Placement Empowerment Program

Cloud Computing and DevOps Centre

Set Up a Local Git Repository: Initialize a Git repository locally and version control your static website

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Introduction

Unlock efficient collaboration and seamless versioning with Git. By harnessing the power of version control, you'll track changes, experiment fearlessly, and share projects with ease - setting the stage for a streamlined workflow that propels your static website to new heights

Overview

Here’s what we will cover in this setup:

1. Installing Git: Ensure Git is installed on your system and properly configured.

2. Creating a Local Repository: Initialize a Git repository in the root folder of your static website

3. Staging and Committing Files: Add your project files to the staging area and commit them to the repository to save a snapshot of your work.

4. Reviewing the evolves. Repository State: Use Git commands to check the status of your repository and verify that everything is tracked properly.

Objectives

By the end of this POC, you will:

1. Understand the Basics of Version Control: Gain insight into the importance of Git for managing and tracking changes in your projects.

2. Set Up a Git Repository: Learn how to initialize a Git repository to version control your static website locally.

3. Track Changes Effectively: Understand how to stage and commit files to ensure every change is logged.

4. **Organize Your Project**: Maintain a clean and structured workflow for your static website, with the ability to roll back changes when needed.

5. **Prepare for Collaboration**: Lay the groundwork to share your repository and collaborate with others using Git when required

Importance of Setting Up a Local Git Repository

Track Changes: Git records all modifications, ensuring a clear history of your project.

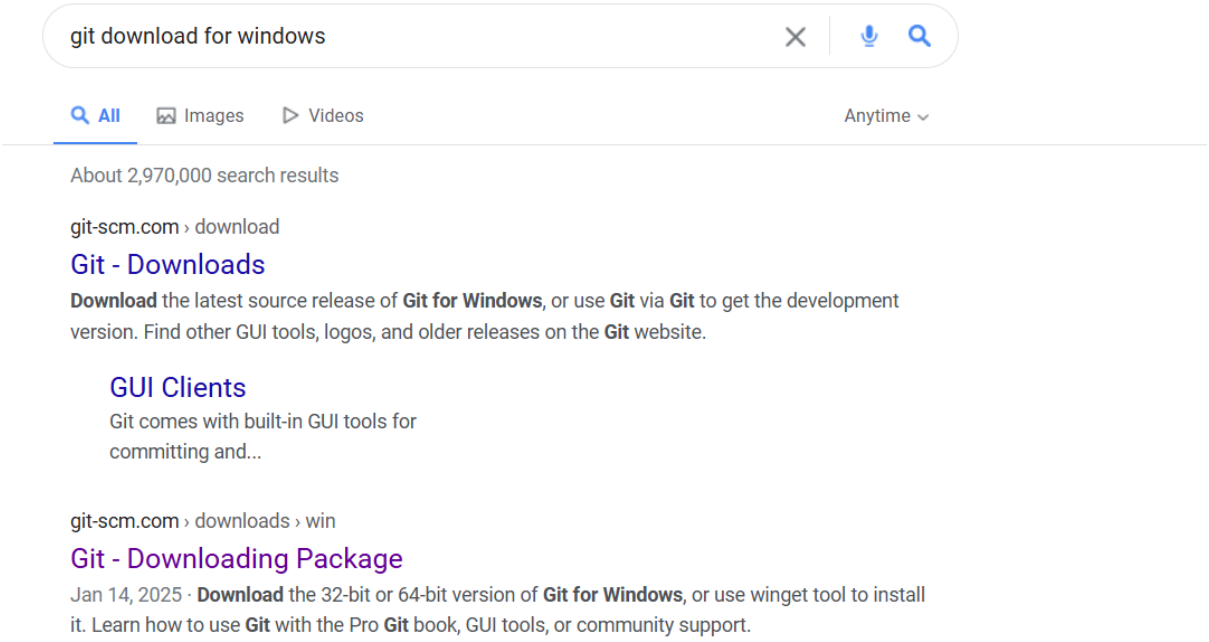
Rollback: Easily revert to previous versions to recover from mistakes.

Collaboration: Prepares your project for team work, enabling smooth integration of changes.

