

How to create an ssh key for your github account.

Navigate to .ssh location in windows as below

Type ls command and get all existing file names as below

```
hpere          ra MINGW64 ~
$ cd ~/.ssh

hpere          ra MINGW64 ~/.ssh
$ ls
```

Create a ssh key using the ssh-keygen command. In this tutorial I skipped the passphrase

```
hpei          ra MINGW64 ~/.ssh
$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/ProgramData/ssh/ssh-keygen-1/.ssh/id_rsa): /c/ProgramData/ssh/ssh-keygen-1/.ssh/id_rsa_personal
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
```

Change the file name

Once you hit "Enter", you will get the following.

```

Your public key has been saved in /c/
a_personal.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:RVNxc
ra
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]---+
|                ooO*X*=|
|                =|
|                . o  E B|
|                +|
|                o|
|                + o|
|                *|
|                +o*=|
|                X|
+-----[SHA256]-----+
R3ugU hperε

```

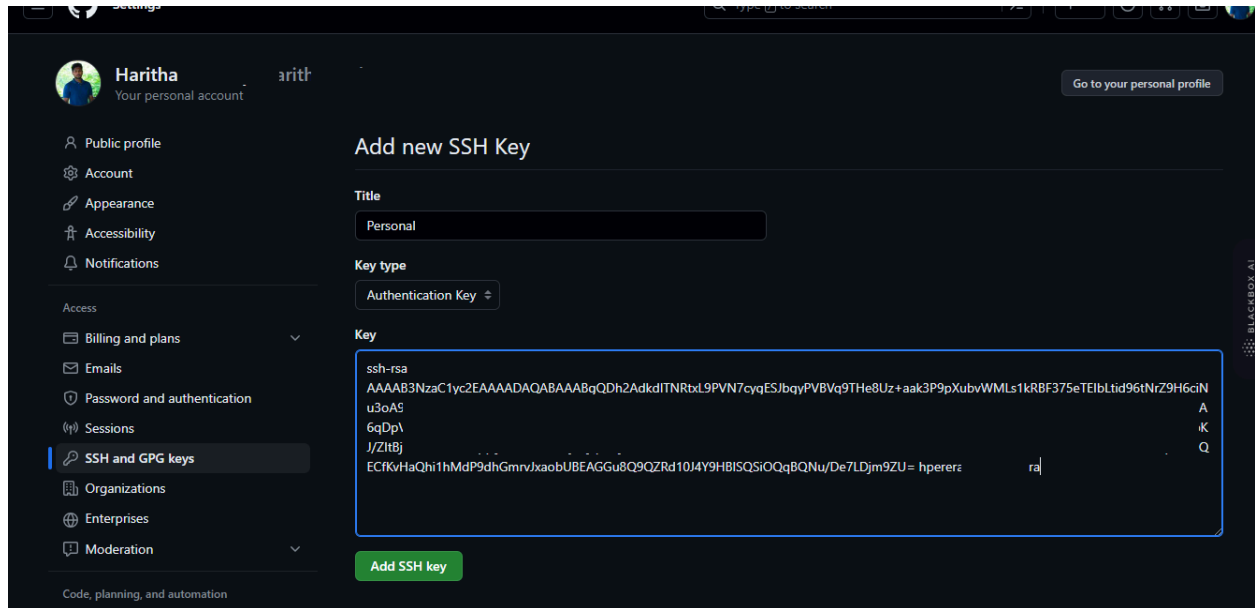
