



Introduction to open-Source Software (OSS)

Concepts, strategies, and methodologies related to open-source software development

Week 04 – Lecture 04

- Vibe Coding and Getting start the OSS project



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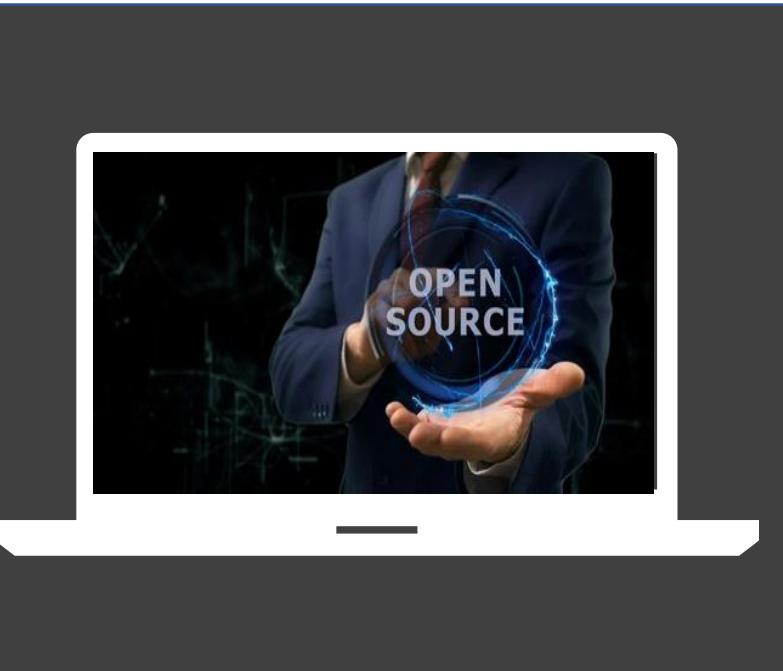
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Sejong University

Recap

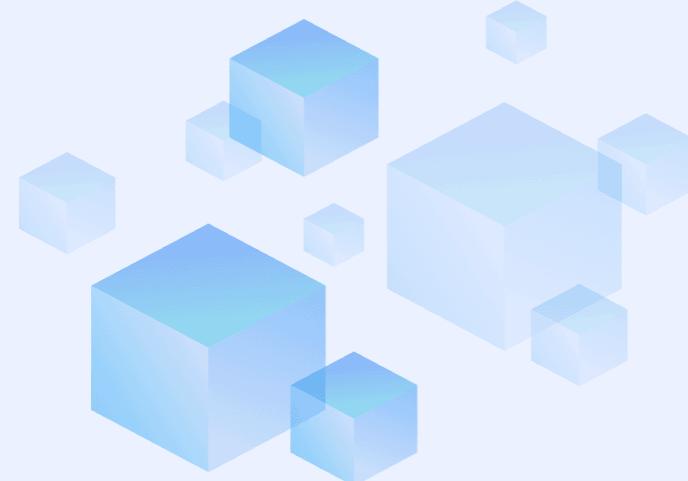
- Licenses in a Nutshell
- Software license categories
- Aspects of Licenses
- The GPL and License Compatibility
- Choosing a License
- The community and its structure
- Why contribute to open source?



Today, Agenda



- What is Vibe Coding
- Getting start the OSS project
- Ingredients for starting new project



01

What is Vibe Coding Coding

The Impact of AI-Assisted Development on OSS Communities



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What is Vibe Coding?

- **Vibe coding** is an AI-driven development paradigm where **natural language prompts generate** functional code. This shifts the developer's role from **writing every line** to **guiding, refining, and architecting** the AI's output, **fundamentally changing the software creation process**.



Using **natural language prompts** to generate code via AI/LLMs

Origins and Philosophy

- Coined by AI researcher **Andrej Karpathy in 2025**, vibe coding embraces a philosophy of **minimal manual coding**.
- It encourages developers to **trust AI with implementation details, allowing humans to focus on high-level intent**, creative direction, and rapid iteration.
- **Approach**
 - **Code first, refine later**" with human oversight
- **Philosophy**
 - Focus on **iterative experimentation** rather than code correctness

Traditional vs Vibe Mindset

Traditional Coding

-  Task-driven, roadmap-heavy
-  Structured processes & rigid workflows
-  Focus on deadlines & stability
-  Heavy documentation upfront



Vibe Coding

-  Flow-driven, intuitive
-  Playful exploration & creativity
-  Rapid prototyping & iteration
-  Lightweight docs, community-driven feedback

Vibe Coding Manifesto

01

Creative Flow

Vibe Coding channels creative flow, allowing developers to work in a rhythm that feels natural and intuitive. This state of flow makes coding feel effortless and joyful, enhancing productivity.

02

Intuition-Driven Development

It emphasizes intuition over rigid planning. Developers let their ideas guide the direction of their projects, fostering a more spontaneous and innovative approach to coding.

03

Community Energy

Vibe Coding thrives on the energy of the community. Open-source environments provide a collaborative space where developers can draw inspiration from and contribute to a shared vision.



Flow State Power

-  **Deep Focus** – coding feels effortless, time disappears
-  **Creative Sparks** – ideas connect naturally, solutions “click”
-  **High Productivity** – rapid progress without feeling forced
-  **Joy in Coding** – coding becomes play, not just work



02

Principles & Ecosystem



Core Principles a

- Vibe Coding is guided by four **core principles**:
 - Freedom to explore,
 - Community-driven creativity,
 - Playful experimentation, and
 - Shared ownership of outcomes.
- These principles substitute an inclusive and innovative environment.



Open Source Meets Vibe Coding

🌐 Open Source = The Natural Home for Vibe Coding 🌐

Open source is the perfect catalyst for vibe coding, providing the transparency, flexibility, and community-driven innovation needed to build powerful, customizable AI development platforms.



Transparency



Flexibility



Accelerated Innovation

Vibe Coding Communities



Groups like the [Vibe Coding Community](#) are crucial hubs. They unite innovators to share best practices, create educational resources, and collaboratively build open tools that lower the barriers to software creation for everyone.



Share Practices



Build Tools

- [Vibe Coding Community](#)
- [Vibe Coding](#)
- [VibeSchool.org - Community Vibe Coding Education](#)

The Power of Collaborative Development



Collective Prompt Libraries

Shared Templates

Peer Review of AI

Result: Faster Prototyping & Higher Code Quality



03

Workflow & Tooling

How Vibe Coding Works

- **Choose AI Platform**
 - Select AI coding assistant (Replit, Cursor, GitHub Copilot)
- **Define Requirements**
 - Create clear, specific prompts describing your project goals
- **Code Refinement**
 - Iterative prompting to improve and adjust generated code
- **Review & Deploy**
 - Final human review before shipping to production



A Structured Vibe Workflow

To maintain control over AI-generated full-stack apps, an effective vibe coding process is essential.



Explicit Rules

Define clear guidelines for the AI to follow.



Vertical Feature Slicing

Break down projects into manageable, full-stack pieces.



Continuous Documentation

Keep docs updated as the AI evolves the code.



Iterative Refinement

Use a cycle of prompting, reviewing, and refining.



The Vibe Coding Journey: From Prompt to Deploy

The Vibe Coding Journey: From Prompt to Deploy



1. Describe Goal

Use plain English



2. AI Generates

Code is created



3. Test & Review

Run in sandboxes



4. Deploy

Export to GitHub

Democratizing Development

Vibe coding empowers a new generation of builders. By lowering the technical barrier, it allows **non-engineers** to create functional software, reducing dependency on specialized teams.



Landing Pages



Internal Tools



MVPs & Prototypes

Quality and Security Gaps

Blindly trusting AI output is a major risk. It can introduce subtle bugs, security vulnerabilities, and significant technical debt.

Human oversight, rigorous testing, and thorough code review remain non-negotiable for production-ready software.

Benefits, Challenges, and Recommendations



Benefits

- 🚀 **Quick prototyping** from concept to functional code
- 💡 **Problem-first** approach over rigid coding
- 🛡️ **Reduced risk** through cheap experimentation
- 侹 Lower barrier to **entry** for new developers



Challenges

- 🔑 **Technical complexity** limitations
- leftrightarrow Poor **code quality** and performance
- ⚙️ Difficult **debugging** due to lack of structure
- ⌚ Challenging **maintenance** and updates
- 🛡️ Potential **security** vulnerabilities



Recommendations

- 🎓 **Junior Developers**
 - ✓ Learn what you publish
 - ✓ Take feedback seriously
 - ✓ Use AI as stepping stone



Maintainers

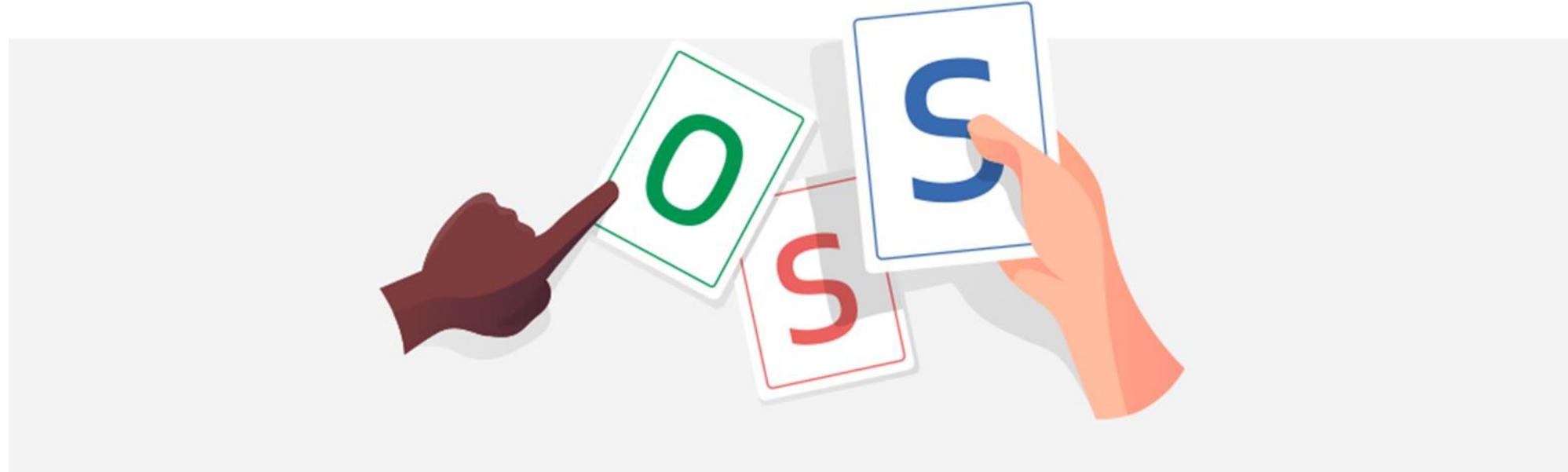
- ✓ Lead by example
- ✓ Offer guidance, not gatekeeping
- ✓ Build community trust



Teams

- ✓ Vet dependencies carefully
- ✓ Check licenses & tests
- ✓ Don't trust READMEs blindly

Starting an Open Source Project



<https://opensource.guide/starting-a-project/>

First, Look Around for same problem

- **Don't Reinvent the Wheel**

- **Start by searching:** Someone may have already solved your problem.
- **Leverage existing work:** Saves time, effort, and avoids duplication.
- **Huge payoff:** Adopting proven solutions can accelerate progress.
- **Go beyond Google:** If search engines fail, try domain-specific sites, GitHub, academic repositories, or community forums.



<https://github.com/>



<https://freshcode.club>



<https://openhub.net>



<https://directory.fsf.org>

First, Look Around for same problem

- You don't need to start from scratch.
- Even if it's not an exact match, you may find something close enough to build on.
- Often, it's smarter to **join and extend an existing project** than reinvent the wheel.

