

MANAGING A CI/CD PIPELINE WITH AWS CODE FAMILY

PROJECT 2/6

SETTING UP A GIT REPOSITORY WITH AWS CODECOMMIT



M. Waqar Rehman



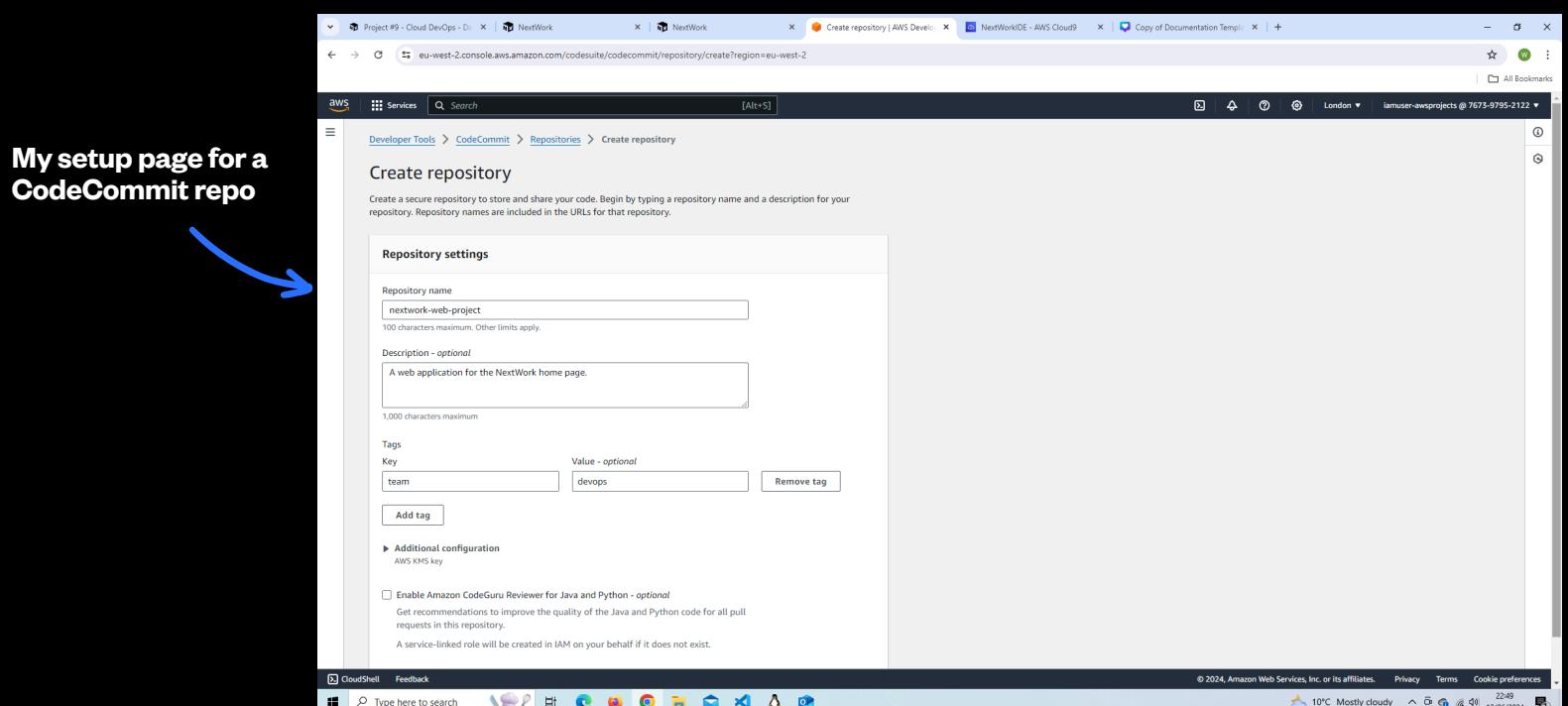
@wrehman1



01

CREATE A GIT REPOSITORY

- Git is a version control system - meaning it helps developers track changes in their code.
- A Git repository is a folder for your project's files
- To create a Git repository in the cloud, I used AWS CodeCommit.



