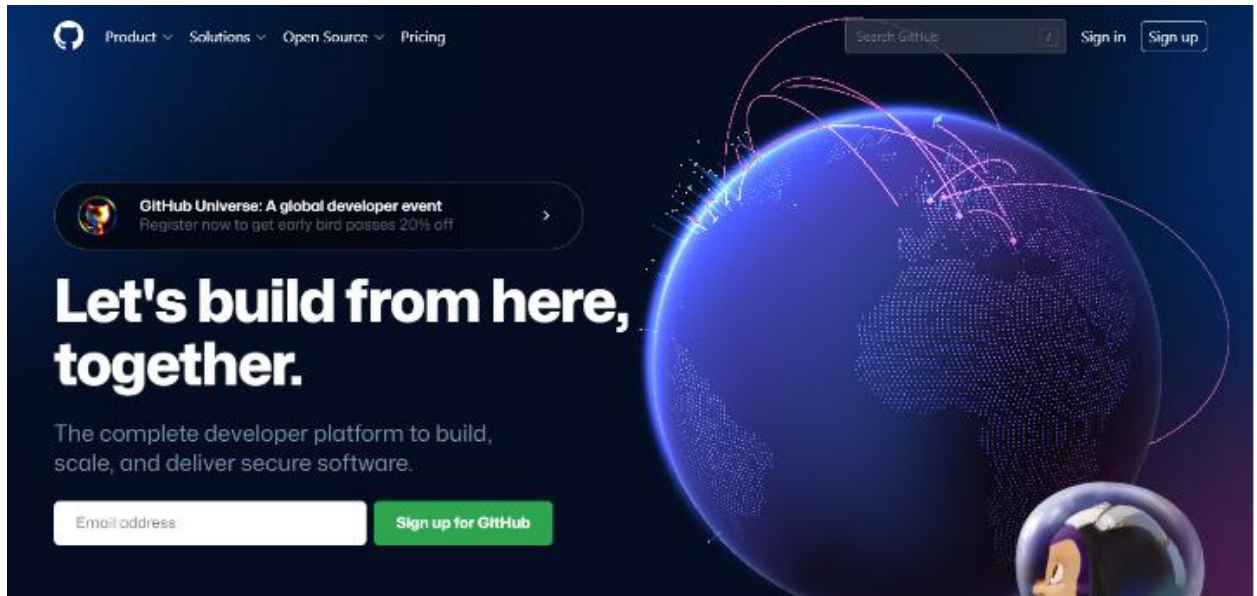


# Get started with Git: A Step-by-Step Guide

## I. Creating a Github Account

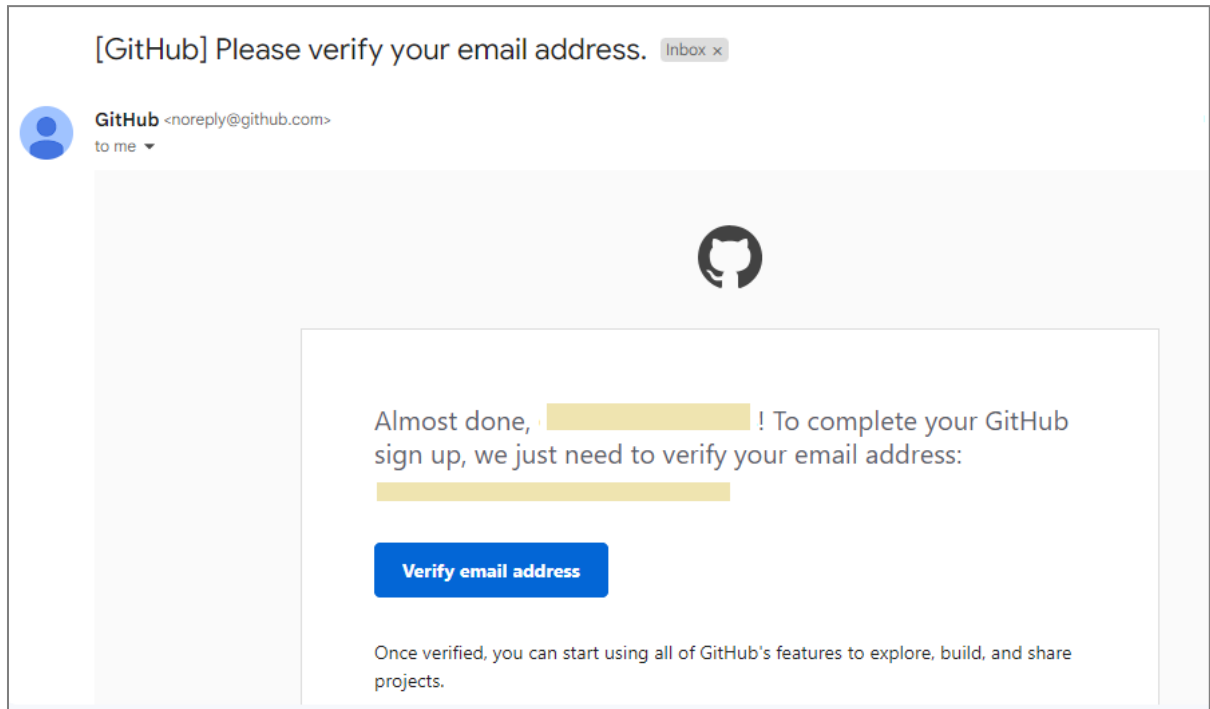
- I. Go to the Github website <https://github.com/> and click on the "Sign up" button in the upper right corner.



