CentOS

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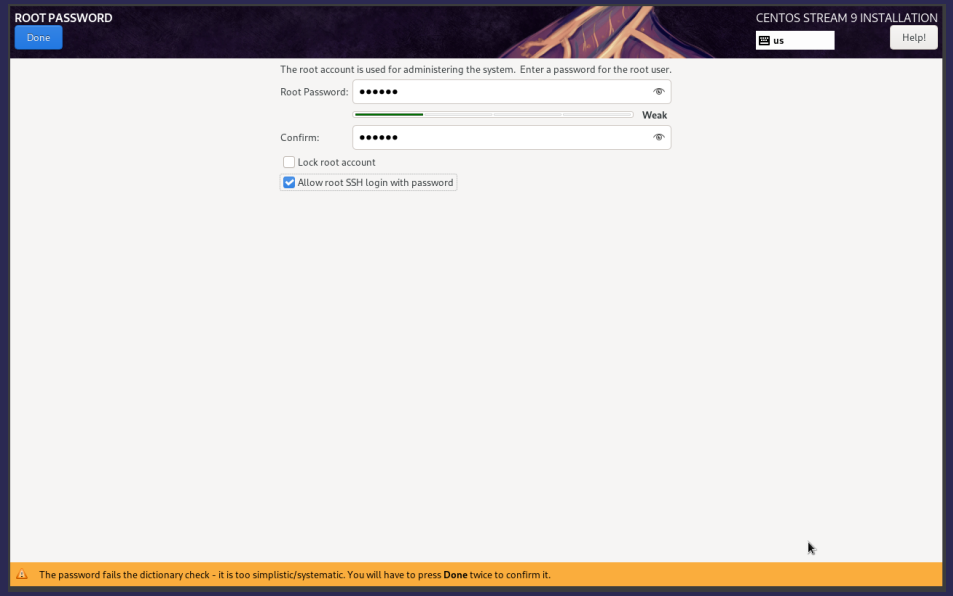
SSH Configuration

The use of ssh is to a method for securely sending commands to a computer over an unsecured network.
Example:

1. How to setup.
2.How to access.
3.How to test SSH.
2.

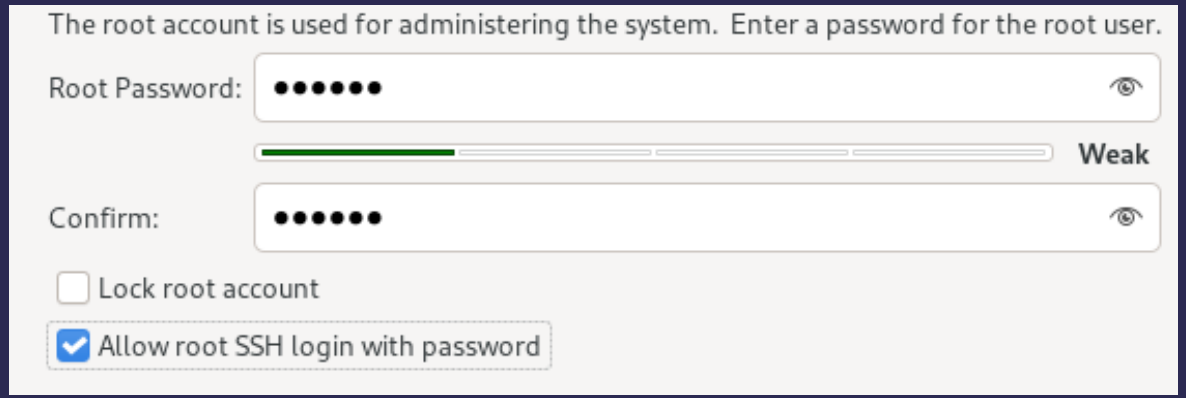
Setup SSH



To allowed root access

enable root SSH login with password allowed you to have full access of the system.

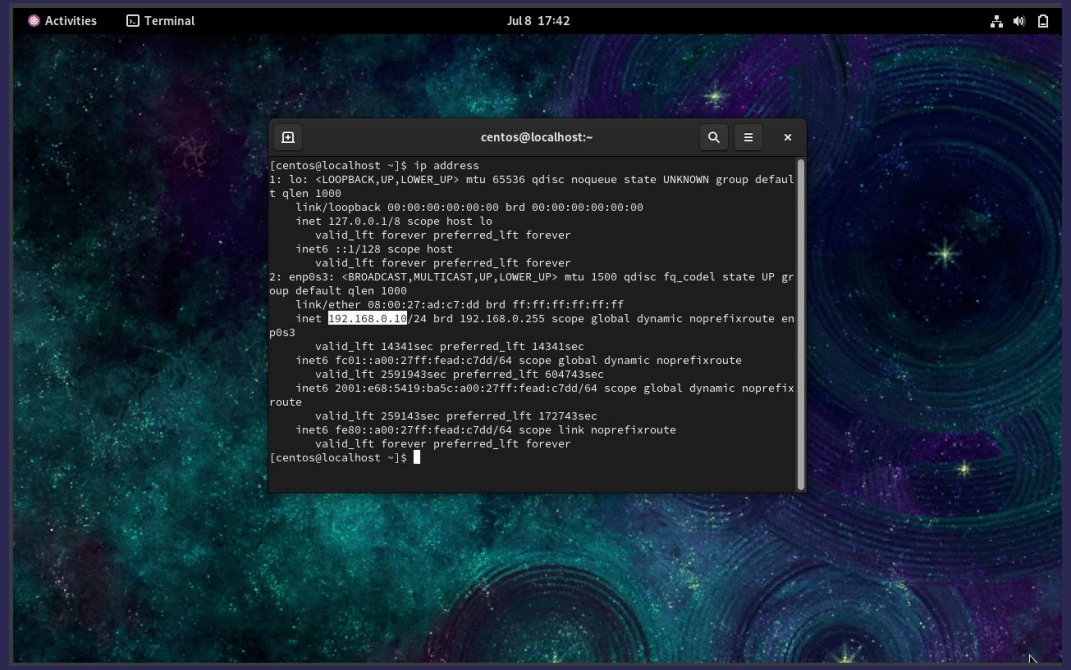
Setup SSH



To allowed root access

enable root SSH login with password allowed you to have full access of the system.

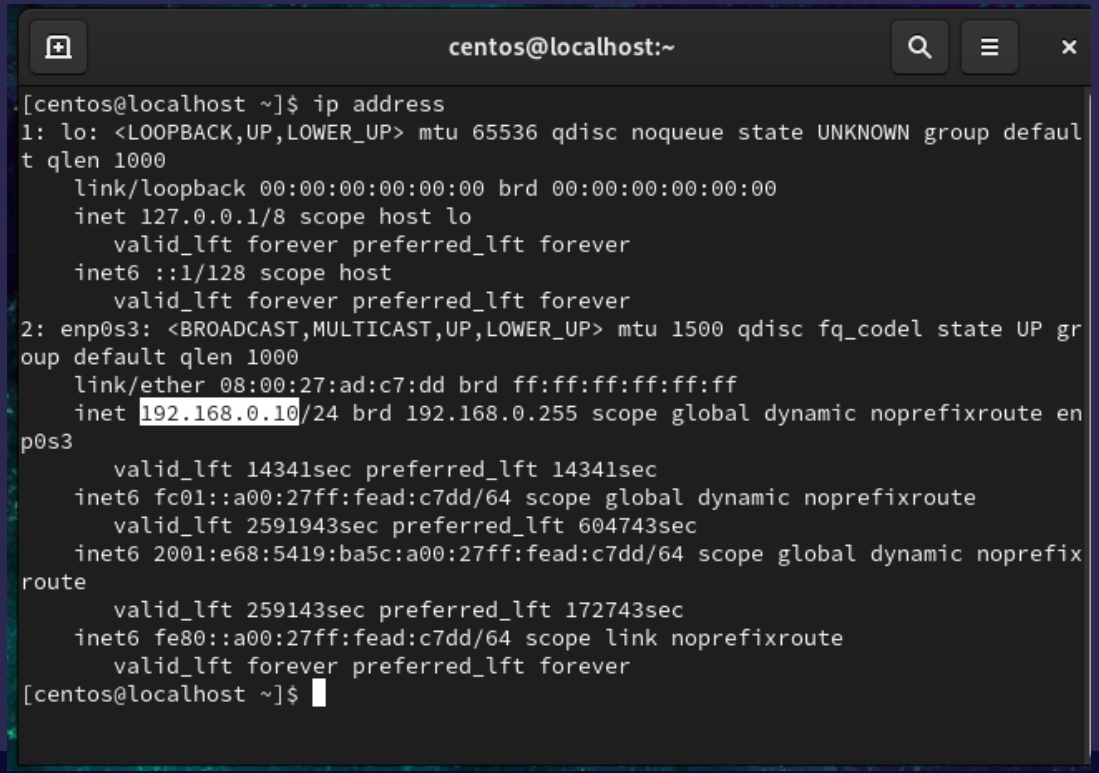
Access SSH



First, open the Terminal then, find the ip address by typing "ip address"