Print the public key using cat command on the screen and copy it by selecting.

```

MINGW64/c/Users/hperera/.ssh
$ ls
config  id_rsa_personal  id_rsa_personal.pub
hperera MINGW64 ~/.ssh
$ cat id_rsa_personal.pub
ssh-rsa [REDACTED] aC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGDh2Adkd1TNrtxL9PVN7cygE
SjbgYPVE [REDACTED] Jz+ [REDACTED] ubvWMLs1kRBF375e [REDACTED]
Nu3oA9QA [REDACTED] FXr [REDACTED] LCg [REDACTED] 45N6C [REDACTED]
nbIQKOX4 [REDACTED] SOP [REDACTED] Evr [REDACTED] Mu740 [REDACTED]
DpVzQdJbQTy/Q6ML+5 [REDACTED] PYE [REDACTED] +loy [REDACTED] WHsnY8X2LeSs
cOAh1qu1fpFFNjJDCuEKGKU1r5d9W [REDACTED] /GEn [REDACTED] xC [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] qUMjtNU3WtRvO [REDACTED] VA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] R3KVnzTeIIhme [REDACTED] Zr [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] QZRd10J4Y9HB1SQStOQqBQN [REDACTED]
ZU= hper [REDACTED] ra
hpei MINGW64 ~/.ssh
$ |

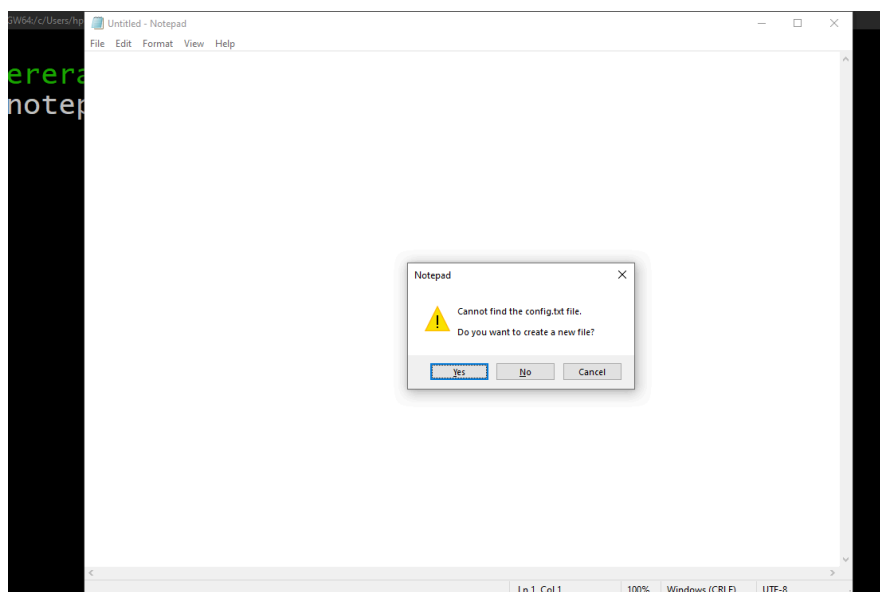
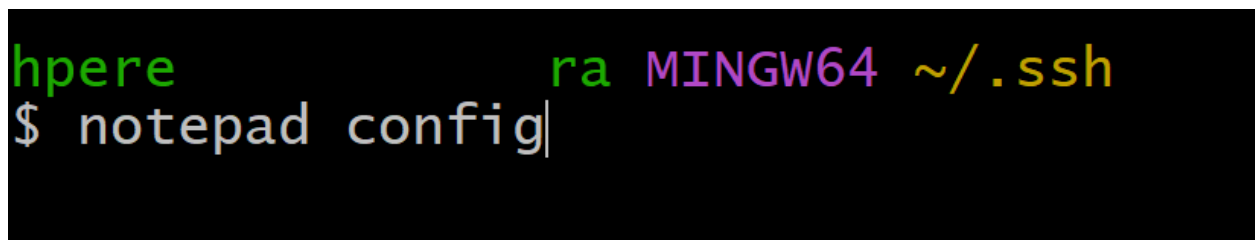
```

Now go to your github account and go to settings page. Then click on the SSH and GPG keys section, and then press “new ssh key” button

