Taller Git y GitHub

Que es Git y como usarlo en GitHub para realizar proyectos

Importante antes de partir el Taller

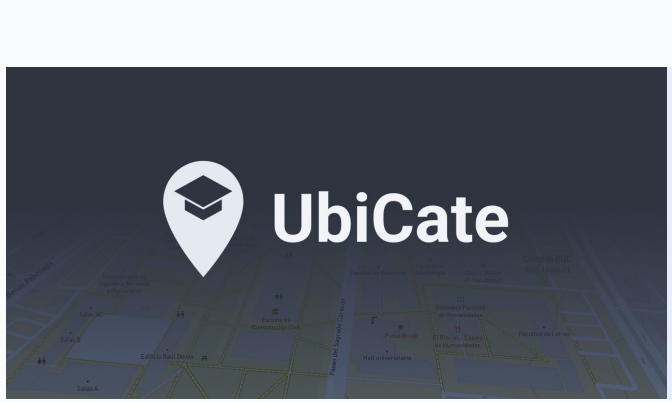
- La actividad requiere que hagan un setup previo.
- Todo el material del taller se encuentra en GitHub.
  - github.com/open-source-uc/taller-git-y-github-2023-2
- Vamos a asumir que estás algo familiarizado con un terminal.

Sobre el Taller

- Introducción a Git y GitHub + Actividad con lo aprendido
- Fuertemente inspirado en **CS50W** y Pro Git
- Hay ayudantes que podrán responder dudas durante el taller, ¡aprovechen de preguntar!
- La idea es llegar rápido a la actividad 🏃

Sobre Open Source UC

- Comunidad apasionada por crear e impulsar diversos proyectos de código abierto.
- Puedes unirte en proyectos guiados o a impulsar proyectos.
- Más info osuc.dev y en @opensource_euc en Instagram.



GitHub Campus Expert

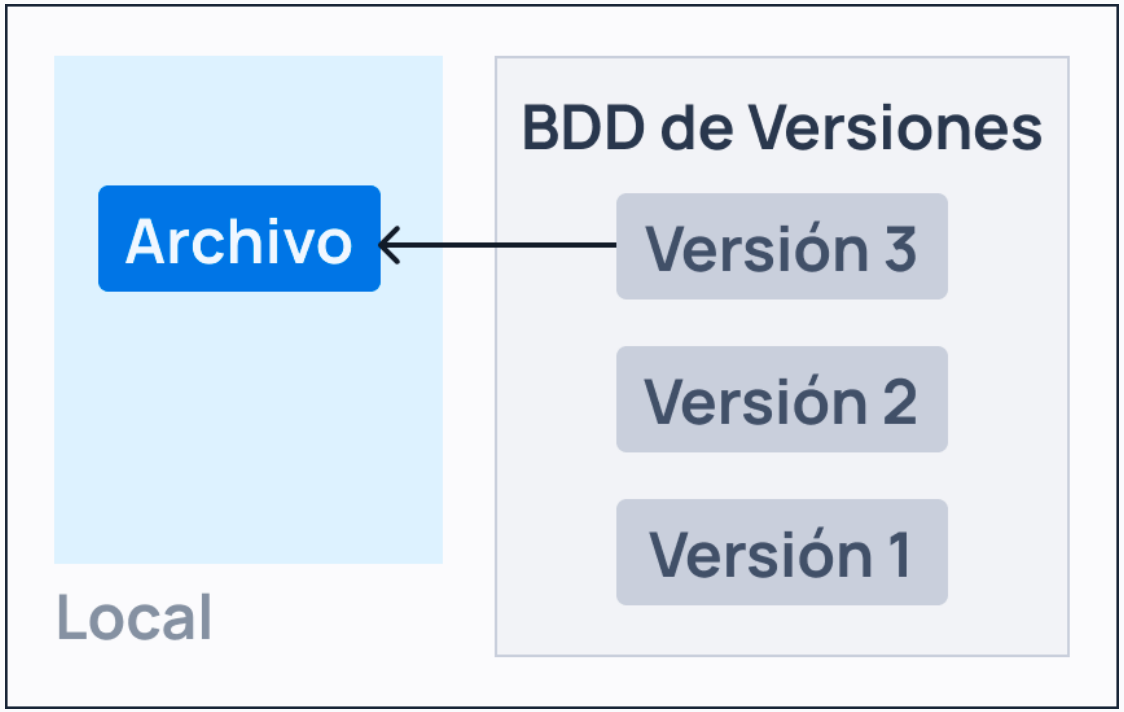
Campus Experts es un programa de GitHub de líderes estudiantiles que ayudan a comunidades de tecnología a ser inclusivas, diversas y con perspectiva a futuro con el power de GitHub:D

@IgnacioPalma

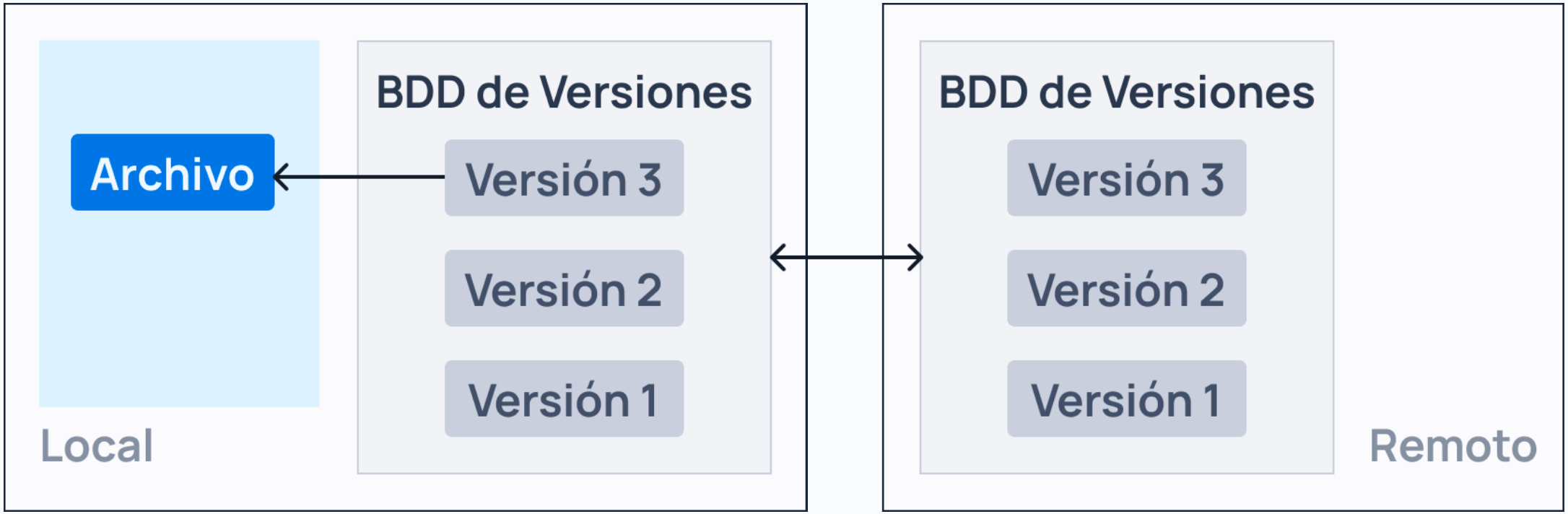
Founder of The Artificial Intelligence Club & GitHub Campus Expert

Qué es Git

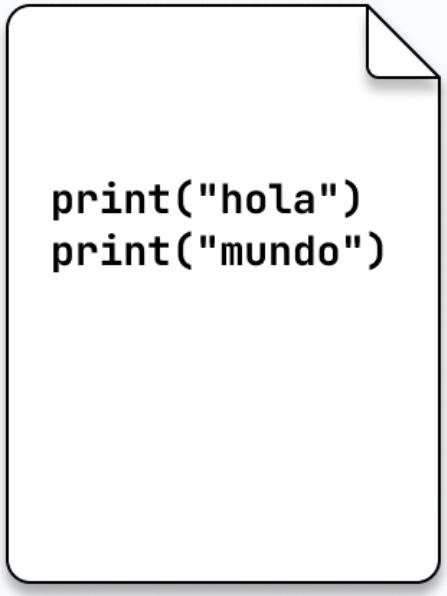
Qué es Git



Qué es Git



Mantiene versiones de archivos



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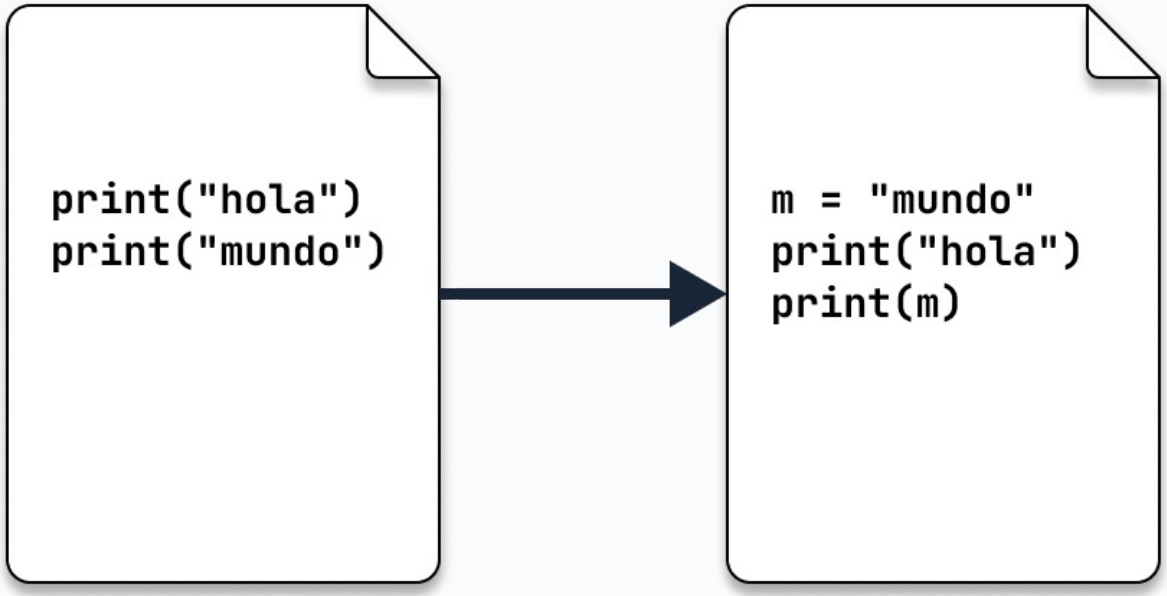
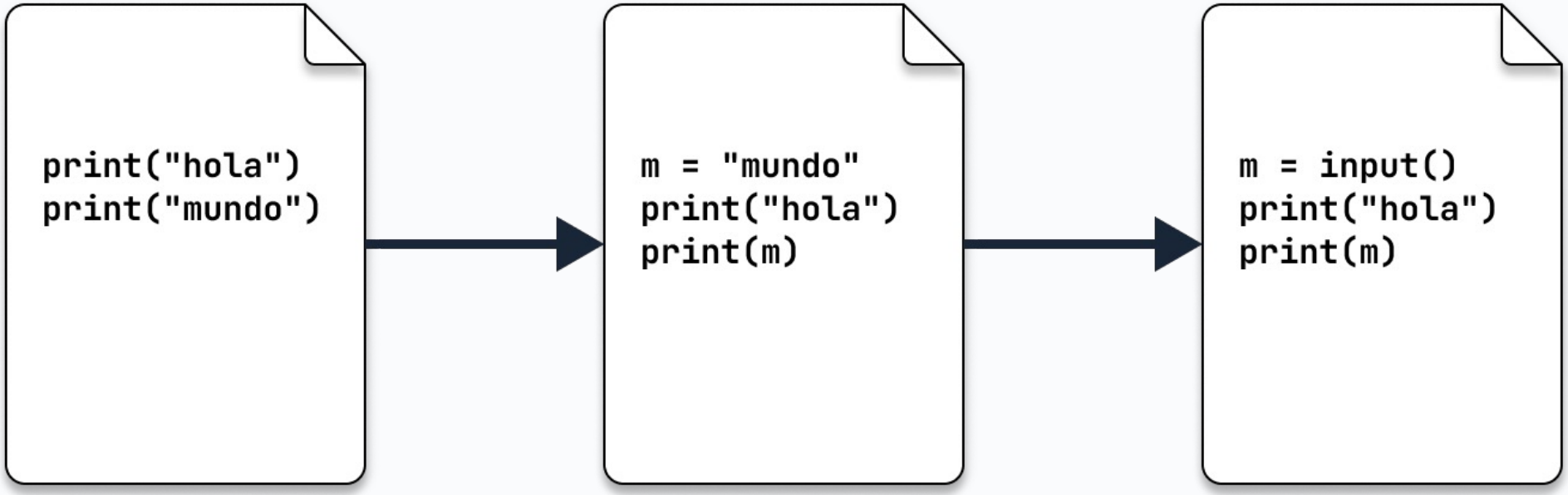
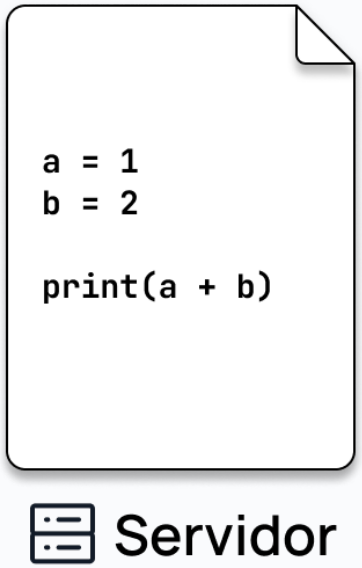