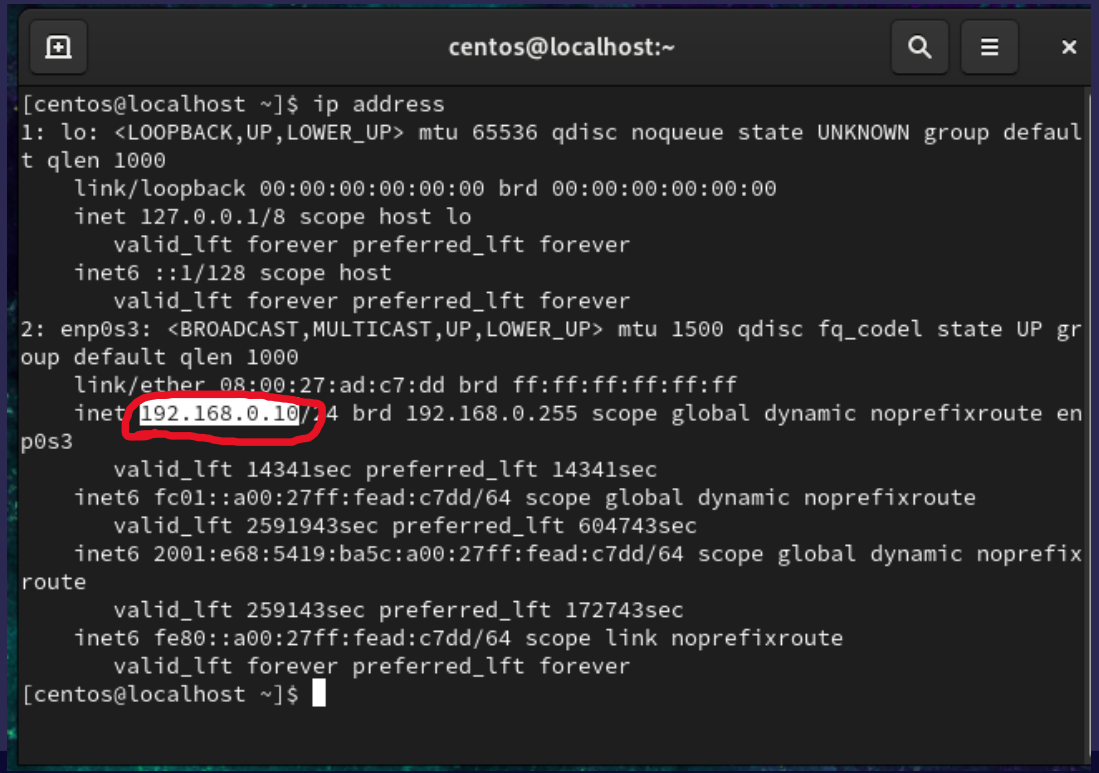
```
#EXPLAIN
#to get find the Ip address for centos.
#COMMAND: "ip address"
```

Access SSH



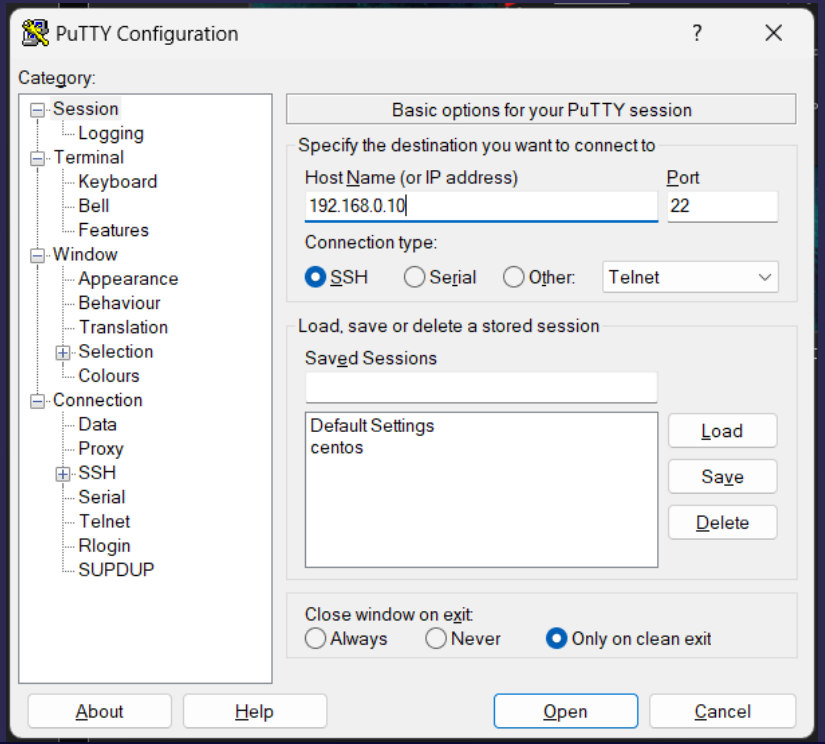
First, open the Terminal then, find the ip address by typing "ip address"

Access SSH



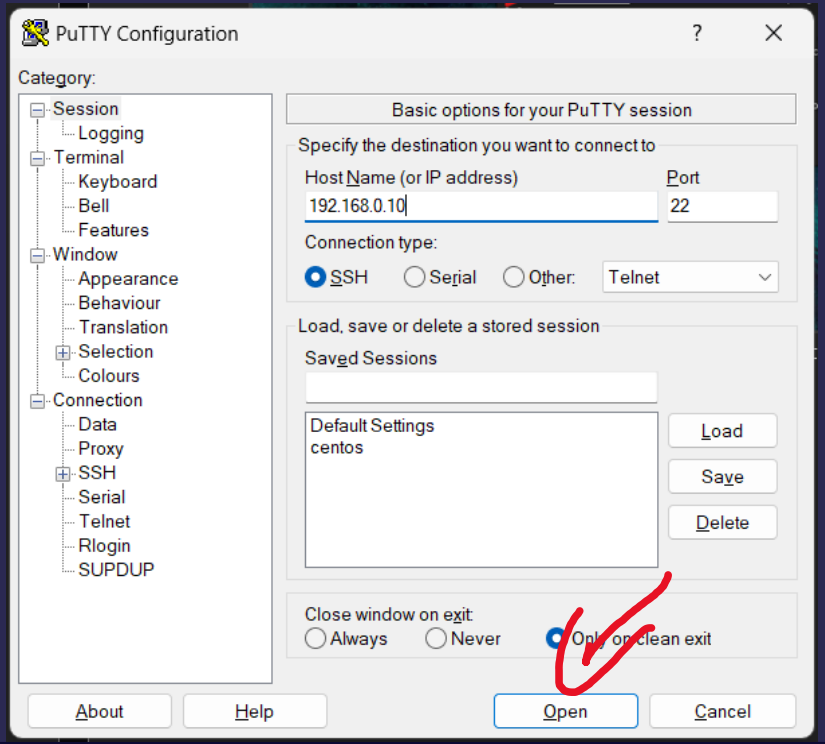
Second, remember the ip address.

Access SSH



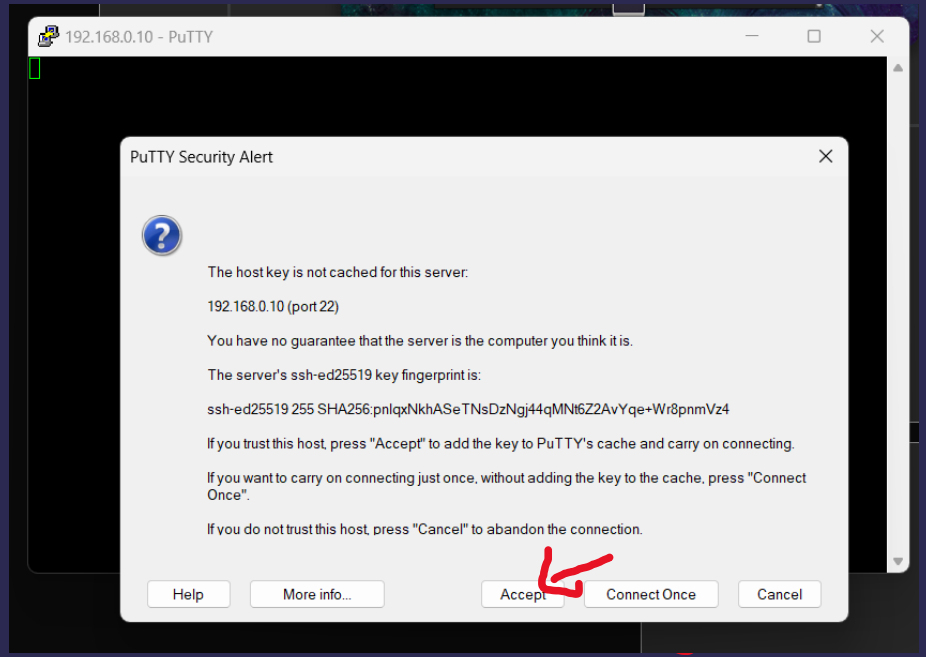
Third, open PuTTY on windows and type the ip address you remembered.