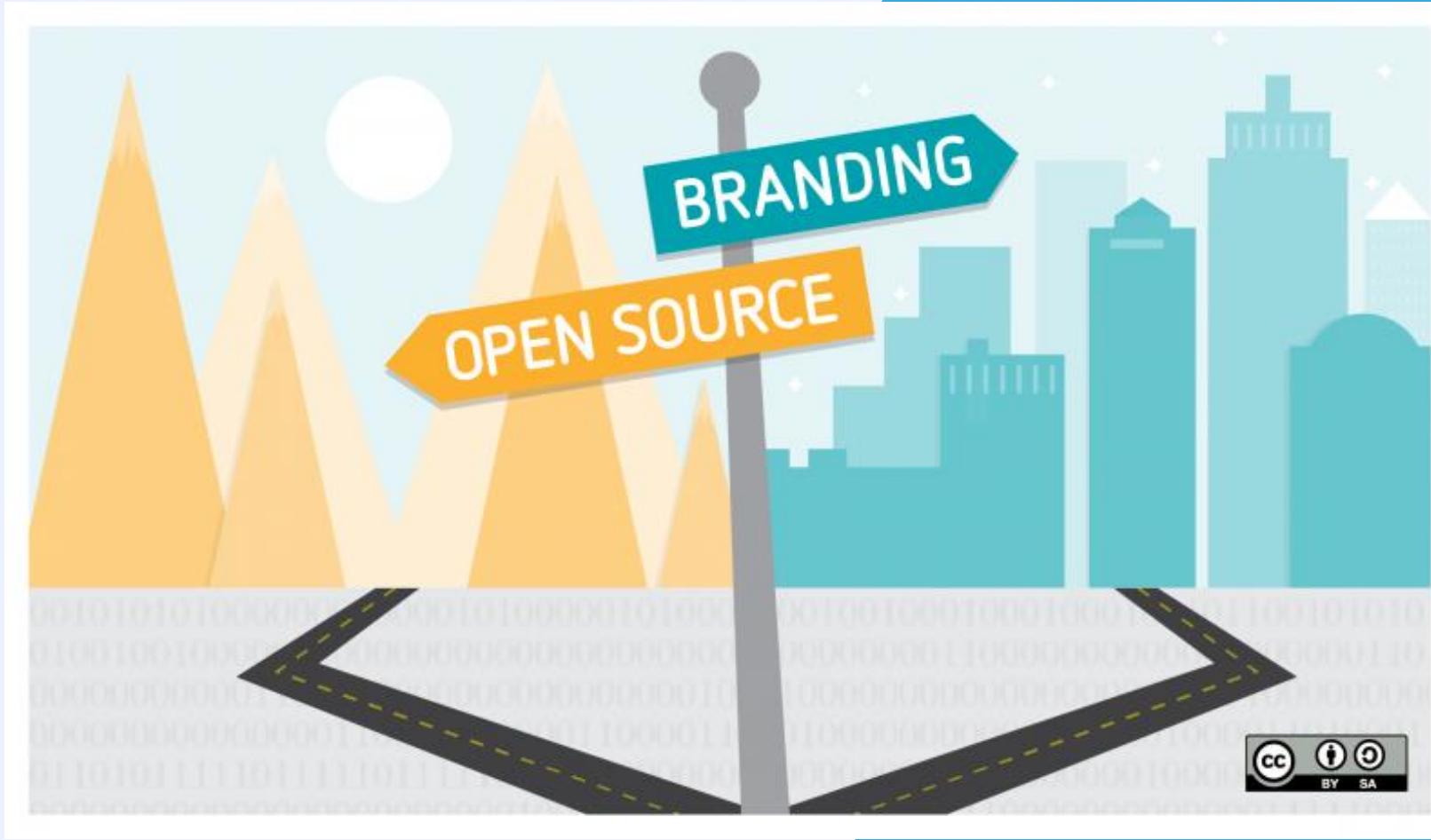


Starting From What You Have

- **Turn vision into reality:** Transform your private idea into something others can understand.
- **Clarify scope:** Define not only what the project will do, but also what it won't.
- **Mission statement:** Write a clear statement that captures the project's purpose and boundaries.
- **Document shared knowledge:** Formalize what the founding team already knows for newcomers.

FOSS project key items list

- ✓ Naming and branding your project
- ✓ Have a clear mission statement
- ✓ State that the project is free
- ✓ Features and requirements list
- ✓ Development status
- ✓ Downloads
- ✓ Version control and bug tracker access
- ✓ Communications channels
- ✓ Developer guidelines
- ✓ Documentation
- ✓ Choosing a license and applying it



Naming and
branding
your project

Naming and branding your project

- **Choosing the right name**

- Memorable, simple, and hints at what it does

Example: Thin – a fast and simple Ruby web server

- Check availability as a **.com / .net / .org** domain

- Check availability on **social platforms** (e.g., Twitter, GitHub)

- If building on another project, use their name as a **prefix** for clarity

Example: node-fetch → brings fetch to Node.js



Naming and branding your project

- **Avoiding Name Conflicts**

- Ensure your name is **unique** and doesn't infringe on trademarks.
- Check for existing **open-source projects** with similar names, especially in the same language or ecosystem.
- Overlapping with a popular project can **confuse users** and hurt adoption.



Q3: The “UXMastermind” name exists (not available) as an OSS project?

A

Yes

B

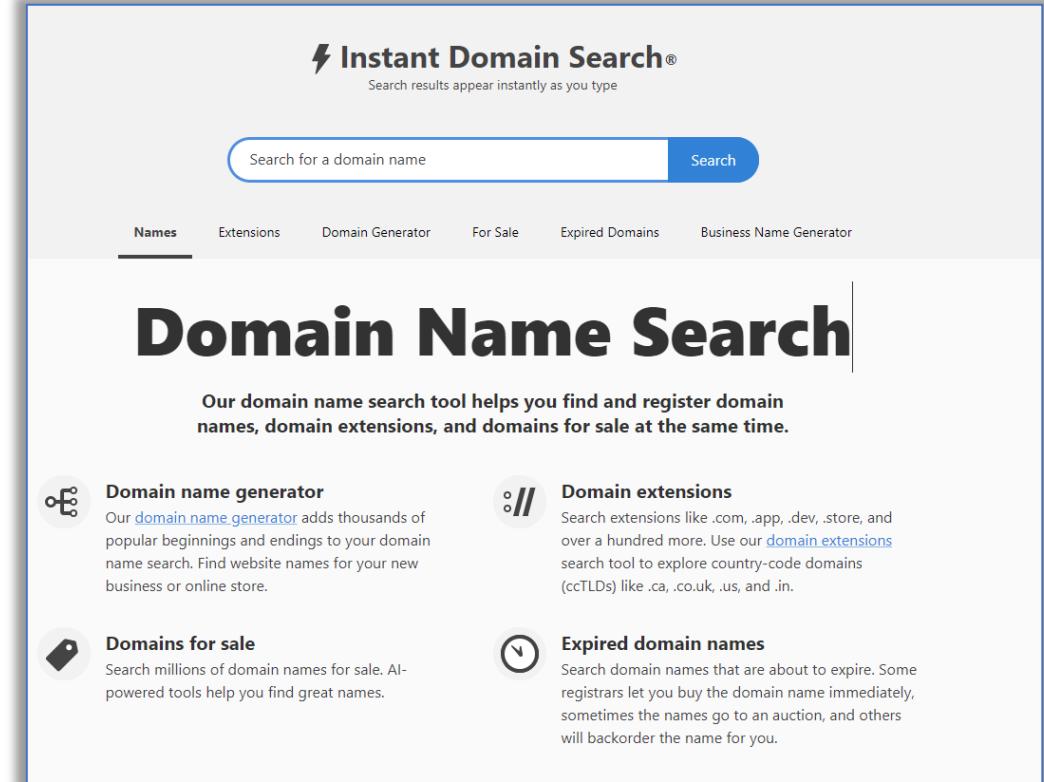
No



Multiple Choice

Own the Name in the Important Namespaces

- For larger projects, secure your project's name across **relevant domains and platforms**.
- Consistent naming across websites, social media, and repositories builds **trust and recognition**.
- Makes it easier for people to **find, follow, and stay engaged** with your project.
- Tools like **Instant Domain Search** help check availability quickly.



<https://instantdomainsearch.com/>

Trademark Search

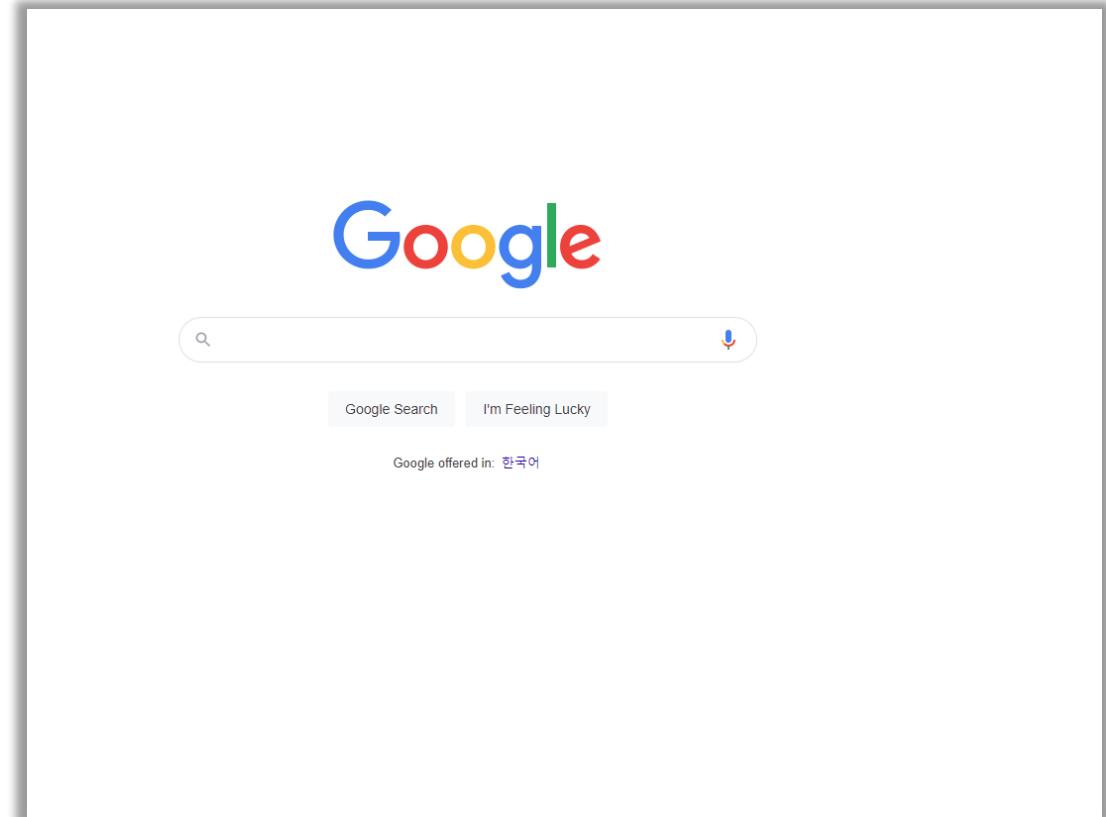
- Ensure your project's name **does not infringe on trademarks**.
 - Risk: companies may demand removal or take legal action.
- Always check for **trademark conflicts** before launch.
- Use the [WIPO Global Brand Database](#) or local trademark offices for trademark conflicts.
- If working at a company, consult the **legal team** for guidance.

The screenshot shows the WIPO Global Brand Database search interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'WIPO IP PORTAL' and 'MENU'. A banner at the top right says 'Covid-19 Update' with a close button. Below the banner, there are several status indicators for different databases: 'Data from Kyrgyzstan' (available Over 11,000 records added), 'Data from Vanuatu' (available Over 2,000 records added), 'Data from Cuba available Over 100,000 records added', 'Data from Zambia' (available Over 20,000 records added), 'Data from India' (available Close to 2 million records added), 'Data from San Marino' (available Over 3,700 records added), and 'Data from ...' (available Over 1,000,000 records added). The main search area has three input fields: 'Text' (e.g. wipo OR omni, *nei*, omni-), 'Image class' (e.g. 05.07.13, apple AND tree), and 'Goods/Services' (e.g. footwear, comput*). To the right is a 'SEARCH BY' section with tabs for 'Brand', 'Names', 'Numbers', 'Dates', 'Class', and 'Country'. Below these are 'FILTER BY' sections for 'Source', 'Image', 'Type', 'Status', 'Origin', 'App. Year', and 'Expiration'. The main table displays 1 - 30 / 46,050,407 results. The columns include: Brand, Source, Status, Relevance, Origin, Holder, Holder count, Number, App. Date, Image class, Nice Cl., and Image. Some rows are collapsed with a '...' icon. A small logo for 'RIDE MECHANIC' is in the bottom right corner of the table area.

