

Activity: Install Your Tools (Windows)

Now you'll install the required tools and software for the course. There's a lot to get through, so buckle in and get ready!

Feel free to skip this if you have a Mac, your installation instructions are on the next page.

Create Accounts

First, create accounts on the following websites, which you'll use throughout the course. Don't just create logins; recruiters often search these sites for job candidates, so be sure to provide at least a headshot and up-to-date contact information.

- [LinkedIn](https://www.linkedin.com/) (https://www.linkedin.com/)

Note: You should create a full profile that highlights your skills and work experience and includes a headshot.

- [GitHub](https://github.com/) (https://github.com/)
- [Stack Overflow](http://stackoverflow.com/) (http://stackoverflow.com/)

Tool and Software Installations

Follow the instructions below to complete the installation process for all of the required tools.

Google Chrome

1. If you don't already have Chrome installed, visit the [download page](https://www.google.com/chrome/browser/desktop/index.html) (https://www.google.com/chrome/browser/desktop/index.html).
2. Download, open, and run the installation file.

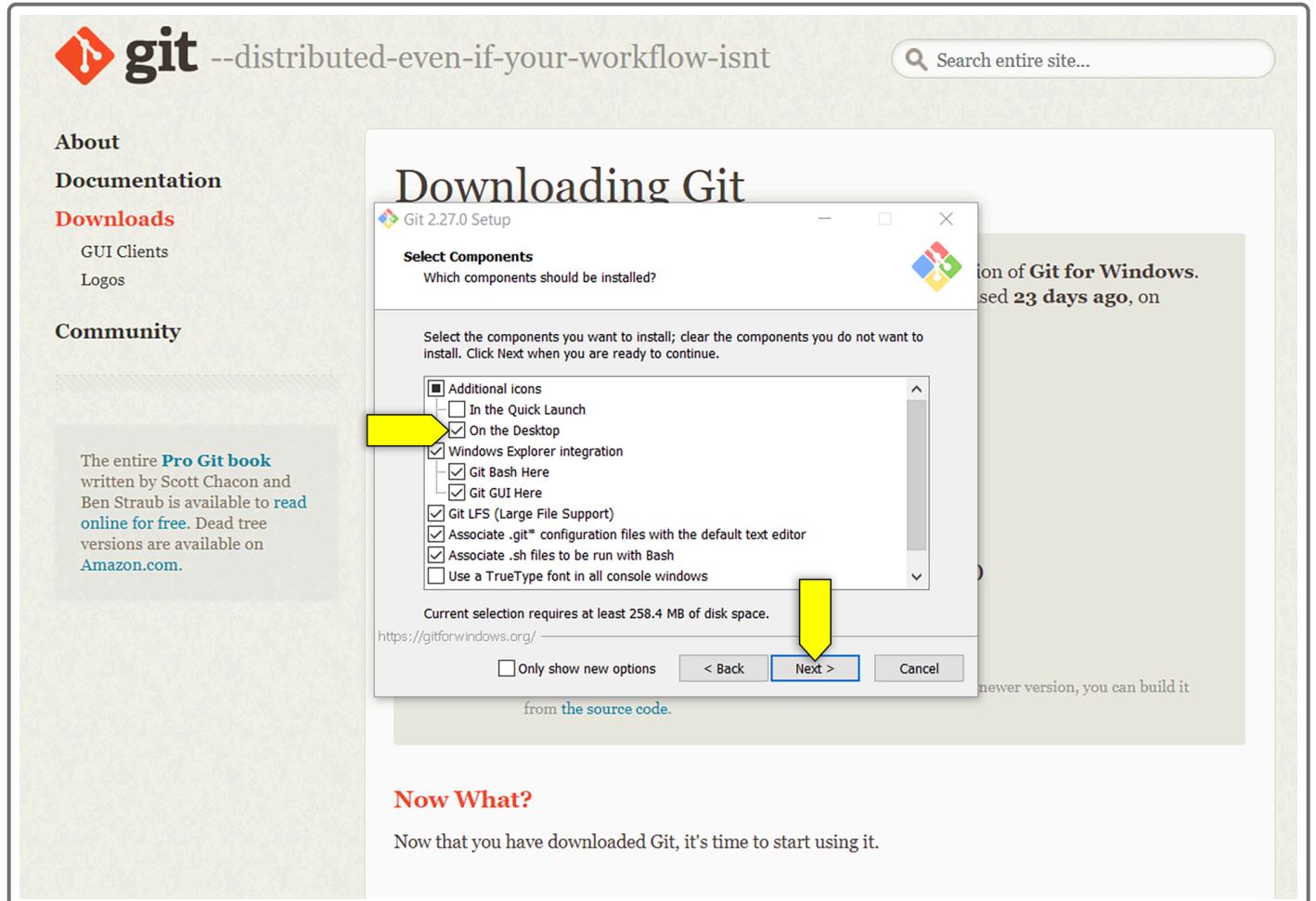
Slack

1. Go to [Slack for Windows](https://slack.com/downloads) (https://slack.com/downloads). Click Download.
2. When the installation is complete, you're all set. You will receive the link to your class-specific workspace during your Welcome Session and then you can sign in.

Git and Git Bash

Note: New versions of software are frequently released, so if a screen appears in your Git installation that isn't shown in the following images, proceed with its default selection. Otherwise, follow the instructions below:

1. Go to the Git [Downloads](https://git-scm.com/downloads) page. Select the download for Windows.
2. Select "On the Desktop." This should save Git Bash to your desktop as well.



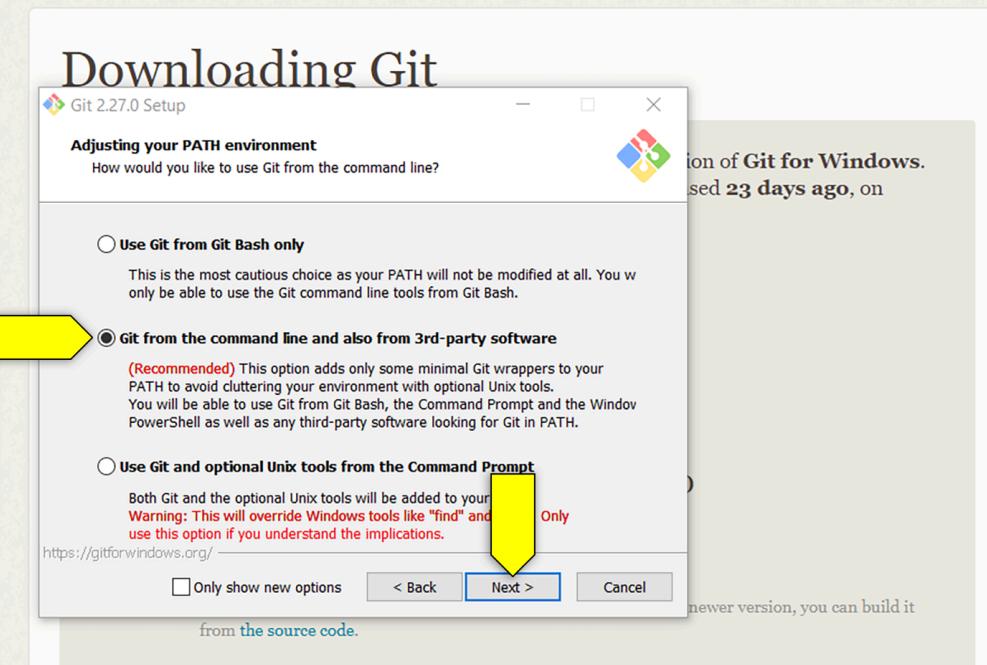
3. Select "Use Git from the Windows Command Prompt."

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The entire [Pro Git book](#) written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to [read online for free](#). Dead tree versions are available on [Amazon.com](#).

**Now What?**

Now that you have downloaded Git, it's time to start using it.

4. Select "Checkout as-is, commit Unix-style line endings."



--distributed-even-if-your-workflow-isn't



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Downloading Git

Git 2.27.0 Setup

Configuring the line ending conversions

How should Git treat line endings in text files?

Checkout Windows-style, commit Unix-style line endings

Git will convert LF to CRLF when checking out text files. When committing text files, CRLF will be converted to LF. For cross-platform projects, this is the recommended setting on Windows ("core.autocrlf" is set to "true").

Checkout as-is, commit Unix-style line endings

Git will not perform any conversion when checking out text files. When committing text files, CRLF will be converted to LF. For cross-platform projects, this is the recommended setting on Unix ("core.autocrlf" is set to "input").

Checkout as-is, commit as-is

Git will not perform any conversions when checking out or committing text files. Choosing this option is not recommended for cross-platform projects ("core.autocrlf" is set to "false").

