Docsify setup document

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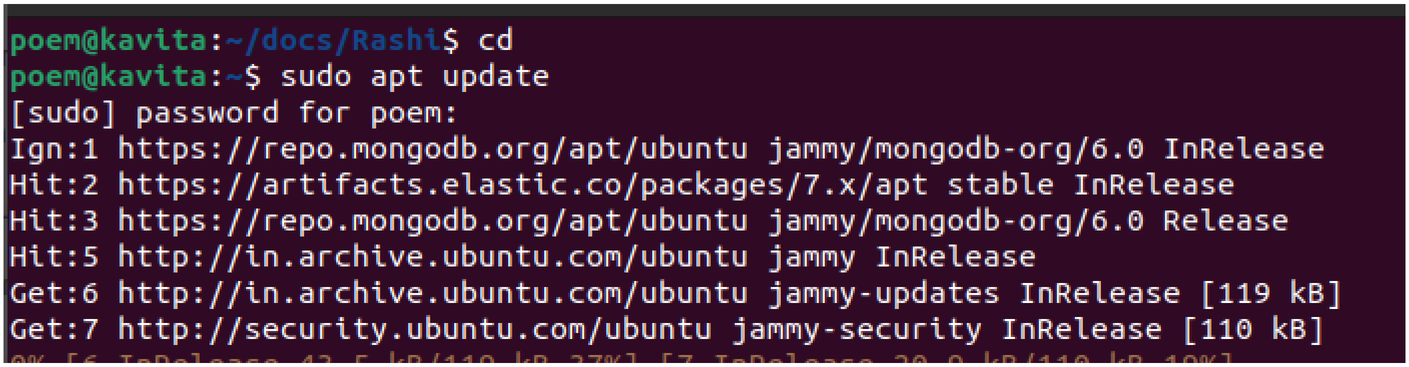
Overview

> podman is a containerization tool for Linux-based operating systems. You can follow these steps to install Podman on Ubuntu:

system updates:

- First, update your system so that you have the latest package progress and dependencies:

> sudo apt update

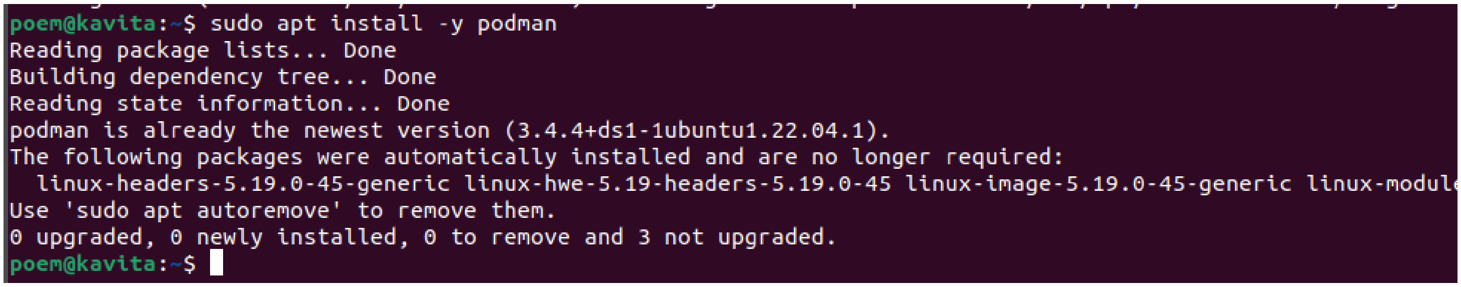


```
poem@kavita:~/docs/Rashi$ cd
poem@kavita:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for poem:
Ign:1 https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu jammy/mongodb-org/6.0 InRelease
Hit:2 https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/7.x/apt stable InRelease
Hit:3 https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu jammy/mongodb-org/6.0 Release
Hit:5 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:6 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
0% [6 InRelease 42.5 kB/119 kB 37%] [7 InRelease 20.9 kB/110 kB 19%]
```

Install Podman

- Now install the podman package

> sudo apt install -y podman



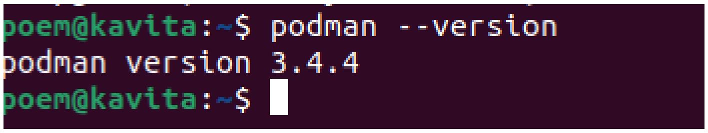
```
poem@kavita:~$ sudo apt install -y podman
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
podman is already the newest version (3.4.4+ds1-1ubuntu1.22.04.1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  linux-headers-5.19.0-45-generic linux-hwe-5.19-headers-5.19.0-45 linux-image-5.19.0-45-generic linux-module
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
poem@kavita:~$
```

- By doing this flag you will not need to avoid any confirmation in the installation process.

Podman Version Check

- podman is installed, you can check its version using the podman --version command:

> podman --version



```
poem@kavita:~$ podman --version
podman version 3.4.4
poem@kavita:~$
```

- If Padman is successfully installed in your system, then it will show you the version number.

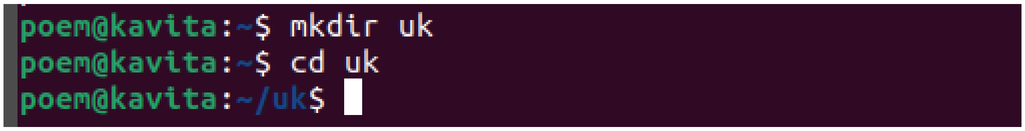
2. Setup docsify in podman container

- To set up Docsify in Podman container you need to follow below steps:

Create a Directory for Docsify

- Create a directory where you'll keep your Docsify documentation files. For example

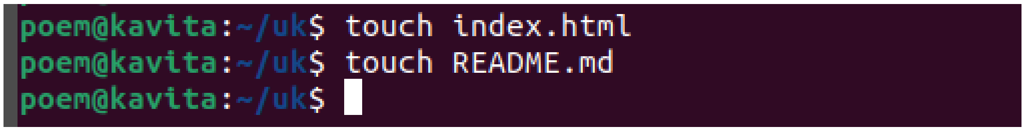
> mkdir docs
>
> cd docs



```
poem@kavita:~$ mkdir uk
poem@kavita:~$ cd uk
poem@kavita:~/uk$
```

Create the File and Open it for Editing:

> touch index.html
>
> touch README.md

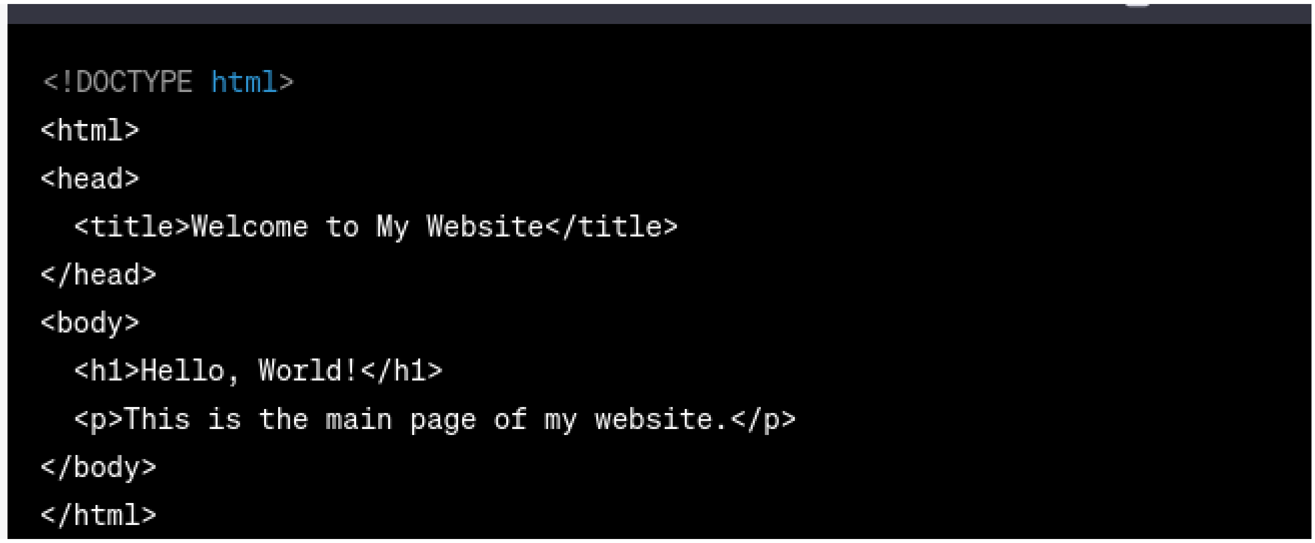


```
poem@kavita:~/uk$ touch index.html
poem@kavita:~/uk$ touch README.md
poem@kavita:~/uk$ 
```

- You can use a text editor like vim to create and edit the file. Open your terminal and run:

- Then after that we have to write the code of html in Index.html

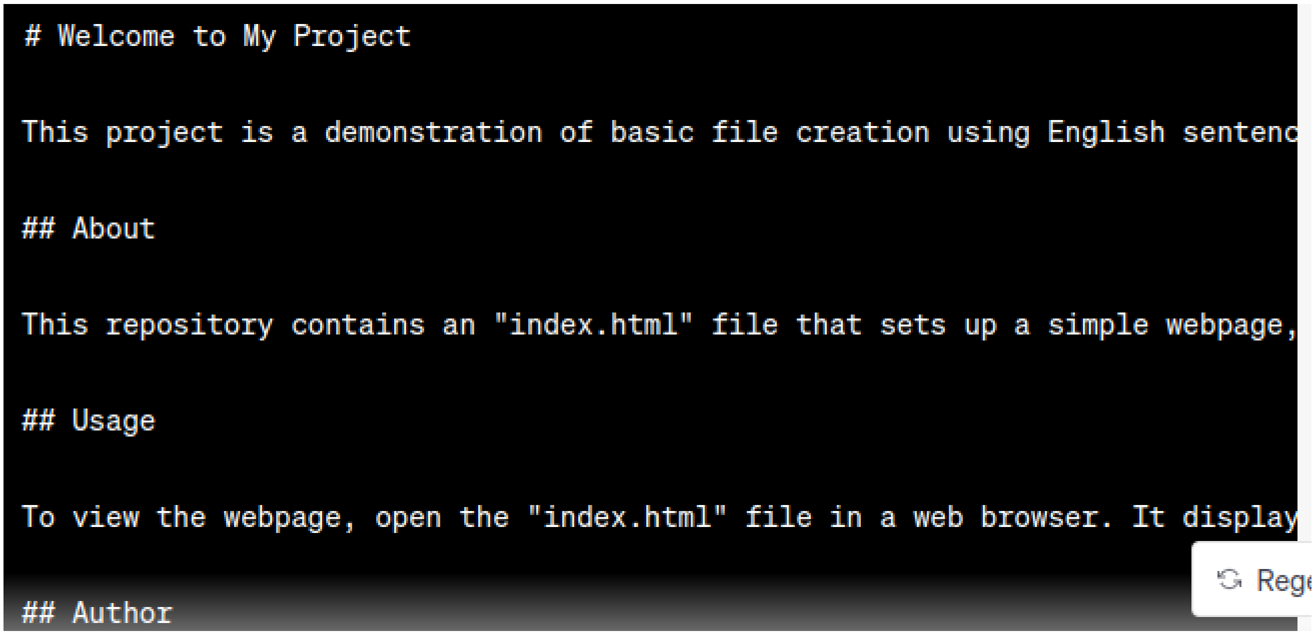
> vim index.html



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Welcome to My Website</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
  <p>This is the main page of my website.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Create a file named "index.html" in your preferred text editor and paste the following content

> vim README.md



```
# Welcome to My Project

This project is a demonstration of basic file creation using English sentenc

## About

This repository contains an "index.html" file that sets up a simple webpage,

## Usage

To view the webpage, open the "index.html" file in a web browser. It display

## Author
```

Create a file named "Readme.md" in your preferred text editor and paste the following content

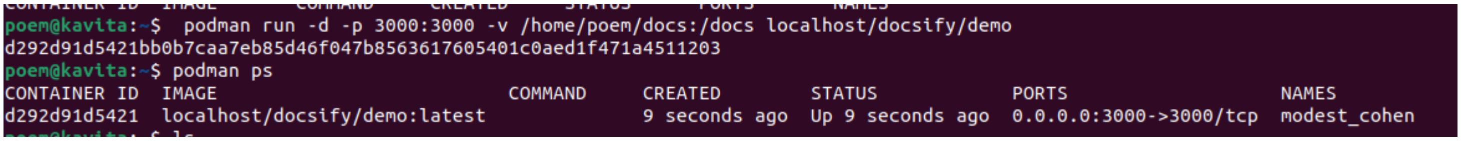
Create Dockerfile

```
FROM node:latest
LABEL description="A demo Dockerfile for build Docsify."
WORKDIR /docs
RUN npm install -g docsify-cli@latest
EXPOSE 3000/tcp
ENTRYPOINT docsify serve .
```

Run the New Container and Set the Directory

- Run the new container and enter the desired directory where you want to work with Docsify. Replace **/path/to/your/directory** with the actual path to your desired directory:
- First, create a Podman container for Docsify.