Mantiene versiones de archivos



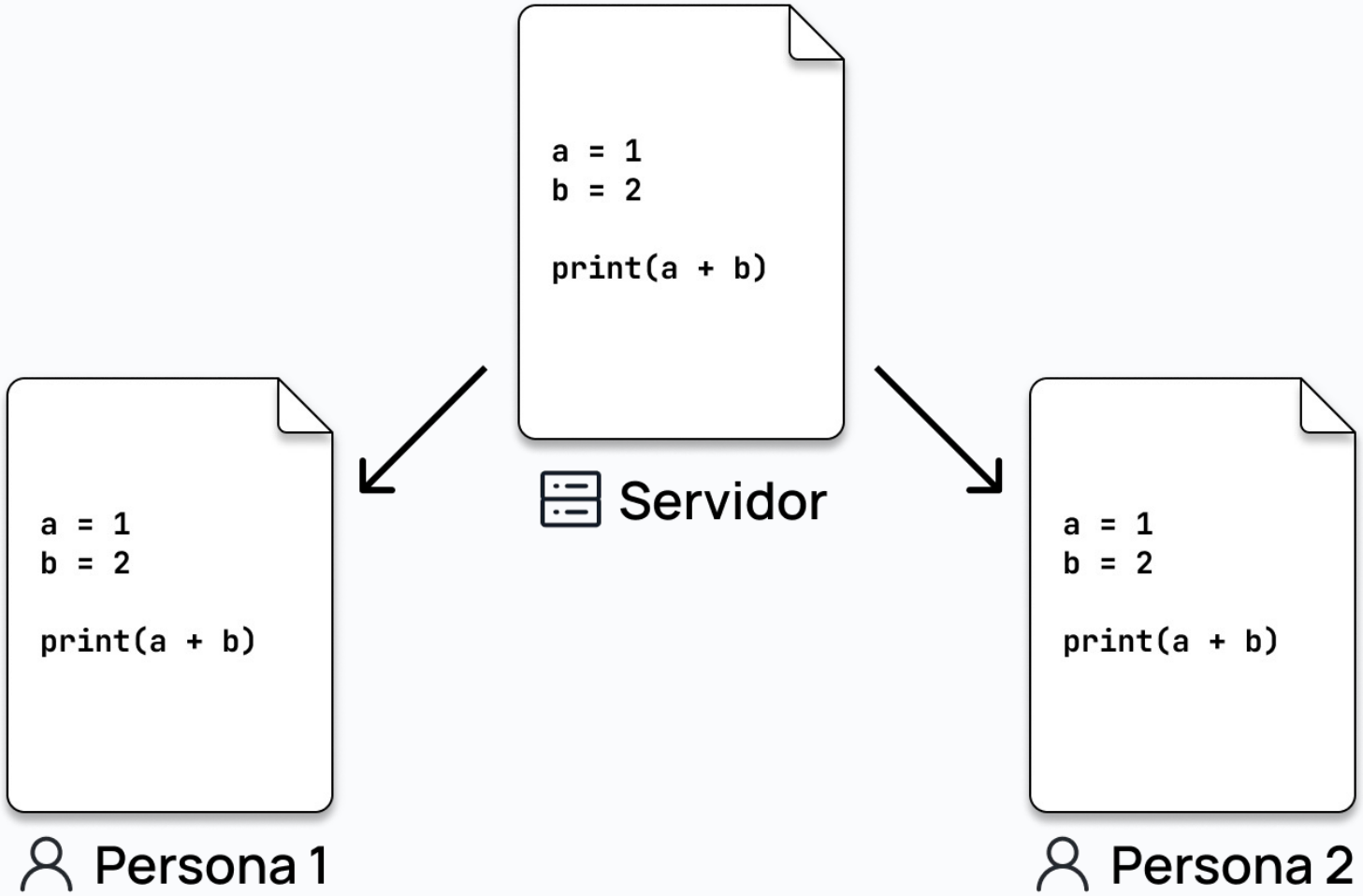
Sincronizar código entre personas



Persona 1

Persona 2

Sincronizar código entre personas



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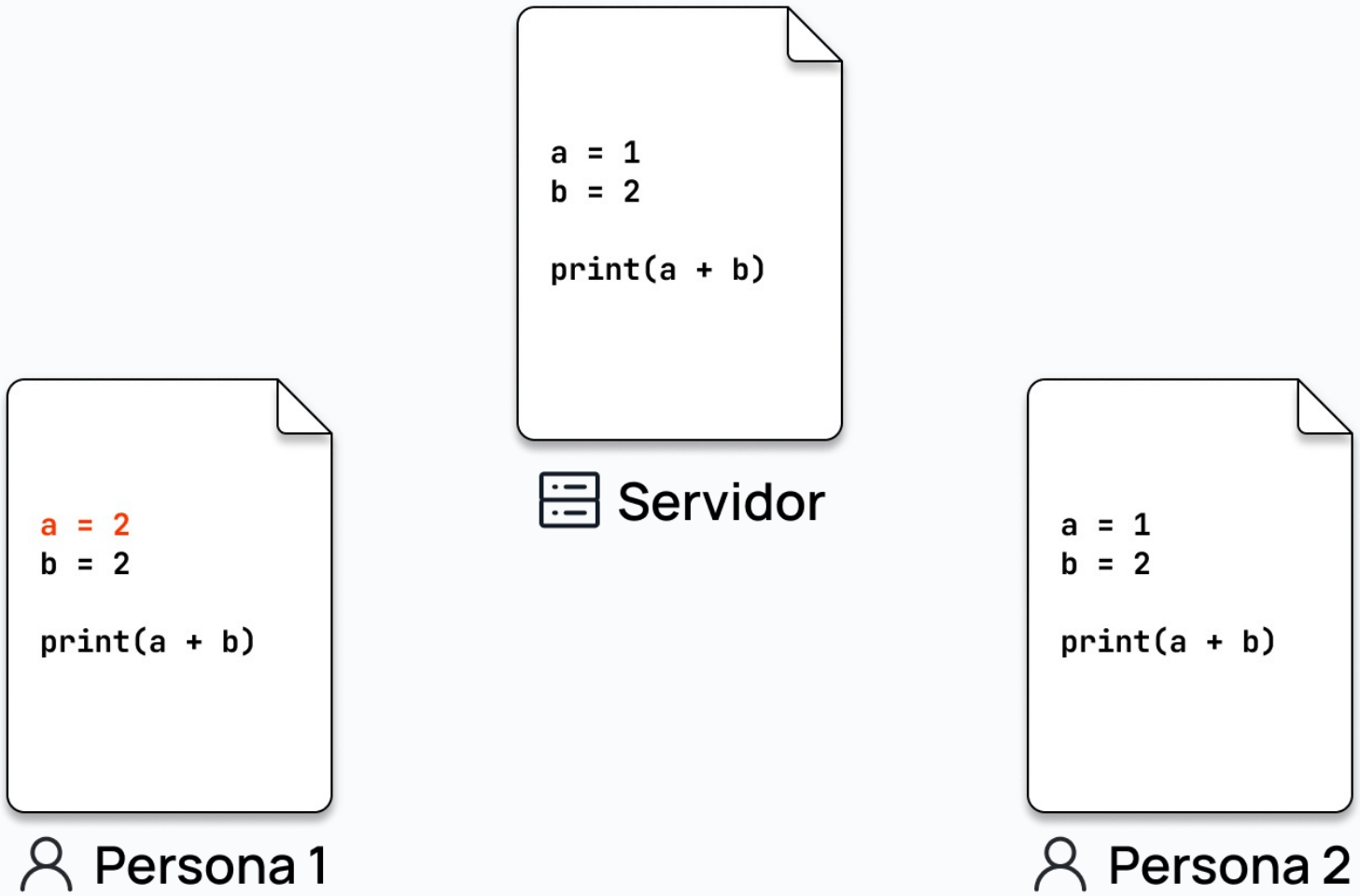

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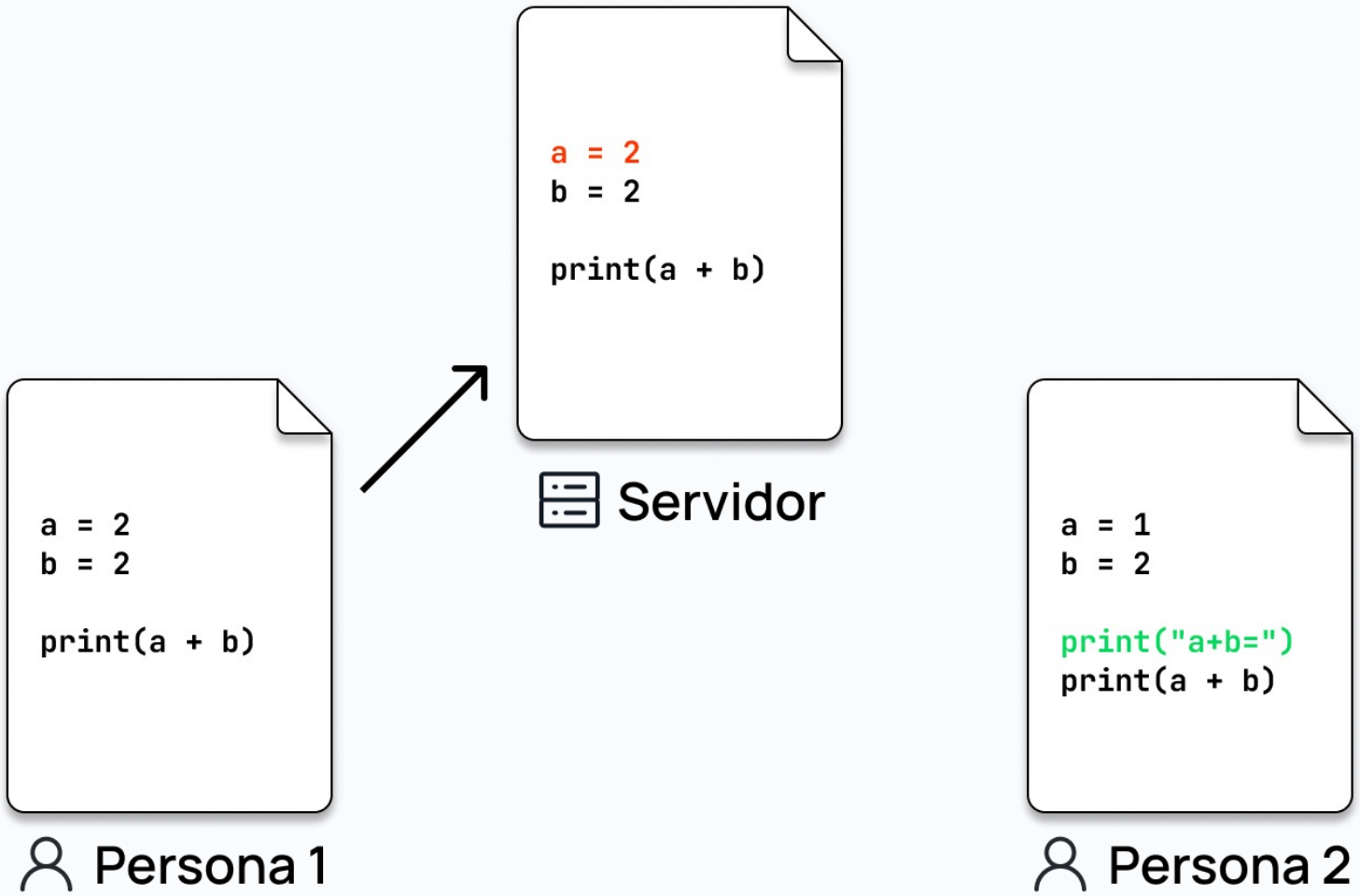

