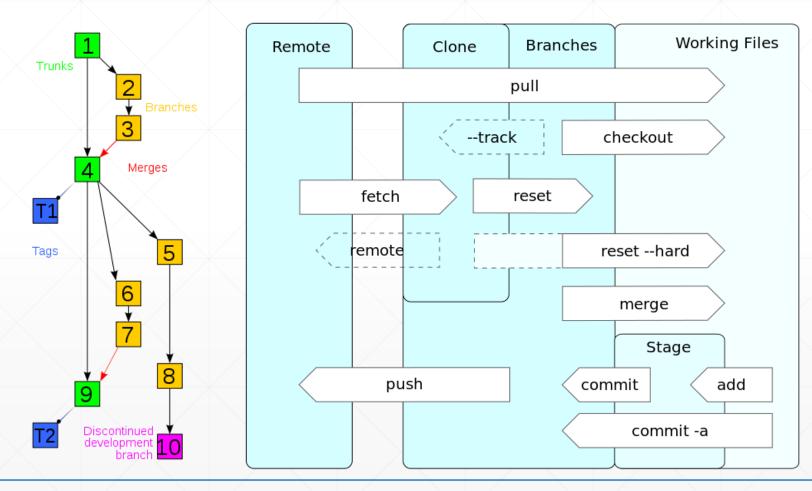
Git and GitHub

Dr. Qiusheng Wu

http://wetlands.io

What is Git?

➤ Git is a distributed version control system (VCS)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git

Install Git

Download Git from https://git-scm.com/



About

The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.



Documentation

Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material.



Downloads

GUI clients and binary releases for all major platforms.



Community

Get involved! Bug reporting, mailing list, chat, development and more.



Pro Git by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.











Companies & Projects Using Git





Microsoft twitter Linked in

























What is GitHub?

- > GitHub is a web-based Git repository hosting service.
 - GitHub: https://github.com/
 - GitHub Desktop: https://desktop.github.com/

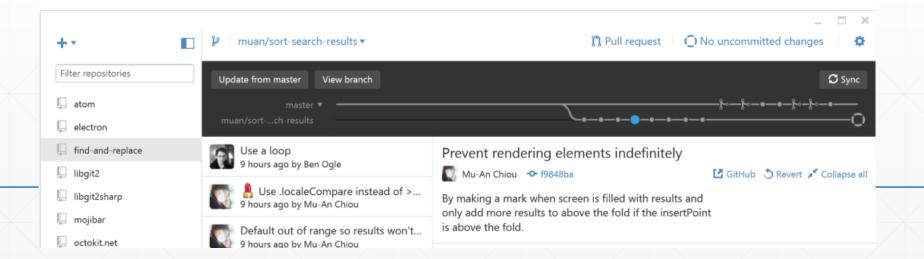
Simple collaboration from your desktop

GitHub Desktop is a seamless way to contribute to projects on GitHub and GitHub Enterprise.

Available for Mac and Windows

Download GitHub Desktop Windows 7 or later

By clicking the Download button you agree to the End-User License Agreement



Sign up a GitHub account

https://github.com/join



The best way to design, build, and ship software.



Step 1:

Set up a personal account



Step 2:

Choose your plan



Step 3:

Tailor your experience

Create your personal account

Username

This will be your username — you can enter your organization's username next.

Email Address

You will occasionally receive account related emails. We promise not to share your email with anyone.

Password

Use at least one lowercase letter, one numeral, and seven characters.

By clicking on "Create an account" below, you are agreeing to the Terms of Service and the Privacy Policy.