<https://gitforwindows.org/>

Only show new options

< Back

Next >

Cancel

Now What?

Now that you have downloaded Git, it's time to start using it.

5. Select "Use Windows' default console window."



git --distributed-even-if-your-workflow-isnt



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Now What?

Now that you have downloaded Git, it's time to start using it.

SSH Keys

To complete these steps, you will need to sign up for a [GitHub](#) account if you haven't already.

1. Open Bash.
2. To make sure you don't already have a set of keys on your computer, type the following in your Bash window.

Note: Copying and pasting will not work!

```
ls -al ~/.ssh
```

- If no keys pop up, move on to Step 3.
- If keys do pop up, check that none of them are listed under `id_rsa`, like in this image:

```
drwxr-xr-x  5 caryngraboski  staff   170 Jun 23 12:14
drwxr-xr-x+ 34 caryngraboski  staff  1156 Aug 12 19:48
-rw-----  1 caryngraboski  staff  1766 Jun 23 12:13 id_rsa
-rw-r--r--  1 caryngraboski  staff   400 Jun 23 12:13 id_rsa.pub
```

- If you find a key with a matching name, you can either overwrite it by following the next steps, or you can use the same key referenced in Step 8. If you decide not to overwrite it, you will need to remember the password tied to your key.

3. Enter the following command along with your email to generate your keys.

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "YOURGITHUBEMAIL@PLACEHOLDER.NET"
```

4. When prompted to enter a file to save the key, press Enter, and then enter a passphrase for your key.

Note: You shouldn't see any characters appear in the window while typing the password.

When you're finished, your window should look like this:

```
mariarodriguez-PC MINGW64 ~
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 "mariarodriguez654@gmail.com"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/Users/mariarodriguez/.ssh/id_rsa):
/c/Users/mariarodriguez/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.
Overwrite (y/n)? Y
[Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
[Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /c/Users/mariarodriguez/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /Users/mariarodriguez/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:W3I/P0mDMUqToMQ0eVLavE76FYCx1gFZJGY4J+6uF8A mariarodriguez654@gmail.com
The key's randomart image is:
----[RSA 4096]----
|   ...
| ++
| o=+o
| OoO.o +  o
| *@. *EX .S o
| +++.* *. .
|   o  . . . o
| .o    .   ..
----[SHA256]----+
mariarodriguez-PC MINGW64 ~
$
```

5. Link your key to your machine using a tool called the ssh-agent. Run the following command in Bash to test whether the ssh-agent is running on your machine: `eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"`. Your Bash window should look like the following:

```
mariarodriguez-PC MINGW64 ~  
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"  
Agent pid 12644  
  
mariarodriguez-PC MINGW64  
$
```

6. Run the following command: `ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa`

7. When prompted, enter the passphrase associated with the key.

Note: If you've forgotten this key, go back to Step 3.

8. To add the key to GitHub, copy the key to your clipboard by entering the following command:

```
clip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

• You shouldn't see any kind of message when you run this command. If you do, make sure you entered it correctly.

Note: Do not copy anything else to your clipboard until all steps are completed. Otherwise, you'll need to enter the copy command again.

9. Go to GitHub's [SSH key settings](https://github.com/settings/ssh)  (<https://github.com/settings/ssh>). Click "New SSH key."

10. When the form pops up, enter a name for your computer in the Title input. In the Key input, paste the SSH key you copied in Step 8.

11. To add GitHub to your computer's list of acceptable SSH hosts, type the following command in your Bash window:

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

• You should see an RSA fingerprint in your window. Enter "yes" only if it matches the one highlighted in the image below:

```
mariarodriguez-PC MINGW64 ~  
$ ssh -T git@github.com  
The authenticity of host 'github.com (192.30.321.377)' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:nTHbg6kXUpJWG17E1IGOCsRomTxCARLviKw6E5SY8.   
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? Yes  
Warning: Permanently added 'github.com (192.30.321.377)' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.  
  
Hi Maria Rodriguez! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide shell access.
```

1. Go to the [setup page](https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/setup/setup-overview) (https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/setup/setup-overview) on the VS Code website and select Windows as your platform.
2. When the download is complete, run the installer file (VSCodeSetup-version.exe).

Note: For a 64-bit machine, VS Code is installed under `C:\Program Files \x86\Microsoft VS Code`.