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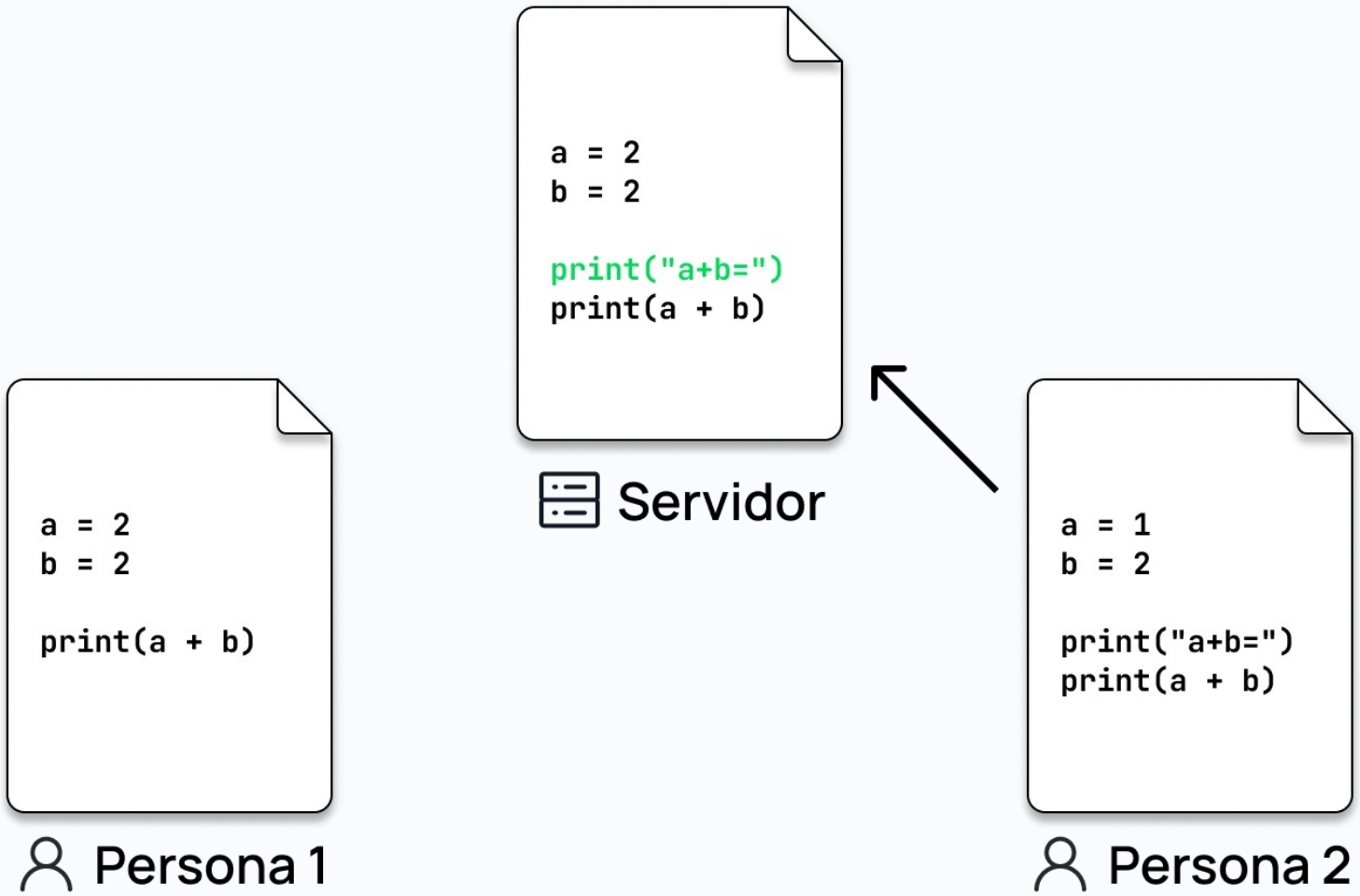

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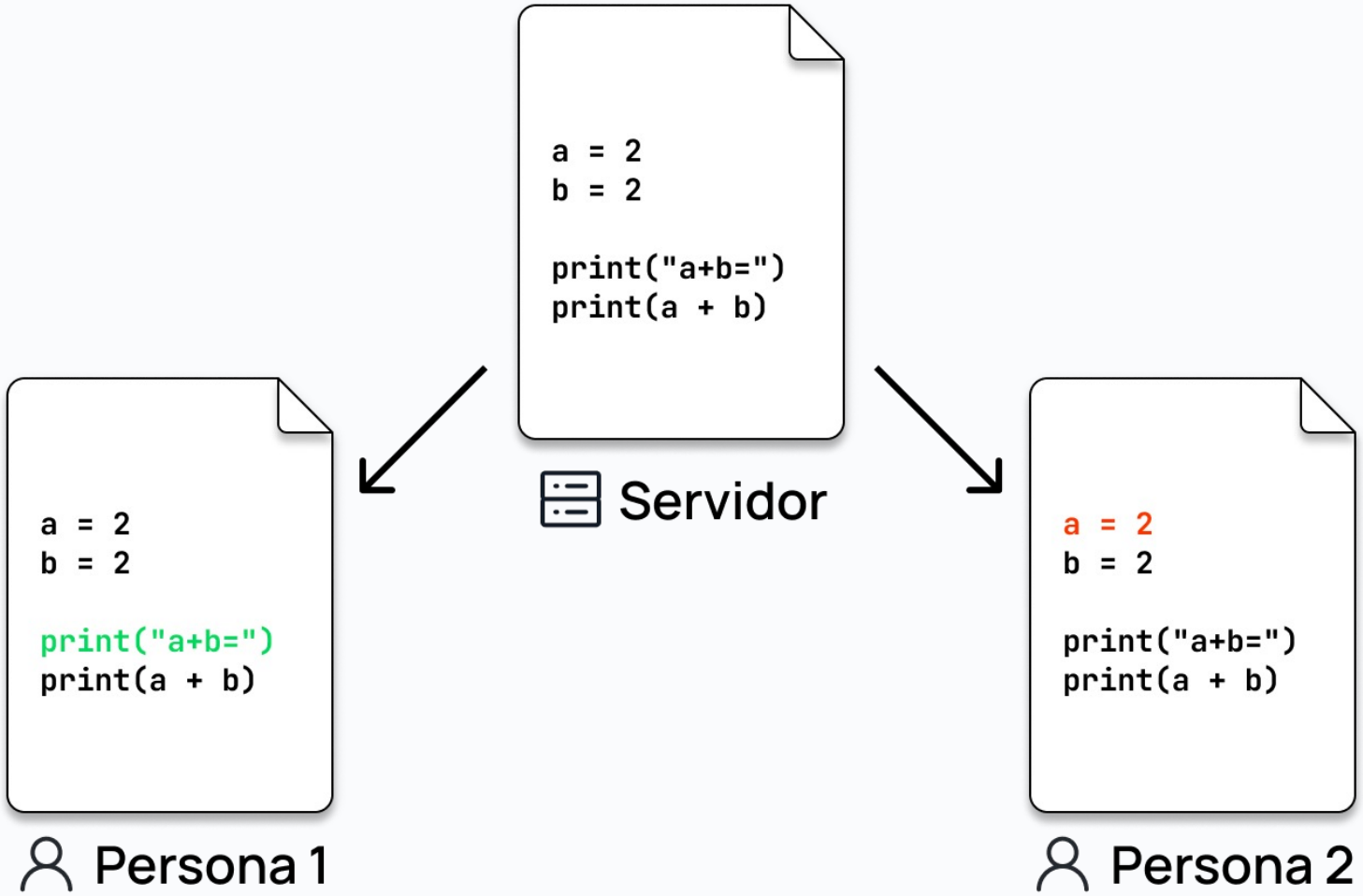
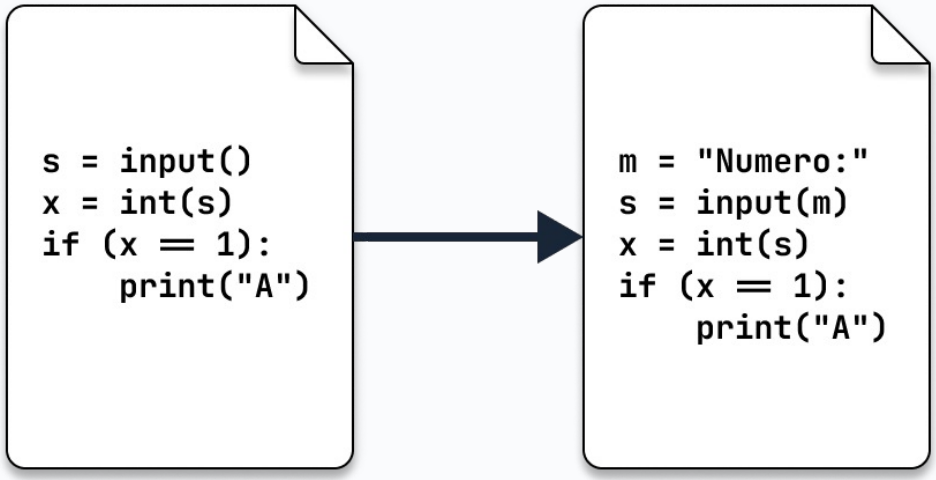