<http://www.wipo.int/branddb/en/>

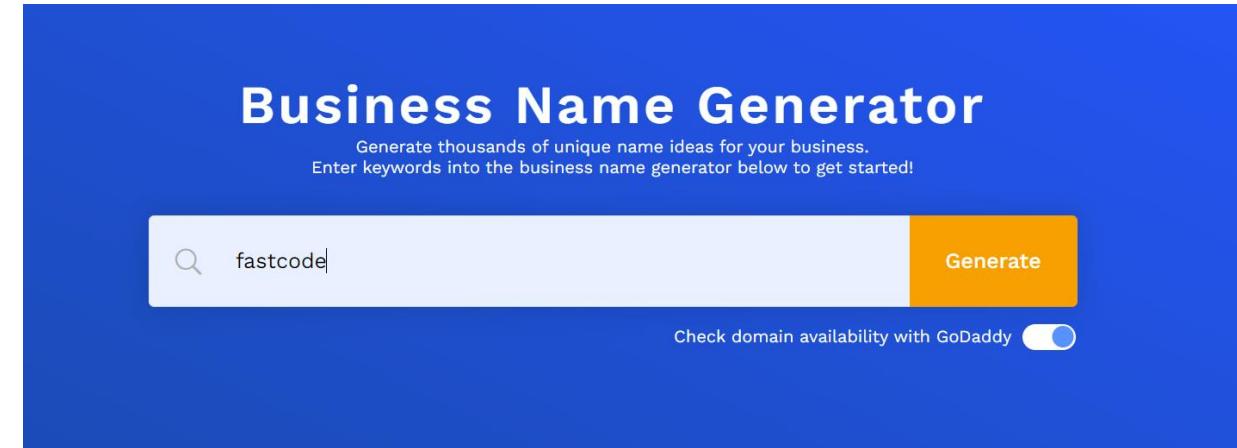
Google search for name

- Finally, do a quick Google search for your project name.
- Will people be able to easily find your project?
- Does something else appear in the search results that you wouldn't want them to see?



Auto Generate Name

- Generate thousands of unique name ideas for your open source project.
- Enter keywords into the business name generator below to get started!
- **LLM-based tools** (ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini) → generate creative, contextual, and domain-checked names with prompts like:
“Suggest 10 catchy, domain-available names for an open-source data visualization library.”



<https://businessnamegenerator.com/>

Q4: If the “UXMastermind” name is not available, generate another good using auto-generate name tools and share the suggested name



Word Cloud

Have a Clear Mission Statement

- Once they've found the project's home site, the next thing people will look for is a quick description or mission statement, so
- they can decide (within 30 seconds) whether or not they're



The Apache™ Hadoop® project develops open-source software for reliable, scalable, distributed computing.

The Apache Hadoop software library is a framework that allows for the distributed processing of large data sets across clusters of computers using simple programming models. It is designed to scale up from single servers to thousands of machines, each offering local computation and storage. Rather than rely on hardware to deliver high-availability, the library itself is designed to detect and handle failures at the application layer, so delivering a highly-available service on top of a cluster of computers, each of which may be prone to failures.

<https://hadoop.apache.org>

State That the Project is Free

- The front page must make it unambiguously clear that the project is open source

The screenshot shows the official Apache CouchDB website at <http://couchdb.apache.org/>. The header features the CouchDB logo (a red sofa icon) and the word "CouchDB" in a sans-serif font, with "relax" in smaller letters below it. A navigation bar includes links for "About", "Docs", "Contribute", "News", "Download", and "More...". Below the header, a large button with a white arrow icon and the text "Want to Contribute?" is prominently displayed. The main content area contains a paragraph about contributions, followed by a note about the code of conduct and project bylaws.

We welcome your contributions. CouchDB is an open source project. Everything, from this website to the core of the database itself, has been contributed by helpful individuals. The time and attention of our contributors is our most precious resource, and we always need more of it. Our primary goal is to build a welcoming, supporting, inclusive and diverse community.

We abide by [Code of Conduct](#) and a set of [Project Bylaws](#). Come join us!

<http://couchdb.apache.org/>

Features and Requirements List

- There should be a brief list of the features the software supports
 - (if something isn't completed yet, you can still list it, but put "planned" or "in progress" next to it), and
 - the kind of computing environment required to run the software
- Think of the features/requirements list as what you would give to someone asking for a quick summary of the software
- It is often just a logical expansion of the mission statement.
- The features and requirements list would give the details, clarifying the mission statement's scope
- With this information, readers can quickly get a feel for whether this software
 - has any hope of working for them, and
 - they can consider getting involved as developers too.

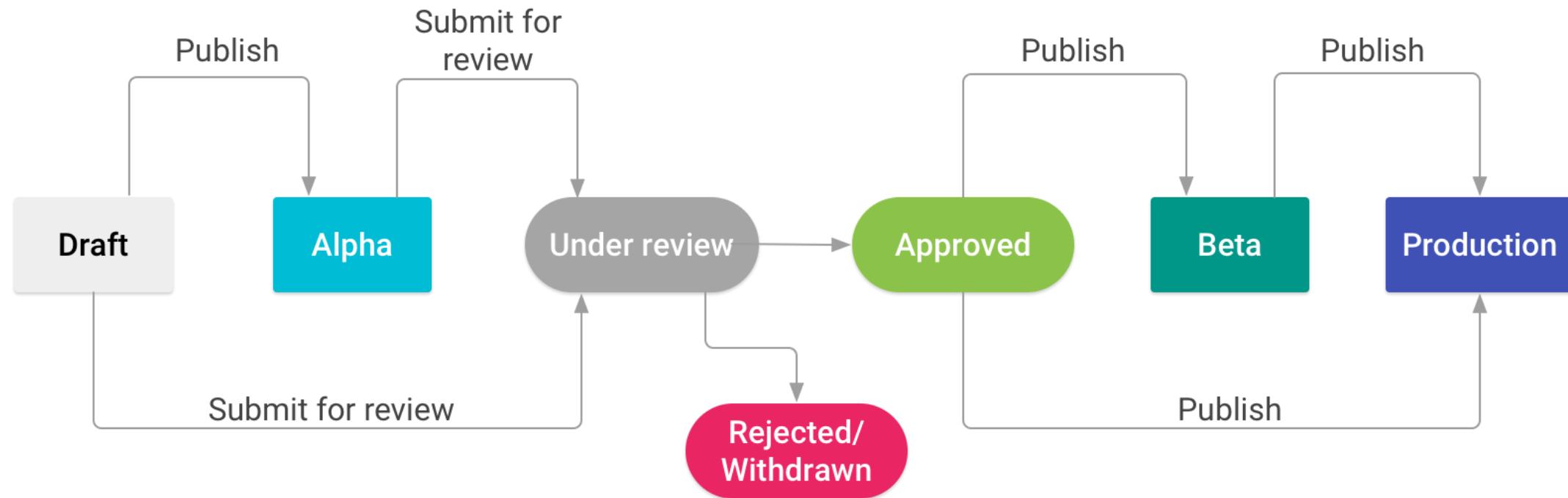
Features and Requirements List

- Features:
 - Searches plain text, HTML, and XML
 - Word or phrase searching
 - (planned) Fuzzy matching
 - (planned) Incremental updating of indexes
 - (planned) Indexing of remote web sites
- Requirements:
 - Python 3.2 or higher
 - Enough disk space to hold the indexes (approximately 2x original data size)

Development Status

- Visitors usually want to know how a project is doing. For new projects, they want to know the gap between the project's promise and current reality.
- For mature projects, they want to know how actively it is maintained, how often it puts out new releases, how responsive it is likely to be to bug reports, etc.
- Development Status Should Always Reflect Reality
 - Alpha and Beta

Alpha and Beta



Downloads

- The software should be downloadable as source code in standard formats
- When a project is first getting started, binary (executable) packages are not necessary, unless the software has such complicated build requirements or dependencies that merely getting it to run would be a lot of work for most people.
- (But if this is the case, the project is going to have a hard time attracting developers anyway!)

Version Control and Bug Tracker Access

- Downloading source packages is fine for those who just want to install and use the software, but it's not enough for those who want to debug or add new features.
- People need real-time access to the latest sources, and a way to submit changes based on those sources.
- The solution is to use a version control system
 - Specifically, an online, publicly-accessible version controlled repository, from which anyone can check out the project's materials and subsequently get updates.

Communications Channels

- Visitors usually want to know how to reach the human beings involved with the project
- Provide the addresses of mailing lists, chat rooms, IRC channels and any other forums where others involved with the software can be reached.
- Make it clear that you and the other authors of the project are subscribed to these mailing lists, so people see there's a way to give feedback that will reach the developers.
- Your presence on the lists does not imply a commitment to answer all questions or implement all feature requests.

Developer Guidelines

- If someone is considering contributing to the project, she'll look for developer guidelines.
- Developer guidelines are not so much technical as social:
 - they explain how the developers interact with each other and with the users, and ultimately how things get done.



Documentation

- Documentation is essential. There needs to be something for people to read, even if it's rudimentary and incomplete.
- Documentation should be available from two places: online (directly from the web site), and in the downloadable distribution of the software
- For online documentation, make sure that there is a link that brings up the entire documentation in one HTML page
 - (put a note like "monolithic" or "all-in-one" or "single large page" next to the link, so people know that it might take a while to load).
 - This is useful because people often want to search for a specific word or phrase across the entire documentation.

Documentation

- But this is not necessarily the most common way documentation is accessed.
- Often, someone who is basically familiar with the software is coming back to search for a specific word or phrase, and to fail to provide them with a single, searchable document would only make their lives harder.



Read the Docs

Hosting

- Where on the Internet should you put the project's materials?
- A web site, obviously — but the full answer is a little more complicated than that.



bluehost

HostGator

inmotion
hosting

GoDaddy

TSOHOST

HOSTINGER

SiteGround

Hostwinds

W

WIX

Previous web hosting experience ?

A

Yes

B

No



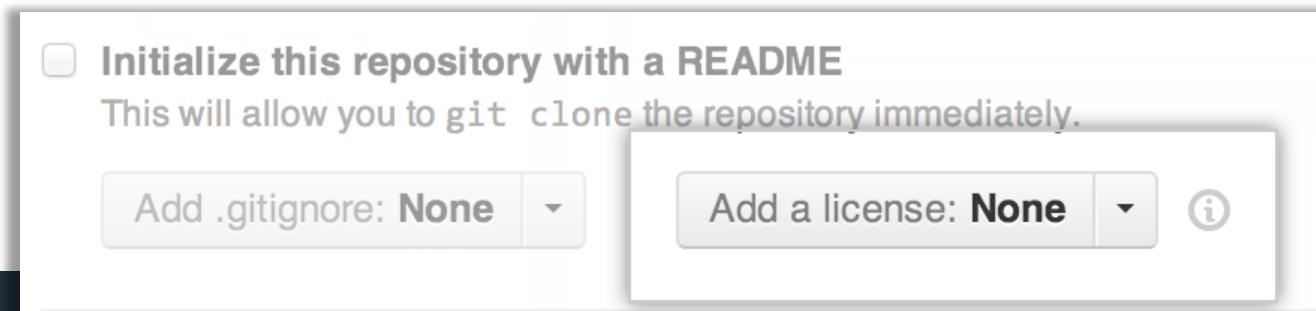
Multiple Choice



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Choosing a License and Applying It

- An open source license guarantees that others can use, copy, modify, and contribute back to your project without repercussions. It also protects you from sticky legal situations. You must include a license when you launch an open source project.
- [MIT](#), [Apache 2.0](#), and [GPLv3](#) are the most popular open source licenses, but [there are other options](#) to choose from.
- When you create a new project on GitHub, you are given the option to select a license. Including an open source license will make your GitHub project open source.