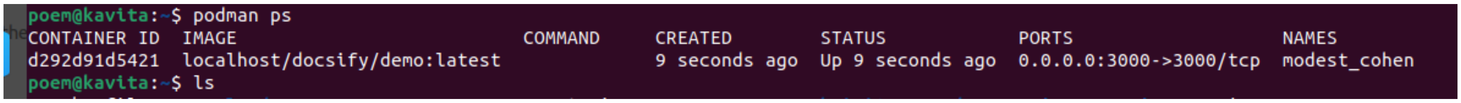
> Podman run -d -p 3000:3000 -v /home/poem/docs:/docs localhost/docsify/demo



```
poem@kavita:~$  podman run -d -p 3000:3000 -v /home/poem/docs:/docs localhost/docsify/demo
d292d91d5421bb0b7caa7eb85d46f047b8563617605401c0aed1f471a4511203
poem@kavita:~$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID  IMAGE                          COMMAND     CREATED        STATUS            PORTS                   NAMES
d292d91d5421  localhost/docsify/demo:latest              9 seconds ago  Up 9 seconds ago  0.0.0.0:3000->3000/tcp  modest_cohen
```

- Check if the container is created with the “podman ps” command.

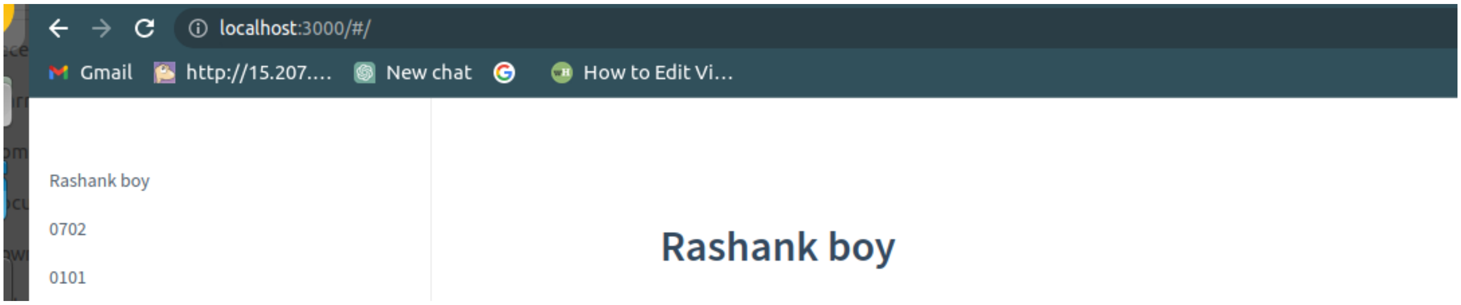
> Podman ps



```
poem@kavita:~$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID  IMAGE                          COMMAND     CREATED        STATUS            PORTS                   NAMES
d292d91d5421  localhost/docsify/demo:latest              9 seconds ago  Up 9 seconds ago  0.0.0.0:3000->3000/tcp  modest_cohen
poem@kavita:~$ ls
```

Access your Docsify documentation

- Open your web browser and enter http://localhost:3000 in the address bar. This will allow you to view your Docsify documentation served from the container. You should see the Docsify interface displaying your documentation content.



Rashank boy

0702

0101

Rashank boy

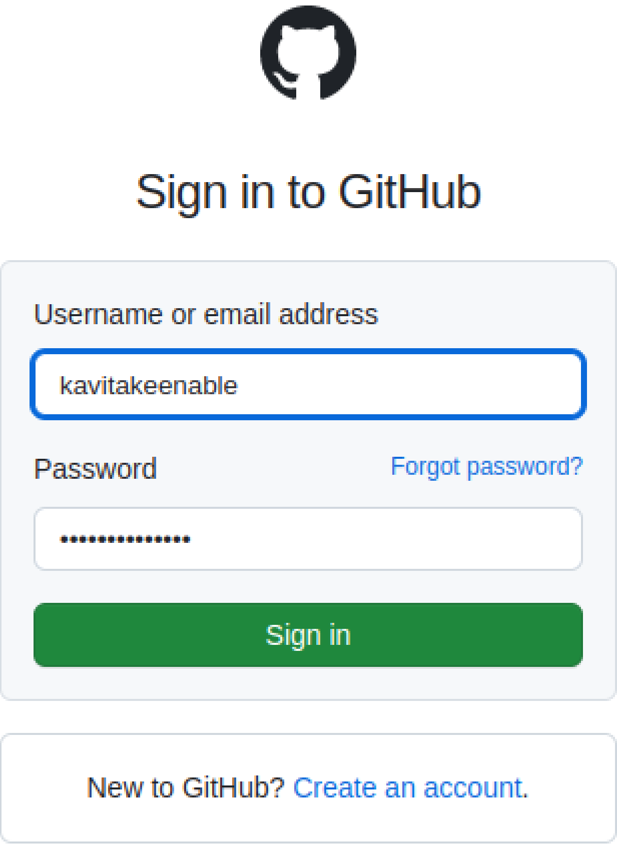
3. Login github

Now go to GitHub but how to login to GitHub account is given below

Here's a step-by-step guide to hosting Docsify docs on GitHub

Step 1: Create GitHub Repository

> Log in to your GitHub account.

