

Chat GPT Conversations

```
PS C:\Users\Elhah\OneDrive\Desktop\coding> git checkout main
fatal: not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git
PS C:\Users\Elhah\OneDrive\Desktop\coding> █
```

fix error

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

The error message indicates that the directory you're in (C:\Users\Elha\OneDrive\Desktop\coding) is not a Git repository. To fix this, follow these steps:

1. Check if this directory is supposed to be a Git repository

- If you intended to work in a Git repository here but it is missing the `.git` folder, you need to initialize it or clone it again.

2. If you need to initialize a repository:

Run the following command:

```
bash
CopyEdit
git init
```

This will initialize a new Git repository in the current directory.

3. If you meant to clone an existing repository:

Move out of this folder using:

```
bash
CopyEdit
cd ..
```

-

Clone the repository into this directory by running:

```
bash
CopyEdit
git clone <repository-url>
```

-

4. Verify the Repository Setup

After initializing or cloning, navigate to the repository folder and check its status:

```
bash
CopyEdit
git status
```

5. Switch to the Main Branch

If the repository is set up correctly, you can now check out the `main` branch:

```
bash
CopyEdit
git checkout main
```

If you're still encountering issues, let me know!

how to Copy the SSH public key by running this command

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

To copy the SSH public key, you can use the `ssh-copy-id` command or manually copy it to your clipboard and transfer it to the remote server. Here's how you can do both:

Option 1: Using `ssh-copy-id` (Recommended)

Run the following command to copy your SSH public key to the remote server:

bash

CopyEdit

```
ssh-copy-id username@remote_host
```

1. Replace:
 - `username` with your remote server username.
 - `remote_host` with the server's IP address or hostname.
 2. You will be prompted to enter the password for the remote server. Once done, your public key will be added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` file on the remote server.
-

Option 2: Manual Copy and Paste

Display your SSH public key by running:

bash

CopyEdit

```
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

If the key doesn't exist, generate it first using:

bash

CopyEdit

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

- 1.
2. Copy the output of the command (the entire key).

Log in to your remote server:

bash

CopyEdit

```
ssh username@remote_host
```

3.

Append the key to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` file on the server:

bash

CopyEdit

```
echo "paste_your_key_here" >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

Ensure the file permissions are correct:

bash

CopyEdit

```
chmod 600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

4.

Test the SSH connection to ensure it's working without a password:

bash

CopyEdit

```
ssh username@remote_host
```

5.

Let me know if you need additional assistance!

40

You said:

cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub what to use beside this

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

If you want to copy your SSH public key in a way other than viewing it with `cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`, here are some alternatives:

1. Using `pbcopy` (macOS)

Copy the SSH public key directly to your clipboard:

bash

CopyEdit

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

You can then paste the key wherever needed.

2. Using **xclip** (Linux)

If you're on Linux and have **xclip** installed, you can copy the key to your clipboard:

bash

CopyEdit

```
xclip -selection clipboard < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

If **xclip** is not installed, you can install it using:

bash

CopyEdit

```
sudo apt install xclip
```

3. Using **ssh-copy-id**

Send the SSH public key directly to the remote server without needing to copy it manually:

bash

CopyEdit

```
ssh-copy-id username@remote_host
```

4. Displaying the Key in a Cleaner Way

Use `echo` to display the public key in a single line, avoiding extra output:

bash

CopyEdit

```
echo "$(cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub)"
```

5. Redirecting the Key to a File

Save the public key to a file for easier transfer or viewing:

bash

CopyEdit

```
cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub /path/to/destination/public_key.txt
```

You can then open the file in an editor or share it as needed.

Let me know which method works best for you!