M. Waqar Rehman

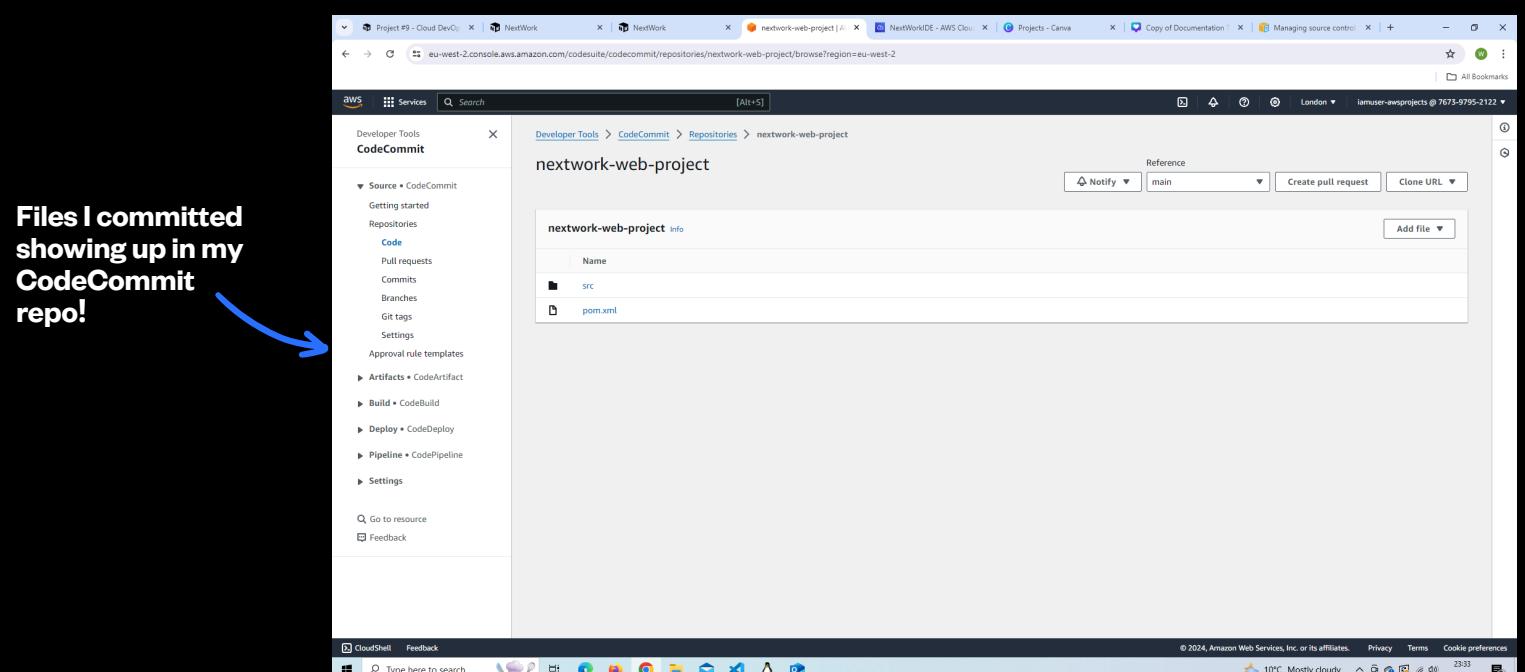
@wrehman1



MY FIRST COMMIT

02

- I initialised a Git repo in my web application by setting up my Git identity.
- To commit and push my code, I will have to run three different commands in order:
 - a.git add: This command adds all (represented by the .) changed files to a staging area, which is a place where changes you've made in the working directory are prepared and organized before committing them to the project's history.
 - b.git commit -m "Initial commit. Updated index.jsp.": commit essentially saves the changes made in the local repository. "-m" stands for message i.e. a short description or message about this commit, so other developers can understand the purpose of the changes or specific details. "Initial commit" is the iconic commit message developers leave when they first create their web app. We've added index.jsp to the message which remembers that the file is edited.
 - c.git push -u origin main: This command is really handy for the first upload of changes to the origin i.e. your CodeCommit repo. -u stands for upstream and it means you're telling Git where you want to save your committed changes. origin is the name of your main repository, and main is the name of the folder that has been created in your main repository to store the new files. You won't need to state "-u origin main" in the next time you push your changes - your preferences are now saved, so just "git push" will be enough for future commits.



