

# Dive in to Git and GitHub

CompiCampus

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prunux.ch  
IT ARCHITECTURES

# Agenda and Goals for Today

1. Git - Introduction to Version Control Systems, History of Git
2. Install Git or how to use Git at ETH
3. Basic Git Workflow, How to use local Git with GitHub, Important Git Commands
4. How to use GitHub (I):
  - a. Create a GitHub Account, create new Repositories
  - b. Local Git Checkouts and GitHub
  - c. Interact with each other's and other coders:  
Git Branching, Code Changes and Commits, Pull Requests, Merging, Comments
5. Host your personal, organization, and project sites with GitHub Pages.
6. How to use GitHub (II): Issues Tracking and Feature Requests, Task Management and Wiki, Insights and Settings
7. Further Reading and Exercises

# Git

- **Git** is a distributed version-control system for tracking changes in source code.
- **Git** was created by Linus Torvalds in 2005 for development of the Linux kernel, with other kernel developers contributing to its initial development.
- **Git** is maintained since 2005 by @gitster - Junio C Hamano.
- Over 70% of all Code Projects use **Git**.
- **Git** is now on Version 2.23



# GitHub

- **GitHub** is a web-based hosting service for version control using Git. It is mostly used for computer code.
- **GitHub** offers all of the distributed version control and source code management functionality of Git as well as adding its own features (bug tracking, feature requests, task management, and wikis for every project)
- **GitHub** was bought 2018 by Microsoft (for 6.4 Mrd €).



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# History about Git

## Motivation for Git

# History about Git

- Git started in 2005 by Linus Torvalds (Linux)
  - to aid the Linux Kernel development, and
  - to help the developer to manage their code change patches (till 2002), and
  - as a replacement for the proprietary and “free-of-charge” software BitKeeper (till 2005).

## Design Goals for Git:

- Speed
- Simple design
- Strong support for non-linear development (thousands of parallel branches)
- Fully distributed
- Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data size)



## Focus on Scale

| Kernel-Version                    | Anzahl<br>Dateien <sup>1</sup> | Zeilen<br>Quelltext<br>(Ohne<br>Doku) <sup>2</sup> | Entwick-<br>lungs-<br>zeitraum | Commits<br>(Ohne<br>Merges) <sup>3</sup> | Diffstat <sup>4</sup>   |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Linux 4.14                        | 61.290                         | 25.041.284<br>(23.050.486)                         | 70 Tage                        | 14.659<br>(13.452)                       | 23.388 files changed,<br>719.862 insertions(+),<br>445.585 deletions(-)   |
| Linux 4.15                        | 62.303                         | 25.364.802<br>(23.329.451)                         | 77 Tage                        | 16.223<br>(14.866)                       | 13.265 files changed,<br>643.912 insertions(+),<br>320.289 deletions(-)   |
| Linux 4.16                        | 62.915                         | 25.558.805<br>(23.495.643)                         | 63 Tage                        | 14.896<br>(13.630)                       | 12.239 files changed,<br>1.133.069 insertions(+),<br>939.066 deletions(-) |
| Linux 4.17                        | 61.362                         | 25.379.564<br>(23.314.368)                         | 63 Tage                        | 14.745<br>(13.541)                       | 14.504 files changed,<br>777.301 insertions(+),<br>956.941 deletions(-)   |
| Linux 4.18                        | 61.003                         | 25.280.872<br>(23.183.236)                         | 70 Tage                        | 14.432<br>(13.283)                       | 13.141 files changed,<br>583.336 insertions(+),<br>682.028 deletions(-)   |
| Linux 4.19                        | 61.734                         | 25.588.455<br>(23.449.221)                         | 70 Tage                        | 15.204<br>(14.043)                       | 11.693 files changed,<br>552.223 insertions(+),<br>244.235 deletions(-)   |
| Linux 4.20                        | 62.481                         | 25.955.520<br>(23.776.585)                         | 63 Tage                        | 14.995<br>(13.844)                       | 11.402 files changed,<br>685.027 insertions(+),<br>317.959 deletions(-)   |
| Linux 5.0-rc<br>(Stand: 19.02.19) | 63.134                         | 26.202.026<br>(23.932.125)                         | n. n.                          | 13.561<br>(12.518)                       | 12.000 files changed,<br>576.767 insertions(+),<br>330.262 deletions(-)   |

<sup>4</sup> `git diff --shortstat vx.(y-1)..vx.(y)`

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# Based on your level with Git / GitHub:

Beginners in Git and GitHub should start with the next slide:

- Introduction to Version Control System ([p.8](#)) and Intro to Git ([p. 10](#))
- Install Git ([p. 13](#)), use Git locally ([p. 16](#)) and then with the Basic Setup of GitHub([p. 27](#)).

(My Idea of a Learn-Path: 1. Touch and see how Git can be used locally, 2. new Repositories can be done by hand and use 3. GitHub afterwards (including automated and automagically steps)).

Advanced Git / GitHub Users should start with:

- Git Architecture ([p. 25](#))
- Git Cheat-Sheet ([p. 26](#))
- GitHub and local Repositories ([p. 34 ff](#))
- Setup a Website with GitHub Pages and use Issue Tracker et al of GitHub afterwards ([p. 43](#))

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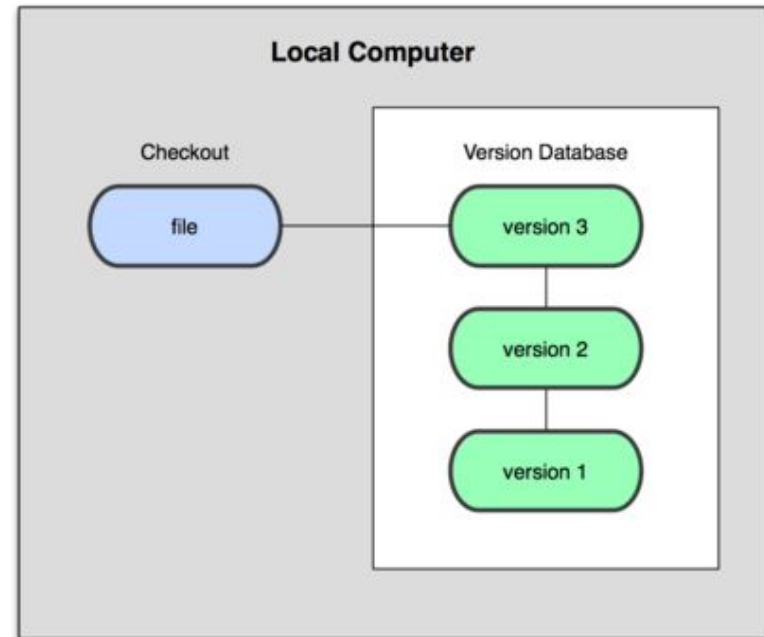
# Introduction to Version Control System



# What is a version control system?

Version control system (VCS) in general

- A system that keeps records of your changes
- Allow for collaborative development
- Allows you to know who made what change and when
- **Allows you to revert any changes and go back to previous state**

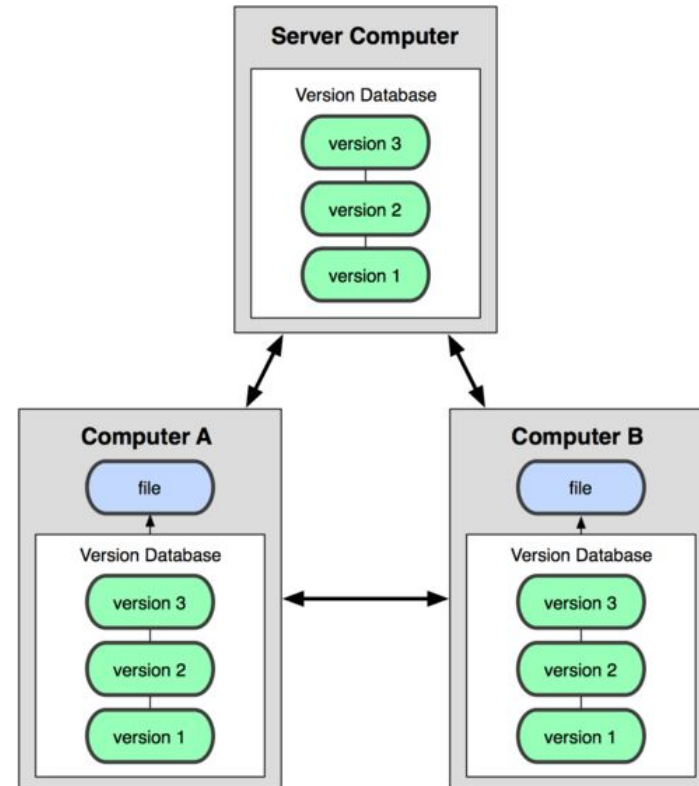


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# Introduction to Git

# What is distributed version control?

- Distributed version control
- Users keep entire code and history on their local machines
- Users can make any changes without internet access
- (Except pushing and pulling changes from a remote server)



# What is Git?

**Git** is a **software** that helps you **keep track of changes to files** in a folder on your PC. After making some changes to files in this folder, you can “**commit**” the changes to **Git** for safe-keeping. These changes could be creating, renaming, deleting a file or subfolder; or editing the content of a file.

You can also share this folder you’re “git-tracking” with others (via a local computer network, for example) and they can also make changes to files in the folder and “**commit**” their changes into the mighty hands of Git for safe-keeping.

Then, you can turn back the hands of time whenever you need to and view the content of those files *as they were* at that time in the past. God forbid one of the friends you shared your files with messed things up for you! Oh wait, it was you and not your friend that messed things up! Oh well, we have Git, don’t we?

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# Install Git locally

# Install Git locally

(check if already installed with `git status`)

mac OS (preinstalled, check with `git status`):

- Otherwise: <https://git-scm.com/download/mac>

Windows:

- <https://git-scm.com/download/win>

Linux:

- Debian / Ubuntu: `sudo apt install git`
- Fedora / RHEL : `sudo dnf install git`
- Fedora / RHEL (older): `sudo yum install git`

## Use Git at ETH (Windows)

- Either open a command prompt (cmd) and check if the 'git' command is part of known commands (PATH):

```
git status
```

or if that is not working:

- Open in the File Explorer

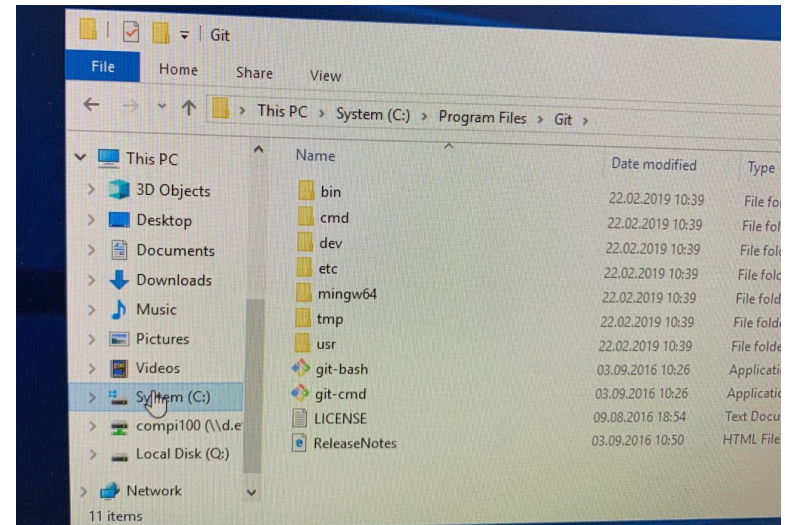
This PC → System (C:) → Program Files → Git

and start

```
git-bash
```

or

```
git-cmd
```



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# Basic Git Workflow



# Basic Git Workflow (I)

Tell Git to track **that folder** that houses your project files.

```
cd <path-to-project-folder>
```

Use the following command to convert your project folder into a local git repository:

```
git init
```

(Important: do **not execute** git init more than once in a project folder.)

## Basic Git Workflow (II)

You can tell Git to mark certain files for saving. The `git add` command is responsible for this. At the end of the command, enter the path to the files you want to mark (relative to the project folder), separating each file's relative path with a space.

The command below tells git to **MARK** 2 files for saving (`changed_file_1` and `changed_file_2` in the subfolder named `folder1`):

```
git add changed_file_1 folder1/changed_file_2
```

You can also tell Git to **MARK ALL CHANGED/EDITED** files for saving. The code below does just that:

```
git add .
```

There are times when you want to use the `git add .` command to MARK ALL edited files. **Actually, most times that's what you should do.** But there may be some files and folders that have no business whatsoever in a git repository.

# Basic Git Workflow (III)

If you want to exclude files, create a file on the top level with the name **“.gitignore”**, with the file names to exclude.

For further detail look at these examples and helping tool:

- <https://help.github.com/en/articles/ignoring-files>
- <https://www.gitignore.io>

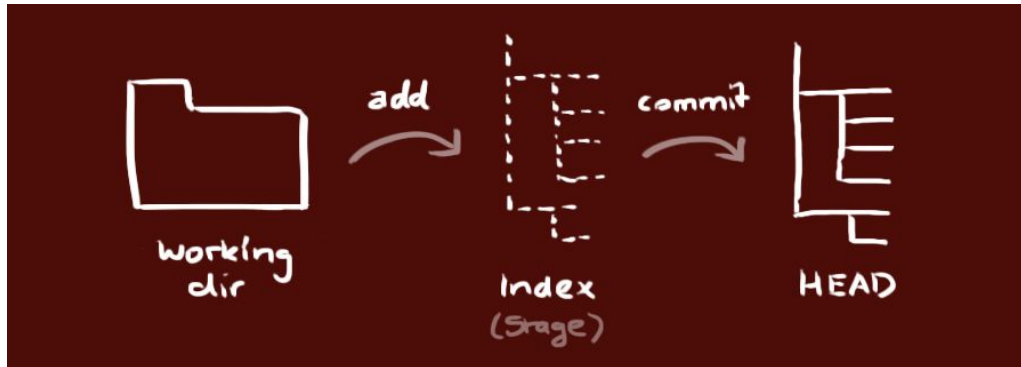
To finally save the **MARKED** files to the local repository, enter the following code in your terminal / command prompt:

```
git commit -m "short descriptive message"
```

# Basic Git Workflow (IV)

Your local repository consists of three "trees" maintained by git.

- the first one is your **Working Directory** which holds the actual files.
- the second one is the **Index** which acts as a staging area
- and finally the **HEAD** which points to the last commit you've made.



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# Important Git Commands

# Important Git Commands

- `git init` initializes a brand new Git repository and begins tracking an existing directory. It adds a hidden subfolder within the existing directory that houses the internal data structure required for version control.
- `git clone` creates a local copy of a project that already exists remotely. The clone includes all the project's files, history, and branches.
- `git add` stages a change. Git tracks changes to a developer's codebase, but it's necessary to stage and take a snapshot of the changes to include them in the project's history. This command performs staging, the first part of that two-step process. Any changes that are staged will become a part of the next snapshot and a part of the project's history. Staging and committing separately gives developers complete control over the history of their project without changing how they code and work.

# Important Git Commands

- `git commit` saves the snapshot to the project history and completes the change-tracking process. In short, a commit functions like taking a photo. Anything that's been staged with `git add` will become a part of the snapshot with `git commit`.
- `git status` shows the status of changes as untracked, modified, or staged.
- `git branch` shows the branches being worked on locally.
- `git merge` merges lines of development together. This command is typically used to combine changes made on two distinct branches. For example, a developer would merge when they want to combine changes from a feature branch into the master branch for deployment.

# Important Git Commands

- `git pull` updates the local line of development with updates from its remote counterpart. Developers use this command if a teammate has made commits to a branch on a remote, and they would like to reflect those changes in their local environment.
- `git push` updates the remote repository with any commits made locally to a branch.

For practical examples of these commands have a look at

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Recording-Changes-to-the-Repository>



# Important Git Commands

For practical examples of these commands have a look and try these commands:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Recording-Changes-to-the-Repository>

# Git Cheat Sheet

<https://services.github.com/on-demand/resources/cheatsheets/>

GitHub

GIT CHEAT SHEET

V1.11

Git is the open source distributed version control system that facilitates GitHub activities on your laptop or desktop. This cheat sheet summarizes commonly used Git command line instructions for quick reference.

**INSTALL GIT**  
GitHub provides desktop clients that include a graphical user interface for the most common repository actions and an automatically updating command line edition of Git for advanced scenarios.

**GitHub for Windows**  
<https://windows.github.com>

**GitHub for Mac**  
<https://mac.github.com>

Git distributions for Linux and POSIX systems are available on the official Git SCM web site.

**Git for All Platforms**  
<http://git-scm.com>

**CONFIGURE TOOLING**  
Configure user information for all local repositories

```
$ git config --global user.name "[name]"
```

Sets the name you want attached to your commit transactions

```
$ git config --global user.email "[email address]"
```

Sets the email you want attached to your commit transactions

```
$ git config --global color.ui auto
```

Enables helpful colorization of command line output

**CREATE REPOSITORIES**  
Start a new repository or obtain one from an existing URL

```
$ git init [project-name]
```

Creates a new local repository with the specified name

```
$ git clone [url]
```

Downloads a project and its entire version history

**MAKE CHANGES**  
Review edits and craft a commit transaction

```
$ git status
```

Lists all new or modified files to be committed

```
$ git diff
```

Shows file differences not yet staged

```
$ git add [file]
```

Snapshots the file in preparation for versioning

```
$ git diff --staged
```

Shows file differences between staging and the last file version

```
$ git reset [file]
```

Unstages the file, but preserve its contents

```
$ git commit -m "[descriptive message]"
```

Records file snapshots permanently in version history

**GROUP CHANGES**  
Name a series of commits and combine completed efforts

```
$ git branch
```

Lists all local branches in the current repository

```
$ git branch [branch-name]
```

Creates a new branch

```
$ git checkout [branch-name]
```

Switches to the specified branch and updates the working directory

```
$ git merge [branch]
```

Combines the specified branch's history into the current branch

```
$ git branch -d [branch-name]
```

