

Nicky Masimula

SE - Assignment 1 - Setting up my developer environment on Windows 11

NB: Windows 11 came pre-installed on my machine

1. Installing Visual Studio Code on Windows 11

Prerequisites

A stable internet connection.

Administrative privileges on your computer

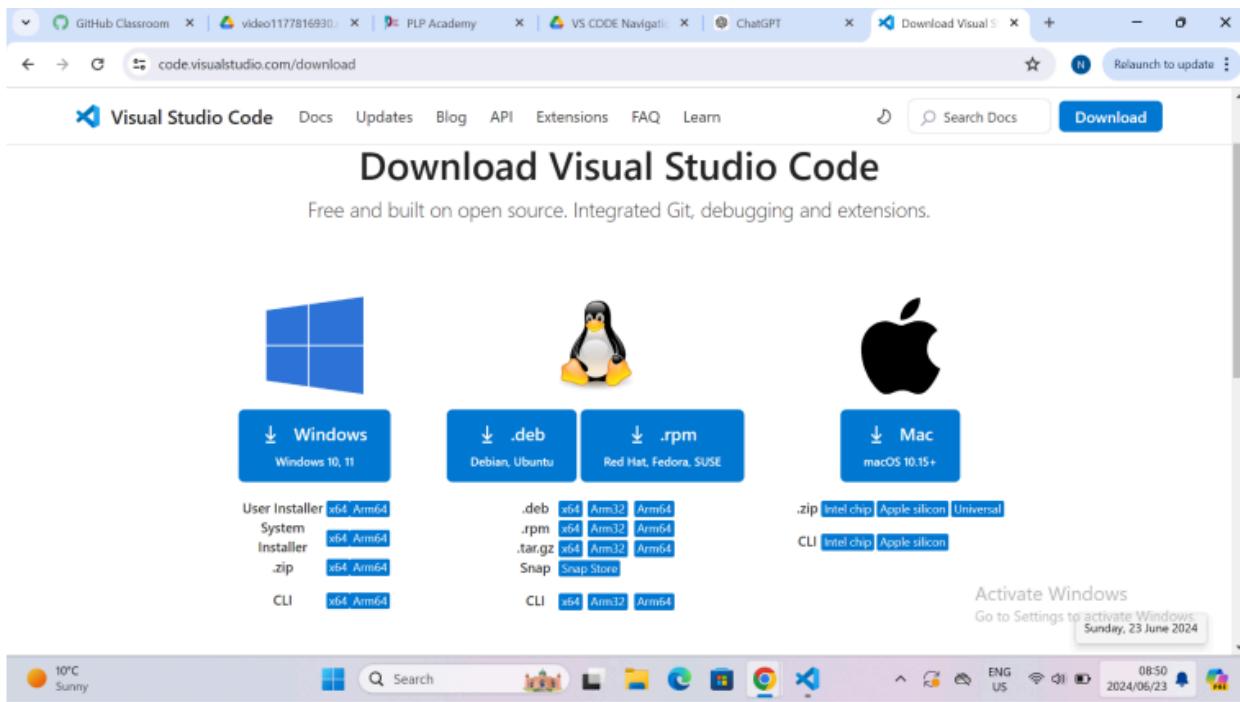
Steps to Install Visual Studio Code

Step 1: Download Visual Studio Code

Open your web browser and navigate to the official Visual Studio Code website:

<https://code.visualstudio.com/>

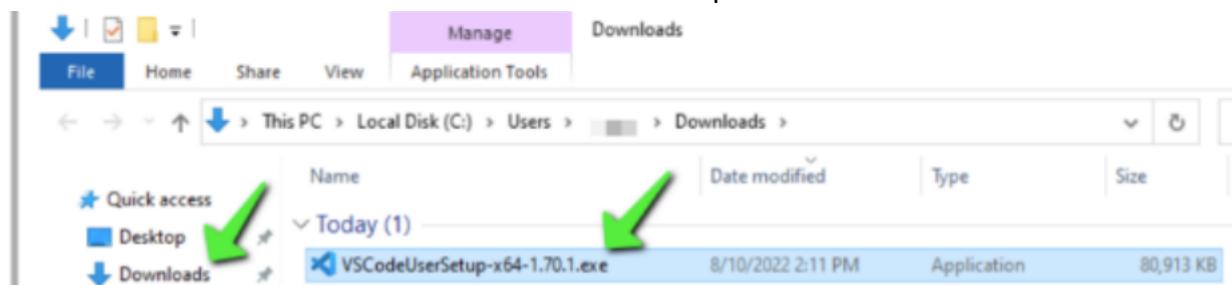
Click on the Download button for Windows



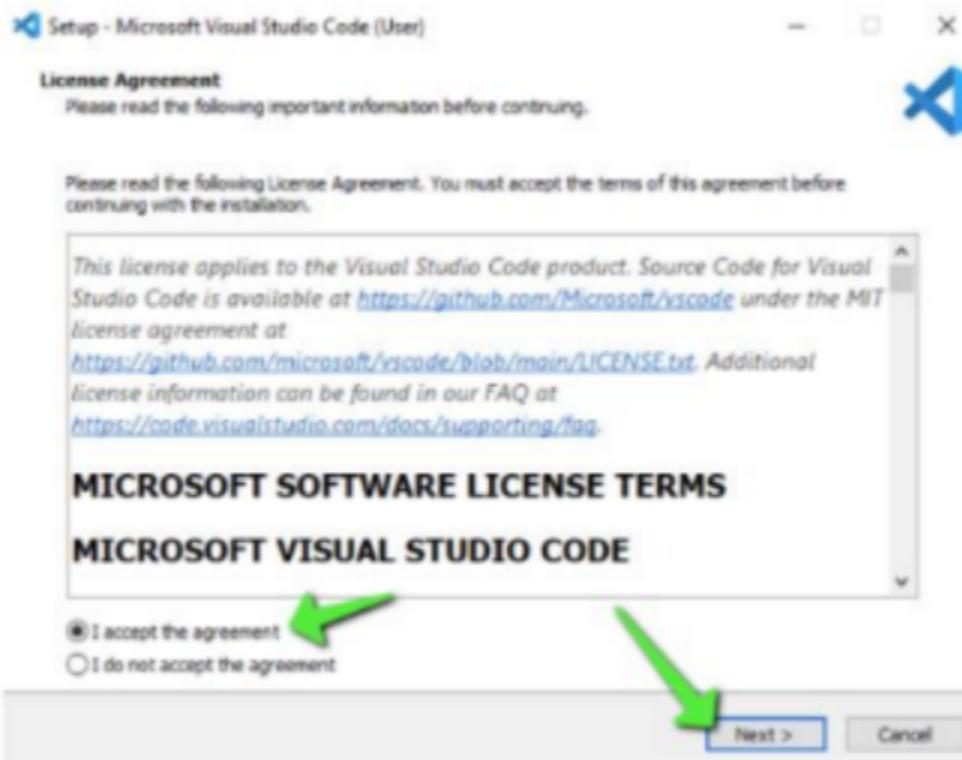
Step 2: Install Visual Studio Code

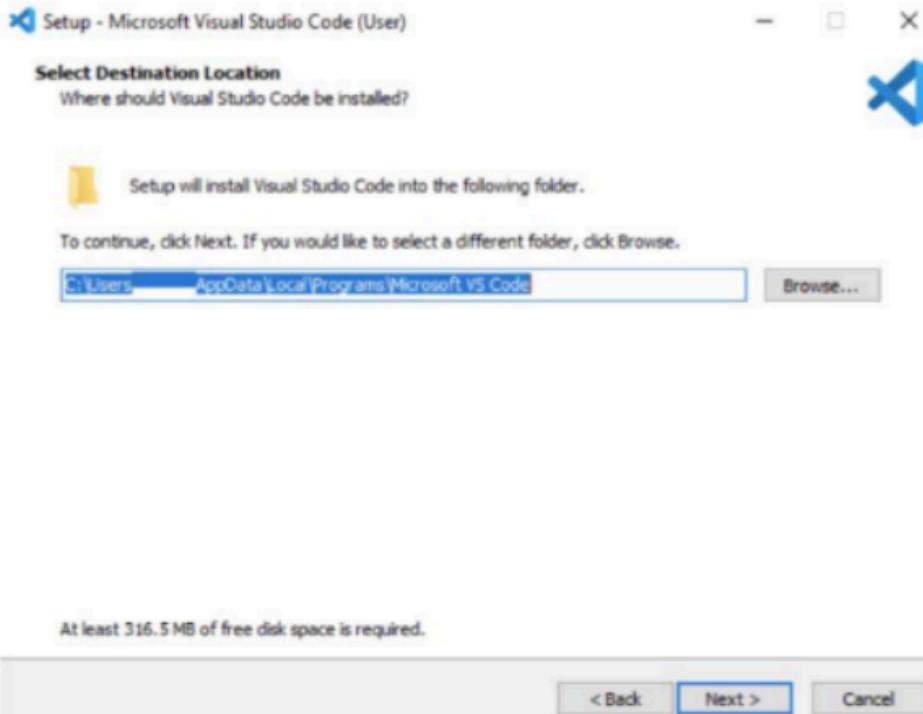
Once the download completes, locate the downloaded file (e.g., VSCodeSetup.exe for Windows)

Double-click the downloaded file to start the installation process.



Follow the on-screen instructions provided by the installer to complete the installation.





Step 3: Launch Visual Studio Code

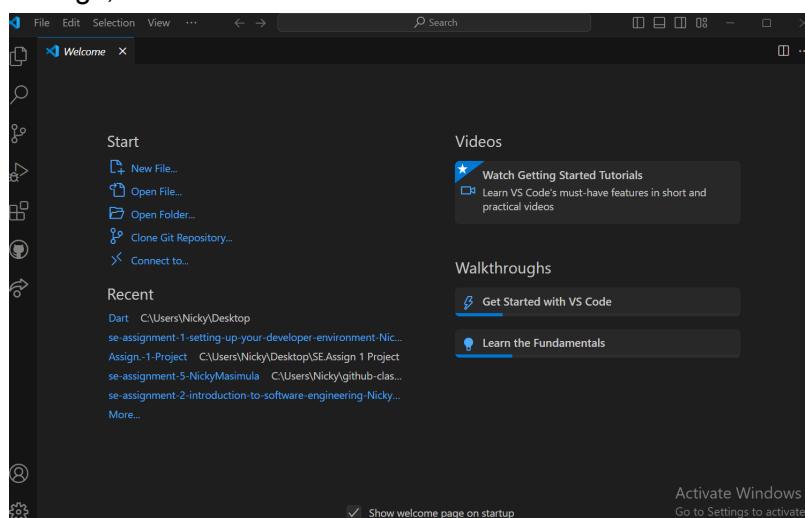
After installation, launch Visual Studio Code by finding it in your applications or using the shortcut created during installation.

Windows: Start menu → Visual Studio Code

Initial Setup and Configuration

Step 4: Welcome Screen and Extensions

Upon launching, you will see the Welcome screen with options to start coding, configure settings, or install extensions.

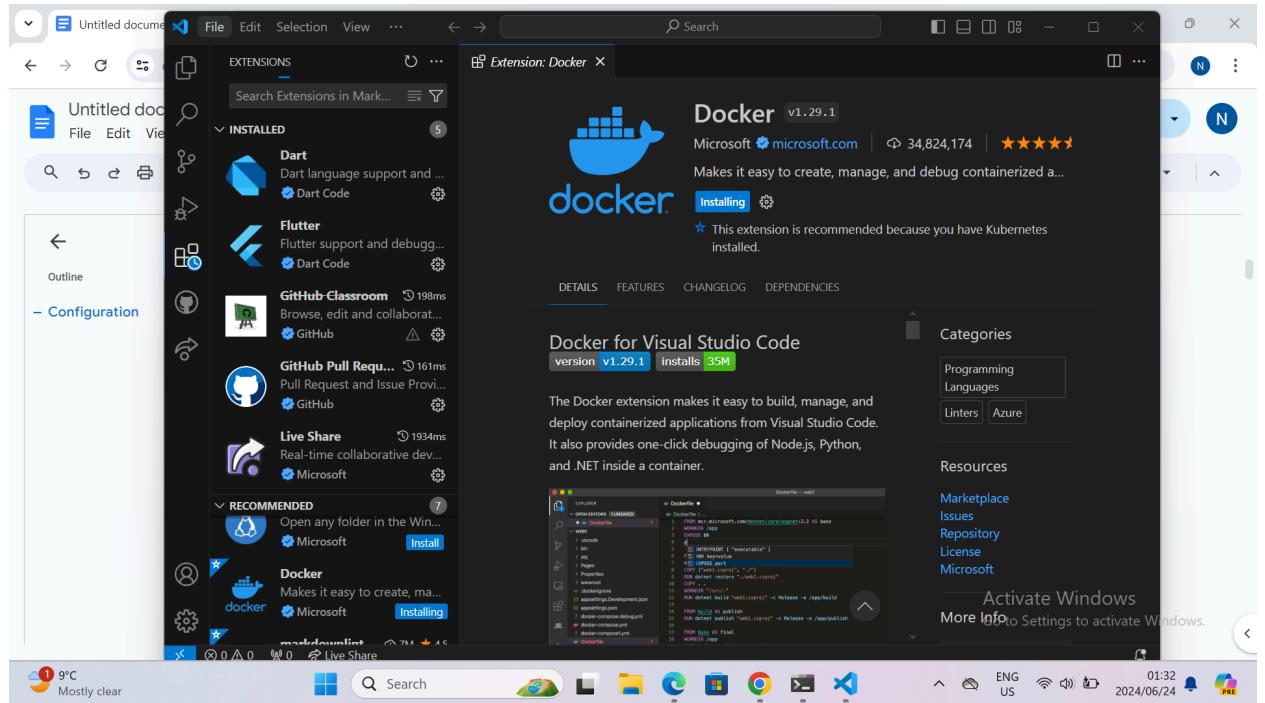


Click on Extensions in the Activity Bar (or press Ctrl+Shift+X) to manage extensions.