4o

You said:

how do i create a public key

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

To create an SSH key pair (which includes a public key and a private key), follow these steps:

1. Generate an SSH Key Pair

Run the following command in your terminal:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

Explanation of options:

- `-t rsa`: Specifies the key type (RSA).
 - `-b 4096`: Sets the key size to 4096 bits (more secure than the default 2048 bits).
 - `-C "your_email@example.com"`: Adds a comment, often your email, to identify the key.
-

2. Save the Key Pair

You'll be prompted to specify a location to save the key:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/your_user/.ssh/id_rsa):
```

- - Press **Enter** to use the default location (`~/.ssh/id_rsa`).
 - If you want to specify a different location, enter the path (e.g., `~/.ssh/my_custom_key`).
-

3. Set a Passphrase (Optional)

You'll be prompted to enter a passphrase for added security:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
```

- - You can press **Enter** to skip setting a passphrase (not recommended if security is a concern).

4. Verify the Keys

- The private key is saved in the location you specified (e.g., `~/.ssh/id_rsa`).
- The public key is saved in the same location with a `.pub` extension (e.g., `~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`).

5. Display the Public Key

To view or copy the public key:

bash

CopyEdit

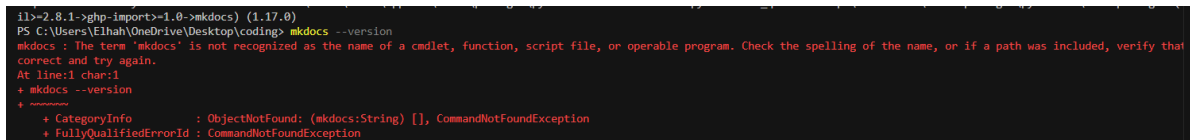
```
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

You can use this key to set up access to remote servers, Git repositories, or other systems.

Let me know if you need further clarification!

4o

You said:



```
il>2.8.1->ghp-import>1.0->mkdocs) (1.17.0)
PS C:\Users\EIhah\OneDrive\Desktop\coding> mkdocs --version
mkdocs : The term 'mkdocs' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function, script file, or operable program. Check the spelling of the name, or if a path was included, verify that
correct and try again.
At line:1 char:1
+ mkdocs --version
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (mkdocs:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException
```

fix my problem

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

The error message in your screenshot indicates that the `mkdocs` command is not recognized. This usually happens because `MkDocs` is not installed or it's not properly added to your system's PATH.

Here's how to fix this issue step-by-step:

1. Ensure MkDocs is Installed

Open a terminal or PowerShell and install MkDocs using pip:

bash

CopyEdit

```
pip install mkdocs
```

1.

If you're using Python 3, you might need to use `pip3` instead:

bash

CopyEdit

```
pip3 install mkdocs
```

○

You can verify installation by running:

bash

CopyEdit

```
mkdocs --version
```

○

2. Check if MkDocs is in Your PATH

After installation, if `mkdocs --version` still doesn't work, it's possible that the directory where `pip` installs executables isn't in your system's PATH.

Find where MkDocs was installed:

bash

CopyEdit

```
pip show mkdocs
```

1. Look for the `Location` line in the output. This tells you where `mkdocs` is installed.
2. Add the directory containing `mkdocs` to your PATH:
 - On Windows:
 - Open **System Properties** → **Environment Variables**.
 - Find `Path` in the **System variables** section and edit it.

- Add the directory containing `mkdocs.exe` (usually something like `C:\Users\YourUsername\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\PythonXX\Scripts`).

On Linux/Mac: Add the directory to your `~/.bashrc`, `~/.zshrc`, or equivalent:

bash

CopyEdit

```
export PATH=$PATH:/path/to/your/python/scripts
```

○

3. Restart your terminal after updating the PATH.
-

3. Re-verify

Run:

bash

CopyEdit

```
mkdocs --version
```

You should now see the version of MkDocs installed.

Let me know if the problem persists!

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You said:

it still says that

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

If the issue persists, we need to dig a little deeper. Here's a step-by-step guide to resolve it:

Step 1: Confirm Python Installation and Environment

Check Python Version

Run:

bash

CopyEdit

```
python --version
```

or

bash

CopyEdit

```
python3 --version
```

1. Ensure Python is properly installed and is a compatible version (3.7 or later is recommended for MkDocs).

Check Pip Version

Run:

bash

CopyEdit