- II. Enter your details to create the account including email, password and username.



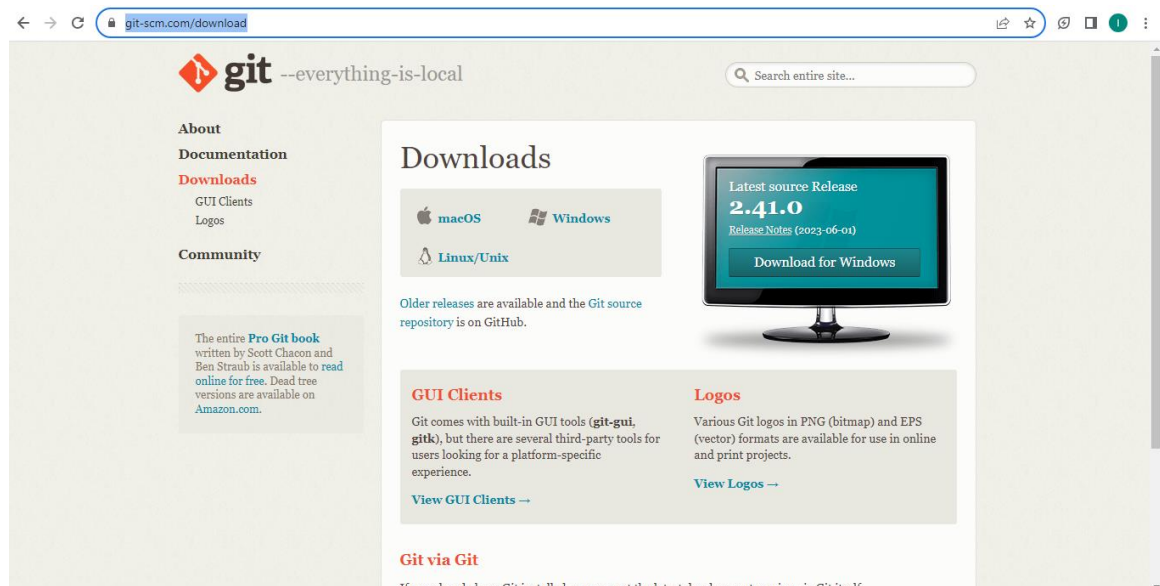
- III. Verify your email address by clicking on the link that was sent to you on the email.