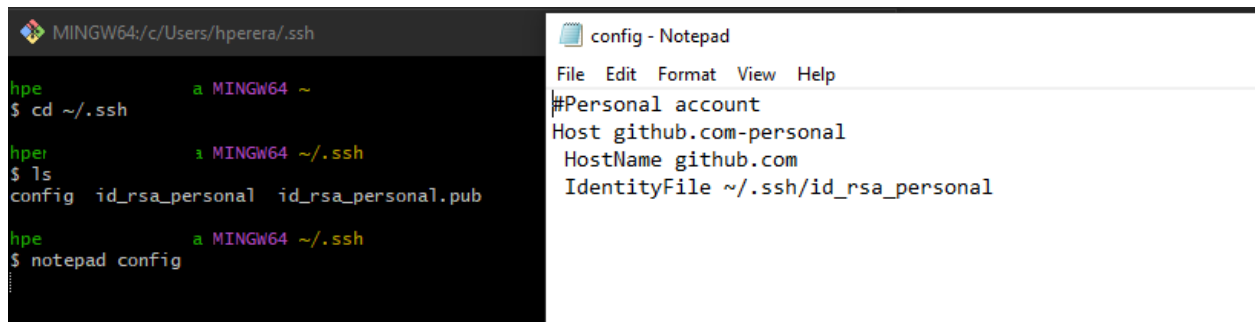


Put a title and paste your key to the key field.

Create a file called config

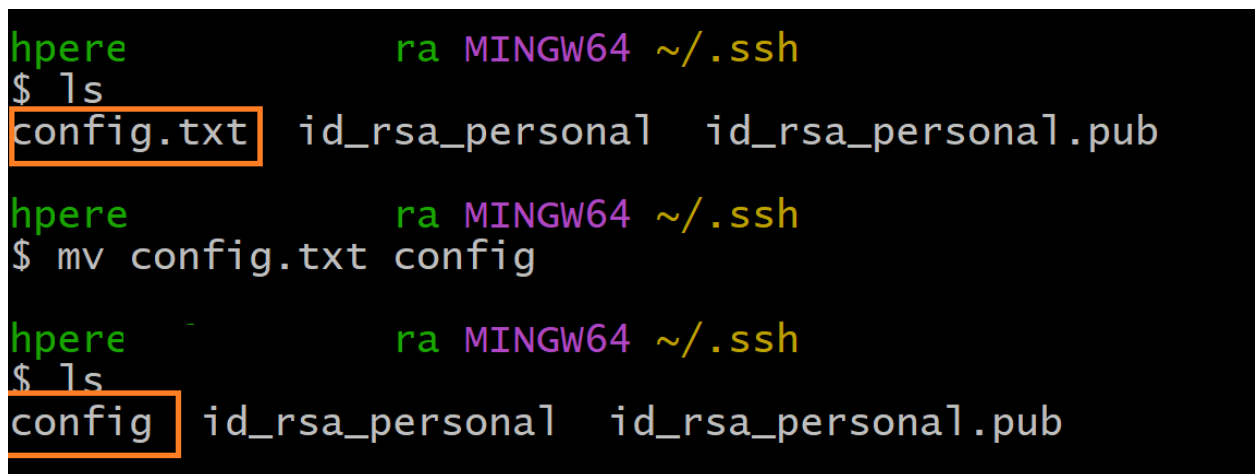


You can make the following changes in your config file. Change as per your account configurations.



The image shows two windows side-by-side. The left window is a terminal titled 'MINGW64: c/Users/hperera/.ssh'. It shows a user 'hpe' at a prompt 'a MINGW64 ~'. The user enters '\$ cd ~/.ssh', then '\$ ls', which lists 'config id_rsa_personal id_rsa_personal.pub'. Then the user enters '\$ notepad config'. The right window is a Notepad titled 'config - Notepad'. It shows the following text: 'File Edit Format View Help', '#Personal account', 'Host github.com-personal', 'HostName github.com', and 'IdentityFile ~/.ssh/id_rsa_personal'.

