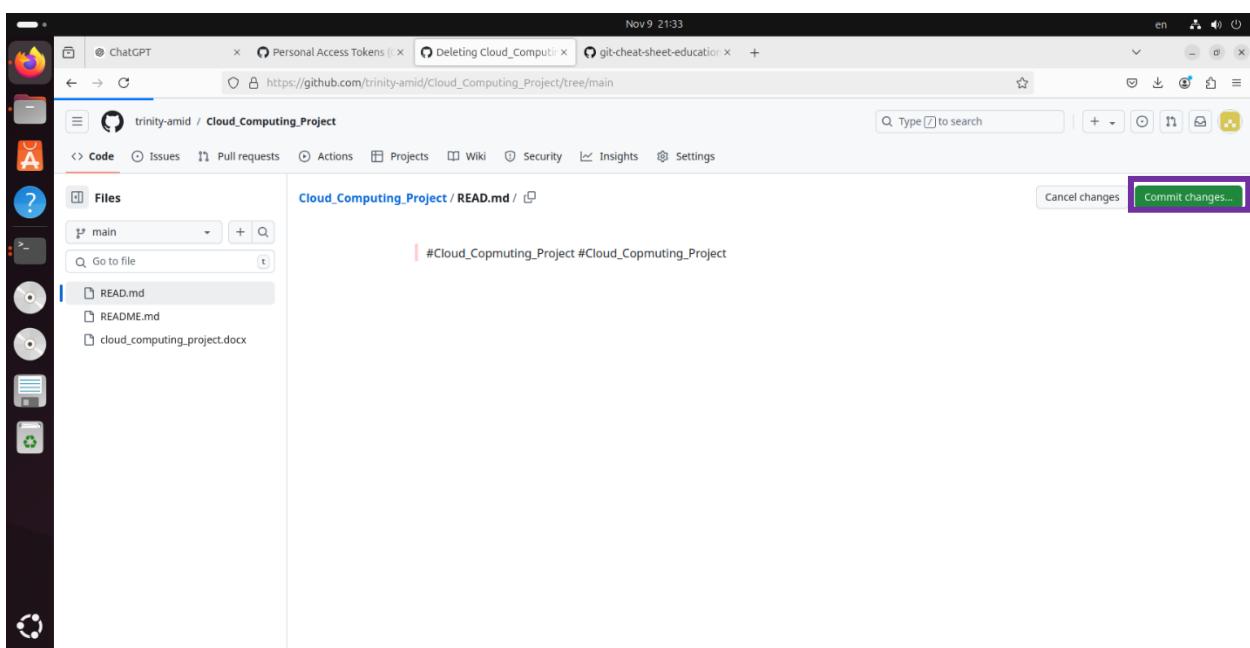
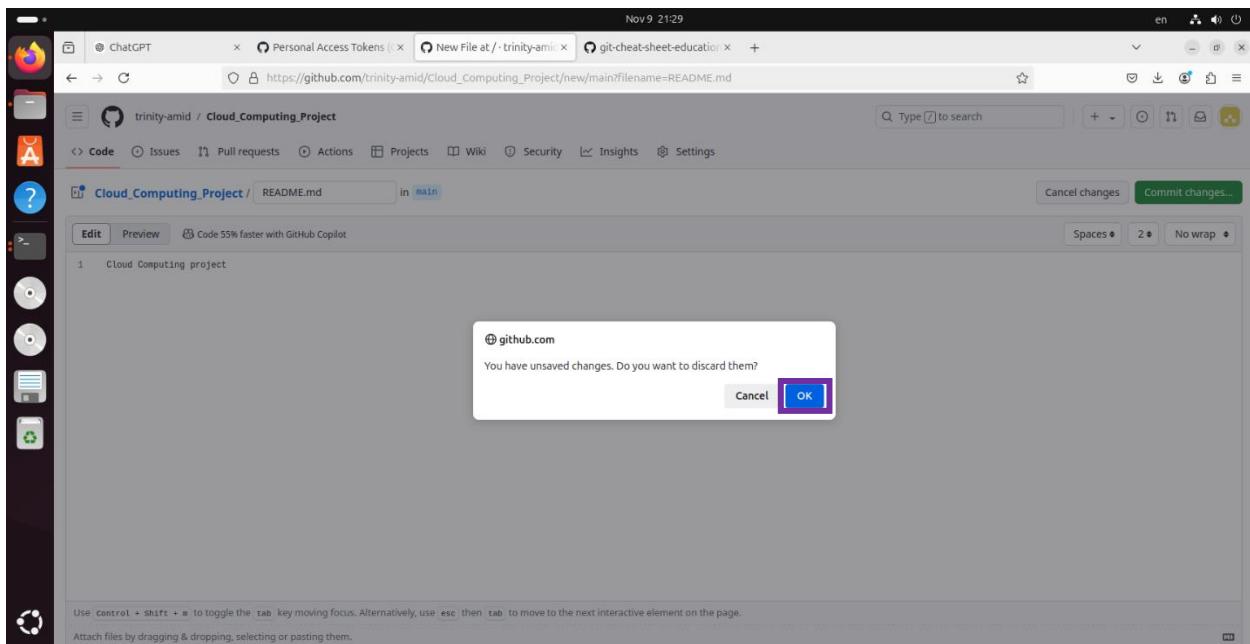
اگر مشکل داشتی با نیاز به توضیح بیشتر داشتی، خوشحال باش! کمک کنم!