Version Control Systems

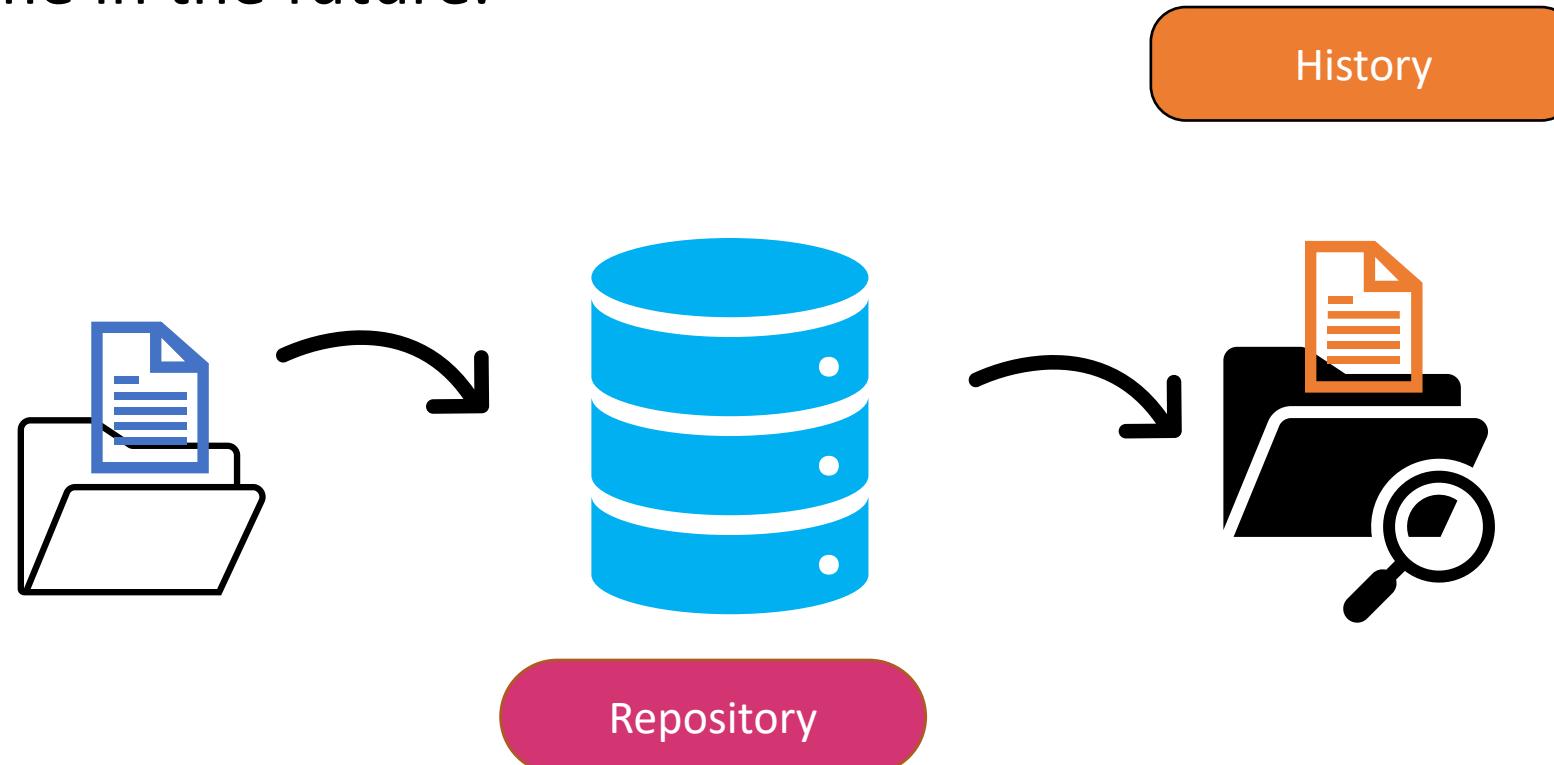


What is Version Control?

- Your Daily Tasks
 - Creating things
 - Save things
 - Edit things
 - Save the thing again and again

What is Version Control?

- That saving the **thing repeatedly is the goal and where version control helps, providing** clarity as to when you did it, why you did it, and what the contents of the change were, open for review at any time in the future.



What is Version Control?

John's code



V1.0.0



V1.0.1



V1.0.2

Amy's code



V1.0.0



V1.0.1



V1.0.2

What is Version Control?

John's code

Amy's code



V1.0.2



V1.0.2

What is Version Control?

John's code

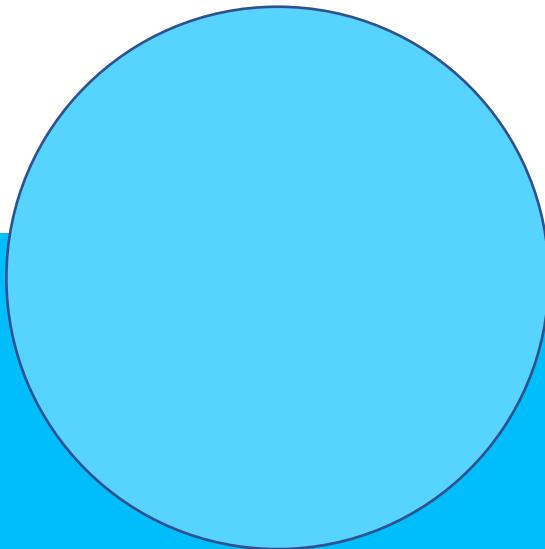
Amy's code



What is Version Control?

John's code

Amy's code



Version Control System (VCS)

- A **version control system** is a system that records changes to a set of **one or more files** so that **earlier versions** of any of these files can be **restored at a later time**.
- It is often used **for managing software**, but it can be used for any **types of files**, such as **documentation, web pages, graphics, artwork in general**, and **chapters of a book**.



Benefits of Version Control Systems

Version Control

Collaboration

Storing Versions

Branching and
merging

Backup

Traceability

- Which helps us to know which change was made when and by who made it
- If a mistake is made, developers can turn back the clock and compare earlier versions of the code to help fix the mistake while minimizing disruption to all team members.

Benefits of Version Control Systems

- **Long-term change history**
 - The changes made by developers, including the creating, modification, and deletion of files **over the years**, can be seen in history. It will allow going back to the **previous version for analyzing bugs and fixing problems**.
- **Branching and merging**
 - Branching helps work in **an independent manner** and **not interfere with each other's work**. Merging brings the works together and allows seeing if there are conflicts between those works.
- **Traceability**
 - Ability to **trace each change** and connect it to project management and bug tracking software, as well as to annotate each change with a message describing the purpose of the change.

Version Control System (VCS)



Why do we need version control system?

- Software is a **precious asset**. You spend hours working on it and need to make sure you do not lose important work.
- Sometimes **you make mistakes, overwrite things, replace good ideas with bad ones**, and so on.
- Version control allows us to safely go back to different versions.
- Also, when groups of people work on the same project files, a version control system helps prevent lost or **conflicting work**.
- It tracks every individual change by each **contributor**.

Version Control System Type

Version Control System

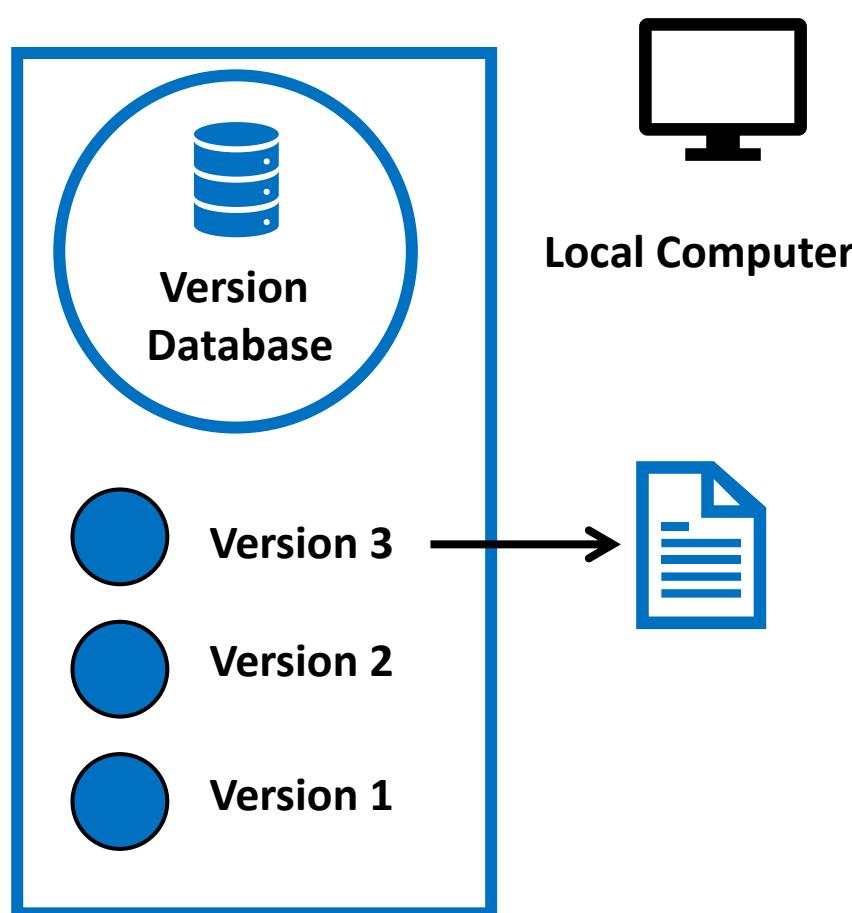
Local
(VCS)

Centralized
(VCS)

Distributed
(VCS)

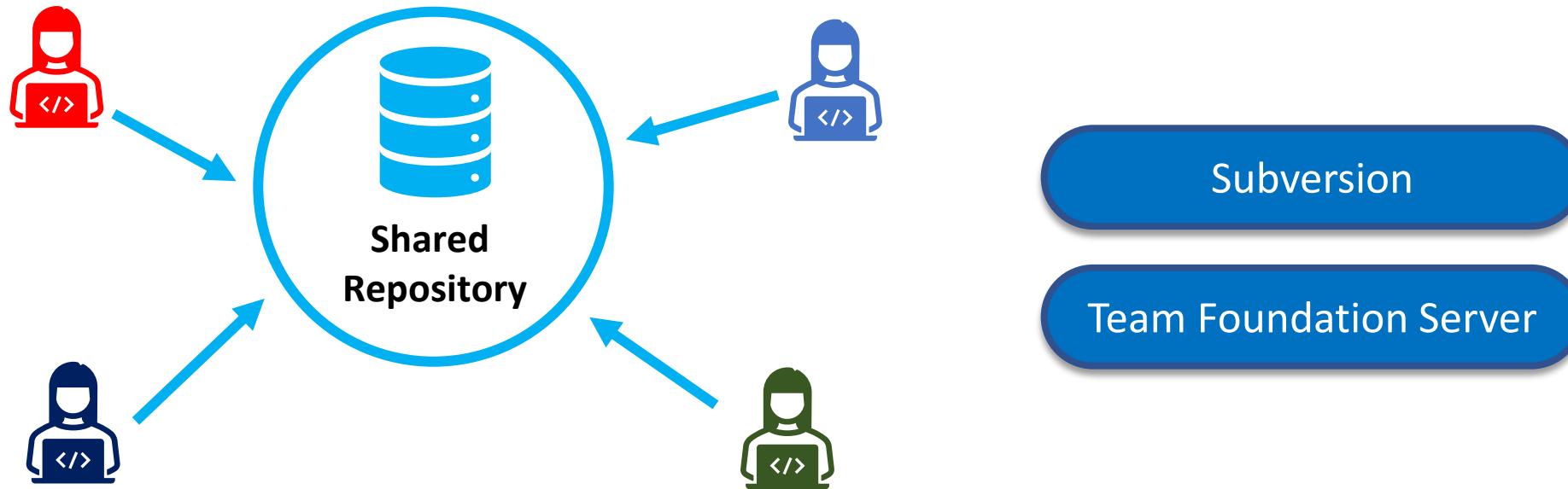


Local Version Control Systems



- This approach is very common because it is so simple, but it is also **extremely error prone**.
- It is easy to forget which directory you're in and accidentally write to the wrong file or copy over files you don't mean to.
- To deal with this issue, programmers long ago developed local VCSs that had a simple database that kept all the changes to files under revision control.
- Just a Local Database
 - RCS (<https://www.gnu.org/software/rcs/>)