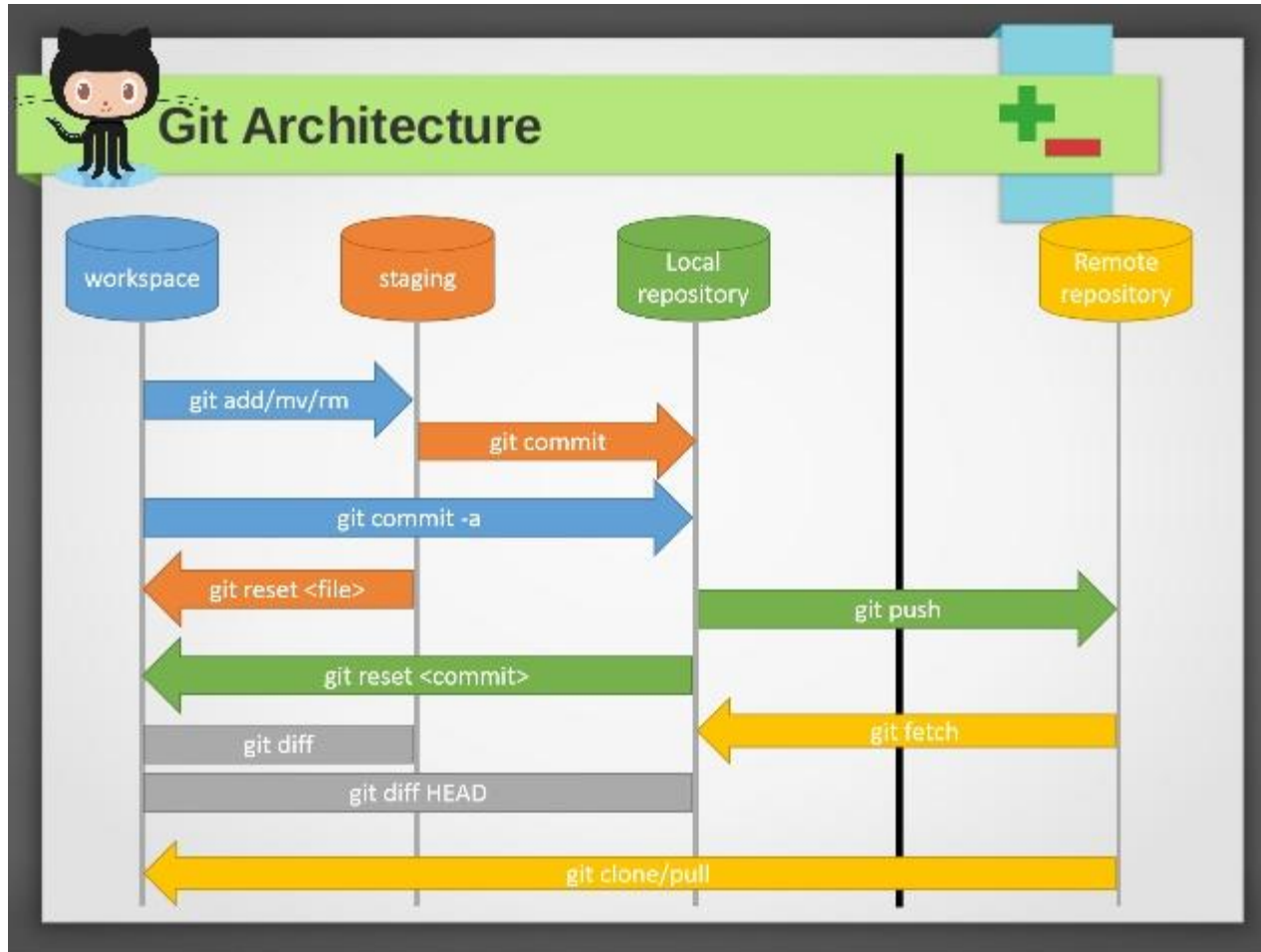
Deletes the specified branch

CompiCampus - Introduction to Git and GitHub

2019-10-17

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# How to use GitHub (I)

# How to use GitHub (I): Create a GitHub Account, create new repositories

If you haven't already a github account create one:

- Login to <https://github.com/join>
- Choose a not already taken username for the account and fill in your personal data in “Create your personal account”. To complete, solve the riddle.
- “Choose your plan”: Select the “free” plan
- Enter your experience in “Tailor your experience”
- Verify your Email Address in your Email Account.

# Create your first “hello-world” example (I)

The screenshot shows the GitHub dashboard interface. At the top is a dark navigation bar with the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. A notification banner states "Your email was verified." Below this, the main content area features a large central card with a light blue and green gradient background. The card contains the text "Learn Git and GitHub without any code!" followed by instructions: "Using the Hello World guide, you'll create a repository, start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request." At the bottom of the card are two buttons: "Read the guide" (green) and "Start a project" (light blue). To the left of the card is a "Repositories" section with the text "Your most active repositories will appear here." and links to "Create a repository" and "explore repositories." To the right is a "Discover repositories" section with a list of repositories: "frappe/erpnext" (Python, 4.3k stars), "box/box-ui-elements" (JavaScript, 78 stars), and "dotnet/docs.es-es" (PowerShell, 42 stars). A "Go to Explore" link is at the bottom right. A small welcome message box is also visible in the top right of the main content area.

Search or jump to... Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

Your email was verified.

### Repositories

Your most active repositories will appear here.  
[Create a repository](#) or [explore repositories](#).

## Learn Git and GitHub without any code!

Using the Hello World guide, you'll create a repository, start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request.

[Read the guide](#) [Start a project](#)

Welcome to the new dashboard. Get closer to the stuff you care about most.