Step 5: Installing Extensions

In the Extensions view, search for extensions by typing in the search bar (e.g., Python, JavaScript).

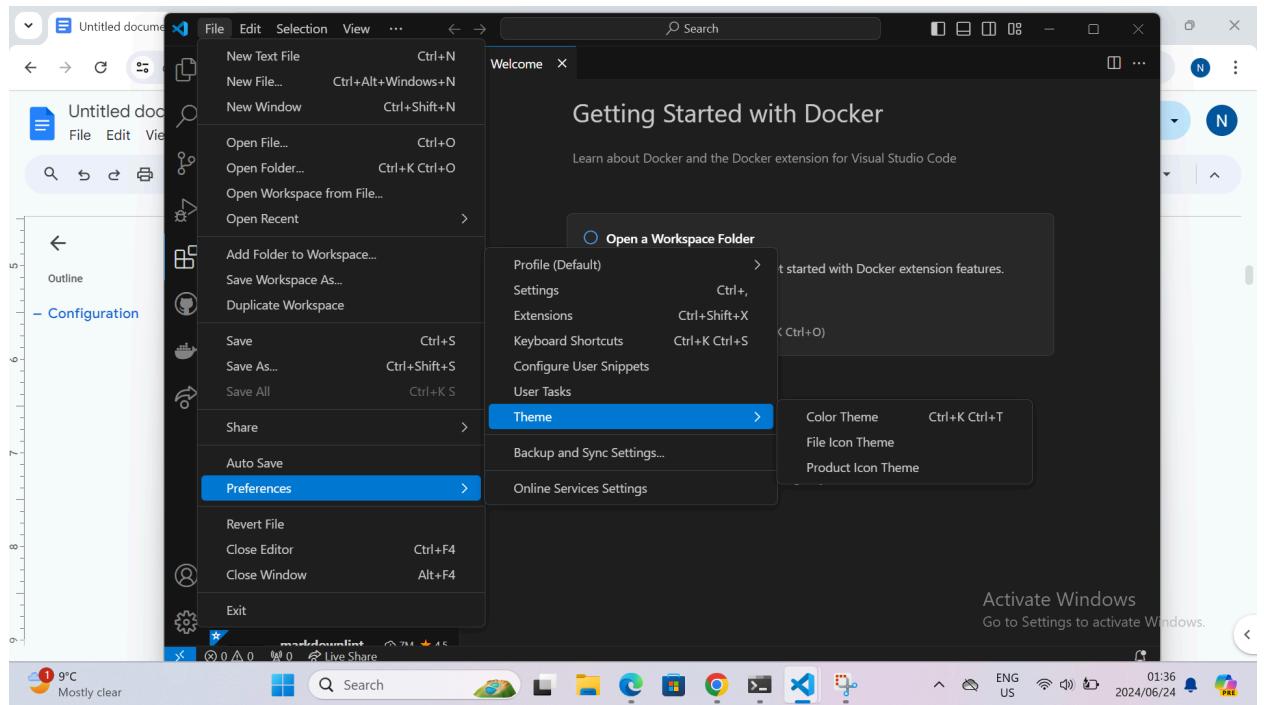
Click Install next to an extension to add it to Visual Studio Code.



Step 6: Configuring Settings

Open the Settings view by clicking on the gear icon in the Activity Bar (or press Ctrl+,).

Modify settings according to your preferences, such as theme, font size, and file associations.



2. Installing Git on Windows 11 and creating a new repository

Step-by-Step Guide to Install Git on Windows 11

Step 1: Download Git Installer

Open your web browser and go to the official Git website: <https://git-scm.com/>.

Click on the Download button to download the Git installer for Windows.

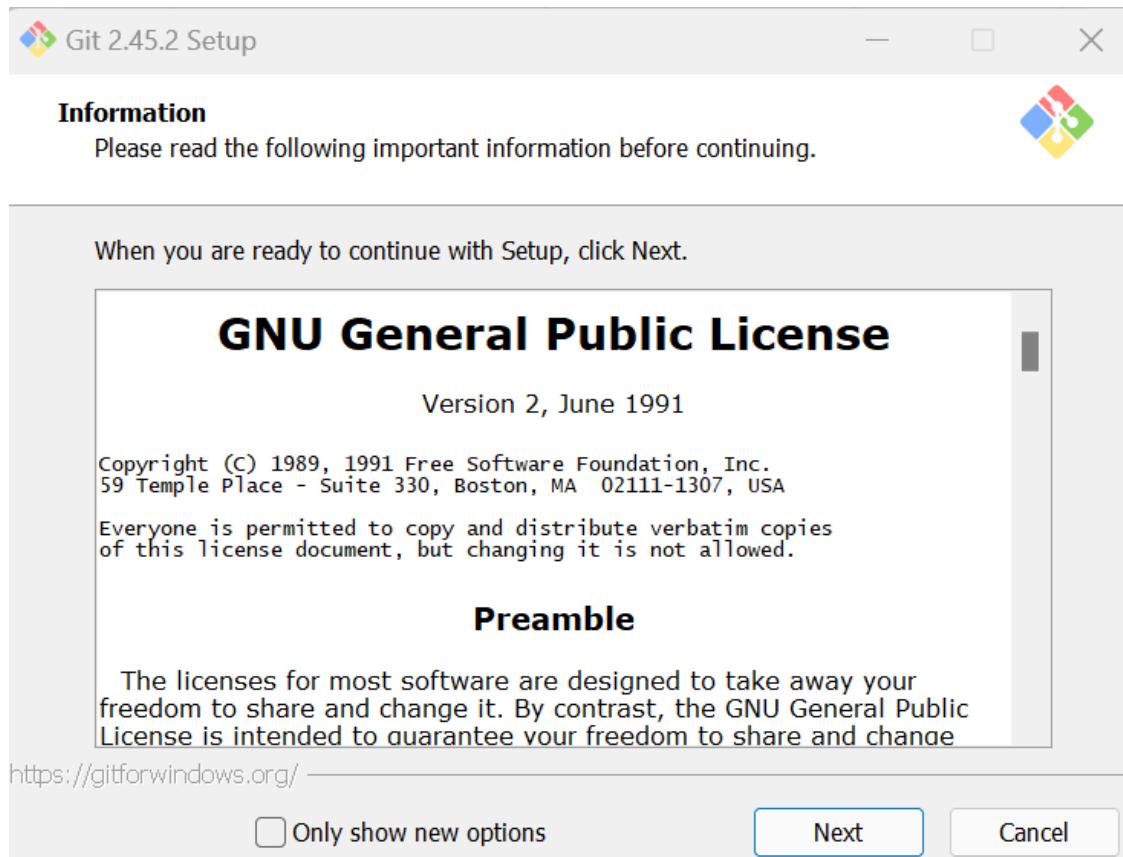


The screenshot shows the official Git website at git-scm.com/downloads. The main navigation menu includes links for About, Documentation, Downloads (selected), GUI Clients, Logos, and Community. On the right, there's a prominent 'Downloads' section featuring a monitor icon displaying the latest source release '2.45.2'. Below the monitor, there are download links for macOS, Windows, and Linux/Unix. A note states that older releases are available and the Git source repository is on GitHub.

Step 2: Run Git Installer

Once the download is complete, locate the downloaded installer file

Double-click on the installer file to start the installation process.

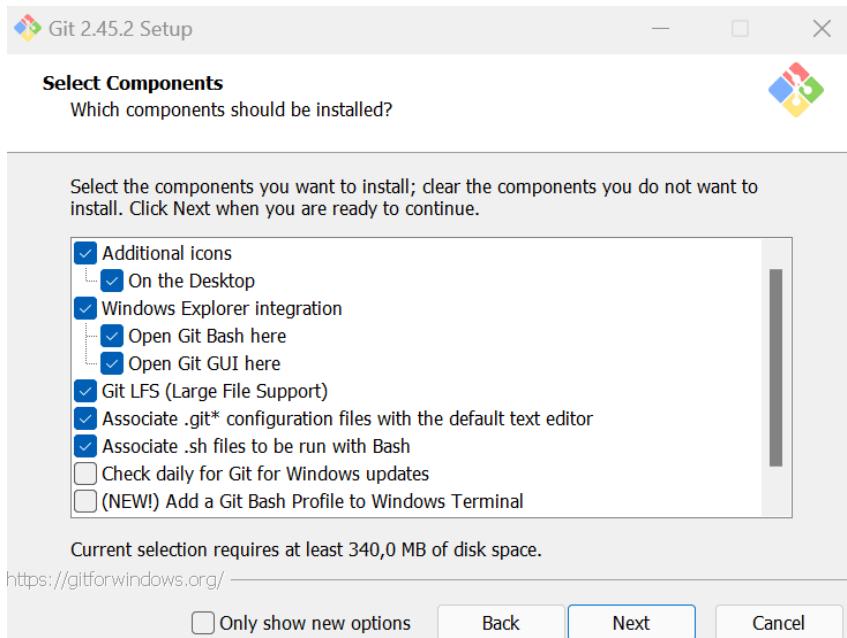


Windows may ask for confirmation to allow the installer to make changes to your device. Click **yes** to proceed with the installation

Step 3: Configure Git Installation

The Git Setup Wizard will open. Click Next to continue.

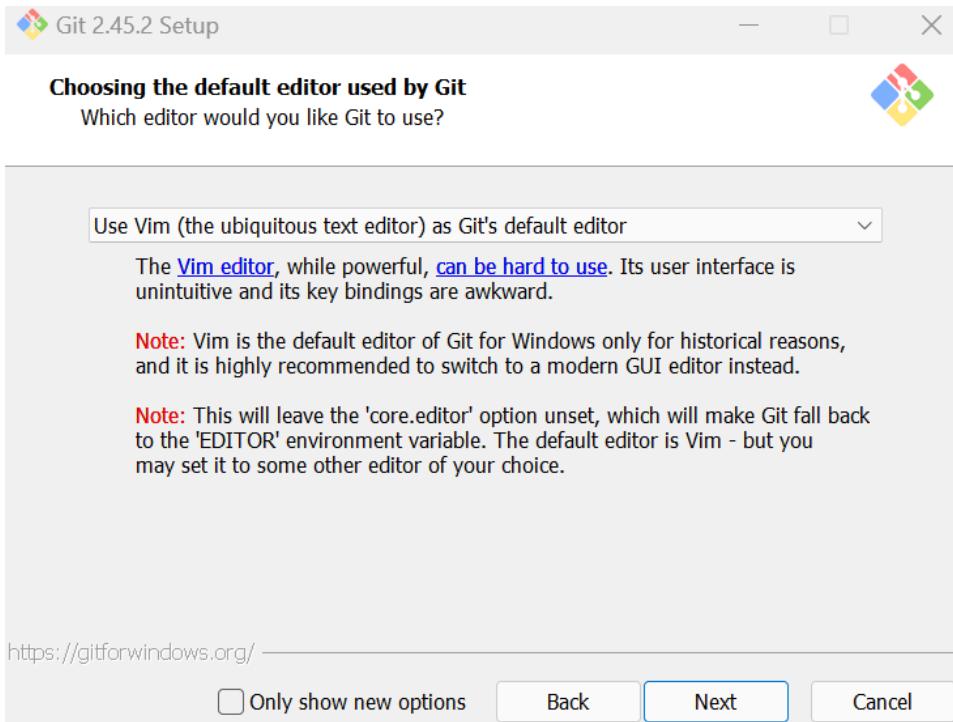
Choose the components to install. Leave the default selections unless you have specific needs. Click Next.