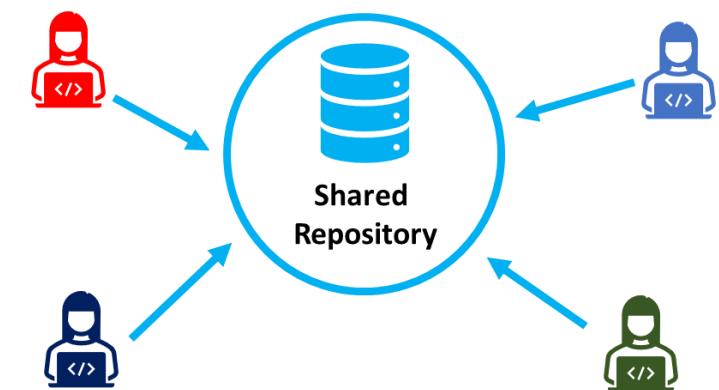
Centralized Version Control Systems



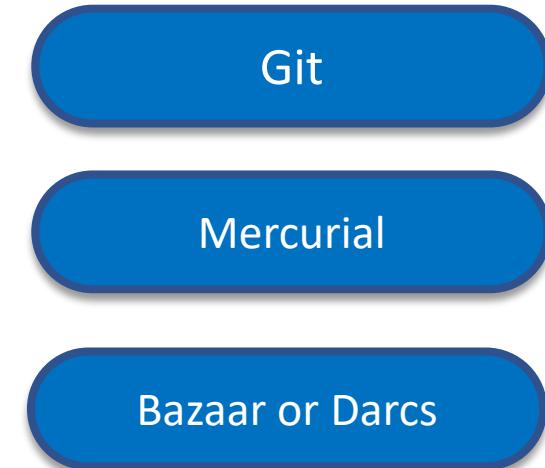
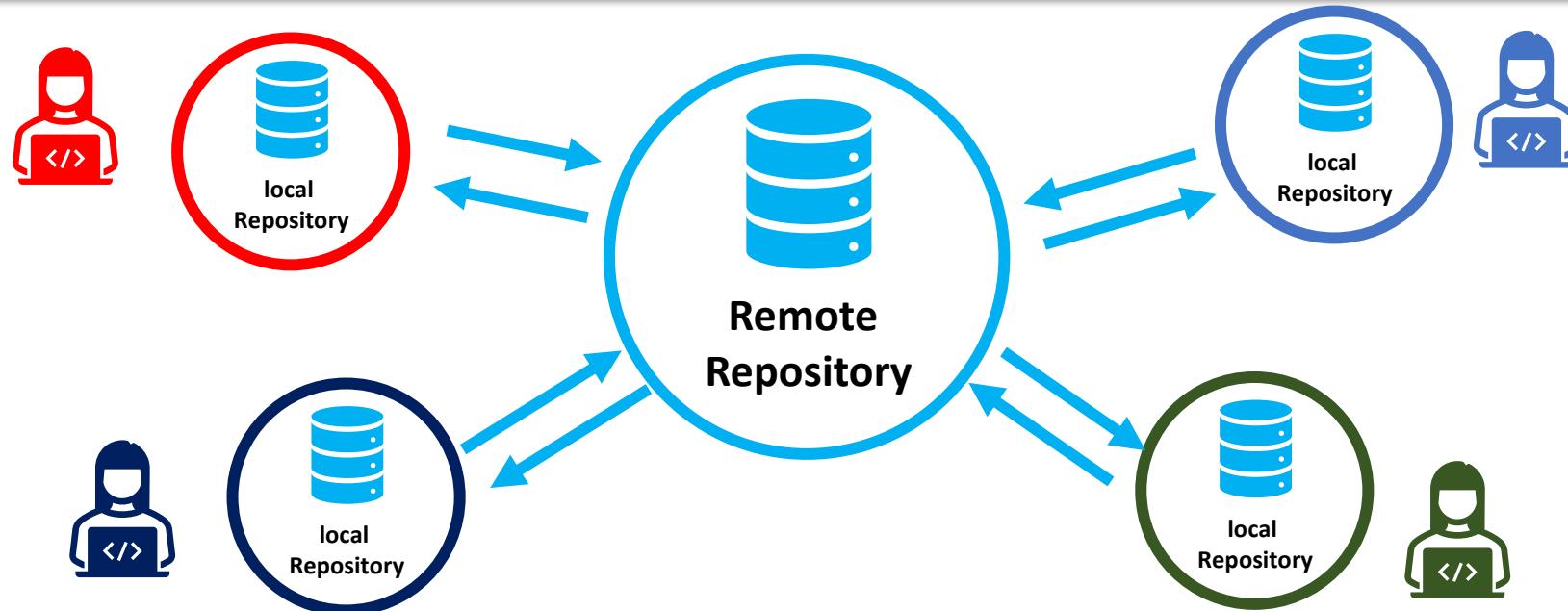
- The next major issue that people encounter is that they need to collaborate with developers on other systems ,
- To deal with this problem, Centralized Version Control Systems (CVCSs) were developed.

Centralized Version Control Systems

- However, this setup also has some serious downsides.
- The most obvious is the **single point of failure** that the centralized server represents. If that server **goes down** for an hour, then during that hour nobody can collaborate at all or save versioned changes to anything they're working on.
- If the **hard disk the central database is on becomes corrupted**, and proper backups haven't been kept, you **lose absolutely everything** — the entire history of the project except whatever single snapshots people happen to have on their local machines.

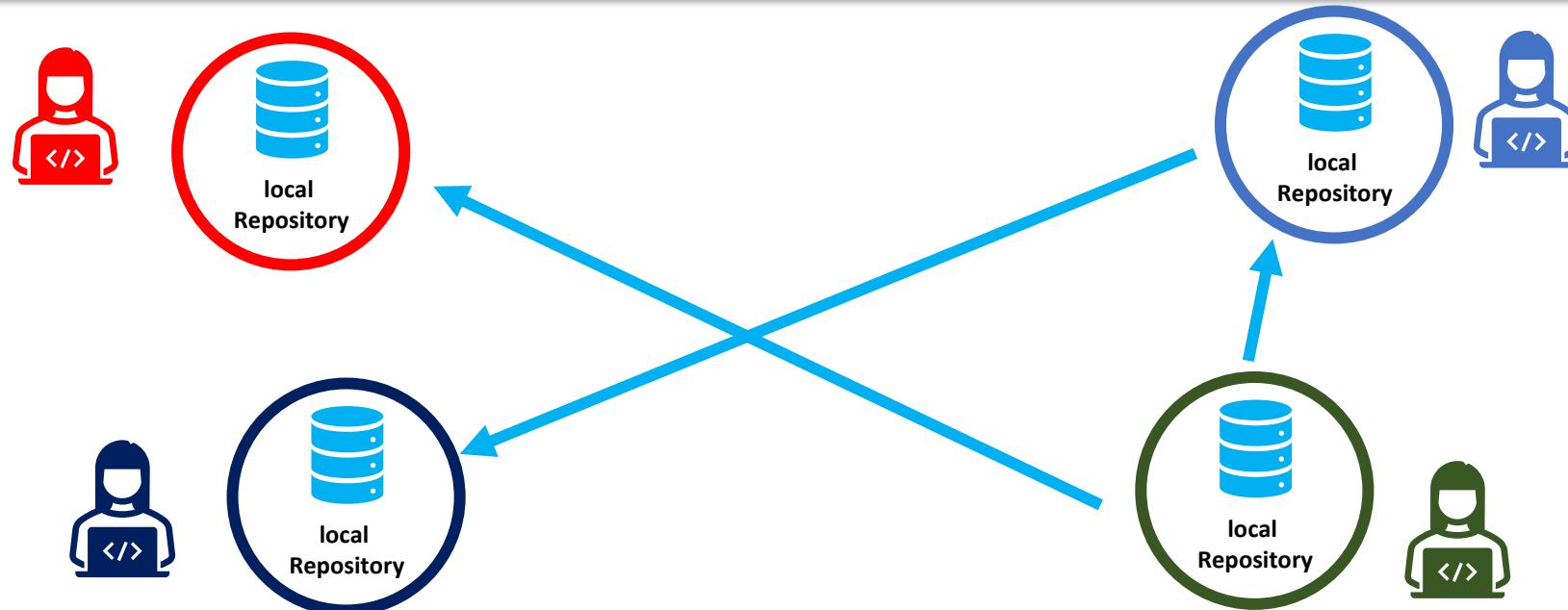


Distributed Version Control Systems (DVCSs)



- In DVCS, clients don't just check out the latest snapshot of the files; rather, they fully mirror the repository, including its full history.
- Thus, if any server dies, and these systems were collaborating via that server, any of the client repositories can be copied back up to the server to restore it.

Distributed Version Control Systems (DVCSs)



Git

Mercurial

Bazaar or Darcs

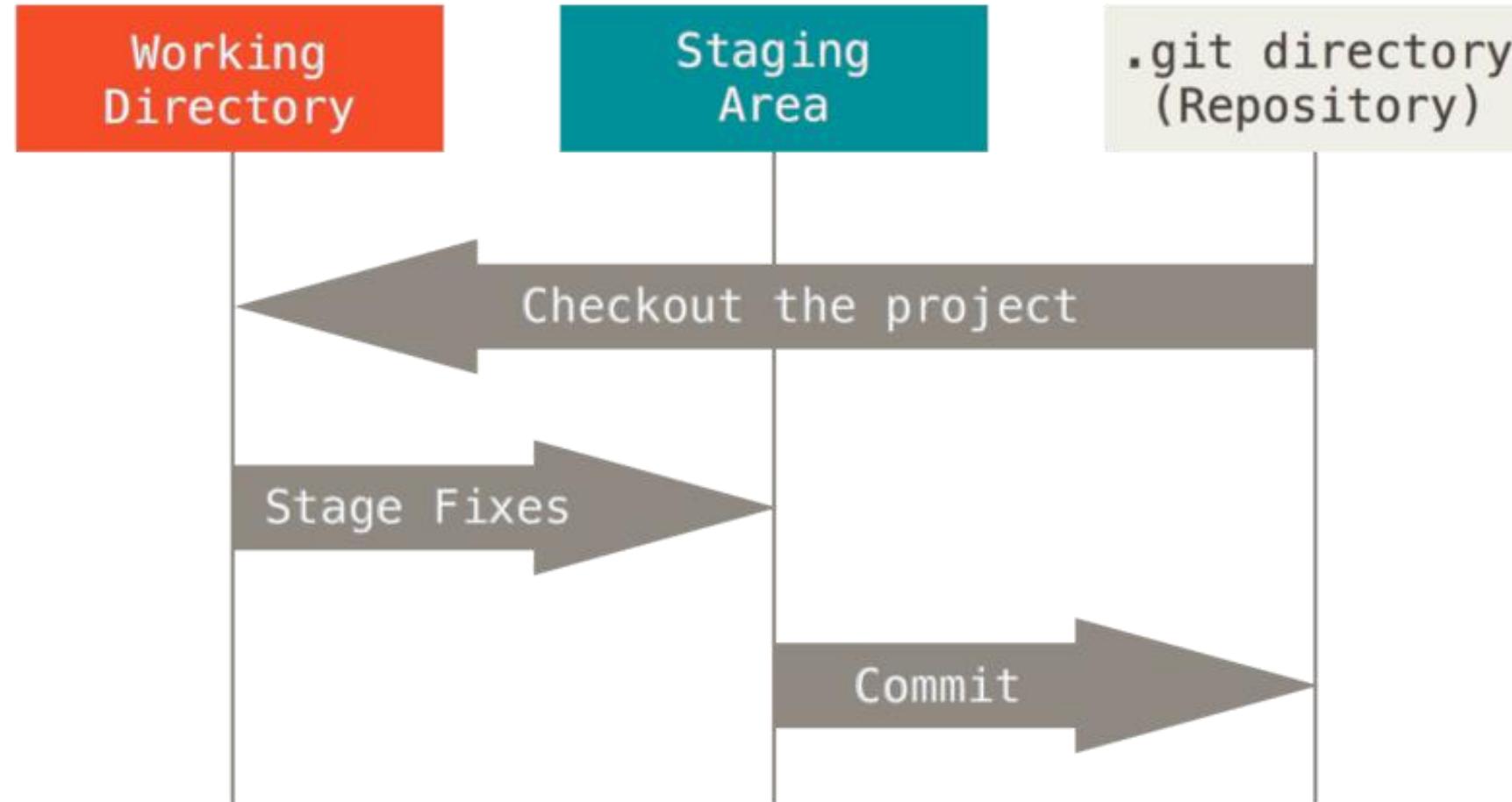
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- Thus, if any server dies, and these systems were collaborating via that server, any of the client repositories can be copied back up to the server to restore it.