You'll love GitHub

Unlimited collaborators

Unlimited public repositories

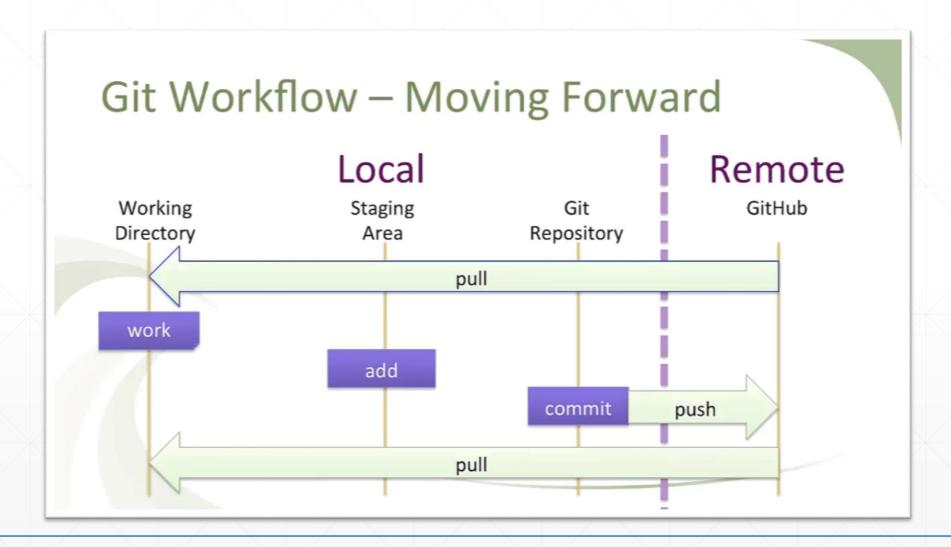
- ✓ Great communication
- ✓ Frictionless development
- ✓ Open source community

Create an account

Key Git concepts

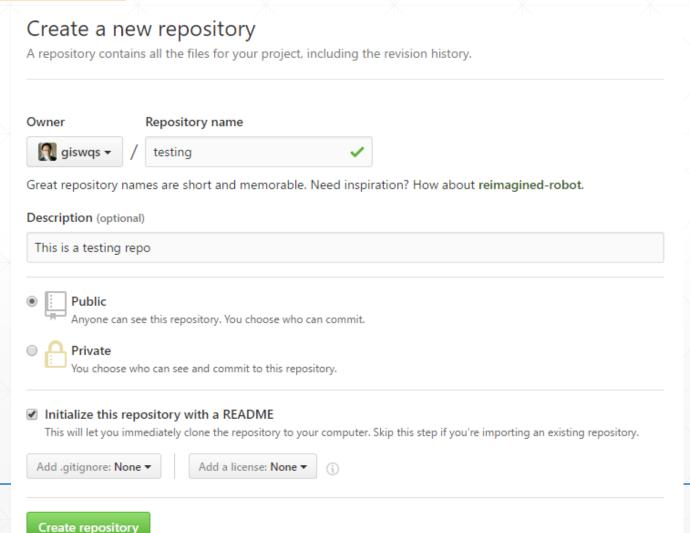
- > Repository contains files, history, config managed by Git
- > Three States of Git
 - Working directory
 - Staging area pre-commit holding area
 - Commit Git Repository (history)
- Remote repository (GitHub)
- Master branch

