Github Config

Install Git Bash if you are on Windows Machine

Use this link

> Git - Downloads
>
> https://git-scm.com/downloads

Open Git Bash Terminal or Linux Terminal

How to Generate an SSH Key and Add it to Github

Github is a great platform for hosting and collaborating on code repositories. In this tutorial, we will guide you through the process of generating an SSH key and adding it to Github using RSA.

Prerequisites

Before starting, you should have:

- A Github account
- Git installed on your machine

Step 1: Generate RSA Key Pair

1. Open Git Bash or Terminal on your machine.
2. Type the following command to generate an RSA key pair:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

Replace "your_email@example.com" with your actual email address.

3. You will be prompted to enter a file name to save the key pair. Press Enter to accept the default file name and location.

4. You will be prompted to enter a passphrase for the key pair. Choose a strong passphrase and remember it.

5. The key pair will be generated and saved to your machine.

Step 2: Add the Public Key to Github

1. Log in to your Github account and go to your account settings.

2. Click on "SSH and GPG keys" from the left menu.

3. Click on "New SSH Key".

4. Give your key a title that helps you identify it.

5. Copy the contents of your public key file into the "Key" field. You can do this by typing the following command:

```
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

This will print the contents of your public key file to the terminal. Select and copy the entire output.

6. Paste the contents of your public key into the "Key" field on Github.

7. Click "Add SSH Key".

Step 3: Verify the Connection

1. Open Git Bash or Terminal on your machine.

2. Type the following command to test the connection:

```
ssh -T git@github.com
```

You will be prompted to confirm the connection. Type "yes" to confirm.

3. If the connection is successful, you should see a message that says "Hi username! You've successfully authenticated, but Github does not provide shell access."

Congratulations! You have now generated an SSH key and added it to Github using RSA.

Reminder of Some Git Commands and Their Roles

- `git init` : Initializes a new Git repository.

- `git clone` : Copies a remote repository to your local machine.

- `git add` : Adds changes to the staging area.

- `git commit` : Commits changes to the repository with a message.

- `git push` : Pushes changes to the remote repository.

- `git pull` : Pulls changes from the remote repository.

- `git status` : Shows the status of the repository.

- `git log` : Shows the commit history of the repository.

- `git branch` : Shows the current branch and lists all branches.

- `git checkout` : Switches branches or restores files.

- `git merge` : Merges changes from one branch into another.

How to Make Your First Code Deposit on Github

Github is a great platform for hosting and collaborating on code repositories. In this tutorial, we will guide you through the process of making your first code deposit on Github.

Prerequisites

Before starting, you should have:

- A Github account

- Git installed on your machine

- A code repository that you want to deposit on Github

Step 1: Create a New Repository on Github

1. Log in to your Github account and click on the "+" sign in the top right corner.

2. Select "New repository" from the dropdown menu.

3. Give your repository a name and description.

4. Choose whether you want your repository to be public or private.

5. Select "Create repository".

Step 2: Clone the Repository to Your Local Machine

1. Copy the repository's URL from Github.

2. Open Git Bash or Terminal on your machine.

3. Type the following command to clone the repository to your local machine:

```
git clone <repository_URL>
```

Replace `<repository_URL>` with the URL you copied from Github.

Step 3: Add Your Code to the Local Repository

1. Navigate to the cloned repository on your local machine.

2. Add your code to the repository.

```
git add .
```

This command will add all the files in the current directory to the repository.

3. Commit your changes.

```
git commit -m "Your commit message here"
```

Replace "Your commit message here" with a short description of the changes you made.

Step 4: Push Your Changes to Github

1. Push your changes to Github.

```
git push origin master
```

This command will push your changes to the master branch of the repository on Github.

2. Enter your Github username and password when prompted.

Step 5: Verify Your Changes on Github

1. Go to your repository on Github.

2. Verify that your changes have been deposited successfully.

Congratulations! You have now made your first code deposit on Github.

Reminder of Some Git Commands and Their Roles

- `git init` : Initializes a new Git repository.

- `git clone` : Copies a remote repository to your local machine.

- `git add` : Adds changes to the staging area.

- `git commit` : Commits changes to the repository with a message.

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- `git merge` : Merges changes from one branch into another.

By @Freddy AGBONA

Site en maintenance

Ce site subit en ce moment des modifications majeures. Il sera disponible bientôt !

https://fredthedev.com