Why Git

- **Free and Open Source**
- **Git** is a fast and modern implementation of Version control
- Git provide a **history** of content changes
- Git facilitates **collaborative changes** to files
- Git is easy to use for any type of **knowledge worker**
- Fully distributed



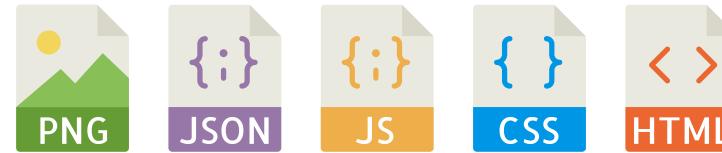
How Git Works



How Git Works



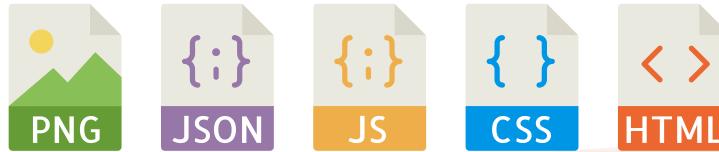
Working Directory



How Git Works

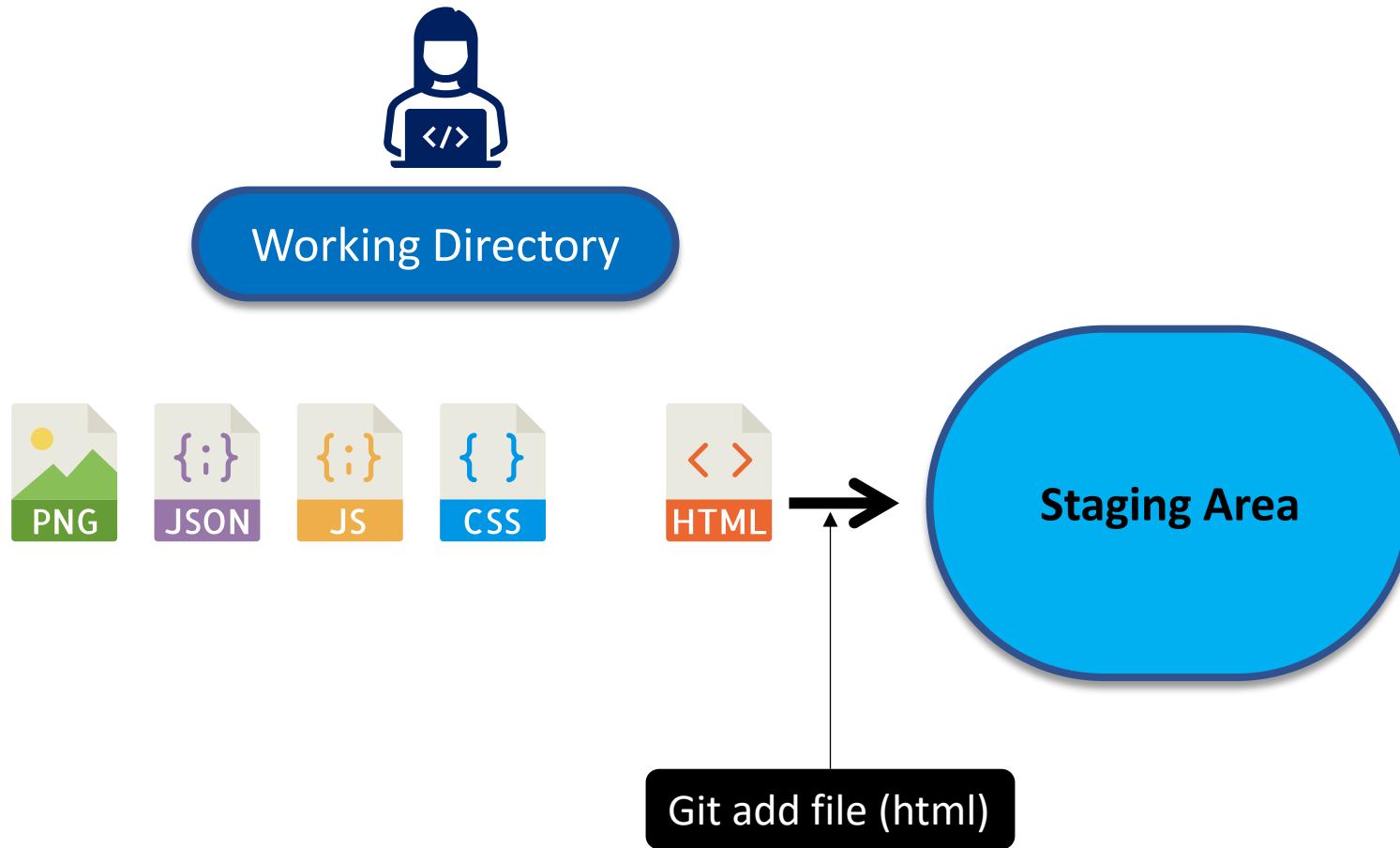


Working Directory

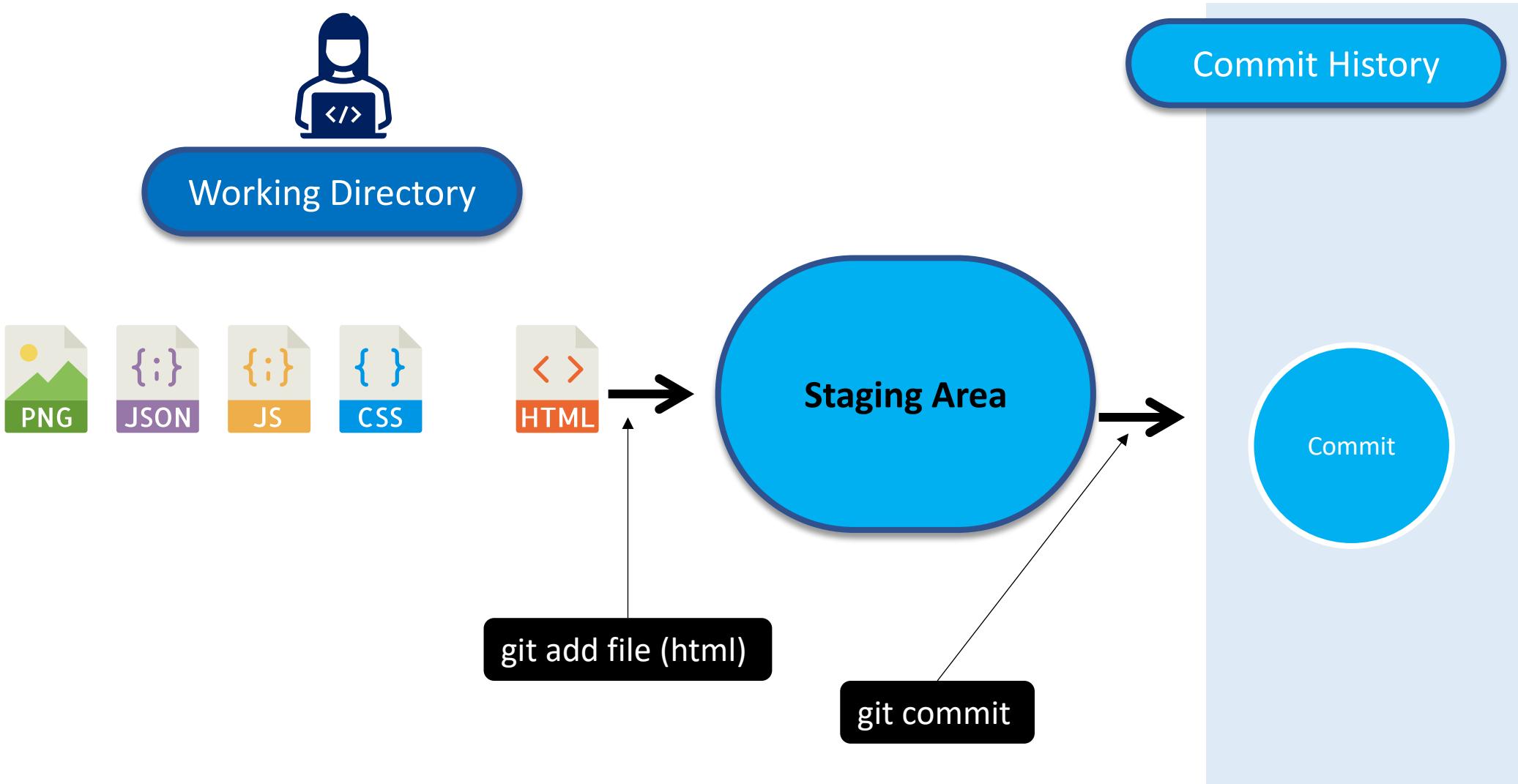


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

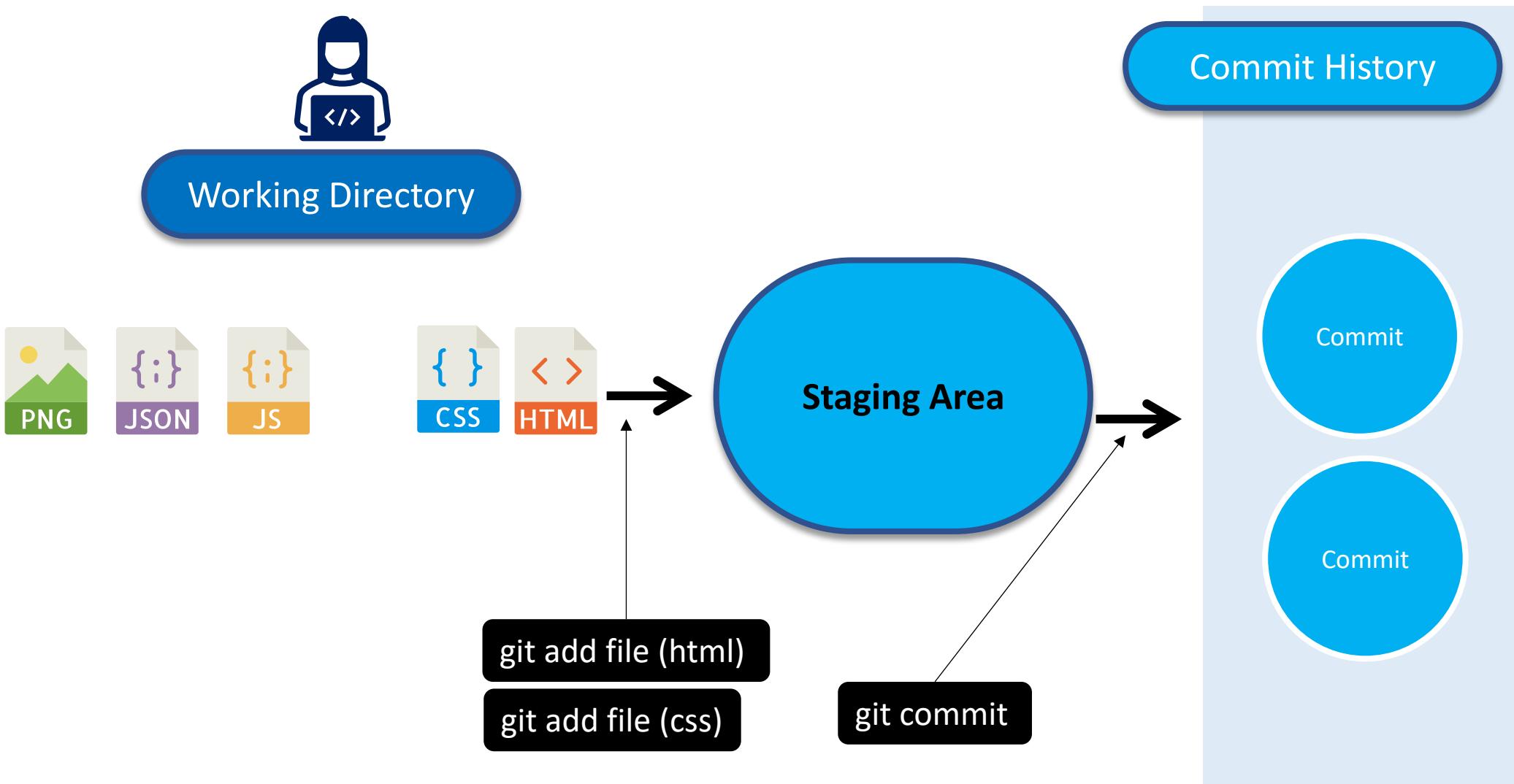
How Git Works



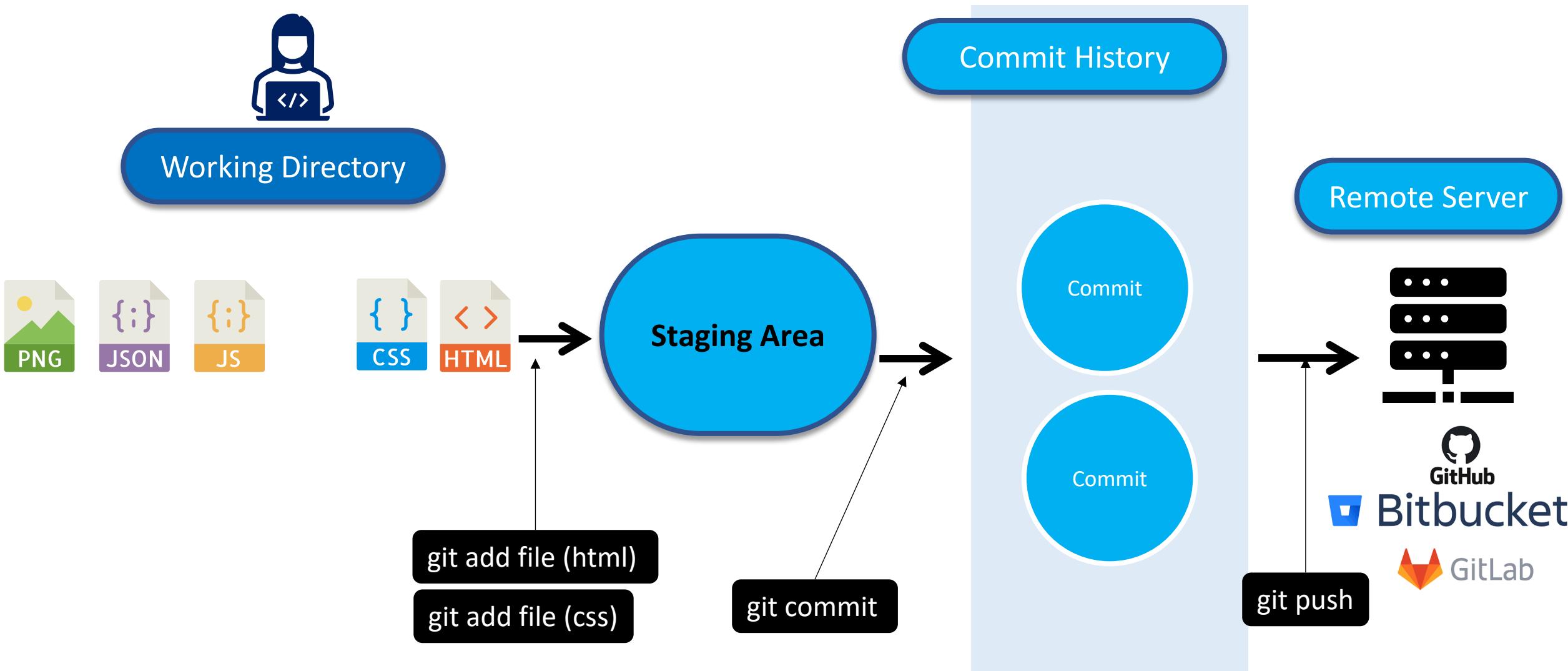
How Git Works



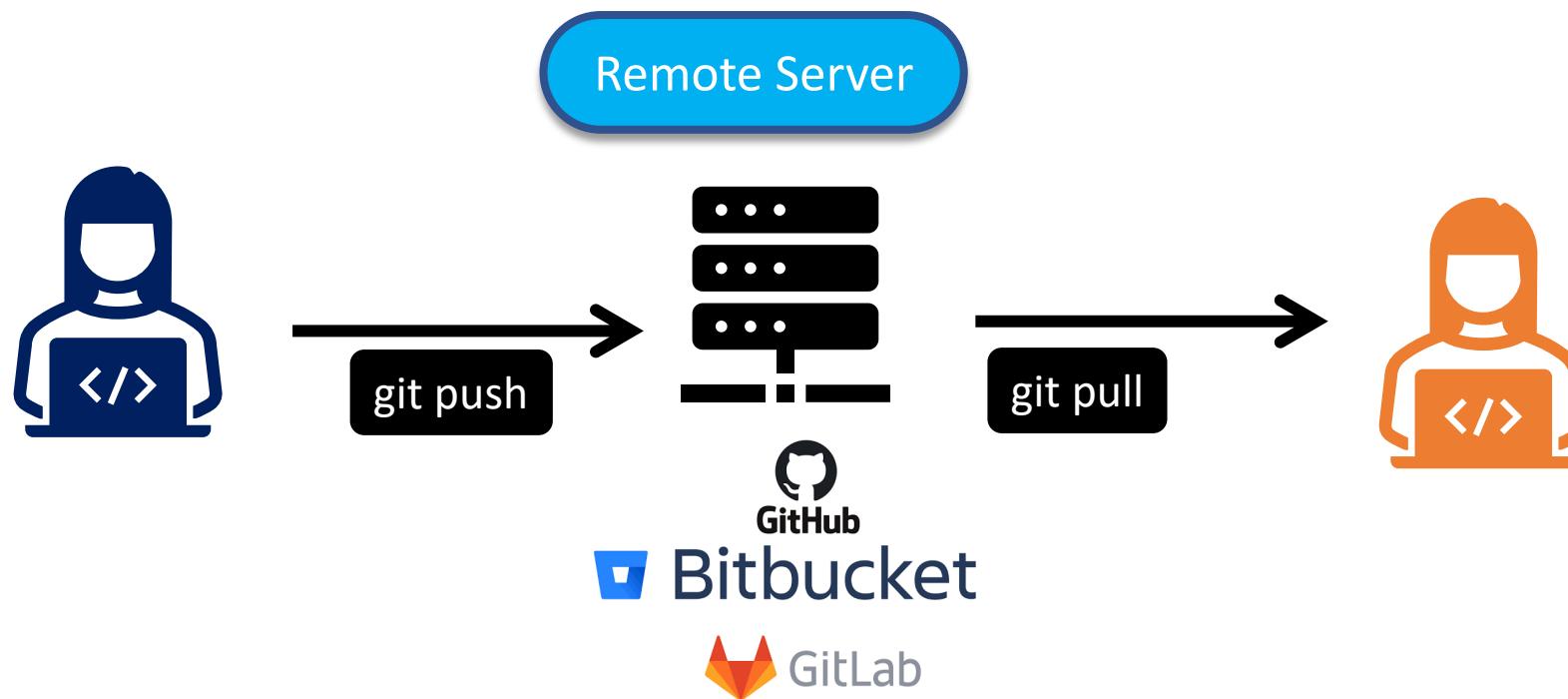
How Git Works



How Git Works



Git Push & Clone



Git Installing

- **Installing Git**
 - This depends on your particular system. It can be downloaded from
<https://git-scm.com/downloads>
 - It can usually be installed by the package manager in Linux systems.

Downloads

 macOS  Windows
 Linux/Unix

Older releases are available and the [Git source repository](#) is on GitHub.

GUI Clients

Git comes with built-in GUI tools (`git-gui`, `gitk`), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for a platform-specific experience.

[View GUI Clients →](#)

Logos

Various Git logos in PNG (bitmap) and EPS (vector) formats are available for use in online and print projects.

