Hands-On Guide: Taking Your Project from Git to GitHub

Project Setup & Collaboration Workflow Overview

This structured workflow guides you through setting up and collaborating on your **CodeTrack** project—a comprehensive journey from local preparation to remote collaboration on GitHub.

We will be completing multiple assignments to accomplish the following setup.

- CodeTrack— Initial Git Setup (Local Only)
    - This enables version control in your project directory, creating a .git folder and setting up the default branch (typically main) for managing your project's history.
- Tracking and Staging Changes in a CodeTrack Project in Git
    - This two-step process ensures that only reviewed changes move from the working directory into the repository history.
- Branching Workflow — Add & Verify a Contact Page in Git
    - Work within this branch without affecting the primary codebase, then commit and merge back once verified.
- Setting Up GitHub for CodeTrack
    - This enables remote collaboration, version centralization, and code sharing.
- Collaborating on Mini-Finance with GitHub
    - This mirrors GitHub Flow, fostering streamlined, traceable teamwork

Prerequisites

- Git installed (Git Bash on Windows, Terminal on macOS/Linux).
    - Install the latest Git from the url - https://git-scm.com/downloads
- Basic terminal navigation.
- Account in GitHub(Preferable)

Instructions

Assignment 5- CodeTrack— Initial Git Setup (Local Only)

Task 1 — Create a Local Project Directory

We will simulate the creation of a new **CodeTrack** project for new development.

- Navigate to your preferred working location (Documents/Desktop/projects).

Windows (Command Prompt or PowerShell or Git Bash):

1. mkdir CodeTrack
2. cd CodeTrack

macOS/Linux (Terminal):

1. mkdir CodeTrack && cd CodeTrack

Initialize Git:

1. git init

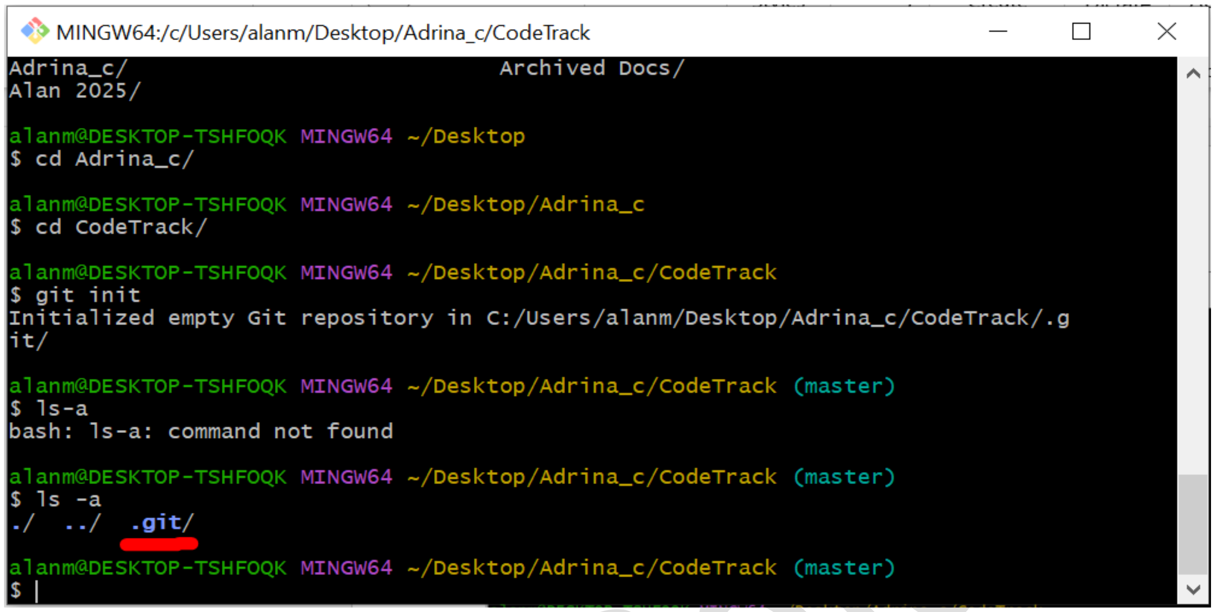
Expected:
Initialized empty Git repository in .../CodeTrack/.git/

(Optional check)

1. ls -a   # or: dir /a (Windows)

You should see a hidden .git folder.

Screenshot A: Initialized empty Git repository(git init) || the .git folder listed with ls -a



```
Adrina_c/                            Archived Docs/
Alan 2025/

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ cd Adrina_c/

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c
$ cd CodeTrack/

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/.g
it/

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ls-a
bash: ls-a: command not found

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ls -a
./  ../  .git/

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

Task 2 — Configure Git Locally for CodeTrack

Configure identity **only for this repo** (recommended for team/enterprise scenarios when identities differ by project).

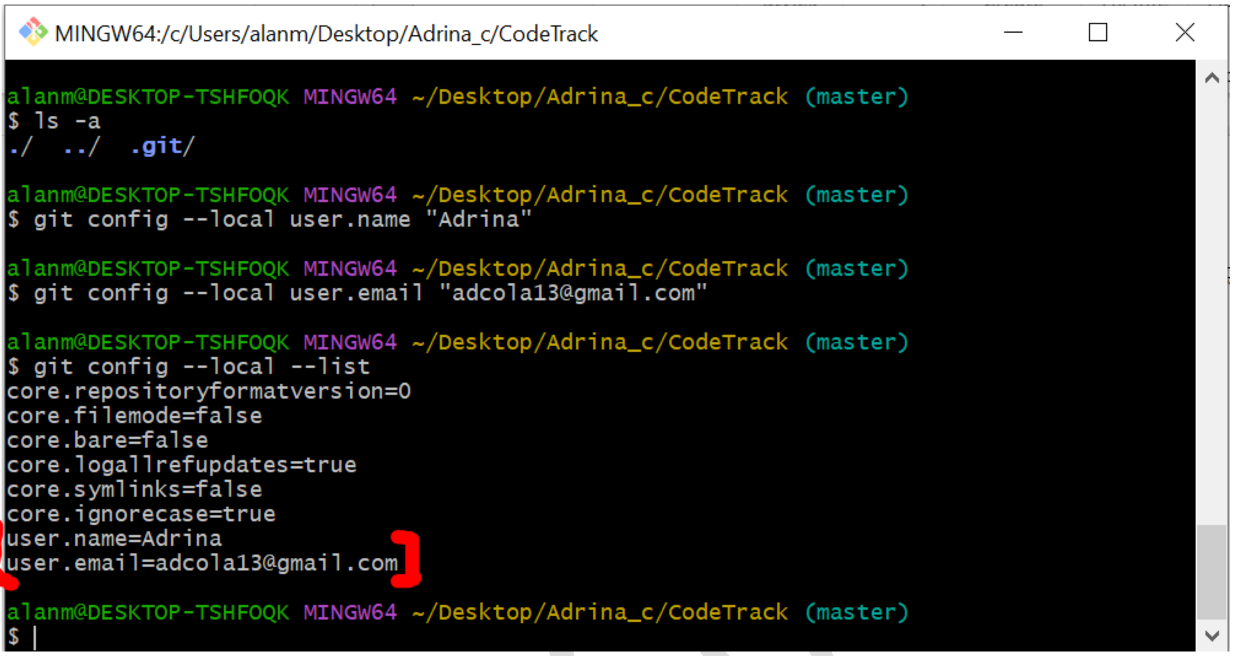
1. git config --local user.name "Your Name"
2. git config --local user.email "your.email@example.com"
3. git config --local --list

Expected: output includes:

1. user.name=Your Name
2. user.email=your.email@example.com

Tip: If you'll push to GitHub and want to keep your email private, use GitHub's noreply email (e.g., 12345678+username@users.noreply.github.com).

Screenshot B: Set up your local Git identity(git config --local –list)



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ls -a
./  ../  .git/

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git config --local user.name "Adrina"

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git config --local user.email "adcola13@gmail.com"

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git config --local --list
core.repositoryformatversion=0
core.filemode=false
core.bare=false
core.logallrefupdates=true
core.symlinks=false
core.ignorecase=true
user.name=Adrina
user.email=adcola13@gmail.com

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

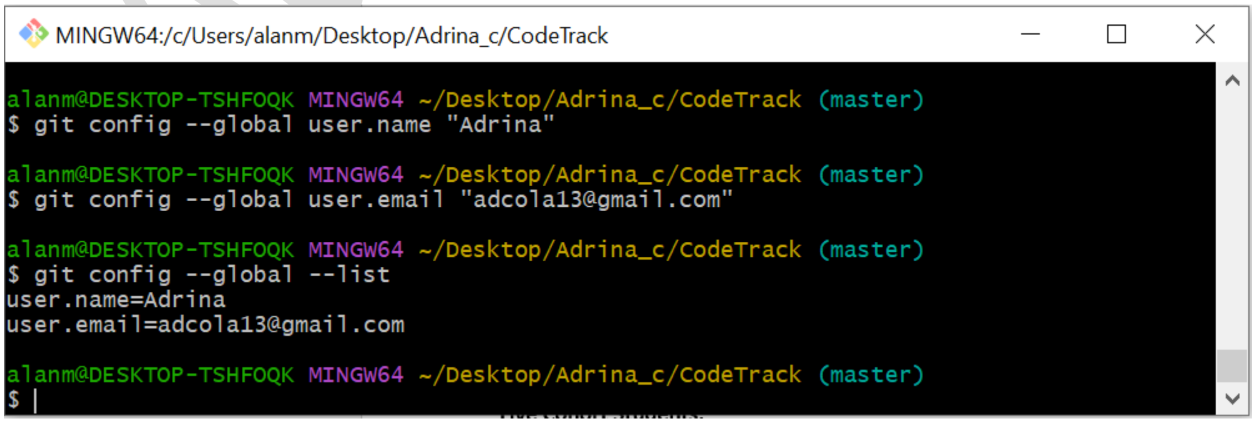
Task 3 — Configure Git Globally (Optional, Recommended)

Sets your default identity for **all repos** on this machine.

1. git config --global user.name "Your Name"
2. git config --global user.email "your.email@example.com"
3. git config --global --list

Expected: output lists your global user.name and user.email.

Screenshot C: Set up your global Git identity(git config --global –list)



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git config --global user.name "Adrina"

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git config --global user.email "adcola13@gmail.com"

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git config --global --list
user.name=Adrina
user.email=adcola13@gmail.com

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

When would you prefer to use **local configuration** instead of **global configuration**?

Global configuration is used to standardize your identity across all personal projects.

Local configuration is used to override your identity per project (e.g., work vs personal).

Assignment 6- Tracking and Staging Changes in a CodeTrack Project in Git

Task 0 – Navigate to Project Folder

Since you have already set up the Project Folder in the last assignment, navigate it:

- **On Windows (Command Prompt):**

    1. cd path\to\CodeTrack

- **On macOS/Linux (Terminal):**

    1. cd ~/path/to/CodeTrack

If you're unsure of your current directory, use the command below to check:

1. pwd

Task 1: Create and Modify Files

1. **Create two new files inside the CodeTrack directory:**

    1. touch index.html style.css

(For Windows users who don't have touch, use echo > index.html and echo > style.css.)

2. **Verify that the files have been created by listing the directory contents:**

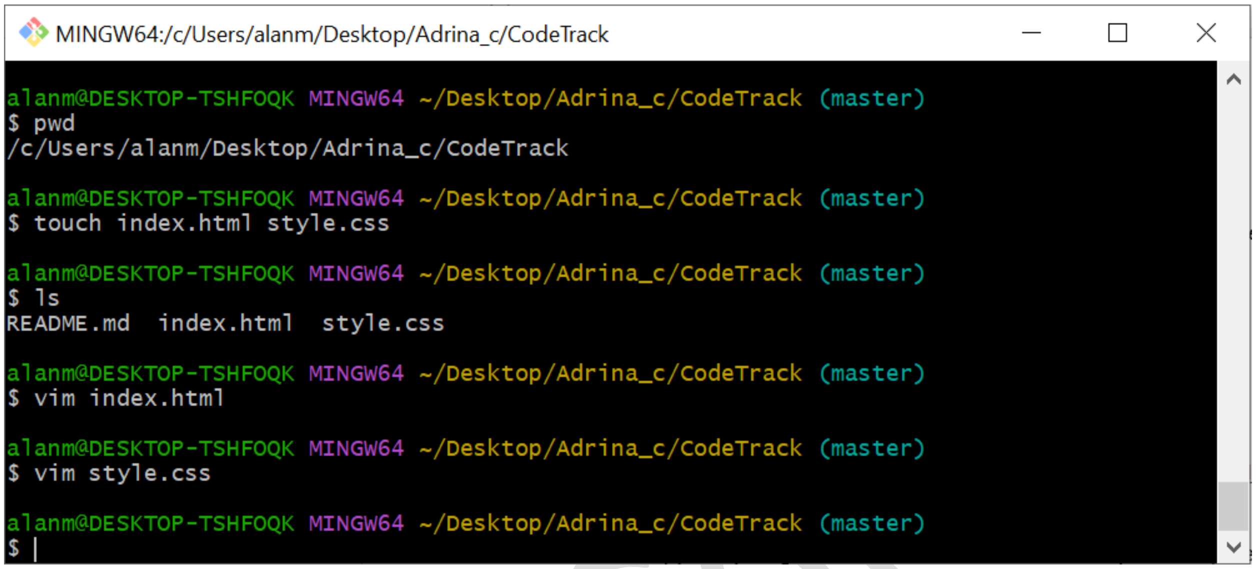
    1. ls

Expected Output: You should see **index.html** and **style.css** in the file list.

3. **Modify index.html and style.css using a text editor.**

    - Go to GitHub and open the repository named "**Week-2---Git-GitHub-Assignment**".

- Copy everything from the index.html file and the style.css file, then paste them into the same files in your own project.



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ pwd
/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ touch index.html style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ls
README.md  index.html  style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ vim index.html

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ vim style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

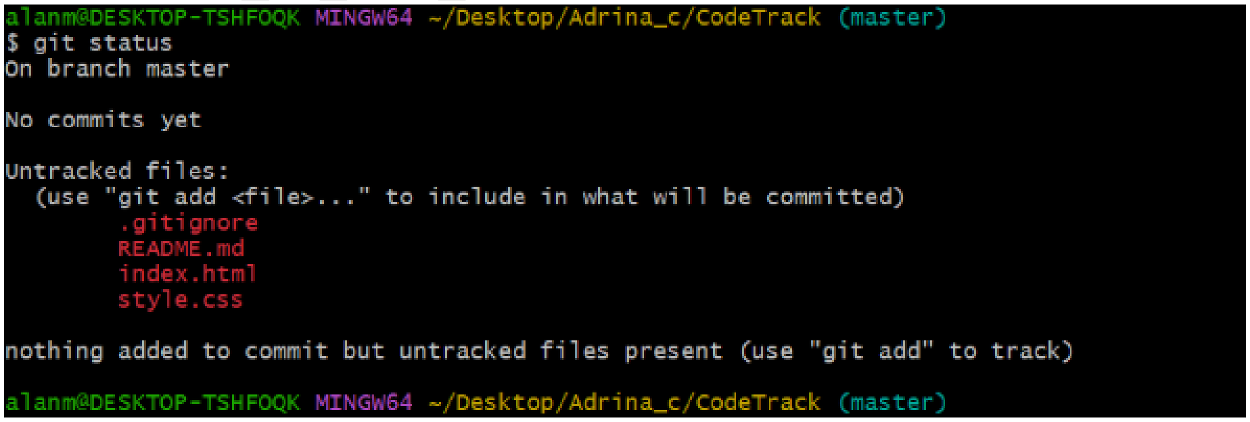
Task 2: Track the Files Using Git

1. **Check the repository status:**

    1. git status

Expected Output:
Git will list both index.html and style.css as **untracked** files.

Screenshot A: Output of git status before adding files (showing untracked).



```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        .gitignore
        README.md
        index.html
        style.css

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
```

2. **Stage the files for tracking:**

    1. git add .

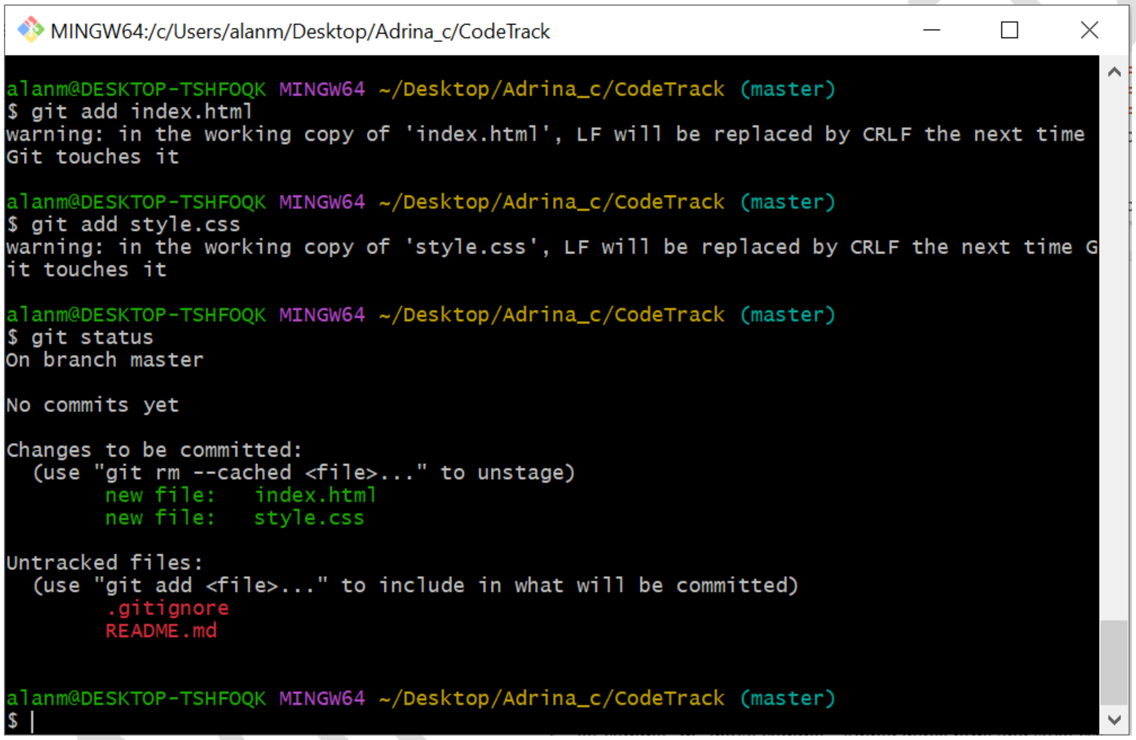
or stage them one by one:

2. git add index.html
3. git add style.css

3. **Verify that the files are now staged:**
   1. git status

Expected Output:
The files should now be **staged** and marked as **"Changes to be committed."**

Screenshot B: Output of git status after adding files (showing staged).


MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git add index.html
warning: in the working copy of 'index.html', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time
Git touches it

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git add style.css
warning: in the working copy of 'style.css', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time G
it touches it

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:   index.html
        new file:   style.css

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        .gitignore
        README.md


alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

Task 3: Commit the Changes

1. **Commit the staged files with a meaningful message:**
   1. git commit -m "Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css"

Expected Output:

2. [master (root-commit) 1a2b3c4] Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css
3. 2 files changed, 10 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)

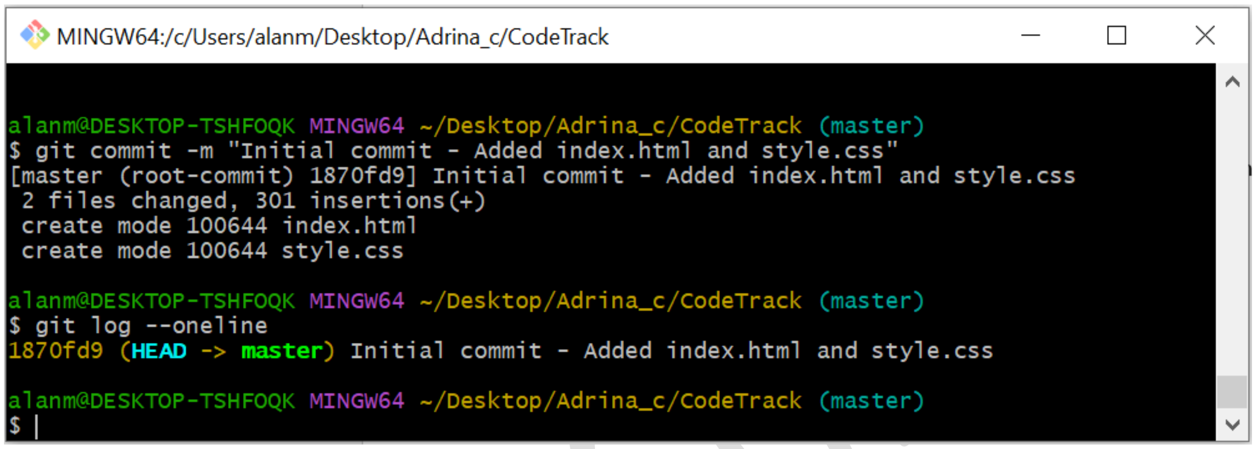
2. **Verify the commit history:**

1. git log --oneline

Expected Output:

2. 1a2b3c4 Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css

Screenshot C: Output of git log --oneline after the first commit.



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

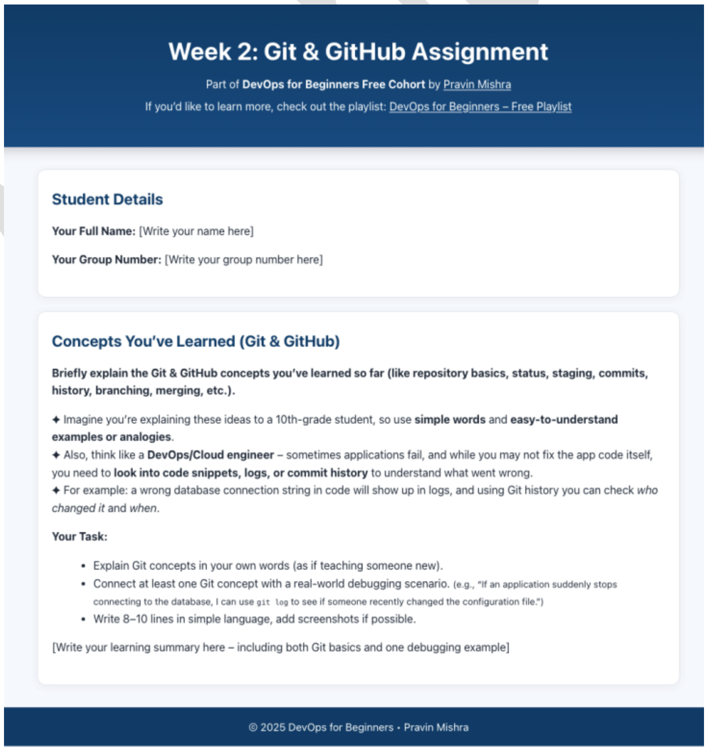
```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git commit -m "Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css"
[master (root-commit) 1870fd9] Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css
 2 files changed, 301 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 index.html
 create mode 100644 style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git log --oneline
1870fd9 (HEAD -> master) Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