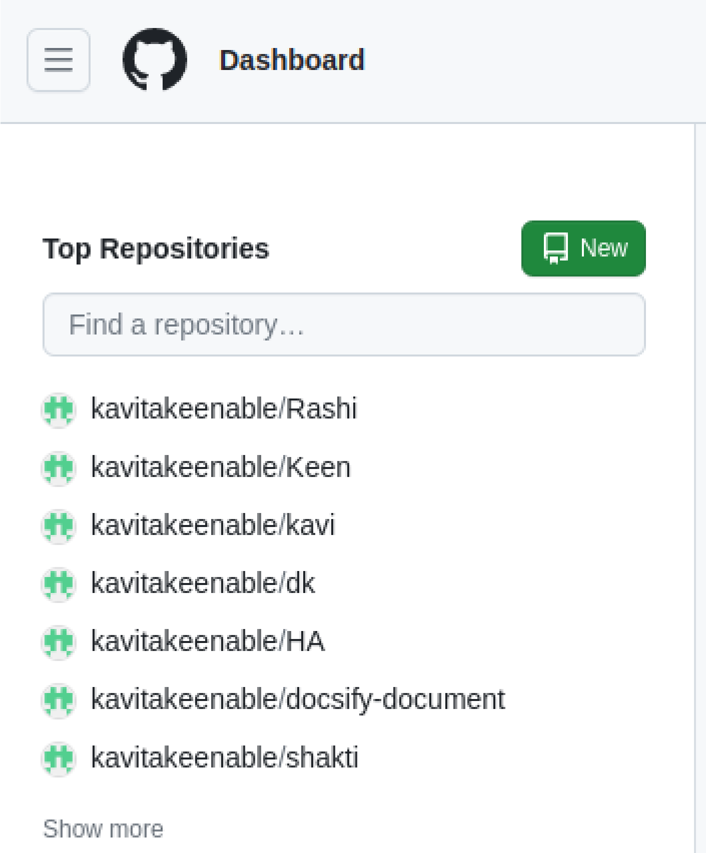

Sign in to GitHub

Username or email address: kavitakeenable

Password: •••••••••••••••

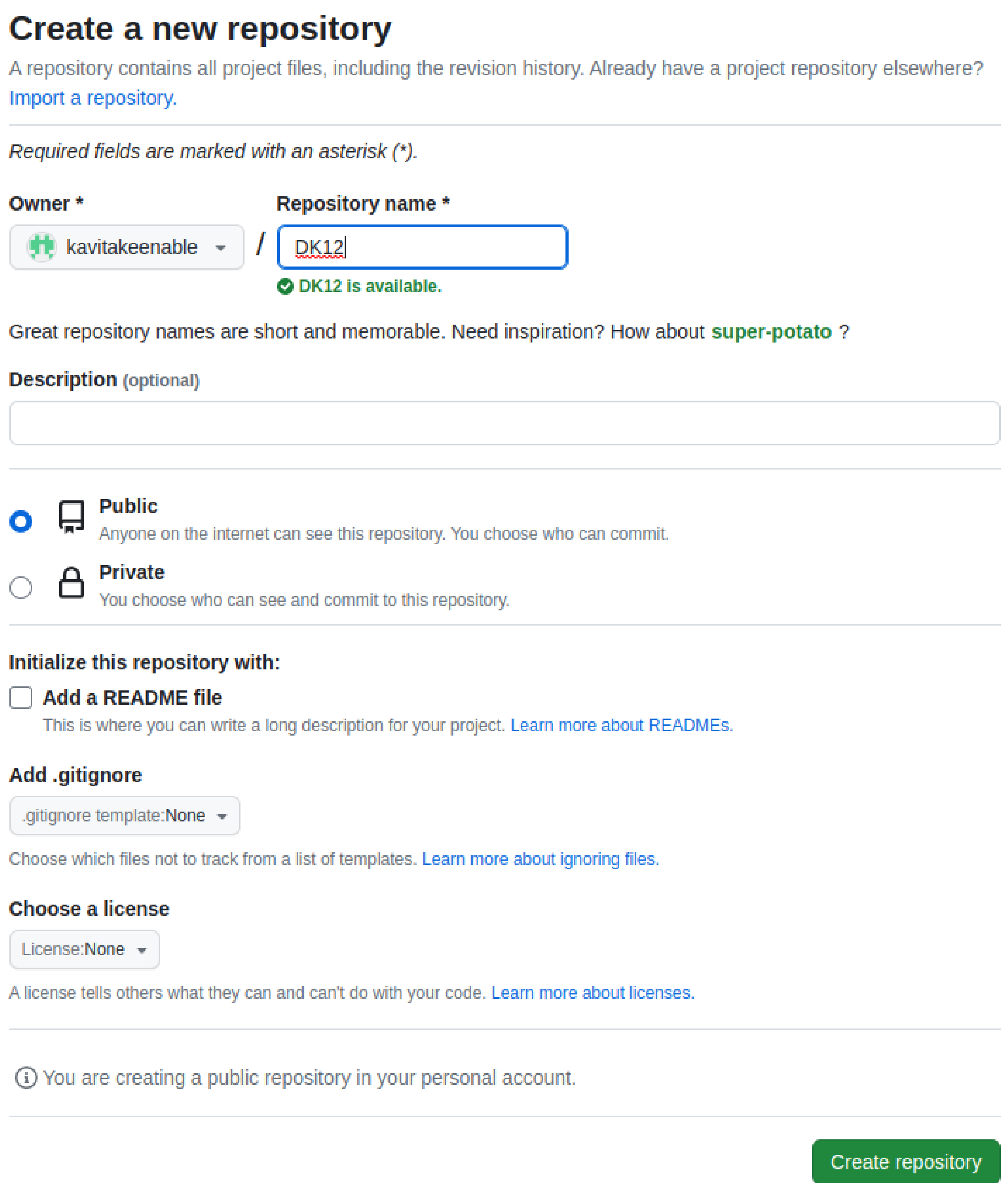
Create a New Repository

On GitHub, click the "New" button to create a new repository. Give it a name of your choice



Step 2: Fill Repository Details

- Choose a name for your repository, like "my-docs."
- Write a short description about your project or documentation.
- Choose whether the repository should be public or private.
- Check the "Initialise this repository with a README" option



Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository.

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Owner * kavitakeenable / **Repository name *** DK12

DK12 is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **super-potato** ?

Description (optional)

● **Public**
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

○ **Private**
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

□ **Add a README file**
This is where you can write a long description for your project. Learn more about READMEs.

Add .gitignore

.gitignore template:None

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. Learn more about ignoring files.

Choose a license

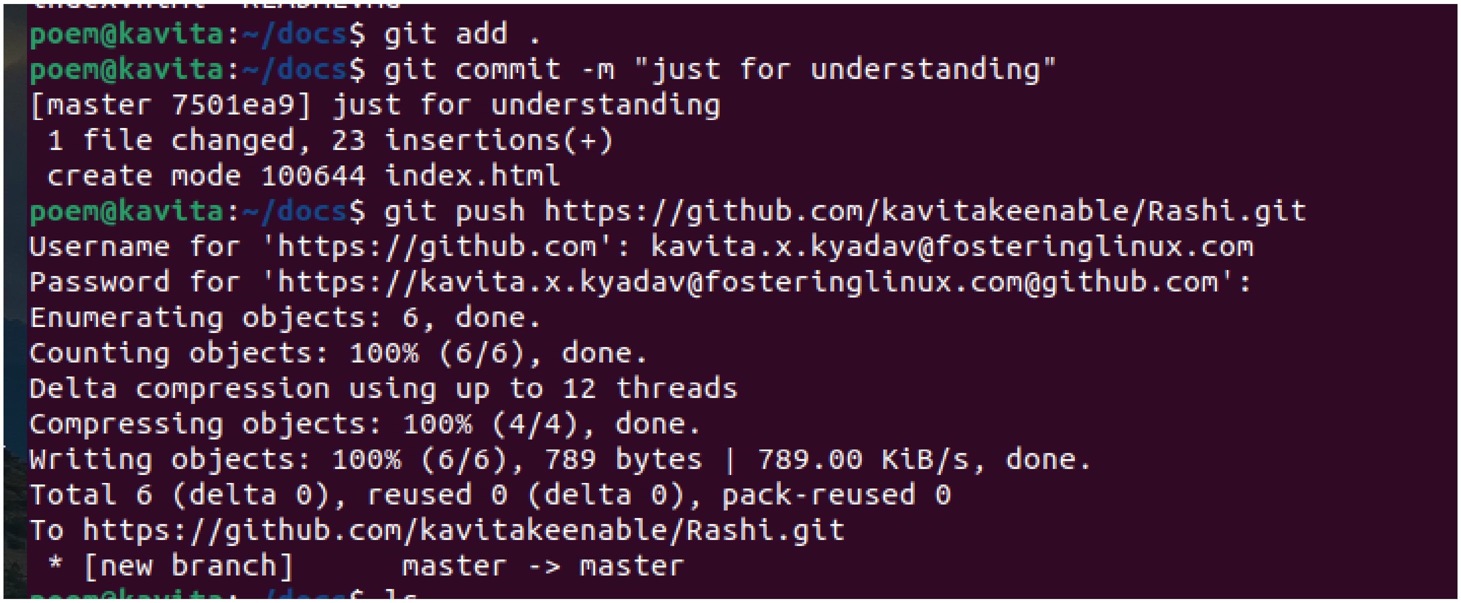
License:None

A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. Learn more about licenses.