Probar cambios sin perder lo anterior



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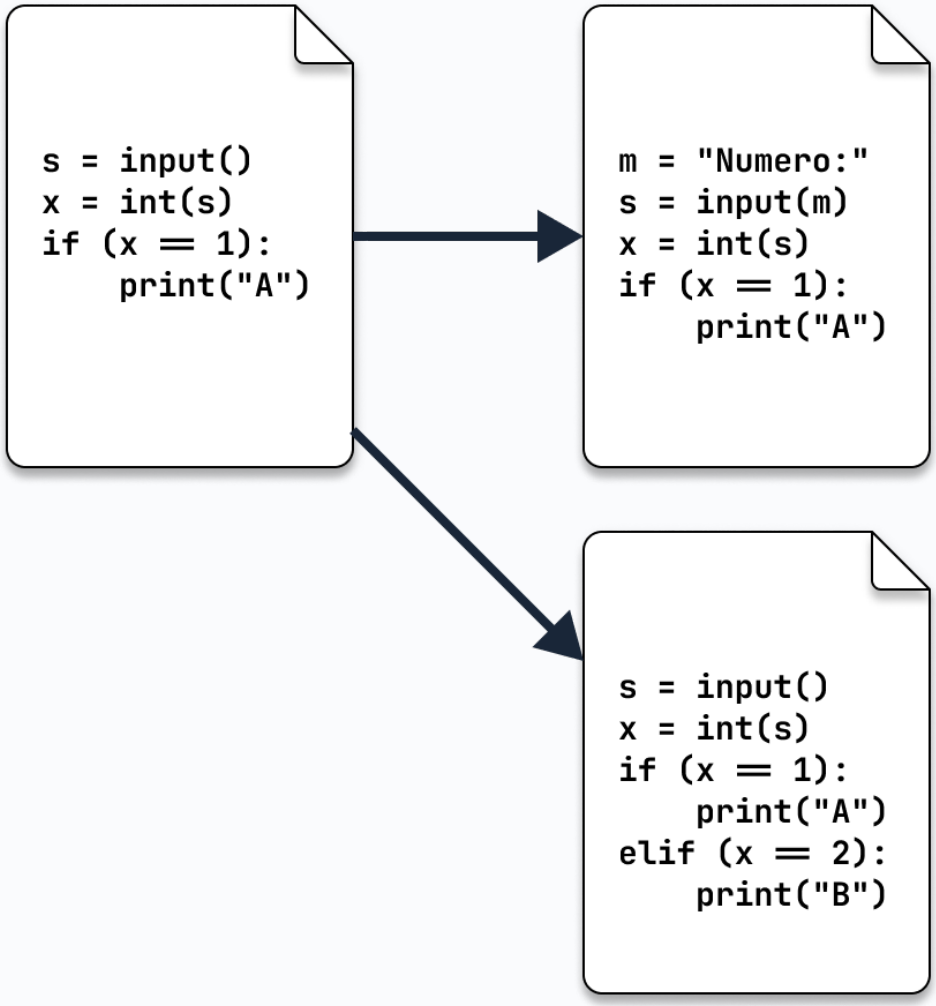

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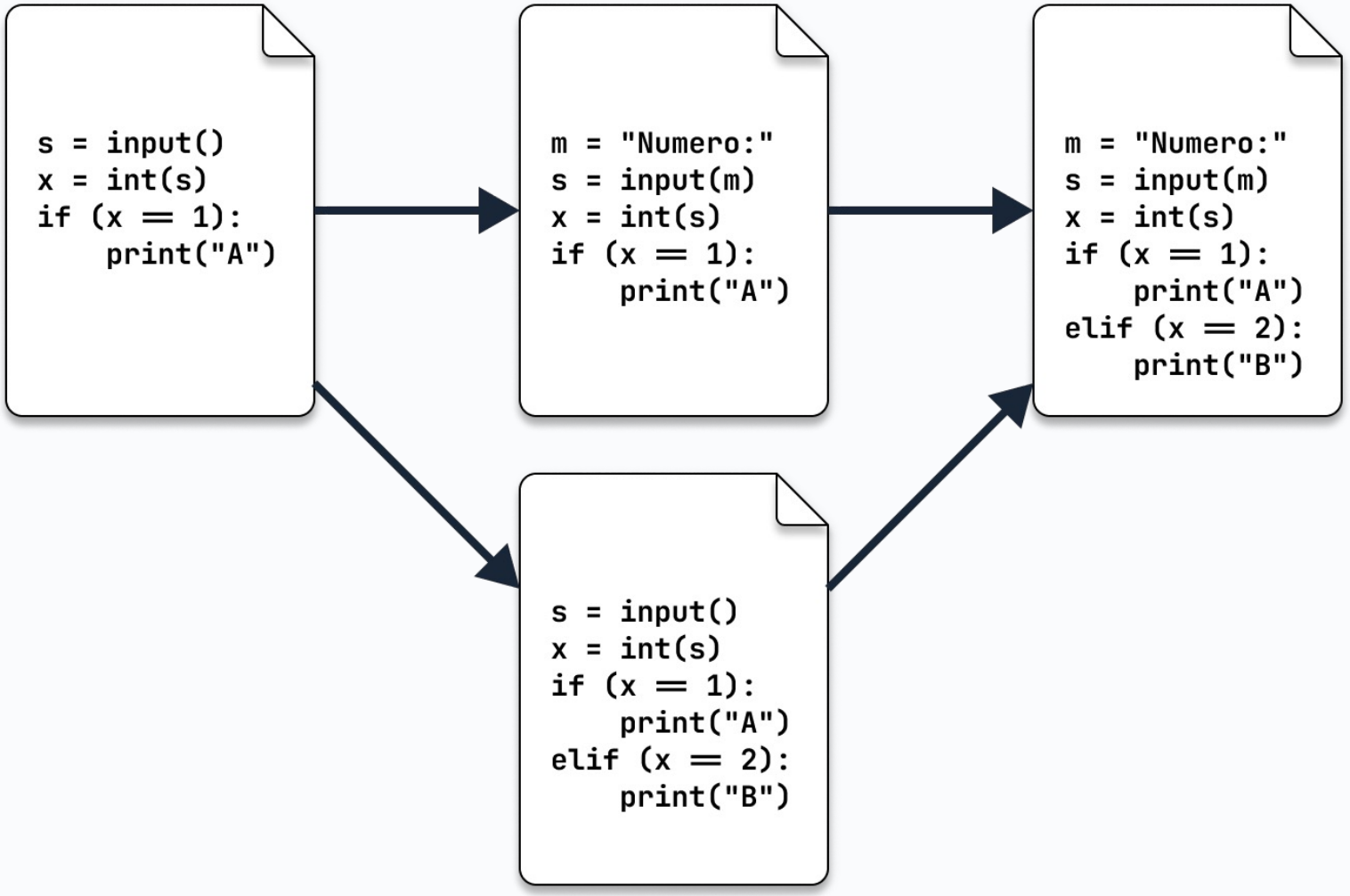
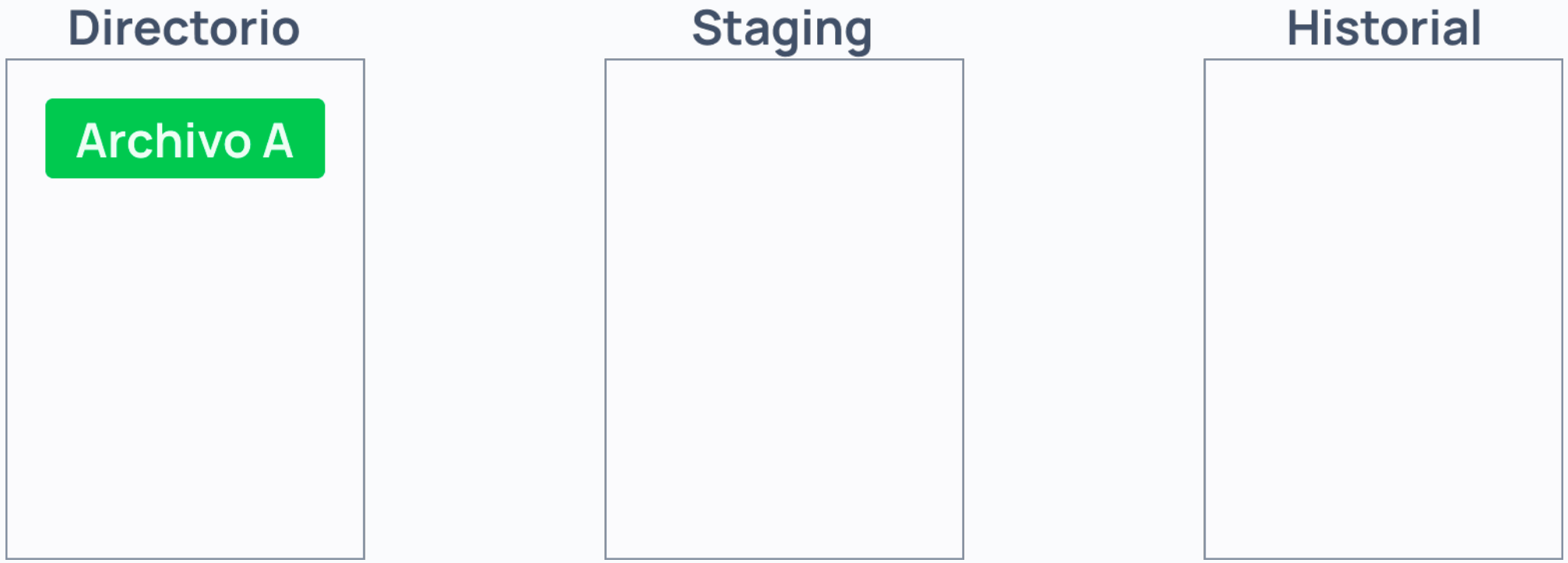


