



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
**TORIBIO RODRÍGUEZ DE
MENDOZA DE AMAZONAS**

Git + GitHub: software de control de versiones

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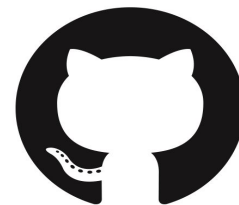
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Summary + Requisitos



How to use GitHub

- Step 1 ➤ Sign up for GitHub
- Step 2 ➤ Create repository
- Step 3 ➤ Install and set up Git
- Step 4 ➤ Clone the remote repository
- Step 5 ➤ Make changes to files
- Step 6 ➤ Add changes to the staging area
- Step 7 ➤ Commit changes
- Step 8 ➤ Push changes to the remote



Git & GitHub



Git Commands

git init

Initialises a new Git repository in your project directory.

git add

Adds a file or changes to the staging area.

git commit

Saves changes to the local repository with a message describing the changes.

git push

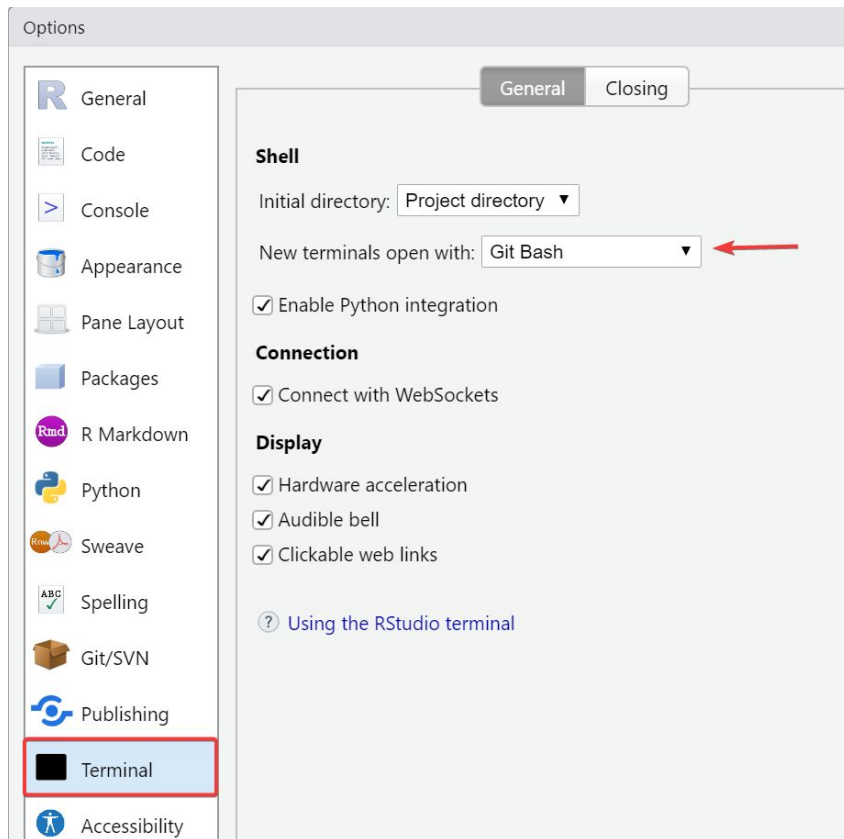
Uploads local repository content to a remote repository.

git pull

Downloads and merges content from a remote repository to the local repository.




R + Git: configuración

RStudio






- Instalar Git
- > Configurar en RStudio
- Tools > Global Options > Terminal
- Git Bash
- > En el terminal: crear a SSH key
- `ssh-keygen -t rsa -C flavio.lozano@untrm.edu.pe`
 - `cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`

SSH > GitHub

**Flavio Lozano-Isla**Your personal account [Switch to another account](#) Public profile Account Appearance Accessibility Notifications

Access

 Billing and plans Emails Password and authentication SSH and GPG keys Organizations Moderation

Code, planning, and automation

SSH keys

This is a list of SSH keys associated with your account. Remove any keys that you do not recognize.

Authentication Keys



SSH

general

SHA256:VQPgSMnNhizWyAJjABDvrA52RshxAGZiRC6fIIPqzUw

Added on Aug 17, 2022

Last used within the last week — Read/write

[Delete](#)

Check out our guide to [generating SSH keys](#) or troubleshoot [common SSH problems](#).

GPG keys

There are no GPG keys associated with your account.

Learn how to [generate a GPG key and add it to your account](#).