Task 4: Modify a File and Commit Again

1. Next, open the index.html file in your favorite browser. (Tip: right-click the file → choose **Open With Browser**).
2. Read the instructions written inside index.html and follow them step by step to complete the assignment. It must be like below:



Week 2: Git & GitHub Assignment

Part of **DevOps for Beginners Free Cohort** by Pravin Mishra

If you'd like to learn more, check out the playlist: DevOps for Beginners – Free Playlist

Student Details

Your Full Name: [Write your name here]

Your Group Number: [Write your group number here]

Concepts You've Learned (Git & GitHub)

Briefly explain the Git & GitHub concepts you've learned so far (like repository basics, status, staging, commits, history, branching, merging, etc.).

✦ Imagine you're explaining these ideas to a 10th-grade student, so use **simple words** and **easy-to-understand examples or analogies**.
✦ Also, think like a **DevOps/Cloud engineer** – sometimes applications fail, and while you may not fix the app code itself, you need to **look into code snippets, logs, or commit history** to understand what went wrong.
✦ For example: a wrong database connection string in code will show up in logs, and using Git history you can check *who changed it* and *when*.

Your Task:

- Explain Git concepts in your own words (as if teaching someone new).
- Connect at least one Git concept with a real-world debugging scenario. (e.g., "If an application suddenly stops connecting to the database, I can use `git log` to see if someone recently changed the configuration file.")
- Write 8–10 lines in simple language, add screenshots if possible.

[Write your learning summary here – including both Git basics and one debugging example]

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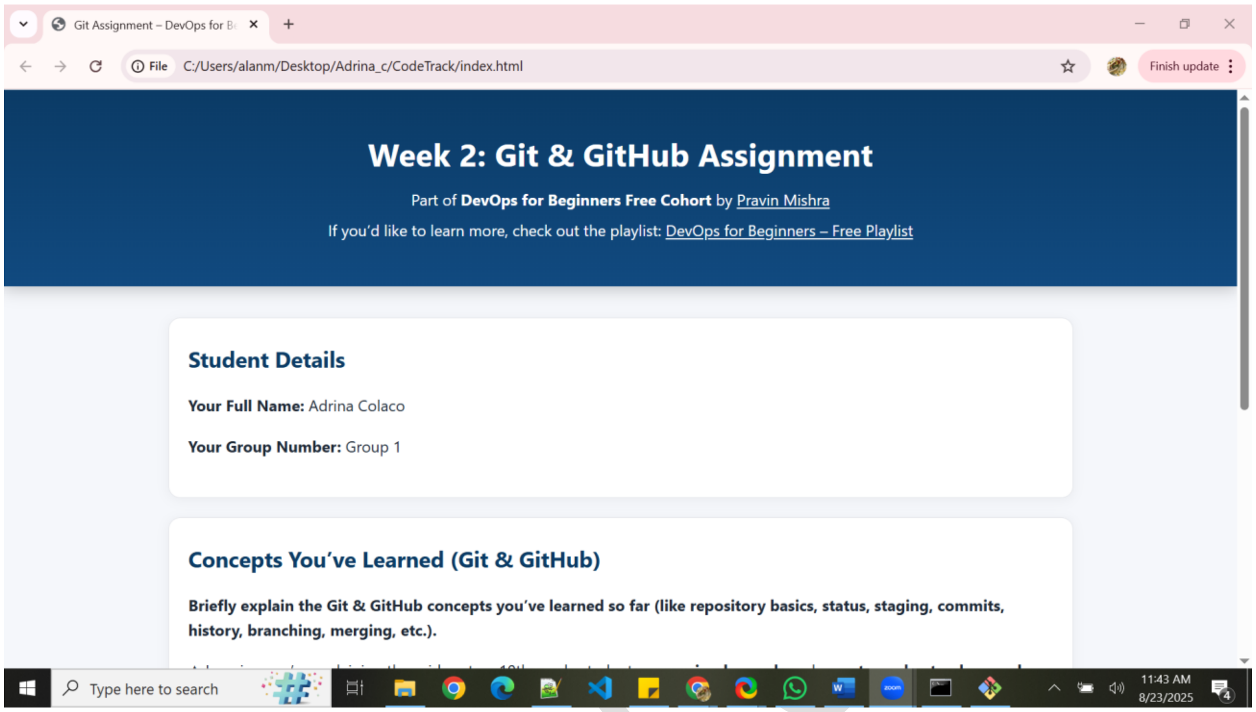
3. After finishing, move on to the next steps.


Git Assignment – DevOps for B
C:/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/index.html
Finish update

Week 2: Git & GitHub Assignment

Part of **DevOps for Beginners Free Cohort** by Pravin Mishra

If you'd like to learn more, check out the playlist: DevOps for Beginners – Free Playlist

Student Details

Your Full Name: Adrina Colaco

Your Group Number: Group 1

Concepts You've Learned (Git & GitHub)

Briefly explain the Git & GitHub concepts you've learned so far (like repository basics, status, staging, commits, history, branching, merging, etc.).

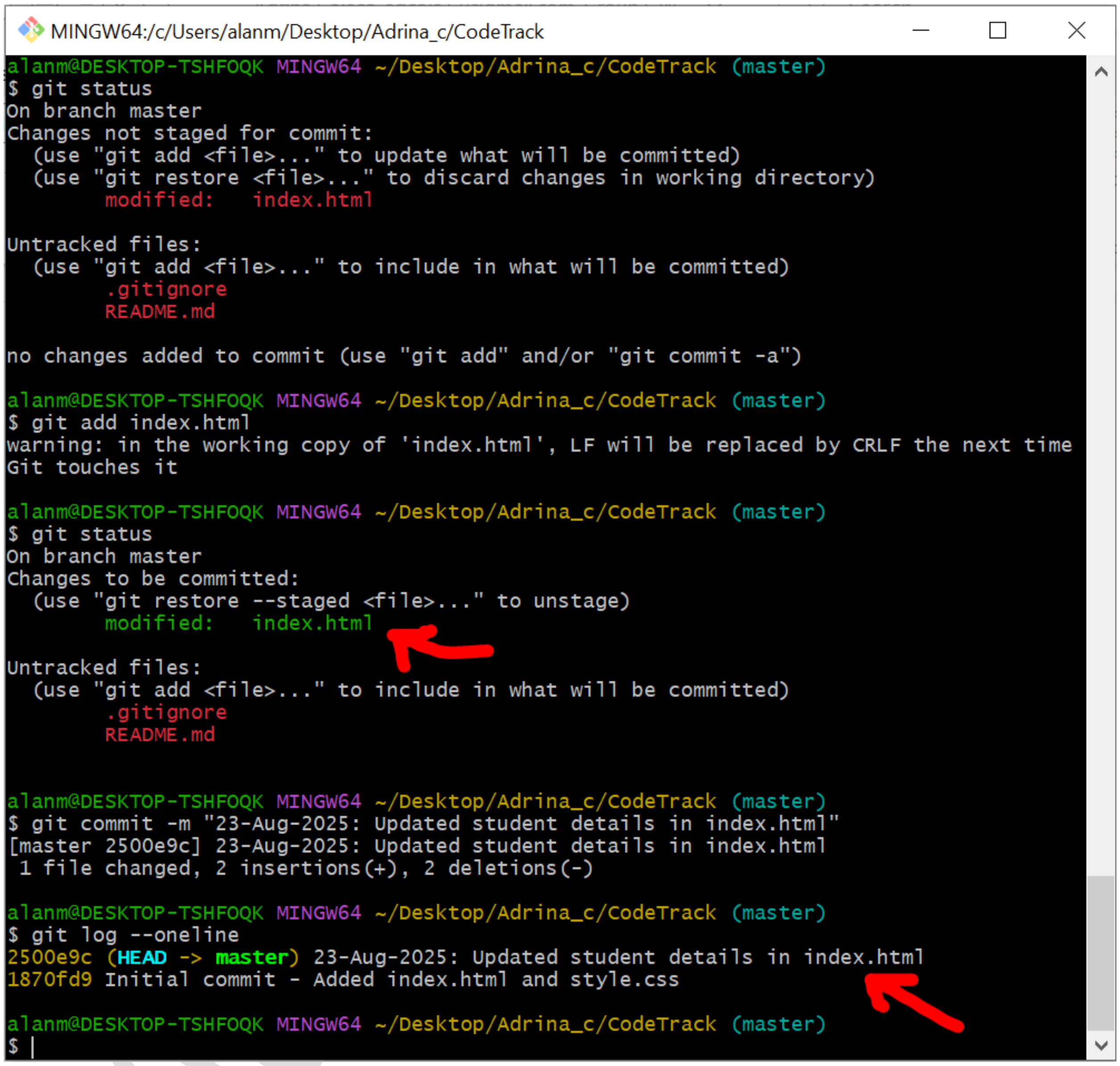
4. **Check the repository status:**
    1. git status

    Git will show index.html as **modified**.
5. **Stage the modified file:**
    1. git add index.html
6. **Commit the changes with a message:**
    1. git commit -m "Meaningful message"
7. **Verify commit history again:**
    1. git log --oneline

Expected Output:

2. 3d4e5f6 Updated heading in index.html
3. 1a2b3c4 Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css

Screenshot D: Output of git log --oneline after the second commit.

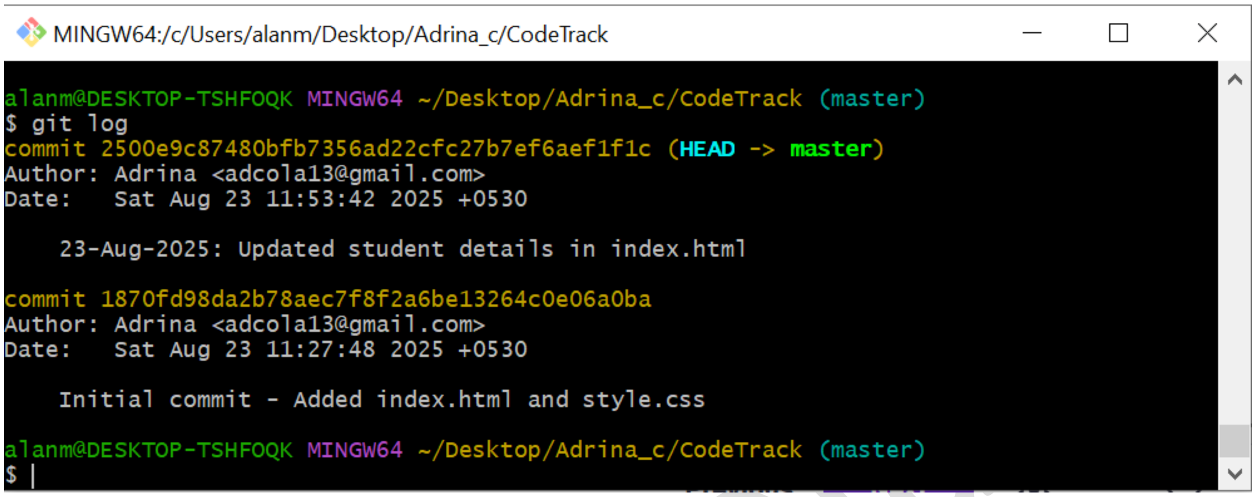


MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified:   index.html

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        .gitignore
        README.md

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git add index.html
warning: in the working copy of 'index.html', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time
Git touches it

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        modified:   index.html

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        .gitignore
        README.md


alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git commit -m "23-Aug-2025: Updated student details in index.html"
[master 2500e9c] 23-Aug-2025: Updated student details in index.html
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+), 2 deletions(-)

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git log --oneline
2500e9c (HEAD -> master) 23-Aug-2025: Updated student details in index.html
1870fd9 Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

To see all details of the commits use below command

    git log

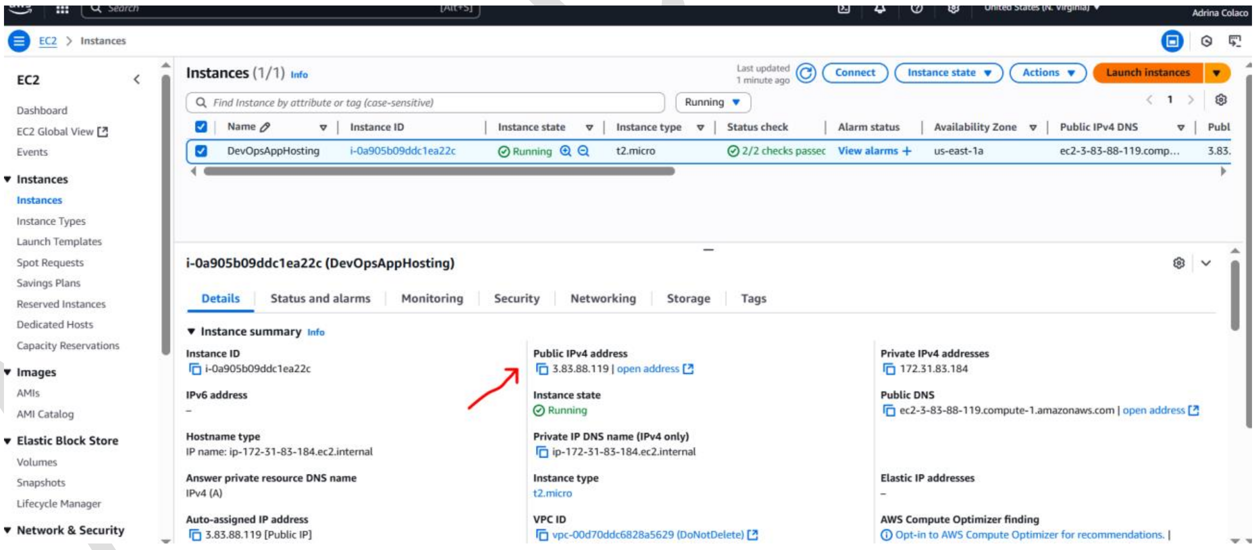


MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git log
commit 2500e9c87480bfb7356ad22cfc27b7ef6aef1f1c (HEAD -> master)
Author: Adrina <adcola13@gmail.com>
Date:   Sat Aug 23 11:53:42 2025 +0530

    23-Aug-2025: Updated student details in index.html

commit 1870fd98da2b78aec7f8f2a6be13264c0e06a0ba
Author: Adrina <adcola13@gmail.com>
Date:   Sat Aug 23 11:27:48 2025 +0530

    Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

Task 5: Deploy this application on EC2 Instance (as done in the Linux section)

1. Launch an EC2 Instance



Instances (1/1) Info

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Publ
DevOpsAppHosting	i-0a905b09ddc1ea22c	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passec	View alarms +	us-east-1a	ec2-3-83-88-119.comp...	3.83.

i-0a905b09ddc1ea22c (DevOpsAppHosting)

Instance summary Info

Instance ID
i-0a905b09ddc1ea22c

IPv6 address
–

Hostname type
IP name: ip-172-31-83-184.ec2.internal

Answer private resource DNS name
IPv4 (A)

Auto-assigned IP address
3.83.88.119 [Public IP]

Public IPv4 address
3.83.88.119 | open address

Instance state
Running

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)
ip-172-31-83-184.ec2.internal

Instance type
t2.micro

VPC ID
vpc-00d70ddc6828a5629 (DoNotDelete)

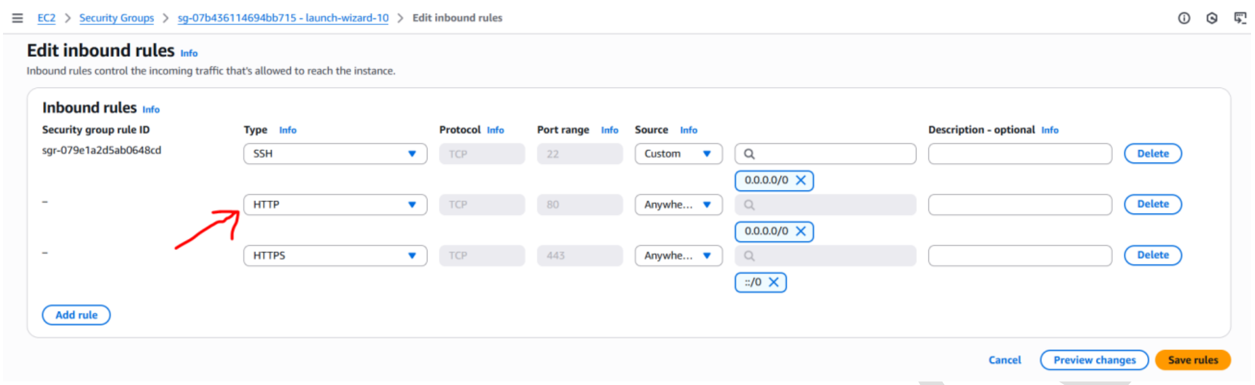
Private IPv4 addresses
172.31.83.184

Public DNS
ec2-3-83-88-119.compute-1.amazonaws.com | open address

Elastic IP addresses
–

AWS Compute Optimizer finding
Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. |

Make sure to add HTTP to the inbound rules of the respective security group while creating the instance.