[View Logos →](#)

Git via Git

If you already have Git installed, you can get the latest development version via Git itself:

```
git clone https://github.com/git/git
```

You can also always browse the current contents of the git repository using the [web interface](#).

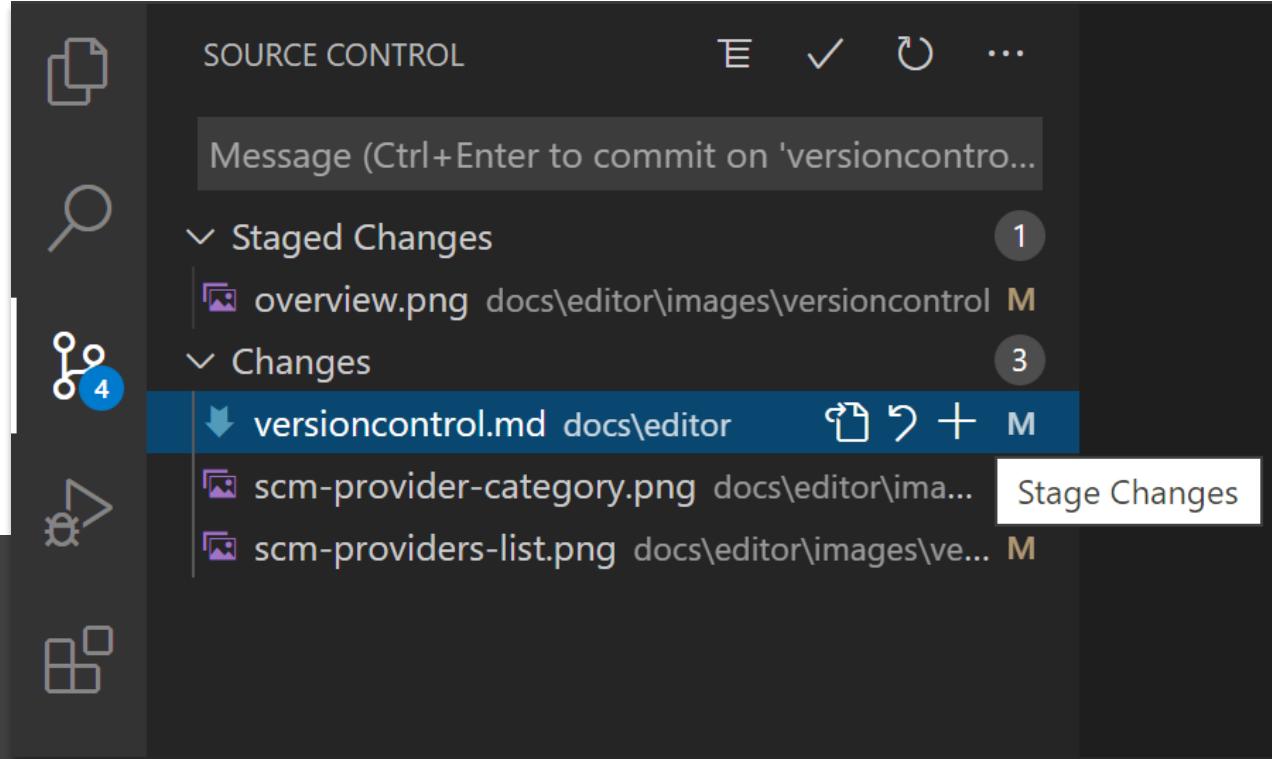


Using Git

- The command line
- Code Editors & IDEs
- Graphical User Interfaces



Code Editors & IDEs



The screenshot shows the GitLens extension page in the Visual Studio Code Marketplace. At the top, it says "GitLens — Git supercharged v11.6.0" by Eric Amadio, with 10,845,373 downloads and a 4.8/5 rating (461 reviews). There are "Install" and "View on Marketplace" buttons. Below this, there are tabs for "Details", "Feature Contributions", and "Changelog". The "Details" tab shows "VS Marketplace v11.6.0", "downloads 70.79M", "rating 4.8/5 (461)", and "Live Share enabled". It also lists "vscode-dev-community gitlens". To the right, there are sections for "Categories" (Other), "Resources" (Marketplace, Repository, License), and "More Info" (Released on 9/6/2016, Last updated 7/13/2021, Identifier eamodio.gitlens). A large "GitLens Git supercharged" logo is in the center. A sidebar on the left lists "File", "Edit", "Search", "Terminal", "Output", "Run", "Source Control", "GitLens", and "Help". A "WHAT'S NEW IN GITLENS 11" button is at the bottom.