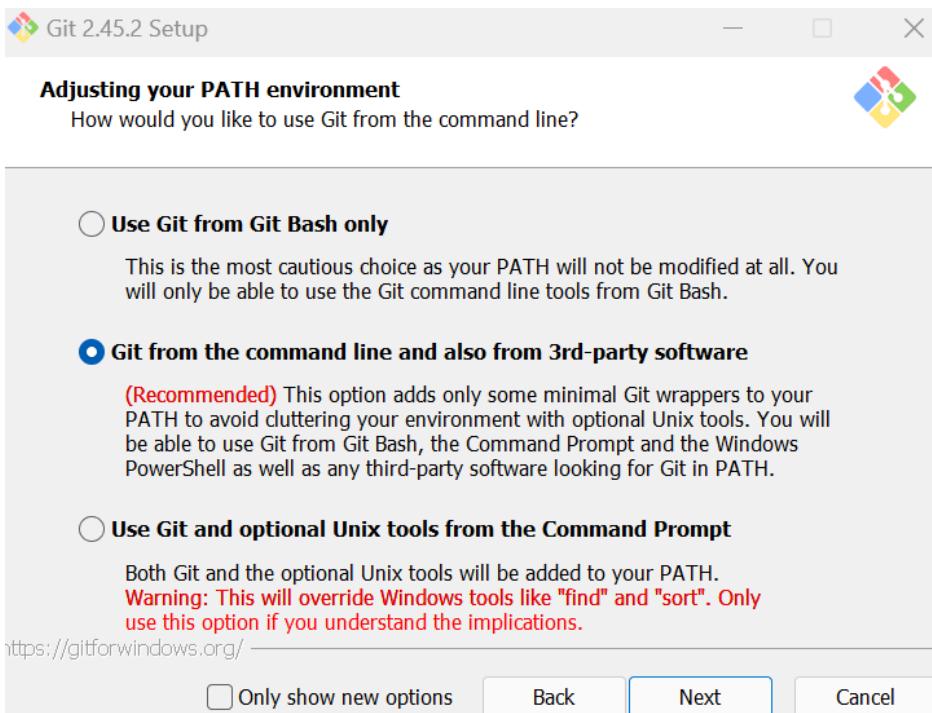
Select the destination location where Git will be installed. The default location is usually fine. Click Next.

Choose the start menu folder for Git shortcuts or leave the default. Click Next.

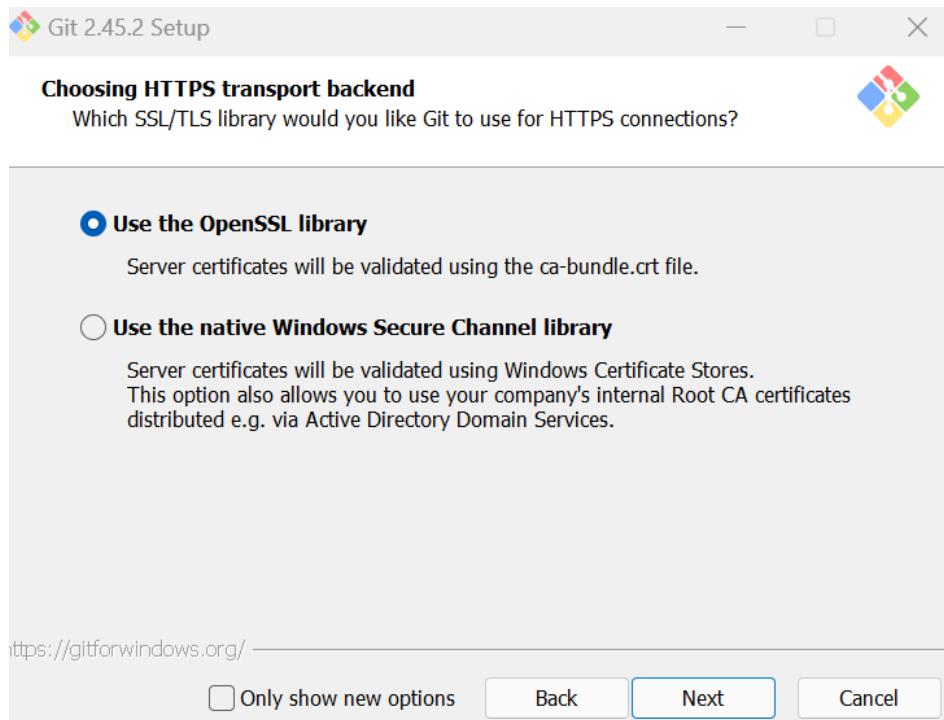
Select the desired default editor for Git (e.g., Nano, Vim, Notepad++). Click Next.



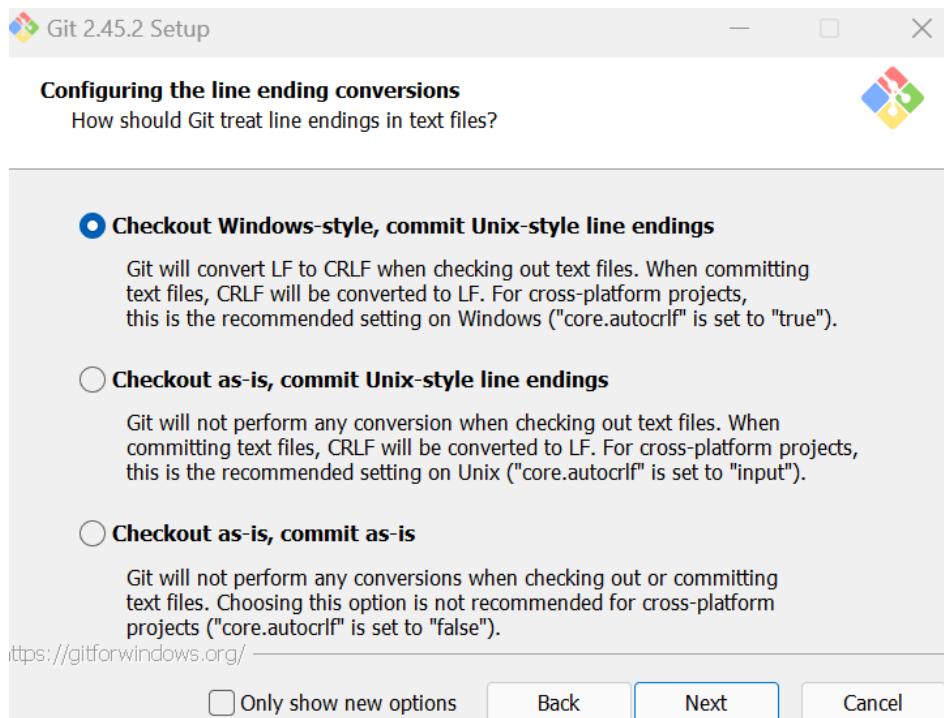
Choose the PATH environment. Select the option Use Git from the Windows Command Prompt to add Git to your PATH environment and enable Git commands from the command line. Click Next.



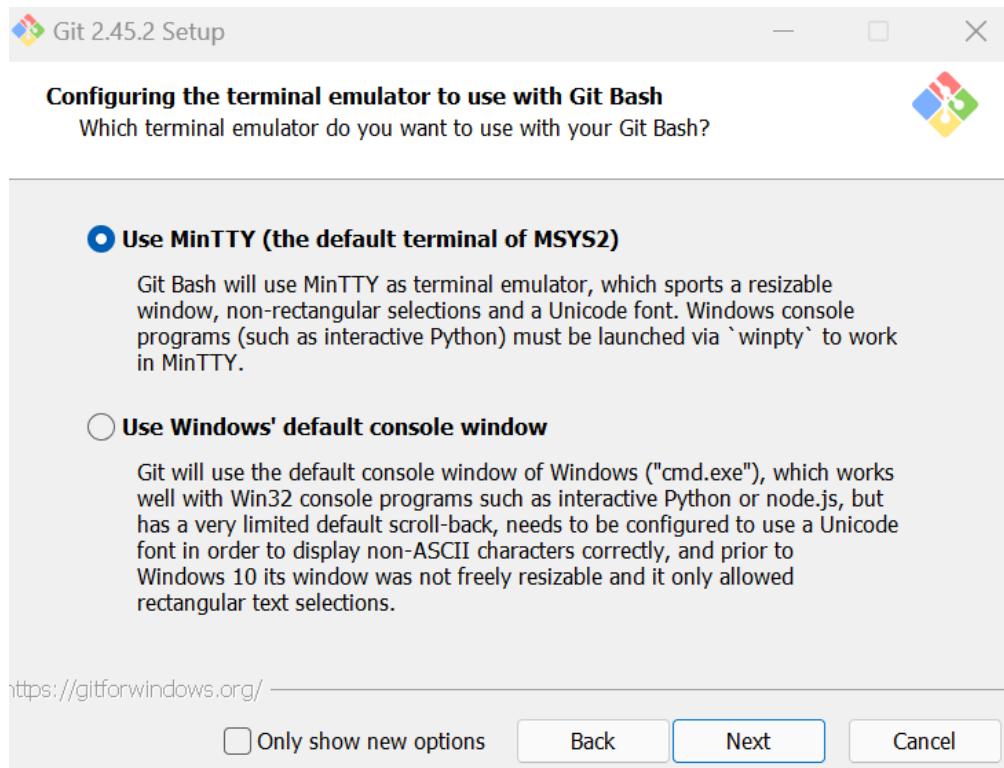
Choose HTTPS transport backend. Leave the default option (Use the OpenSSL library) selected. Click Next.



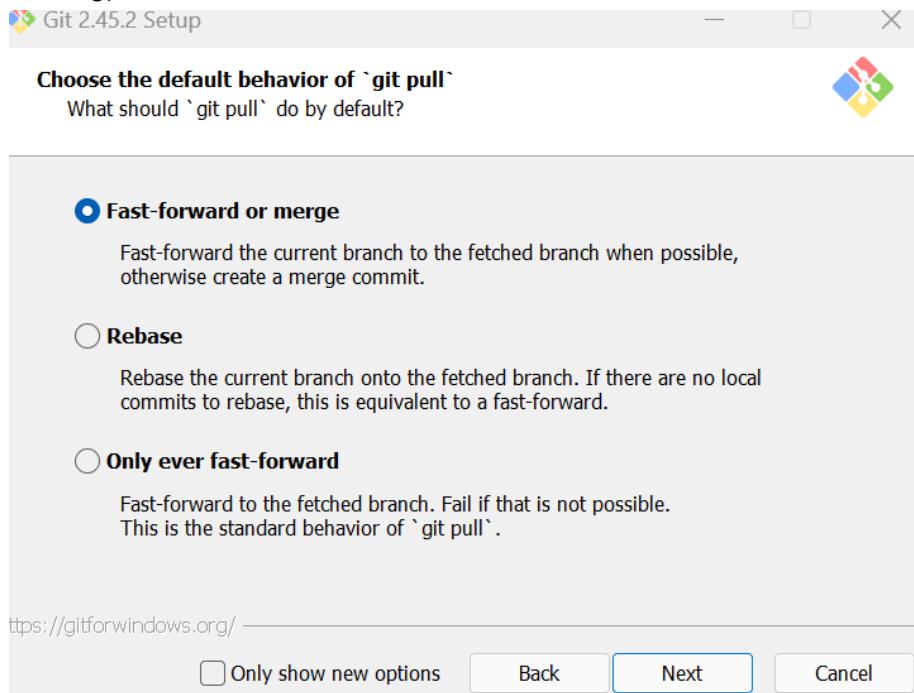
Configuring line ending conversions. Leave the default option (Checkout Windows-style, commit Unix-style line endings) selected. Click Next.

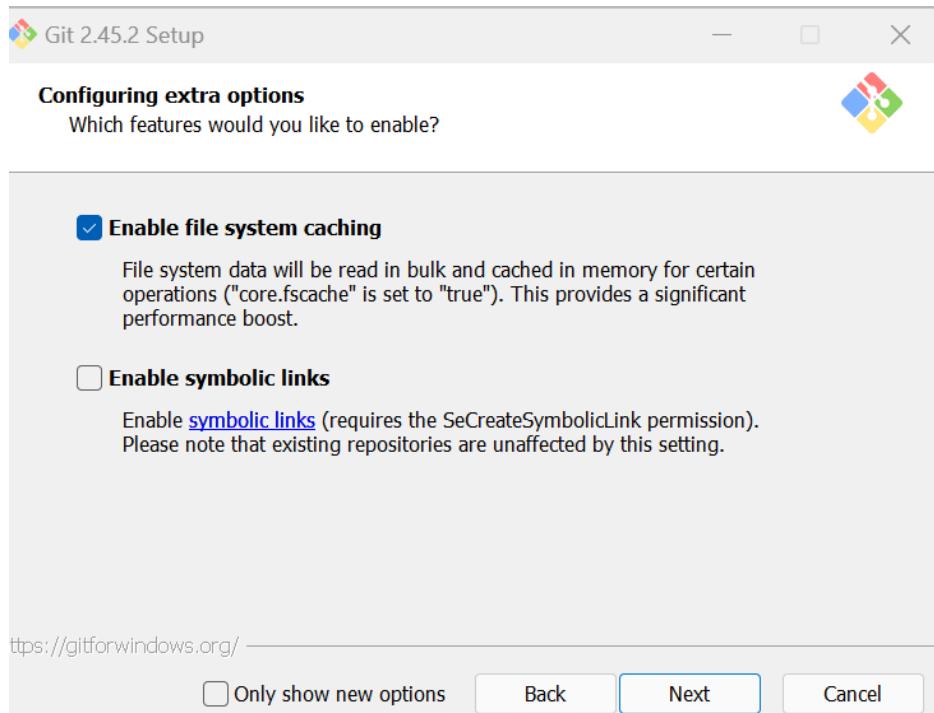


Configure the terminal emulator to use with Git Bash. Leave the default option (Use MinTTY) selected. Click Next.