EC2 > Security Groups > sg-07b436114694bb715 - launch-wizard-10 > Edit inbound rules

Edit inbound rules Info

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

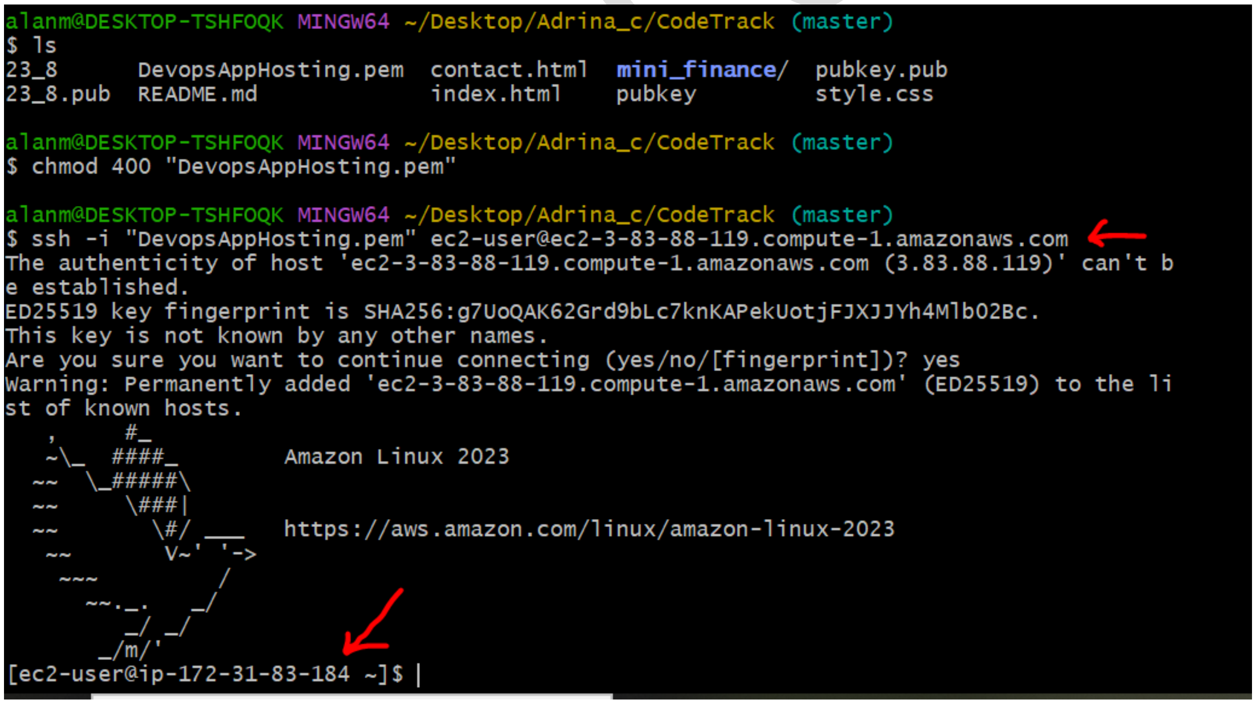
Inbound rules Info

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source		Description - optional	
sgr-079e1a2d5ab0648cd	SSH	TCP	22	Custom	0.0.0.0/0		Delete
-	HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhe...	0.0.0.0/0		Delete
-	HTTPS	TCP	443	Anywhe...	::/0		Delete

Add rule

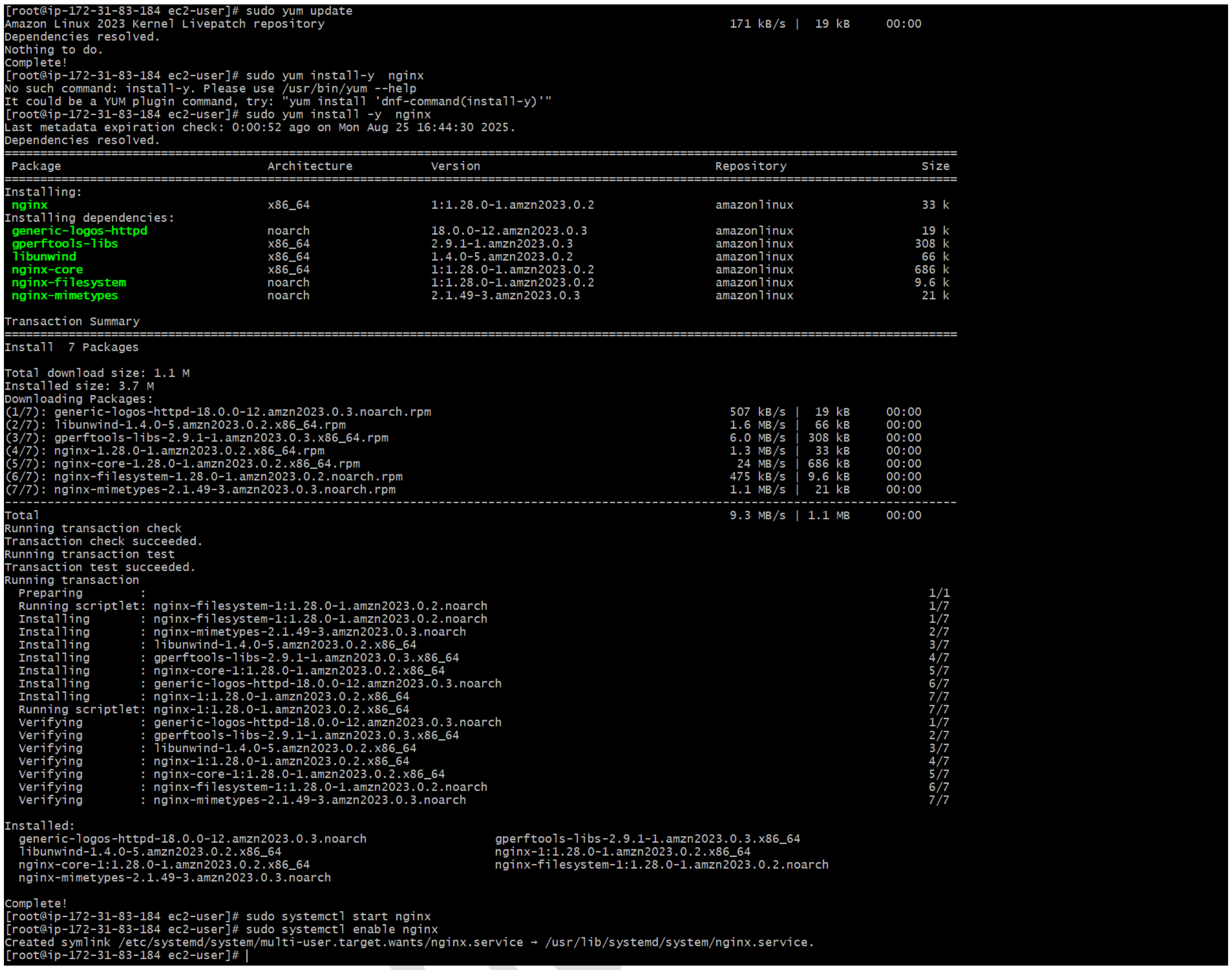
Cancel | Preview changes | Save rules

2. Connect to Your EC2 Instance
    - Open a terminal on your local machine.
    - Use SSH to connect:
        1. ssh -i your-key.pem ec2-user@<EC2-Public-IP>



```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ls
23_8       DevopsAppHosting.pem  contact.html  mini_finance/  pubkey.pub
23_8.pub   README.md             index.html    pubkey         style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ chmod 400 "DevopsAppHosting.pem"

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ssh -i "DevopsAppHosting.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-83-88-119.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-3-83-88-119.compute-1.amazonaws.com (3.83.88.119)' can't b
e established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:g7UoQAK62Grd9bLc7knKAPekUotjFJXJJYh4Mlb02Bc.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-3-83-88-119.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the li
st of known hosts.
   ,     #_
   ~\_  ####_        Amazon Linux 2023
  ~~  \_#####\
  ~~     \###|
  ~~       \#/ ___   https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
   ~~       V~' '->
    ~~~         /
      ~~._.   _/
         _/ _/
       _/m/'
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-83-184 ~]$ |
```

3. Update Packages *(as done in Linux section)*
4. Install Nginx *(as done in Linux section)*
5. Start Nginx Service

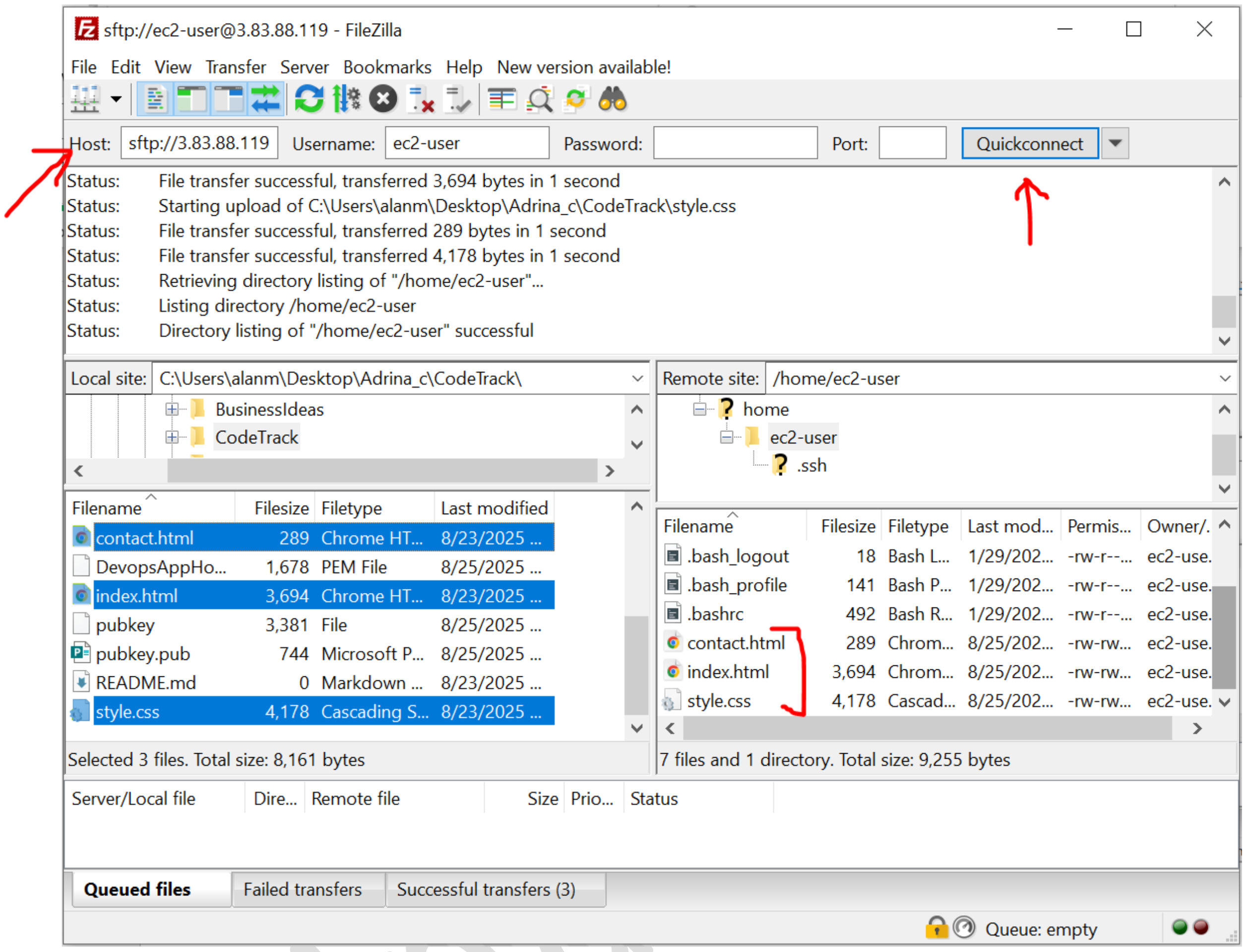


```
[root@ip-172-31-83-184 ec2-user]# sudo yum update
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository                                                      171 kB/s |  19 kB     00:00
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-83-184 ec2-user]# sudo yum install-y  nginx
No such command: install-y. Please use /usr/bin/yum --help
It could be a YUM plugin command, try: "yum install 'dnf-command(install-y)'"
[root@ip-172-31-83-184 ec2-user]# sudo yum install -y  nginx
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:52 ago on Mon Aug 25 16:44:30 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
=================================================================================================================================
 Package                            Architecture          Version                                Repository                 Size
=================================================================================================================================
Installing:
 nginx                              x86_64                1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2                amazonlinux                33 k
Installing dependencies:
 generic-logos-httpd                noarch                18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3                 amazonlinux                19 k
 gperftools-libs                    x86_64                2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3                   amazonlinux               308 k
 libunwind                          x86_64                1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2                   amazonlinux                66 k
 nginx-core                         x86_64                1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2                amazonlinux               686 k
 nginx-filesystem                   noarch                1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2                amazonlinux               9.6 k
 nginx-mimetypes                    noarch                2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3                  amazonlinux                21 k

Transaction Summary
=================================================================================================================================
Install  7 Packages

Total download size: 1.1 M
Installed size: 3.7 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/7): generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch.rpm                                       507 kB/s |  19 kB     00:00
(2/7): libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm                                                   1.6 MB/s |  66 kB     00:00
(3/7): gperftools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm                                             6.0 MB/s | 308 kB     00:00
(4/7): nginx-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm                                                      1.3 MB/s |  33 kB     00:00
(5/7): nginx-core-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm                                                  24 MB/s | 686 kB     00:00
(6/7): nginx-filesystem-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch.rpm                                           475 kB/s | 9.6 kB     00:00
(7/7): nginx-mimetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch.rpm                                            1.1 MB/s |  21 kB     00:00
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Total                                                                                              9.3 MB/s | 1.1 MB     00:00
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
  Preparing        :                                                                                                         1/1
  Running scriptlet: nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch                                                         1/7
  Installing       : nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch                                                         1/7
  Installing       : nginx-mimetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch                                                            2/7
  Installing       : libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                                                                   3/7
  Installing       : gperftools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64                                                             4/7
  Installing       : nginx-core-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                                                               5/7
  Installing       : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch                                                       6/7
  Installing       : nginx-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                                                                    7/7
  Running scriptlet: nginx-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                                                                    7/7
  Verifying        : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch                                                       1/7
  Verifying        : gperftools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64                                                             2/7
  Verifying        : libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                                                                   3/7
  Verifying        : nginx-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                                                                    4/7
  Verifying        : nginx-core-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                                                               5/7
  Verifying        : nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch                                                         6/7
  Verifying        : nginx-mimetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch                                                            7/7

Installed:
  generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch                  gperftools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
  libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                              nginx-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  nginx-core-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                          nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
  nginx-mimetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch

Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-83-184 ec2-user]# sudo systemctl start nginx
[root@ip-172-31-83-184 ec2-user]# sudo systemctl enable nginx
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
[root@ip-172-31-83-184 ec2-user]# |
```

6. Deploy Your Application *(same as Linux section)*

   - Copy your project files (index.html, style.css, etc.) into Nginx's web directory:

     1. Use FileZilla to move the project located on the local machine to EC2(MobaXterm can also be used)
     2. Go to Edit → Settings → Under Connection → SFTP → add the PEM key that downloaded while creating your EC2 instance.
     3. Quick Connect to the server using sftp and move the files from local machine to EC2 server.


sftp://ec2-user@3.83.88.119 - FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help New version available!

Host: sftp://3.83.88.119 Username: ec2-user Password: Port: Quickconnect

```
Status:   File transfer successful, transferred 3,694 bytes in 1 second
Status:   Starting upload of C:\Users\alanm\Desktop\Adrina_c\CodeTrack\style.css
Status:   File transfer successful, transferred 289 bytes in 1 second
Status:   File transfer successful, transferred 4,178 bytes in 1 second
Status:   Retrieving directory listing of "/home/ec2-user"...
Status:   Listing directory /home/ec2-user
Status:   Directory listing of "/home/ec2-user" successful
```

Local site: C:\Users\alanm\Desktop\Adrina_c\CodeTrack\

BusinessIdeas
CodeTrack

Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last modified
contact.html	289	Chrome HT...	8/23/2025 ...
DevopsAppHo...	1,678	PEM File	8/25/2025 ...
index.html	3,694	Chrome HT...	8/23/2025 ...
pubkey	3,381	File	8/25/2025 ...
pubkey.pub	744	Microsoft P...	8/25/2025 ...
README.md	0	Markdown ...	8/23/2025 ...
style.css	4,178	Cascading S...	8/23/2025 ...

Selected 3 files. Total size: 8,161 bytes

Remote site: /home/ec2-user

home
ec2-user
.ssh

Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last mod...	Permis...	Owner/...
.bash_logout	18	Bash L...	1/29/202...	-rw-r--...	ec2-use...
.bash_profile	141	Bash P...	1/29/202...	-rw-r--...	ec2-use...
.bashrc	492	Bash R...	1/29/202...	-rw-r--...	ec2-use...
contact.html	289	Chrom...	8/25/202...	-rw-rw...	ec2-use...
index.html	3,694	Chrom...	8/25/202...	-rw-rw...	ec2-use...
style.css	4,178	Cascad...	8/25/202...	-rw-rw...	ec2-use...