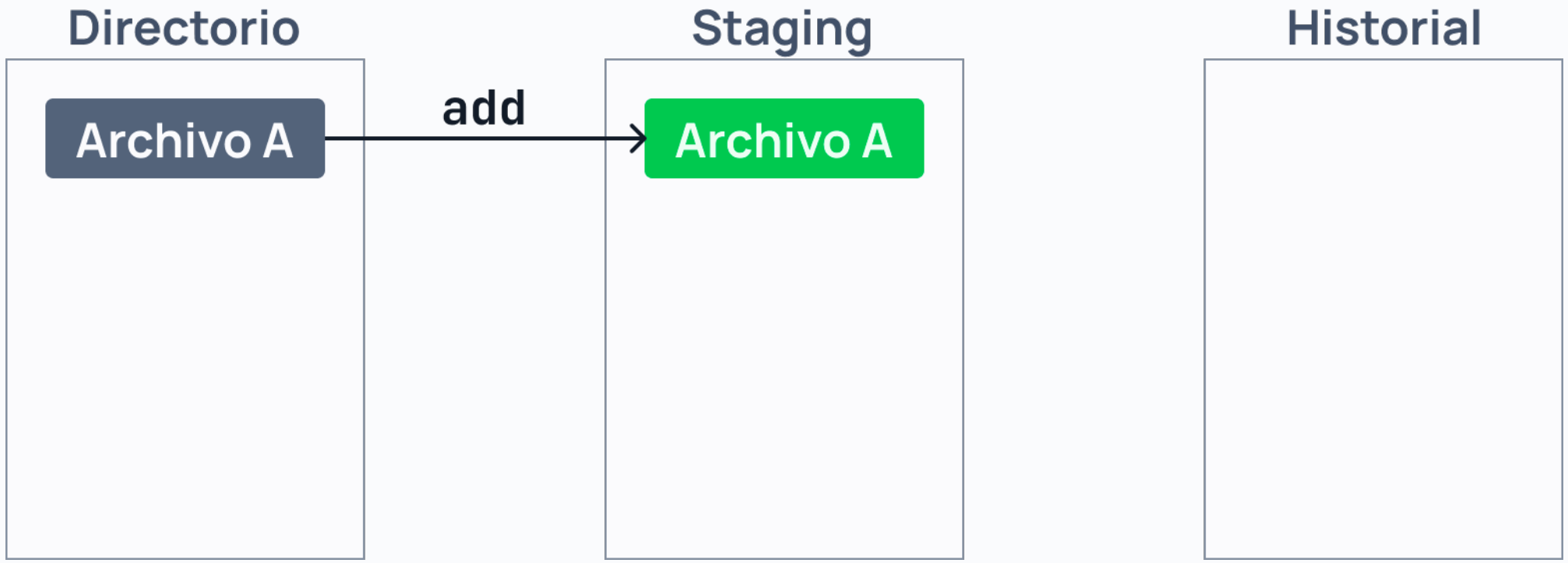
Como usar Git

`git init + git clone <url>`

git add



git add

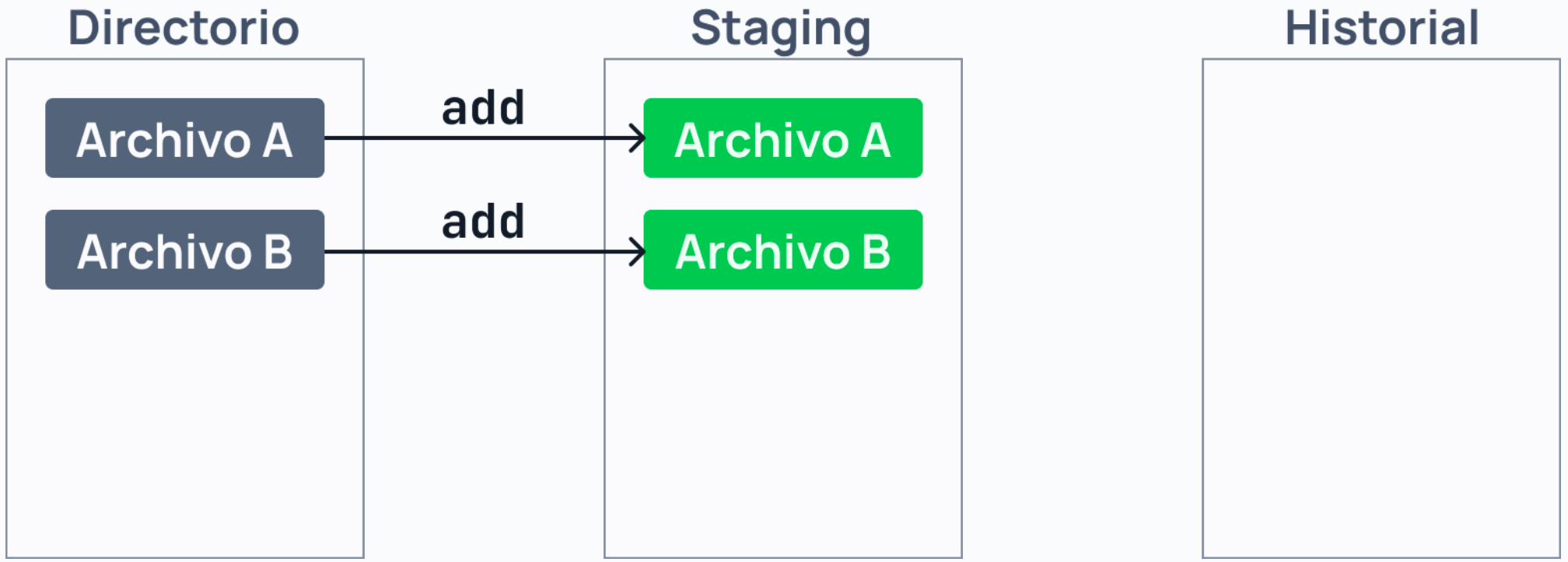


git add

git status

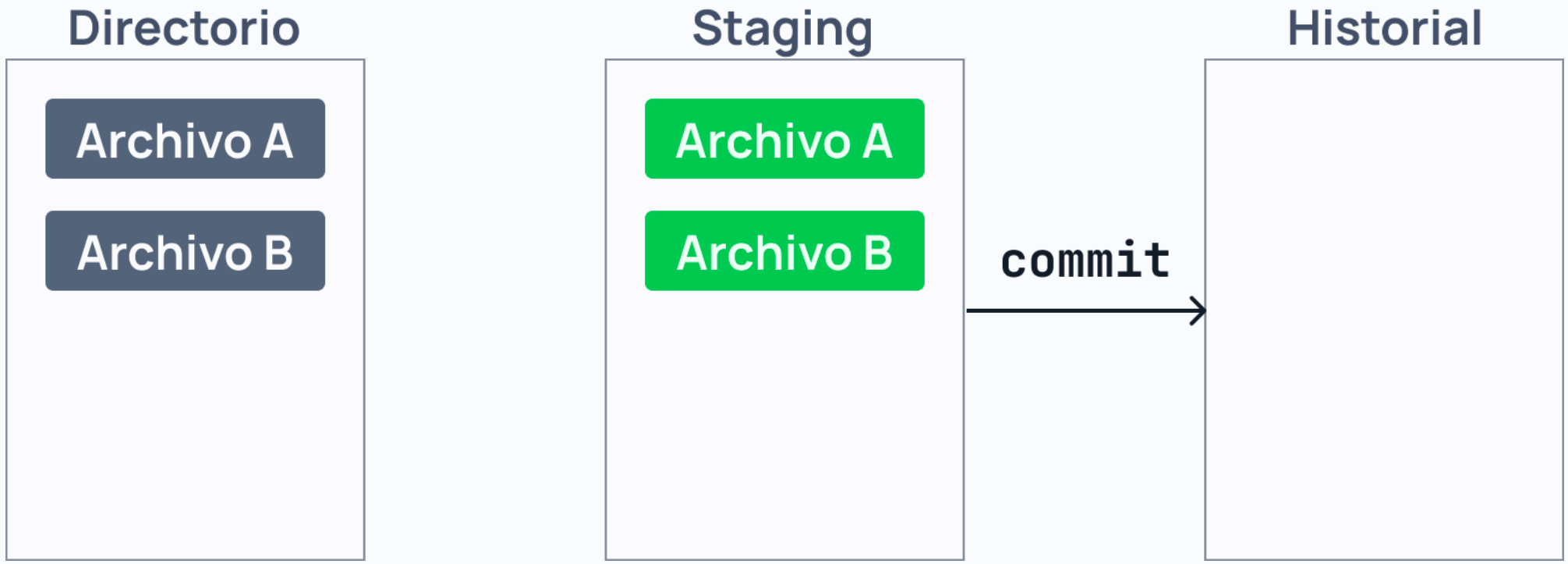

```
Changes to be committed:
        new file:   a.txt

Changes not staged for commit:
        modified:   a.txt

Untracked files:
        b.txt
```

git status

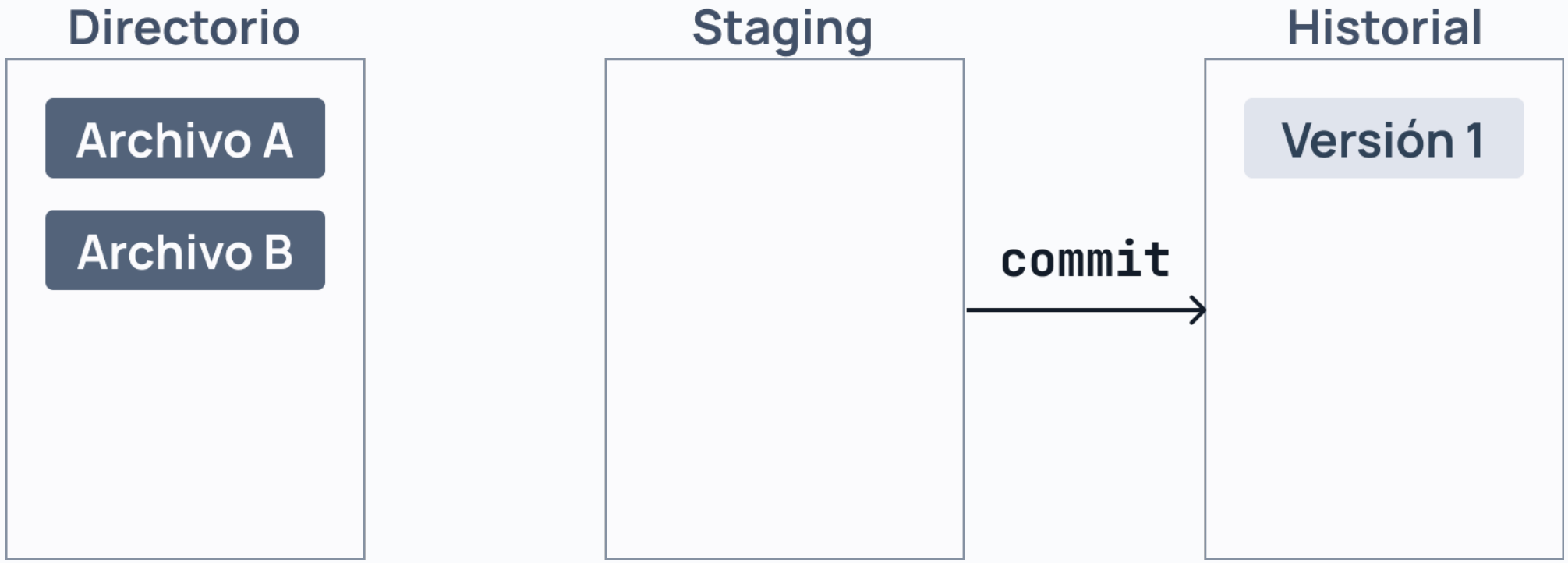



```
Changes to be committed:
        new file:   a.txt
        new file:   b.txt
```

