1. Setting Up GitHub

a) Installation and Settings

- 1) First we are going to download and install git locally on your machine using the following link: https://git-scm.com/downloads.
- 2) Once you have git installed we will use the <code>git config</code> command to setup your local profile variables. We will be setting the global variables so that for every repository you push too has your username and email included in the commit. Be sure to replace the text in between the quotes with your own username and email.

```
$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"
$ git config --global user.email "example@email.com"
```

In order to verify that these command executed successfully type the following commands into the terminal and observe the output.:

```
1  $ git config user.name
2  > John Doe
3  $ git config user.email
4  > example@email.com
```

What should be displayed is the username and email that you previously set.

Congrats! You have successfully installed and configured the git version control on your computer. Onto the next step.

b) Setting up an SSH key

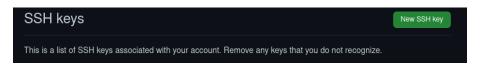
Use the following command to generate an SSH key. We will use this key an your credentials when interacting with GitHub.

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

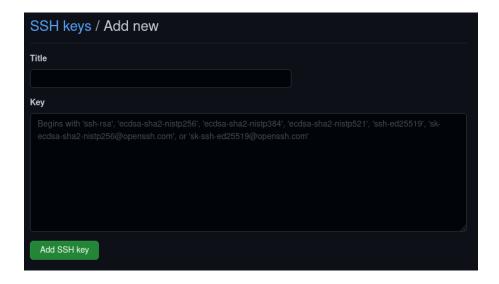
To view the generated key run the following command:

```
1 $ cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

Copy that key and navigate to the GitHub website. Once there go to your $s_{\tt ettings}$ and then to $ssh\ keys$. You will be greeted by the following prompt. Click on the $New\ SSH\ Key$ button.



Once you've clicked on that button you will be greeted with this form. Paste the key into the κ_{ey} section and give it a title. Once those forms are filled out hit Add SSH key in order to add it and you should be done!

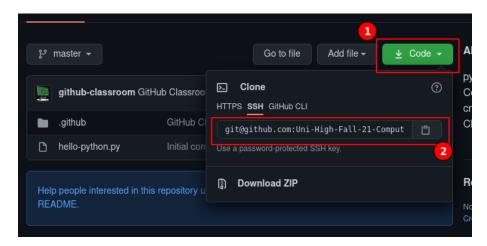


Cloning a Repository

Today we will be practicing with the assignment that can be found at the following link:

```
https://classroom.github.com/a/hdmi4qND
```

In clicking on this link a repository will be generated on your GitHub account according to a template. In order to modify this repository on our local machine we must first **clone** the repository. To do this, navigate to the newly generated repository and (1)click on the code then (2) click on the clipboard to copy the SSH link.



Then navigate to the terminal, navigate to the directory that you want to clone the repository to, and execute the following command being sure to replace it [url] with the URL associated with your repo.

```
1 $ git clone [url]
```

By default, this repository should have the following elements:

- README.md →This ReadMe file is where you can store and display information associated with the repository which will be rendered on the associated repo's page.
- $\bullet \ \ \text{hello-python.py} \rightarrow \text{This is the Python file that we will be modifying, adding, committing, and pushing.}$

3. Modifying the Files

a) README.md

For the final portion of the lab you will be modifying the README.md and hello-python.py files. Follow these instructions with regard to the README.md file:

- 1. Open the README.md file in your text editor of choice and add a header and some information on the project. Refer to the markdown reference page for the syntax to achieve this.
- 2. Add this file to the index via the following command:

```
1 $ git add README.md
```

3. Now that a snapshot of the updated file has been added to the index we now want to commit this change. In doing this we create a type of checkpoint that could be reverted to at a later date if need be:

```
1 $ git commit -m "Updated README.md"
```

4. Now that this file has been committed locally we now want to push our changes to the remote version of our repo to (1) keep our latest changes backed up and (2) allow others to see the latest version:

```
1 $ git push origin master
```

Now that we have updated our README.md file you can visit the repo on GitHub and view the changes.

b) hello-python.py

Now we will apply a similar process to modify and update the hello-python file:

1. Open the hello-python.py file and modify it such that outputs Hello, World! to the terminal. This can be tested via the following command on line 1 and should produce the output displayed on the second line:

- 2. Add this file to the index.
- 3. Commit the file and enter an appropriate commit message.
- 4. Push the file to the master branch.
- 5. This repo is attached to an autograder on GitHub classroom. In order to determine if you have completed this stage of the assignment correctly visit the GitHub classroom website to view the autograder test cases.

4. Key Git Terms

Commands:

- 1. **git clone [url]:** Makes a local copy of a remote repository on your machine.
- 2. **git add [options] [file]:** Adds a file or a series of files and their contents to the *index*.
- 3. git reset [file]: Unstages a file or, if no file is specified, all files from the index.
- 4. git status: Shows you files that are tracked/untracked as well as those that are staged for commit.
- 5. **git commit -m "message":** Makes a commit to the version history with an associated message that is included in quotes after the -m tag.
- 6. git pull: Pulls changes from remote version history.
- 7. **git push [remote] [branch]:** Pushes the local version of your git history to a specified remote/branch.

Terms:

- 1. **index:** A snapshot of the current files to be used in the next commit.
- 2. **unstage/staged:** When files are added to the index we refer to them as being "staged" for the next commit. When they are removed we refer to this as unstaging.
- tracked/untracked: Files that are tracked are those that are being tracked for changes by git. Those files that are untracked are not currently apart of your version history and are not being tracked for changes.

5. Markdown Reference

Туре	Or	to Get
Italic	_Italic_	Italic
Bold	Bold	Bold
# Heading 1	Heading 1	Heading 1
## Heading 2	Heading 2	Heading 2
[Link](http://a.com)	[Link][1] : [1]: http://b.org	<u>Link</u>
![Image](http://url/a.png)	![Image][1] : [1]: http://url/b.jpg	M↓
> Blockquote		Blockquote
* List * List * List	- List - List - List	ListListList
1. One 2. Two 3. Three	1) One 2) Two 3) Three	1. One 2. Two 3. Three
Horizontal rule:	Horizontal rule:	Horizontal rule:

`Inline code` with backticks		Inline code with backticks
# code block print '3 backticks or' print 'indent 4 spaces'	····# code block ····print '3 backticks or' ····print 'indent 4 spaces'	<pre># code block print '3 backticks or' print 'indent 4 spaces'</pre>

Link to reference page: https://commonmark.org/help/

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