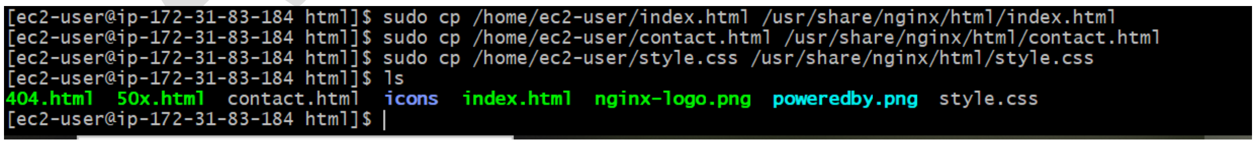
7 files and 1 directory. Total size: 9,255 bytes

Server/Local file	Dire...	Remote file	Size	Prio...	Status

Queued files | Failed transfers | Successful transfers (3)

Queue: empty

4. Copy the required web files to the NGINC web directory.
    1. sudo cp /home/ec2-user/index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
    2. sudo cp /home/ec2-user/contact.html /usr/share/nginx/html/contact.html
    3. sudo cp /home/ec2-user/style.css /usr/share/nginx/html/style.css



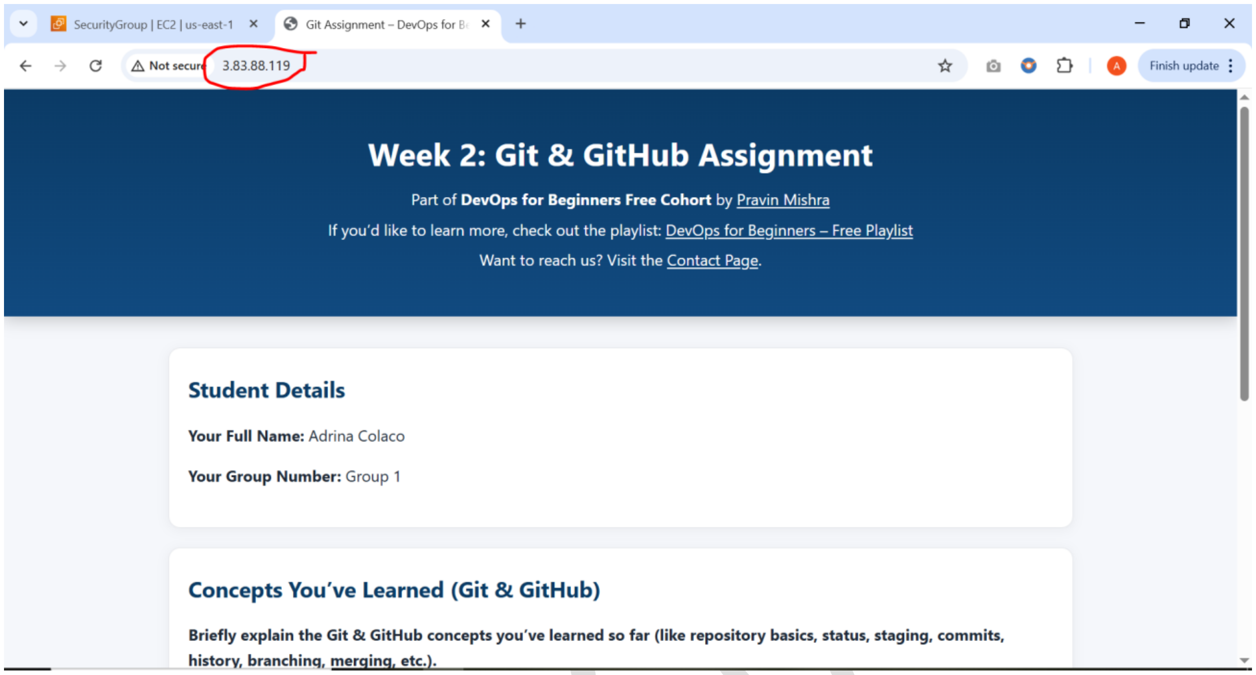
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-83-184 html]$ sudo cp /home/ec2-user/index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-83-184 html]$ sudo cp /home/ec2-user/contact.html /usr/share/nginx/html/contact.html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-83-184 html]$ sudo cp /home/ec2-user/style.css /usr/share/nginx/html/style.css
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-83-184 html]$ ls
404.html  50x.html  contact.html  icons  index.html  nginx-logo.png  poweredby.png  style.css
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-83-184 html]$ |
```

7. Access the Application

- Open a browser and go to:

    1. http://<EC2-Public-IP>

You should see your application running successfully.


SecurityGroup | EC2 | us-east-1
Git Assignment – DevOps for Be
Not secure 3.83.88.119
Finish update

Week 2: Git & GitHub Assignment

Part of **DevOps for Beginners Free Cohort** by Pravin Mishra

If you'd like to learn more, check out the playlist: DevOps for Beginners – Free Playlist

Want to reach us? Visit the Contact Page.

Student Details

Your Full Name: Adrina Colaco

Your Group Number: Group 1

Concepts You've Learned (Git & GitHub)

Briefly explain the Git & GitHub concepts you've learned so far (like repository basics, status, staging, commits, history, branching, merging, etc.).

Text File (git_tracking_summary.txt):

- Listing all Git commands used so far with a short explanation for each.

Git_Tracking_Summary.txt

Assignment 7- Branching Workflow — Add & Verify a Contact Page in Git

Task 0 — Start from your existing repo

Navigate your **existing CodeTrack** project from the last assignment:

1. cd path/to/CodeTrack
2. git status
3. git branch

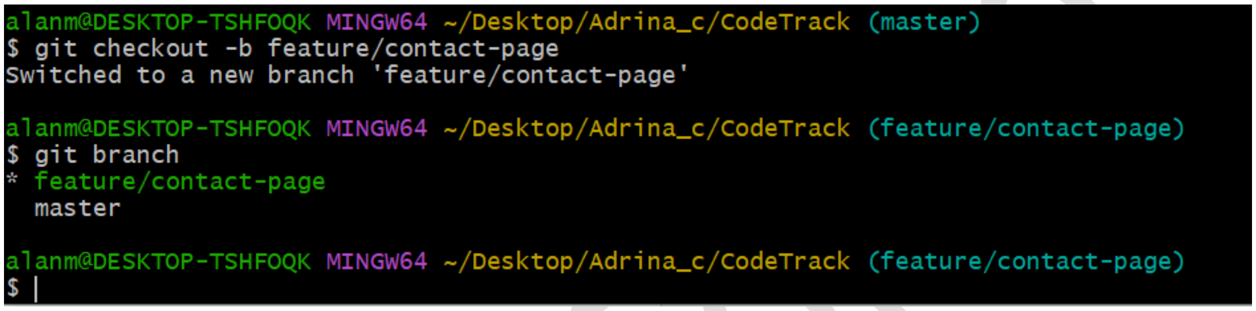
Ensure you're on main (or master).

Task 1 — Create and switch to a feature branch

1. git checkout -b feature/contact-page
2. git branch

Expected: * feature/contact-page.

Screenshot A: git branch output right after creating feature/contact-page (shows * feature/contact-page).



```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git checkout -b feature/contact-page
Switched to a new branch 'feature/contact-page'

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ git branch
* feature/contact-page
  master

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ |
```

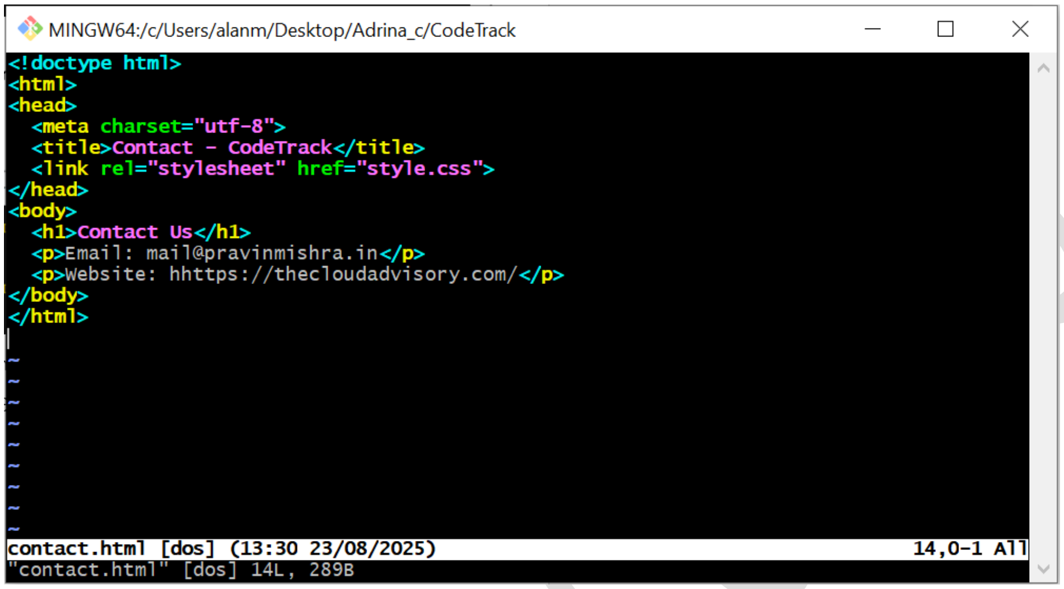
Task 2 — Add contact.html (in the branch)

Create the file and add content:

1. # macOS/Linux
2. touch contact.html
3. # Windows PowerShell alternative:
4. # ni contact.html

contact.html

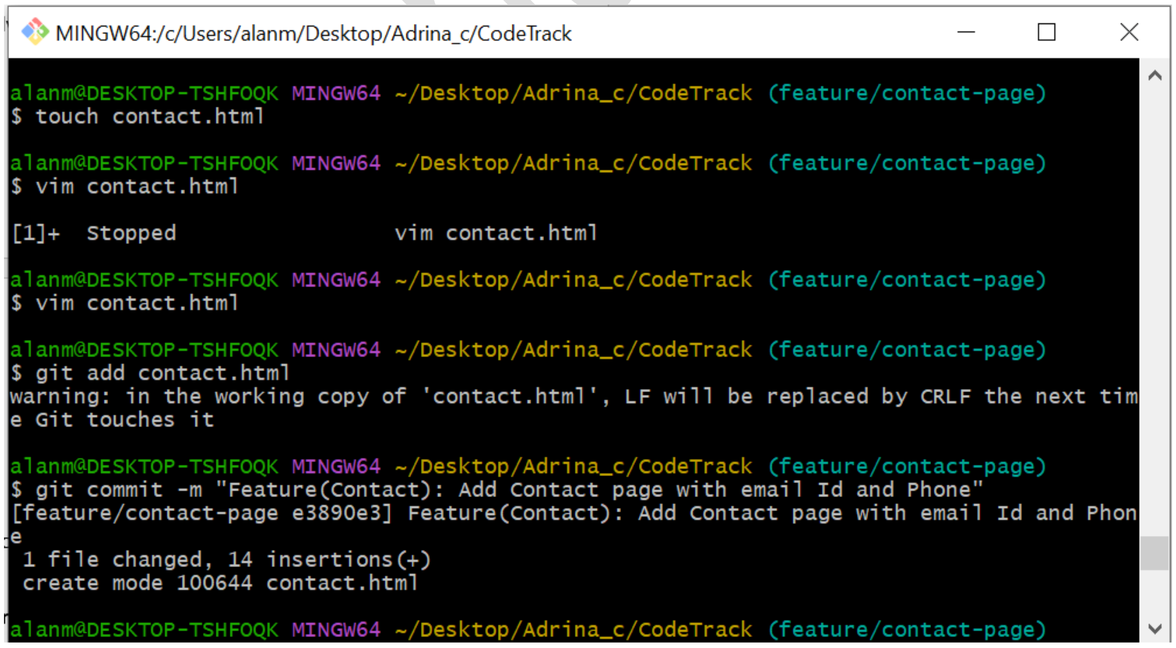
```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Contact - CodeTrack</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Contact Us</h1>
  <p>Email: mail@pravinmishra.in</p>
  <p>Website: hhttps://thecloudadvisory.com/</p>
</body>
</html>
```



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Contact - CodeTrack</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Contact Us</h1>
  <p>Email: mail@pravinmishra.in</p>
  <p>Website: hhttps://thecloudadvisory.com/</p>
</body>
</html>

~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
contact.html [dos] (13:30 23/08/2025)                                14,0-1 All
"contact.html" [dos] 14L, 289B
```

Stage & commit:

1. git add contact.html
2. git commit -m "feat(contact): add contact page with email and phone"

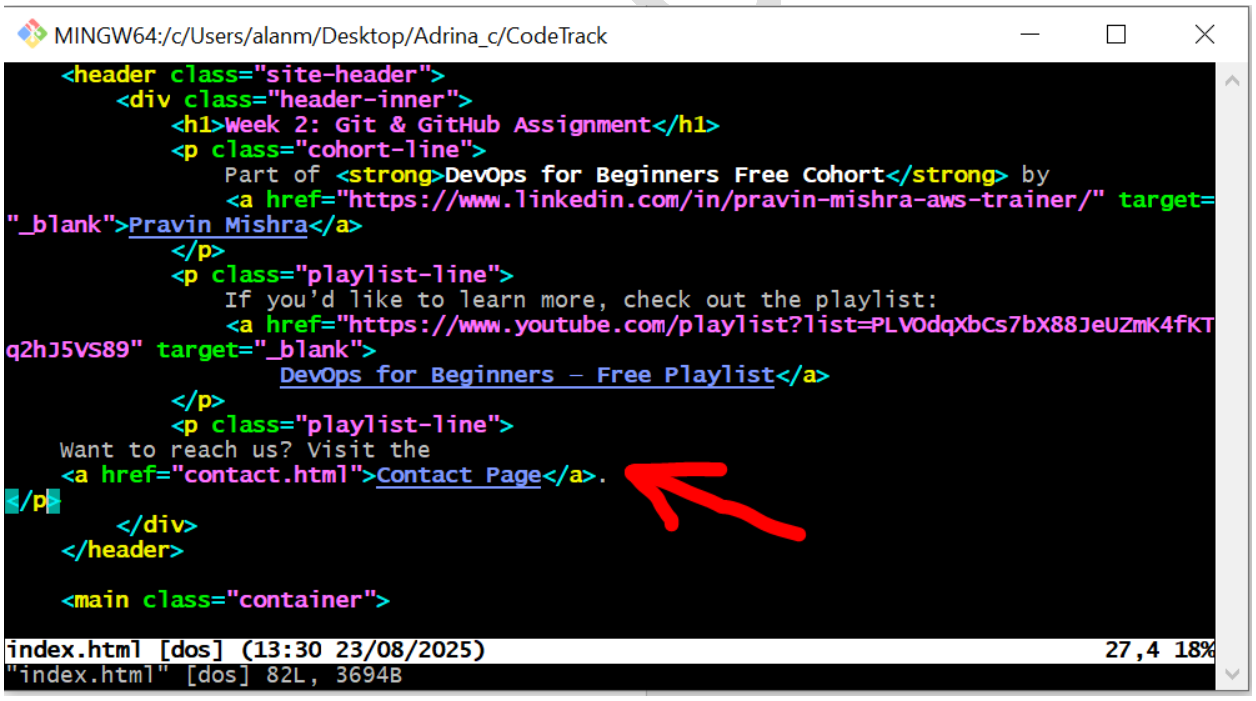


```
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ touch contact.html

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ vim contact.html

[1]+  Stopped                 vim contact.html

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ vim contact.html

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ git add contact.html
warning: in the working copy of 'contact.html', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next tim
e Git touches it

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ git commit -m "Feature(Contact): Add Contact page with email Id and Phone"
[feature/contact-page e3890e3] Feature(Contact): Add Contact page with email Id and Phon
e
 1 file changed, 14 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 contact.html

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
```

Task 3 — Add a link to the contact page in index.html (still on the branch)

Insert this **new paragraph** directly **below** the existing playlist paragraph (the one with class playlist-line):

```
<p class="playlist-line">
  If you'd like to learn more, check out the playlist:
  <a
href="https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLVOdqXbCs7bX88JeUZmK4fKTq2h
J5VS89" target="_blank">
     DevOps for Beginners – Free Playlist
  </a>
</p>

<!-- ADD THIS NEW PARAGRAPH RIGHT BELOW THE ONE ABOVE -->
<p class="playlist-line">
  Want to reach us? Visit the
  <a href="contact.html">Contact Page</a>.
</p>
```

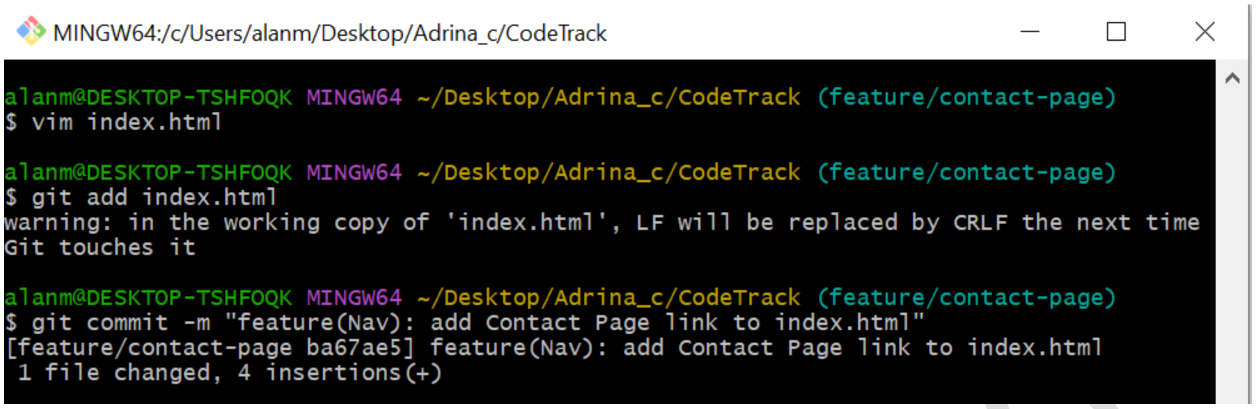


```
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack
    <header class="site-header">
        <div class="header-inner">
            <h1>Week 2: Git & GitHub Assignment</h1>
            <p class="cohort-line">
                Part of <strong>DevOps for Beginners Free Cohort</strong> by
                <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/in/pravin-mishra-aws-trainer/" target=
"_blank">Pravin Mishra</a>
            </p>
            <p class="playlist-line">
                If you'd like to learn more, check out the playlist:
                <a href="https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLVOdqXbCs7bX88JeUZmK4fKT
q2hJ5VS89" target="_blank">
                    DevOps for Beginners – Free Playlist</a>
            </p>
            <p class="playlist-line">
    Want to reach us? Visit the
    <a href="contact.html">Contact Page</a>.
</p>
        </div>
    </header>

    <main class="container">

index.html [dos] (13:30 23/08/2025)                                      27,4 18%
"index.html" [dos] 82L, 3694B
```

Save, then:

1. git add index.html

2. git commit -m "feat(nav): add Contact Page link to index.html"

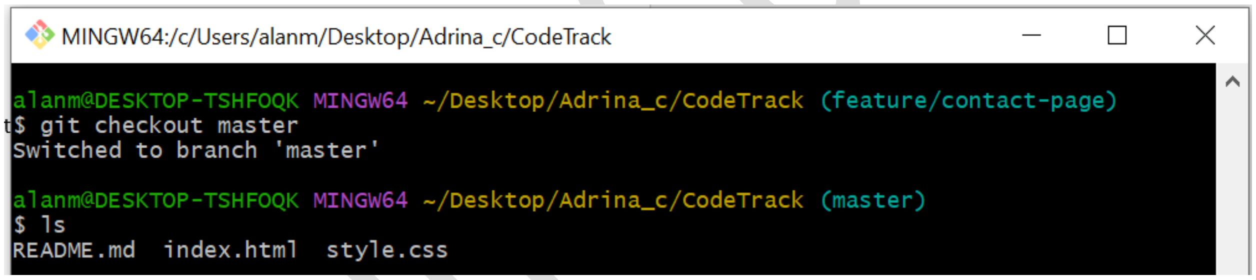

MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ vim index.html

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ git add index.html
warning: in the working copy of 'index.html', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time
Git touches it

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ git commit -m "feature(Nav): add Contact Page link to index.html"
[feature/contact-page ba67ae5] feature(Nav): add Contact Page link to index.html
 1 file changed, 4 insertions(+)
```

Task 4 — Verify isolation (switch back to main)

1. git checkout main
2. ls

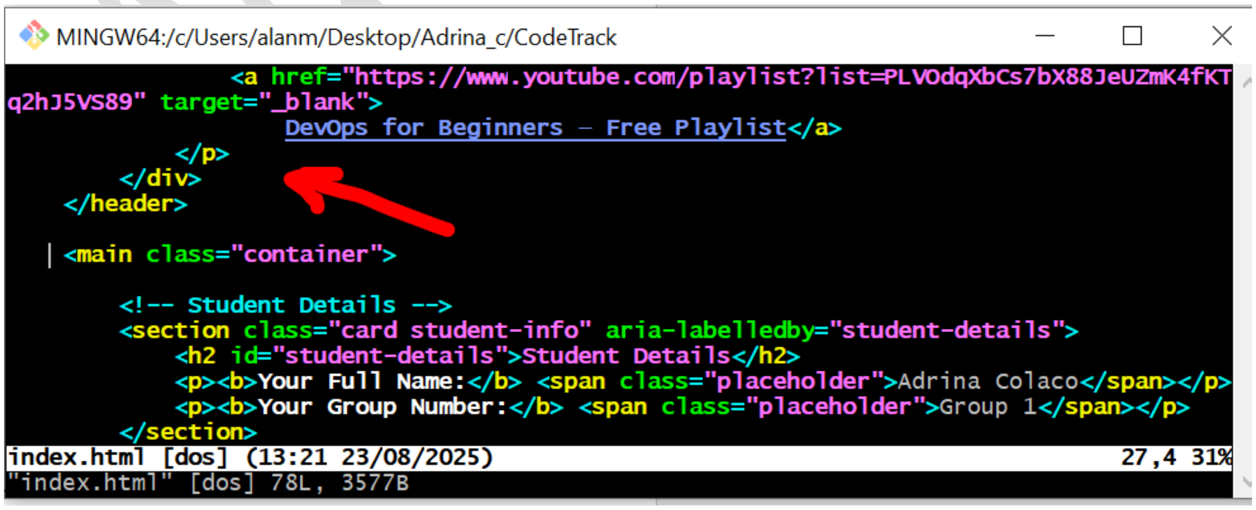
Screenshot B. git branch output after switching back to main.


MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ls
README.md  index.html  style.css
```

- contact.html should **not** be in main yet.
- Open index.html in your browser → the **Contact Page** link should **not** exist on main yet.