Access SSH



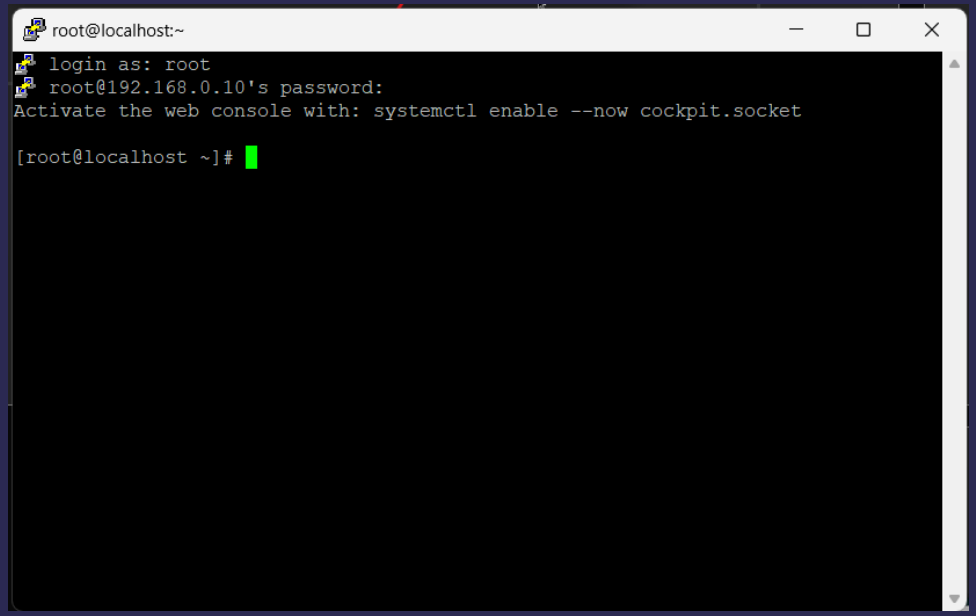
Fourth, click open

Access SSH



This will popup and need to click accept.

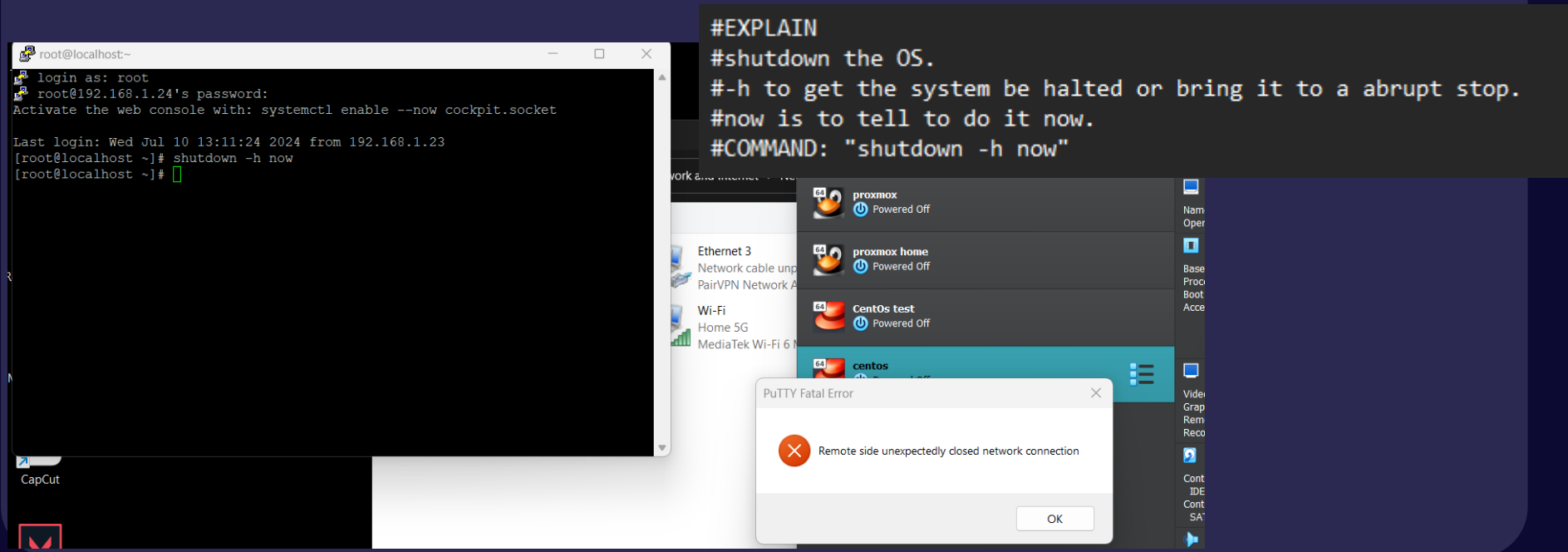
Access SSH



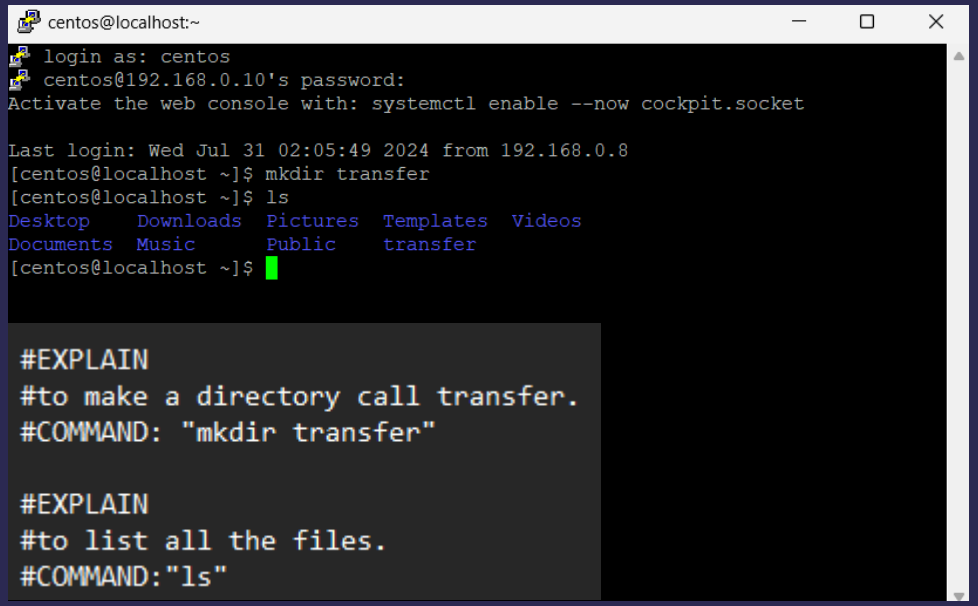
Now you are in SSH type your user name and password to login.

1st Test SSH (shutdown)

Use the command "shutdown –h now" to test it the shutdown –h now command only work in root.



