## Git instalacija

1. Skinuti git za odgovarajucu platformu <https://git-scm.com/downloads>
2. Instalirati git

## Kreiranje SSH kljuceva

1. Kreirati **.ssh** folder na putanji **C:\Users\%UserProfile%\.ssh**
2. Na putanji iz prethodnog koraka kreirati kljuceve koristeci komandu

**ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096**. Koristan [link](https://www.ssh.com/academy/ssh/keygen)

1. Kopirati sadrzaj **C:\Users\%UserProfile%\.ssh\id\_rsa.pub** fajla i dodati ga na github
   1. Settings > SSH and GPG keys > New SSH key
   2. Nalepiti kopirani sadrzaj
   3. Klik na Add SSH key

## Git globalna podesavanja na racunaru

git config --global user.name "John Doe"

git config --global user.email [johndoe@example.com](mailto:johndoe@example.com)

## Podesavanja repozitorijuma

1. Kreirati novi repozitorijum na github-u sa zeljenim imenom
2. Izabrati folder na racunaru u kojoj zelite da cuvate kod
3. U lokalni repozitorijum na racunaru izvrsiti sledece komande

git init

git add README.md

git commit -m "first commit"

git branch -M main

git remote add origin git@github.com:username/repo\_name.git

git push -u origin main

## 

## Git Workflow

## Git komande

Koristan [link](https://www.atlassian.com/git/glossary)

git init - Initializes a new Git repository. If you want to place a project under revision control, this is the first command you need to learn.

git clone - Creates a copy of an existing Git repository. Cloning is the most common way for developers to obtain a working copy of a central repository.

git status - Displays the state of the working directory and the staged snapshot. You’ll want to run this in conjunction with git add and git commit to see exactly what’s being included in the next snapshot.

git add - Moves changes from the working directory to the staging area. This gives you the opportunity to prepare a snapshot before committing it to the official history.

git commit - Takes the staged snapshot and commits it to the project history. Combined with git add, this defines the basic workflow for all Git users.

git push - Pushing is the opposite of fetching (with a few caveats). It lets you move a local branch to another repository, which serves as a convenient way to publish contributions. This is like svn commit, but it sends a series of commits instead of a single changeset.

git pull - Pulling is the automated version of git fetch. It downloads a branch from a remote repository, then immediately merges it into the current branch. This is the Git equivalent of svn update.