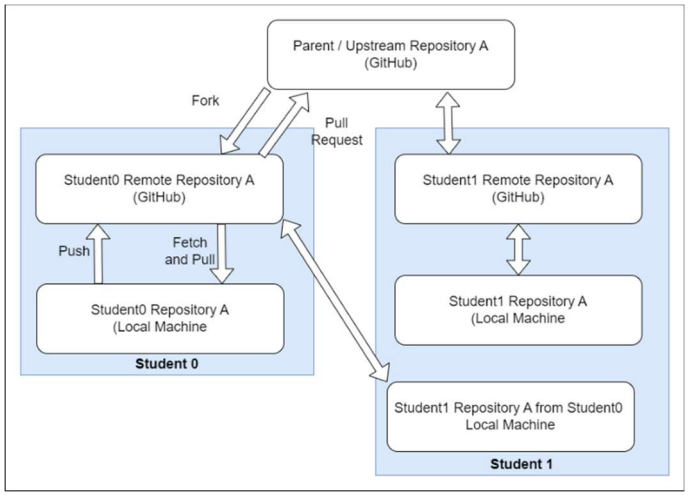
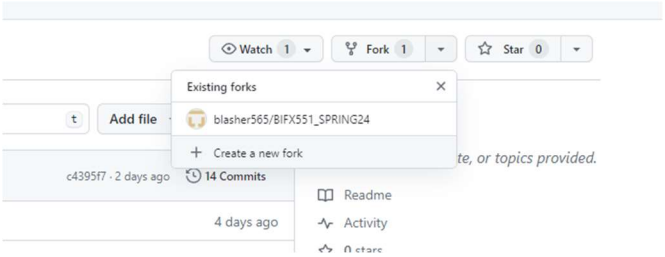
Overview

The intent of this instruction is to give you brief introduction to setting up your environment using git, assuming you have no exposure to git at all. This will show how to interact with a GitHub repository using the GitHub Desktop application.



Creating a Fork

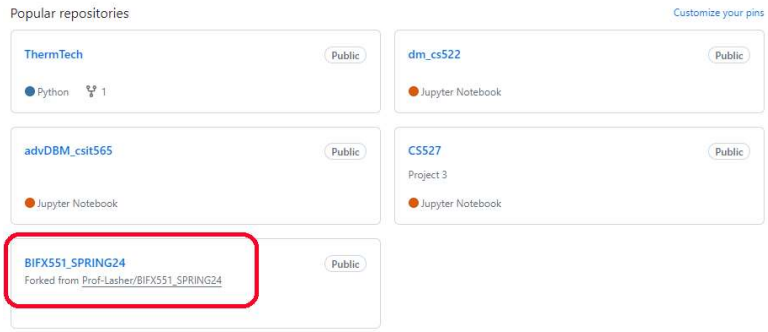
1. Make a Github account if you do not have one. Then login.
2. Goto https://github.com/Prof-Lasher/BIFX551_SPRING24
3. Click Fork, Create new Fork



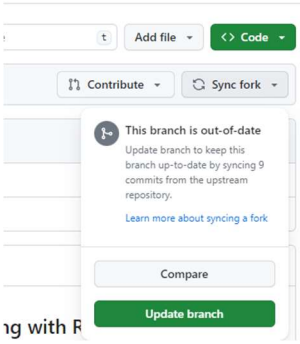
This will make a copy of the parent repository into your remote repository.

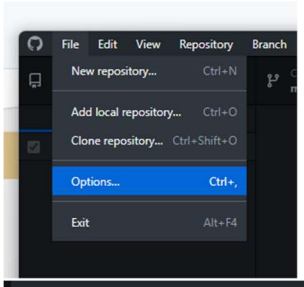
Using Git Desktop to clone your repository

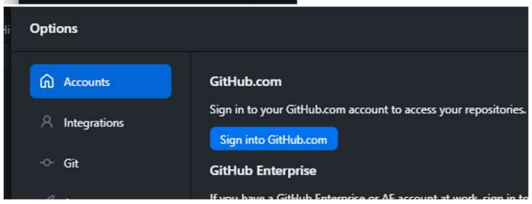
1. This is done after you've made a fork of upstream on the remote. The overview page on the GitHub website you'll see your fork of https://github.com/Prof-Lasher/BIFX551_SPRING24

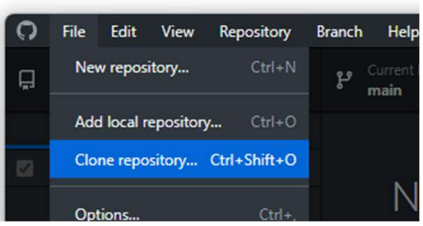


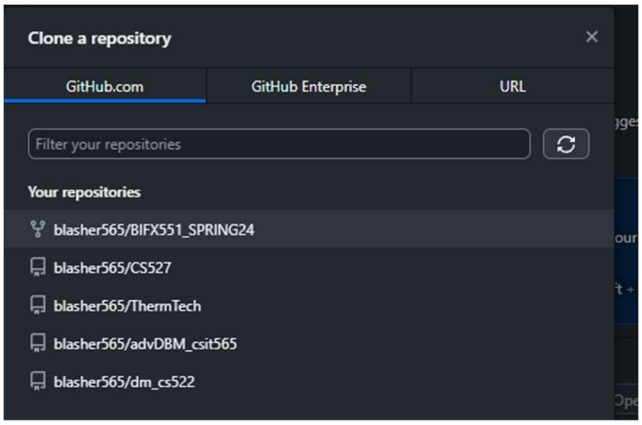
2. Be sure your fork is the most up-to-date version of the parent repository.



