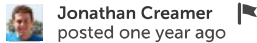




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Setting up git and GitHub from the Windows command prompt



Git is my favorite DVCS (distributed version control system) by a long shot.

Github makes using git an imperative part of my developer workflow.

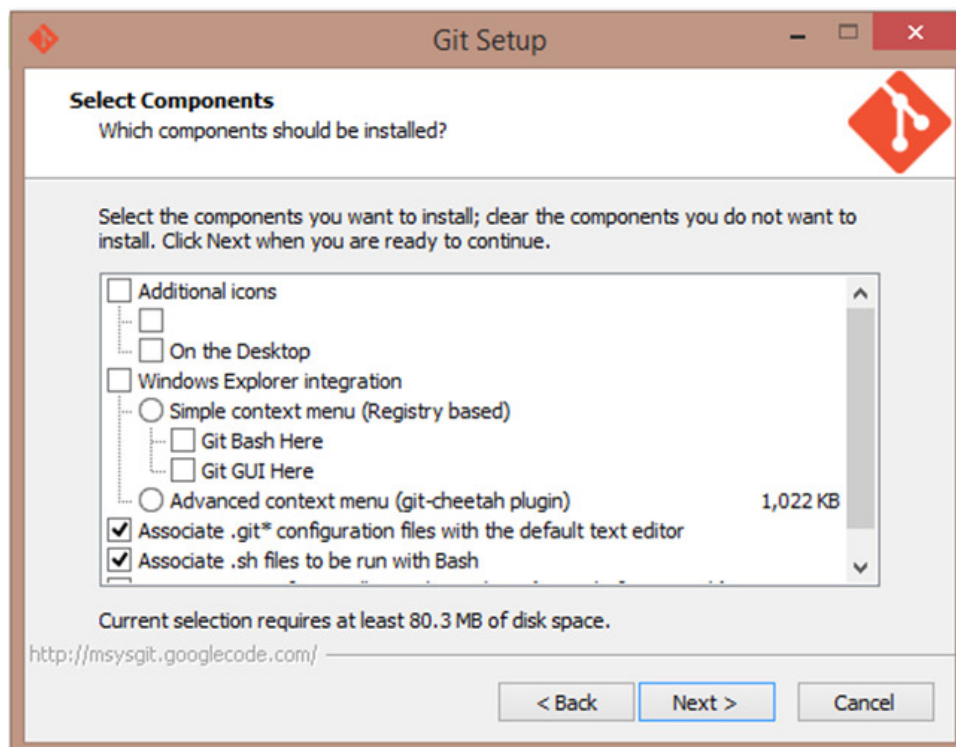
Below is a hopefully easy setup guide to make getting up and running w/ Git as easy as possible.

Installation

First of all, download [MySysGit](#)

MySysGit is the Windows version of Git.

This is one of the first screens that makes you choose some stuff...



If you want shortcuts, etc, feel free to choose that box, then there's the Windows

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**Jonathan Creamer**
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I work at [appendTo](#) and am having a great time developing front end applications in JavaScript! Also enjoy ASP.NET MVC, and am an IE userAgent.



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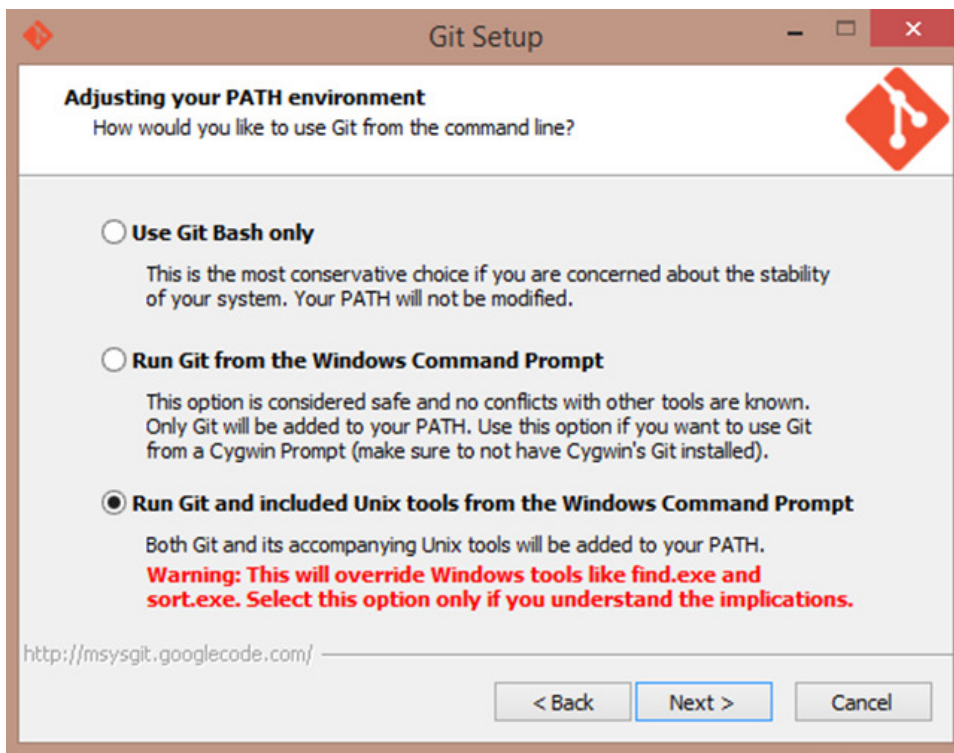
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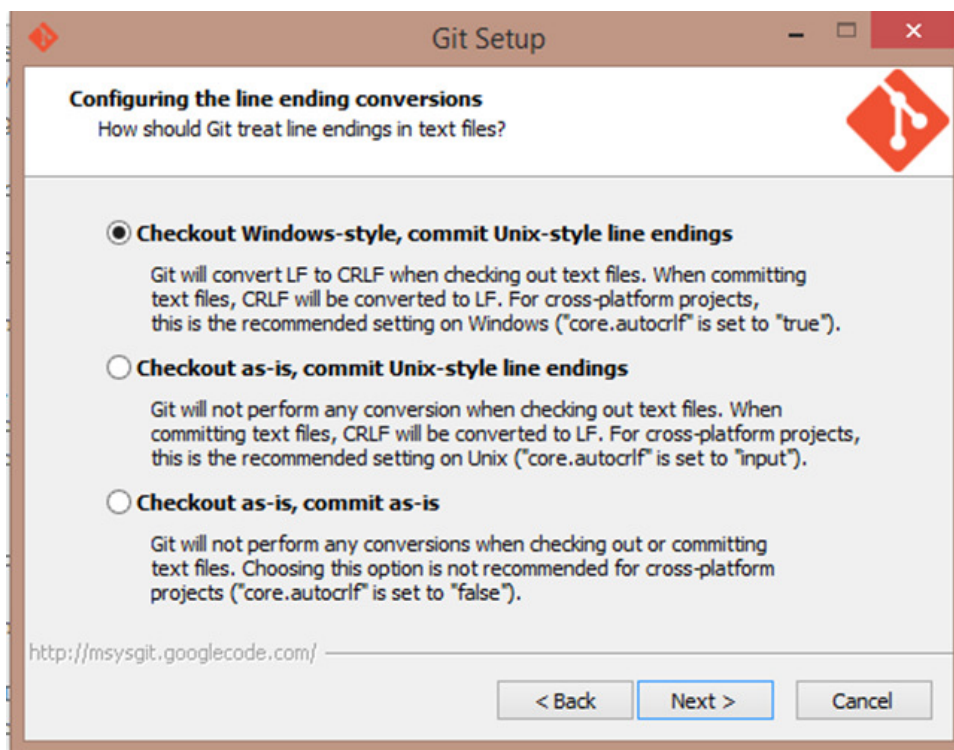
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Explorer integration that will add options to your right click menu. Feel free to use that. I don't really use it, but some people like to have it.