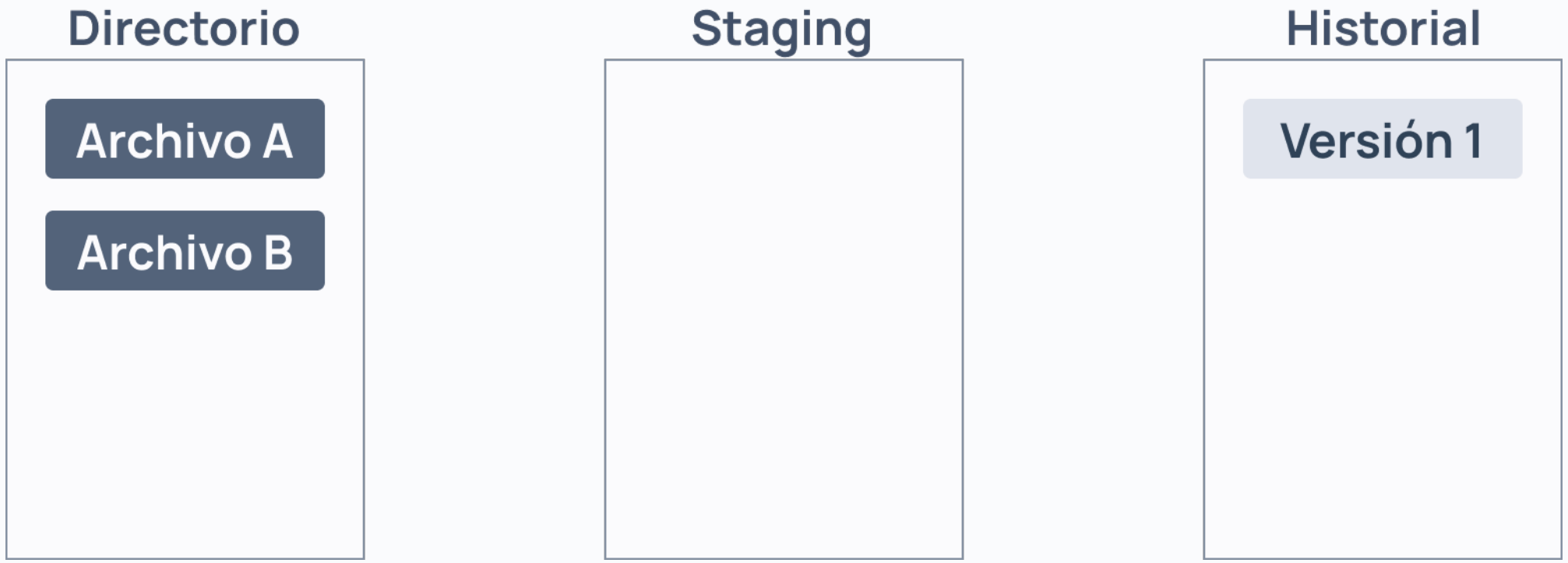
`git commit -m "version 1"`



`git commit -m "version 1"`



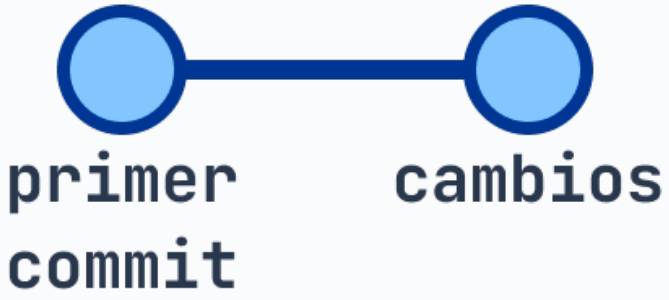
git log



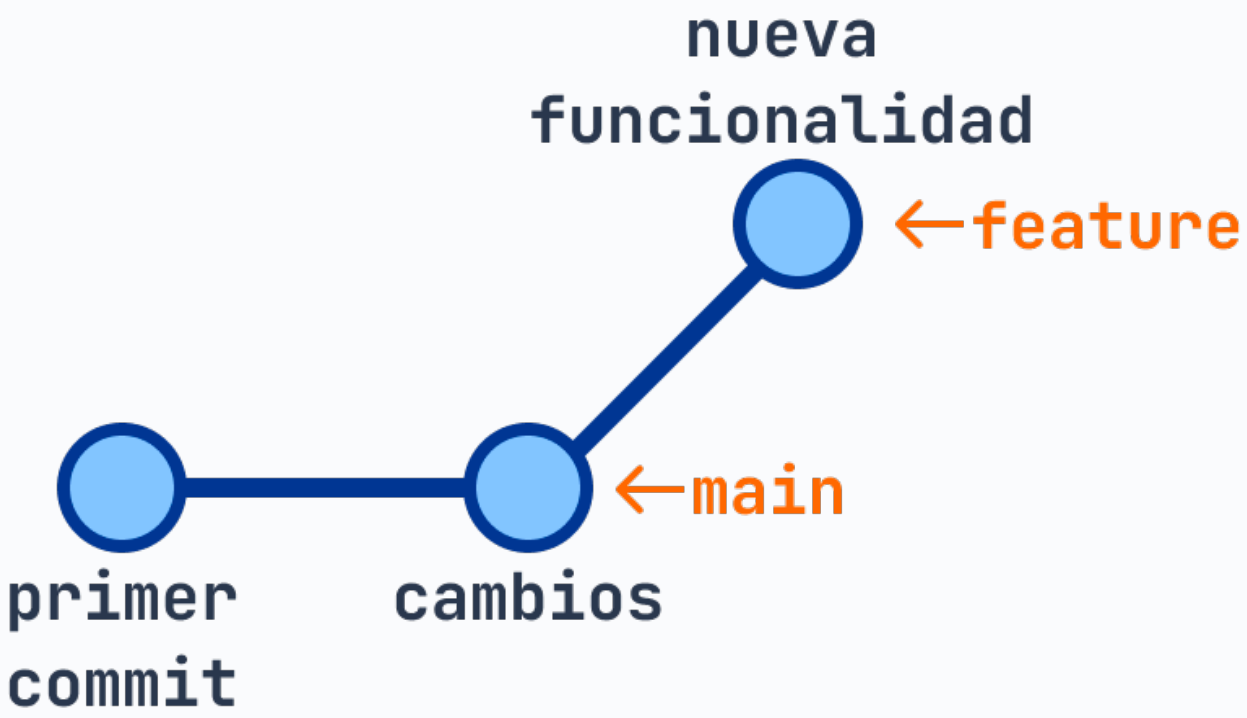

```
commit c7acbbf521f6b60408005f63c02af179a51fce64 (HEAD -> main)
Author: Benjamín Vicente <mail>
Date:   Sun Aug 20

    version 1
```