## II. Installing Git Bash

- I. You can download Git Bash from the official Git website for free

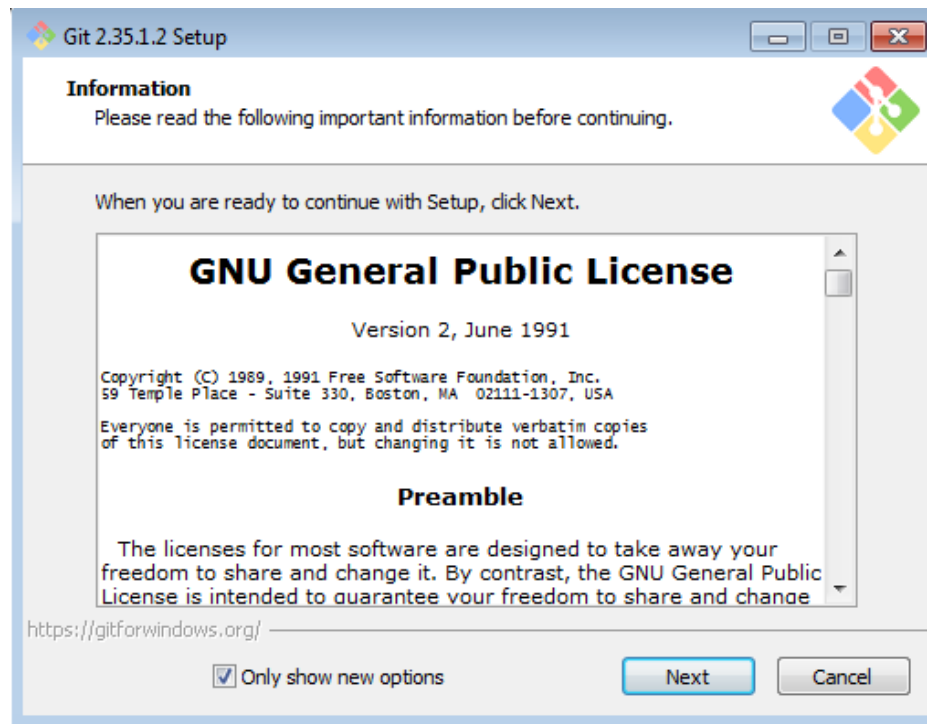