Step-by-Step Overview

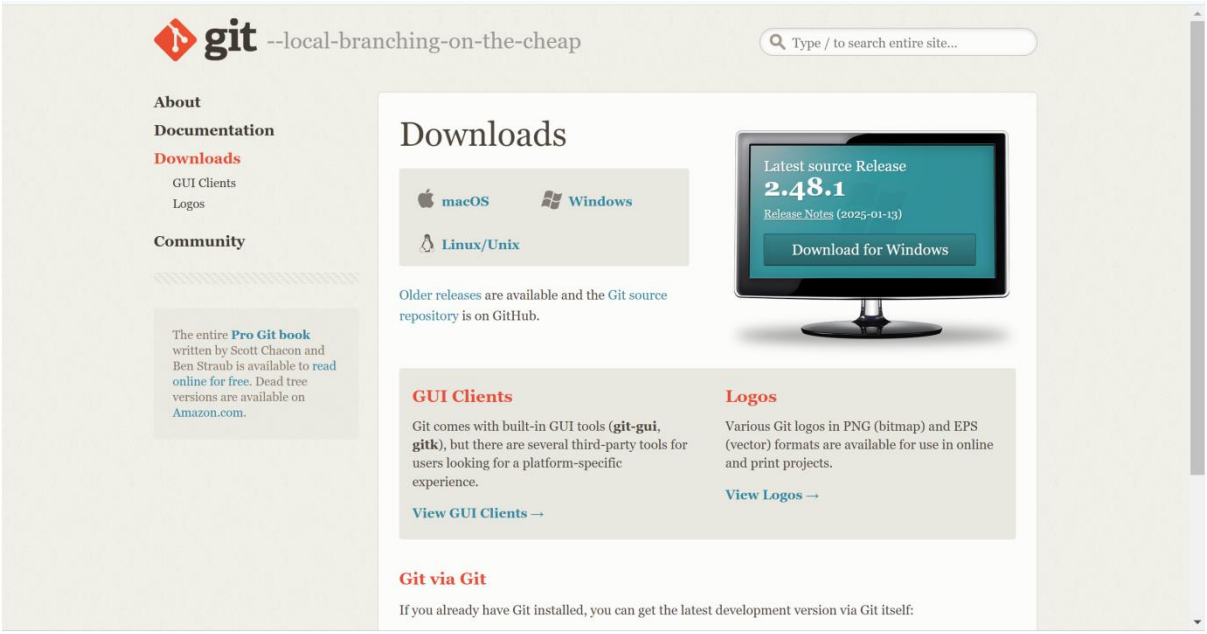
Step 1:

Search for "Git" in Chrome, download it, and click the "Downloads" option on the website.



Step 2

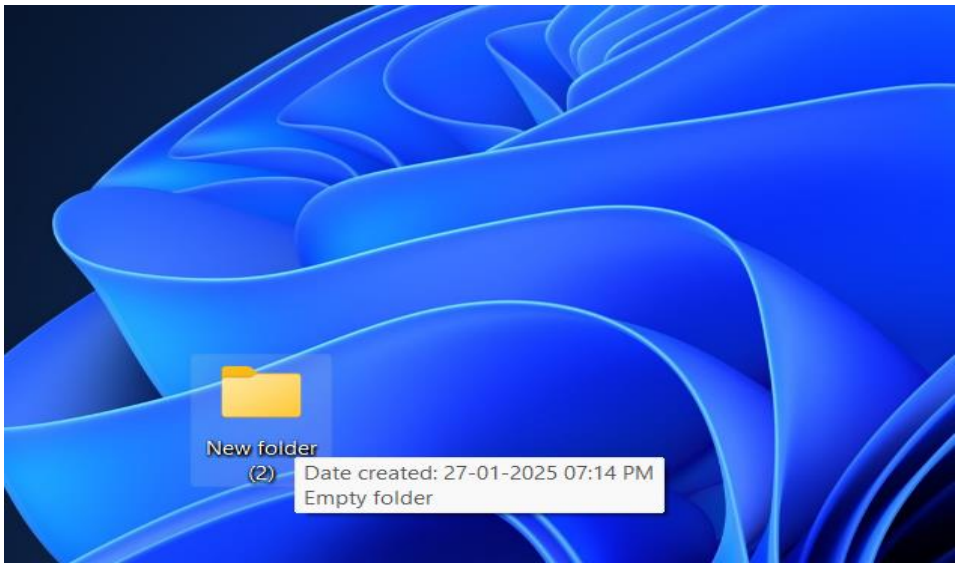
Click the **Windows** option on the download page and follow the installation wizard.