Branching

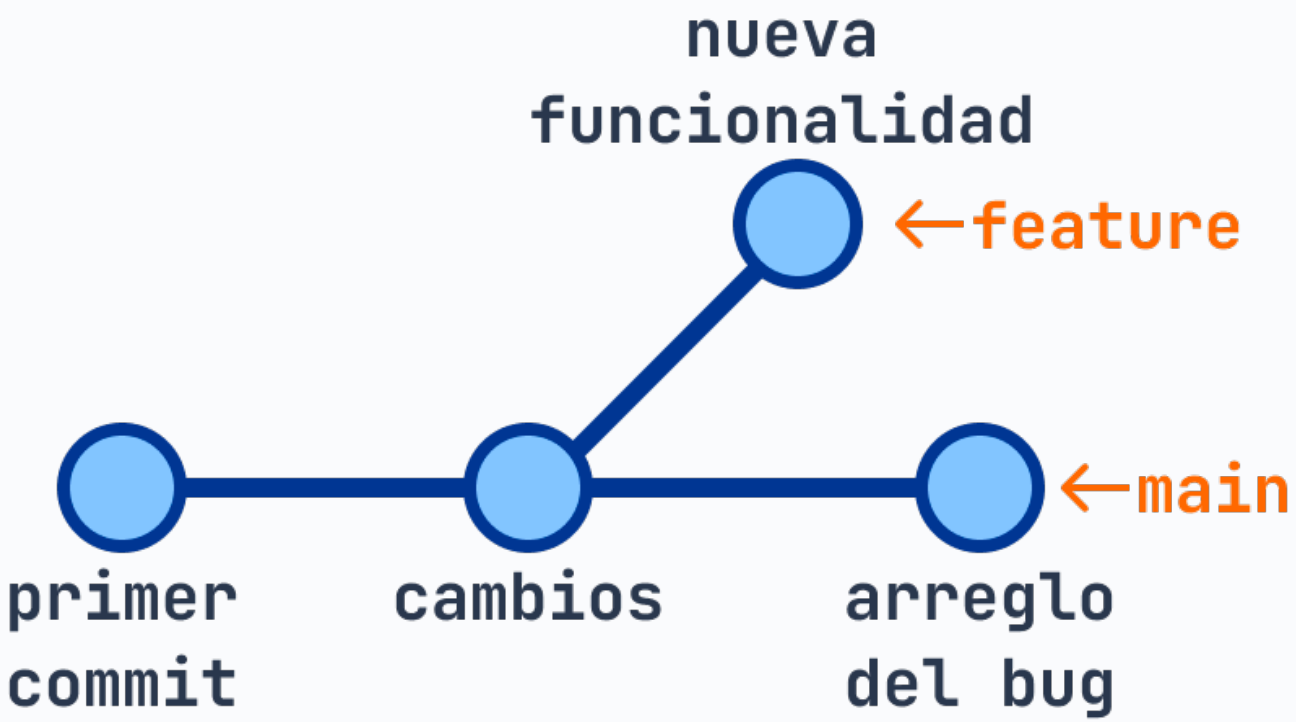
Branching



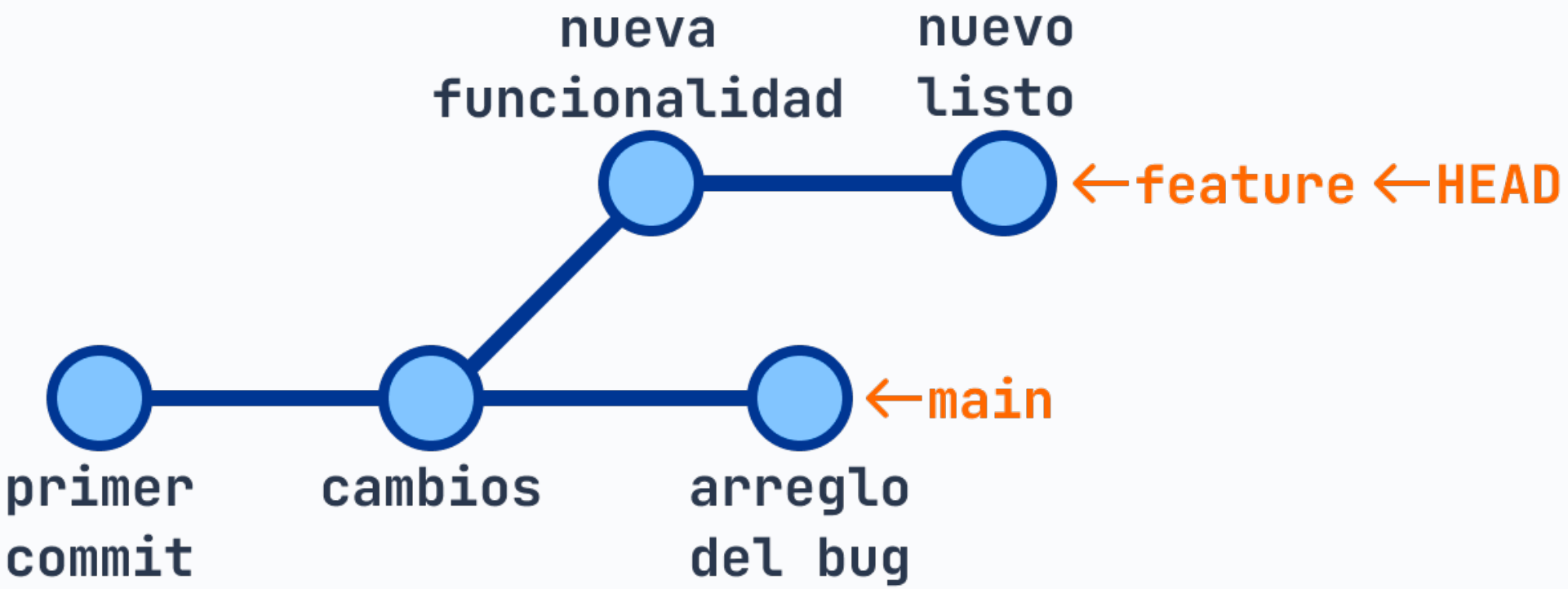
git switch -c feature



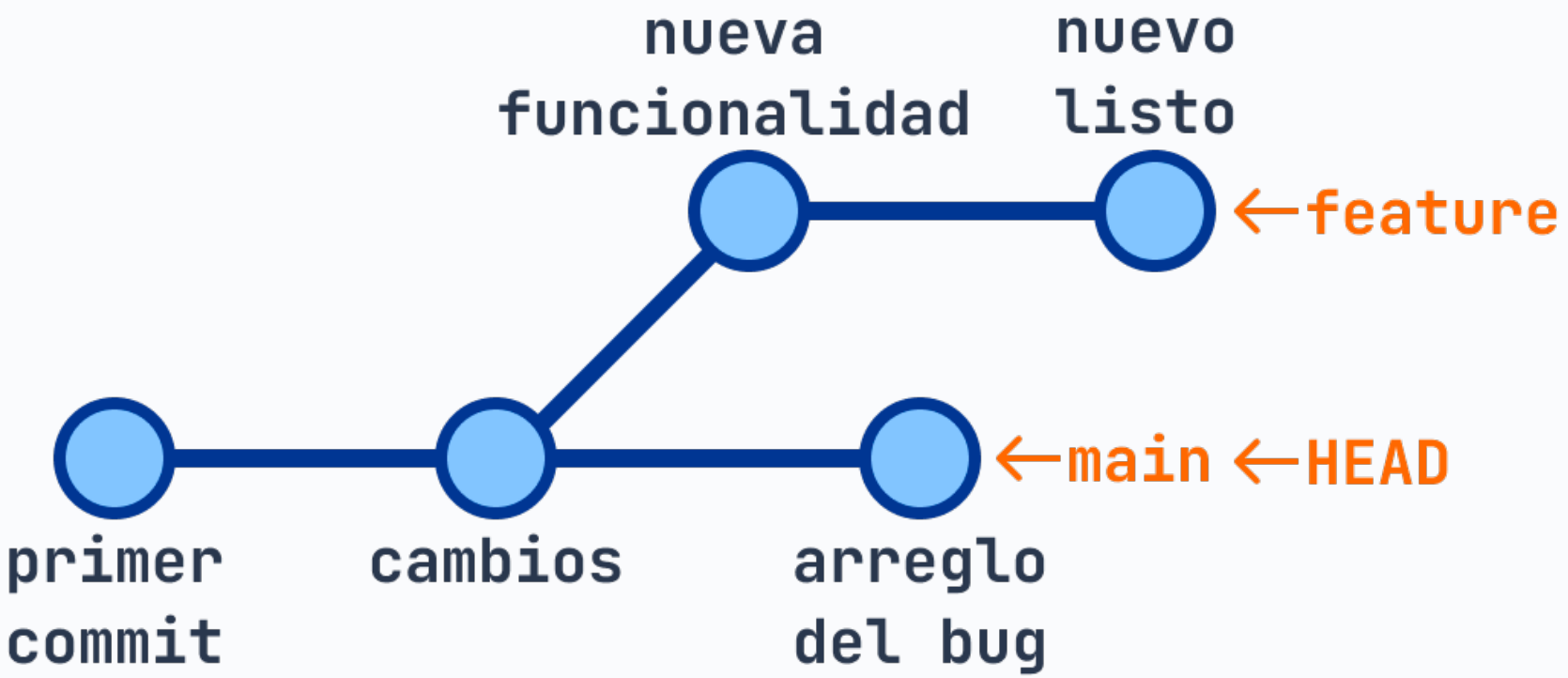
Branching



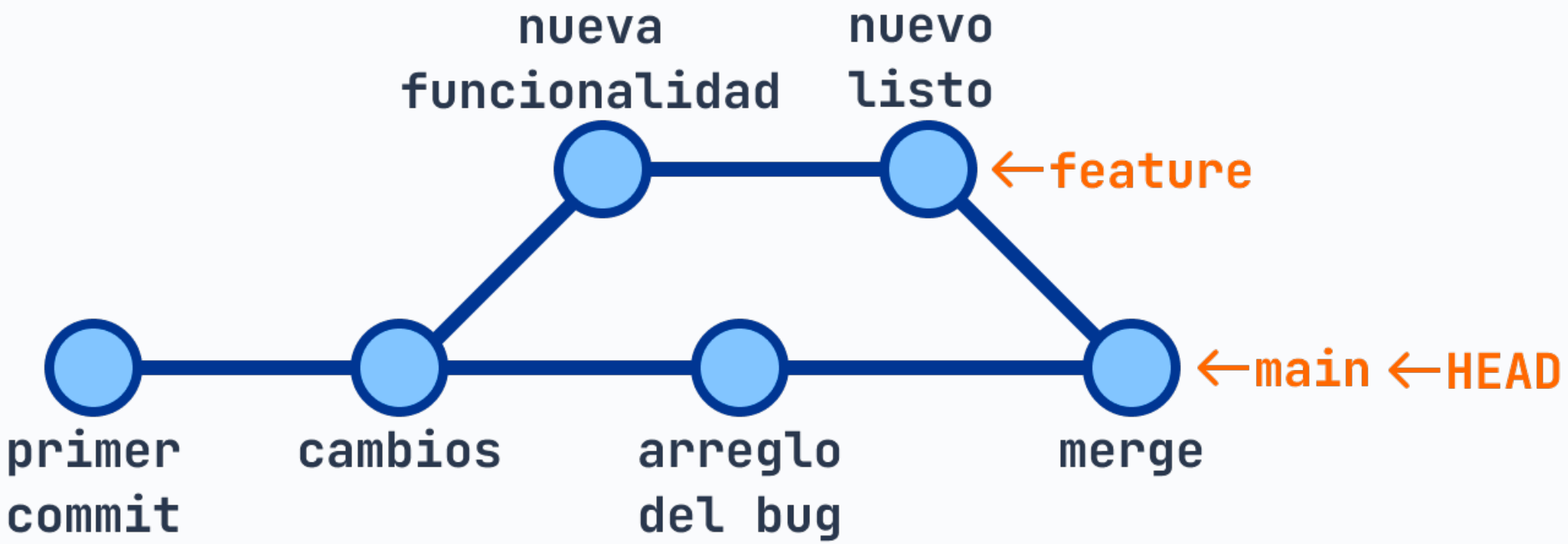
HEAD



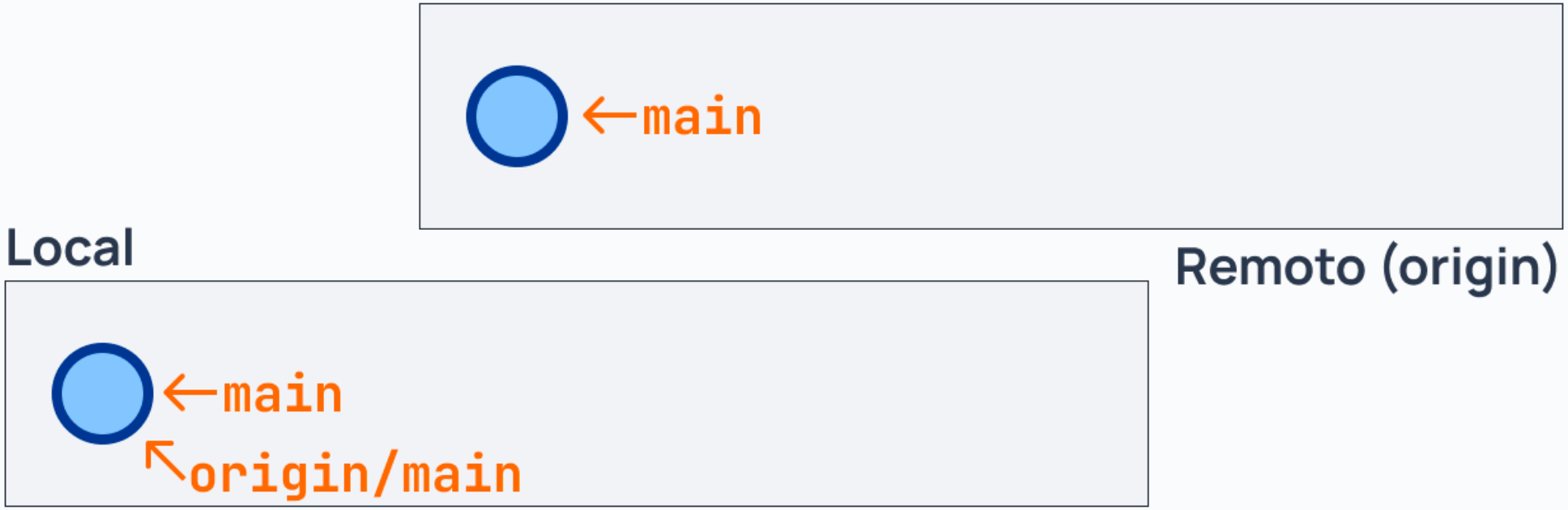
git merge feature



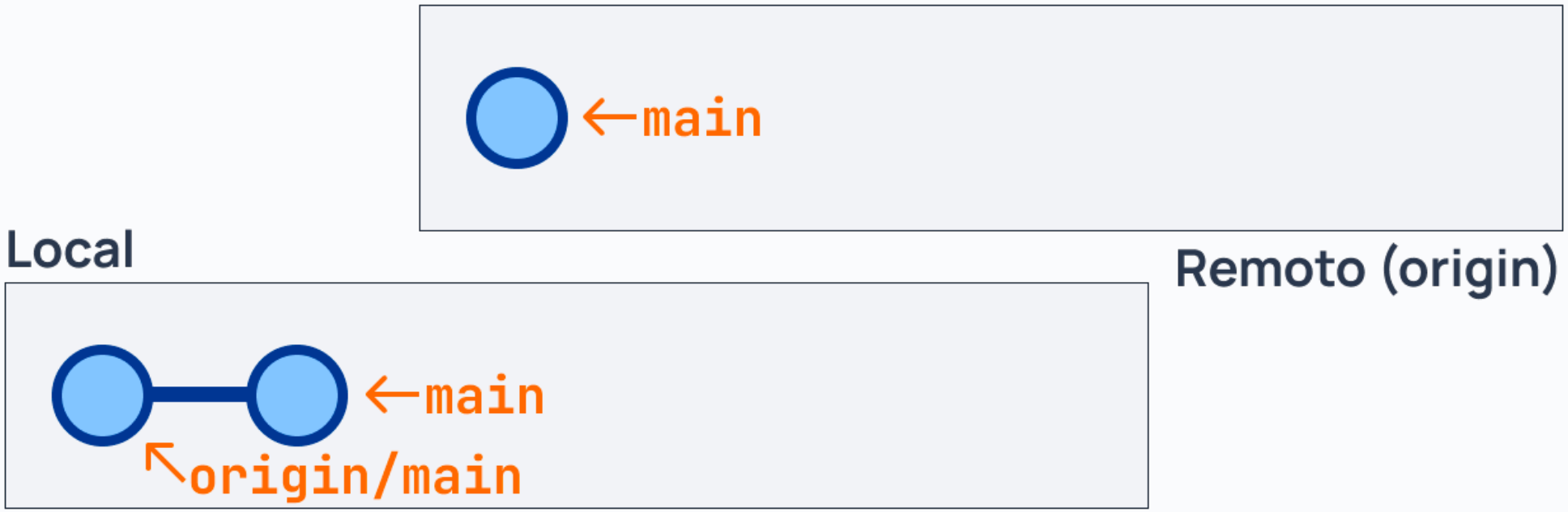
git merge feature



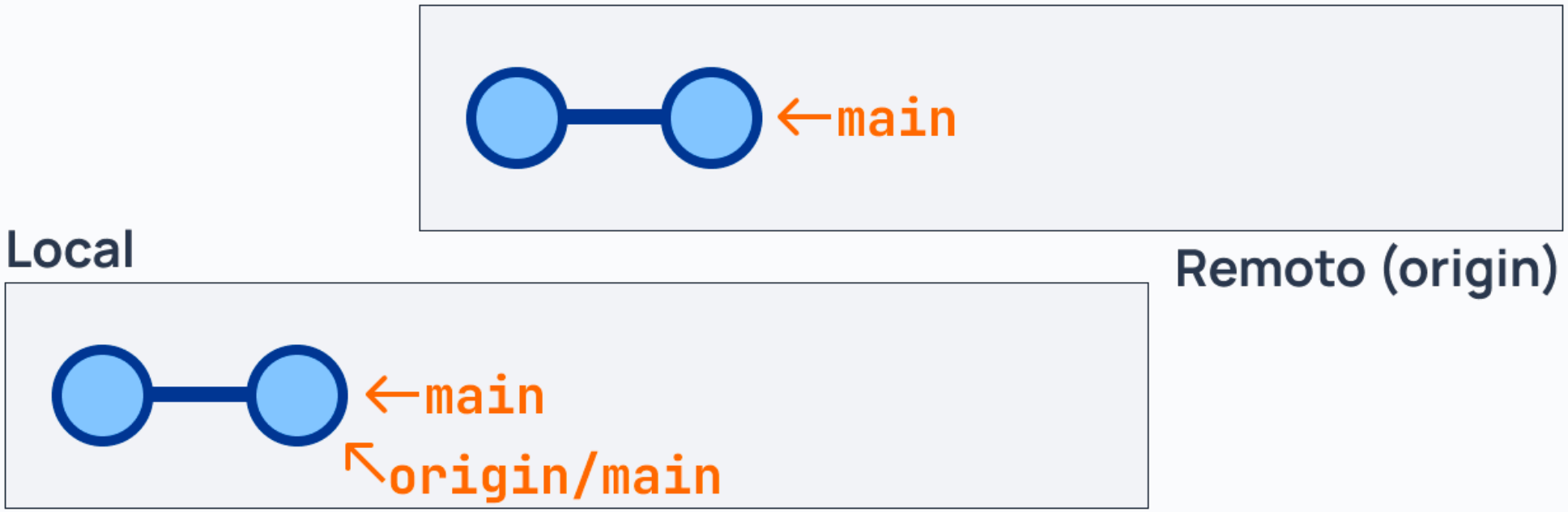
¿Que es “origin”? `git remote`



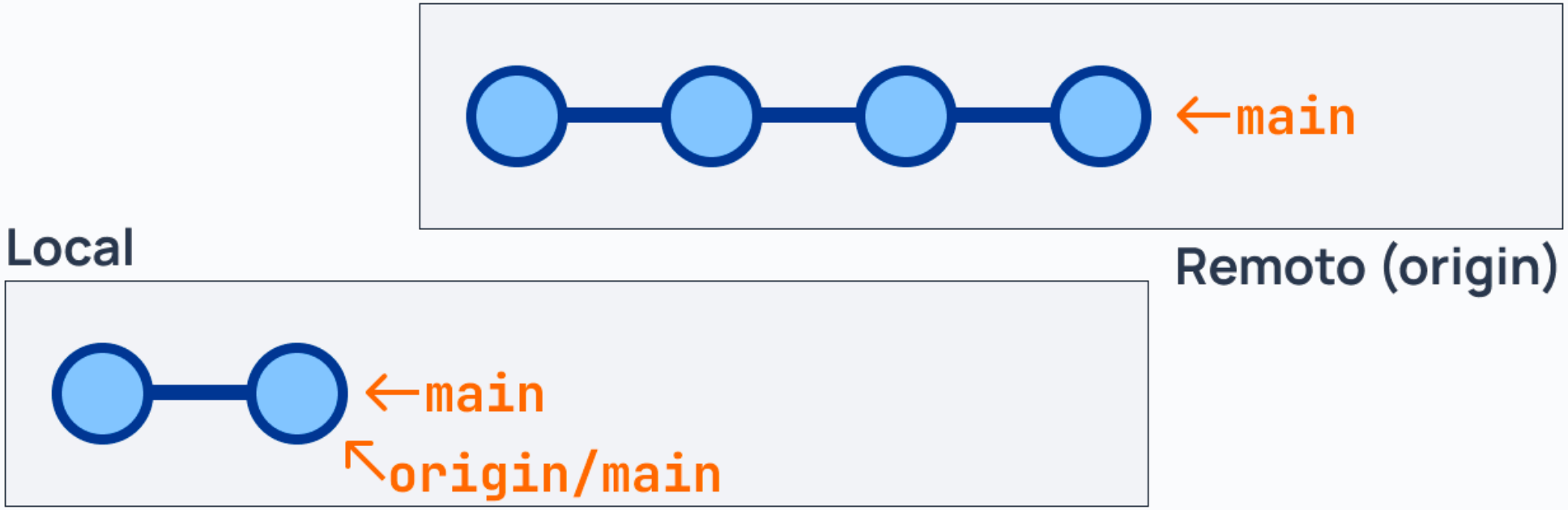
git push



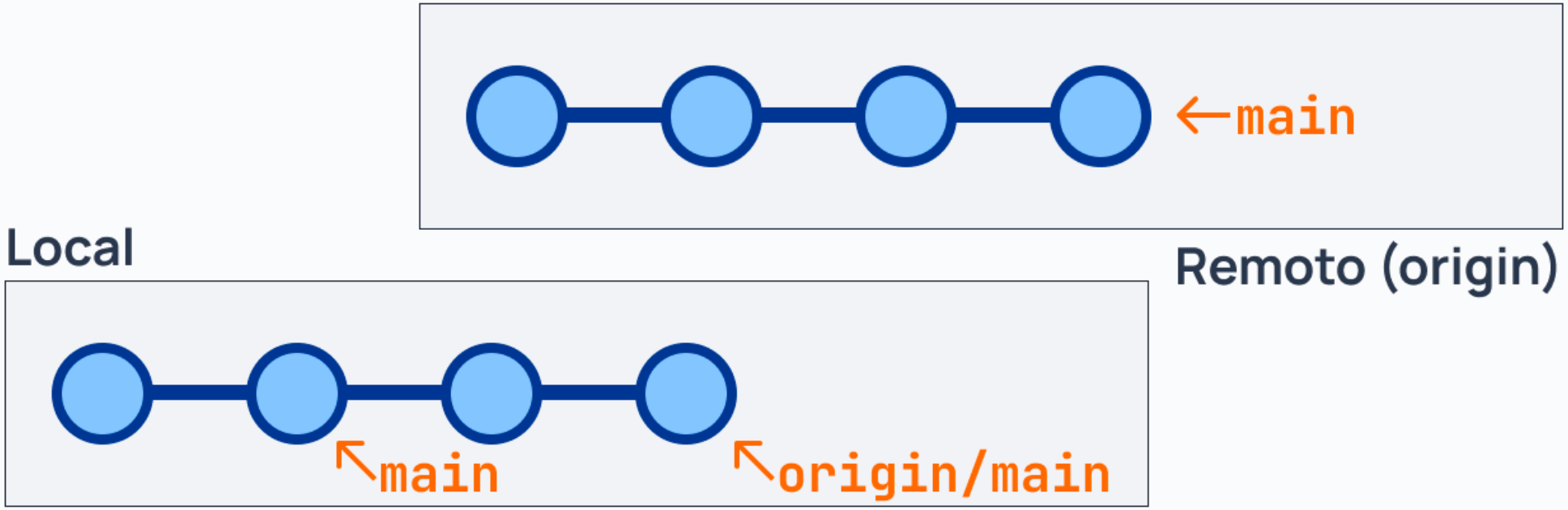
git push



git pull = fetch + merge



git pull = fetch + merge