If the file was created with the “.txt” extension you can remove it by “mv config.txt config” command.



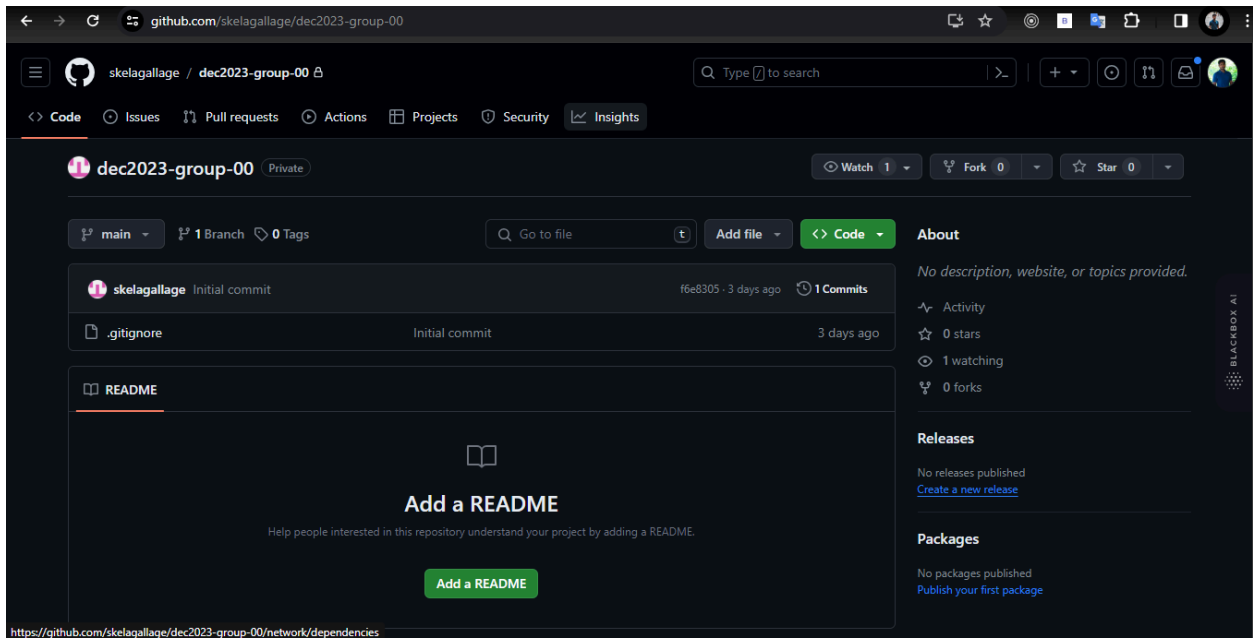
The image shows a terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is 'hperere' and the user is in the directory 'ra MINGW64 ~/.ssh'. The user enters '\$ ls' and the output is 'config.txt id_rsa_personal id_rsa_personal.pub', with 'config.txt' highlighted by an orange box. Then the user enters '\$ mv config.txt config'. After another '\$ ls' command, the output is 'config id_rsa_personal id_rsa_personal.pub', with 'config' highlighted by an orange box.

Now you can use your github account through the ssh key that you have created.