<https://git-scm.com/download>

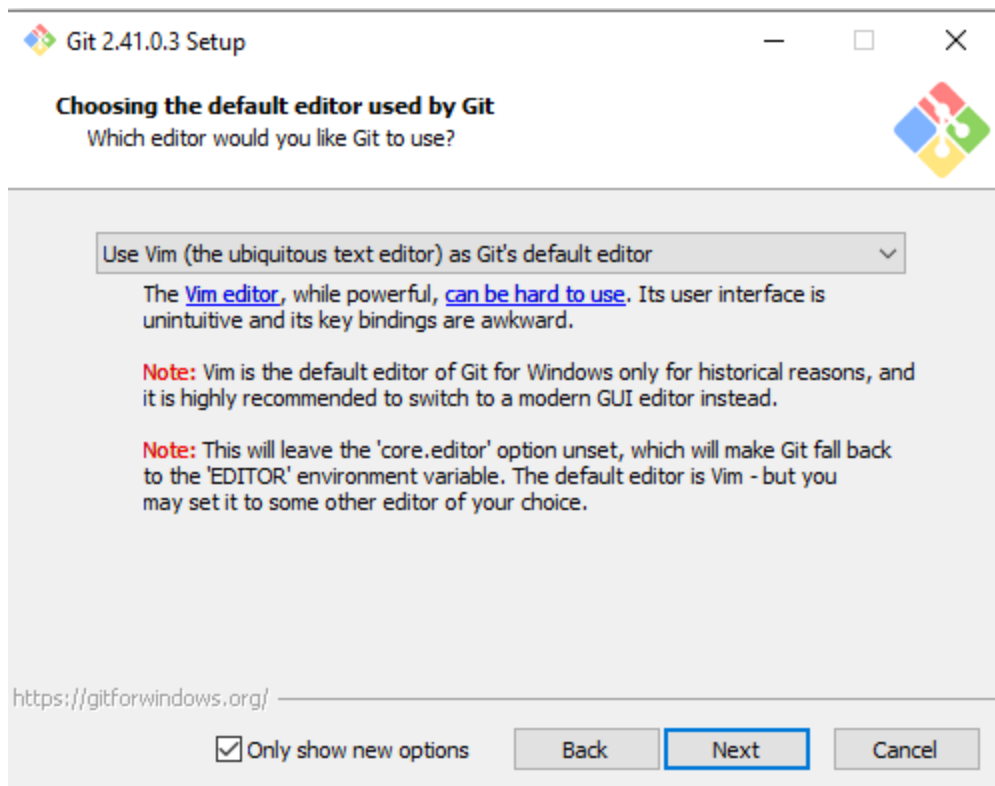
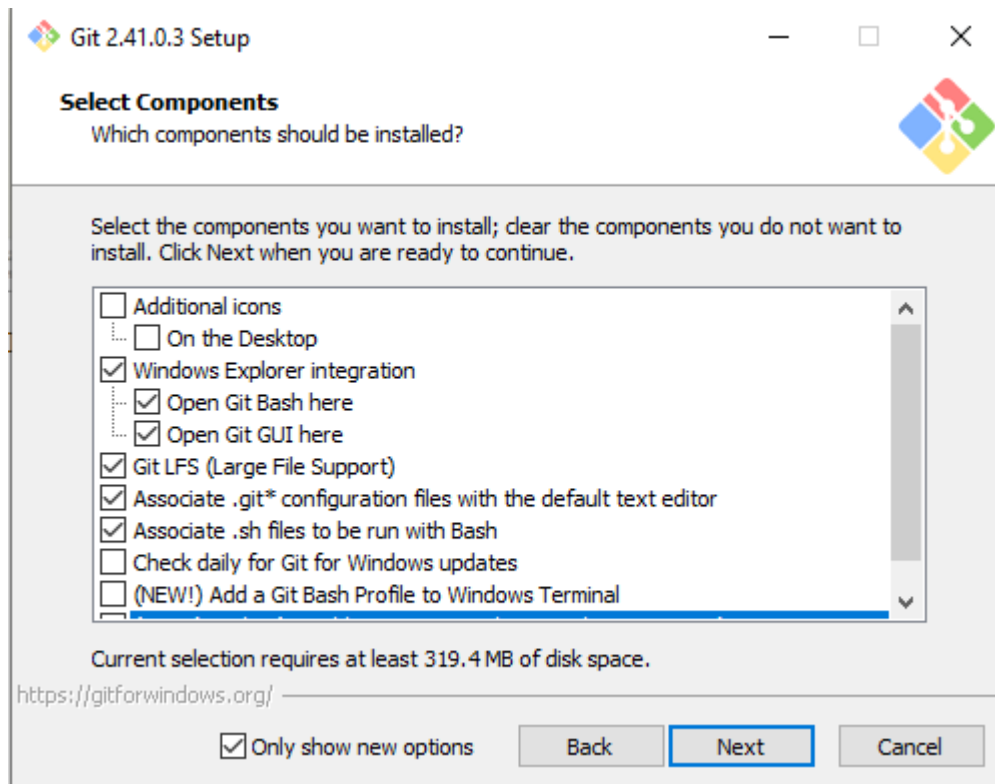


