GITHUB 2: Essentials

A brief example of how Github works, and how you will use it too!

1. A programmer makes some changes to their files: In the photo you see that I’ve added the material for the first lecture.
   * Github will tell me which files were added, which ones were edited, and which ones were removed.
   * A batch of changes is called a “Commit”. I will give it a self-explanatory name. “Add material for the first lecture”.
   * I click on the button “Commit to main”[[1]](#footnote-1)

A screenshot of a computer

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It’s good to balance making commits frequently (so that your code stays up-to-date) and organizing your commits logically. This makes it easier to communicate with a team what you’ve done!

1. After you’ve committed your changes, you can go the “History” tab. This will show you a list of all the commits that were made in the past, who made them, and what changes were made.

A screenshot of a computer

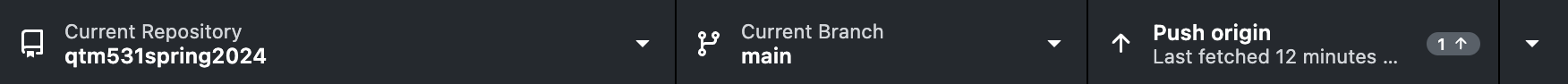
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When your local repository has an online Github version (called origin here), you will see two types of options to synchronize your files with the cloud:

A screenshot of a computer

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* This is for “fetching” material from the cloud.



* This is for “pushing” material to the cloud. This option appears when you’ve saved new commits and haven’t yet uploaded them to the web (like in the case I present in the previous example).
* When you click on Push origin, it will save all the local changes into the online Github repository.

For general information on Github:

<https://docs.github.com/en/get-started>

1. Sometimes you can have different versions of the same folder/repository. The primary one is always called “main”. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)