Step 3

In your Desktop Create a folder named website for your static website

Inside that folder, create a simple HTML file named index.html. You can write some basic HTML



STEP 4

Make a HTML Code in a Notepad and Save it as .html Extension

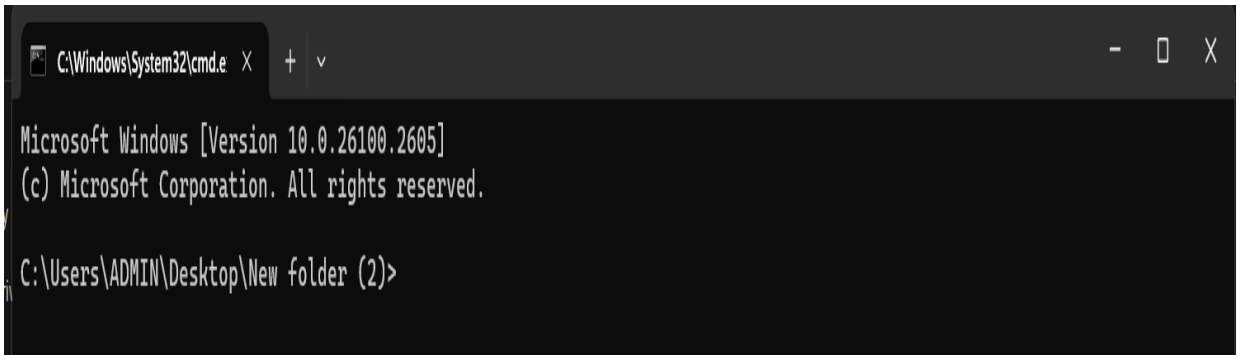
index.html

File Edit View

```
<html>
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to My Static Website</h1>
    <p>This is a simple static website.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Step 5

Open the Command prompt and set the path to the folder named website we created

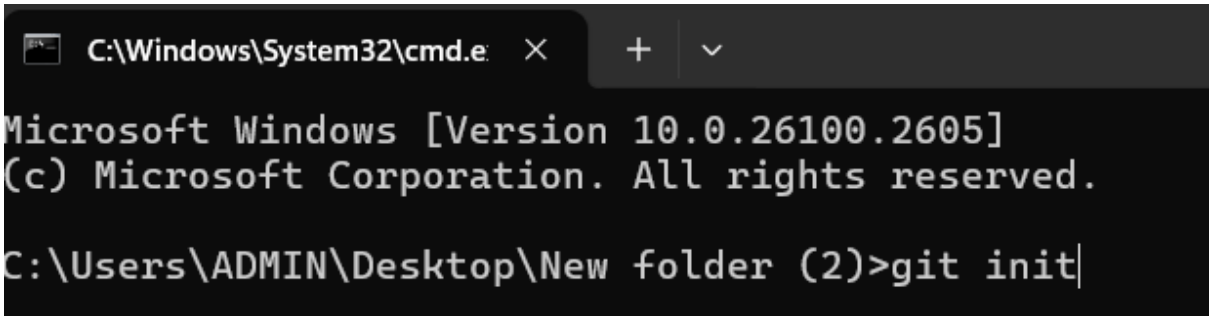


Step 6

Now, initialize Git by typing this command:

git init

This command will create a .git folder inside your project folder, which tells Git to start tracking your files.



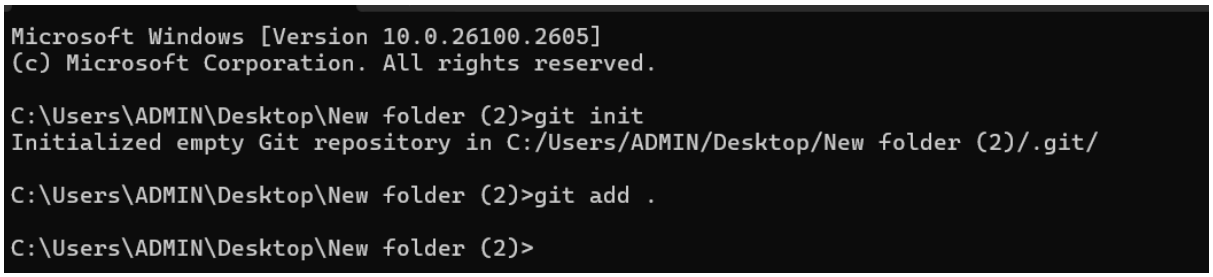
Step 7

Next, we need to tell Git to start tracking your website files.

To tell Git which files to track, use the git add command. If you want to track all the files in your folder, type

git add .

This command adds all the files to Git's tracking system.