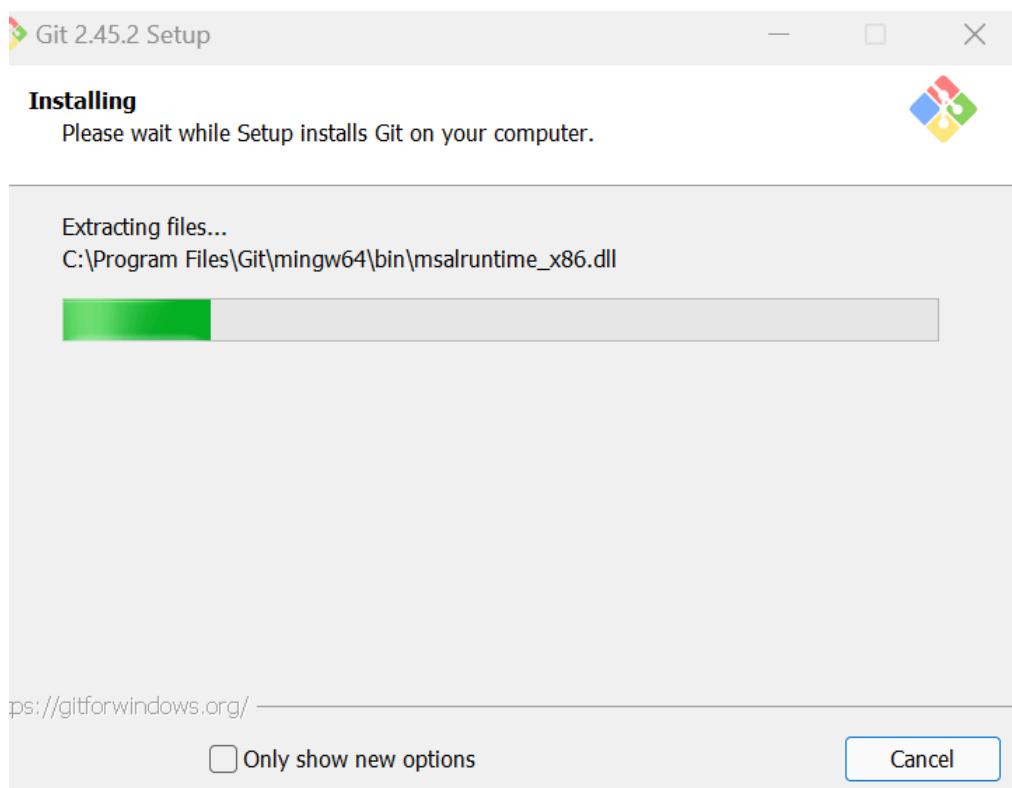


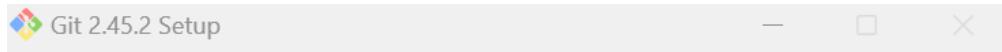
Choose the behavior of the extra options. Leave the default option (Enable file system caching) selected. Click Next.





The Git installer will now install Git on your system. Once the installation is complete, click Finish.



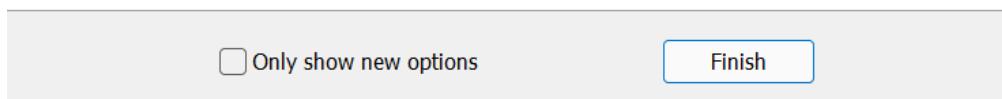


Completing the Git Setup Wizard

Setup has finished installing Git on your computer. The application may be launched by selecting the installed shortcuts.

Click Finish to exit Setup.

- Launch Git Bash
 View Release Notes



Step 4: Verify Git Installation

To verify the installation, open Command Prompt or PowerShell.

Type the following command and press Enter:

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "MINGW64:c/Users/Nicky". The window shows the command "git --version" being run and its output: "git version 2.45.2.windows.1". The terminal has a dark background with light-colored text.

This command will display the installed Git version, confirming that Git has been successfully installed on your Windows 11 system.

3. Creating a GitHub Account

Steps to Create a GitHub Account

Step 1: Visit the GitHub Website

Open your web browser and navigate to the GitHub website: <https://github.com/>.

Step 2: Sign Up for GitHub

On the GitHub homepage, you will see the option to sign up. Fill in the required details:

Username: Choose a unique username for your GitHub account.

Email Address: Enter your email address.

Password: Create a strong password for your account.

After filling in the details, click on the green Sign up for GitHub button.

Step 3: Complete the CAPTCHA Verification

GitHub may prompt you to complete a CAPTCHA verification to confirm that you are not a robot. Follow the instructions to complete the CAPTCHA.

Once verified, click Verify.

Step 4: Choose Your Plan

GitHub offers both free and paid plans. As a new user, you will start with the free plan, which includes unlimited public repositories and a limited number of private repositories.

Select the plan you prefer by clicking on the Choose Free button under the "Free" column.

Step 5: Complete Account Setup

After selecting your plan, GitHub may ask you a few optional questions to tailor your experience. Fill in the details as needed or click Skip this step to proceed.

GitHub will then send a verification email to the email address you provided during sign-up.

Step 6: Verify Your Email Address

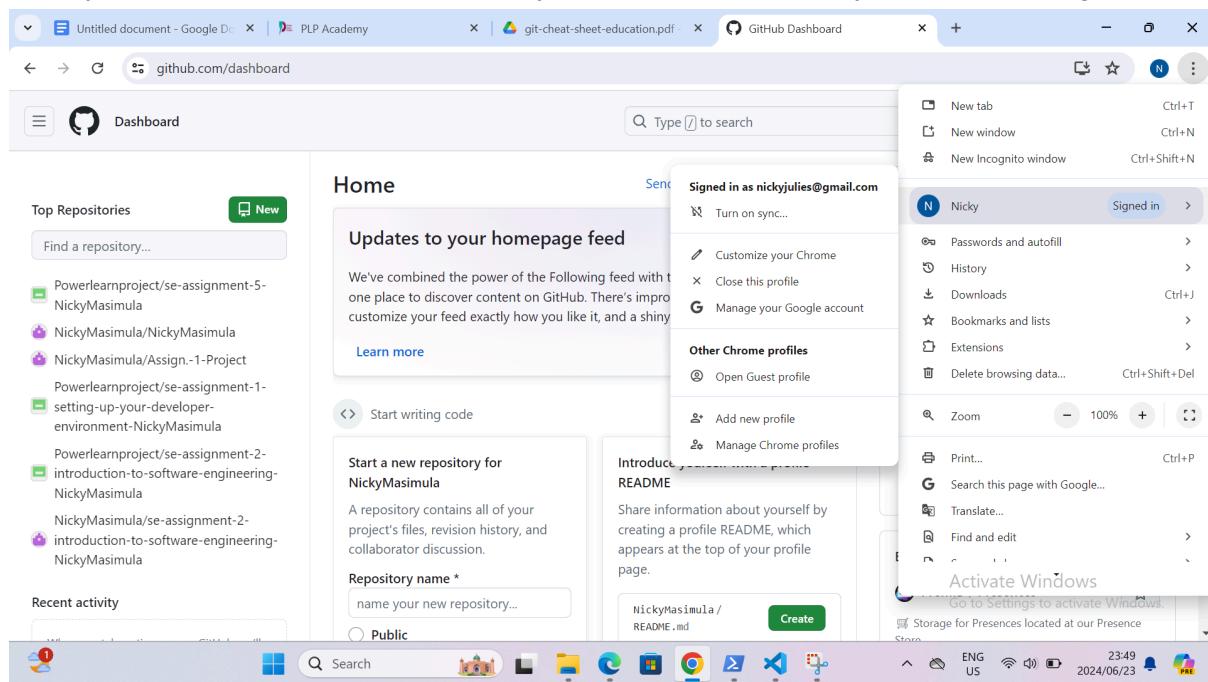
Check your email inbox for a message from GitHub with the subject line "Please verify your email address." Open the email.

Click on the Verify email address button within the email to confirm your email address.

Step 7: Set Up Your Profile (Optional)

Once your email address is verified, you can optionally set up your GitHub profile. Click on the profile icon in the top right corner of the GitHub page and select Your profile.

Here, you can add a profile picture, fill in your bio, and customize your profile settings.

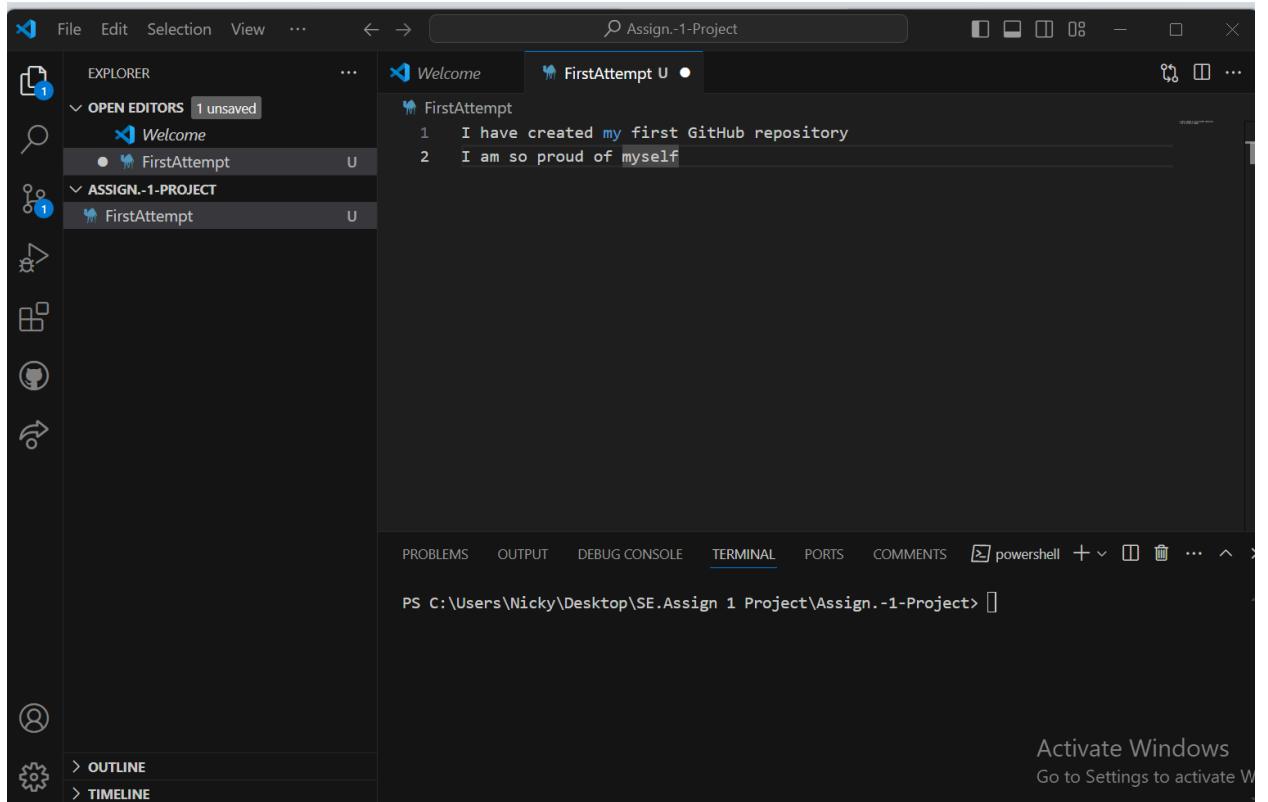


Creating a new repository from GitHub

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new repository. On the left, there's a sidebar titled 'Top Repositories' with a search bar and several repository cards. One card for 'Powerlearnproject/se-assignment-5-NickyMasimula' is expanded. On the right, a large form is displayed with the heading 'Start writing code'. It asks 'Start a new repository for NickyMasimula' and provides a description: 'A repository contains all of your project's files, revision history, and collaborator discussion.' Below this, the 'Repository name *' field contains 'Assign. 1 Project', which is checked as the default choice. A note states: 'Your new repository will be created as Assign.-1-Project.' It specifies that the repository name can only contain ASCII letters, digits, and the characters ., - and _. There are two radio button options: 'Public' (selected) and 'Private'. The 'Public' option is described as allowing anyone on the internet to see the repository. The 'Private' option is described as allowing you to choose who can see and commit to the repository. At the bottom is a green 'Create a new repository' button.

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'Assign.-1-Project'. The top navigation bar includes links for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. The repository name 'Assign.-1-Project' is shown with a public status. Below the header, there are two main sections: 'Set up GitHub Copilot' (with a 'Get started with GitHub Copilot' button) and 'Add collaborators to this repository' (with a 'Invite collaborators' button). At the bottom, a blue banner provides quick setup instructions: 'Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before', followed by options to 'Set up in Desktop' or 'HTTPS / SSH' (with the URL 'https://github.com/NickyMasimula/Assign.-1-Project.git'), and a note: 'Get started by creating a new file or uploading an existing file. We recommend every repository include a README, LICENSE, and .gitignore.'