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/editor/versioncontrol>

Graphical User Interfaces

The screenshot shows the GitHub Desktop application interface. At the top, there's a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Repository, Branch, and Help. Below the menu is a header with 'Current repository' set to 'desktop', 'Current branch' set to 'esc-pr' (with a green checkmark and '#3972'), and a 'Fetch origin' button. The main area has tabs for 'Changes' and 'History', with 'History' being active. A list of commits is shown on the left, and the right side displays the code changes for a specific commit. The commit details are as follows:

Add event handler to dropdown component
iAmWillShepherd and Markus Olsson committed c79e71c 1 changed file
Co-Authored-By: Markus Olsson <niik@users.noreply.github.com>

app\src\ui\toolbar\dropdown.tsx

```
@@ -145,6 +145,10 @@ export class ToolbarDropdown extends React.Component<Props, State> {
  state = { clientRect: null }

  private get isOpen() {
    return this.props.dropdownState === 'open'
  }

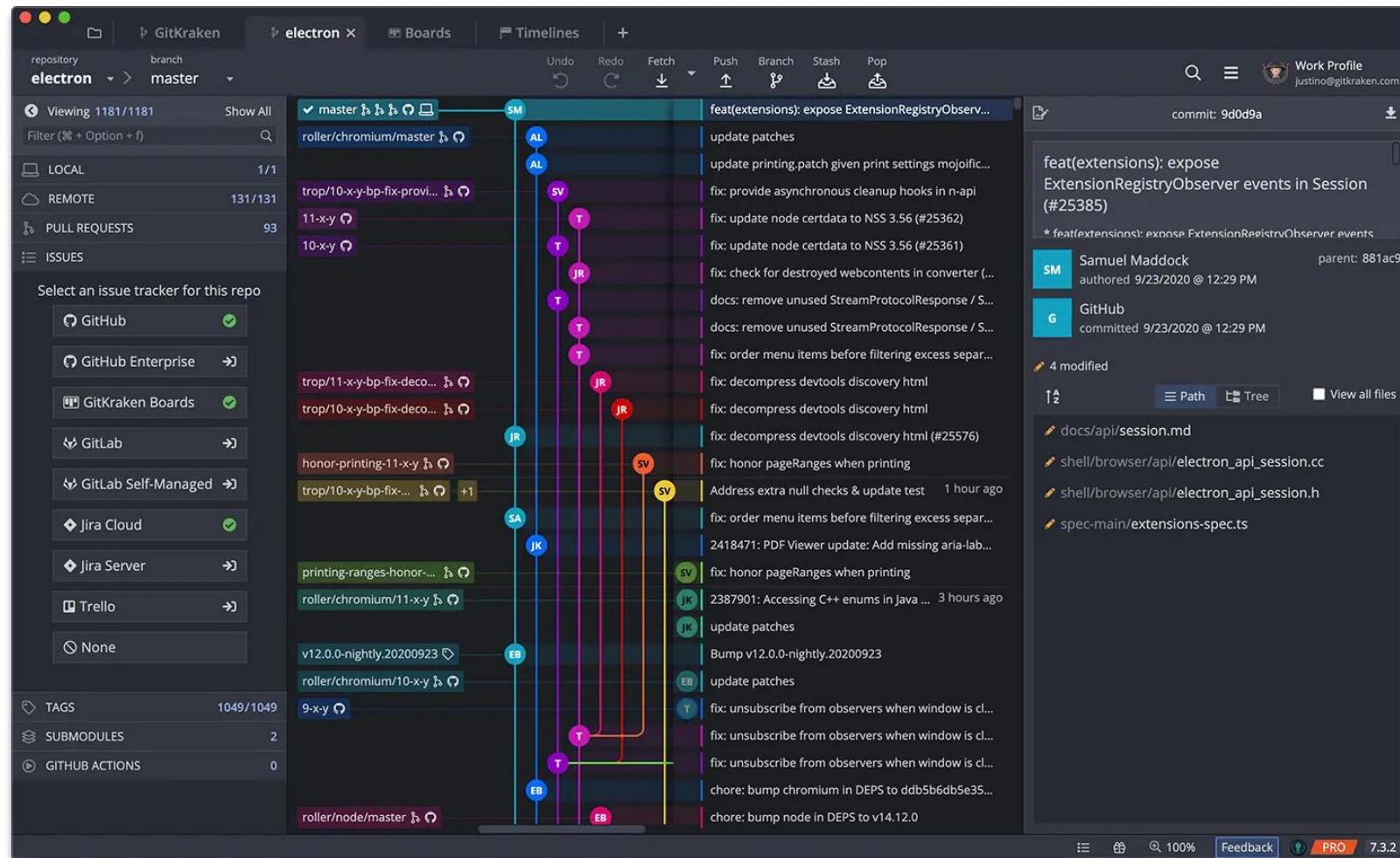
  private dropdownIcon(state: DropdownState): OcticonSymbol {
    // @TODO: Remake triangle octicon in a 12px version,
    // right now it's scaled badly on normal dpi monitors.
  }

  @@ -249,6 +253,13 @@ export class ToolbarDropdown extends React.Component<Props, State> {
    }
  }

  + private onFoldoutKeyDown = (event: React.KeyboardEvent<HTMLInputElement>) => {
  +   if (!event.defaultPrevented && this.isOpen && event.key === 'Escape') {
  +     event.preventDefault()
  +   }
  + }
```

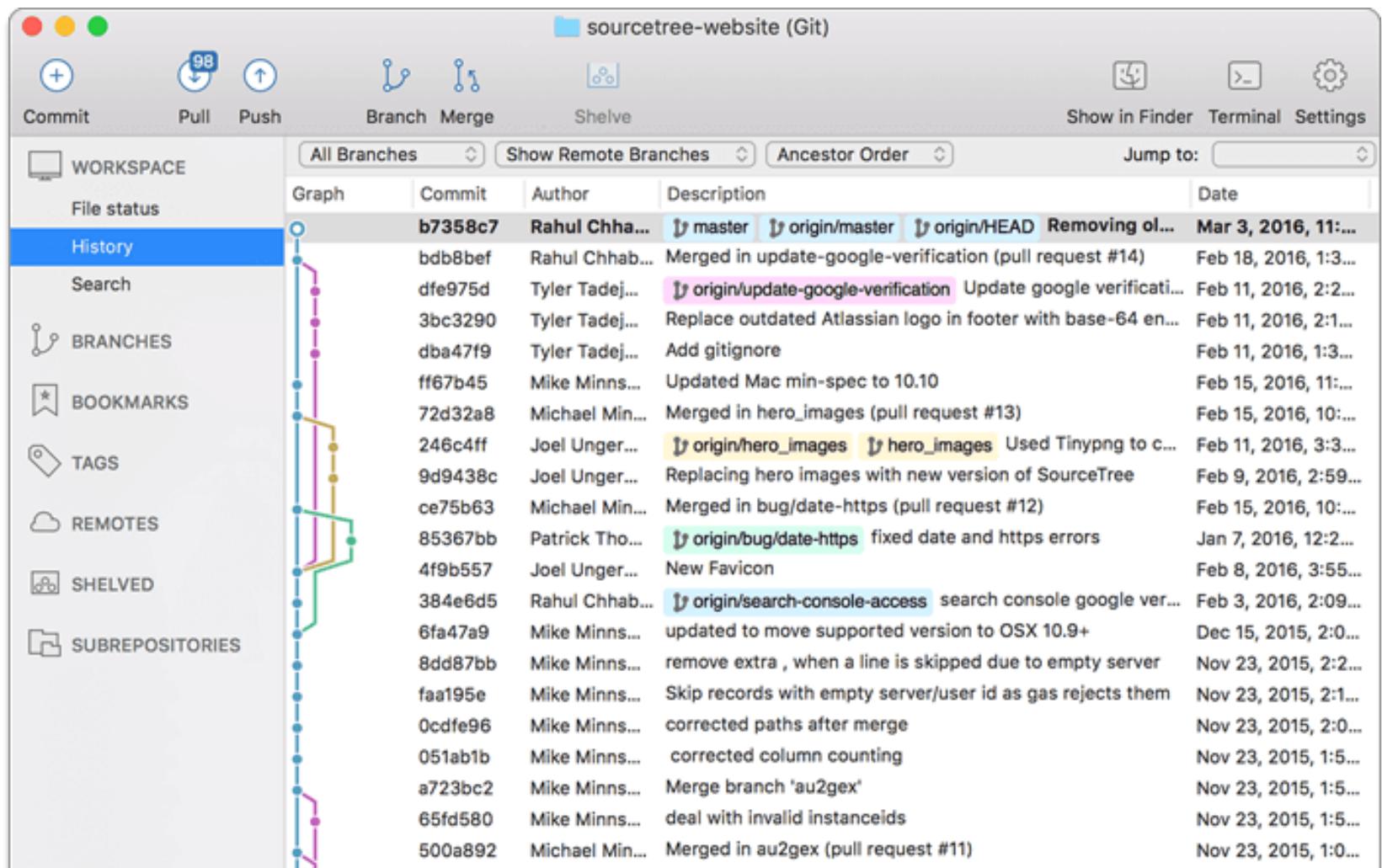
<https://desktop.github.com/>

Graphical User Interfaces



<https://www.gitkraken.com/>

Graphical User Interfaces



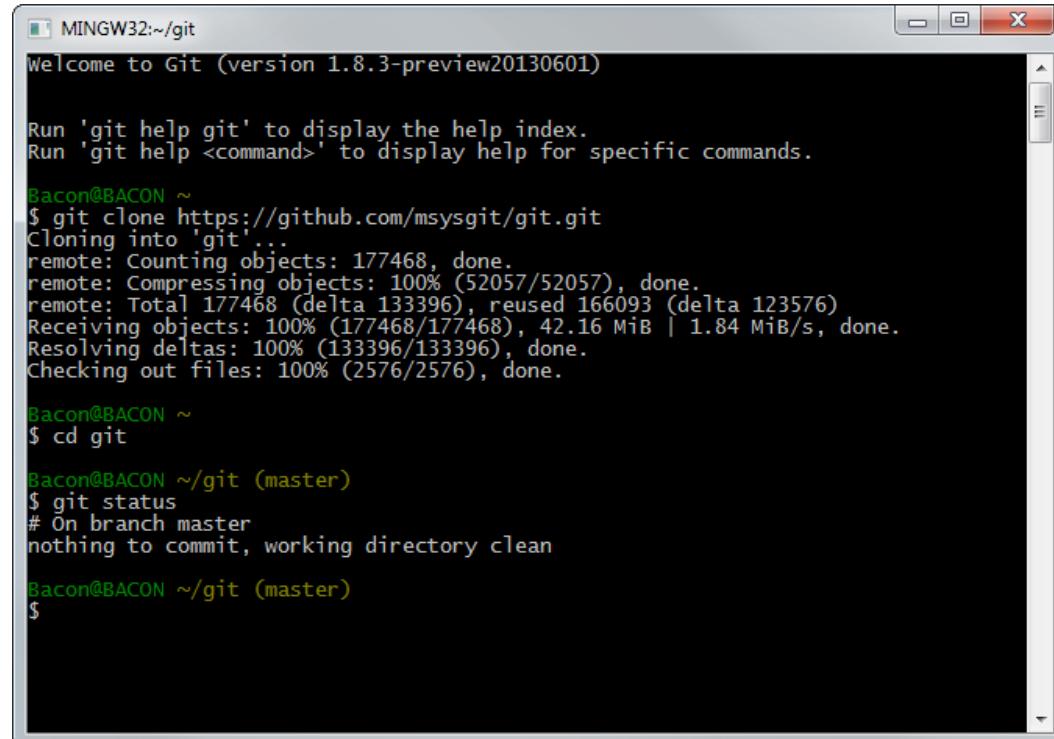
<https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/>

Why Command Line

- GUI Tools have limitations
- GUI tools are not always available

- Git SCM to Window

- <https://gitforwindows.org/>
- Git BASH



```
MINGW32:~/git
Welcome to Git (version 1.8.3-preview20130601)

Run 'git help git' to display the help index.
Run 'git help <command>' to display help for specific commands.

Bacon@BACON ~
$ git clone https://github.com/msysgit/git.git
Cloning into 'git'...
remote: Counting objects: 177468, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (52057/52057), done.
remote: Total 177468 (delta 133396), reused 166093 (delta 123576)
Receiving objects: 100% (177468/177468), 42.16 MiB | 1.84 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (133396/133396), done.
Checking out files: 100% (2576/2576), done.

Bacon@BACON ~
$ cd git

Bacon@BACON ~/git (master)
$ git status
# On branch master
nothing to commit, working directory clean

Bacon@BACON ~/git (master)
$
```

Terminal

- macOS
 - Press **Command + Space** and type **terminal**
- Window
 - Click the search icon and type **cmd**



Reading Materials

- Karl Fogel, *Producing Open Source Software: How to Run a Successful Free Software Project*, O'Reilly Media, 2009.
- <https://choosealicense.com/>
- <https://opensource.guide/starting-a-project/>
- Book : Pro Git Scott Chacon, Ben Straub

Thanks

Office Time: Monday-Friday (1000 - 1800)

You can send me an email for meeting, or any sort of discussion related to class matters.

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