You are creating a public repository in your personal account.

Step 3 : Stage and Commit Changes

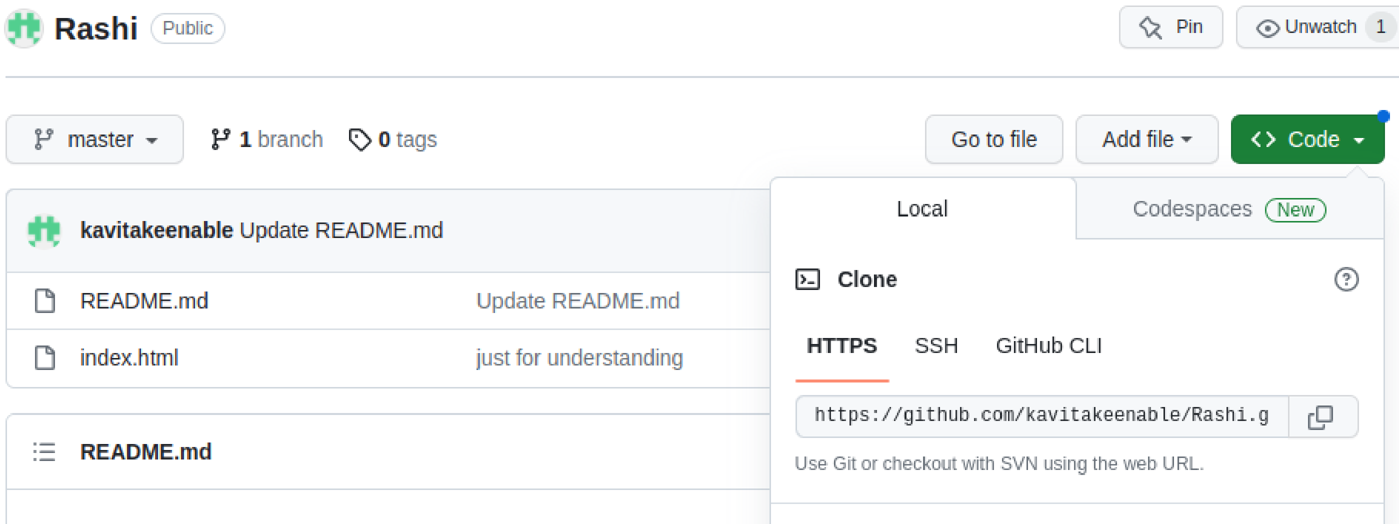
> ***git add*** to stage changes, ***commit*** them with git commit, and push them to the remote repository with git push. Has this process enabled you to integrate your Doxify documentation into a GitHub repository and manage it under centralised version control



```
index.html  README.md
poem@kavita:~/docs$ git add .
poem@kavita:~/docs$ git commit -m "just for understanding"
[master 7501ea9] just for understanding
 1 file changed, 23 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 index.html
poem@kavita:~/docs$ git push https://github.com/kavitakeenable/Rashi.git
Username for 'https://github.com': kavita.x.kyadav@fosteringlinux.com
Password for 'https://kavita.x.kyadav@fosteringlinux.com@github.com':
Enumerating objects: 6, done.
Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (6/6), 789 bytes | 789.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/kavitakeenable/Rashi.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
poem@kavita:~/docs$ ls
```

Step 4 : Clone the Repository

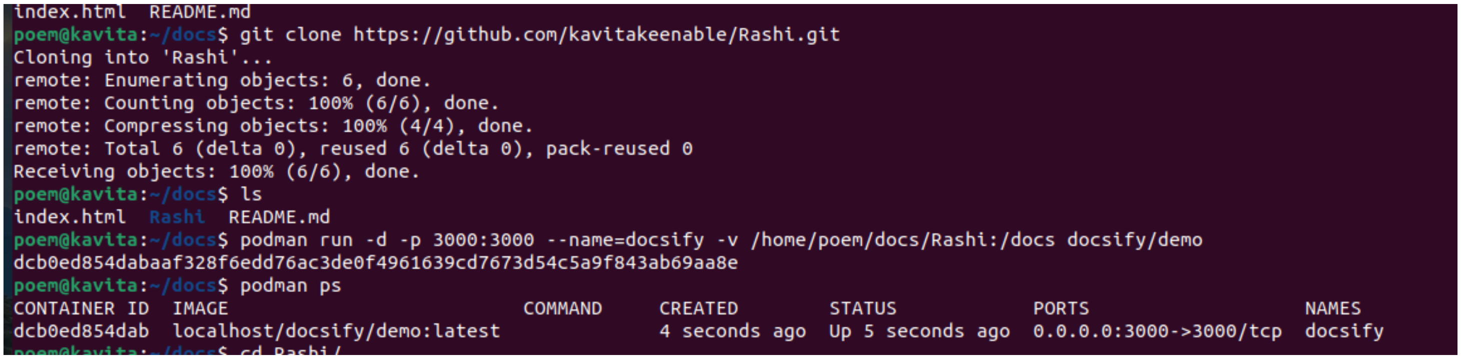
Choose the "Clone" option on GitHub to get the repository URL. Copy this URL



kavitakeenable Update README.md	
README.md	Update README.md
index.html	just for understanding

Clone — HTTPS: `https://github.com/kavitakeenable/Rashi.g`

Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.

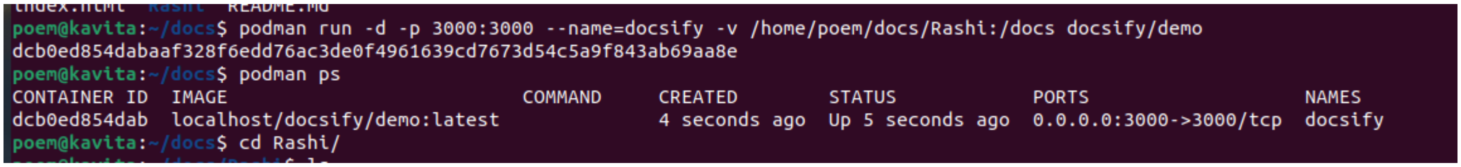


```
index.html  README.md
poem@kavita:~/docs$ git clone https://github.com/kavitakeenable/Rashi.git
Cloning into 'Rashi'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 6, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 6 (delta 0), reused 6 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (6/6), done.
poem@kavita:~/docs$ ls
index.html  Rashi  README.md
poem@kavita:~/docs$ podman run -d -p 3000:3000 --name=docsify -v /home/poem/docs/Rashi:/docs docsify/demo
dcb0ed854dabaaf328f6edd76ac3de0f4961639cd7673d54c5a9f843ab69aa8e
poem@kavita:~/docs$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID  IMAGE                          COMMAND     CREATED        STATUS            PORTS                   NAMES
dcb0ed854dab  localhost/docsify/demo:latest              4 seconds ago  Up 5 seconds ago  0.0.0.0:3000->3000/tcp  docsify
poem@kavita:~/docs$ cd Rashi/
```

Step 5 Integration docsify and gitHub

To integrate Docsify with GitHub and ensure seamless integration, include the repository name in the URL path.