2th Test SSH(windows to centos)

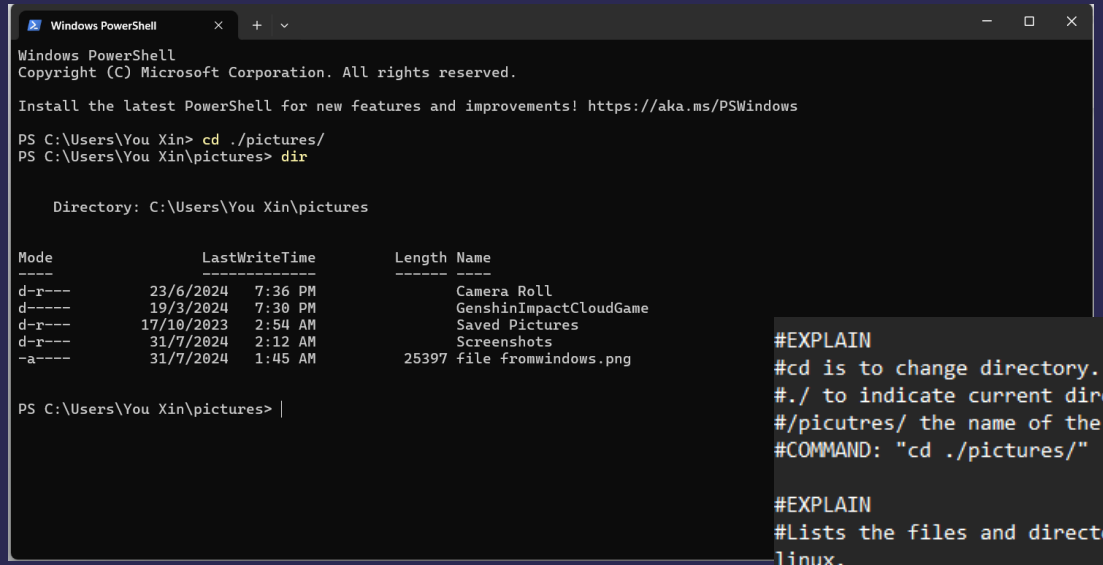


First, you are in SSH type your user name and password to login.

Second, type "mkdir transfer" to make a folder name transfer.

Third, use the command "ls" to see the folder you have made.

2th Test SSH (windows to centos)



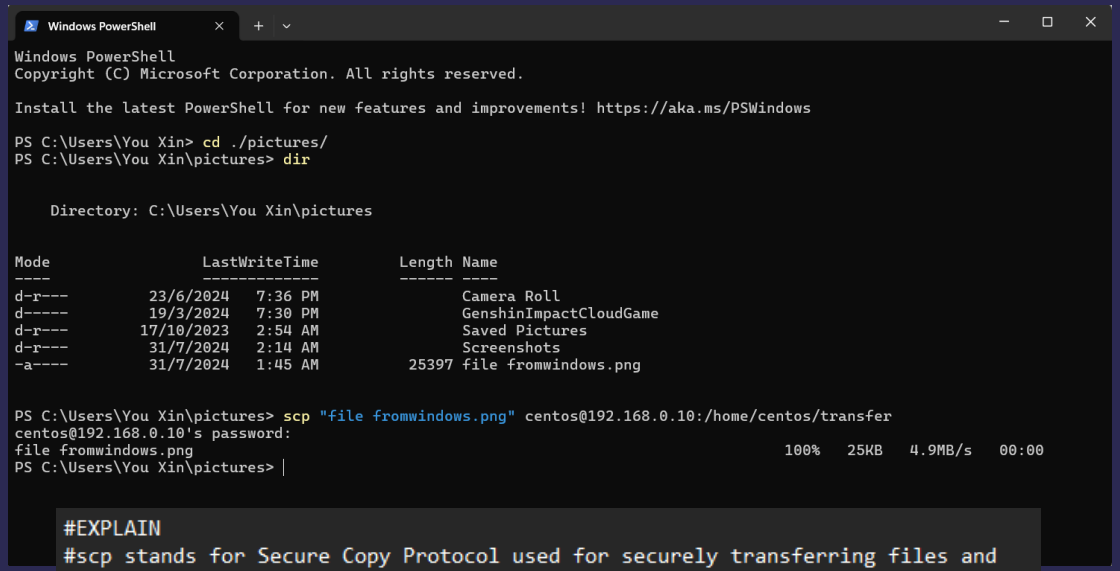
First open Windows PowerShell.

Second, type "cd ./pictures/" to change directory then select a file you want to transfer to centos.

```
#EXPLAIN
#cd is to change directory.
#./ to indicate current directory.
#/picutres/ the name of the folder.
#COMMAND: "cd ./pictures/"

#EXPLAIN
#Lists the files and directories in the specified directory same as "ls" in linux.
#COMMAND:"dir"
```

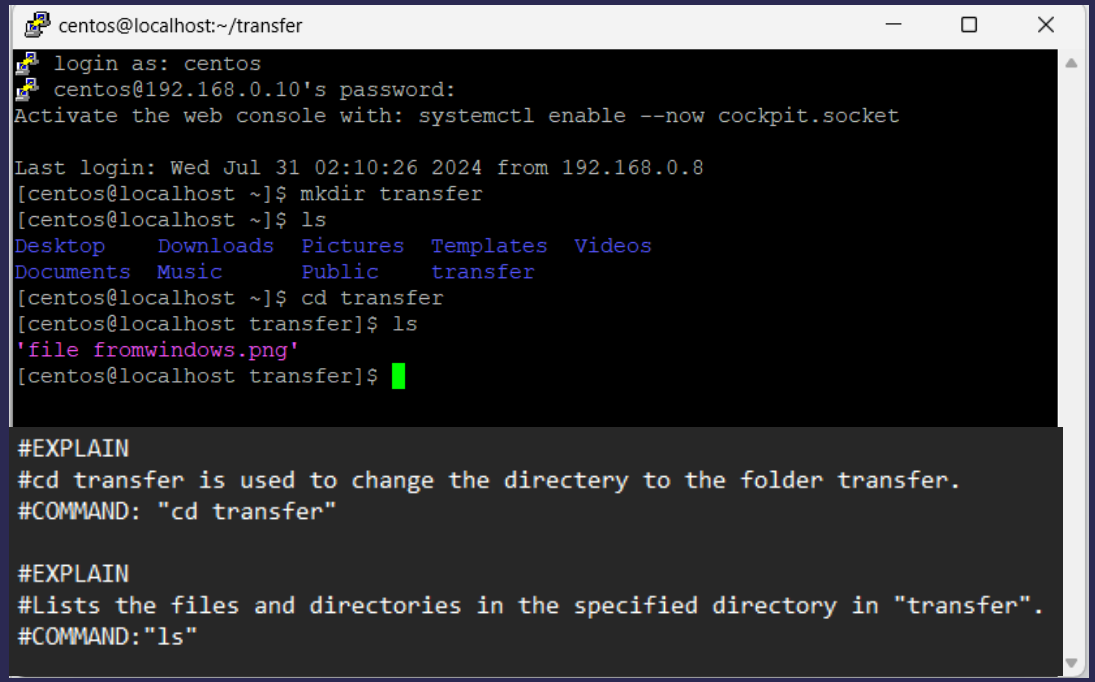
2th Test SSH (windows to centos)




```
#EXPLAIN
#scp stands for Secure Copy Protocol used for securely transferring files and
directories between computers over a network.
#"file fromwindows.png" is the file you want to transfer.
#centos@192.168.0.10:/home/centos/transfer is where you want to send to and what
folder you want your sent file to be in.
#/picutres/ the name of the folder.
#COMMAND: "scp "file fromwindows.png" centos@192.168.0.10:/home/centos/transfer"
```

First Type "scp "file fromwindows.png" centos@192.168.0.10:/home/centos/transfer" to transfer the file to centos then wait the progress bar to finish.

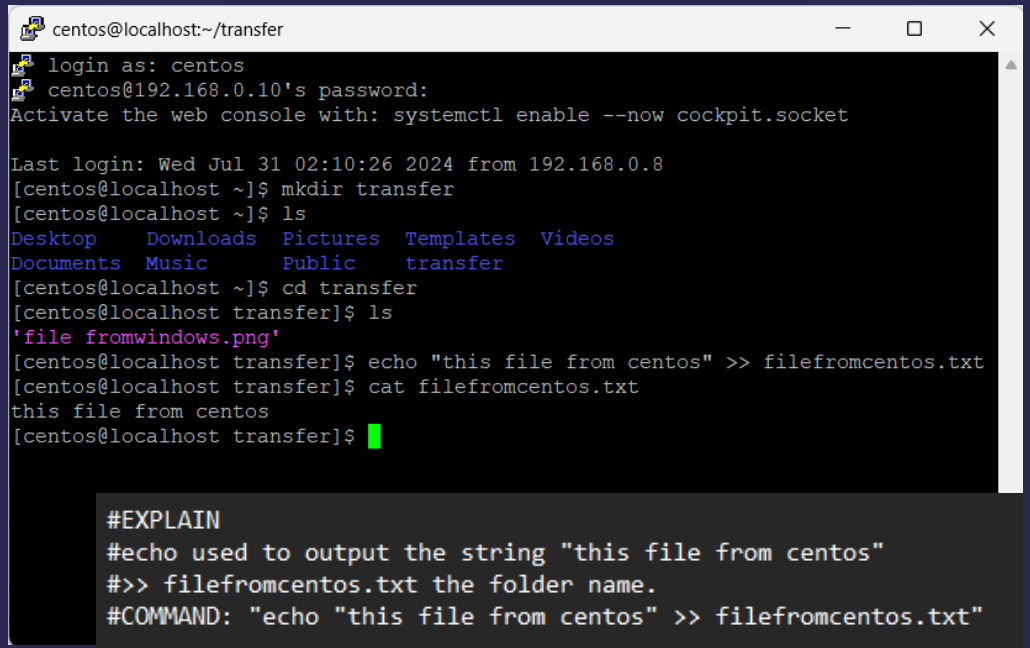
2th Test SSH (windows to centos)



To check the file you have transfer go back to PuTTy. First, type "cd transfer" to go to change directory.