```
pip --version
```

2. This confirms whether `pip` is installed and which Python installation it is linked to.
-

Step 2: Reinstall MkDocs

To ensure everything is fresh:

Upgrade Pip

Run:

bash

CopyEdit

```
python -m pip install --upgrade pip
```

- 1.

Reinstall MkDocs

Run:

bash

CopyEdit

```
python -m pip install --force-reinstall mkdocs
```

- 2.

Step 3: Check Installation Path

Run the following command to check where `mkdocs` was installed:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
pip show mkdocs
```

Look for the **Location** line in the output. It might look like:

```
vbnet
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
Location:
```

```
C:\Users\YourUsername\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\PythonXX\Lib\site-packages
```

MkDocs executables are typically in the `Scripts` folder within the Python installation directory, such as:

```
makefile
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
C:\Users\YourUsername\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\PythonXX\Scripts
```

Step 4: Manually Add MkDocs to PATH

If `mkdocs` is installed but not recognized, you need to add its location to the PATH manually.

On Windows:

1. Open **System Properties** → **Environment Variables**.

2. Under **System Variables**, find **Path** and click **Edit**.
3. Add the full path to the **Scripts** folder where **mkdocs** is installed (e.g., `C:\Users\YourUsername\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\PythonXX\Scripts`).
4. Click **OK** and restart your terminal.

On Linux/macOS:

Open your shell configuration file (e.g., `~/.bashrc` or `~/.zshrc`) and add this line:

```
bash
CopyEdit
export PATH=$PATH:/path/to/python/scripts
```

1. Replace `/path/to/python/scripts` with the correct path.

Reload the configuration:

```
bash
CopyEdit
source ~/.bashrc
```

- 2.
-

Step 5: Test MkDocs

Run:

```
bash
CopyEdit
mkdocs --version
```

If it still doesn't work, try running the full path to **mkdocs** directly, like:

```
bash
CopyEdit
C:\Users\YourUsername\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\PythonXX\Scripts\mkdocs --version
```

If this works, the issue is with your PATH configuration.

Step 6: Debug Further

If none of the above works:

Check for Errors in Python Environment

Run:

bash

CopyEdit

```
python -m mkdocs --version
```

1.

2. **Reinstall Python**

There might be a problem with your Python installation. Reinstall Python, ensuring the "Add to PATH" option is selected during setup.

Let me know the results of these steps!

how do resize an image in mkdocs

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

In **MkDocs**, resizing an image directly in Markdown can be challenging because standard Markdown does not provide options for controlling image dimensions. However, you can achieve this in a few ways:

Option 1: Use HTML in Markdown

MkDocs supports raw HTML, so you can use the `` tag to set dimensions.

markdown

CopyEdit

```

```

You can adjust the `width` and `height` attributes as needed. You can also use percentages for responsive scaling:

markdown

CopyEdit

```

```

Option 2: Customize CSS

If you'd prefer to manage styling globally, you can add custom CSS to your MkDocs project.

1. **Create a custom CSS file:**

Create a file (e.g., `custom.css`) in your project's `docs` or a designated `css` folder.

Add styling for images:

In the CSS file, define the styles for images. For example:

```
css
CopyEdit
img.custom-size {

    width: 500px;

    height: auto; /* Maintain aspect ratio */

}
```

2.

Link the custom CSS in `mkdocs.yml`:

Update your `mkdocs.yml` configuration to include the CSS file:

```
yaml
CopyEdit
extra_css:

- css/custom.css
```

3.

Use the CSS class in Markdown:

Reference the class in your Markdown file using raw HTML:

```
markdown
CopyEdit

```

4.

Option 3: Use Markdown Extensions

If you want a more Markdown-native approach, you can use extensions like **Markdown Extra** or **Markdown-it** (with plugins) that allow advanced syntax. MkDocs supports extensions, which you can enable in the `mkdocs.yml` configuration.