3. Once you've opened the GitHub Desktop application. If you are not logged in, sign in.
   a. 

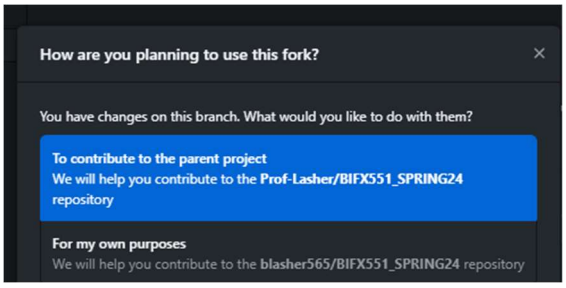
   b. 

4. Now you're going to clone your fork. (This will make a local copy on your computer)
   a. 

b. 

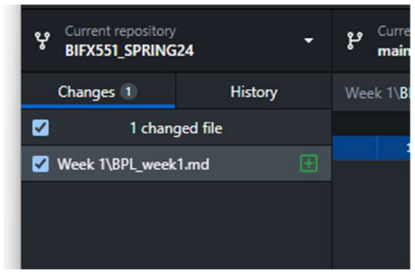
c. The local path allow you specify were the local file are stored.

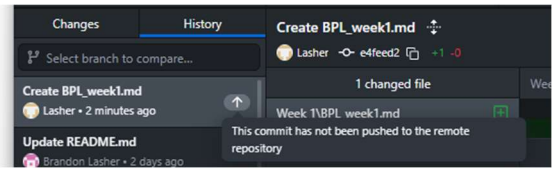
d. Next it will prompt you, if you want to set the upstream repository. Choose “To contribute to the parent project”



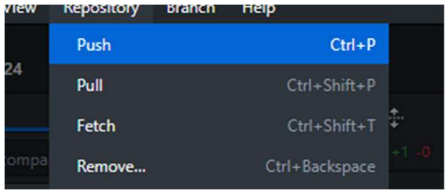
Edit / add / remove files

1. Once the changes have been made, you’ll see them listed in GitHub Desktop when you have repository selected.
    a. This is a new file the check box on the side indicates that is being added to tracking.



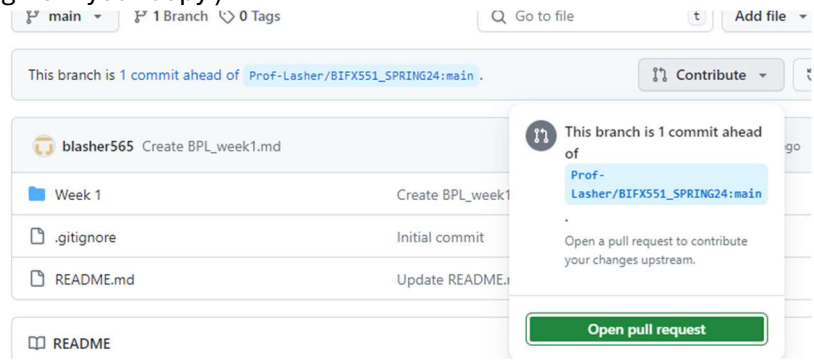
2. Choose commit to main and add a useful comment.
    a. This has added a version of the file your local repository. You can view the history of it changes by changing to the history tab.
    b. You’ll also see that this has not been pushed up to your remote.
    c. 

3. Choose Repository - > Push to push it to your remote.



   a. Push – Pushes to your remote
   b. Pull – Pulls down updates from your remote
   c. Fetch – Looks and shows you what is new on your remote

4. Once it is pushed, you can then create a pull request on the GitHub website
   a. The parent will not know of the changes until the pull request is put in. (The parent is pulling from your copy).



   b. It will let you review your changes. Once you are satisfied, you can hit Create Pull Request and fill out any comments while will help the owner of the forked repository know what the changes are relating to.

5. I, as owner of the parent repository, will have to merge using your fork.
   a. In this class we will be working on our own files, so all of the merges will be conflict free and will be “fast merges”.
   b. Every week I will be adding a new folder where assignments or coding examples for that week will be placed. I will not approve any pull requests until after the due date.
   c. I will be using blackboard to keep track of your assignment grades. As well as, posting an additional copy of any assignment.