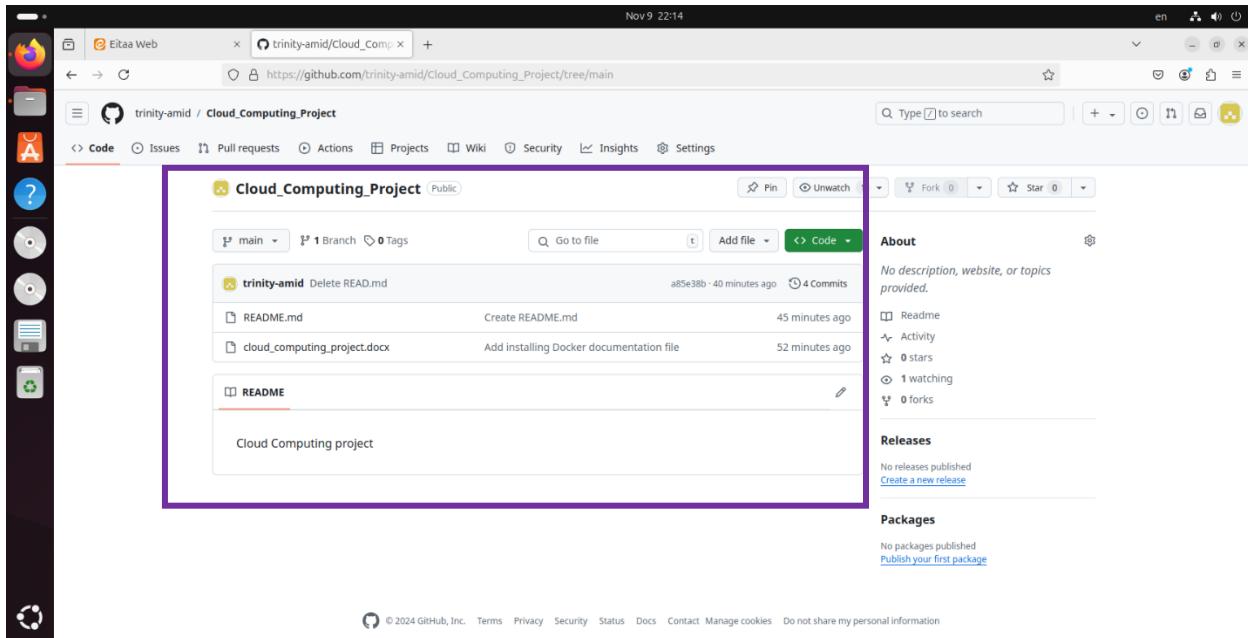
Message ChatGPT

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.









SSH و HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) دو پروتکل مختلف برای ارتباط امن با سرورها و مخازن گیت هستند. هر کدام کاربردها و ویژگی‌های خاص خود را دارد:

#### SSH:

- رمزنگاری: اطلاعاتی که از طریق SSH منتقل می‌شود، به صورت رمزنگاری شده است که امنیت بالایی را فراهم می‌کند.
- احراز هویت: برای استفاده از SSH، معمولاً از کلیدهای عمومی و خصوصی برای احراز هویت استفاده می‌شود. این به معنای این است که نیاز نیست هر بار نام کاربری و رمز عبور را وارد کنید.
- استفاده: بیشتر برای توسعه‌دهندگان و برنامه‌نویسانی که به سرورهای دوردست دسترسی دارند، مناسب است.

#### HTTPS:

- پروتکل وب HTTPS: یک نسخه امن از HTTP است که برای انتقال اطلاعات بین مرورگر و وبسایت‌ها استفاده می‌شود.
  - آسانی استفاده HTTPS: معمولاً برای کاربران معمولی که به مخازن گیت مراجعه می‌کنند، مناسب‌تر است و نیازی به تنظیم کلیدهای SSH ندارد. فقط کافی است نام کاربری و رمز عبور خود را وارد کنید.
  - گسترش کاربرد: بهطور گسترده در وبسایت‌ها و اپلیکیشن‌ها استفاده می‌شود و امنیت انتقال داده‌ها را تضمین می‌کند.
- در نهایت، انتخاب بین SSH و HTTPS بستگی به نیازهای امنیتی و راحتی کاربر دارد. برای بیشتر کارهای توسعه، SSH به دلیل امنیت بیشتر توصیه می‌شود.

**پروژه کاربرد پخوریه که فایل `README.md` هست با پسوند `markdown` ذخیره شده**

**References:**

- <https://www.docker.com/get-started/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/@BobyCloud>
- <https://www.ibm.com/topics/docker>
- <https://dockerme.ir/>
- ChatGPT.com