Making changes to my repository on VS Code



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a dark theme. The Explorer sidebar on the left lists 'OPEN EDITORS' (1 unsaved) containing 'Welcome' and 'FirstAttempt', and a 'PROJECT' section for 'ASSIGN.-1-PROJECT' also containing 'FirstAttempt'. The main editor area displays a file named 'FirstAttempt' with the following content:

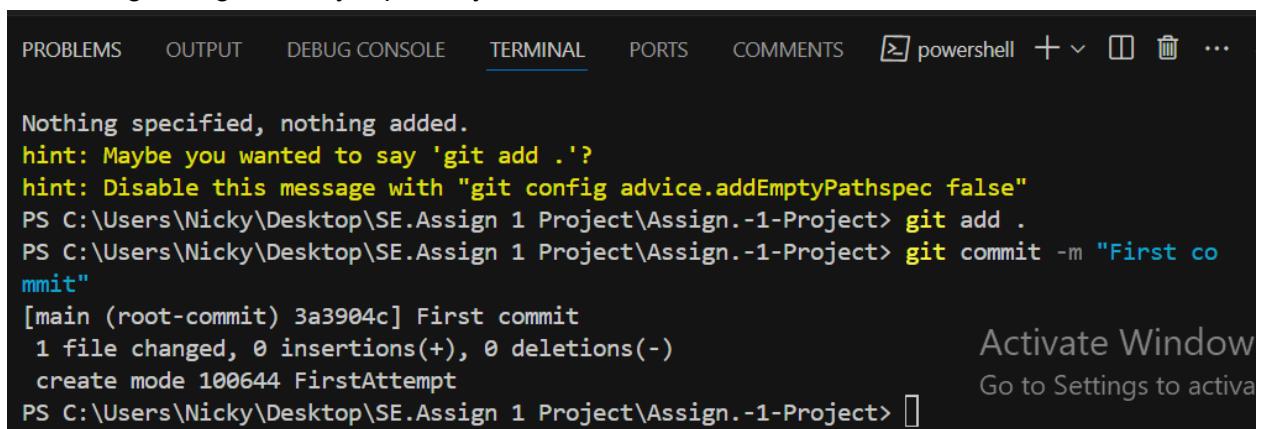
```
I have created my first GitHub repository
I am so proud of myself
```

The terminal at the bottom shows a PowerShell session in progress:

```
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project>
```

A status bar at the bottom right indicates: 'Activate Windows' and 'Go to Settings to activate W'.

Committing changes on my repository on the command line



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following text output:

```
Nothing specified, nothing added.
hint: Maybe you wanted to say 'git add .'?
hint: Disable this message with "git config advice.addEmptyPathspec false"
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project> git add .
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project> git commit -m "First co
mmmit"
[main (root-commit) 3a3904c] First commit
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
  create mode 100644 FirstAttempt
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project>
```

A status bar at the bottom right indicates: 'Activate Window' and 'Go to Settings to activa'.

Pushing changes I made on my repository to the main branch

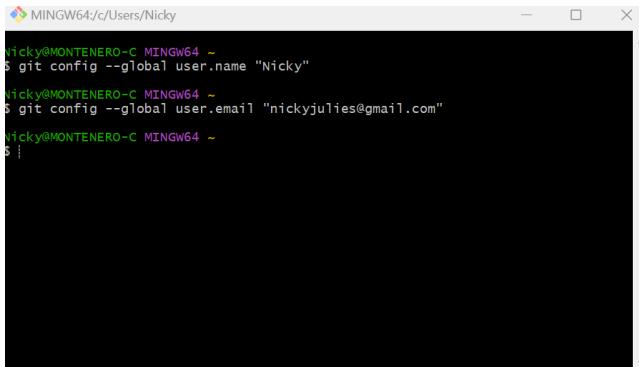
```
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 FirstAttempt
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project> git push
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 213 bytes | 71.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
To https://github.com/NickyMasimula/Assign.-1-Project
 * [new branch]      main -> main
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project>
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Assign.-1-Project'. The repository is public and has 1 branch and 0 tags. It contains two commits by 'NickyMasimula': 'FirstAttempt' (First commit, 17 minutes ago) and 'README.md' (git commit -m "first commit", 3 minutes ago). The README file contains the text: 'I have created my first repository I am so proud of myself'. On the right side, there are sections for 'About' (No description, we), 'Readme', 'Activity', '0 stars', '1 watching', '0 forks', and 'Releases' (No releases published, Create a new release).

Configuration

- **Configure Git Identity:** Set your Git username and email using the following commands:



```
Nicky@MONTENERO-C MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global user.name "Nicky"
Nicky@MONTENERO-C MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global user.email "nickyjulies@gmail.com"
Nicky@MONTENERO-C MINGW64 ~
$ :
```

4. Installing Python on Windows 11

Steps to Install Python on Windows 11

Step 1: Download Python Installer

Open your web browser and go to the official Python website:

<https://www.python.org/downloads/>.

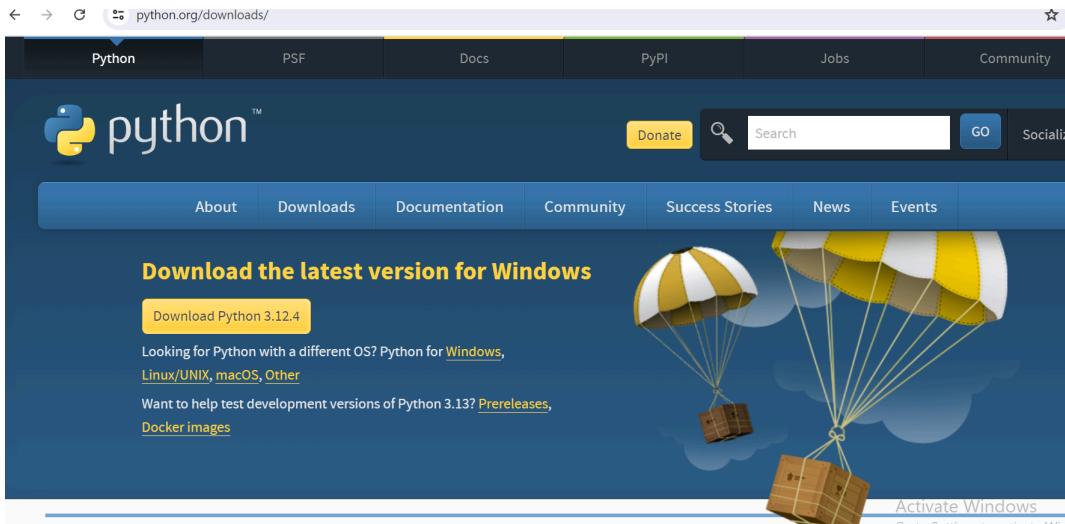
Python's latest stable release will be displayed. Scroll down to find the section labeled "Looking for Python for Windows?" and click on the "Download Python X.X.X" button (where X.X.X is the version number).



[Download the latest version of Python. Download Python 3.12.4. Looking for Python with a different OS? Python for Windows, Linux/UNIX, macOS, Other. Want to ...](#)

[Python Releases for Windows · Python 3.12.2 · Python 3.12.3 · Python 3.12.0](#)

Make sure to download the installer appropriate for your Windows system (32-bit or 64-bit).



Step 2: Run Python Installer

Once the download is complete, locate the downloaded installer file (python-X.X.X.exe).

Double-click the installer file to start the installation process.

Important: In the first screen of the installer, make sure to check the box Add Python X.X to PATH. This will enable you to use Python from the command line and other tools.

Click on the Install Now button after checking the box.

Step 3: Install Python

The installer will now install Python on your system. This process may take a few minutes.

Once the installation is complete, you will see a screen that says "Setup was successful". Click on Close to exit the installer.

Step 4: Verify Python Installation

Open Command Prompt or PowerShell.

Type the following command and press Enter:

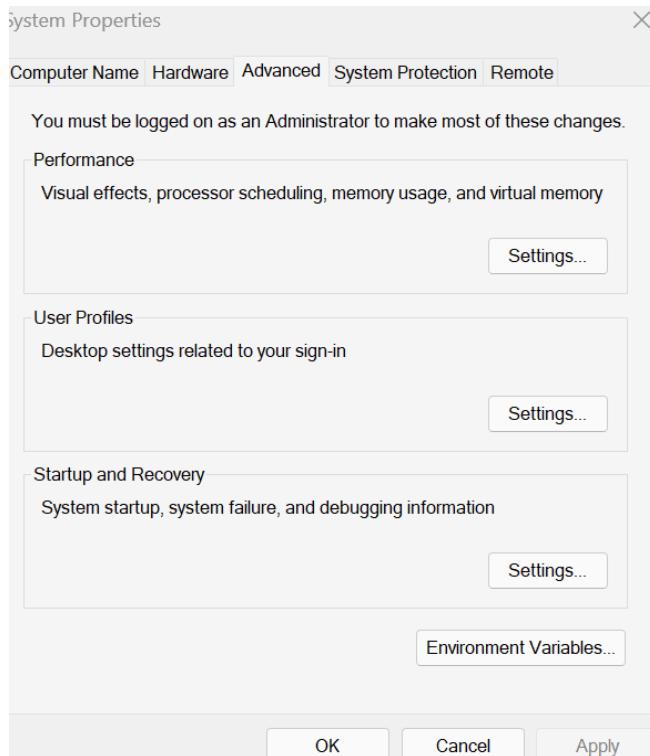
A screenshot of a Microsoft Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt - python". The window shows the following text:

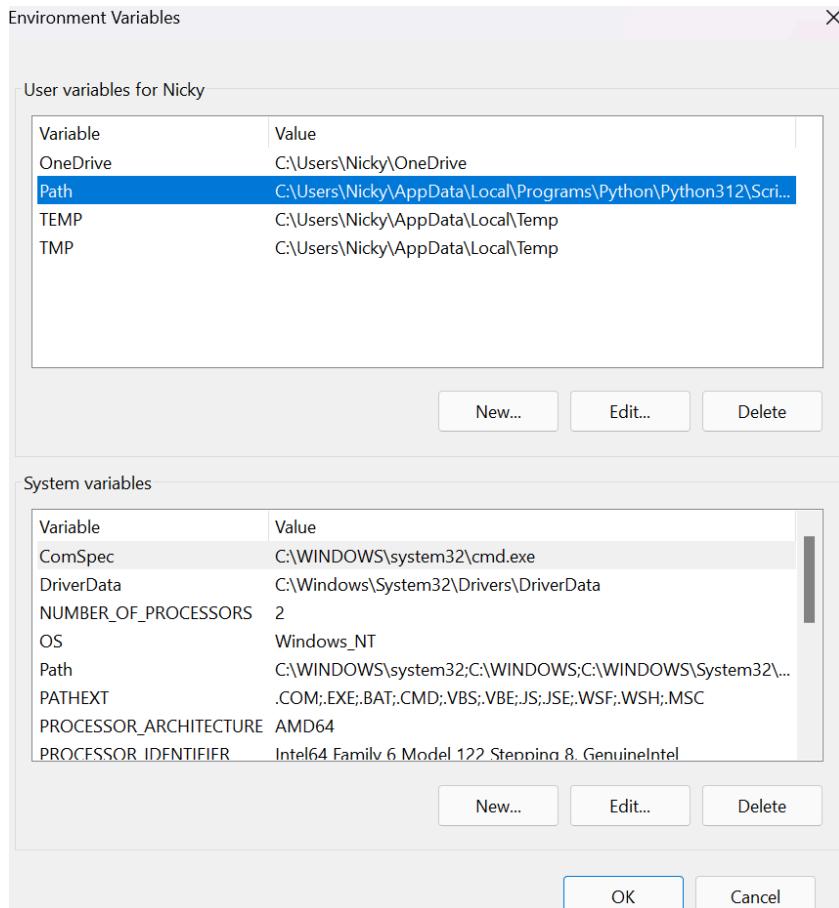
```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Nicky>python
Python 3.12.4 (tags/v3.12.4:8e8a4ba, Jun  6 2024, 19:30:16) [MSC v.1940 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

This command will display the installed Python version, confirming that Python has been successfully installed on your Windows 11 system.

Verify if Python has been added to your PATH by checking the Environment Variables
Go to your “Start” icon and search for “System Properties”





5. Installing a package manager on Python ‘pip’

Step 1: Install a Package using pip

Open Command Prompt or PowerShell.