Second, type "ls" to see list the file in transfer.

2th Test SSH (Centos To Windows)



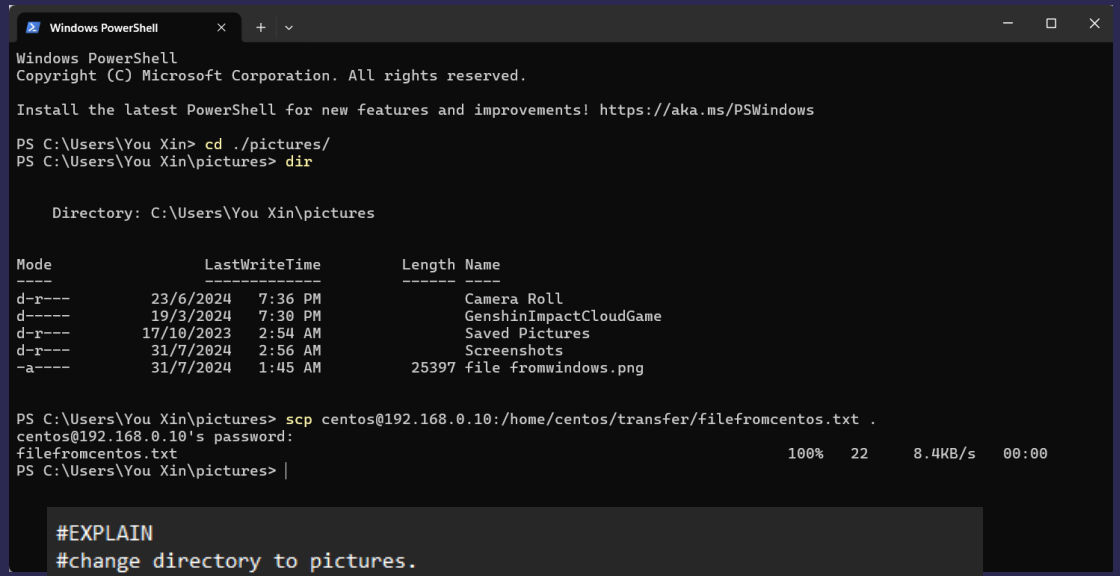

```
#EXPLAIN
#echo used to output the string "this file from centos"
#>> filefromcentos.txt the folder name.
#COMMAND: "echo "this file from centos" >> filefromcentos.txt"

#EXPLAIN
#to display the contents of the file form filefromcentos.txt.
#COMMAND:"cat filefromcentos.txt"
```

First create a file with the word this file is from centos inside the file and the file name is filefromcentos.txt by using the command "echo "this file from centos" >> fielfromcentos.txt"

Second, use the command "cat filefromcentos.txt" to read the file contents.

2th Test SSH (Centos To Windows)



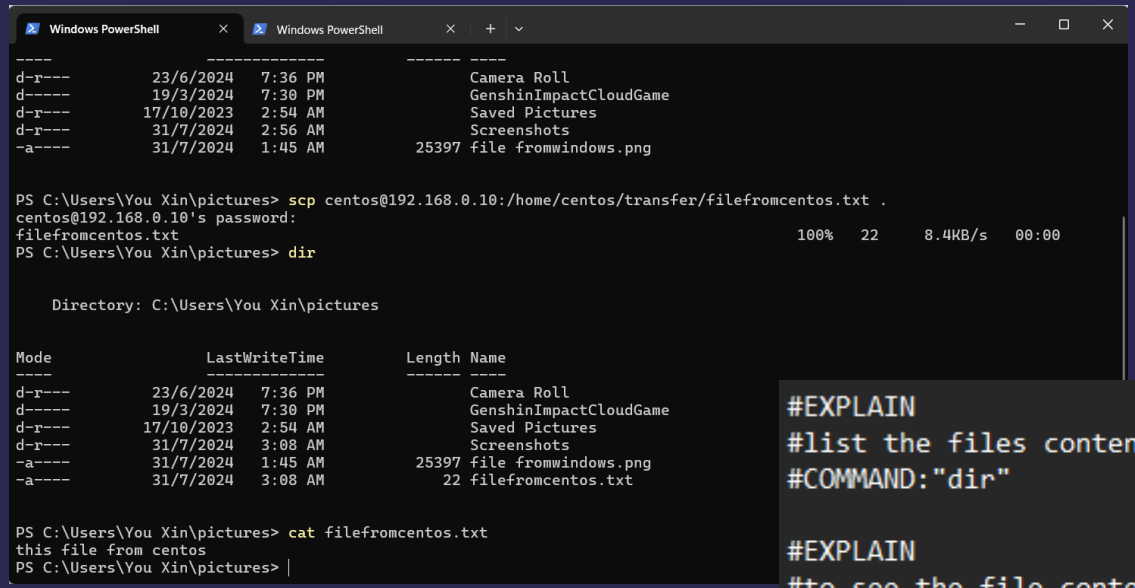

```
#EXPLAIN
#change directory to pictures.
#COMMAND: "cd ./pictures/"

#EXPLAIN
#list the files contents.
#COMMAND:"dir"

#EXPLAIN
#to transfer the file"filefromcentos.txt" from centos to windows.
#COMMAND:"scp centos@192.168.0.10:/home/centos/transfer/filefromcentos.txt"
```

First go back to Windows PowerShell type "cd ./pictures/" to change direcerty. Second, type "scp centos@192.168.0.10;/home/centos/transfer/filefromcentos.txt ." Then type password the file will transfer.

2th Test SSH (Centos To Windows)



To check the file has been transfer or not

First, type "dir" to check.

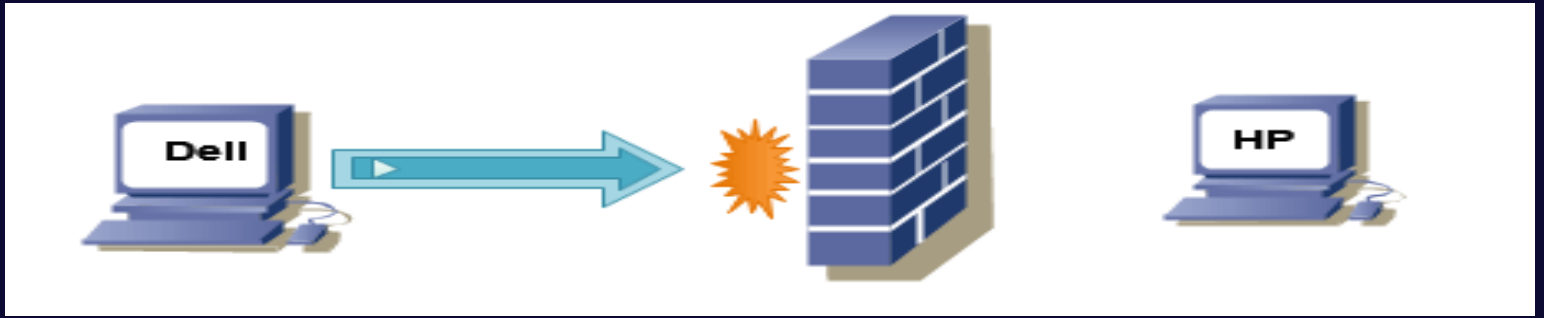
Second, type "cat filefromcentos.txt" to read the file contents.

```
#EXPLAIN
#list the files contents.
#COMMAND:"dir"

#EXPLAIN
#to see the file contents in filefromcentos.txt.
#COMMAND:"cat filefromcentos.txt"
```

Firewall Configuration

Firewall Configuration on CentOS



Example :

1.Blocking and unblocking SHH Remote Access

2.blocking and unblocking IP Address

Firewall Status Checking

```
sudo systemctl status firewalld
    #sudo:Executes the command with superuser privileges.
    #systemctl:control and manage system services
    #status firewalld:display the firewall current status
```