(This proves your changes live only on the branch.)


MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

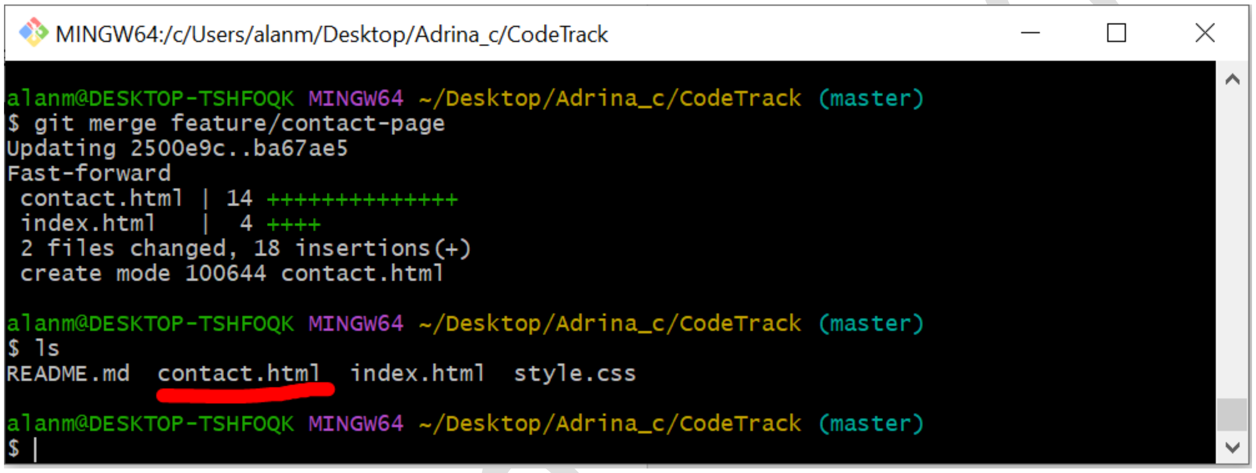
```
                <a href="https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLVOdqXbCs7bX88JeUZmK4fKT
q2hJ5VS89" target="_blank">
                    DevOps for Beginners – Free Playlist</a>
            </p>
        </div>
    </header>

  | <main class="container">

        <!-- Student Details -->
        <section class="card student-info" aria-labelledby="student-details">
            <h2 id="student-details">Student Details</h2>
            <p><b>Your Full Name:</b> <span class="placeholder">Adrina Colaco</span></p>
            <p><b>Your Group Number:</b> <span class="placeholder">Group 1</span></p>
        </section>
index.html [dos] (13:21 23/08/2025)                                          27,4 31%
"index.html" [dos] 78L, 3577B
```

Task 5 — Merge the feature branch into main

1. git merge feature/contact-page

Now verify:

- ls → contact.html is present.
- Open index.html in your browser → you should see the **Contact Page** link.
- Click the link → it should open **contact.html**. ✅



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git merge feature/contact-page
Updating 2500e9c..ba67ae5
Fast-forward
 contact.html | 14 ++++++++++++++
 index.html   |  4 ++++
 2 files changed, 18 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 contact.html

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ls
README.md  contact.html  index.html  style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

Task 6 — Inspect history (nice graph)

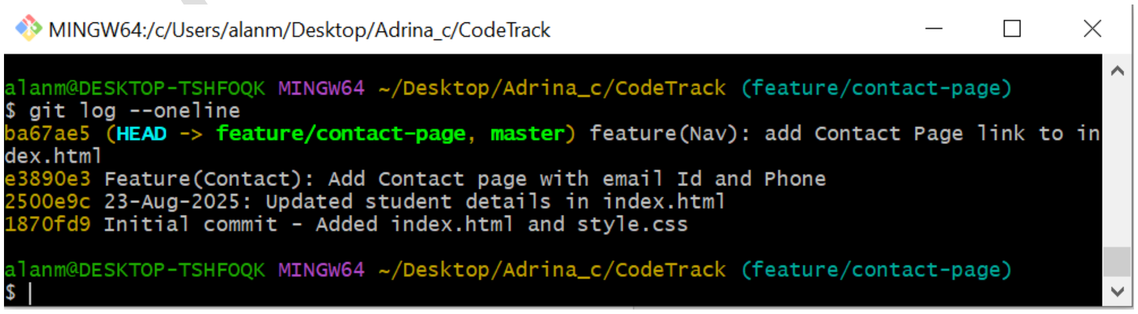
1. git log --oneline --graph --decorate --all

(Optional cleanup)

1. git branch -d feature/contact-page

Screenshot C. git log --oneline while on feature/contact-page showing the commits:

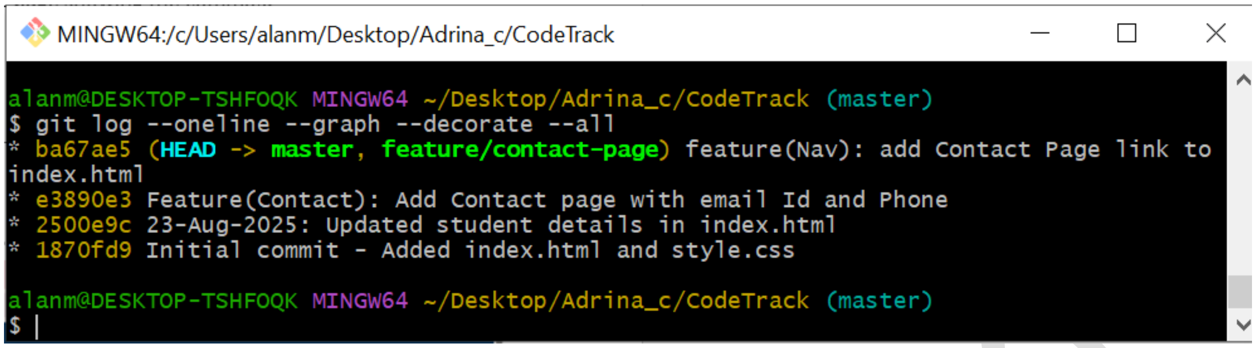
feat(contact): add contact page...
feat(nav): add Contact Page link...