[New GPG key](#)

- Pegar la llave SSH generada en GitHub: <<https://github.com/settings/keys>>

GitHub: create a repository

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere?

[Import a repository.](#)

Repository template

Start your repository with a template repository's contents.

No template ▾

Owner *



Flavjack ▾

Repository name *

github-test ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [supreme-octo-computing-machine?](#)

Description (optional)

Aprender usar GitHub

☐ Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☒ Private

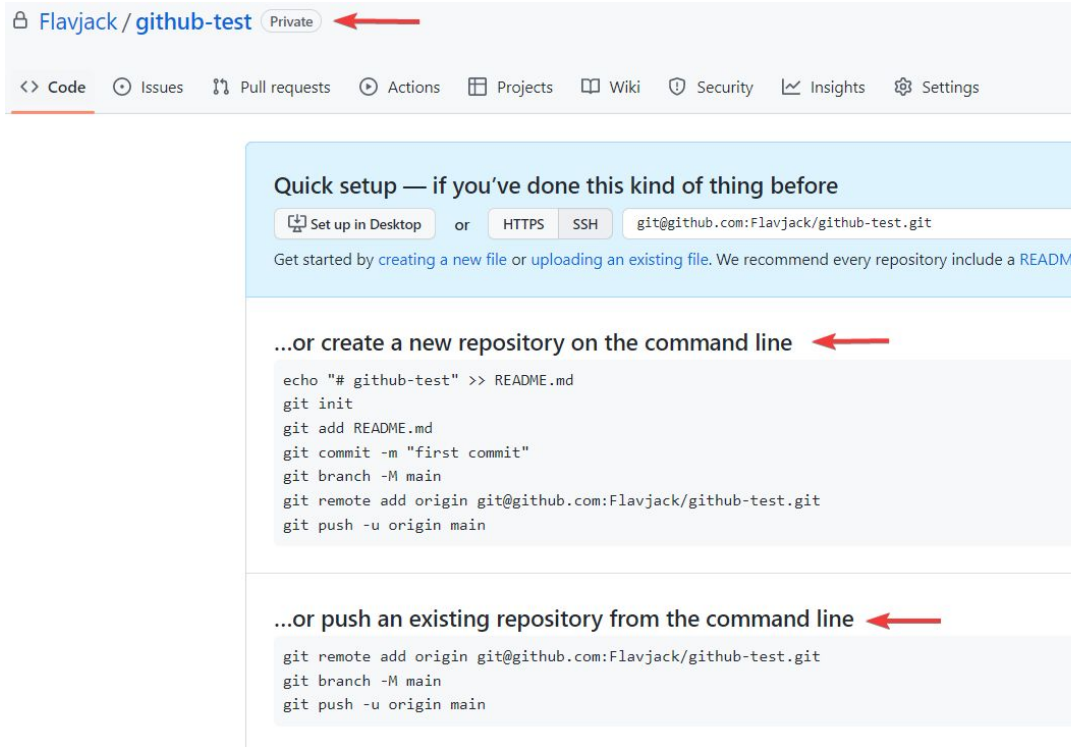
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

> Recomendaciones:

- No usar espacio para el nombre de los repositorios
- Usar los nombres sin caracteres extraños
- Para la práctica vamos a crear un repositorio privado

> Crear un repositorio "Public"

GitHub: create a repository



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository creation interface. At the top, the repository name 'Flavjack / github-test' is displayed with a 'Private' toggle. Below this is a navigation bar with links for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before' and offers three options: 'Set up in Desktop', 'HTTPS', and 'SSH'. The 'SSH' option is selected, showing the repository URL 'git@github.com:Flavjack/github-test.git'. Below this, there are two sections for creating a repository from the command line. The first section, titled '...or create a new repository on the command line', includes a list of commands to initialize a new repository, add a README file, commit, create a main branch, and push to GitHub. The second section, titled '...or push an existing repository from the command line', includes commands to add a remote origin, create a main branch, and push to GitHub. Red arrows point to the 'Private' toggle, the 'SSH' option, and the two command-line sections.

Flavjack / github-test Private

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

Set up in Desktop or HTTPS SSH git@github.com:Flavjack/github-test.git

Get started by creating a new file or uploading an existing file. We recommend every repository include a README

...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# github-test" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin git@github.com:Flavjack/github-test.git
git push -u origin main
```

...or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin git@github.com:Flavjack/github-test.git
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```

> Configurar Git con la primera instalación

Usuario

> git config --global user.name <name>

Email

> git config --global user.email <email>

> Usar protocolo SSH