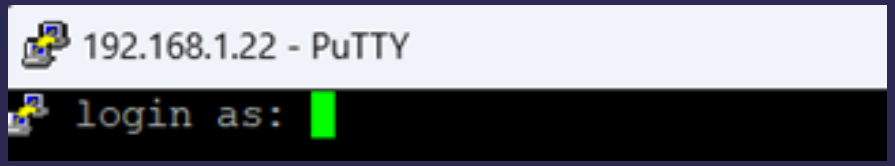
```
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service; enabled; preset>
     Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-07-04 10:24:23 +08; 1h 2min ago
       Docs: man:firewalld(1)
   Main PID: 863 (firewalld)
      Tasks: 4 (limit: 62672)
     Memory: 47.7M
        CPU: 1.462s
     CGroup: /system.slice/firewalld.service
             └─863 /usr/bin/python3 -s /usr/sbin/firewalld --nofork --nopid
```

```
sudo systemctl start firewalld
    #start firewalld:active the firewall
```

Example 1

Blocking SHH Remote Access

1



2

```
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --remove-service=ssh --permanent
    #firewall-cmd: Used to add, remove, or modify firewall rules and services.
    #zone=public :Targets the public firewall zone
    #remove-service=ssh: block the ssh service
    #permanent:Still valid after restarting the system
```

3

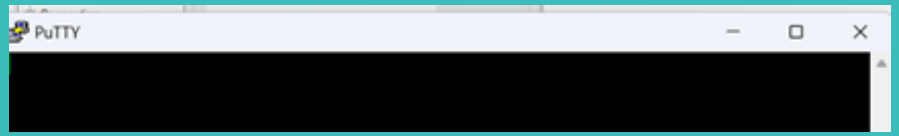
```
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
    #reload:update the new rules
```

4

Example 1

Unblocking SHH Remote Access

1



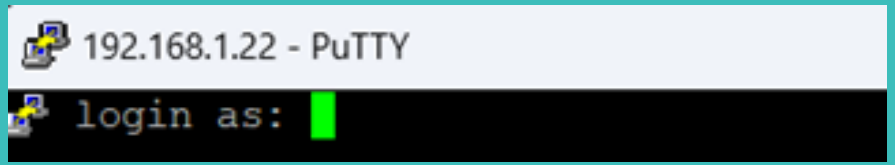
2

```
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=ssh --permanent
    #--add-service=ssh:unblock the ssh service
```

3

```
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
    #reload:update the new rules
```

4



Example 2

Blocking and unblock from a specific IP address (192.168.1.11)

4

```
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --remove-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source address="192.168.1.11" drop' --permanent
#--remove-rich-rule:remove a firewall rule
```

1

```
C:\Users\hongy>ping 192.168.1.27

Pinging 192.168.1.27 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.27: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.27: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.27: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.27: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.27:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

3

```
C:\Users\hongy>ping 192.168.1.27

Pinging 192.168.1.27 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.27:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

2

```
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source address="192.168.1.11" drop' --permanent
#--add-rich-rule: Adds a firewall rule.
#'rule family="ipv4" source address="192.168.1.11" drop':
#family="ipv4": Applies to IPv4 traffic.
#source address="192.168.1.11": Targets traffic from IP 192.168.1.11.
#drop: Blocks traffic from this IP address.
```

Example 2

```
C:\Users\hongy>ping 192.168.1.27

Pinging 192.168.1.27 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.27: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.27: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.27: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.27: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.27:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

Confirm that the IP connection is successful

Add Firewall Rule to Block IP

```
[hong123@localhost ~]$ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source address="192.168.1.11" drop' --permanent
```

Confirm IP Connection is Blocked

```
C:\Users\hongy>ping 192.168.1.27

Pinging 192.168.1.27 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.27:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

1 2 3 4

Remove Firewall Rule

```
[hong123@localhost ~]$ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --remove-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source address="192.168.1.11" drop' --permanent
```

SQL Configuration

1. How to install basic SQL-server
2. How to insert sample data to the SQL-server

1) Update our system by using cmd ‘sudo yum update’.

```
#EXPLAIN
#sudo:super user
#yum:command-line package
#update:update all installed packages

#command:'sudo yum update'
```

```
[root@localhost hang]# sudo yum update
Last metadata expiration check: 0:14:18 ago on Sat 27 Jul 2024 12:33:09 PM +08.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
```

2) Install mysql server by using cmd ’sudo yum install mysql-server’ and enter ‘Y’ to start installation.

```
#EXPLAIN
#sudo:super user
#yum:command-line package
#install mysql-server:install mysql-server

#command:'sudo yum install mysql-server'
```

```
[root@localhost hang]# sudo yum install mysql-server
Last metadata expiration check: 0:14:44 ago on Sat 27 Jul 2024 12:33:09 PM +08.
Dependencies resolved.
================================================================================
 Package                    Arch      Version              Repository     Size
================================================================================
Installing:
 mysql-server               x86_64    8.0.36-1.el9         appstream      17 M
Installing dependencies:
 mariadb-connector-c-config noarch    3.2.6-1.el9          appstream      11 k
 mecab                      x86_64    0.996-3.el9.4        appstream     356 k
 mysql                      x86_64    8.0.36-1.el9         appstream     2.8 M
 mysql-common               x86_64    8.0.36-1.el9         appstream      74 k
 mysql-errmsg               x86_64    8.0.36-1.el9         appstream     505 k
 mysql-selinux              noarch    1.0.10-1.el9         appstream      37 k
 protobuf-lite              x86_64    3.14.0-13.el9        appstream     232 k

Transaction Summary
================================================================================
Install  8 Packages

Total download size: 21 M
Installed size: 179 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
(1/8): mariadb-connector-c-config-3.2.6-1.el9.n 240 kB/s |  11 kB     00:00
(2/8): mysql-common-8.0.36-1.el9.x86_64.rpm     1.1 MB/s |  74 kB     00:00
(3/8): mecab-0.996-3.el9.4.x86_64.rpm           2.4 MB/s | 356 kB     00:00
(4/8): mysql-selinux-1.0.10-1.el9.noarch.rpm    1.6 MB/s |  37 kB     00:00
(5/8): mysql-errmsg-8.0.36-1.el9.x86_64.rpm     3.7 MB/s | 505 kB     00:00
(6/8): protobuf-lite-3.14.0-13.el9.x86_64.rpm   3.6 MB/s | 232 kB     00:00
(7/8): mysql-8.0.36-1.el9.x86_64.rpm            3.8 MB/s | 2.8 MB     00:00
(8/8): mysql-server-8.0.36-1.el9.x86_64.rpm     3.4 MB/s |  17 MB     00:05
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Total                                           3.7 MB/s |  21 MB     00:05
```

3)Start sql service and check the status is that function or not?

1.For start the sql service, we need to use cmd ‘sudo systemctl start mysqld.service’.

```
#EXPLAIN
#systemctl:utility to control the systemd system
#install mysql-server:install mysql-server
#start:Start the specified service
#mysqld.service:service name

#command:'sudo systemctl start mysqld.service'
```

2.For check the status, we can use the cm ‘sudo systemctl status mysqld’.

```
#EXPLAIN
#STATUS:display the status of the specified service.
#mysqld:server service name

#command:'sudo systemctl status mysqld'
```

```
[root@localhost hang]# sudo systemctl start mysqld.service
[root@localhost hang]# sudo systemctl status mysqld
● mysqld.service - MySQL 8.0 database server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; disabled; preset: >
     Active: active (running) since Sat 2024-07-27 12:50:44 +08; 43s ago
    Process: 6833 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mysql-check-socket (code=exited, st>
    Process: 6855 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mysql-prepare-db-dir mysqld.service>
   Main PID: 6930 (mysqld)
     Status: "Server is operational"
      Tasks: 38 (limit: 23020)
     Memory: 456.2M
        CPU: 2.727s
     CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
             └─6930 /usr/libexec/mysqld --basedir=/usr

Jul 27 12:50:37 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting MySQL 8.0 database s>
Jul 27 12:50:37 localhost.localdomain mysql-prepare-db-dir[6855]: Initializing >
Jul 27 12:50:44 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started MySQL 8.0 database se>
```

3.If there has a error, we can checking the sql server intallation by using cmd ‘sudo journalctl -u mysql-server’.

```
#EXPLAIN
#journalctl:querying and displaying logs
#-u:Specifies the unit to filter the logs
#msyql-server:the service unit name

#command:'sudo journalctl -u msyql-server'
```

4) Enable the service start automatically by using the cmd ‘sudo systemctl enable mysqld’.

```
[root@localhost hang]# sudo systemctl enable mysqld
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mysqld.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service.
[root@localhost hang]# sudo mysql_secure_intallation
```

```
#EXPLAIN
#systemctl:utility to control the systemd system
#enable:enable a service starts automatically
#mysqld:service name

#command:'sudo systemctl enable mysqld'
```