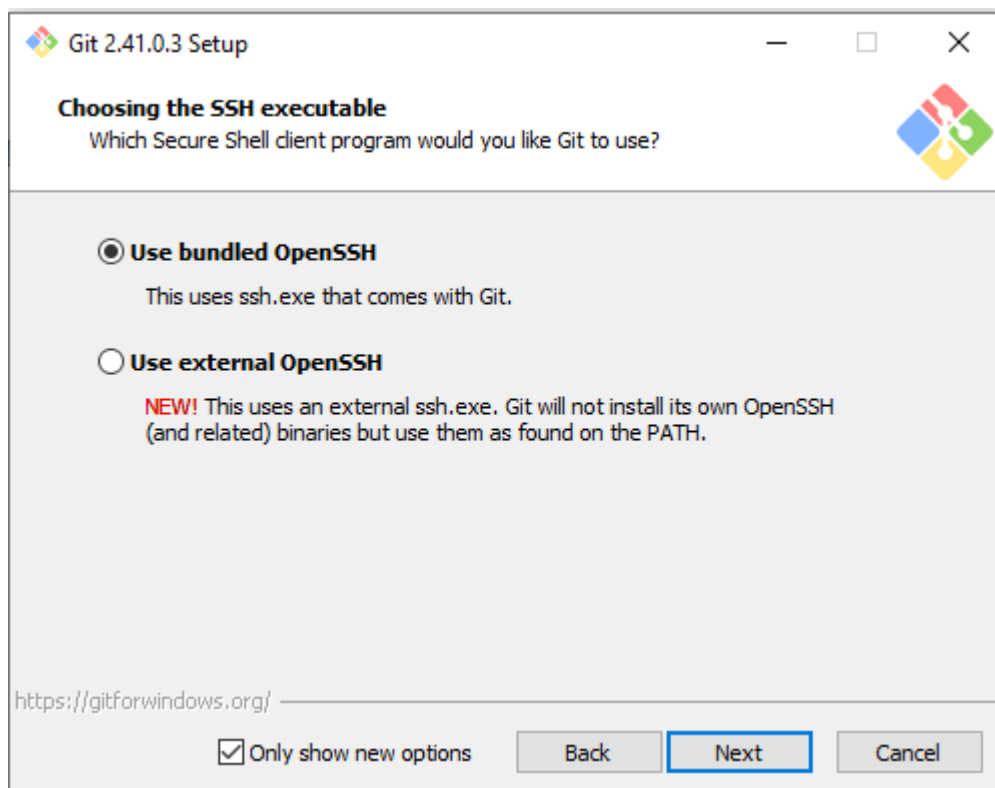
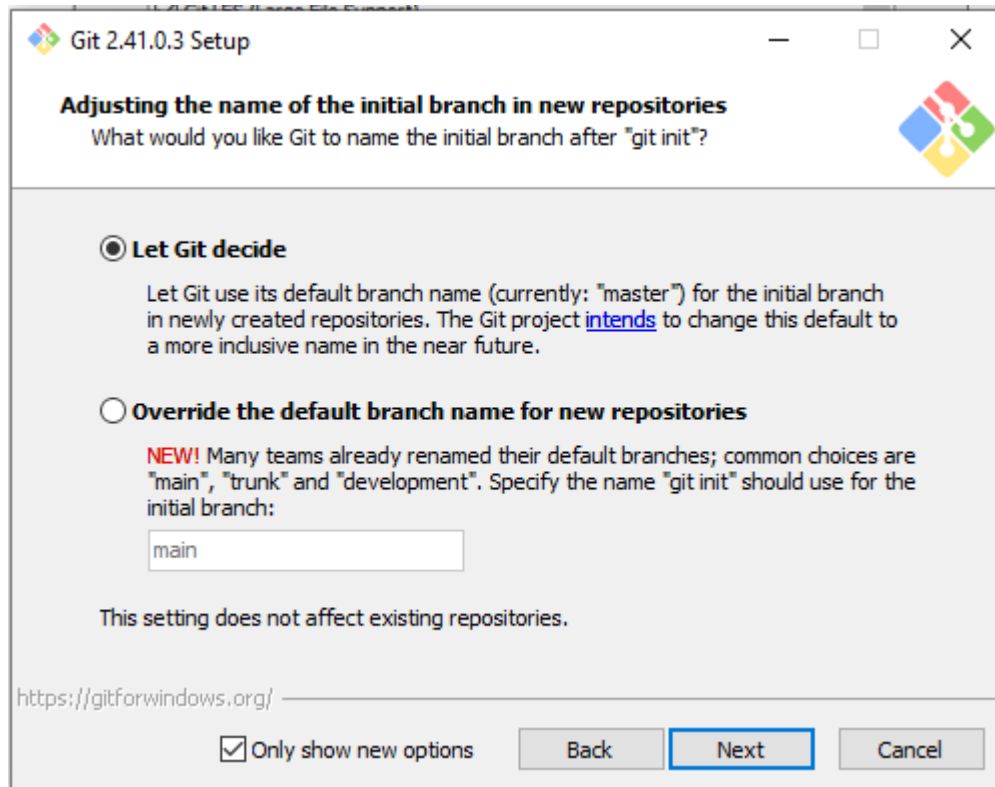
II. Select your operating system and download the installer.