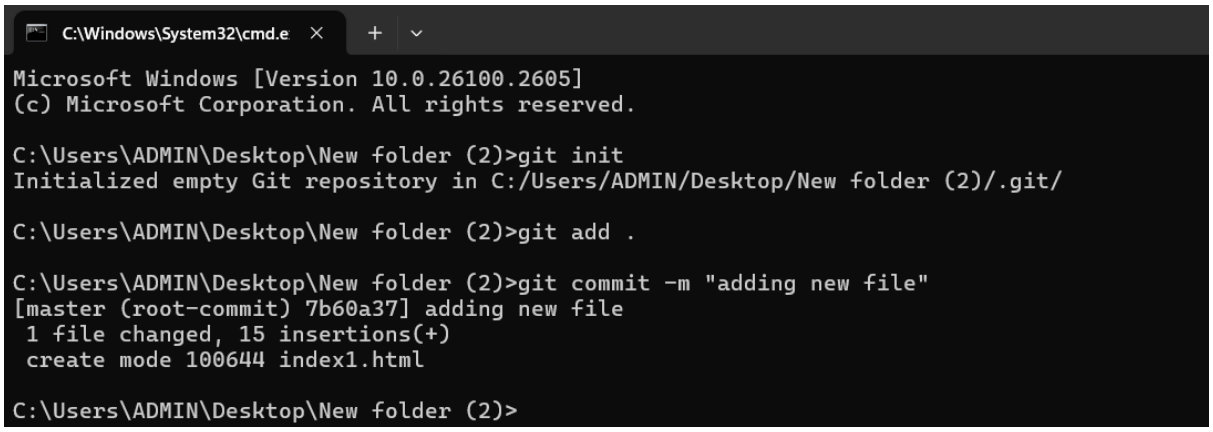
Step 8

Now, we need to save these changes in Git. When you "commit" changes, Git takes a snapshot of your files.

Type the following command to commit your changes:

git commit -m "Initial commit of my static website"

The -m flag allows you to add a message about your changes. In this case, we're saying this is the "initial commit," meaning the first time we're saving our work.



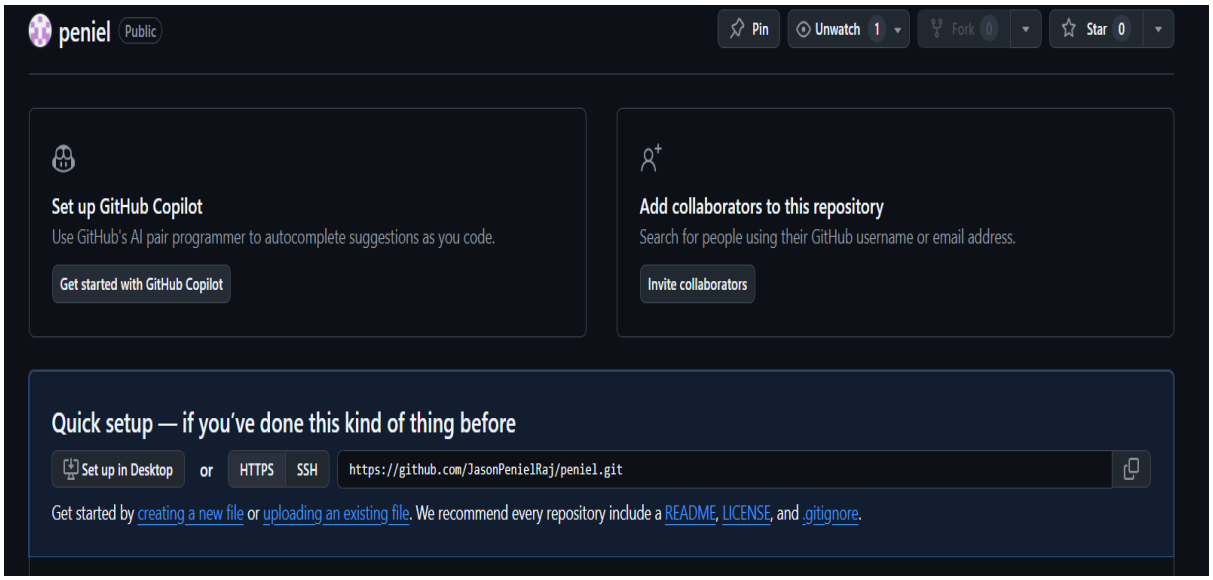
Step 9

Create a New Repository:

Once you're logged in, click the green **"New"** button on the top-right of your GitHub homepage to create a new repository.

Give your repository a name, for example, my-website.

Leave the other settings as default, and click **"Create repository"**.



Step 11

Add the Remote Repository URL to Your Local Repository:

Go back to your Command Line and type the following:

git remote add origin https://github.com/yourusername/my-website.git

Replace yourusername with your GitHub username and my-website with the name of your GitHub repository.