5) secure our MYsql intallation. We can using the cmd ‘sudo mysql_secure_intallation’ to do this.Next, enter ‘N’ and set up a password.

```
[root@localhost hang]# sudo mysql_secure_installation

Securing the MySQL server deployment.

Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.

VALIDATE PASSWORD COMPONENT can be used to test passwords
and improve security. It checks the strength of password
and allows the users to set only those passwords which are
secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD component?

Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: n
Please set the password for root here.

New password:

Re-enter new password:
```

```
#EXPLAIN
#sudo:super user
#mysql_secure_intallation:
improve the security of the MySQL server

#command:'sudo mysql_secure_intallation'
```

6) Establish the connection with mysql using cmd
‘mysql -u root -p’
Now we can use mysql to create database.

```
[root@localhost hang]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 12
Server version: 8.0.36 Source distribution

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
#EXPLAIN
#mysql:MySQL command-line client
#-u root:log in as the MySQL root user
#-p:prompt you for the root user's password

#command:'mysql -u root -p'
```

Function testing

Create Database

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE ahlimbakery;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

Create table

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Employees (
    -> EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    -> Employeename varchar(50),
    -> Position varchar(50)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Customers (
    ->     CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    -> CustomerName VARCHAR(50),
    -> Phone INT
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Products (
    ->     ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ->     ProductName VARCHAR(50),
    ->     ProductPrice INT
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
+----------------------+
| Tables_in_ahlimbakery |
+----------------------+
| Customers            |
| Employees            |
| Products             |
+----------------------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Insert simple data to the table

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Employees(EmployeeID, Employeename, Position)
    -> VALUES
    -> (1, 'Aiman', 'Staff'),
    -> (2, 'Aina', 'Staff'),
    -> (3, 'Jack', 'Staff'),
    -> (4, 'Jacky', 'Manager')
    -> ;
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 4  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, CustomerName, Phon
    -> VALUES
    -> (1, 'xiang', '0136845458'),
    -> (2, 'hang', '0129874210');
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 2  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Products (ProductID, ProductName, ProductPrice)
    -> VALUES
    -> (1, 'Chocolate Cake', 45),
    -> (2, 'Vanilla Cake', 45),
    -> (3, 'Red Velvet Cake', 35),
    -> (4, 'Brioche Bun', 5),
    -> (5, 'Sesame Seed Bun', 6),
    -> (6, 'Kaiser Roll', 8);
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 6  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

DML

SELECT STATMENT

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Products;
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
| ProductID | ProductName     | ProductPrice |
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
|         1 | Chocolate Cake  |           45 |
|         2 | Vanilla Cake    |           45 |
|         3 | Red Velvet Cake |           35 |
|         4 | Brioche Bun     |            5 |
|         5 | Sesame Seed Bun |            6 |
|         6 | Kaiser Roll     |            8 |
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

DELETE STATMENT

```
mysql> DELETE FROM Products
    -> WHERE ProductID = 6;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
| ProductID | ProductName     | ProductPrice |
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
|         1 | Chocolate Cake  |           45 |
|         2 | Vanilla Cake    |           45 |
|         3 | Red Velvet Cake |           35 |
|         4 | Brioche Bun     |            5 |
|         5 | Sesame Seed Bun |            6 |
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

UPDATE STATEMENT

```
mysql> UPDATE Products
    -> SET ProductPrice = 50
    -> WHERE ProductName = 'Vanilla Cake';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Products;
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
| ProductID | ProductName     | ProductPrice |
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
|         1 | Chocolate Cake  |           45 |
|         2 | Vanilla Cake    |           50 |
|         3 | Red Velvet Cake |           35 |
|         4 | Brioche Bun     |            5 |
|         5 | Sesame Seed Bun |            6 |
+-----------+-----------------+--------------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Git Configuration and Usage

1. Download git on CentOS. Type the command “sudo yum install git” and type y to confirm.

```
Activities  Terminal                                   Aug 7 13:
                                                       kahdung@loca
[kahdung@localhost ~]$ sudo yum install git
CentOS Stream 9 - BaseOS                        2.6 kB/s | 6.0 kB     00:02
CentOS Stream 9 - BaseOS                        613 kB/s | 8.2 MB     00:13
CentOS Stream 9 - AppStream                     2.8 kB/s | 6.1 kB     00:02
CentOS Stream 9 - AppStream                     588 kB/s |  20 MB     00:34
CentOS Stream 9 - Extras packages               4.4 kB/s | 5.9 kB     00:01
CentOS Stream 9 - Extras packages                12 kB/s |  18 kB     00:01
Dependencies resolved.
================================================================================
 Package              Arch        Version                 Repository      Size
================================================================================
Installing:
 git                  x86_64      2.43.5-1.el9            appstream       51 k
Installing dependencies:
 git-core             x86_64      2.43.5-1.el9            appstream      4.4 M
 git-core-doc         noarch      2.43.5-1.el9            appstream      2.9 M
 perl-Error           noarch      1:0.17029-7.el9         appstream       42 k
 perl-Git             noarch      2.43.5-1.el9            appstream       38 k
 perl-TermReadKey     x86_64      2.38-11.el9             appstream       37 k
 perl-lib             x86_64      0.65-481.el9            appstream       14 k

Transaction Summary
================================================================================
Install  7 Packages

Total download size: 7.5 M
Installed size: 38 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
(1/7): git-2.43.5-1.el9.x86_64.rpm              195 kB/s |  51 kB     00:00
(2/7): perl-Error-0.17029-7.el9.noarch.rpm      400 kB/s |  42 kB     00:00
(3/7): perl-Git-2.43.5-1.el9.noarch.rpm         183 kB/s |  38 kB     00:00
(4/7): perl-TermReadKey-2.38-11.el9.x86_64.rpm  102 kB/s |  37 kB     00:00
(5/7): perl-lib-0.65-481.el9.x86_64.rpm          48 kB/s |  14 kB     00:00
(6/7): git-core-2.43.5-1.el9.x86_64.rpm         500 kB/s | 4.4 MB     00:09
(7/7): git-core-doc-2.43.5-1.el9.noarch.rpm     270 kB/s | 2.9 MB     00:11
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Total                                           659 kB/s | 7.5 MB     00:11
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
```

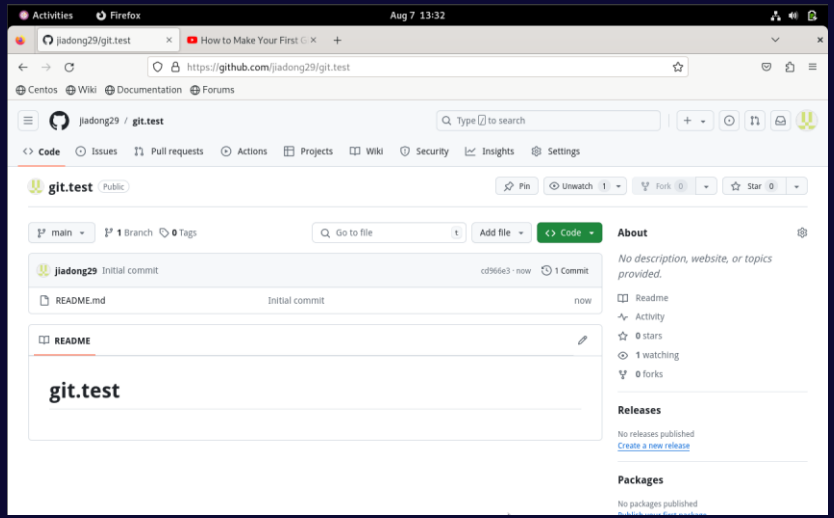
```
#EXPLAIN
sudo: Runs the command as an administrator.
yum: The tool that installs software on Linux.
install: Tells yum what to do
git: The name of the software want to install

Command:'sudo yum install git'
```

2. Check version.

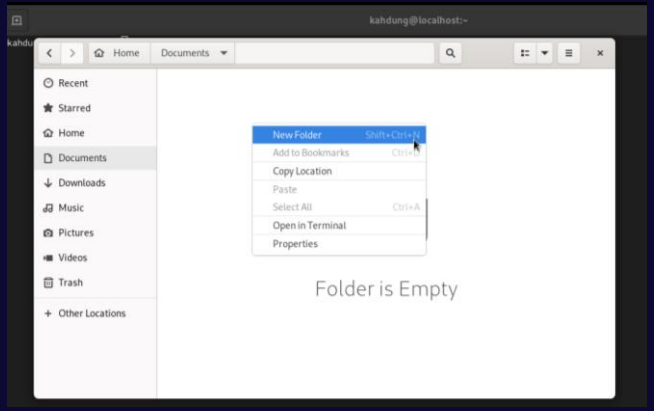
```
[kahdung@localhost ~]$ git --version
git version 2.43.5
[kahdung@localhost ~]$
```

```
#EXPLAIN
#git: Git version.
#--version: show version of the software is installed.

Command: 'git --version'
```

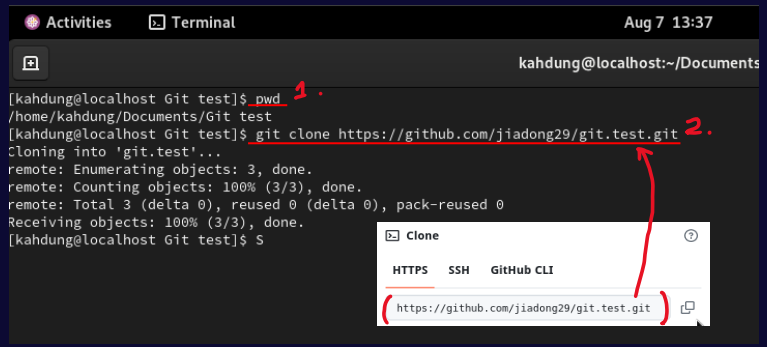
3. Create a new repository.

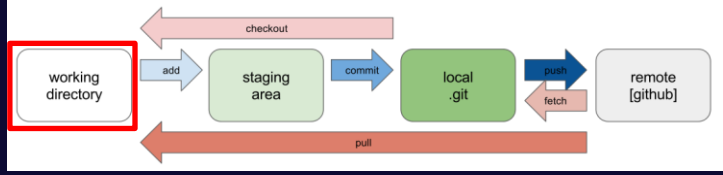


4. Open the file to create a new folder.



5. Open the Terminal view the current directory in the terminal. Clone a git repository Because we don't have a local repository yet, not even a working directory, So we need to create a version and upload it.





6. Type ‘ls’ to check the git file.

```
[kahdung@localhost Git test]$ ls
git.test
```

```
#EXPLAIN
ls: List Files and Directories

Command: 'ls'
```

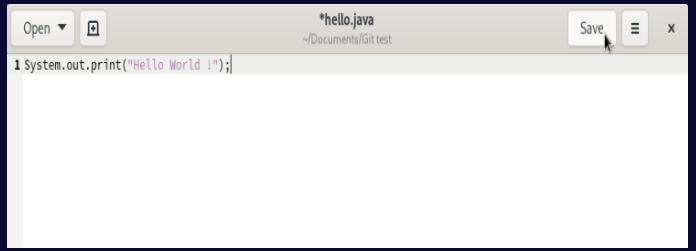
```
#EXPLAIN
pwd: find the current directory in your terminal

Command: 'pwd'

#EXPLAIN
git: Git version
clone: Cloning a local or remote repository.

Command: 'git clone'
```

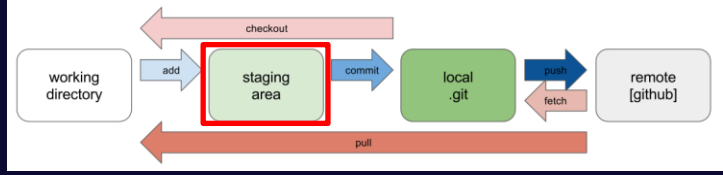
7. Type’ touch’ file name (hello.java) to create a folder and put some things in folder.

```
#EXPLAIN
touch: create a file without any content.

Command: 'touch'
```

```
[kahdung@localhost Git test]$ ls
git.test
```

```
[kahdung@localhost Git test]$ touch hello.java
[kahdung@localhost Git test]$ ls
git.test  hello.java
```





8. Type ‘git add’ file name (hello.java) to adds the content from the working directory to the staging area for the next commit.

```
[kahdung@localhost git.test]$ git add hello.java
```

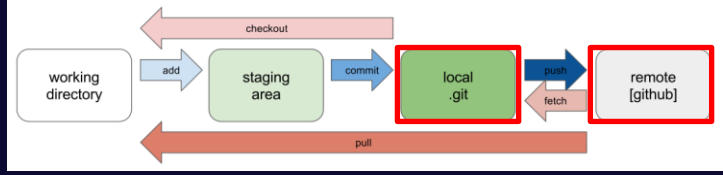
Check the status of the working directory and staging area.

Successfully !

```
[kahdung@localhost git.test]$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:   hello.java
```

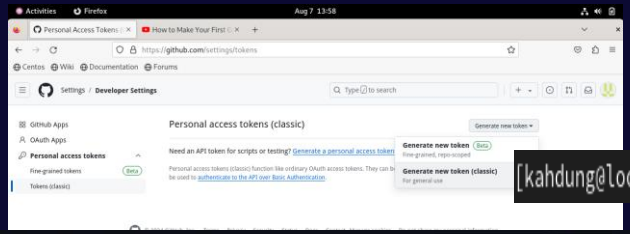
```
#EXPLAIN
git: Git version
add: Add file content to the index.

Command: 'git add'

#EXPLAIN
git: Git version
status: Displays the state of the working directory and the staging area.

Command: 'git status'
```

9. Type ’git commit -m’ it will save changes the file we made and add a commit message indicating that a new feature has been added to the login page.




```
[kahdung@localhost git.test]$ git commit -m "first java code"
[main a8d51bc] first java code
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 hello.java
```

10. Create a new TOKEN in the Github settings.



Type ’ git remote set-url origin’ to manage set of tracked repositories.

repositories

```
[kahdung@localhost git.test]$ git remote set-url origin https://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@github.com/jiadong29/git.test
```

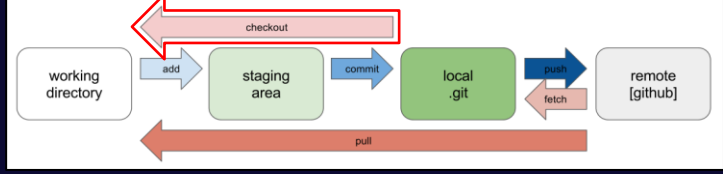
User name

```
#EXPLAIN
git: Git version
remote: Manage set of tracked repositories.
set-url: modifies the existing URL associated with the "origin" remote.
origin: typically the default name given to the remote repository.

Command: 'git remote set-url origin'
```

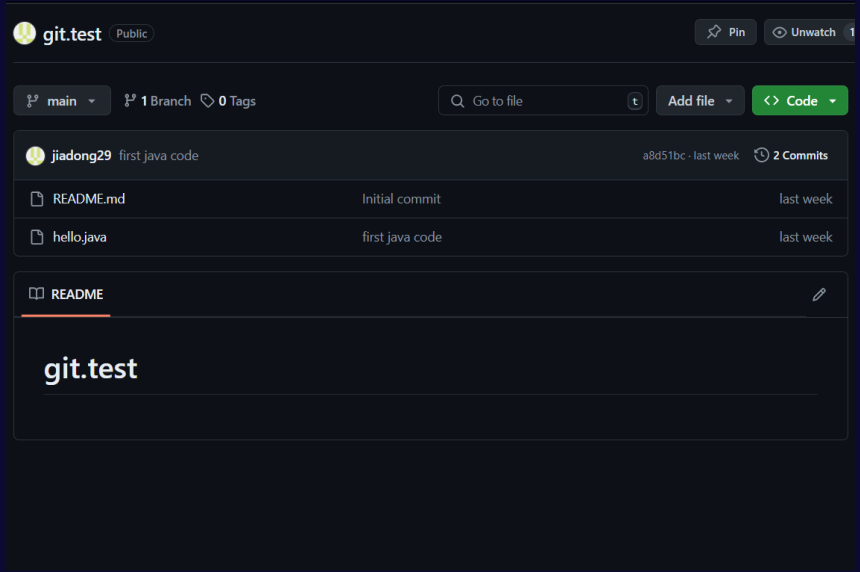
12. Pushes local changes (commits) to the remote repository name "origin" on the branch called "main".

```
[kahdung@localhost git.test]$ git push origin main
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 3 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 311 bytes | 311.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/jiadong29/git.test
   cd966e3..a8d51bc  main -> main
[kahdung@localhost git.test]$
```

```
#EXPLAIN
git: Git version
push: Update remote refs along with associated objects.
origin: typically the default name given to the remote repository.
main: This indicates the branch you're pushing to on the remote repository.

Command: 'git push origin main'
```



After git push, Open Github as you can see the folders was success uploaded.



Thank You!