Git Workflow



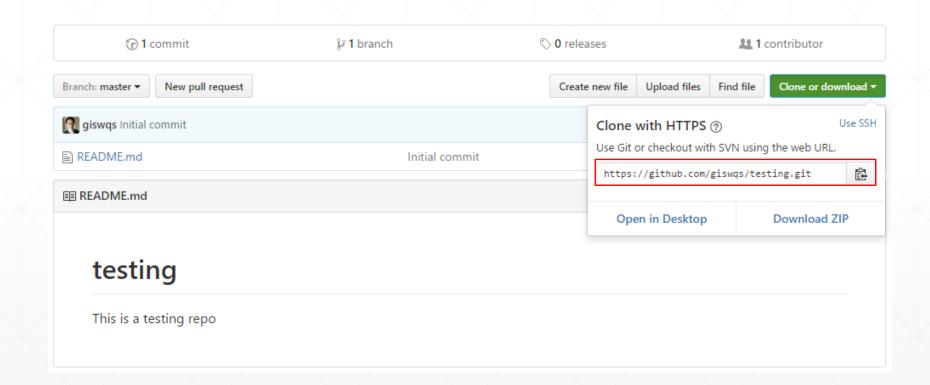
Create a new repository

https://github.com/new



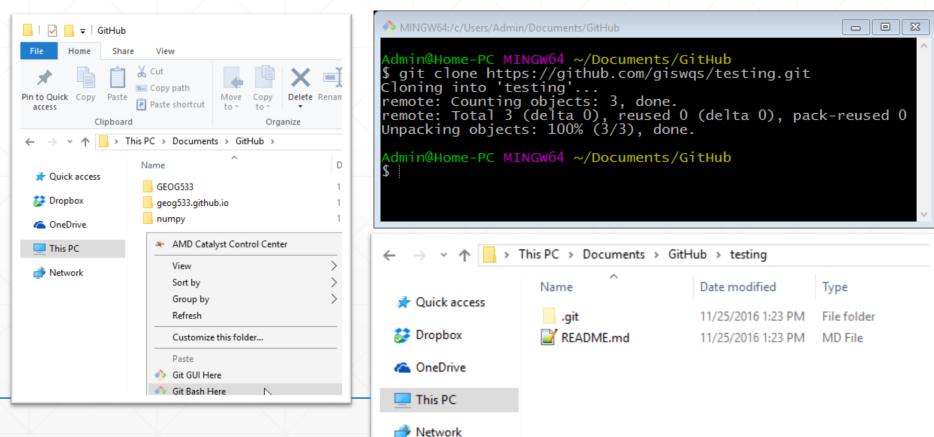
Clone a repository

➤ Clone a repo from GitHub to your local computer



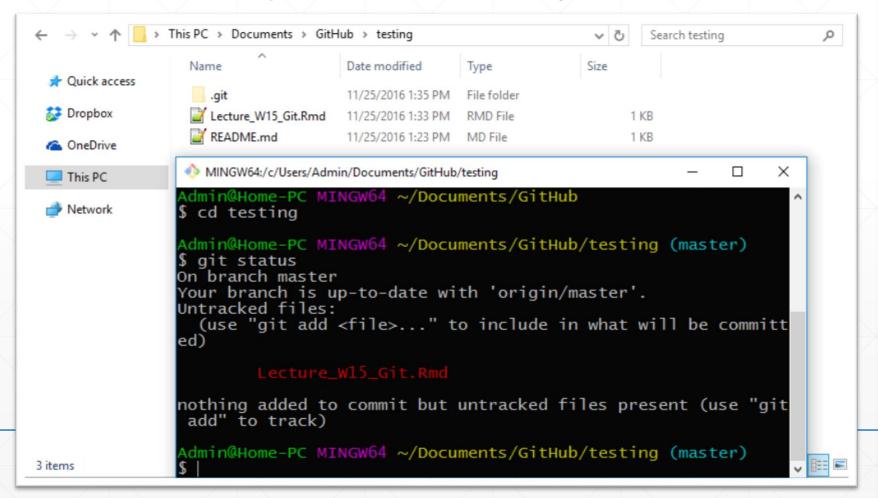
Clone a repository

- > Steps
 - Open Git Bash
 - Enter command: git clone https://github.com/giswqs/testing.git



Add files to local repo

- > Add any files to the local repo folder (e.g., Lecture_W15_Git.Rmd)
- > Use command *git status* to check changes