### Discover repositories

**frappe/erpnext**  
Open Source ERP built for the web  
Python ★ 4.3k

**box/box-ui-elements**  
Box UI Elements  
JavaScript ★ 78

**dotnet/docs.es-es**  
PowerShell ★ 42

[Go to Explore](#) →

# Create your first “hello-world” example (II)

- Open the “Read the Guide” Website ... :  
<https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>
- ... AND Open the “Start a project” Website  
<https://github.com/new>
- follow the “hello world” example of GitHub,  
but name the repository “compicampus-git-intro” instead of “hello world”

# Create your first “hello-world” example (III)

You should have

- edited your Readme.md file and enhanced the content with Text
- created a new branch
- created a pull request
- merged the branch to the master branch



# Enhance your README.md with Markdown

- Open your README.md in your “compicampus-git-intro” Repository and enhance this with more Markdown
  - <https://guides.github.com/features/mastering-markdown/>
  - <https://github.com/ikatyang/emoji-cheat-sheet/blob/master/README.md>
- Build Documentation parts with
  - Code
  - Emojis
  - Tables
  - Usernames (ask your neighbor for his/her GitHub username)

# Global Set of local installed Git

Really recommended step after installation of local installed Git:

After the installation of Git, open terminal (if you're using Linux or Mac) or command prompt (if using Windows). Please keep your terminal open, we'll be using it for a while in the next exercises.

Now let's tell git things about you — your name and email really. Git needs those info so it can confidently tie your identity to any commits you make; and then when someone comes asking, *who made those changes?*, Git can say, it was this guy or that lady.

Punch the following **TWO** instructions into your terminal/command prompt.

You would only have to do it this one time:

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name Comes Here"  
git config --global user.email "you@yourdomain.example.com" (same as on GitHub)
```

---

# How to use local Git with GitHub

# How to use local Git with GitHub (I): Cloning using HTTPS

- Create a new Repository on GitHub including your GitHub Username “compicampus-USERNAME-https” (e.g. compicampus-rplessl-https)
- New user / re-open the shell or prompt with the git command line interface:
- Clone your new GitHub Repository locally with HTTPS as documented here: <https://help.github.com/en/articles/cloning-a-repository>
- Delete the Repository on GitHub as documented here: <https://help.github.com/en/articles/deleting-a-repository>
- Delete your local checkout

# How to use local Git with GitHub (II): Cloning using HTTPS

## Exercise: Contribute to an existing repository

- Create a new Repository on GitHub including your GitHub Username  
“compicampus-USERNAME” (e.g. compicampus-rplessl)

- **Contribute to an existing repository**

```
# download a repository on GitHub.com to our machine  
git clone ssh://git@github.com/<USERNAME>/compicampus-USERNAME.git
```

```
# change into the `repo` directory  
cd repo
```

```
# create a new branch to store any new changes  
git branch my-branch
```

# How to use local Git with GitHub (II): Cloning using HTTPS

## Exercise: Contribute to an existing repository

```
# switch to that branch (line of development)
git checkout my-branch

# make changes, for example, edit `file1.md` and `file2.md` using the
# text editor (like nano, vim, code, ... )

# stage the changed files
git add file1.md file2.md

# take a snapshot of the staging area (anything that's been added)
git commit -m "my snapshot"

# push changes to github
git push --set-upstream origin my-branch
```

# How to use local Git with GitHub (IV): New Content using HTTPS

**Exercise:** Start a new repository and publish it to GitHub

- Start a new repository and publish it to GitHub

First, you will need to create a new repository on GitHub (by clicking the Website).

You can learn how to create a new repository in our Hello World guide. Do not initialize the repository with a README, .gitignore or License. This empty repository will await your code.

