

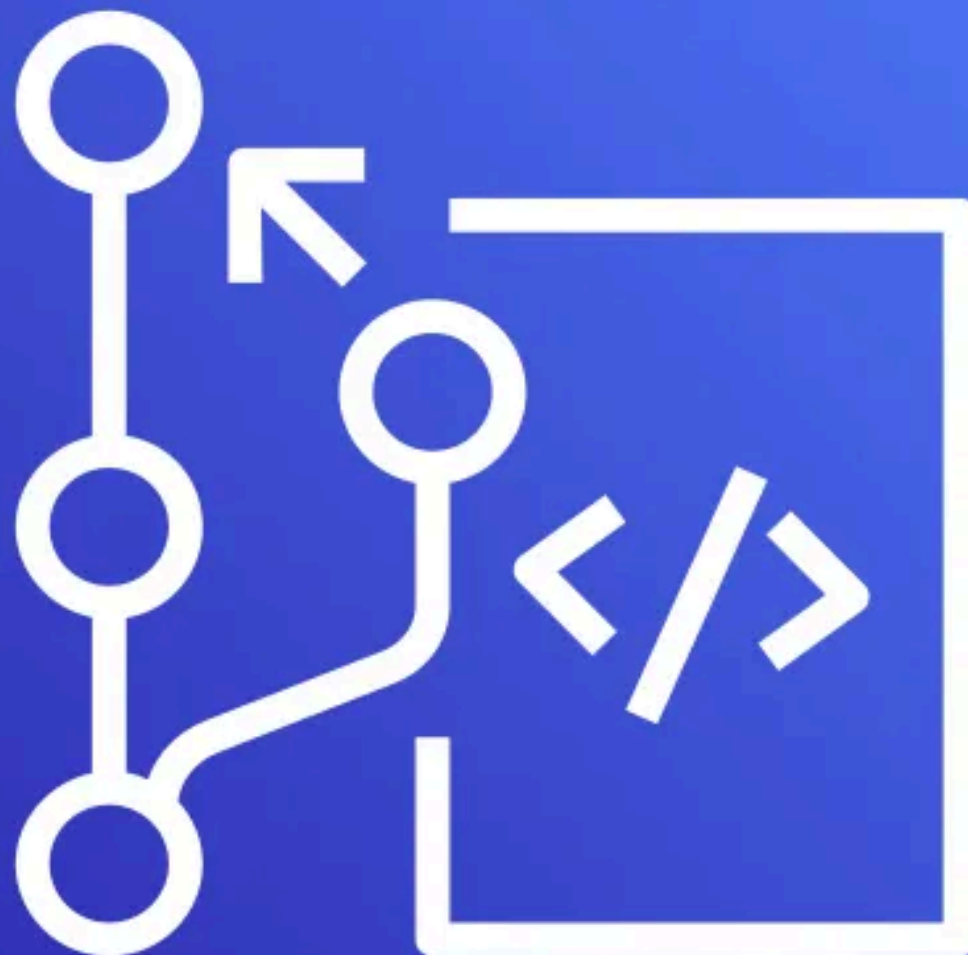


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# Set up a Git Repo with CodeCommit



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# Introducing AWS CodeCommit!

## What it does & how it's useful

AWS CodeCommit is a service that helps you host Git repositories securely in the cloud. Developers and teams use AWS CodeCommit because it is a cloud Git repository that lets multiple developers work together online by updating the repository while still being able to work on their local computers simultaneously.

## How I'm using it in today's project

I'm using AWS CodeCommit in this project to save a repository of my code from my AWS Cloud9 environment.

## This project took me...

It took me about 30 minutes to complete this project. Documentation took me 30 minutes as well, making a total of 1 hour.



# Create a Git repository

- Git is a version control and code management system, that helps developers with tracking their changes and collaboration on code together
- A Git repository is basically a folder that contains all of an application, or project files in one place.
- To create a Git repository in the cloud, I used AWS CodeCommit.

My setup page for a CodeCommit repo

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeCommit 'Create repository' page. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Developer Tools > CodeCommit > Repositories > Create repository'. The page title is 'Create repository'. Below the title, it says: 'Create a secure repository to store and share your code. Begin by typing a repository name and a description for your repository. Repository names are included in the URLs for that repository.'

**Repository settings**

**Repository name**

nextwork-web-project

100 characters maximum. Other limits apply.