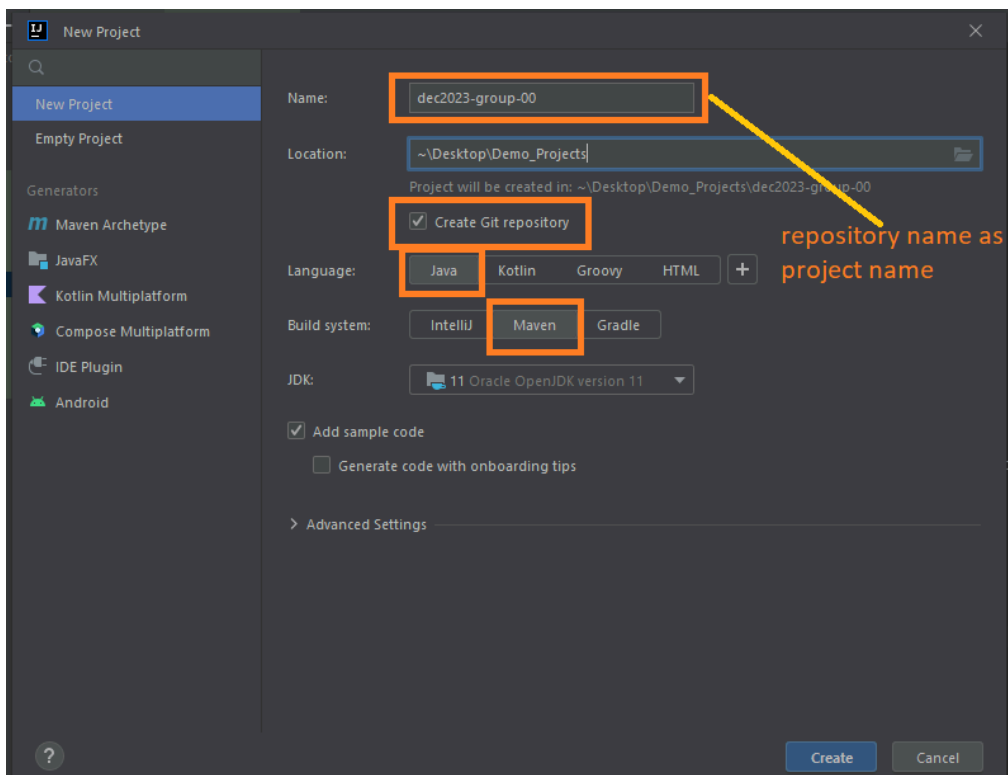
How to use github/ssh to develop your group project

Below is the private github repository

Only one group member does the following.



You can create a project as follows.



Now you can connect your repository to your local project as follows.
(Do the followings in IDE terminal)

```
Terminal: Git Bash x + v

hperer Desktop/Demo_Projects/dec2023-group-00 (master)
$ git add .

hperera@SL Desktop/Demo_Projects/dec2023-group-00 (master)
$ git commit -m "initial commit"
[master (root-commit) 62d4a09] initial commit
6 files changed, 85 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .gitignore
create mode 100644 .idea/.gitignore
create mode 100644 .idea/misc.xml
create mode 100644 .idea/vcs.xml
create mode 100644 pom.xml
create mode 100644 src/main/java/org/example/Main.java

hperer Desktop/Demo_Projects/dec2023-group-00 (master)
$ git remote add origin git@github.com:personal:skelagallage/dec2023-group-00.git
```

add -personal because I need to connect my personal account which was configured on config file previously.

copy ssh url from the github repository, not the https url.

Commit the changes as follows

```
Terminal: Git Bash x + v

hperer ~/Desktop/Demo_Projects/dec2023-group-00 (master)
$ git add .

hperer ~/Desktop/Demo_Projects/dec2023-group-00 (master)
$ git commit -m "initial commit"
[master (root-commit) 62d4a09] initial commit
6 files changed, 85 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .gitignore
create mode 100644 .idea/.gitignore
create mode 100644 .idea/misc.xml
create mode 100644 .idea/vcs.xml
create mode 100644 pom.xml
create mode 100644 src/main/java/org/example/Main.java
```