```
# create a new directory, and initialize it with git-specific functions
git init my-repo
```

```
# change into the `my-repo` directory
cd my-repo
```

```
# create the first file in the project
touch README.md
```

### How to use local Git with GitHub (V): Initialisation using HTTPS

**Exercise:** Start a new repository and publish it to GitHub

```
# git isn't aware of the file, stage it
git add README.md
```

```
# take a snapshot of the staging area
git commit -m "add README to initial commit"
```

```
# provide the path for the repository you created on github
git remote add origin https://github.com/YOUR-USERNAME/YOUR-REPOSITORY.git
```

```
# push changes to github
git push --set-upstream origin master
```



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**Interact with each other  
and other coders**

# Interact with each others and other coders

**Forking:** After using Git and GitHub by yourself for a while, you may find yourself wanting to contribute to someone else's project. This process is known as ***forking***.

- Follow this tutorial with the additional informations below:  
<https://guides.github.com/activities/forking/>
- Clone the forked repository to your local machine:  
`git clone git git@github.com:<username>/Spoon-Knife.git`
- Open the Visual Code Editor on your machine (or whatever your preferred Editor is)
- Change files locally
- `git commit` and `git push` them to your Repository on Github
- Create a compare and pull request as described in the Guide

# Interact with each others and other coders

### Pull Requests, Comments on Pull Requests, Merging:

Now we are working together on our own repositories and work together

1. Build Groups of 2
2. Ask your colleague for his github username and for a repository-name
3. Fork the Repository of your colleague on GitHub
4. Clone it to your local machine
5. Change some code and text parts in the Repository
6. Commit your changes
7. Push it to GitHub back
8. Create a pull request  
(<https://help.github.com/en/articles/creating-a-pull-request>)
9. And comment parts of the code changes in the pull request to you  
(<https://help.github.com/en/articles/commenting-on-a-pull-request>)

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# GitHub Pages

## Host your static website

# GitHub Page Website

GitHub Pages are public webpages hosted and easily published through GitHub

- GitHub Pages are free of charge static websites
- The GitHub Page Website is build with the Jekyll Framework
- Websites are themeable
- Content and Style can be modified remotely via the GitHub Website or locally in the checkout on your computer
- Website Content is given in Markdown
- A custom Website Address (Domain) can be chosen (incl. SSL Certificate from Letsencrypt)  
<https://help.github.com/en/articles/using-a-custom-domain-with-github-pages>

# Create your personal GitHub Page Website

- Login and go to your GitHub Dashboard
- Create a repository called '`<username>.github.io`'
- Add a Repository Description
- Select the 'Jekyll' Template from the .gitignore Select-Box
- Select a License ( [Apache License 2.0](#) )
- And follow this guide to create your public `https://<username>.github.io` Website  
<https://guides.github.com/features/pages/>
- Additional: If you have a unused spare DNS Domain try to setup the a custom domain website:  
<https://help.github.com/en/articles/using-a-custom-domain-with-github-pages>  
and activate force HTTPS afterwards

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# Issues Tracking and Feature Requests, Task Management and Wiki, Insights and Settings

# Collaborative Features included in GitHub

GitHub includes several collaborative features for handling, enhancing and reporting of the code / of the **project**.

- Issue and Feature Request Tracker

<https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY/issues>

See Guide <https://guides.github.com/features/issues>

- Project Board (handling 1 or more repositories)

<https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY/projects>

See Guides: <https://help.github.com/en/articles/about-project-boards> and <https://github.com/features/project-management/>



# Collaborative Features included in GitHub

- Package and Release Code

<https://github.com/features#code-hosting>

- All Features in one big page

<https://github.com/features#code-hosting>

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# Further Reading and Exercises

# Further Exercises and Reading

Book Recommendation:

- The complete “Pro Git” book is available at: <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/>

Especially read and test the stuff written in the branching chapter:

- <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Branching-Branches-in-a-Nutshell>

# Further Exercises and Reading

## Further Exercises:

- Nearly always - after forking a repository, a re-synchronisation is necessary (<https://help.github.com/en/articles/syncing-a-fork>)
- Also nearly always - resolving merge conflicts  
(<https://help.github.com/en/articles/resolving-a-merge-conflict-using-the-command-line>)  
(<https://help.github.com/en/articles/resolving-a-merge-conflict-on-github>)

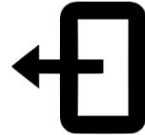
## In case of fire



1. `git commit`



2. `git push`



3. leave building

# Thank you for being part of this class!

Roman Plessl

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<https://github.com/rplessl>

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