To install a package, use the following command:

```
bash
pip install requests
```

Copy code

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> pip install requests
ERROR: unknown command "istall" - maybe you meant "install"
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> pip install requests
Collecting requests
  Downloading requests-2.32.3-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (4.6 kB)
Collecting charset-normalizer<4,>=2 (from requests)
  Downloading charset_normalizer-3.3.2-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl.metadata (34 kB)
Collecting idna<4,>=2.5 (from requests)
  Downloading idna-3.7-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (9.9 kB)
Collecting urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 (from requests)
  Downloading urllib3-2.2.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (6.4 kB)
Collecting certifi>=2017.4.17 (from requests)
  Downloading certifi-2024.6.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (2.2 kB)
  Downloading requests-2.32.3-py3-none-any.whl (64 kB)
    ----- 64.9/64.9 kB 1.8 MB/s eta 0:00:00
  Downloading certifi-2024.6.2-py3-none-any.whl (164 kB)
    ----- 164.4/164.4 kB 5.0 MB/s eta 0:00:00
  Downloading charset_normalizer-3.3.2-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (100 kB)
    ----- 100.4/100.4 kB 5.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
  Downloading idna-3.7-py3-none-any.whl (66 kB)
    ----- 66.8/66.8 kB 3.5 MB/s eta 0:00:00
  Downloading urllib3-2.2.2-py3-none-any.whl (121 kB)
    ----- 121.4/121.4 kB 3.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing collected packages: urllib3, idna, charset-normalizer, certifi, requests
Successfully installed certifi-2024.6.2 charset-normalizer-3.3.2 idna-3.7 requests-2.32.3 urllib3-2.2.2

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.0 -> 24.1
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

