WEB DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN

MODULE 1A – GIT AND VERSION CONTROL

Table of Contents

Section 1. Getting started with Git

In this first section, we're going to explore what you'll learn in this course. You'll learn the Basics of GIT and Version Control and we'll explore what's covered in this class.

Section 2. Create your first repository, then add and commit

Lesson 1: Installing Git

Git for Windows stand-alone installer

- Create and Account on GitHub
- Download the latest Git for Windows installer.
- When you've successfully started the installer, you should see the Git Setup wizard screen.
- Follow the Next and Finish prompts to complete the installation. The default options are pretty sensible for most users.
- Open a Command Prompt (or Git Bash if during installation you elected not to use Git from the Windows Command Prompt).
- Run the following commands to configure your Git username and email using the following commands, replacing Emma's name with your own. These details will be associated with any commits that you create:

```
$ git config --global user.name "Emma Paris"
$ git config --global user.email "eparis@atlassian.com"
```

At the command line, first verify that you have Git installed:

On all operating systems:

git –version

git init

- This creates a hidden folder, .git, which contains the plumbing needed for Git to work. Next, check what files Git will add to your new repository; this step is worth special care:

git status

- Review the resulting list of files; you can tell Git which of the files to place into version control (avoid adding files with confidential information such as passwords, or files that just clutter the repo):

git add <file/directory name #1> <file/directory name #2> < ... >

- If all files in the list should be shared with everyone who has access to the repository, a single command will add everything in your current directory and its subdirectories:

git add .

- This will "stage" all files to be added to version control, preparing them to be committed in your first commit.
- For files that you want never under version control, create and populate a file named .gitignore before running the add command.

Commit all the files that have been added, along with a commit message:

git commit -m "Initial commit"

- This creates a new commit with the given message. A commit is like a save or snapshot of your entire project. You can now push, or upload, it to a remote repository, and later you can jump back to it if necessary.
- If you omit the -m parameter, your default editor will open and you can edit and save the commit message there.

Adding a remote

To add a new remote, use the git remote add command on the terminal, in the directory your repository is stored at.

The git remote add command takes two arguments:

1. A remote name, for example, origin

2. A remote URL, for example, https://<your-git-service-address>/user/repo.git

git remote add origin https://<your-git-service-address>/owner/repository.git

Lesson 2: Setting your user name and email

You need to set who you are *before* creating any commit. That will allow commits to have them.

To declare that identity for all repositories, use git config --global

This will store the setting in your user's .gitconfig file: e.g. $HOME/.gitconfig or for Windows,

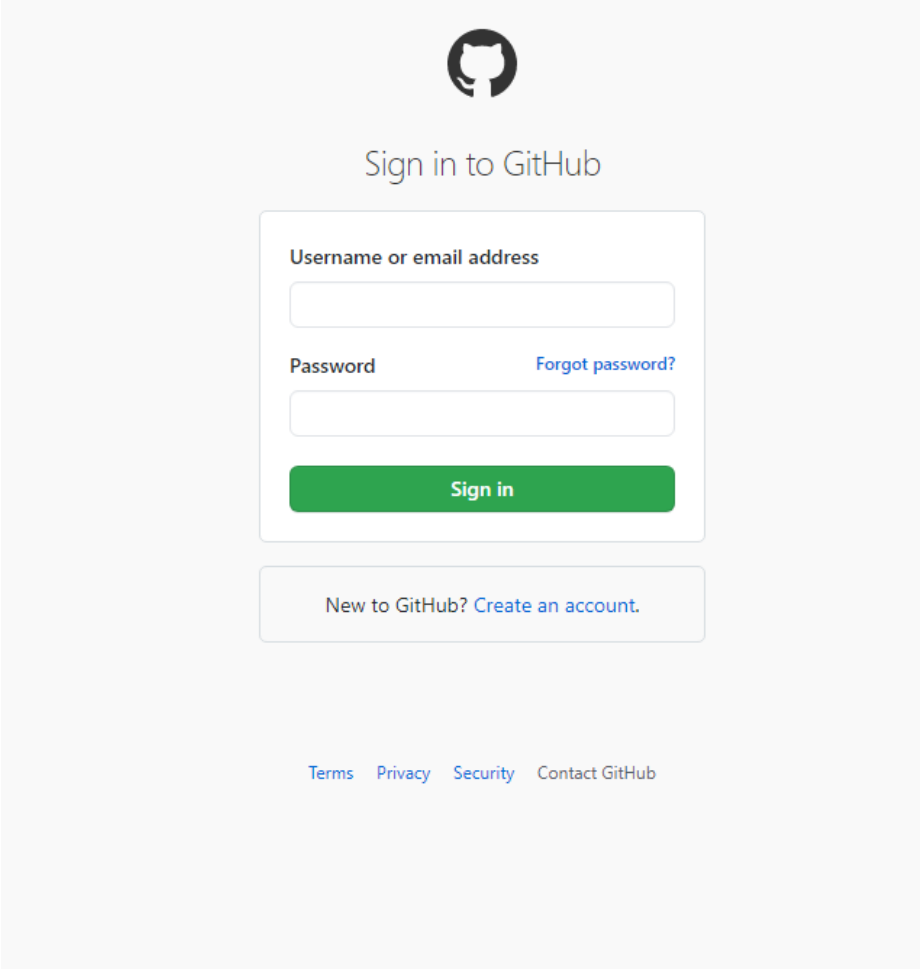
%USERPROFILE%\.gitconfig.