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ git log --oneline
ba67ae5 (HEAD -> feature/contact-page, master) feature(Nav): add Contact Page link to in
dex.html
e3890e3 Feature(Contact): Add Contact page with email Id and Phone
2500e9c 23-Aug-2025: Updated student details in index.html
1870fd9 Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (feature/contact-page)
$ |
```

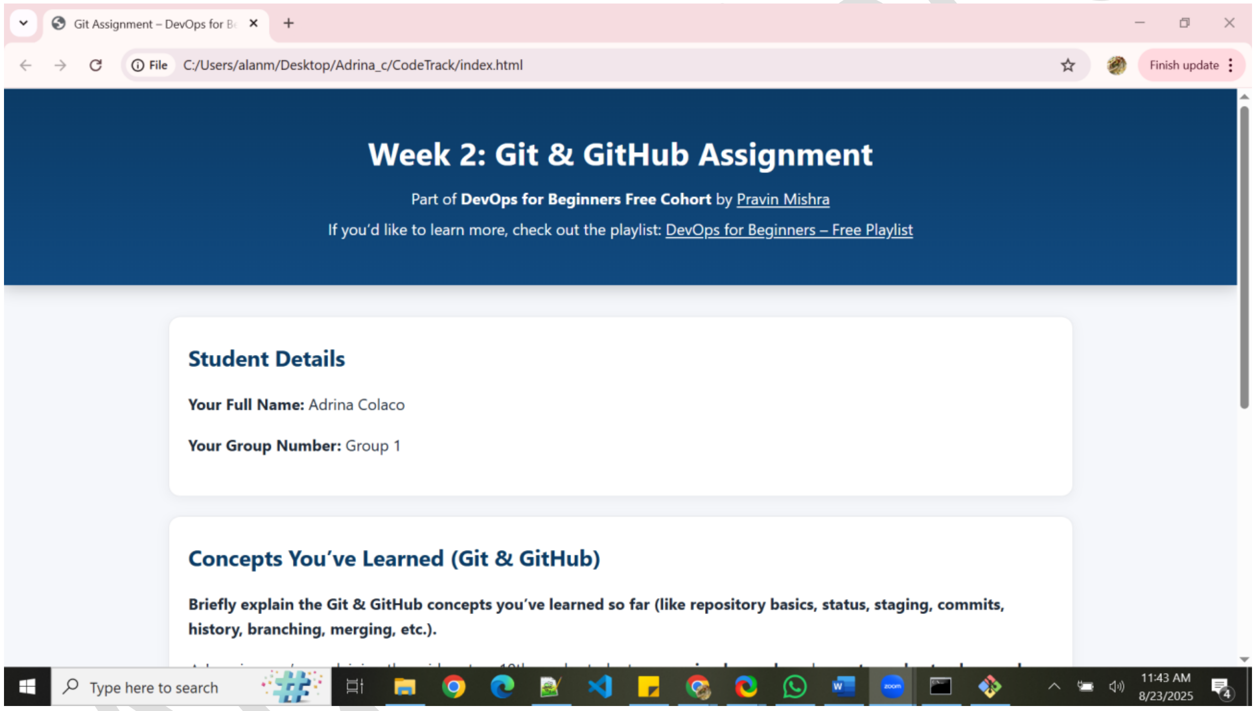
Screenshot D. git log --oneline --graph --decorate --all after merging into main.



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git log --oneline --graph --decorate --all
* ba67ae5 (HEAD -> master, feature/contact-page) feature(Nav): add Contact Page link to
index.html
* e3890e3 Feature(Contact): Add Contact page with email Id and Phone
* 2500e9c 23-Aug-2025: Updated student details in index.html
* 1870fd9 Initial commit - Added index.html and style.css

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

Screenshot E: Browser screenshot of index.html **before merge** (no Contact Page link visible).



Git Assignment – DevOps for B

File C:/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/index.html

Week 2: Git & GitHub Assignment

Part of **DevOps for Beginners Free Cohort** by Pravin Mishra

If you'd like to learn more, check out the playlist: DevOps for Beginners – Free Playlist

Student Details

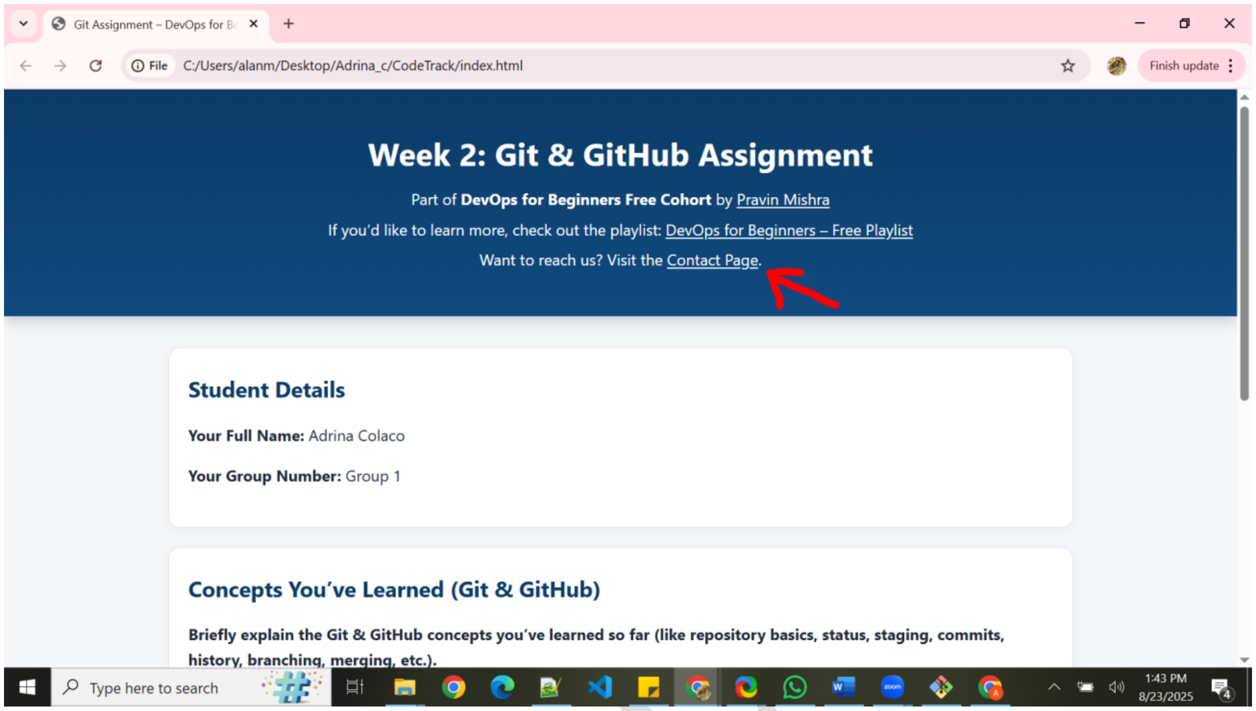
Your Full Name: Adrina Colaco

Your Group Number: Group 1

Concepts You've Learned (Git & GitHub)

Briefly explain the Git & GitHub concepts you've learned so far (like repository basics, status, staging, commits, history, branching, merging, etc.).

Screenshot F: Browser screenshot of index.html **after merge** showing the new **Contact Page** link.



Git Assignment – DevOps for B

C:/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/index.html

Week 2: Git & GitHub Assignment

Part of **DevOps for Beginners Free Cohort** by Pravin Mishra

If you'd like to learn more, check out the playlist: DevOps for Beginners – Free Playlist

Want to reach us? Visit the Contact Page.

Student Details

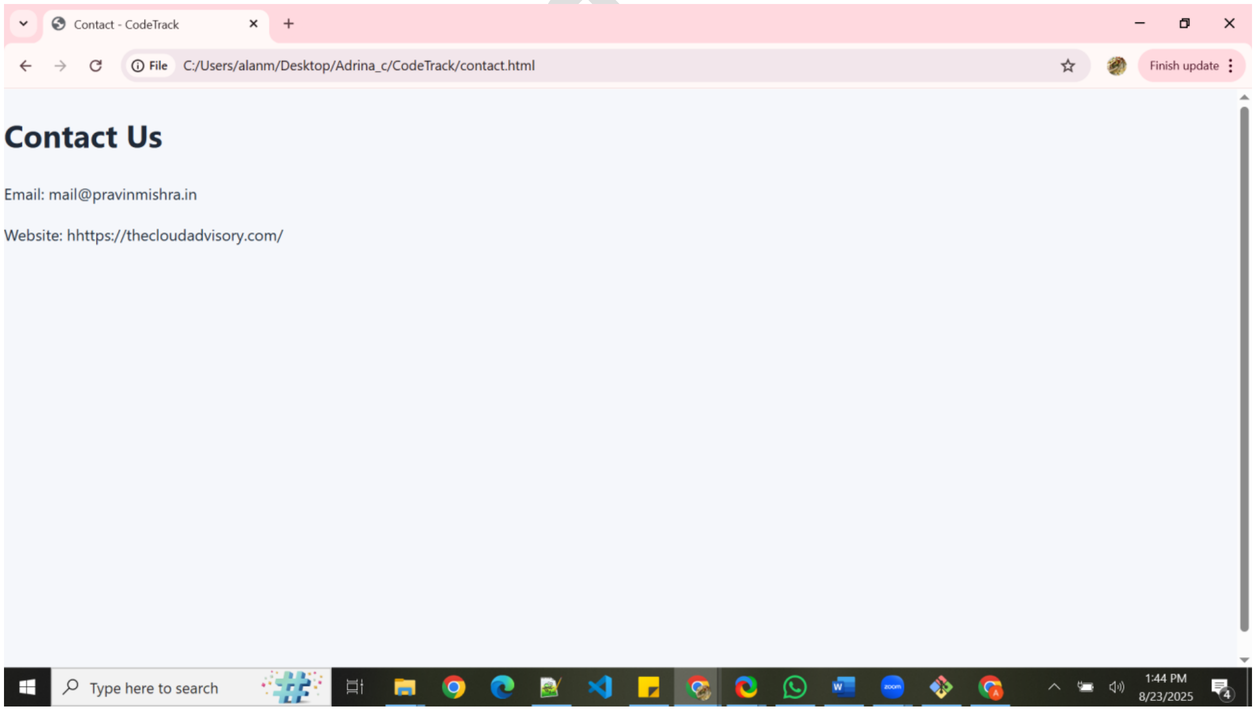
Your Full Name: Adrina Colaco

Your Group Number: Group 1

Concepts You've Learned (Git & GitHub)

Briefly explain the Git & GitHub concepts you've learned so far (like repository basics, status, staging, commits, history, branching, merging, etc.).

Screenshot G: Browser screenshot of the loaded **contact.html** (after clicking the link).



Contact - CodeTrack

C:/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/contact.html

Contact Us

Email: mail@pravinmishra.in

Website: hhttps://thecloudadvisory.com/

Explain why the link wasn't visible before the merge and why it appears after.

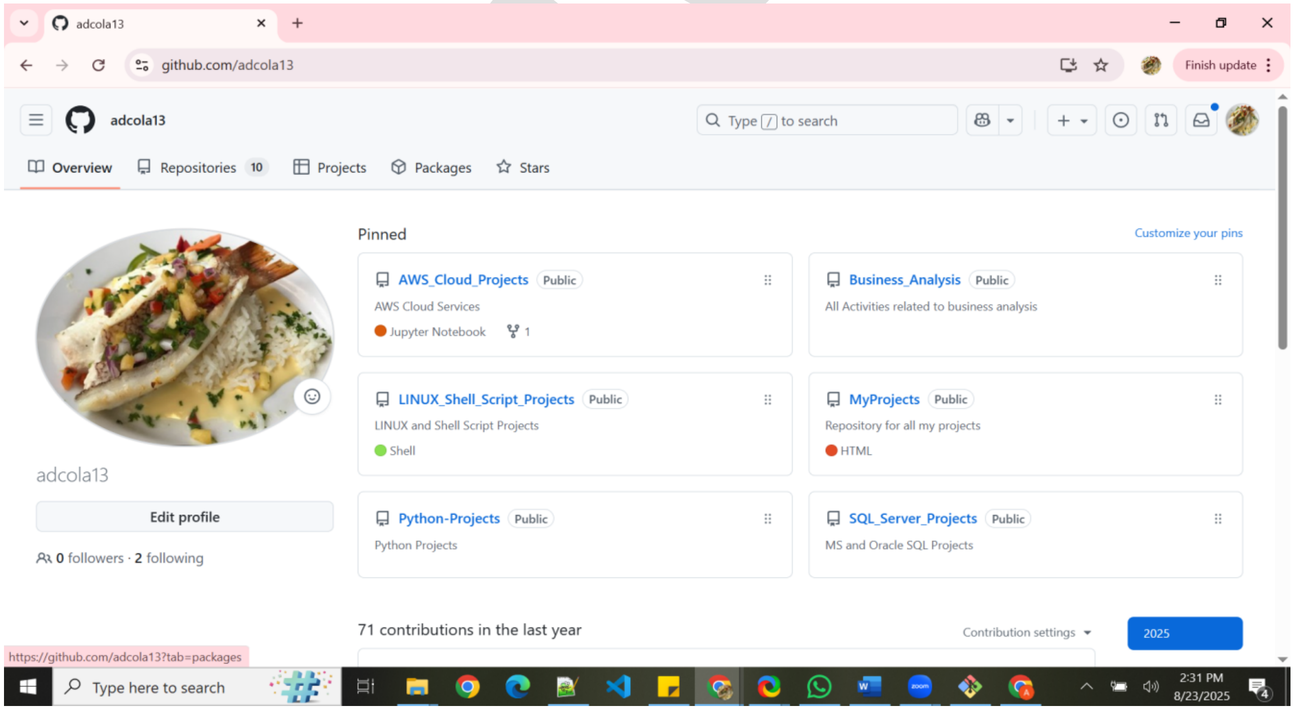
The changed code from the Branch was not yet present in the Main(master) branch before Git Merge.
Once Git merge command was run, the code linking to Contact.html file moved to the index.html file present in main(master) branch as well.

Assignment 8 - Setting Up GitHub for CodeTrack

Task 1 — Create a GitHub Account

1. Go to GitHub and click **Sign Up**.
2. Enter your **email, password, and username**.
3. Complete verification and click **Create Account**.
4. Once logged in, navigate to your **GitHub Dashboard**.

Expected Outcome: You now have a GitHub account and access to the dashboard.



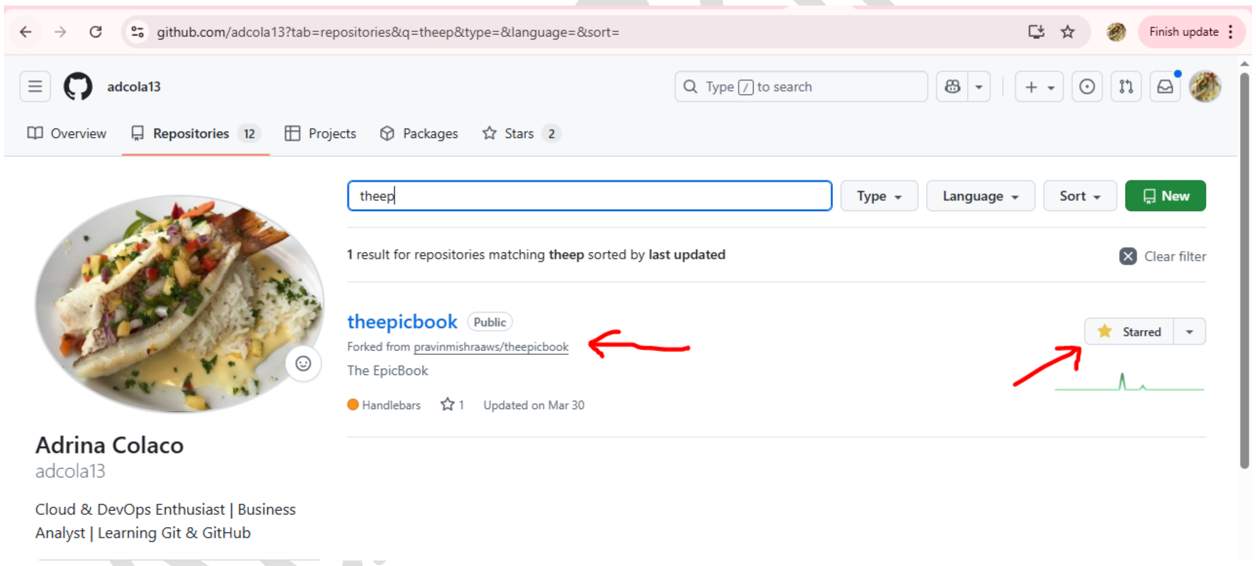
Task 2 — Explore GitHub Features

1. From the top menu, click **Explore**.
2. Browse **Trending Repositories** to see what's popular.
3. Use the search bar to find an open-source project (e.g., type theepicbook).
4. Click the ⭐ **Star** button on a repository that interests you.
5. Click **Fork** on any public repository to create your own copy.

Expected Outcome: You have explored GitHub, starred at least one project, and forked one repository.

Screenshot A: The **repository you starred.**

Screenshot B: The **repository you forked**.



github.com/adcola13?tab=repositories&q=theep&type=&language=&sort=

adcola13

Overview | Repositories 12 | Projects | Packages | Stars 2

theep

1 result for repositories matching **theep** sorted by **last updated**

Clear filter

theepicbook Public

Forked from pravinmishraaws/theepicbook

The EpicBook

Handlebars ☆ 1 Updated on Mar 30

Starred

Adrina Colaco

adcola13

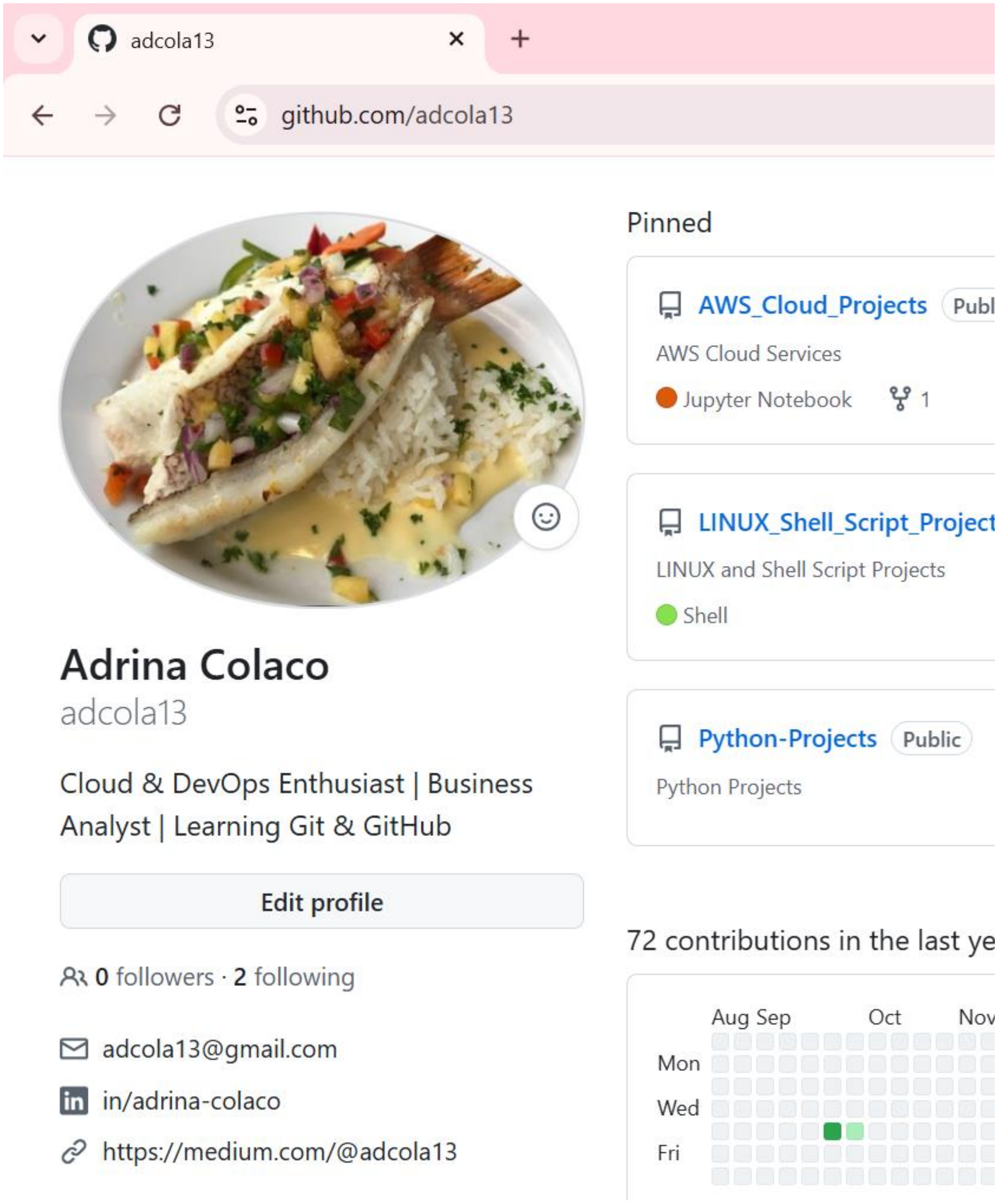
Cloud & DevOps Enthusiast | Business Analyst | Learning Git & GitHub

Step 3 — Update Your GitHub Profile

1. Click your profile picture (top-right) → **Your Profile**.
2. Click **Edit Profile** and:
   - Add a short **bio** (e.g., "Cloud & DevOps Enthusiast | Learning Git & GitHub").
   - Optionally add **location**, **company/school**, and **social links**.
   - Upload a **profile picture** (optional but recommended).
3. Save changes.

Expected Outcome: Your GitHub profile looks personalized and professional.

Screenshot C: Your updated **GitHub profile page** showing your new bio.



adcola13

github.com/adcola13

Adrina Colaco
adcola13

Cloud & DevOps Enthusiast | Business Analyst | Learning Git & GitHub

Edit profile

0 followers · 2 following

adcola13@gmail.com

in/adrina-colaco

https://medium.com/@adcola13

Pinned

AWS_Cloud_Projects Publ
AWS Cloud Services
Jupyter Notebook 1

LINUX_Shell_Script_Project
LINUX and Shell Script Projects
Shell

Python-Projects Public
Python Projects

72 contributions in the last ye

Why is it important to have a professional GitHub profile as a developer?

A polished GitHub profile serves as a **live portfolio**, showcasing your real code, collaboration history, and growth trajectory, making it a powerful tool for credibility, visibility, and hiring potential.

Key Takeaways:

- **Real code → resume claims**: Viewers can assess your actual work & problem-solving style.
- **Reflects growth & commitment**: A history of contributions signals continuous learning.
- **Trusted evidence**: For those with limited formal experience, your GitHub can be the only proof you can code.

Assignment 9- Collaborating on Mini-Finance with GitHub

Task 0 — Access Existing Mini-Finance Code

The upstream repository exists at:

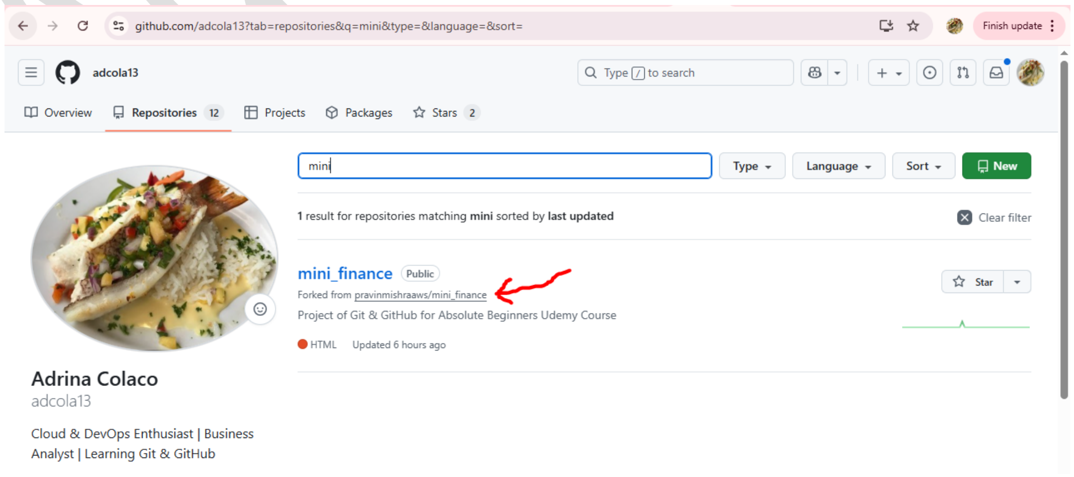
1. https://github.com/pravinmishraaws/mini_finance

We'll fork this repository to your GitHub account, clone, and work with it.

Task 1 — Fork & Authenticate

1. Login to GitHub and **Fork** the mini_finance repository into your account.

   Screenshot A: The GitHub page showing your **forked mini_finance repo** under your account (URL visible).



github.com/adcola13?tab=repositories&q=mini&type=&language=&sort=

adcola13

1 result for repositories matching **mini** sorted by **last updated**

mini_finance Public
Forked from pravinmishraaws/mini_finance
Project of Git & GitHub for Absolute Beginners Udemy Course
HTML Updated 6 hours ago

Adrina Colaco
adcola13
Cloud & DevOps Enthusiast | Business Analyst | Learning Git & GitHub

2. In your terminal, configure authentication if not already set:

- **SSH** (recommended):

    1. **Generate an SSH Key (if not already created):**

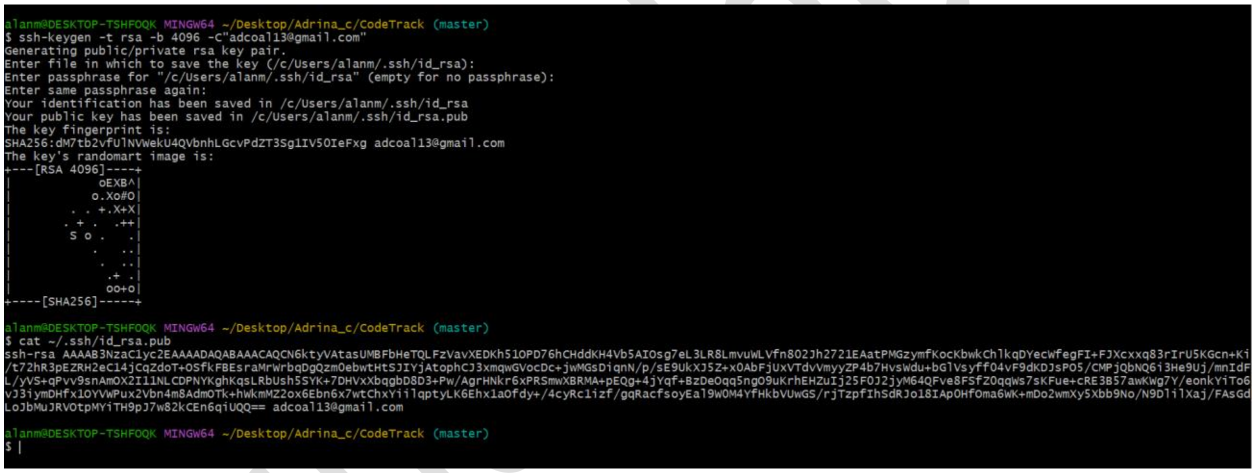
        1. ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your-email@example.com"

        2. Press **Enter** to save the key in the default location (~/.ssh/id_rsa).

    2. **Add the SSH Key to GitHub:**

        1. Copy the SSH key:

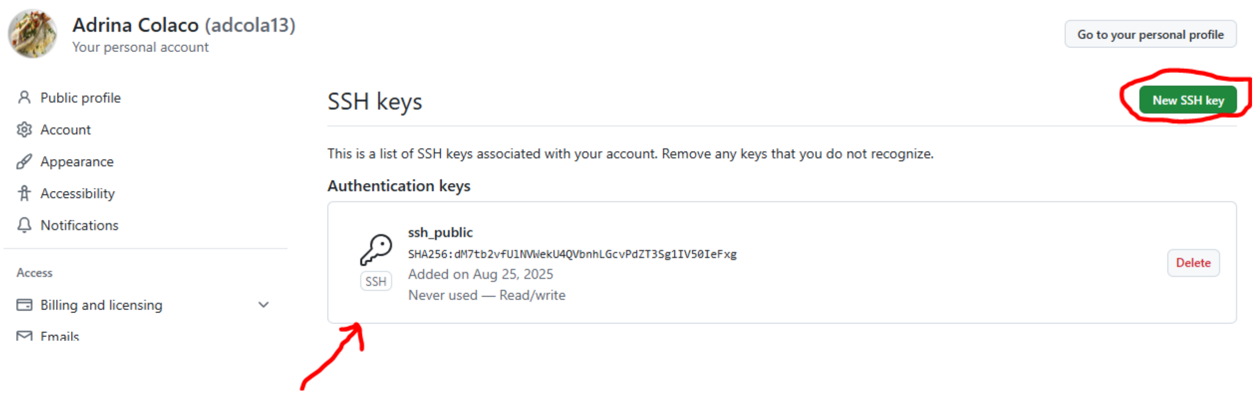
        2. cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub



```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C"adcoal13@gmail.com"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/Users/alanm/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase for "/c/Users/alanm/.ssh/id_rsa" (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /c/Users/alanm/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /c/Users/alanm/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:dM7tb2vfUlNVWekU4QVbnhLGcvPdZT3Sg1IV50IeFxg adcoal13@gmail.com
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 4096]----+
|             oEXB^|
|            o.Xo#O|
|         . . +.X+X|
|        . + .  .++|
|         S o .   .|
|            .  ..|
|             .  ..|
|              .+ .|
|              oo+o|
+----[SHA256]-----+

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAACAQCN6ktyVAtasUMBFbHeTQLFzVavXEDKh51OPD76hCHddKH4Vb5AIOsg7eL3LR8LmvuWLVfn8O2Jh2721EAatPMGzymfKocKbwkChlkqDYecWfegFI+FJXcxxq83rIrU5KGcn+Ki
/t72hR3pEZRH2eC14jCqZdoT+OSfkFBEsraMrWrbqDgQzm0ebwtHtSJIYjAtophCJ3xmqwGVocDc+jwMGsDiqnN/p/sE9UkXJ5Z+xOAbFjUxVTdvVmyyZP4b7HvsWdu+bGlVsyff04vF9dKDJsPO5/CMPjQbNQ6i3He9Uj/mnIdF
L/yVS+qPvv9snAmOX2I11NLCDPNYKghKqsLRbUsh5SYK+7DHVxXbqgbD8D3+Pw/AgrHNkr6xPRSmwXBRMA+pEQg+4jYqf+BzDeOqq5ngO9uKrhEHZuIj25FOJ2jyM64QFve8FSfZOqqWs7sKFue+cRE3B57awKWg7Y/eonkYiTo6
vJ3iymDHfx1OYVWPux2Vbn4m8AdmOTk+hWkmMZ2ox6Ebn6x7wtChxYiilqptyLK6Ehx1aOfdy+/4cyRclizf/gqRacfsoyEal9WOM4YfHkbVUwGS/rjTzpfIhSdRJo18IApOHfOma6WK+mDo2wmXy5Xbb9No/N9DlilXaj/FAsGd
LoJbMuJRVOtpMYiTH9pJ7w82kCEn6qiUQQ== adcoal13@gmail.com

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

        3. Go to **GitHub → Settings → SSH and GPG keys** → Click **New SSH Key**

        4. Paste the key and save



Adrina Colaco (adcola13)
Your personal account

SSH keys

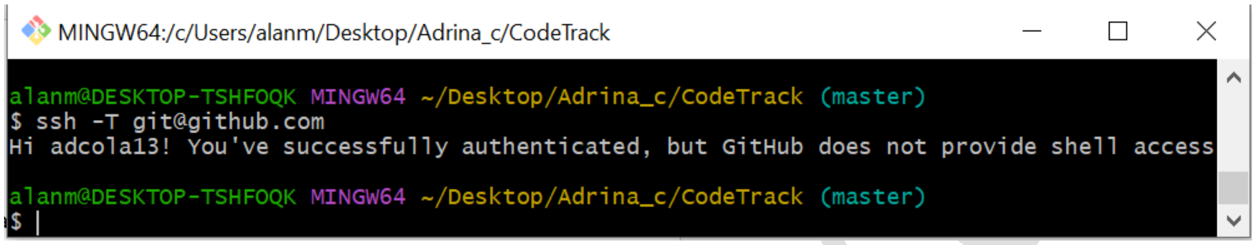
This is a list of SSH keys associated with your account. Remove any keys that you do not recognize.