**Description - optional**

A web application for the NextWork home page

1,000 characters maximum

**Tags**

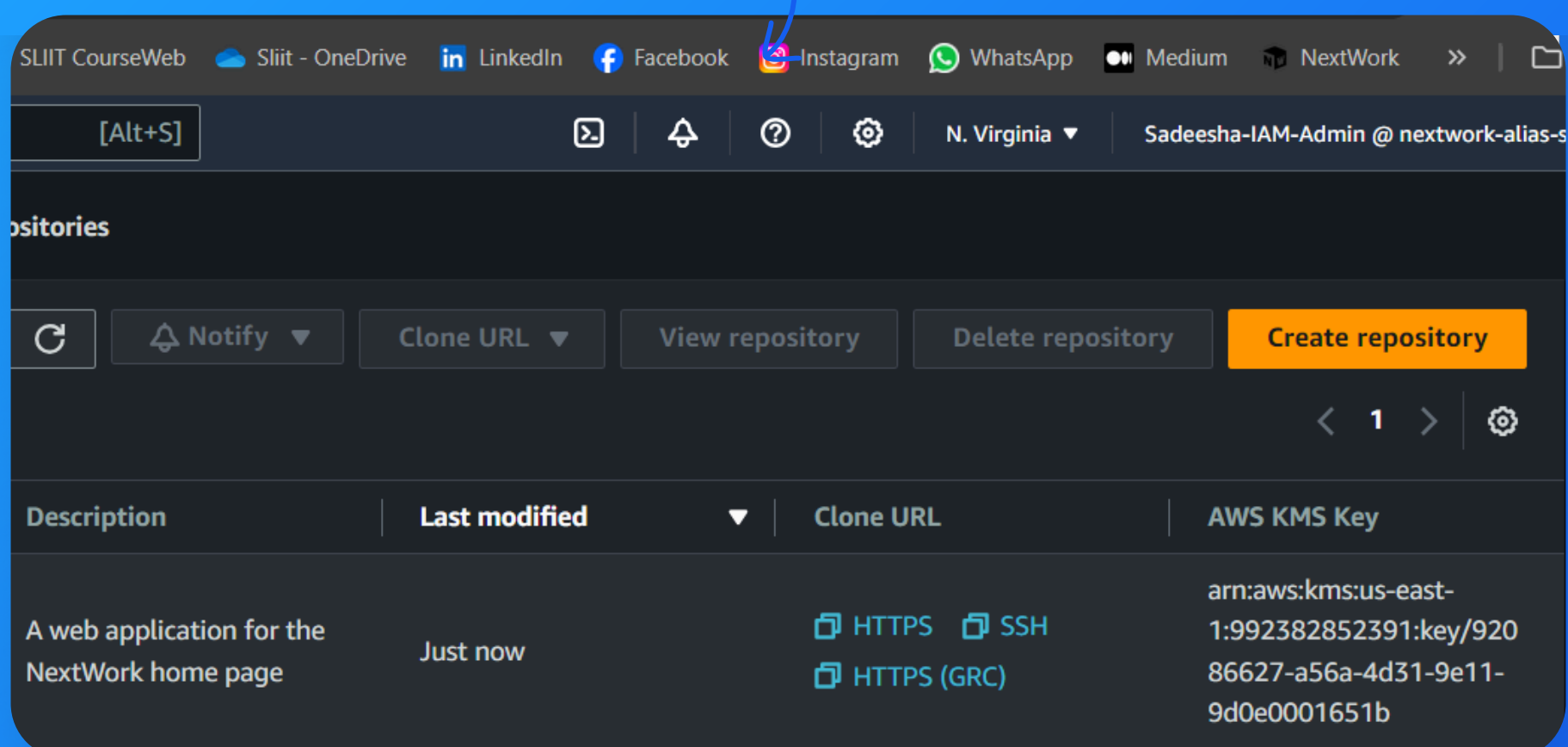
Key	Value - optional	
team	devops	Remove tag



# My first commit

- I initialised a Git repo in my web application by running the command `git init -b main`.
- To commit and push my code, I will have to run three different commands in order:
  - `git add` Places the files that I have created into a staging area i.e. preparing them to be saved.
  - `git commit` is basically pushing the save button that confirms my changes.
  - `git push` uploads and updates my changes to my remote origin i.e. the come commit repository I set up. Basically send my code upstream.

Files I committed showing up in my CodeCommit repo!





# Git in action

- I wanted to see Git working in action, so I updated my index.jsp file by adding two new lines.
- Then I tried seeing these changes in my CodeCommit repository, but this didn't work because I had only saved these in my local repository without pushing the changes upstream.
- I finally saw the changes in my CodeCommit repository after running the same three Git commands in my Cloud9 terminal:  
git add .  
git commit  
git push

My updated index.jsp file showing up in CodeCommit!

The screenshot shows the CodeCommit web interface for a repository named 'nextwork-web-project'. At the top, there's a header with the repository name, a 'Notify' button, a 'Reference' dropdown set to 'main', and a 'Create' button. Below this, a breadcrumb trail shows the file path: 'nextwork-web-project / src / main / webapp / index.jsp'. The file content is displayed in a dark-themed editor, showing an HTML file with the following code:

```
1 <html>
2
3 <body>
4
5 <h2>Hello <I am Sadeesha Perera undergraduate at SLIIT>!</h2>
6
7 <p>Yo! If you see this line in CodeCommit, your latest changes are saved in the origin.</p>
8
9 </body>
10
11 </html>
12
```



# My key learnings

1

Git is a DevOps tool used for source code management. It is a free and open-source version control system used to handle small to very large projects efficiently. Git is used to tracking changes in the source code, enabling multiple developers to work together on

2

A local repository is a copy of the entire project's history and codebase that resides on a developer's machine.

3

To commit my code, I had to run three key commands:  
git add .  
git commit  
git push

4

One thing I didn't expect was even after linking my codecommit to my Cloud9 environment via the terminal, I still had to run commands to then push changes to my CodeCommit to be saved.





# Everyone should be in a job they love. *yes!*

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