Day 1 - Git Operations and Functions:

Working with Git in command line

Steps for Installation

1. Install git using the command
   $ sudo apt-get install git

2. Create a local directory to place all git files
   $ mkdir git-repo
   $ cd git-repo

3. To initialize a git repository in the root of the folder
   $ git init

After git init can check using ls -al a .git (hidden file) is generated.
Now change directory using
$ cd .git/

Steps for adding new file to the repo

1. Create a file named (file1.txt) and add
   $ echo first > file1.txt

2. check the status of the file in git using the command:

    $ git status

   [U can see file1.txt under unlocked files]
    It displays as No commits yet

3. Now to track your file by git use
   $ git add file1.txt

   After checking the status you will see our file1.txt file is being tracked by git.

4. One you added you can tell git to commit it

   $ git commit -m "Remidial class commit"
       " " is optional

5. Check the log [$ git log] to see your file file1.txt have been successfully commited

* key generation

① Generate key using the command
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -c "~~bosar~~
   kchasulaaa@gmail.com"

② git <filename.pub>

③ copy the key

④ connect to github.com

⑤ Paste in ssh and open keys

* How to connect to github.com [Global]

   ssh -c git@github.com
      if permission denied
      eval "ssh-agent -s"
      pid 3147
   exec ssh-agent bash
   you will get message as identity added

push

① Copy URL from github.com's repository

② Add the URL where your local repo will be pushed

```
$ git remote add origin <URL>
$ git remote -v
```

③ Push the changes in your local repo to github.com

```
$ git push origin main
```