git config --global user.name "Your Name"

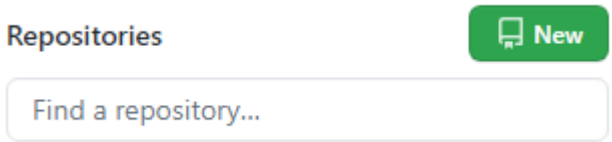
git config --global user.email mail@example.com

Lesson 3: Creating Your First Repository

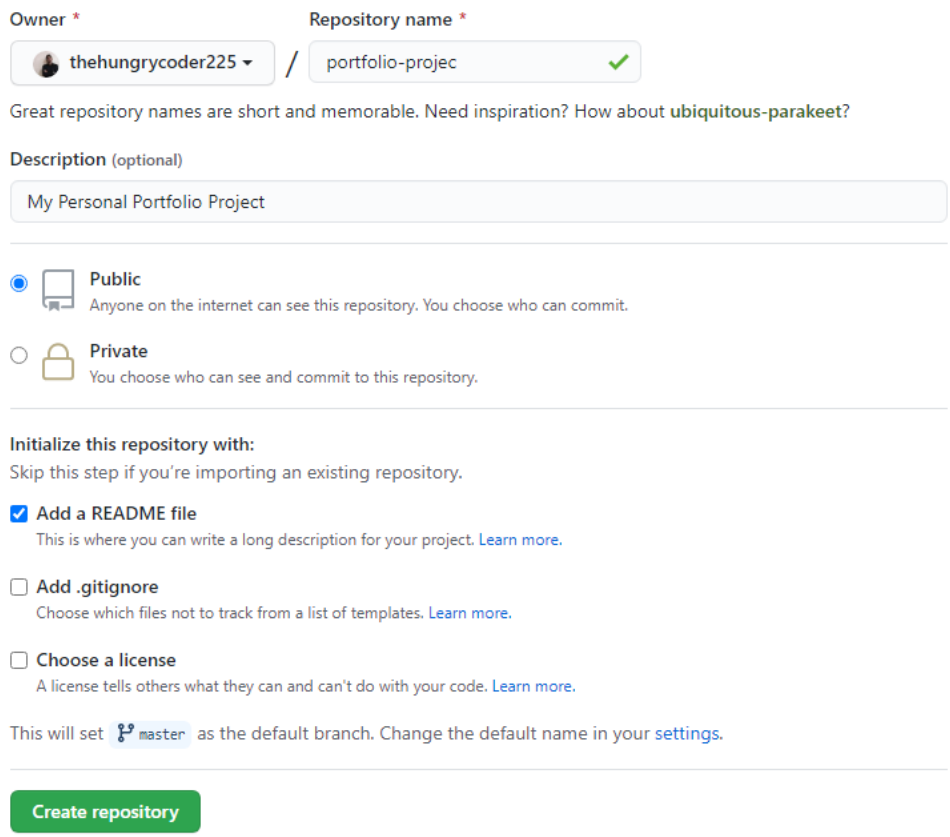
1. Login your GitHub Account here:



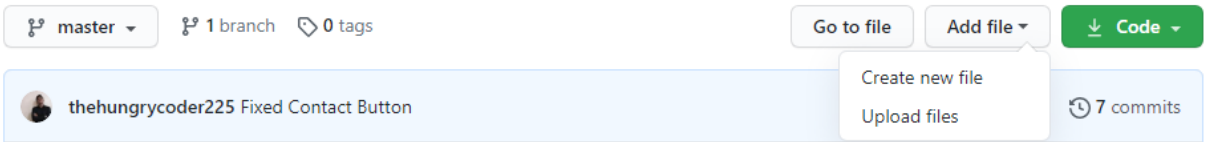
2. Click on New Repository



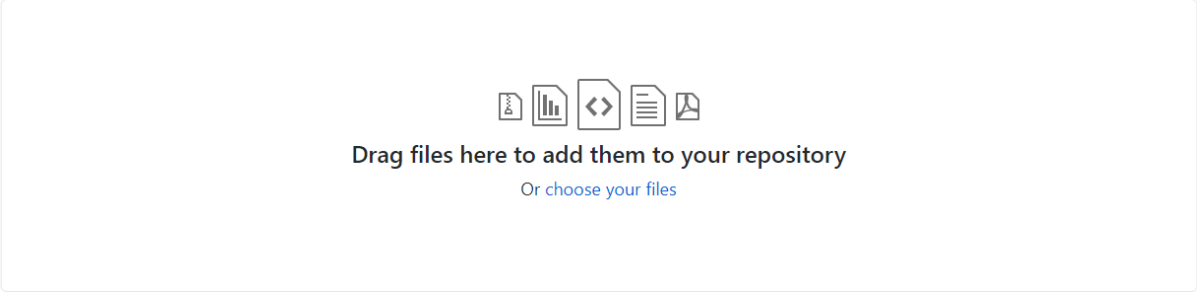
3. Give your New Repository a name (e.g. portfolio-project)
4. Add a description (e.g. My Personal Portfolio Project)
5. Tick Add a README File.
6. Click Create Repository



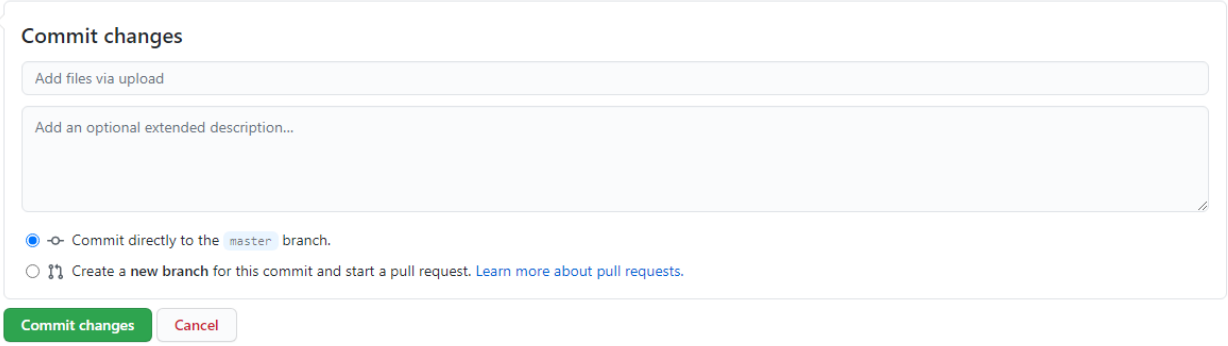
7. Select your repository and click on Add File > Upload Files