For example:

Install the `pymdown-extensions` package:

```
bash
```

CopyEdit

```
pip install pymdown-extensions
```

1.

Enable extensions in your `mkdocs.yml`:

yaml

CopyEdit

```
markdown_extensions:
```

```
- pymdownx.arithmatex
```

```
- pymdownx.superfences
```

2.

3. Use extended Markdown features (depending on the extension).

Option 4: Use a Theme with Built-In Image Resizing

Some MkDocs themes (like **Material for MkDocs**) include built-in styling for responsive images. For example:

markdown

CopyEdit

```
![Alt text](path/to/image.png){ width="50%" }
```

This syntax requires the theme's support or an appropriate extension.

Let me know if you need further clarification or assistance!

40

You said:

```
# About me
```

```

```

how do i resize my image to be smaller

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

To resize the image you referenced in your Markdown (), you can use one of the following approaches:

1. Use HTML for Resizing

Add HTML for resizing directly in your Markdown file:

markdown

CopyEdit

```

```

Replace `200` with your desired width in pixels. You can also include `height` or use percentages for responsive sizing:

markdown

CopyEdit

```

```

2. Add Global Styling Using CSS

1. Create a custom CSS file (e.g., `custom.css`) in your MkDocs project.

Add a CSS rule for images:

css

CopyEdit

```
img.avatar {  
  
    width: 200px; /* Adjust width */  
  
    height: auto; /* Maintain aspect ratio */  
  
}
```

2.

Link the CSS in your `mkdocs.yml`:

yaml

CopyEdit

```
extra_css:  
  
    - css/custom.css
```

3.

Update your Markdown file to use the class:

markdown

CopyEdit

```

```

4.

3. Use MkDocs with a Theme Supporting Markdown Attributes

If you're using a theme like **Material for MkDocs**, you can add attributes directly in Markdown:

markdown

CopyEdit

```
![Avatar Photo](../../images/avatar-photo.jpg){ width=200px }
```

This syntax requires the theme to support **Markdown attribute extensions**, which can be enabled in `mkdocs.yml`:

yaml

CopyEdit

```
markdown_extensions:
```

```
  - attr_list
```

These options allow you to resize your image effectively. Let me know if you need further assistance!

How to add an image into mkdocs

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

To add an image to your MkDocs documentation, you need to:

1. Place the Image in Your Project

Save the image file in your MkDocs project directory, typically within the `docs` folder or a subdirectory of `docs`. For example:

arduino

CopyEdit

```
mkdocs-project/  
├── docs/  
│   ├── images/  
│   │   └── example-image.png  
│   └── index.md  
└── mkdocs.yml
```

2. Use Markdown Syntax in Your Documentation

Add the image to your Markdown file using the following syntax:

markdown

CopyEdit

```
![Alt text for the image](images/example-image.png)
```

- **Alt text:** A short description of the image for accessibility.
- **Path:** Use the relative path from the Markdown file to the image file.

For example, if the image is in the `images` folder and you're editing `index.md`, the path would be `images/example-image.png`.

3. Preview the Documentation

Run your MkDocs server to see the image rendered:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
mkdocs serve
```

Open the documentation in your browser (default: `http://127.0.0.1:8000`) to verify the image displays correctly.

4. Build the Documentation

When you're ready to deploy, build the site using:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
mkdocs build
```

The image will be included in the `site` directory for deployment.

Example

If you have an image called `diagram.png` in `docs/images/`, your Markdown file would include:

```
markdown
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
## Example Section
```

Here is an example diagram:

![Diagram of the process](images/diagram.png)

When previewed or deployed, the image will appear under the "Example Section."

How to add an image into mkdocs

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

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1. Place the Image in Your Project

Save the image file in your MkDocs project directory, typically within the `docs` folder or a subdirectory of `docs`. For example:

arduino

CopyEdit

```
mkdocs-project/  
├── docs/  
│   ├── images/  
│   │   └── example-image.png  
│   └── index.md  
└── mkdocs.yml
```

2. Use Markdown Syntax in Your Documentation

Add the image to your Markdown file using the following syntax:

markdown

CopyEdit

```
![Alt text for the image](images/example-image.png)
```

- **Alt text:** A short description of the image for accessibility.
- **Path:** Use the relative path from the Markdown file to the image file.