Step 2: Upgrade a Package

To upgrade a package to the latest version, use:

```
bash
Copy code

pip install --upgrade requests

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.0 -> 24.1
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> pip install --upgrade requests
Requirement already satisfied: requests in c:\users\nicky\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (2.32.3)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in c:\users\nicky\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (from requests) (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in c:\users\nicky\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (from requests) (3.7)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in c:\users\nicky\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (from requests) (2.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in c:\users\nicky\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (from requests) (2024.6.2)

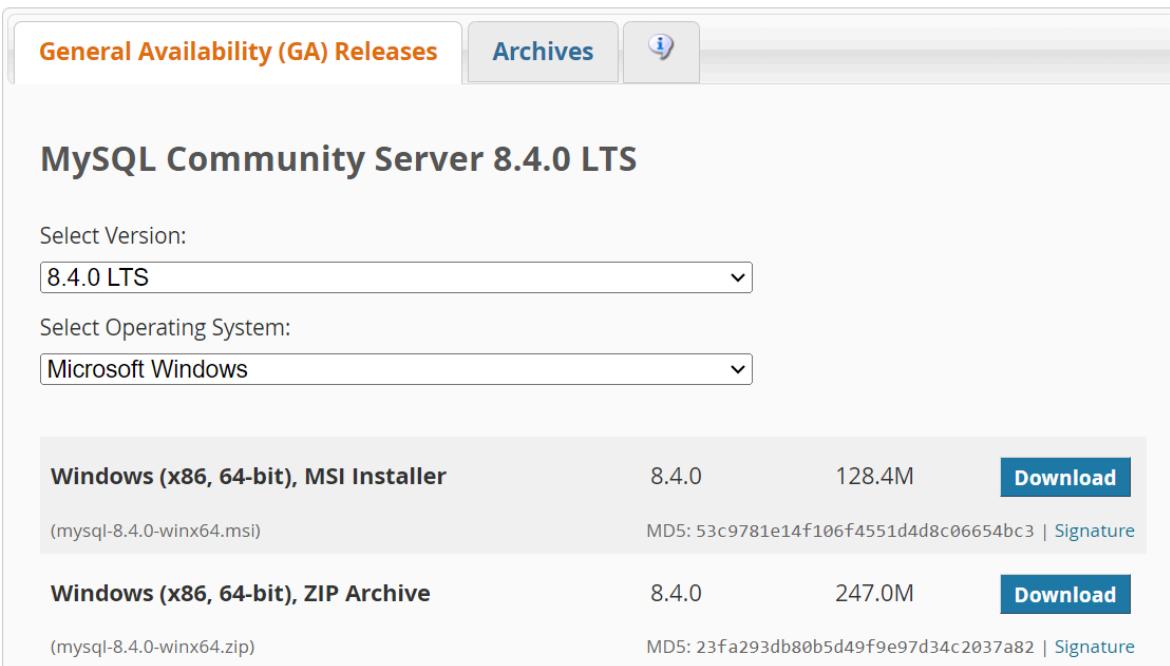
[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.0 -> 24.1
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

6. Installing MySQL on Windows 11

Steps to Download MySQL Community Server

Step 1: Visit the MySQL Community Downloads Page

Open your web browser and go to the MySQL Community Downloads page:
<https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/>.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Community Downloads page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with back, forward, and search icons, followed by the URL "dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/". Below the navigation bar, the title "MySQL Community Downloads" is displayed with a "MySQL" logo icon. A breadcrumb navigation "MySQL Community Server" is shown below the title. The main content area has tabs for "General Availability (GA) Releases" (which is selected and highlighted in orange), "Archives", and "Info". The "MySQL Community Server 8.4.0 LTS" section is prominently displayed. Under this section, there is a "Select Version:" dropdown menu set to "8.4.0 LTS" and a "Select Operating System:" dropdown menu set to "Microsoft Windows". Below these dropdowns, two download options are listed:

Download Type	Version	File Size	Action
Windows (x86, 64-bit), MSI Installer (mysql-8.4.0-winx64.msi)	8.4.0	128.4M	Download
Windows (x86, 64-bit), ZIP Archive (mysql-8.4.0-winx64.zip)	8.4.0	247.0M	Download

Each download row also includes MD5 checksums and a "Signature" link.



① MySQL Community Downloads

Login Now or Sign Up for a free account.

An Oracle Web Account provides you with the following advantages:

- Fast access to MySQL software downloads
- Download technical White Papers and Presentations
- Post messages in the MySQL Discussion Forums
- Report and track bugs in the MySQL bug system

[Login »](#)

using my Oracle Web account

[Sign Up »](#)

for an Oracle Web account

MySQL.com is using Oracle SSO for authentication. If you already have an Oracle Web account, click the Login link. Otherwise, you can signup for a free account by clicking the Sign Up link and following the instructions.

No thanks, just start my download.

Step 2: Select MySQL Community Server

Scroll down to find the MySQL Community Server section. Under MySQL Community Server, click on the Download button for the latest version appropriate for Windows

Choose the appropriate operating system version (usually 64-bit for modern systems).

Step 3: Sign in to Oracle Web Account (Optional)

You may be prompted to sign in to your Oracle web account. If you don't have one or prefer not to sign in, you can click on No thanks, just start my download to proceed without signing in.

Step 4: Start MySQL Community Server Download

After proceeding, the download should start automatically. If not, click on the link provided to initiate the download manually.

Step 5: Verify Downloaded File

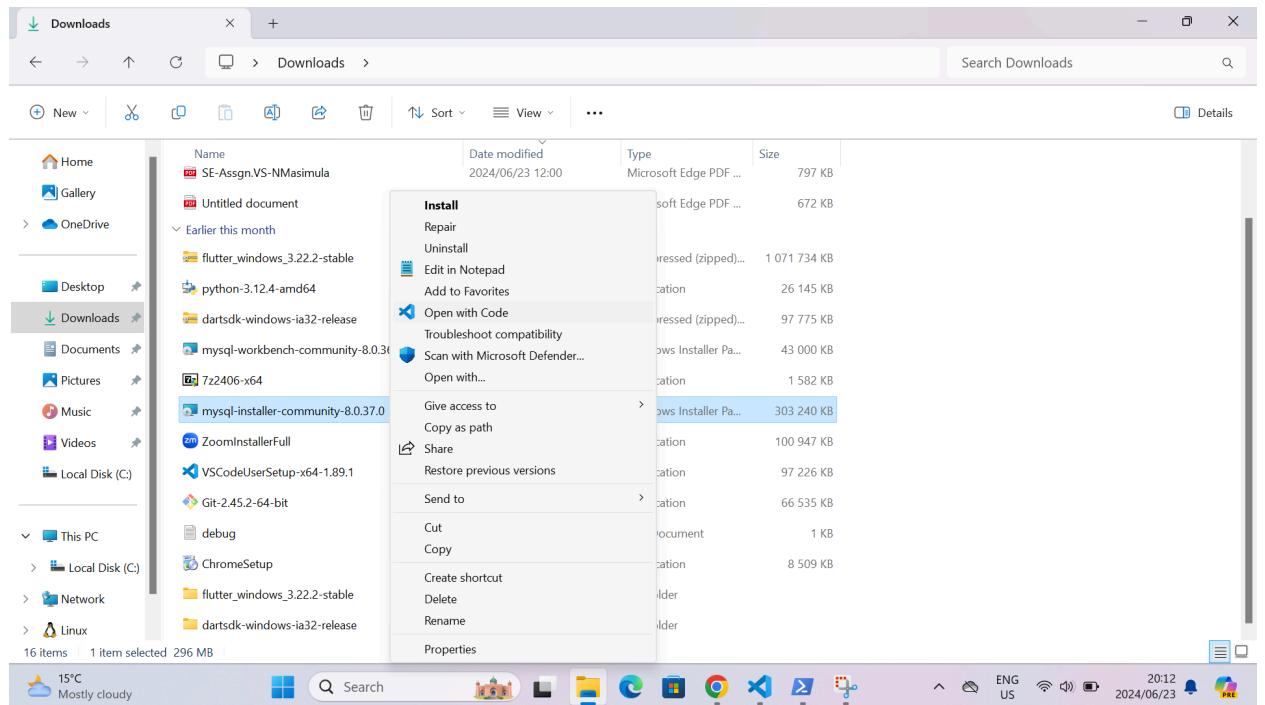
Once the download completes, locate the downloaded MySQL installer file (mysql-installer-community-X.X.X.X.msi for Windows).

Steps to Install MySQL Community Server

Step 6: Run MySQL Installer

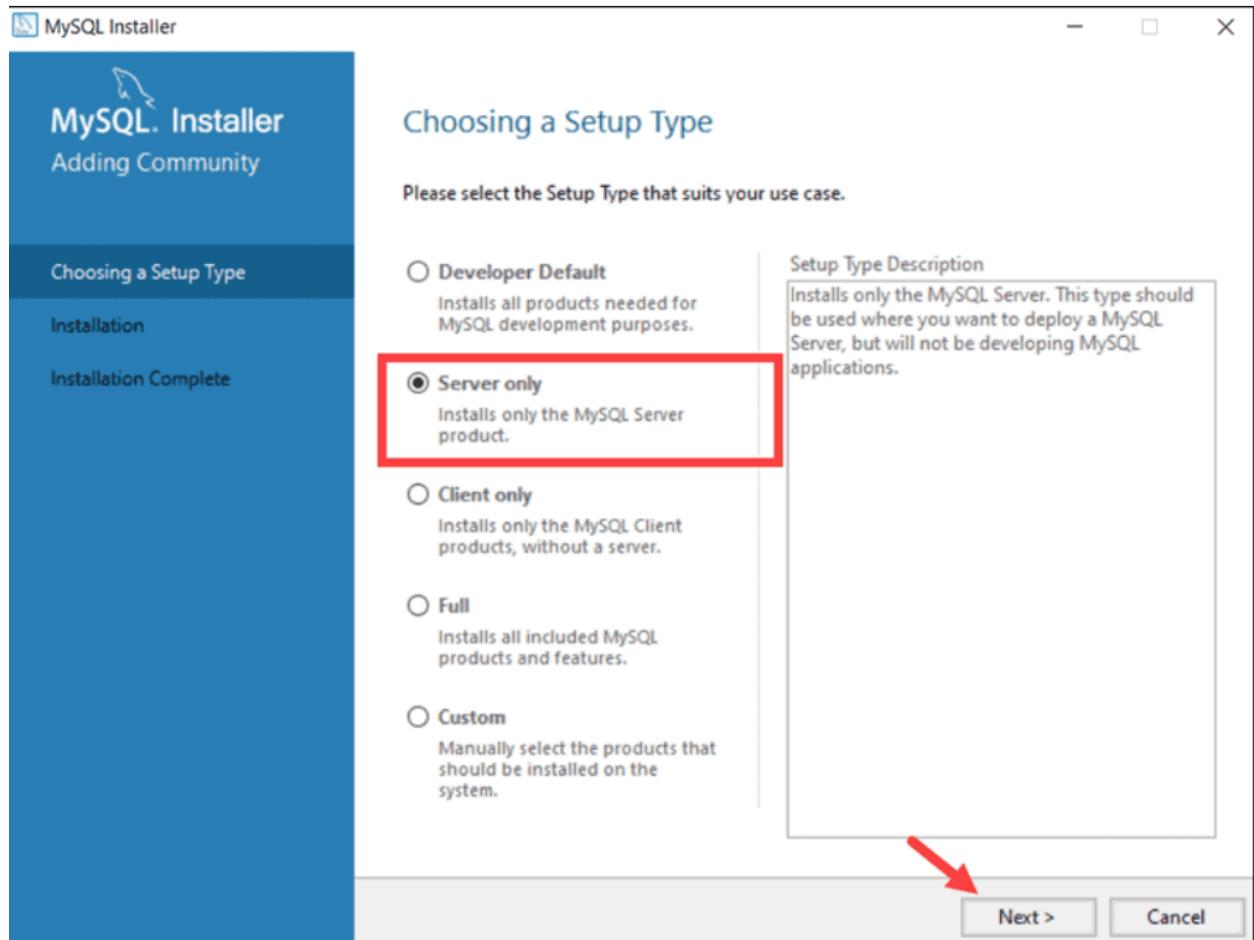
Double-click the downloaded installer file to start the installation process.

Windows may ask for confirmation to allow the installer to make changes to your device. Click Yes to proceed with the installation.



Step 7: MySQL Installer Setup

The MySQL Installer will launch. Click on Install MySQL Products to start the setup process.



Choose Setup Type:

Developer Default: Recommended for most users. Installs MySQL Server, MySQL Workbench, and other tools needed for development.

Server only: Installs only MySQL Server without additional tools.

Select the appropriate setup type and click Next.

Step 8: MySQL Server Configuration

Customize MySQL Server installation settings as needed:

Choose whether to perform a standalone or clustered installation.

Configure MySQL Server port, root password, and other advanced settings.

Click Next to proceed after configuring the settings.

Step 9: Install MySQL Server

Review the summary of your MySQL Server installation configuration. Click Execute to begin the installation process.

Wait for the installation to complete. This may take a few minutes depending on your system's performance

Step 10: Complete Installation

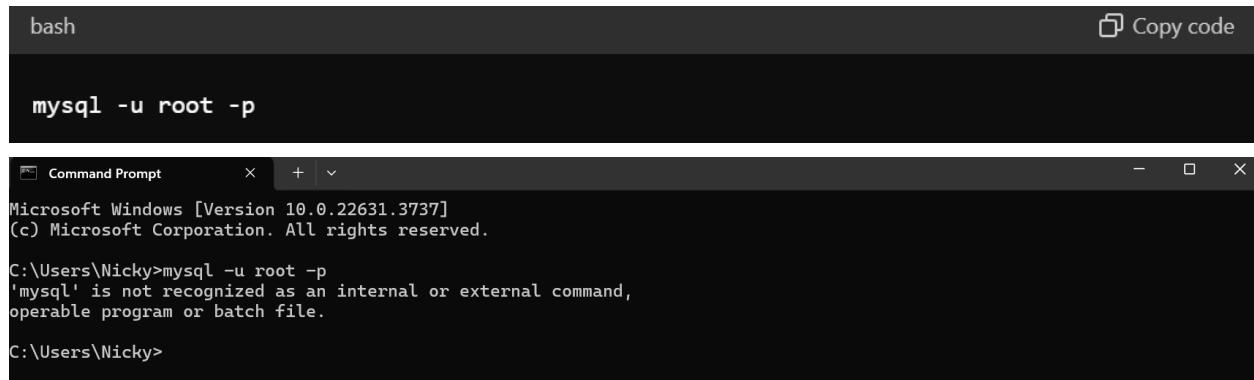
Once the installation finishes, you will see a screen indicating the successful installation of MySQL Server. Click Next to proceed.

Optionally, you can choose to configure MySQL Router, MySQL Shell, or MySQL Workbench during the installation process if needed. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete any additional configurations.

Step 11: Verify MySQL Installation

Open MySQL Workbench or Command Prompt

To verify MySQL Server installation, you can connect to MySQL using MySQL Workbench or Command Prompt/Terminal:



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window. At the top, there is a dark header bar with the text "bash" on the left and a "Copy code" button on the right. Below this is a black command line area containing the command "mysql -u root -p". In the main window, the text "Command Prompt" is visible at the top left, followed by standard window control buttons. The main body of the window displays the following text:
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Nicky>mysql -u root -p
'mysql' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

C:\Users\Nicky>

7. Setting up Development Environments and Virtualization

Setting Up Development Environments

1. Docker (Containerization)

Docker is a popular tool for containerization, enabling you to package applications and their dependencies into containers. Containers run as isolated processes, providing lightweight and consistent environments across different platforms.

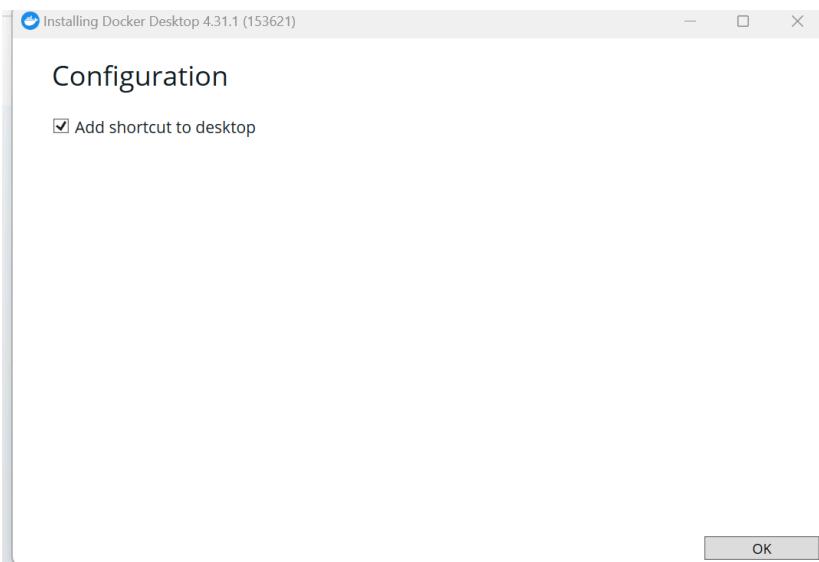
Step-by-Step Guide:

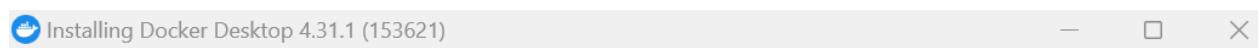
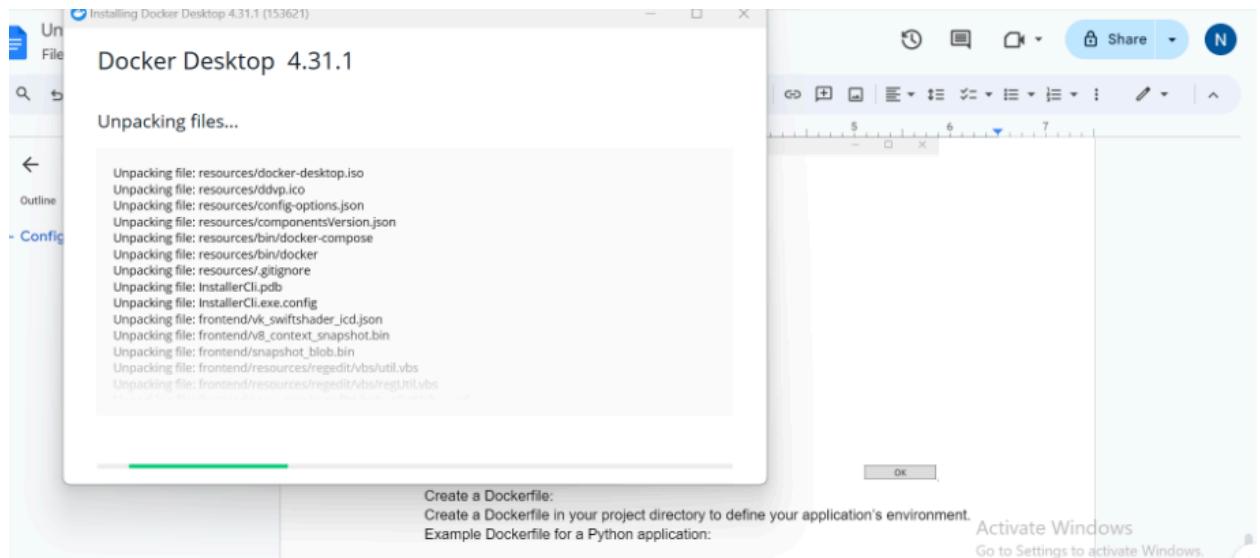
Download Docker for Windows:

Download and install Docker Desktop from the official Docker website:
<https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop>.

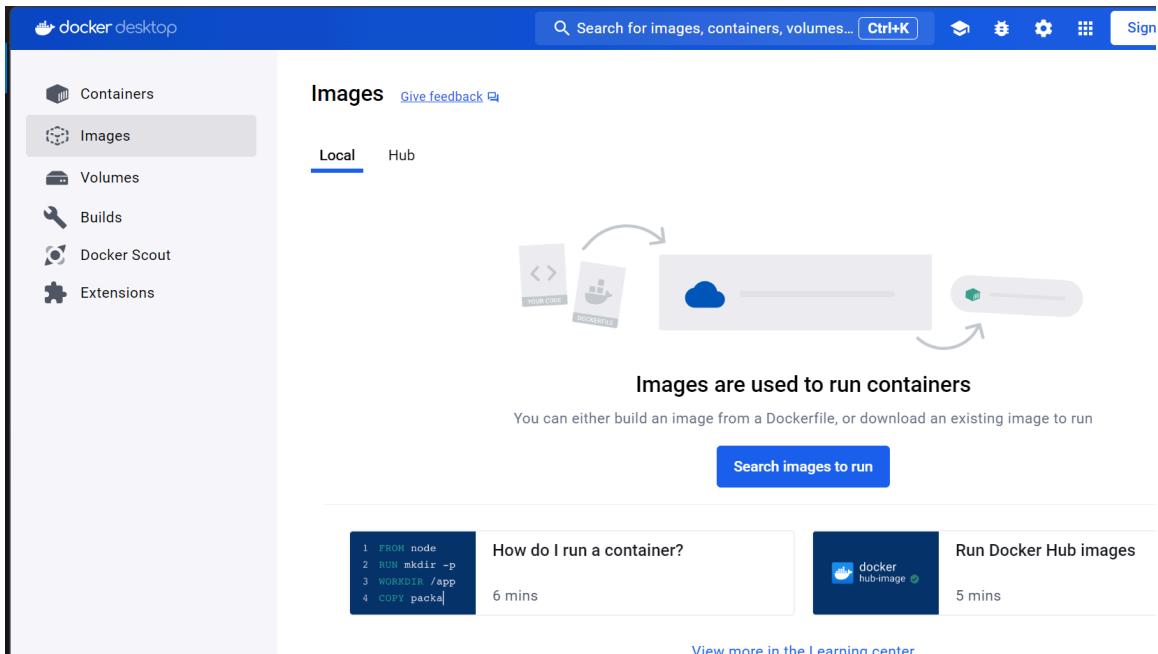
The screenshot shows the Docker Desktop website at docker.com/products/docker-desktop/. The main heading is "The #1 containerization software for developers and teams". Below it is the subtext "Your command center for innovative container development". There are two main download buttons: "Get Started" (blue) and "Download for Windows" (dark blue). The "Download for Windows" button has a dropdown menu with options: "Download for Mac - Intel Chip", "Download for Mac - Apple Silicon", and "Download for Linux". A tooltip message states: "Commercial use of Docker Desktop at a company with more than \$10 million in annual revenue requires a paid subscription (Pro, Team, Enterprise)." A Windows activation watermark is visible in the bottom right corner.

Open your downloads folder and look for the docker file, then click “run” to start the installation process.





Create a Dockerfile:



Create a Dockerfile in your project directory to define your application's environment.

8. Extensions and Plugins

To explore extensions in Visual Studio Code (VS Code), follow these steps:

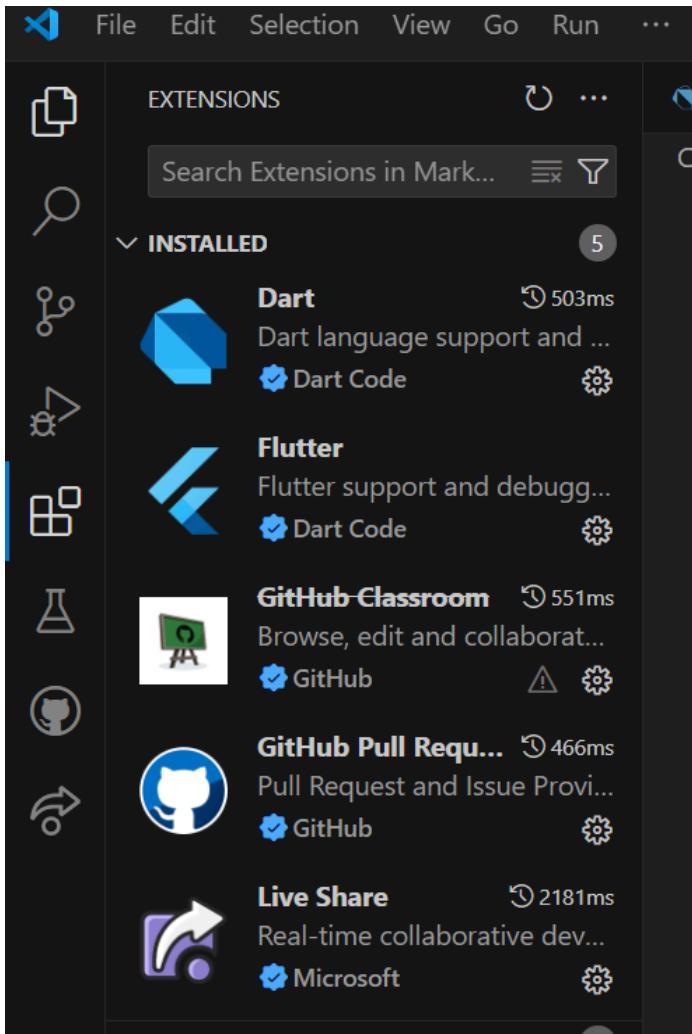
Open VS Code: Launch Visual Studio Code on your computer.

Open Extensions View:

You can open the Extensions view by clicking on the Extensions icon in the Activity Bar on the side of the window. It looks like a set of square puzzle pieces.

Alternatively, you can use the shortcut Ctrl+Shift+X on Windows to open the Extensions view directly.

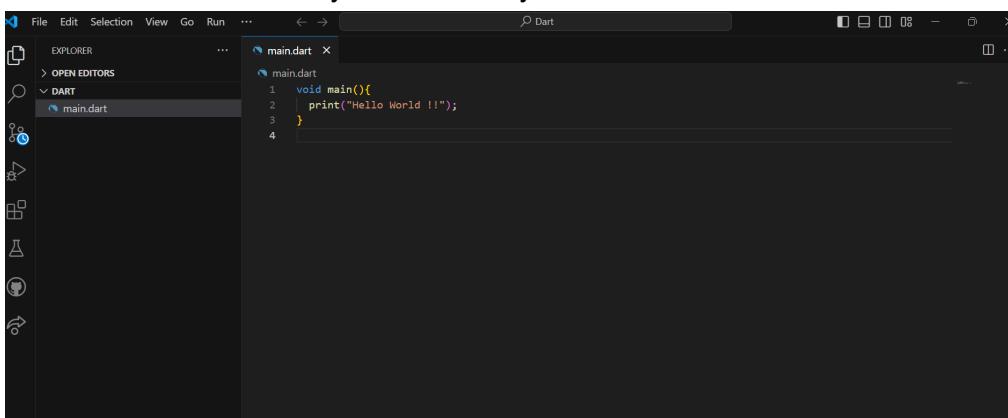
Explore Extensions:



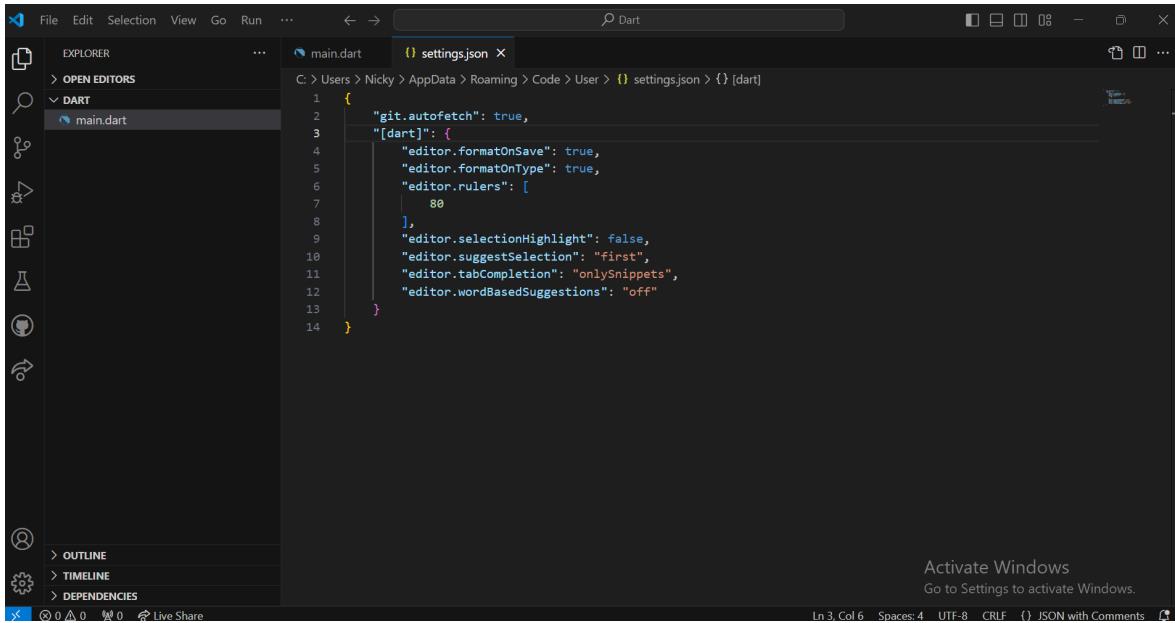
In the Extensions view, you'll see a search bar at the top where you can search for extensions by name, functionality, or keywords.

Browse through the list of Featured, Recommended, and Popular extensions. You can switch between these categories using the tabs provided.

Select the extension that you want, in my case I have selected Dart



I have started a new project using the Dart extension



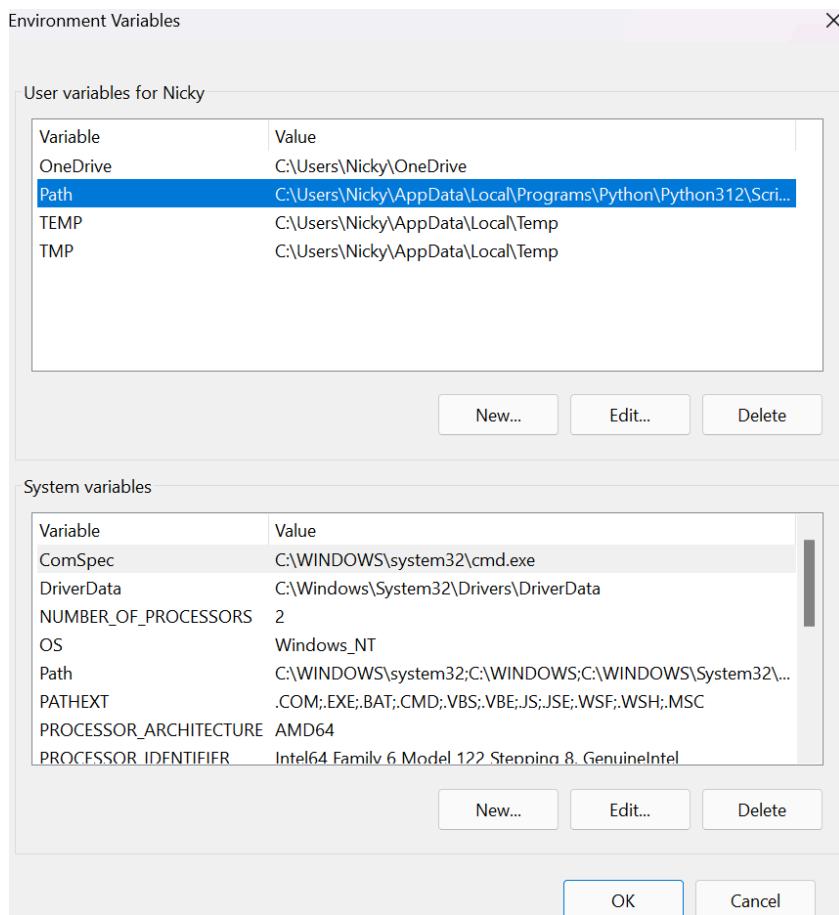
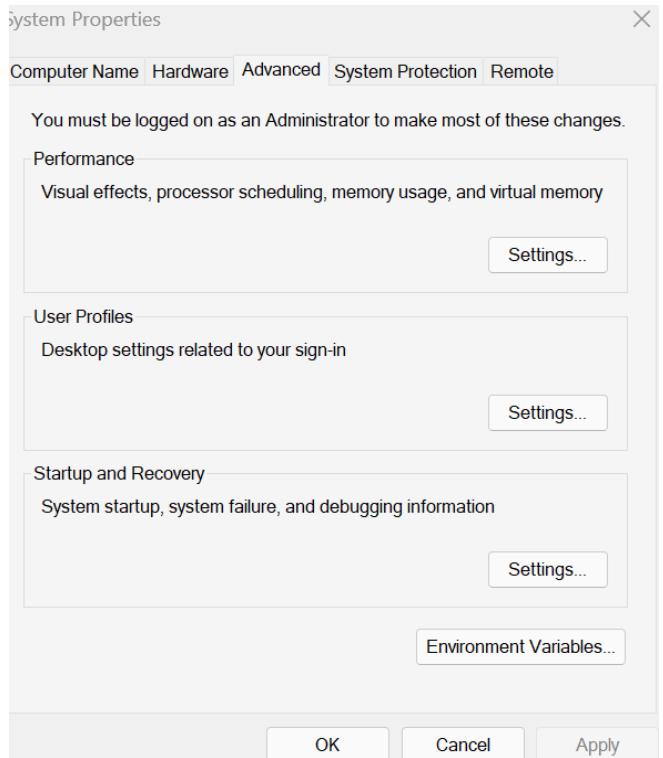
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the Dart extension installed. The Explorer sidebar on the left lists a 'main.dart' file under the 'DART' category. The main editor area displays the 'settings.json' file, which contains configuration for the Dart editor. The status bar at the bottom right shows the file path 'C: > Users > Nicky > AppData > Roaming > Code > User > settings.json', line and column counts (Ln 3, Col 6), and encoding (UTF-8 CRLF).