Next is the integration with the Windows Command Line...



I go with the Run Git and Included Unix tools option because it installs a couple of cool commands from the Unix style terminal commands like `ls`, and `cat`, `grep` etc.



I usually keep the Checkout Windows-Style option checked.

So, that's it to install it. Now you can simply open up a command prompt and type...

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```
git help
```

And see all the things you can do.

Personally I use `cmdr` for my command line, but it's entirely up to you because the standard Windows command prompt will do just fine.

For this post, I'll just use the regular command prompt still.

Run the following commands.

```
cd %HOME%  
mkdir .ssh  
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "your_email@example.com"
```

This will begin the process of generating a key.

You will be prompted for the name of the file, just allow it to be default by hitting enter.

Then it will ask you for a passphrase. This will be used a LOT, so don't forget it.

This process will generate you two files, `.ssh/id_rsa.pub` and `.ssh/id_rsa`. The `.pub` one is the one you'll need for GitHub, so open it with...

```
notepad id_rsa.pub
```

And copy the entire document.

Then head over to GitHub and access your account settings. In the left hand menu you'll see the SSH Keys option...



Then click the Add Key button in the right hand side. Give it a name and place your key in the box and save it.

You should get a confirmation email from GitHub saying you added a new key.

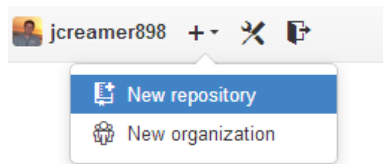
Then you can test your ssh connection by running...

```
ssh -T git@github.com
```

You might get an alert about "The authenticity of host 'github.com....'" so, type yes and hit enter, but then you should see a notice from GitHub that you are able to connect.

Now you should be able to create a new repository on GitHub and use the Windows command line to communicate with it.

If you want to test it out, go ahead and add a new repository by clicking up in the top right hand corner of the screen...



This will bring you to the following screen...

A screenshot of the GitHub 'Create new repository' form. At the top, it shows the owner 'jcreamer898' and a 'Repository name' field. Below this is a hint: 'Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about north-american-wight.' There is a 'Description (optional)' text area. Under 'Visibility', 'Public' is selected with the note 'Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.' 'Private' is also visible with the note 'You choose who can see and commit to this repository.' There is a checkbox for 'Initialize this repository with a README' with the note 'This will allow you to git clone the repository immediately. Skip this step if you have already run git init locally.' At the bottom, there are dropdowns for 'Add .gitignore: None' and 'Add a license: None', followed by a green 'Create repository' button.

You can either choose to initialize the repo now, or wait until later.

If you initialize it now, you can simply go to the command line and type...

```
git clone git@github.com:username/name-of-your-repo.git
```

This is a nice and easy option, but keep in mind WILL NOT work if you're planning on adding git to a folder that already contains files.

It's a great option to be able to use this initialize option though because it saves you from the following steps that you'd otherwise have to go through if you didn't have this new option...

```
cd /your/directory
git init
git add . # This assumes you have some files in this directory
git commit -m "First commit"
git remote add origin # Origin is the "name" of your remote
git push -u origin master # Only use -u on the initial commit to get your remote and local masters synced
```

That should be just about everything!

Git is an incredible DVCS, and with GitHub you get all kinds of great collaboration features, so git out there and have some fun!

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Awesome! Thanks. GitHub is unarguably the best learning and discussion platform for coders. And, this guide just made ti super-easy to use it within Windows
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