For example, if the image is in the `images` folder and you're editing `index.md`, the path would be `images/example-image.png`.

3. Preview the Documentation

Run your MkDocs server to see the image rendered:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
mkdocs serve
```

Open the documentation in your browser (default: `http://127.0.0.1:8000`) to verify the image displays correctly.

4. Build the Documentation

When you're ready to deploy, build the site using:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
mkdocs build
```

The image will be included in the `site` directory for deployment.

Example

If you have an image called `diagram.png` in `docs/images/`, your Markdown file would include:

```
markdown
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
## Example Section
```

Here is an example diagram:

![Diagram of the process](images/diagram.png)

When previewed or deployed, the image will appear under the "Example Section."


```
PS C:\Users\Elhah\OneDrive\Desktop\coding> git checkout main
fatal: not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git
PS C:\Users\Elhah\OneDrive\Desktop\coding> █
```

fix problem

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

The error in your screenshot indicates that the folder you're trying to run the Git command in (`C:\Users\Elhah\OneDrive\Desktop\coding`) is not a Git repository. To fix this issue, follow these steps:

Step 1: Initialize or Navigate to a Git Repository

- **If you want to create a new repository:**

Run the command:

bash

CopyEdit

```
git init
```

- 1.
2. This initializes a new Git repository in the folder.

- **If you want to work with an existing repository:**

Make sure you're in the correct directory where the `.git` folder exists. Use:

bash

CopyEdit

```
cd /path/to/existing/repo
```

- 1.

Confirm it's a Git repository by running:

bash

CopyEdit

```
git status
```

- 2.

Step 2: Pull or Checkout Branch

If you're trying to checkout an existing branch (`main` in this case), ensure you have the repository cloned or initialized:

Clone an existing repository if needed:

bash

CopyEdit

```
git clone <repository_url>
```

```
cd <repository_name>
```

1.

Run:

bash

CopyEdit

```
git checkout main
```

2.

Step 3: Verify Your Setup

Check if the current folder is tied to a remote repository:

bash

CopyEdit

```
git remote -v
```

-

If it's not, you can add a remote URL:

bash

CopyEdit

```
git remote add origin <repository_url>
```

-

Let me know if you need further clarification!

40

You said:

why is the status on my computer in the files have x's

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

The "X" icons on your files in Windows typically indicate an issue with file syncing, especially if you're using a cloud storage service like OneDrive. Here are some common reasons and solutions for this issue:

Why the X's Appear:

- 1. Syncing Issues with OneDrive:**
 - OneDrive might be unable to sync files due to insufficient storage, network issues, or a temporary service disruption.
 - 2. Files Not Found Locally:**
 - Files stored in the cloud (online-only files) may not be available locally due to download issues.
 - 3. Storage Limits Reached:**
 - Your OneDrive account may have run out of storage, preventing new files from syncing.
 - 4. File Permissions or Conflicts:**
 - Conflicts in file permissions, like read-only files, or conflicts between versions, can cause sync problems.
 - 5. Corrupted Sync Client:**
 - The OneDrive app or its sync settings may be corrupted, causing issues with syncing files.
-

How to Fix It:

1. Check OneDrive Status

- Look at the OneDrive icon in the system tray (bottom-right corner of your screen):
 - If there's a warning or error icon (e.g., red X), hover over it to see the issue.
 - Right-click the OneDrive icon and select "**View Online**" to verify account storage or resolve sync errors.

2. Ensure Enough Storage

- **Local Storage:** Check if your computer has enough free disk space.
- **Cloud Storage:** Log in to your OneDrive account and ensure you haven't exceeded your storage limit.

3. Resume Syncing

- Sometimes, syncing is paused:
 1. Right-click the OneDrive icon in the system tray.