```
1 {
2   "git.autofetch": true,
3   "[dart)": {
4     "editor.formatOnSave": true,
5     "editor.formatOnType": true,
6     "editor.rulers": [
7       88
8     ],
9     "editor.selectionHighlight": false,
10    "editor.suggestSelection": "first",
11    "editor.tabCompletion": "onlySnippets",
12    "editor.wordBasedSuggestions": "off"
13  }
14 }
```

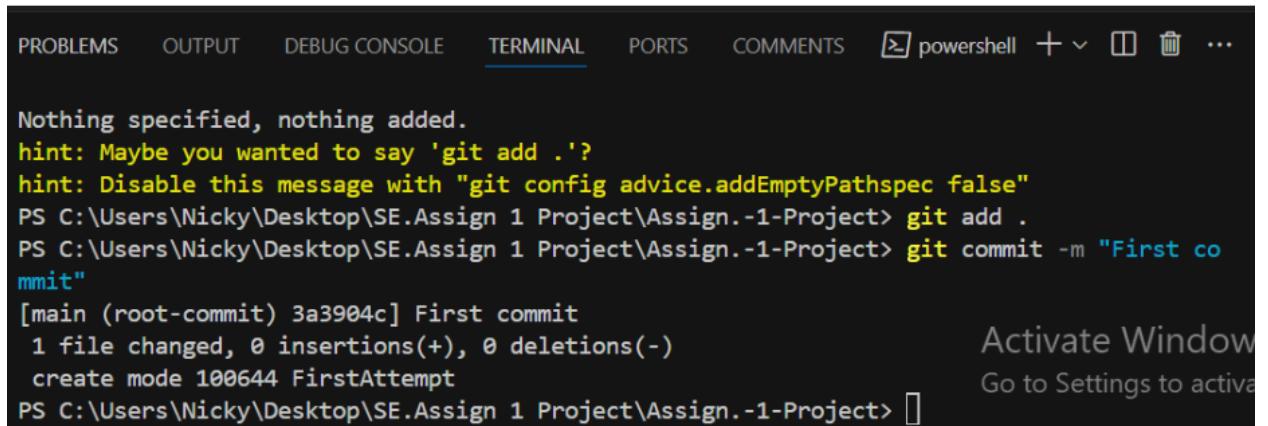
9. Challenges faced during the installation

When verifying and testing Python on the Command Prompt, I was receiving an error message, upon checking the System Properties, I realized that it was not added to my PATH on the Environment Variables.

Solution : I have re-downloaded Python and reconfigured it by selecting “add to Path” during installation.



When I was committing my changes to my remote repository via Command Line/Terminal, I was receiving an error message.



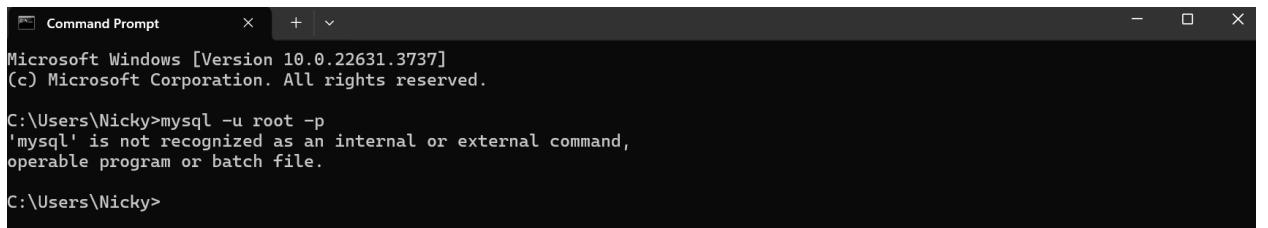
The screenshot shows a terminal window in Visual Studio Code. The tab bar at the top includes PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL (which is underlined in blue), PORTS, COMMENTS, and a powershell icon. The terminal content displays the following text:

```
Nothing specified, nothing added.  
hint: Maybe you wanted to say 'git add .'?  
hint: Disable this message with "git config advice.addEmptyPathspec false"  
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project> git add .  
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project> git commit -m "First co  
mmmit"  
[main (root-commit) 3a3904c] First commit  
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)  
  create mode 100644 FirstAttempt  
PS C:\Users\Nicky\Desktop\SE.Assign 1 Project\Assign.-1-Project>
```

On the right side of the terminal window, there are two buttons: "Activate Window" and "Go to Settings to activa".

Solution: I referred to my notes on the PLP LMS and discovered that I needed to first git add. before I can git commit.

When verifying if MySQL installation was successful, I received the error below:



The screenshot shows a Command Prompt window. The title bar says "Command Prompt". The window content shows the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3737]  
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
  
C:\Users\Nicky>mysql -u root -p  
'mysql' is not recognized as an internal or external command,  
operable program or batch file.  
  
C:\Users\Nicky>
```

Solution: I had to verify if MySQL Workbench was installed on my machine, and discovered that it had been installed, however Command Prompt still does not recognize the program. I am still looking into finding a solution.

10. References

- PLP LMS - <https://plpacademy.powerlearnproject.org/>
- Visual Studio Code - <https://code.visualstudio.com/Download>
- Python - <http://www.python.org>
- MySQL - <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/windows/installer/5.7.html>
- GitHub - <https://github.com>
- ChatGpt - <https://openai.com/chatgpt/>
- Docker - <https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop>.