Commit the changes

- > Add files to Git staging area
 - git add . or git add "[filename]"
- Commit the staged content as a new commit snapshot
 - git commit -m "[descriptive message]"
- Check status
 - git status

```
Admin@Home-PC MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/testing (master)

$ git add .

Admin@Home-PC MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/testing (master)

$ git commit -m "add a lecture R markdown"

[master de4c965] add a lecture R markdown

1 file changed, 20 insertions(+)

create mode 100644 Lecture_W15_Git.Rmd

Admin@Home-PC MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/testing (master)

$ git status

On branch master

Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.

(use "git push" to publish your local commits)

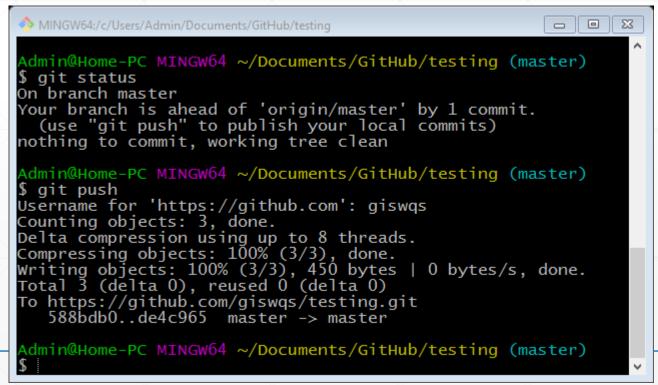
nothing to commit, working tree clean

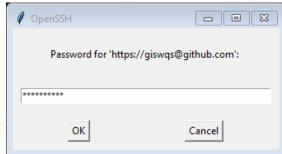
Admin@Home-PC MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/testing (master)

$ Admin@Home-PC MINGW64 ~/Documents/GitHub/testing (master)
```

Push changes to GitHub

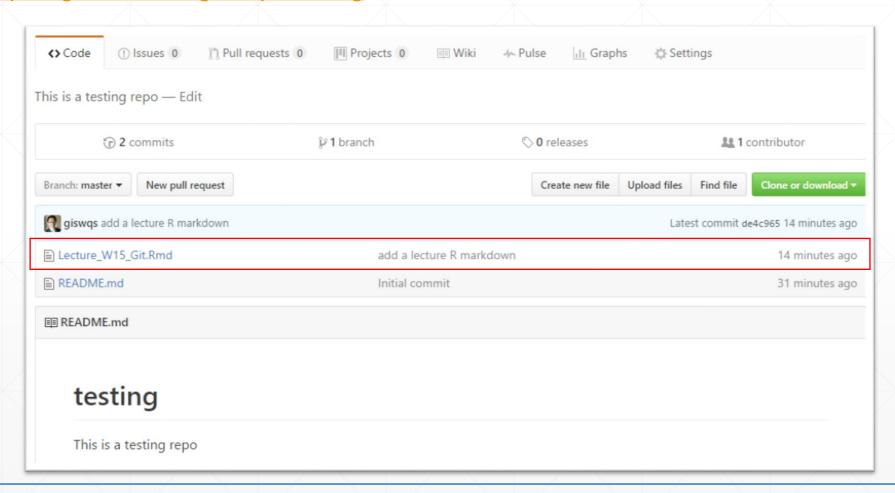
- > Push changes to GitHub
 - git push
 - Optional: git config credential.helper store (no need to enter GitHub username and password every time)





