

Git / GitHub Workshop-1

Clarusway



Subject: Git Operations

Learning Goals

• Practice using the Git commands.

Introduction

• We've covered some basic Git concepts, but now it's time to put the concepts in to practice. We'll start with Git commands.

Code Along

Part 1 - Create a local repository

- 1. Open the terminal (Git Bash for Windows user)
- Go to Desktop and create a directory named "my-github" if you do not have already. And, go to "my-github" directory.

 Create another folder named "git-workshop" in the "my-github" folder and go to "git-workshop" directory.
2. Git configuration
Configure git with our name and email. This is to identify who has done what on git and github.
Check the setting
3. Create a local repository
We can do that by running the "init" command.
Check the if ".git" folder is created.
4. If your branch name is "master", change it to "main".

Part 2 - Create and connect a remote repository

- 5. Create a remote repository on GitHub
- Go to your GitHub account and create a repository named "git-workshop".
 - Write a description for your repo
 - o select Public
 - o add a README.MD file

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 Check the connected remote repositories. The 'git remote -v' lists all currently configured remote repositories, which at this point is none.
connect to remote repository
Verify the new connection
7. Create a file named "file1.txt"
check the status of the project folder
store the change in the local repo

8. upload the changes to the remote repo
• check the files on the github repo.
Part 3 - Cloning a Remote Repo
9. Create a new remote repo named "git-workshop-1" in GitHub.
10. Clone the remote repo
go the terminal
• clone the "git-workshop-1"
• Check the files in the "git-workshop-1" and see the README.MD and .git file.
11. Create a file named test1.txt
12. Stage test1.txt
13. Store it to the local repository.
14. Using Vim editor, create a file named test2.txt

15. Stage test2.txt
16. Unstage test2.txt
17. check the status of the directory
18. Store the changes to the local repeository
19. List the commits
20. switch to the first commit
21. switch to the last commit.
22. Send the changes to the remote repository

23. Go and check the remote repository, you will see the new files

\odot Thanks for Attending 🖄

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