M. Waqar Rehman
@wrehman

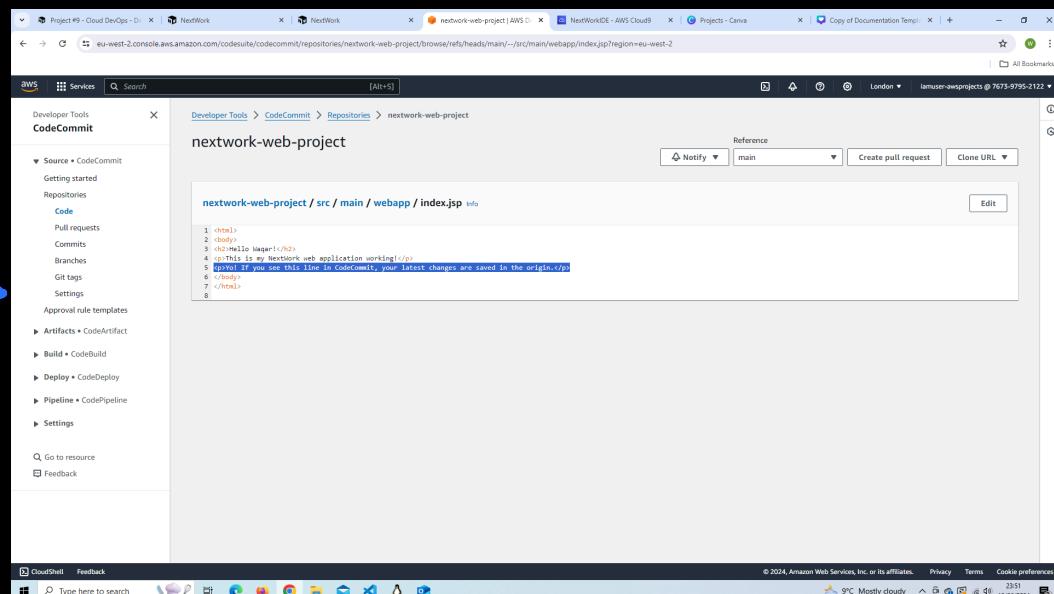


GIT IN ACTION

- I wanted to see Git working in action, so I changed the file index.jsp by adding another line to the file.
- Then I tried seeing these changes in my CodeCommit repository, but this didn't work because saving changes in the Cloud9 environment only updates the local repository.
- I finally saw the changes in my CodeCommit repository after I explicitly send them from the local repository so I added the three commands to add, commit and push.

03

My updated
index.jsp file
showing up in
CodeCommit!



M. Waqar Rehman

@wrehman1



MY KEY LEARNINGS

01

Git is a version control system - meaning it helps developers track changes in their code.

02

A local repository is like a folder for your project's files.

03

A remote origin is the main home for your project's files. It's where everyone's work comes together like a shared Google Drive folder.

04

To commit my code, I had to run three key commands: git add, git commit and git push.

05

I learnt how to use AWS CodeCommit and its abilities to receive commands from the AWS Cloud9.



M. Waqar Rehman
 @wrehman1



FINAL THOUGHTS...

- This project took me 90 minutes.
- Delete **EVERYTHING** at the end! Let's keep this project free :)
- One thing I didn't expect was to use the Cloud9 terminal to initiate git actions.
- In the next part of this 6-project series, I will use **AWS CodeArtifact** to securely store and manage the dependencies for the project.



M. Waqar Rehman
 @wrehman1