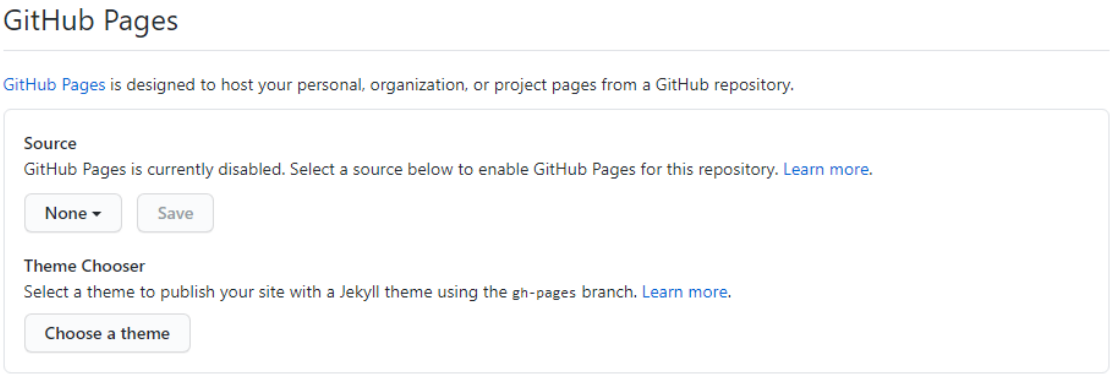
8. Drag your files here including folders



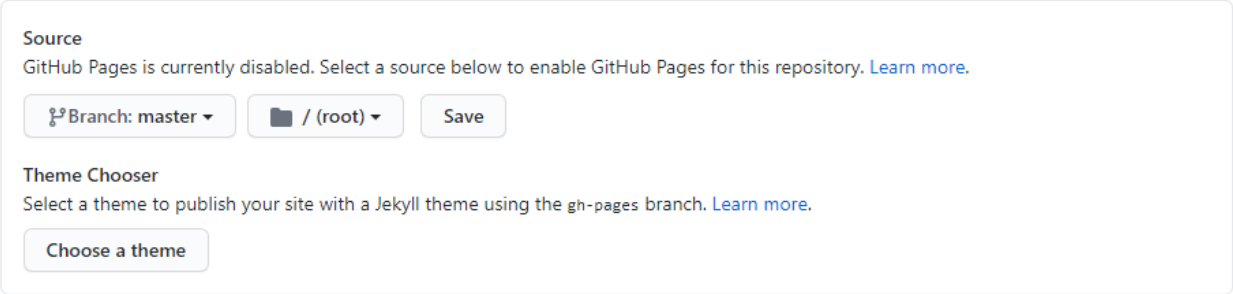
9. Add Commit Message (e.g. Initial Commit) > click on Commit changes



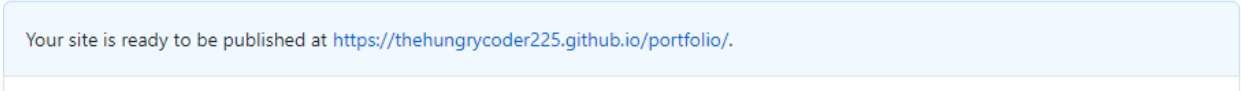
10.Go to settings > Scroll Down to GitHub Pages



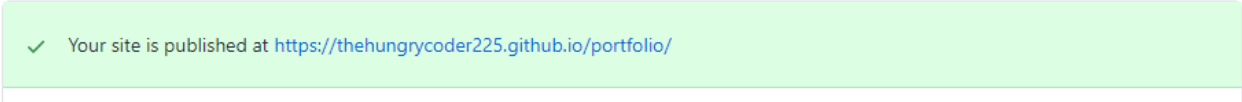
11.From source select Master > /(root) > save



12. GitHub will now Publish your webpage wait for at least 5mins (may take longer depends on the server load)



13.If you see this message it means you have successfully published your page on Git Hub



14. Click on the link and check weather your page has been published

15. Congrats on publishing your first webpage💻.