2. Click "**Resume Syncing**" if it is paused.

4. Reset or Reconnect OneDrive

- Resetting OneDrive can resolve persistent issues:
 1. Press **Windows + R** to open the Run dialog.

Type:

bash

CopyEdit

```
%localappdata%\Microsoft\OneDrive\onedrive.exe /reset
```

- 2.
3. Press Enter. This will restart the OneDrive client.

5. Check File Permissions

- Ensure the files aren't set to **read-only** or blocked by other processes.
- Right-click on the file, select **Properties**, and make sure "Read-Only" is unchecked.

6. Re-link OneDrive

- If resetting doesn't work, unlink and re-link your OneDrive account:
 1. Right-click the OneDrive icon in the system tray.
 2. Select **Settings > Account > Unlink this PC**.
 3. Sign in again to reconnect your files.

For Files Not Syncing Properly:

- Move files out of the folder and then back into the OneDrive folder.
 - Rename problematic files or folders if they have invalid characters (**\, /, ***, etc.).
-

If the Problem Persists:

Let me know more details about the issue:

- Are you using OneDrive or another cloud service?
- Is it happening on all files or just specific ones?

We can dig deeper into advanced fixes if needed!

You said:

not a storage problem

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

If the X's on your files are **not related to storage issues**, there are still several possible reasons for the issue, particularly if you're using OneDrive or other cloud services. Here's a breakdown of other potential causes and solutions:

Other Causes of X's on Files

1. **Disconnected or Outdated Sync Client**
 - The OneDrive app (or another sync app) might not be connected to your account or might require an update.
 2. **Sync Conflicts**
 - If files were modified locally and in the cloud at the same time, sync conflicts could cause X's to appear.
 3. **File Corruption**
 - A corrupted file or metadata can interfere with syncing.
 4. **Temporary System Glitch**
 - Windows Explorer might be displaying incorrect icons due to a cache issue.
 5. **File System Restrictions**
 - Some file names or types may not be allowed to sync (e.g., files with invalid characters or reserved names).
-

Solutions

1. Restart OneDrive (or Your Cloud Client)

- Right-click the OneDrive icon in the system tray and select **Quit OneDrive**.
- Restart it by searching for "OneDrive" in the Start menu and opening the app.
- This often resolves minor sync or display issues.

2. Force a File Sync

- Open the OneDrive folder, right-click on a file with the "X," and select **Always Keep on This Device**.
- This forces the file to download and sync fully.

3. Check for Invalid File Names

- Ensure that the files don't contain any special characters that are unsupported by OneDrive:
 - Avoid: \, /, *, ?, ", <, >, |
- Rename any files with invalid characters.

4. Clear Windows Icon Cache

- If the issue is purely visual (files are fine but still show X's), clearing the icon cache can help:
 1. Press **Windows + R**, type `cmd`, and press Enter.

Run the following commands:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
taskkill /IM explorer.exe /F
```

```
DEL /A:H /F /Q "%userprofile%\AppData\Local\IconCache.db"
```

```
start explorer.exe
```

- 2.
3. This will refresh the file icons.

5. Verify Account Connectivity

- Ensure that your OneDrive account is properly connected:
 - Right-click the OneDrive icon, go to **Settings > Account**, and verify you're signed in.
- If you're disconnected, sign back in.

6. Check Sync Status

- Open the OneDrive app, navigate to **Settings > Account > Manage Storage**, and check if there are any warnings about specific files.

7. Scan for File Corruption

- Run a disk check to ensure your files are not corrupted:
 1. Press **Windows + R** and type `cmd`.

Run the command:

```
bash
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
chkdsk /f
```

- 2.
 3. Follow the prompts to restart your PC if required.
-

If None of the Above Work

- Provide more details:
 - Are the X's on **specific files/folders** or **all files**?
 - Is it only happening in the OneDrive folder or other directories?
 - Are the files accessible despite the X's?

These details can help identify whether it's a sync issue, a file issue, or a system issue.

Tab 2