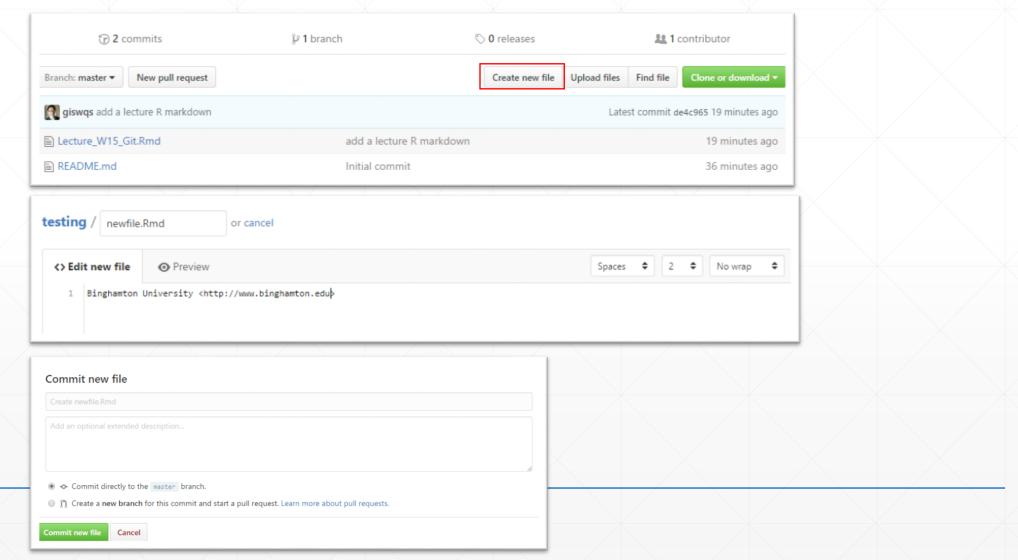
Check changes on GitHub

https://github.com/giswqs/testing



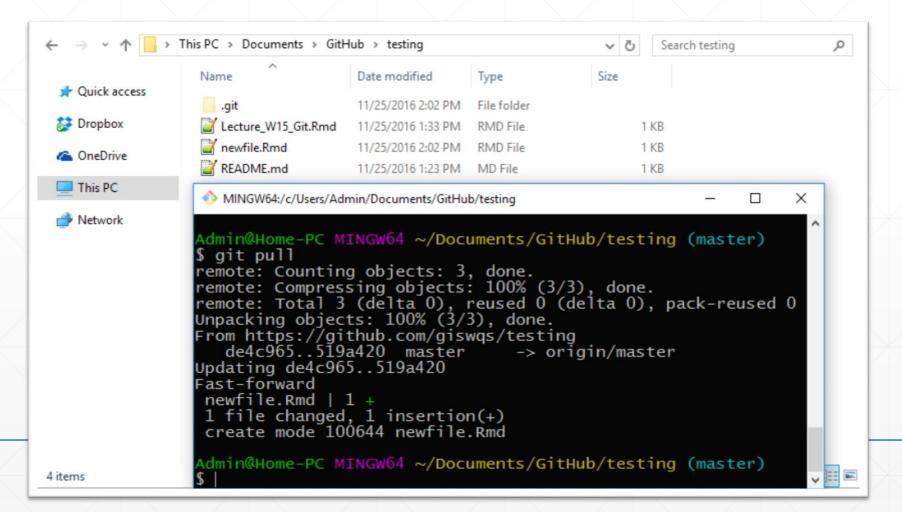
Make changes on GitHub

Create a new file



Pull GitHub changes to local repo

- > Pull GitHub changes to local repo
 - git pull

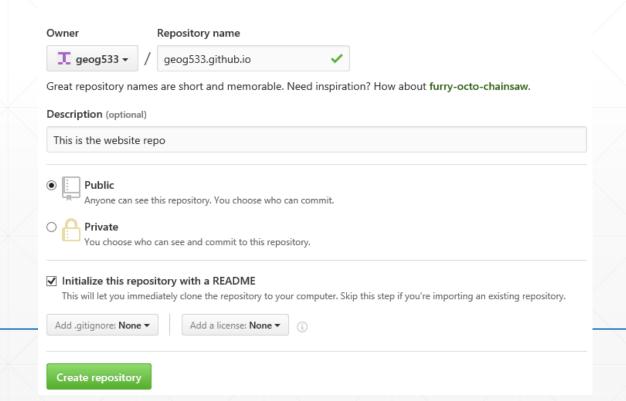


GitHub Pages

- Create your website and host it on GitHub
 - https://pages.github.com/
- > Create a new repo: [username].github.io

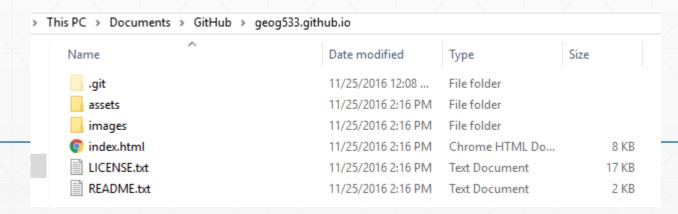
Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.