Authentication keys

ssh_public
SSH
SHA256:dM7tb2vfU1NVWekU4QVbnhLGcvPdZT3Sg1IV50IeFxg
Added on Aug 25, 2025
Never used — Read/write

    3. **Test the SSH Connection:**

1. ssh -T git@github.com
2. If successful, you should see a message like:
3. Hi yourusername! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide shell access.



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ ssh -T git@github.com
Hi adcola13! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide shell access

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

4. **Use SSH for Git Commands:**
   When cloning a repository, use the SSH URL instead of HTTPS:
5. git clone git@github.com:yourusername/repository.git

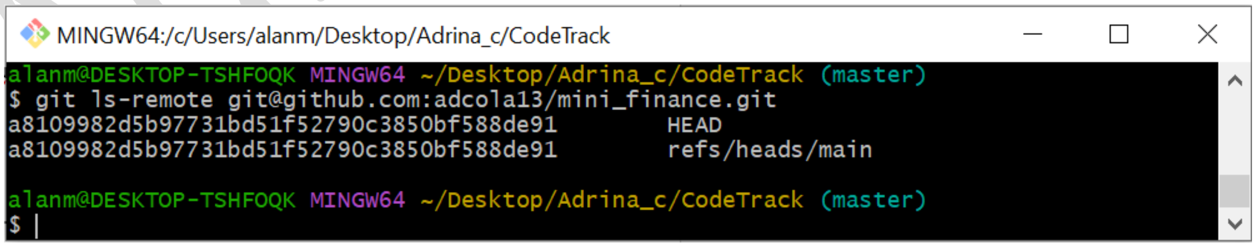
6. git config --global url."git@github.com:".insteadOf "https://github.com/"

- **OR HTTPS**:
   1. git config --global credential.helper cache

Test with:

   2. git ls-remote git@github.com:yourusername/mini_finance.git

3. **Expected outcome:** You have forked the repo and your terminal is authenticated for Git ops.

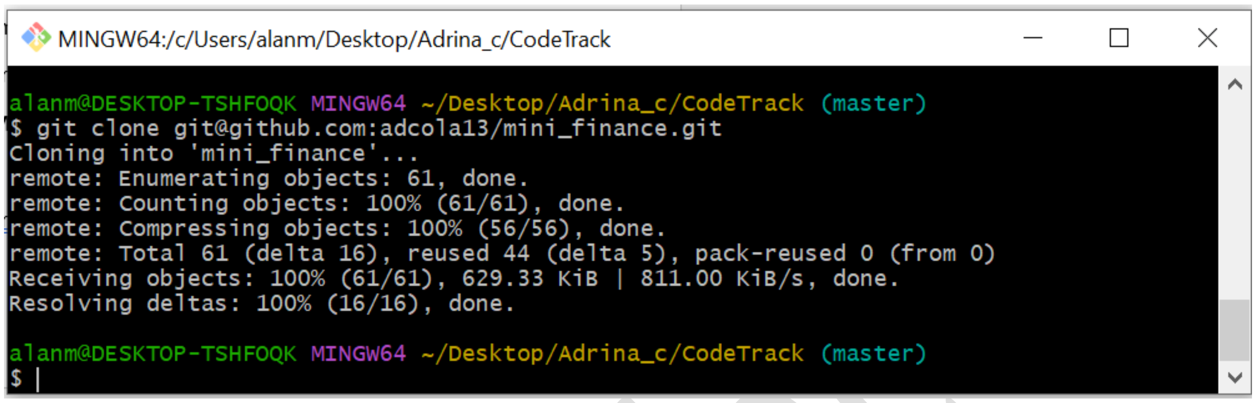


MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git ls-remote git@github.com:adcola13/mini_finance.git
a8109982d5b97731bd51f52790c3850bf588de91        HEAD
a8109982d5b97731bd51f52790c3850bf588de91        refs/heads/main

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

Task 2 — Clone Your Fork Locally

1. git clone git@github.com:yourusername/mini_finance.git

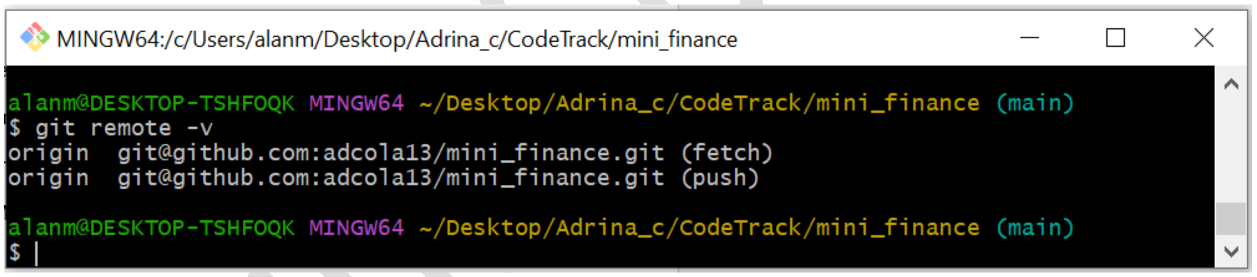


MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ git clone git@github.com:adcola13/mini_finance.git
Cloning into 'mini_finance'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 61, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (61/61), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (56/56), done.
remote: Total 61 (delta 16), reused 44 (delta 5), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (61/61), 629.33 KiB | 811.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (16/16), done.

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack (master)
$ |
```

2. cd mini_finance
3. git remote -v

- origin should point to your fork.



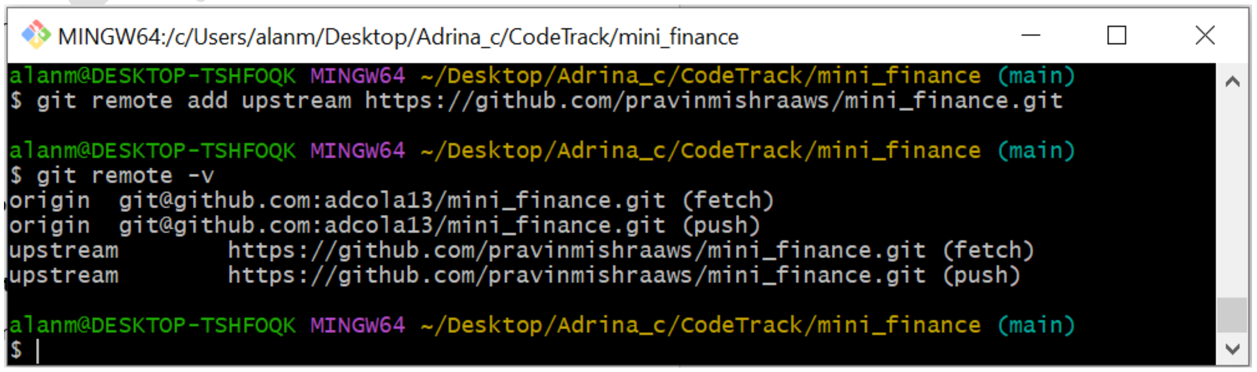
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ git remote -v
origin  git@github.com:adcola13/mini_finance.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:adcola13/mini_finance.git (push)

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ |
```

1. Add an upstream remote to the original repo:
   1. git remote add upstream https://github.com/pravinmishraaws/mini_finance.git

Expected outcome: Local clone with origin (your fork) and upstream properly set.

Screenshot B: Terminal output of git remote -v after cloning, showing both origin and upstream.



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/pravinmishraaws/mini_finance.git

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ git remote -v
origin  git@github.com:adcola13/mini_finance.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:adcola13/mini_finance.git (push)
upstream        https://github.com/pravinmishraaws/mini_finance.git (fetch)
upstream        https://github.com/pravinmishraaws/mini_finance.git (push)

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ |
```

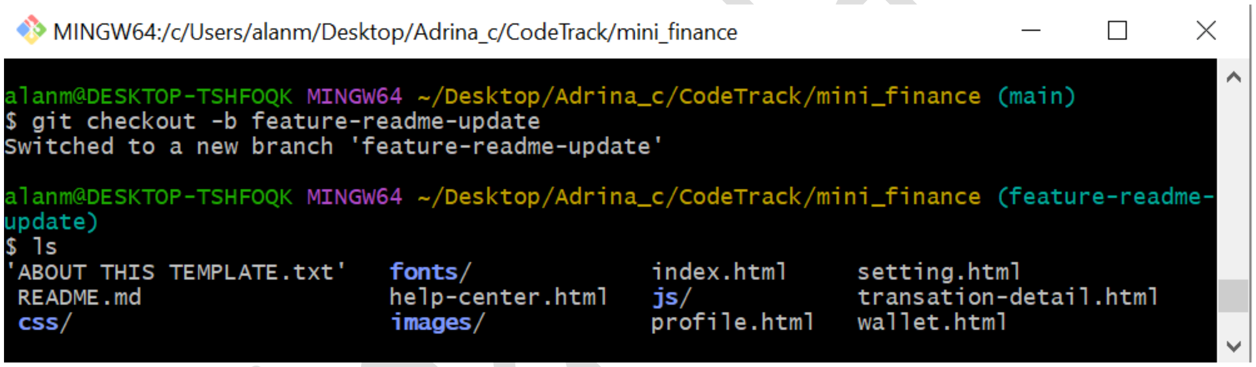
What is the purpose of the upstream remote in your workflow?

The **upstream remote** serves as an anchor to the original repository, enabling you to **fetch** the latest changes, keep your fork in sync, and make your contributions clean and up-to-date. It's essential for effective collaboration, especially in open-source or team-based workflows.

Task 3 — Create a Feature Branch & Make a Change

2. Create a new branch:

   1. git checkout -b feature-readme-update

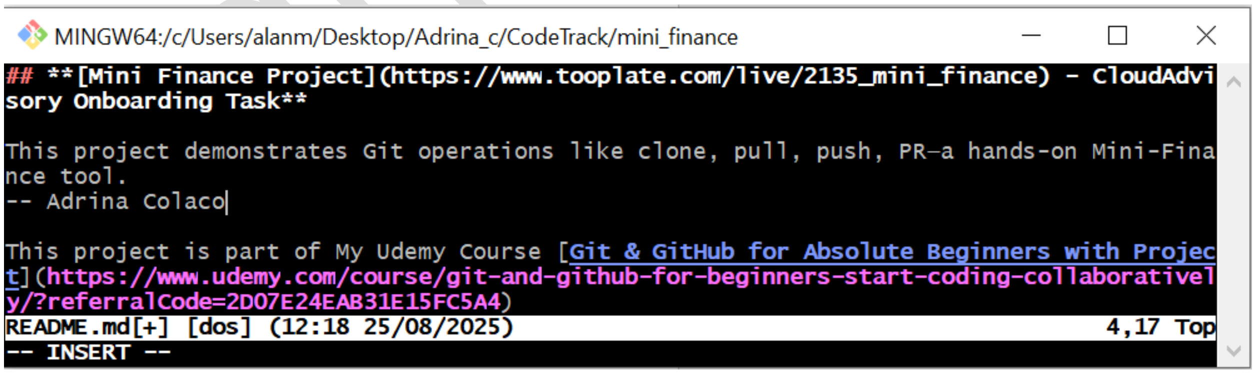


MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance

```
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ git checkout -b feature-readme-update
Switched to a new branch 'feature-readme-update'

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-
update)
$ ls
'ABOUT THIS TEMPLATE.txt'   fonts/             index.html     setting.html
 README.md                  help-center.html   js/            transation-detail.html
 css/                       images/            profile.html   wallet.html
```

3. Open README.md and add a new section:

You may write: "This project demonstrates Git operations like clone, pull, push, PR—a hands-on Mini-Finance tool."



MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance

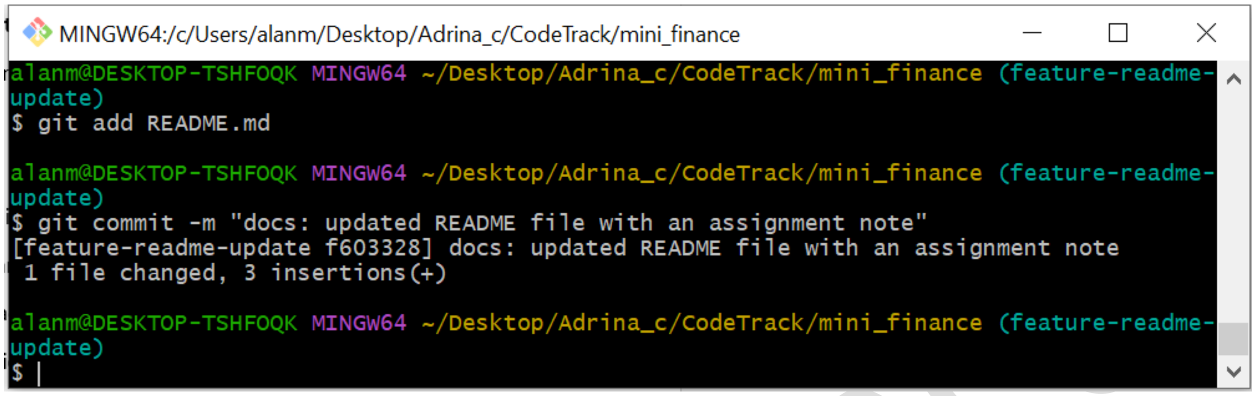
```
## **[Mini Finance Project](https://www.tooplate.com/live/2135_mini_finance) - CloudAdvi
sory Onboarding Task**

This project demonstrates Git operations like clone, pull, push, PR—a hands-on Mini-Fina
nce tool.
-- Adrina Colaco

This project is part of My Udemy Course [Git & GitHub for Absolute Beginners with Projec
t](https://www.udemy.com/course/git-and-github-for-beginners-start-coding-collaboratively
y/?referralCode=2D07E24EAB31E15FC5A4)
README.md[+] [dos] (12:18 25/08/2025)                                        4,17 Top
-- INSERT --
```

4. Save, then stage and commit:

   1. git add README.md

   2. git commit -m "docs: update README with assignment note"

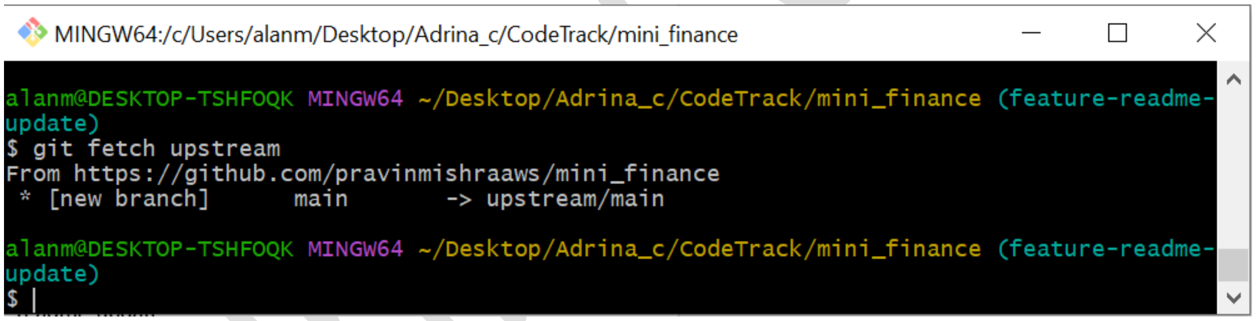
Screenshot C: Terminal showing your commit on feature-readme-update. (e.g., git log --oneline -n 3)



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-update)
$ git add README.md

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-update)
$ git commit -m "docs: updated README file with an assignment note"
[feature-readme-update f603328] docs: updated README file with an assignment note
 1 file changed, 3 insertions(+)

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-update)
$ |
```

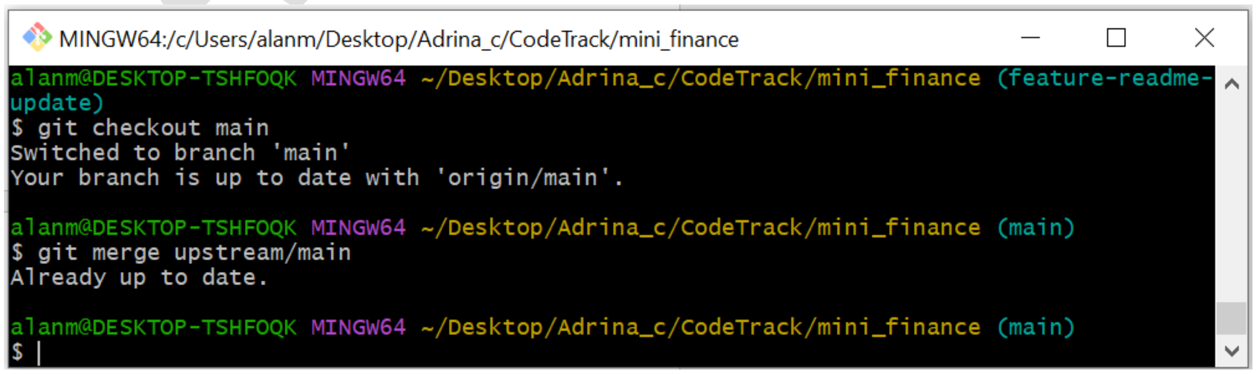
Task 4 — Pull From Upstream & Push to Origin

1. Sync changes from upstream's main:
    1. git fetch upstream



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-update)
$ git fetch upstream
From https://github.com/pravinmishraaws/mini_finance
 * [new branch]      main       -> upstream/main

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-update)
$ |
```

    2. git checkout main
    3. git merge upstream/main

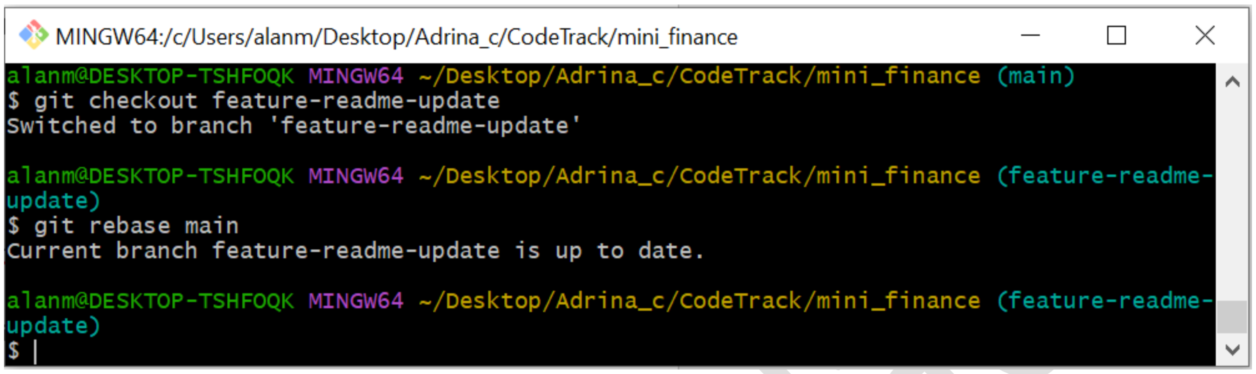


```
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-update)
$ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ git merge upstream/main
Already up to date.

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ |
```

2. Switch back to your feature branch:

    1. git checkout feature-readme-update

    2. git rebase main   # optional but recommended



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (main)
$ git checkout feature-readme-update
Switched to branch 'feature-readme-update'

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-
update)
$ git rebase main
Current branch feature-readme-update is up to date.

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-
update)
$ |
```

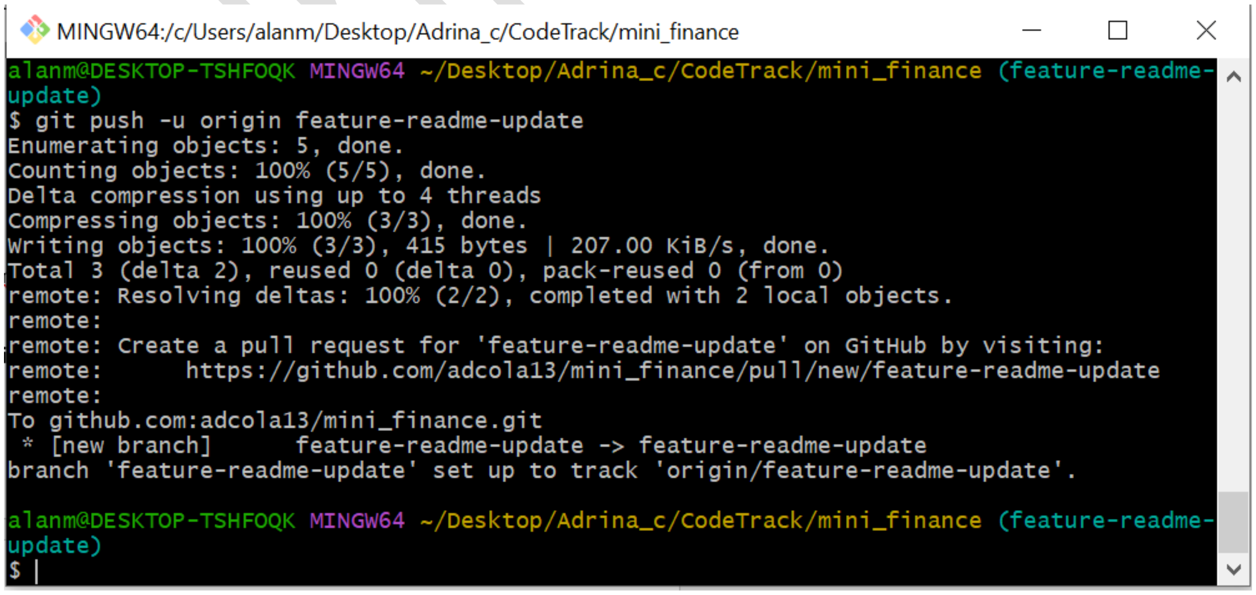
Why did you rebase or merge from upstream/main before pushing?

Rebasing or merging from upstream/main (or upstream/master) before pushing is primarily about keeping your work in sync with the latest changes in the main project and ensuring your commits integrate cleanly.

3. Push your branch to your fork:

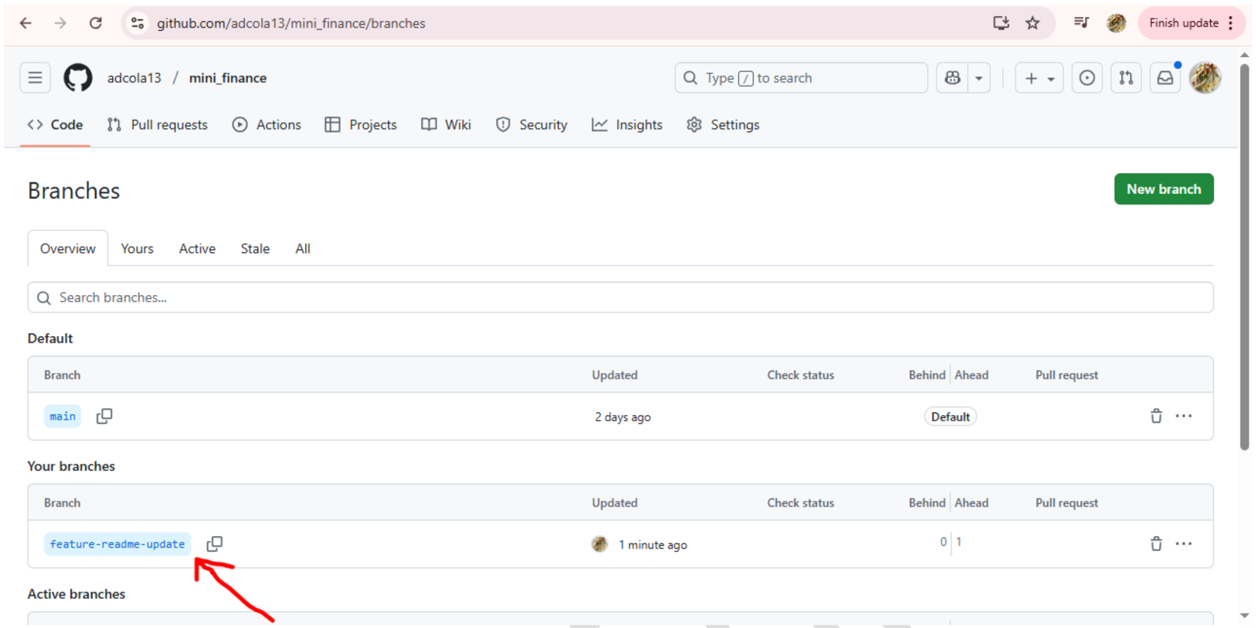
    1. git push -u origin feature-readme-update

Screenshot D: Confirmation of git push -u origin feature-readme-update.



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/alanm/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance
alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-
update)
$ git push -u origin feature-readme-update
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 415 bytes | 207.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 2 local objects.
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'feature-readme-update' on GitHub by visiting:
remote:      https://github.com/adcola13/mini_finance/pull/new/feature-readme-update
remote:
To github.com:adcola13/mini_finance.git
 * [new branch]      feature-readme-update -> feature-readme-update
branch 'feature-readme-update' set up to track 'origin/feature-readme-update'.

alanm@DESKTOP-TSHFOQK MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Adrina_c/CodeTrack/mini_finance (feature-readme-
update)
$ |
```

Expected outcome: Your feature branch is available on GitHub under your fork.



github.com/adcola13/mini_finance/branches

adcola13 / mini_finance

Code · Pull requests · Actions · Projects · Wiki · Security · Insights · Settings

Branches

New branch

Overview · Yours · Active · Stale · All

Search branches...

Default

Branch	Updated	Check status	Behind | Ahead	Pull request
main	2 days ago		Default	

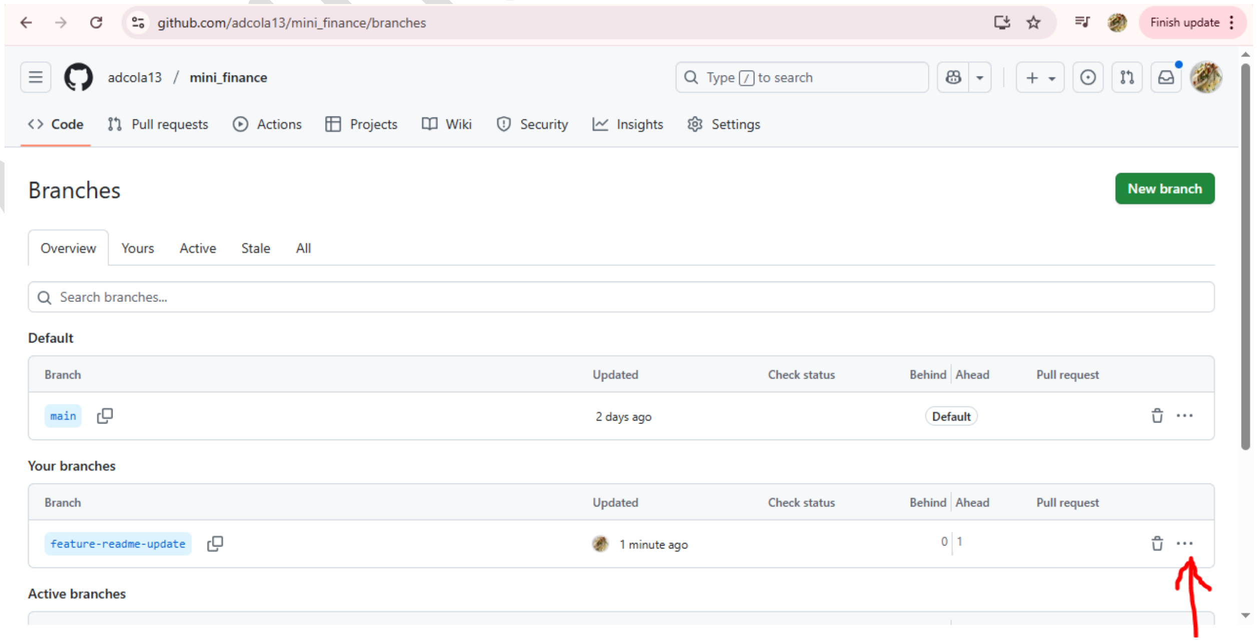
Your branches

Branch	Updated	Check status	Behind | Ahead	Pull request
feature-readme-update	1 minute ago		0 | 1	

Active branches

Task 5 — Create a Pull Request

1. Go to your fork on GitHub.
2. Click on 3 dots and then on **New Pull Request**.



github.com/adcola13/mini_finance/branches

adcola13 / mini_finance

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Branches

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Search branches...

Default

Branch	Updated	Check status	Behind | Ahead	Pull request
main	2 days ago		Default	

Your branches

Branch	Updated	Check status	Behind | Ahead	Pull request
feature-readme-update	1 minute ago		0 | 1	

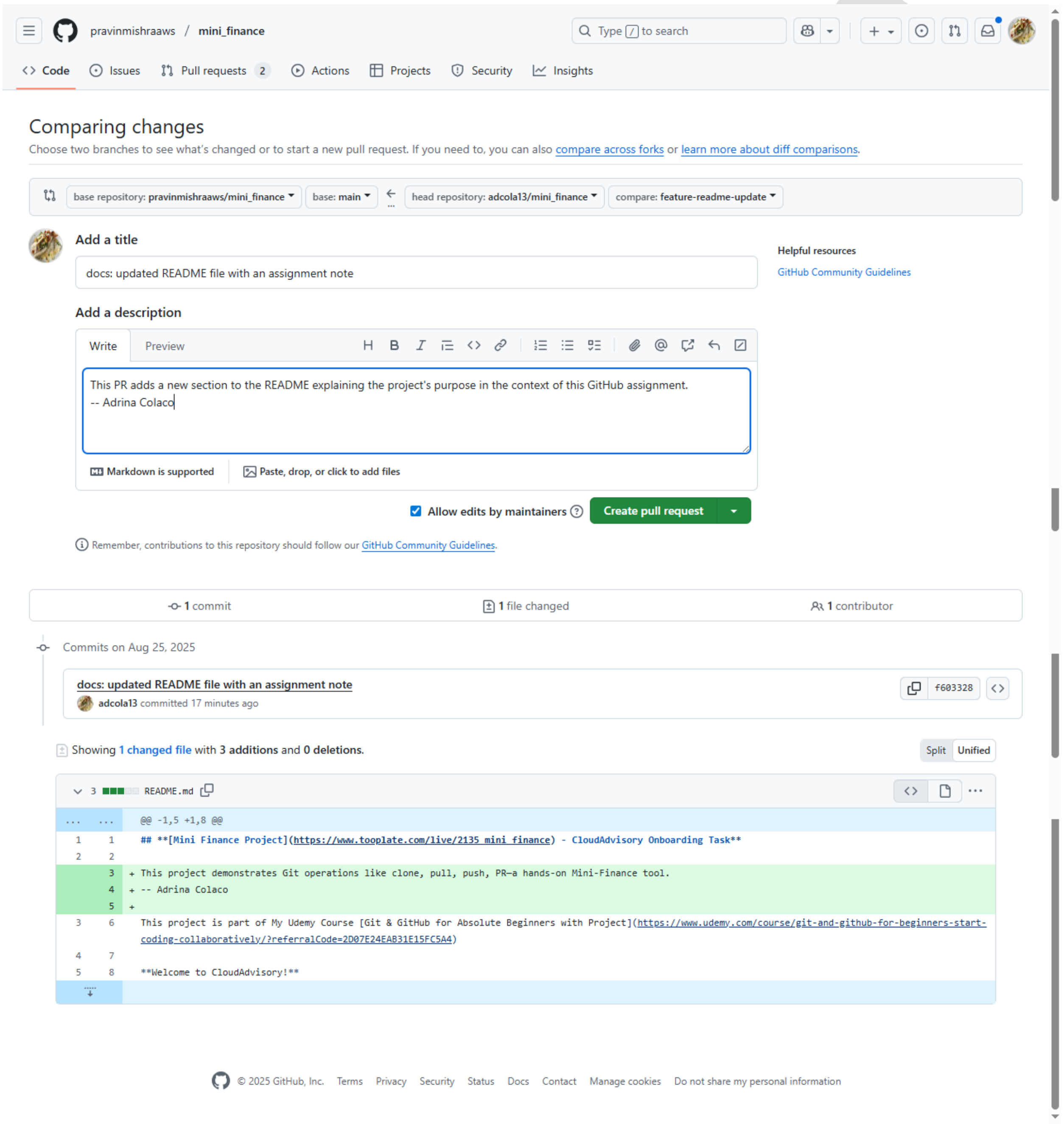
Active branches

3. Make sure it's targeting pravinmishraaws/mini_finance:main from your feature-readme-update branch.

    1. Title: "docs: update README with assignment note"

    2. In the body, add a short description:

        "This PR adds a new section to the README explaining the project's purpose in the context of this GitHub assignment."



Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also compare across forks or learn more about diff comparisons.

base repository: pravinmishraaws/mini_finance base: main ← head repository: adcola13/mini_finance compare: feature-readme-update

Add a title

docs: updated README file with an assignment note

Add a description

This PR adds a new section to the README explaining the project's purpose in the context of this GitHub assignment.
-- Adrina Colaco

Markdown is supported
Paste, drop, or click to add files
Helpful resources
GitHub Community Guidelines

Allow edits by maintainers ✓ Create pull request

Remember, contributions to this repository should follow our GitHub Community Guidelines.

1 commit 1 file changed 1 contributor

Commits on Aug 25, 2025

docs: updated README file with an assignment note
adcola13 committed 17 minutes ago f603328

Showing 1 changed file with 3 additions and 0 deletions.

3 README.md

```
@@ -1,5 +1,8 @@
 ## **[Mini Finance Project](https://www.tooplate.com/live/2135_mini_finance) - CloudAdvisory Onboarding Task**

+ This project demonstrates Git operations like clone, pull, push, PR—a hands-on Mini-Finance tool.
+ -- Adrina Colaco
+
 This project is part of My Udemy Course [Git & GitHub for Absolute Beginners with Project](https://www.udemy.com/course/git-and-github-for-beginners-start-coding-collaboratively/?referralCode=2D07E24EAB31E15FC5A4)

 **Welcome to CloudAdvisory!**
```

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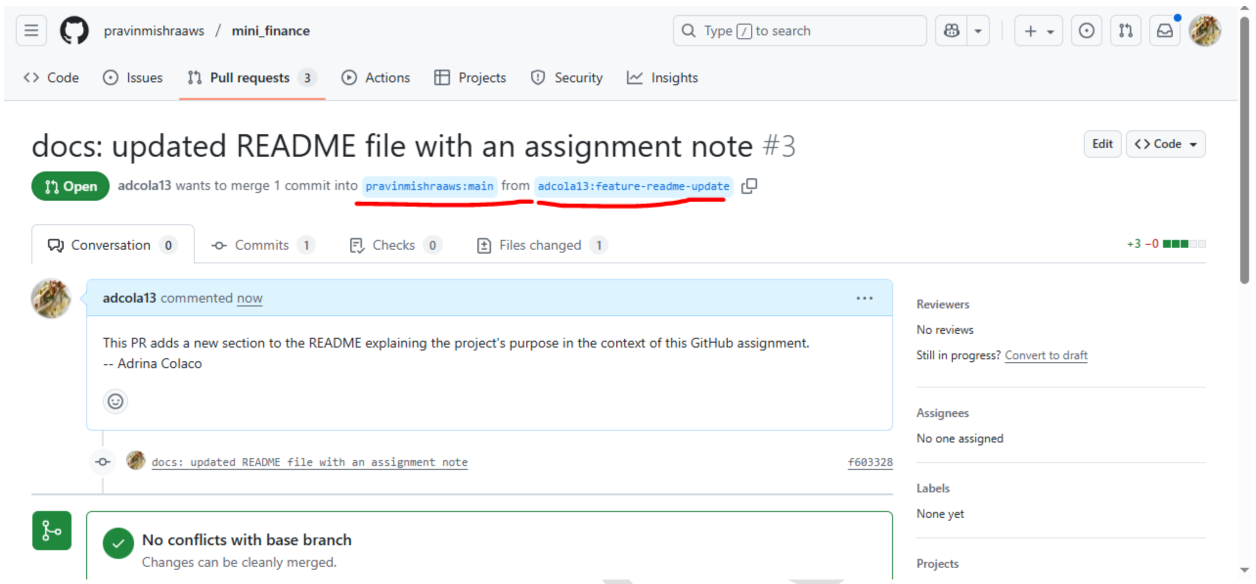
4. Submit the **Pull Request**.

Screenshot E: The GitHub UI showing **open Pull Request** (title and description visible).



docs: updated README file with an assignment note #3

Open adcola13 wants to merge 1 commit into pravinmishraaws:main from adcola13:feature-readme-update

adcola13 commented now

This PR adds a new section to the README explaining the project's purpose in the context of this GitHub assignment.
-- Adrina Colaco

docs: updated README file with an assignment note f603328

No conflicts with base branch
Changes can be cleanly merged.

Why is creating a Pull Request an important step in team collaboration?

Pull Requests are essential in modern Git workflows because they:

- Ensure high code quality via structured review
- Enable clear communication and knowledge sharing
- Provide transparent documentation
- Support automated checks and mitigate risks
- Streamline collaboration at scale—especially in distributed environments

The End

P.S. This document is part of the **FREE DevOps for Beginners Cohort** run by Pravin Mishra. You can start your DevOps journey for free from his YouTube Playlist.