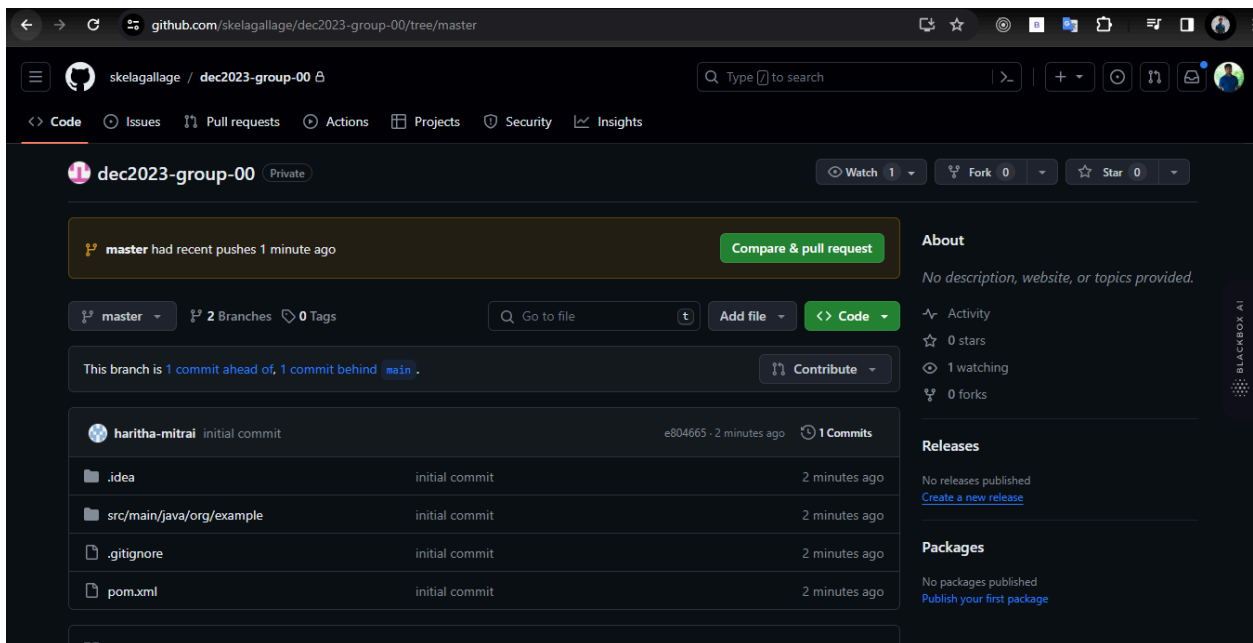
You can push the changes to the new master branch.

```

hperer@: ~/op/Demo_Projects/dec2023-group-00 (master)
$ git push --set-upstream origin master
The authenticity of host 'github.com (20.205.243.166)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:0zPMSvHdkr4
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint]) yes
Warning: Permanently added 'github.com' (ED25519) to list of known hosts.
Enumerating objects: 14, done.
Counting objects: 100% (14/14), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (8/8), done.
Writing objects: 100% (14/14), 1.79 KiB | 70.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 14 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'master' on GitHub by visiting:
remote:   https://github.com/skelagallage/dec2023-group-00/pull/new/master
remote:
To github.com-personal:dec2023-group-00.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
branch 'master' set up to track 'origin/master'.

```

Refresh the project repository and check whether the master branch is there.



It is better to maintain a development branch (as a stable develop branch) which can be taken from the existing master branch. (git checkout -b develop)

git push --set-upstream develop

Now all group members can take a pull using the "git pull" command and start to do the coding.

If You have not yet cloned the project, you can use "git clone

[git@github.com:skelagallage/dec2023-group-00.git](https://github.com/skelagallage/dec2023-group-00.git)" command to clone the project.

(you can change "skelagalalge" as per your github account config file)

Now all can take a pull and start to do their work in feature branches.

`"git checkout -b feature/login_scenarios"`

And do the necessary changes.

Once you do the changes in your own feature branch, then push it using `"git push --set-upstream origin feature/login_scenarios"` at first time. If you do the modification again in the feature branch, you can just push by `"git push"` command.

Once you merge all the branches to the develop branch then you will face some difficulties. We can discuss those things in the next class.