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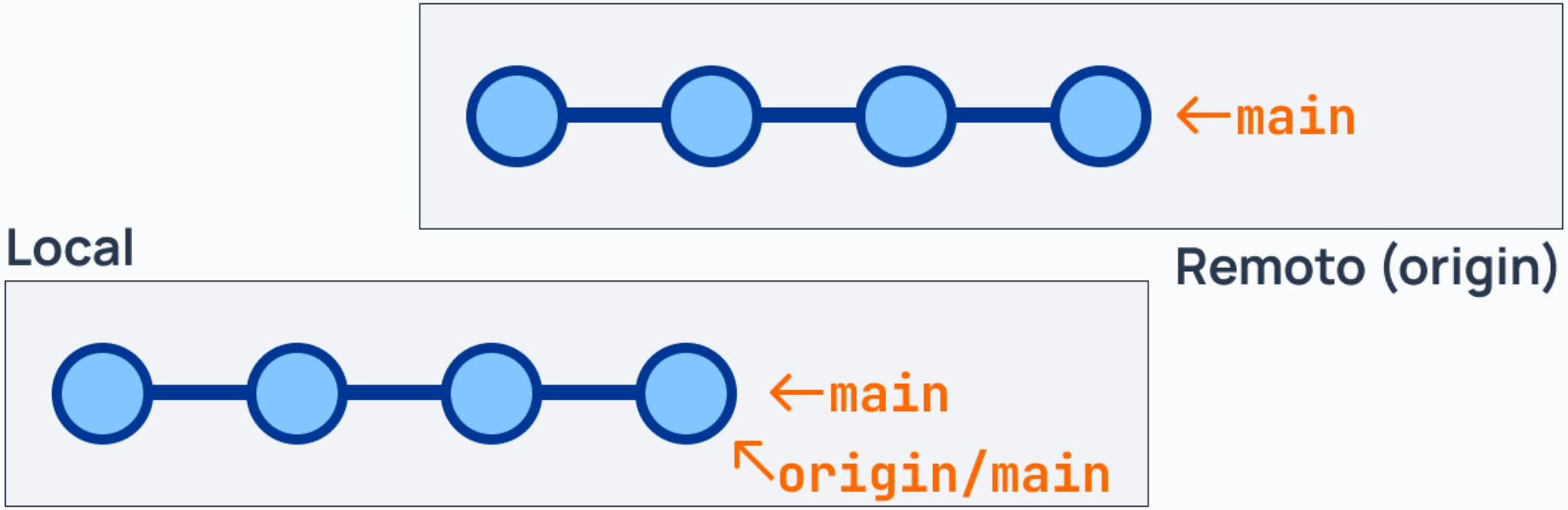
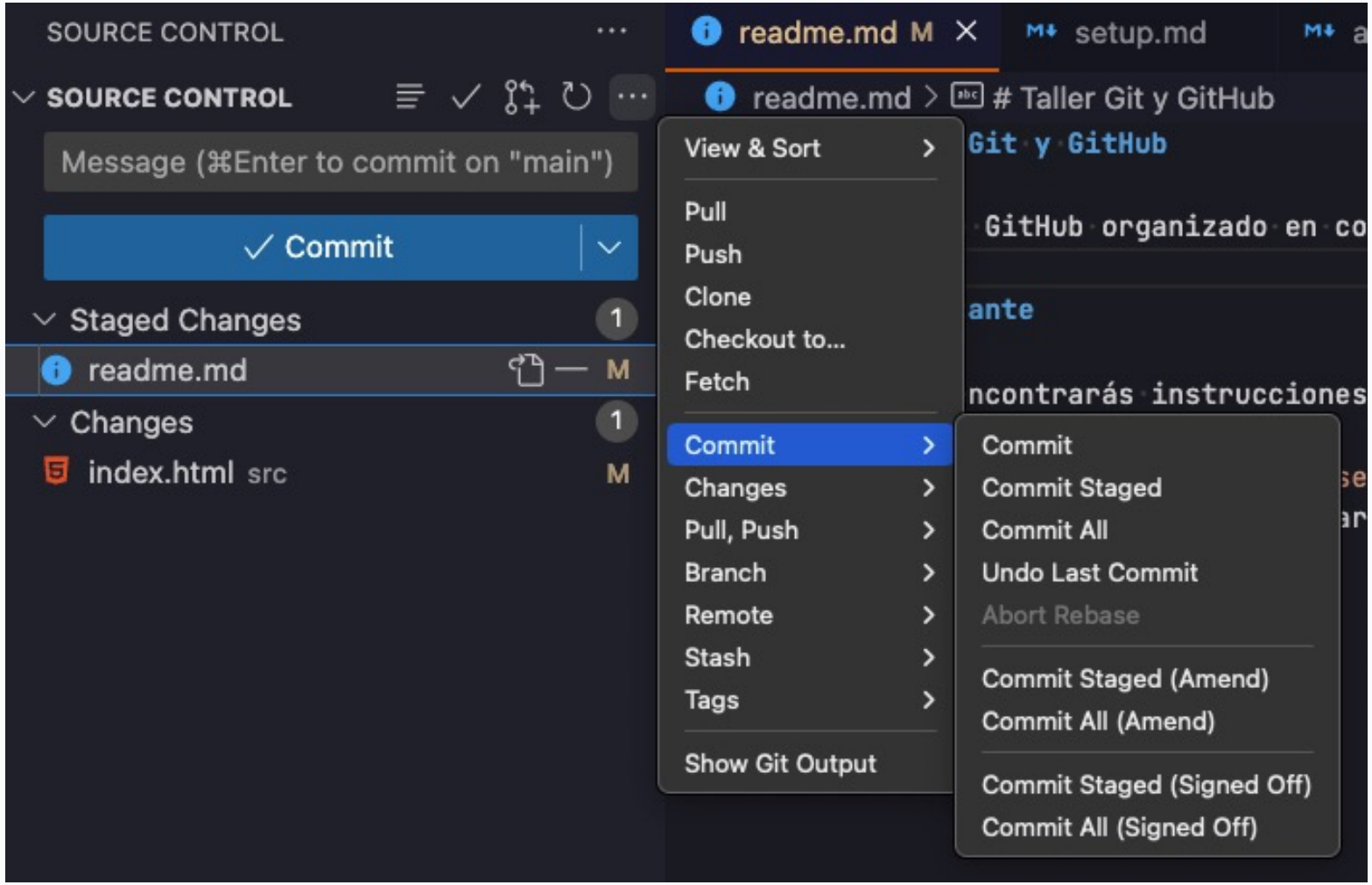


Git fuera del terminal



GitHub

¿Qué es lo que le falta a Git local?

- Servidor de Git
- Reporte de errores (issues)
- Discusiones de cambios (PRs)

Tour por GitHub

Actividad

Primer repo, fork y página personal 🚀

1. Crear un repositorio y clonarlo o abrirlo
2. Añade el archivo HTML
3. Añadir tu nombre a la página usando branches
4. Opcional: ¡Publica tu página!
5. Forkea el repositorio del de al lado
6. Crea una PR con confetti usando JS al repositorio forkeado

Veamos como se hace