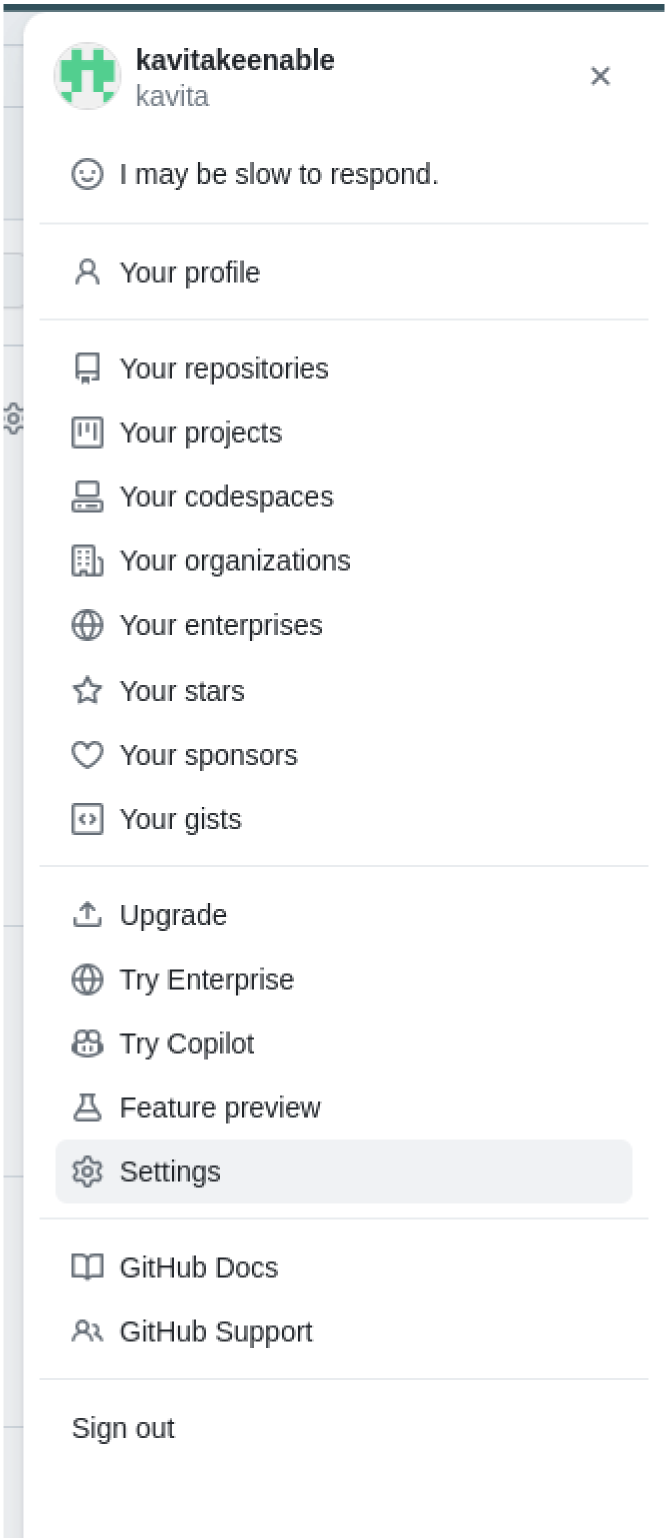
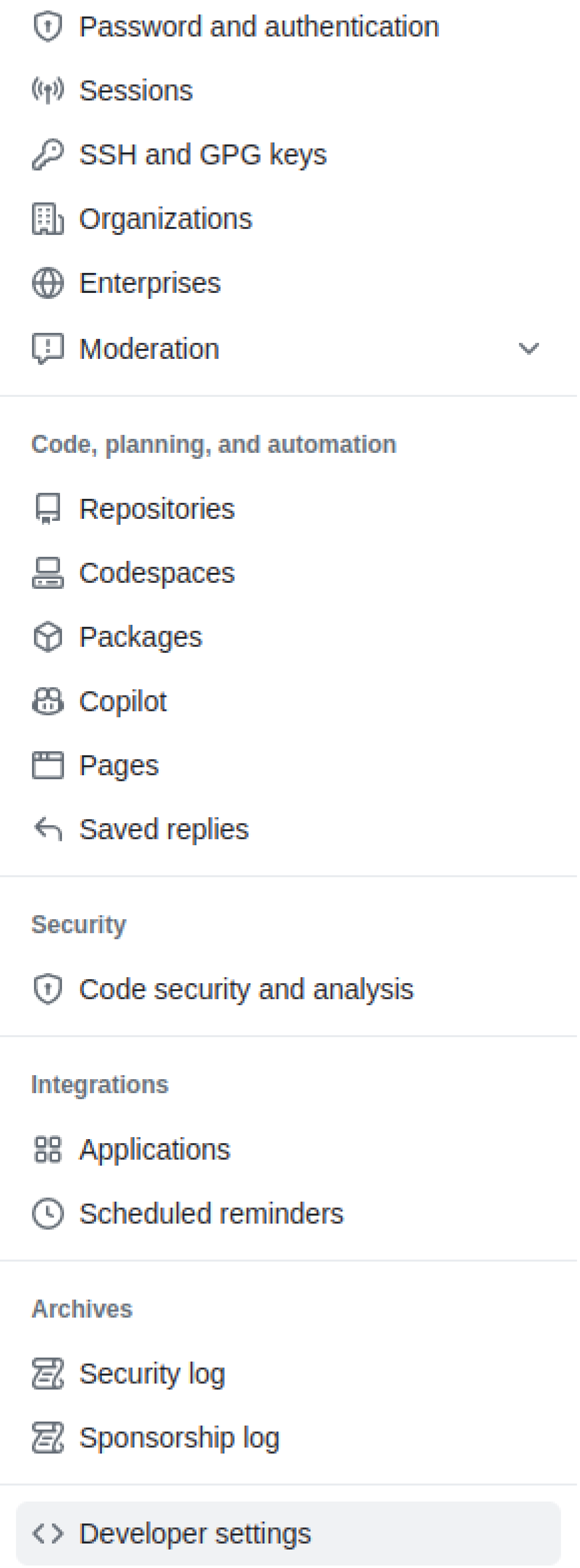
> Podman run -d -p 3000:3000 --name=docsify -v /home/poem/Rashi:/docs docsify/demo



```
index.html  Rashi  README.md
poem@kavita:~/docs$ podman run -d -p 3000:3000 --name=docsify -v /home/poem/docs/Rashi:/docs docsify/demo
dcb0ed854dabaaf328f6edd76ac3de0f4961639cd7673d54c5a9f843ab69aa8e
poem@kavita:~/docs$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID  IMAGE                         COMMAND     CREATED        STATUS            PORTS                   NAMES
dcb0ed854dab  localhost/docsify/demo:latest             4 seconds ago  Up 5 seconds ago  0.0.0.0:3000->3000/tcp  docsify
poem@kavita:~/docs$ cd Rashi/
```

Step 6 Access Account Settings

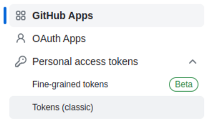
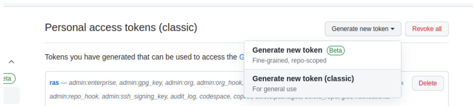
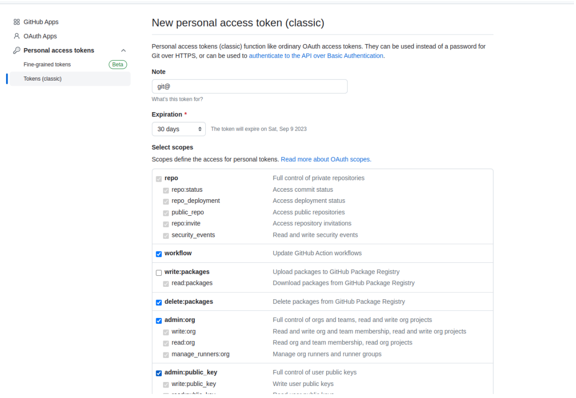
> ***Navigate to your account settings. Look for your profile picture or username at the top-right corner and click on it to access your account settings.***
>
> - Within the account settings, search for a section related to "Tokens," "Security," or ***"Developer Settings."***

profile account	Setting
	

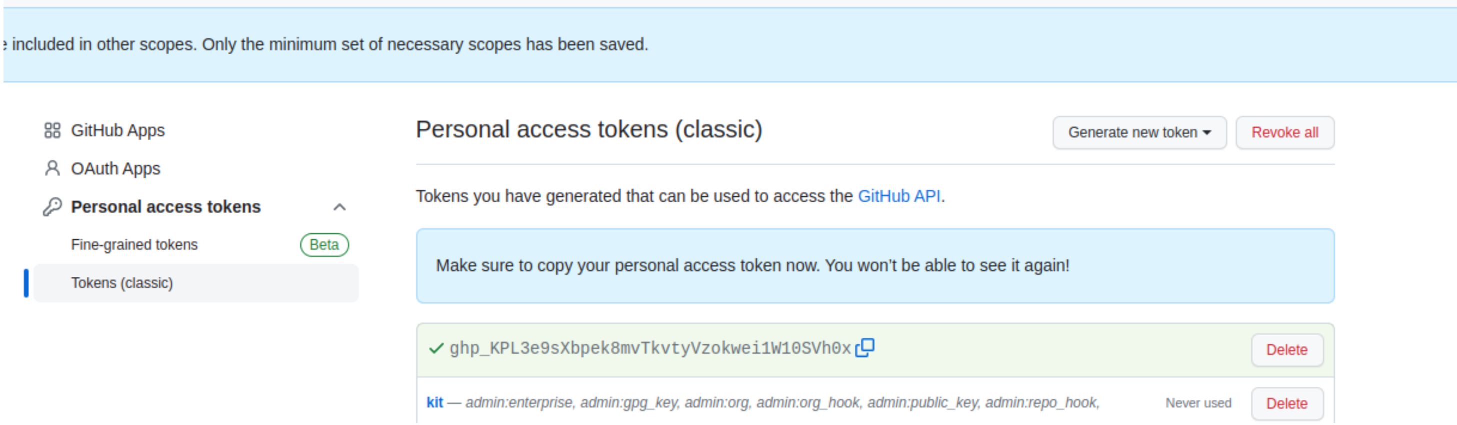
Create New Token

> - Choose the option to create a new personal access token.

> - Click the button to generate the token.

Personal Access tokens	*Generate New token*	*Note*
 GitHub Apps OAuth Apps Personal access tokens Fine-grained tokens Beta Tokens (classic)	 Personal access tokens (classic) Generate new token ▾ Revoke all Tokens you have generated that can be used to access the G **Generate new token** Beta Fine-grained, repo-scoped **Generate new token (classic)** For general use **ras** — *admin:enterprise, admin:gpg_key, admin:org, admin:org_hook,* *admin:repo_hook, admin:ssh_signing_key, audit_log, codespace, cop* Delete	 New personal access token (classic) Personal access tokens (classic) function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication. **Note** git@ What's this token for? **Expiration** * 30 days The token will expire on Sat, Sep 9 2023 **Select scopes** Scopes define the access for personal tokens. Read more about OAuth scopes. ☑ **repo** Full control of private repositories ☑ repo:status Access commit status ☑ repo_deployment Access deployment status ☑ public_repo Access public repositories ☑ repo:invite Access repository invitations ☑ security_events Read and write security events ☑ **workflow** Update GitHub Action workflows □ **write:packages** Upload packages to GitHub Package Registry ☑ read:packages Download packages from GitHub Package Registry ☑ **delete:packages** Delete packages from GitHub Package Registry ☑ **admin:org** Full control of orgs and teams, read and write org projects ☑ write:org Read and write org and team membership, read and write org projects ☑ read:org Read org and team membership, read org projects ☑ manage_runners:org Manage org runners and runner groups ☑ **admin:public_key** Full control of user public keys ☑ write:public_key Write user public keys

> - Once generated, you'll typically see the token displayed on your screen.
>   Copy and Store Securely



e included in other scopes. Only the minimum set of necessary scopes has been saved.

Personal access tokens (classic)

Tokens you have generated that can be used to access the GitHub API.

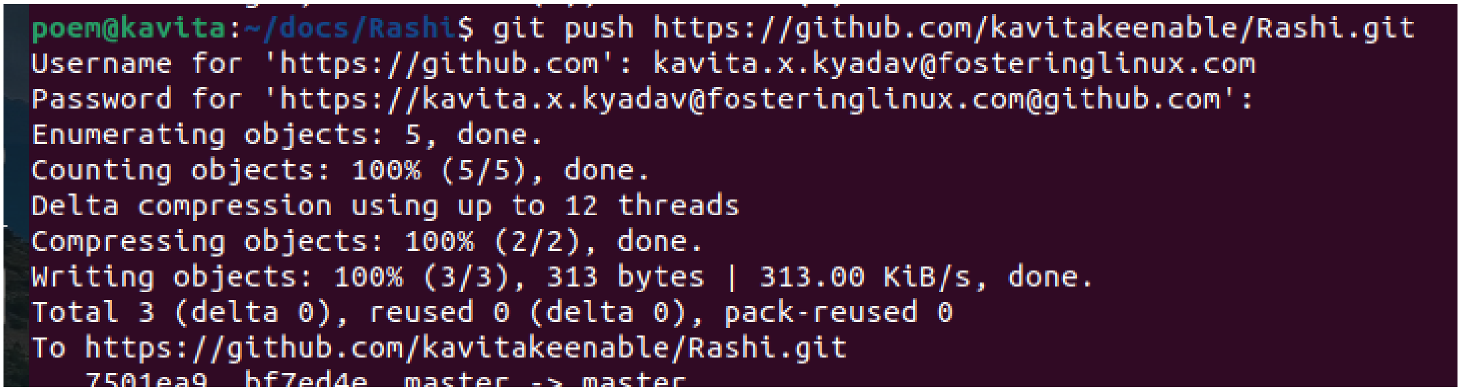
Make sure to copy your personal access token now. You won't be able to see it again!

✓ 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

kit — *admin:enterprise, admin:gpg_key, admin:org, admin:org_hook, admin:public_key, admin:repo_hook,* Never used

> - Copy the token to your clipboard.
>   Store the token in a safe place, like a password manager or a secure document.

Similarly you can push when you have to update any code you will push and when you have to take any code from remote server then you will pull



```
poem@kavita:~/docs/Rashi$ git push https://github.com/kavitakeenable/Rashi.git
Username for 'https://github.com': kavita.x.kyadav@fosteringlinux.com
Password for 'https://kavita.x.kyadav@fosteringlinux.com@github.com':
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 313 bytes | 313.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/kavitakeenable/Rashi.git
   7501ea9..bf7ed4e  master -> master
```

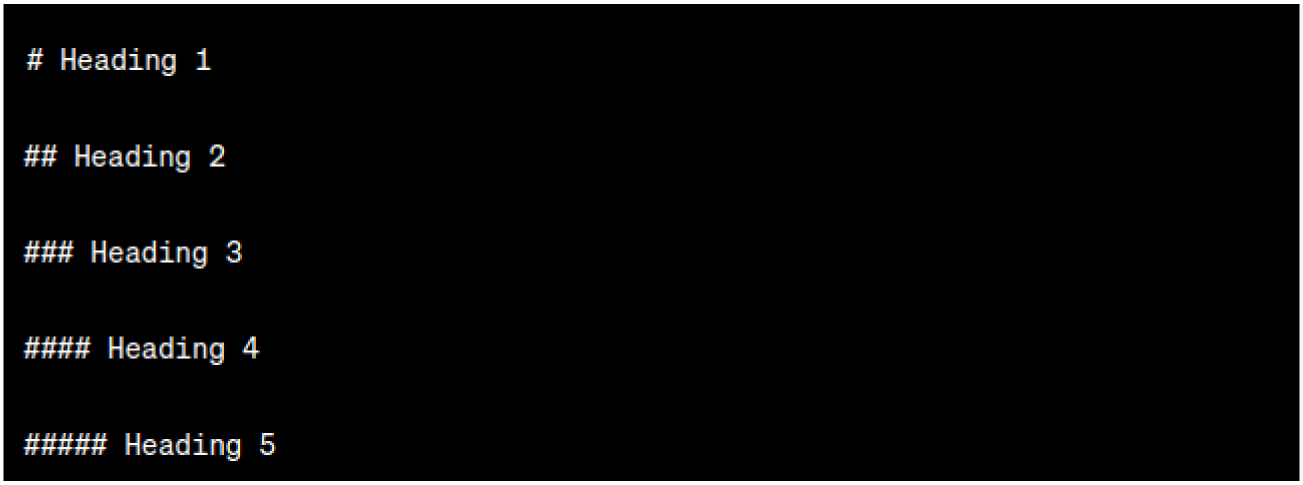
3.Markdown Basic Syntax

Overview

> Markdown is a plain text formatting language used to create simple and structured documents. It is commonly used for web content, readme files, documentation, email, and various other types of text-based content. Below I'm doing some common Markdown syntax examples and their explanations:

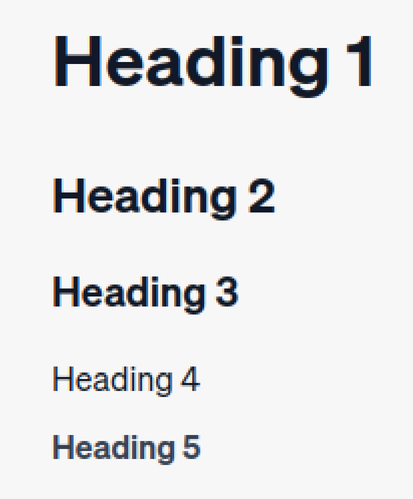
1. Headings

> Headings are created using the # symbol, with one # indicating Heading 1 and six # indicating Heading 6.



```
# Heading 1

## Heading 2

### Heading 3

#### Heading 4

##### Heading 5
```

output



Heading 1

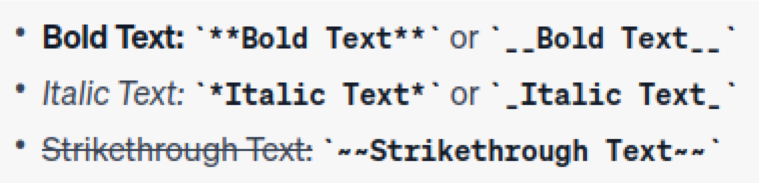
Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

2. Text Formatting



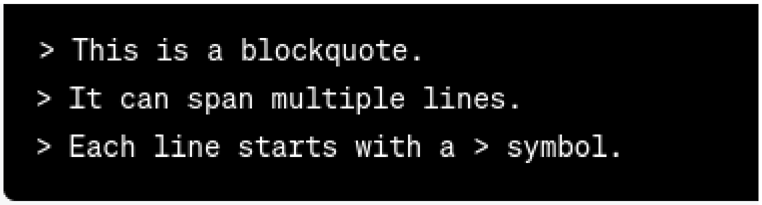
> - **Bold Text:** `**Bold Text**` or `__Bold Text__`
> - *Italic Text:* `*Italic Text*` or `_Italic Text_`
> - ~~Strikethrough Text:~~ `~~Strikethrough Text~~`

Output

> Bold Text: **Bold Text** or **Bold Text**
> Italic Text: *Italic Text* or *Italic Text*
> Strikethrough Text: ~~Strikethrough Text~~

3. Blockquota

To create a blockquote in Markdown, you use the > symbol. Place the > symbol before the text you want to include in the blockquote.



```
> This is a blockquote.
> It can span multiple lines.
> Each line starts with a > symbol.
```

Output

> This is a blockquote.
> It can span multiple lines.
> Each line starts with a > symbol.