```
C:\Users\Staff\Desktop\Task>git remote add origin https://github.com/vasanth-z/example.git
error: remote origin already exists.
```

Step 12

The **git branch -M** main command is used to **rename the current branch** to main. Here's what it does:

> **-M**: This flag forces the renaming, even if a branch named main already exists. It will overwrite the existing main branch.
>
> **main**: This is the new name for the current branch.

```
C:\Users\Hi\Desktop\website>git branch -M main
```

Step 13

The command git **push -u origin main** is used to push your local **main** branch to the remote repository (**origin**) and set it as the upstream branch

```
C:\Users\Hi\Desktop\website>git push -u origin main
info: please complete authentication in your browser...
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Delta compression using up to 16 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 359 bytes | 359.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
To https://github.com/SaravanaKrishnan16/website.git
 * [new branch]      main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
```

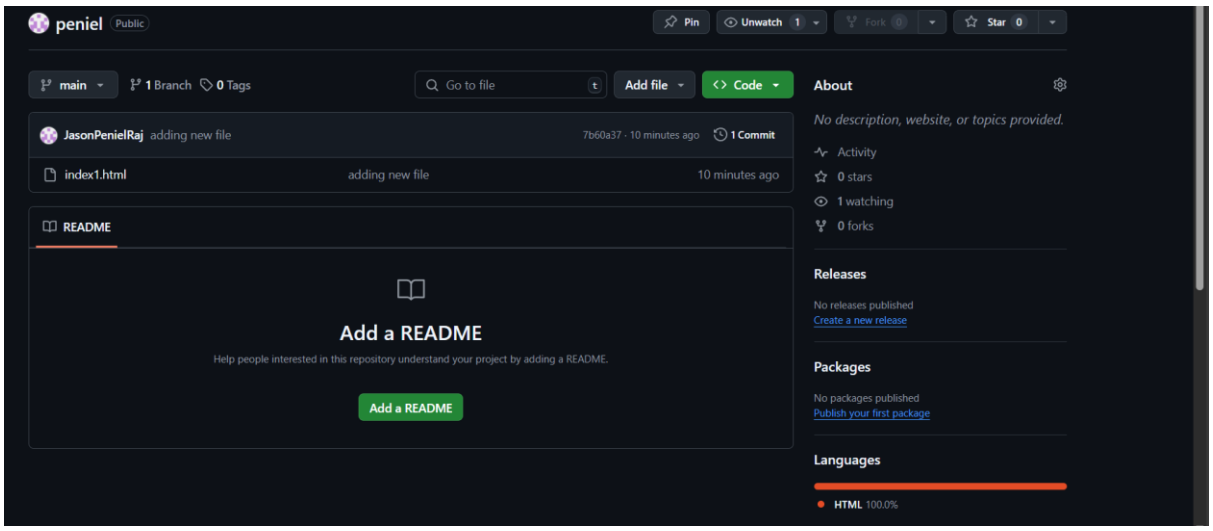
Step 14

Verify Your Files on GitHub

Go to your GitHub Repository:

Open your web browser and navigate to your GitHub repository (e.g., https://github.com/yourusername/my-website).

You should see your website files there!



Expected Outcome

By completing this PoC of setting up a local Git repository, you will:

1. Successfully initialize a Git repository in your local static website folder.

2. Track changes made to your website files (HTML, CSS, etc.) using Git version control.

3. Understand the basic Git commands (git init, git add, git commit) for version control.

4. Commit your changes locally with a descriptive commit message.

5. Gain hands-on experience with Git and how it helps manage and track website file changes.