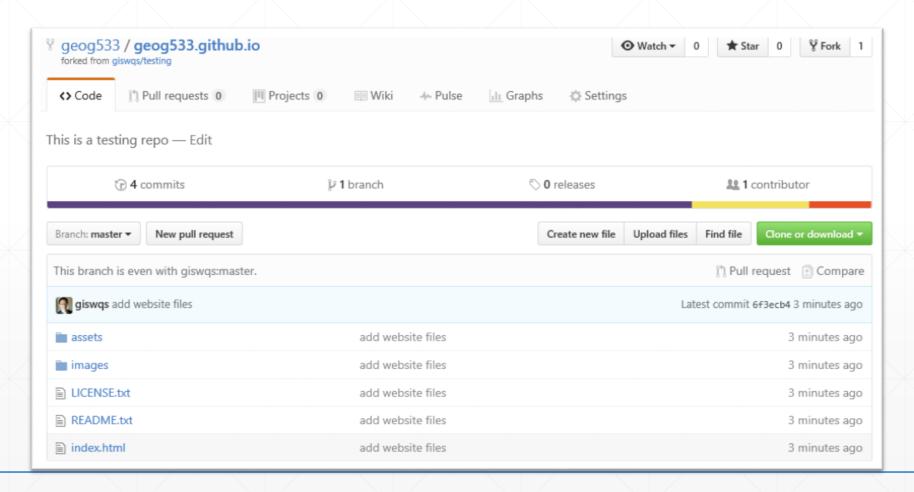
Website template

- ➤ Clone the GitHub repo to local PC
 - git clone https://github.com/geog533/geog533.github.io.git
- > Download a website template and copy files to the repo
 - https://html5up.net/
- Commit changes
 - git add .
 - git commit -m "add website files"
- Push changes to GitHub
 - git push



Preview the website

https://geog533.github.io



Git Cheat Sheet

https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf

SETUP

Configuring user information used across all local repositories

git config --global user.name "[firstname lastname]"
set a name that is identifiable for credit when review version history
git config --global user.email "[valid-email]"
set an email address that will be associated with each history marker
git config --global color.ui auto
set automatic command line coloring for Git for easy reviewing

SETUP & INIT

Configuring user information, initializing and cloning repositories

git init

initialize an existing directory as a Git repository

git clone [url]

retrieve an entire repository from a hosted location via URL

STAGE & SNAPSHOT

Working with snapshots and the Git staging area

git status

show modified files in working directory, staged for your next commit

git add [file]

add a file as it looks now to your next commit (stage)

git reset [file]

unstage a file while retaining the changes in working directory

git diff

diff of what is changed but not staged

git diff --staged

diff of what is staged but not yet committed

git commit -m "[descriptive message]"

commit your staged content as a new commit snapshot

Git Cheat Sheet

https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf

BRANCH & MERGE

Isolating work in branches, changing context, and integrating changes

git branch

list your branches. a * will appear next to the currently active branch

git branch [branch-name]

create a new branch at the current commit

git checkout

switch to another branch and check it out into your working directory

git merge [branch]

merge the specified branch's history into the current one

git log

show all commits in the current branch's history

SHARE & UPDATE

Retrieving updates from another repository and updating local repos

git remote add [alias] [url]

add a git URL as an alias

git fetch [alias]

fetch down all the branches from that Git remote

git merge [alias]/[branch]

merge a remote branch into your current branch to bring it up to date

git push [alias] [branch]

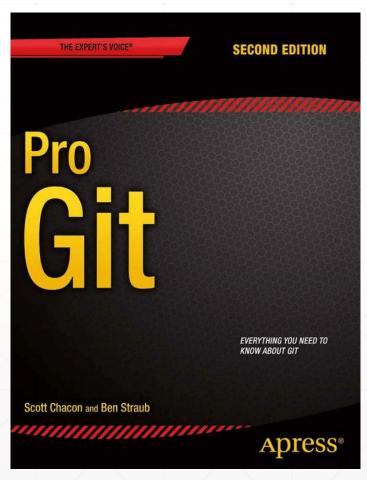
Transmit local branch commits to the remote repository branch

git pull

fetch and merge any commits from the tracking remote branch

Git book

https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2



Try Git

https://try.github.io/



1.1 · Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?

Git allows groups of people to work on the same documents (often code) at the same time, and without stepping on each other's toes. It's a distributed version control system.

Our terminal prompt below is currently in a directory we decided to name "octobox". To initialize a Git repository here, type the following command:





