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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 initalize a git repository in the root of the folder. own
   $ git init

After git init u 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 (one.txt) and add some content. (first)
   $ echo first >one.txt

2. check the status of the file in git

Using the command:
$ git status.
[u can see one.txt under untracked files]
It displays as No commits yet.

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

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

4. Once you added, u can tell git to commit it
$ git commit -m "Remidial class commit"
" " is optional.

5. check the log [$git log] to see your file one.txt have been sucessfully commited

→ Key generation

① Generate key using the command.
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "mmanjunath1734@gmail.com"

② gedit ~/.ssh/<filename.pub>

③ Copy the key

④ connect to github.com

⑤ paste in SSH and GPG 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.

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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
```