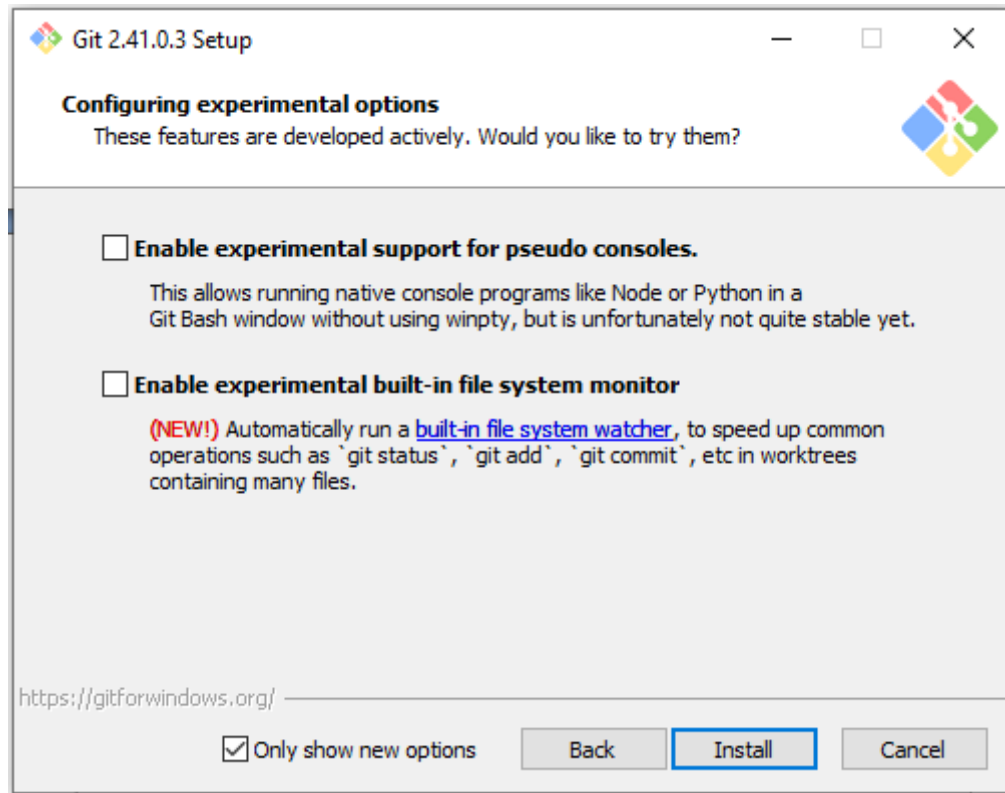
The screenshot shows the Git website's 'Download for Windows' page. The header features the Git logo and the tagline '--distributed-is-the-new-centralized'. A search bar is located in the top right. The left sidebar contains links for 'About', 'Documentation', 'Downloads' (highlighted in red), 'GUI Clients', 'Logos', and 'Community'. The main content area is titled 'Download for Windows' and provides instructions for downloading the latest (2.41.0) 64-bit version of Git for Windows. It includes links for '32-bit Git for Windows Setup' and '64-bit Git for Windows Setup' (highlighted with a red box). Below this, it lists 'Portable ("thumbdrive edition")' options for 32-bit and 64-bit. A section titled 'Using winget tool' provides a command to install Git: `winget install --id Git.Git -e --source winget`. The footer of the page shows the download progress for 'Git-2.41.0.3-64-bit.exe' (19.8/58.4 MB, 43 secs left).

III. Launch the installer once downloaded. Follow the steps below to install git bash.









- IV. Open the command prompt and type **git version** to verify that Git was successfully installed.

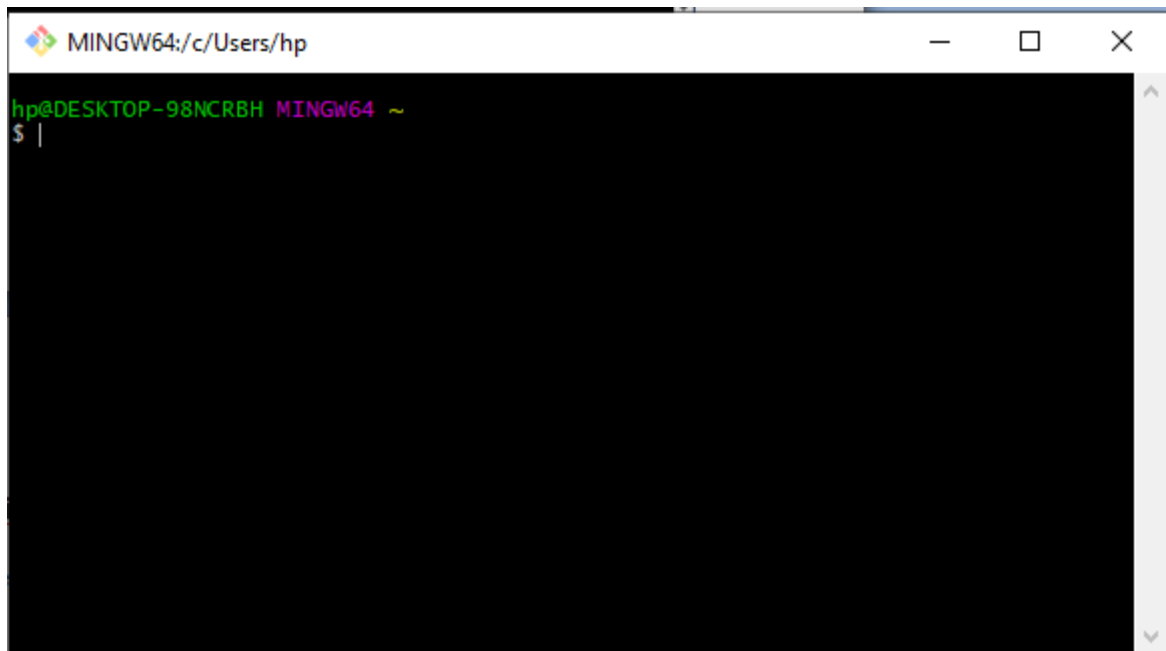
```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.2965]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\hp>git version
git version 2.9.0.windows.1

C:\Users\hp>
```

### 3. Setting up Git

- I. Type cmd or git bash on the search bar. These terminals are used to run git commands.



- II. To set your Git username, type this in your terminal:

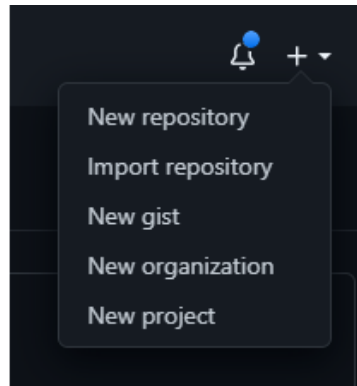
```
git config --global user.name "<your username >"
```

- III. To set your Git email, type this in your terminal:

```
git config --global user.email "<youremail@gmail.com>"
```

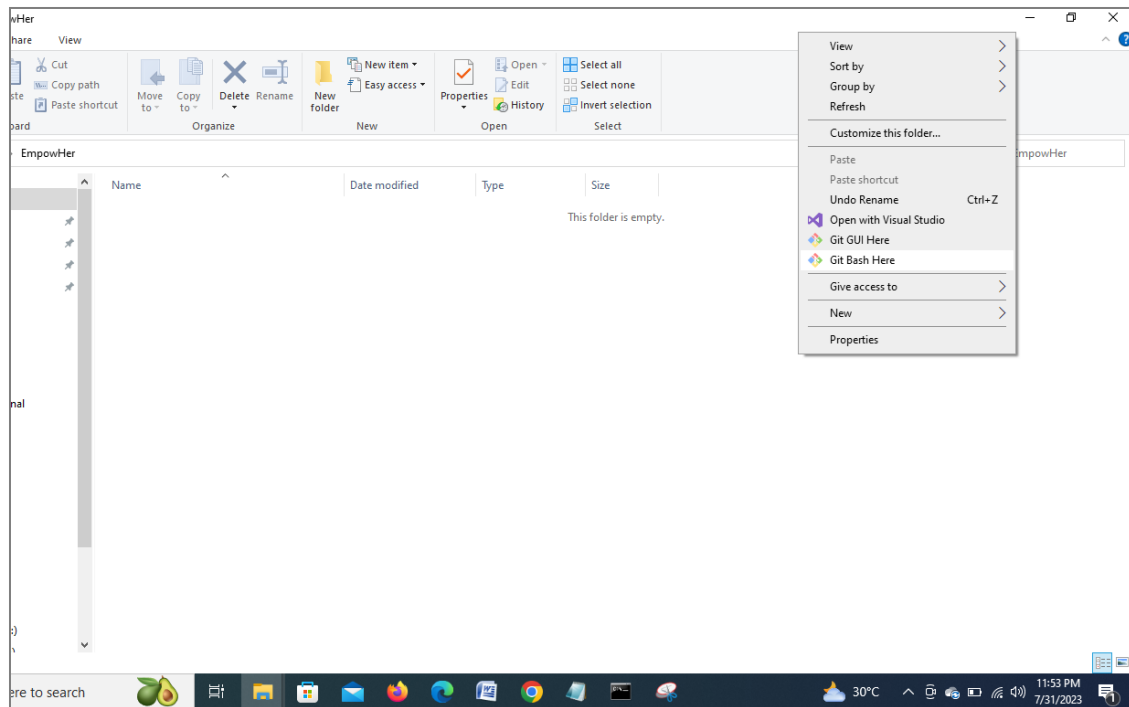
### 4. Creating a New Repository

- I. Go to your Github account and click on the "New repository" button. Give your repository a name

A screenshot of the 'Create a new repository' page on GitHub. The page has a dark theme. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. The main heading is 'Create a new repository', followed by a subtext: 'A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)'. Below this is a 'Repository template' section with a 'No template' button. The 'Owner' field is set to 'segunajibola' and the 'Repository name' field is set to 'sample-code' with a green checkmark. A note says 'Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [improved-octo-robot?](#)'. There's a 'Description (optional)' text area. At the bottom, there are two radio buttons: 'Public' (selected) and 'Private'. The 'Public' option has a subtext: 'Anyone on the Internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.' The 'Private' option has a subtext: 'You choose who can see and commit to this repository.'

- II. Open the folder where you want your project, right click on the screen and select **git bash here** . Type "git init" to initialize the repository





```
MINGW64:/c/Users/hp/Desktop/EmpowHer

hp@DESKTOP-98NCRBH MINGW64 ~/Desktop/EmpowHer
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/hp/Desktop/EmpowHer/.git/

hp@DESKTOP-98NCRBH MINGW64 ~/Desktop/EmpowHer (master)
$ |
```

III. Create a new file in the folder where your repository is located.

- IV. Use the command **git add .** to add all the files in the folder to the staging area.
- V. Use the command **git status** to check the files that have been modified.
- VI. Use the command **git commit -m "Commit message"** to commit the changes and add a message describing what you did.
- VII. Copy the link of your github repo and use the command **git remote add origin <your repository link>** to connect the local folder to the repository on GitHub.
- VIII. Use the command **git push -u origin** to push the changes to your Github repository.

For more information, refer the links below.

1. <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/introduction-to-git-and-github/>
2. <https://daily-dev-tips.com/posts/git-basics-your-first-commit-to-github/>
3. <https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf>