Introduction to Github

Topics:

- 1. What is Github?
- 2. Difference between Git and Github.
- 3. Why Github?
- 4. Creating an Account in Github
- 5. Using Github with an Example
- 6. Merging projects

What is GitHub?

Definition:

- GitHub is a web-based platform that utilizes Git for version control.
- It provides tools for managing and collaborating on code projects.

Purpose:

- Collaboration: Enables developers to work together on projects from anywhere.
- Tracking Changes: Keeps a history of changes made to code and files.

 Code Management: Offers features to manage code effectively.

Git vs. GitHub

Git:

- A distributed version control system created by Linus Torvalds in 2005.
- Functionality: Manages changes to your code locally. Allows for tracking version history, branching, merging, etc.
- **Usage:** Use Git for local code management and version control.

Github:

- A cloud-based platform for hosting Git repositories and enabling collaboration.
- Functionality: Centralized repository with tools for code review, issue tracking, and continuous integration.

• **Usage:** Use GitHub for sharing code, collaborating with others, and managing projects online.

Why GitHub?

Version Control:

 Tracks changes to your code and allows you to revert to previous versions if needed.

Collaboration:

- Multiple people can work on the same project simultaneously.
- Facilitates merging changes and resolving conflicts.

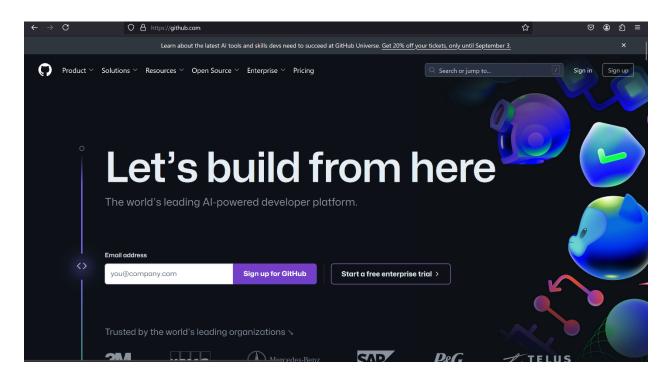
Visibility:

- Share your projects with the community or within your organization.
- Contribute to open-source projects and showcase your work.

Creating a Github Account:

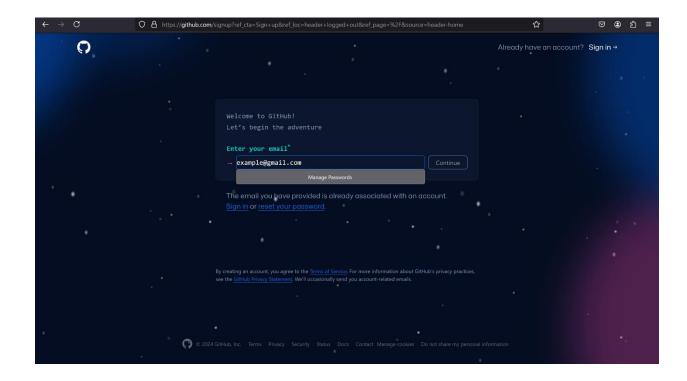
Visit GitHub's Website:

• Go to Github.com.



Click "Sign up":

 Enter your email address, choose a username, and set a password.



Verify Email:

• Follow the instructions sent to your email to verify and complete the setup.

Set Up Your Profile(Optional)

Add a Profile Picture:

Choose an image that represents you.

Write a Short Bio:

Briefly describe yourself and your interests.

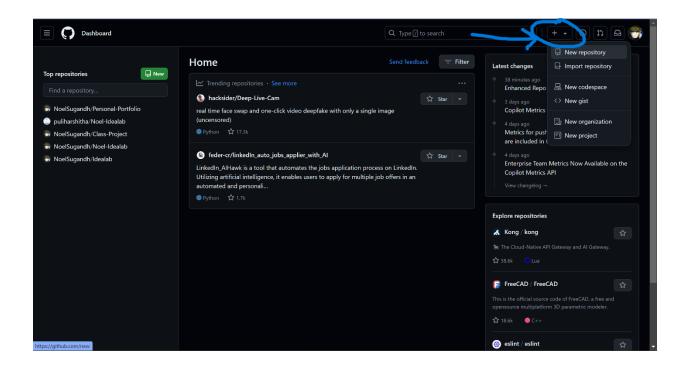
Include Links:

 Add links to your personal website or social media profiles if desired.

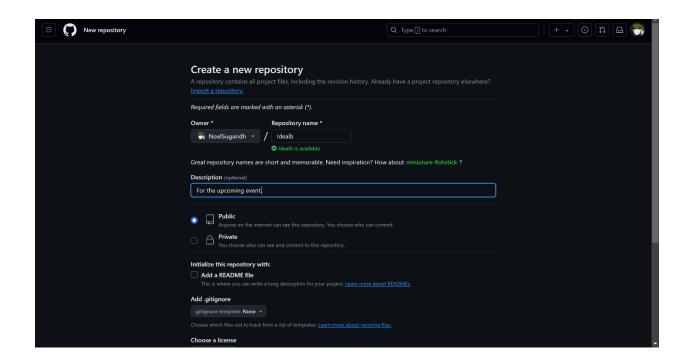
Using Github with an example:

Create a New Repository:

Click the "+" icon in the top-right corner and select "New repository."

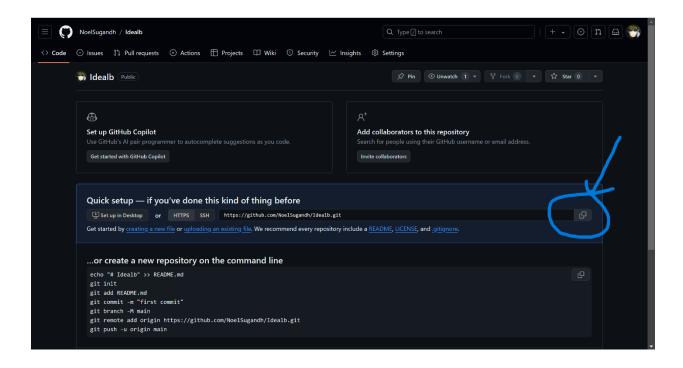


- Name your repository. E.g. "New website"
- Provide a Description: Briefly describe what your repository will contain.
- Choose Visibility: Select Public (anyone can see) or Private (only you and collaborators can see).
- Initialize with README: Check this option to add a README file which will help describe your project.

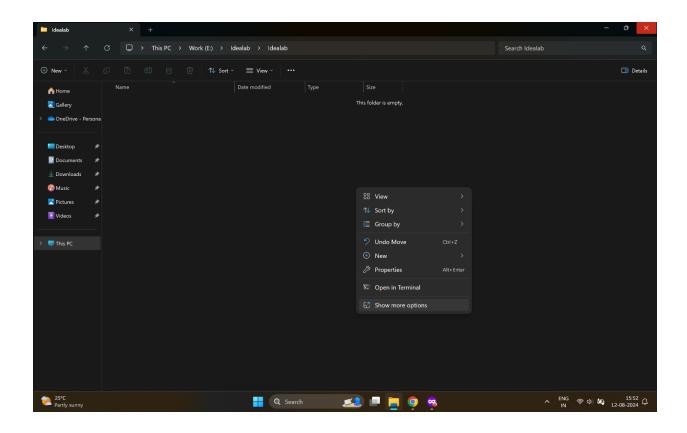


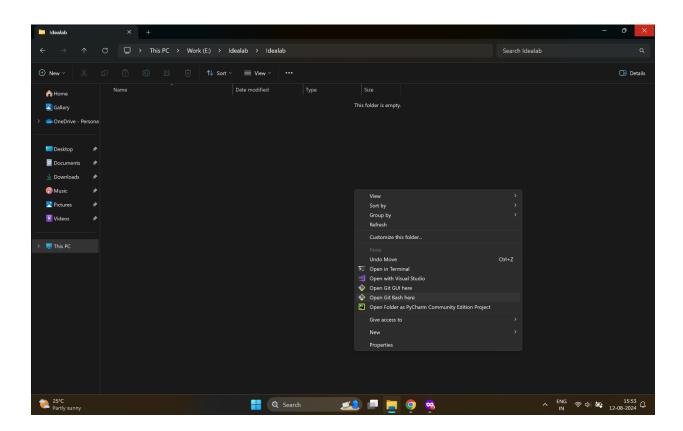
Clone the Repository:

- Go to your repository page and click "Code."
- Copy the URL provided.



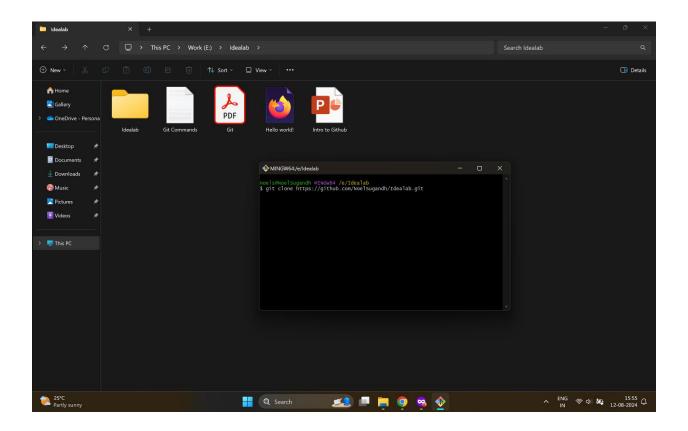
- Open the file explorer and open the folder that you want your repository in.
- Right click > Show More Option > Open Git Bash Here





■ Then clone the repository using the following code:

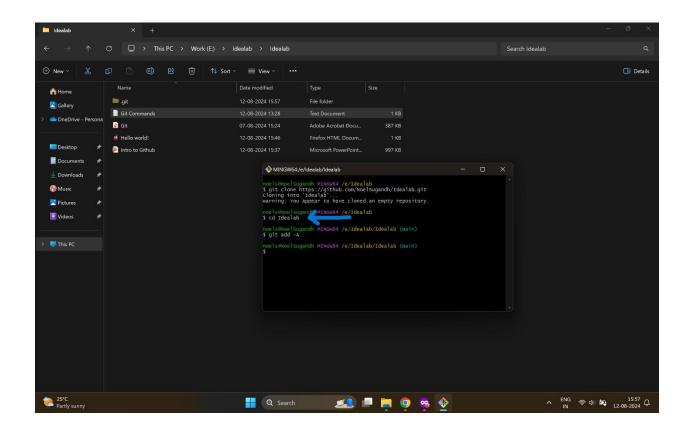
git clone <the url that you've copied from the github>



■ This clones the repository to your computer where you can make changes.

Navigate to your project directory:

cd <your repository name>

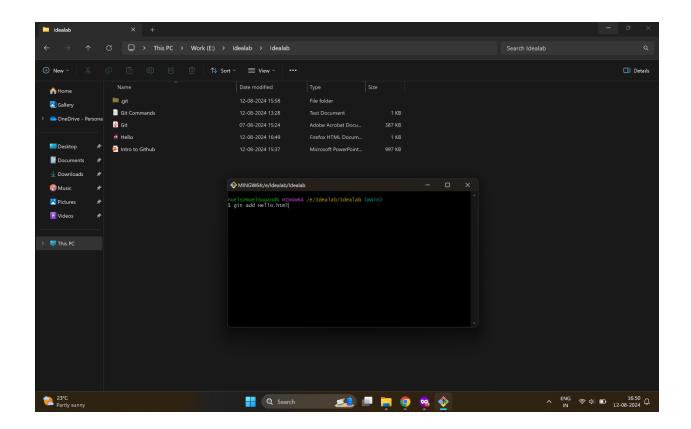


Adding and Committing Files

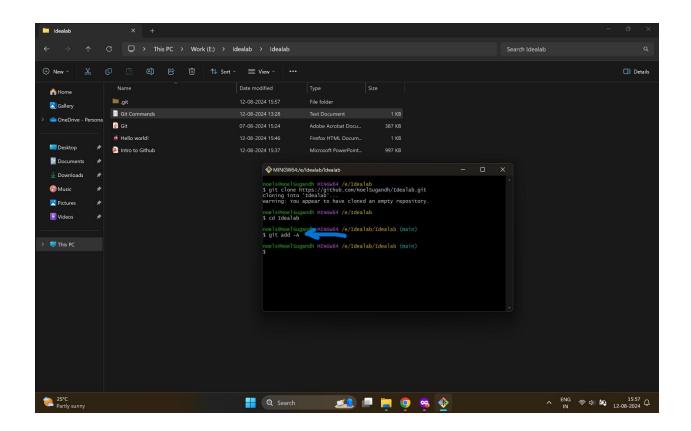
Create and edit files in your project directory. (e.g., index.html)

Stage Changes:

Add files to the staging area:git add <file name with extension>

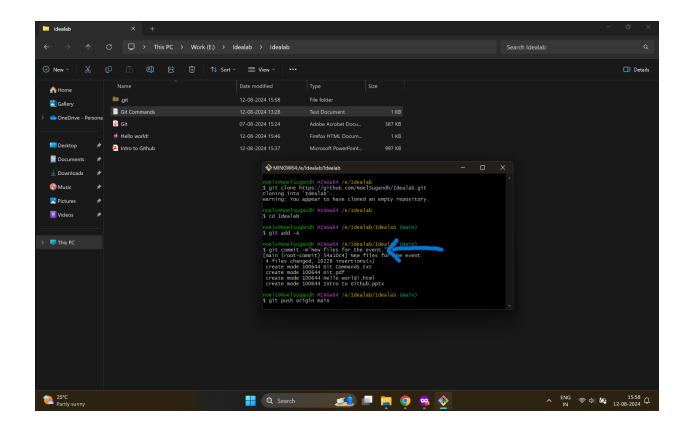


You can also select all files in the folder by using: git add -A



Commit Changes:

Commit the changes with a descriptive message:
git commit -m "Personalized message"

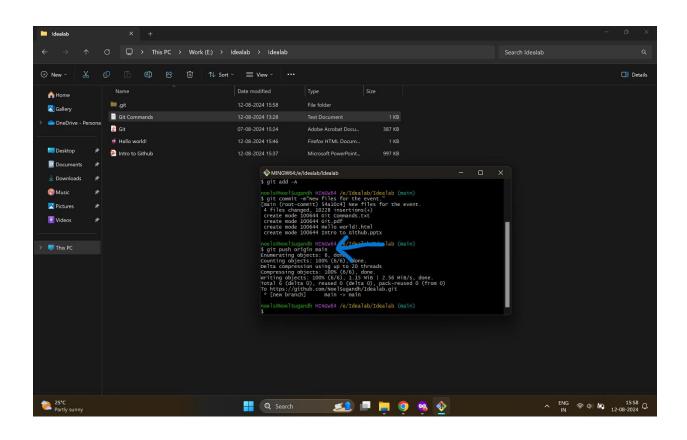


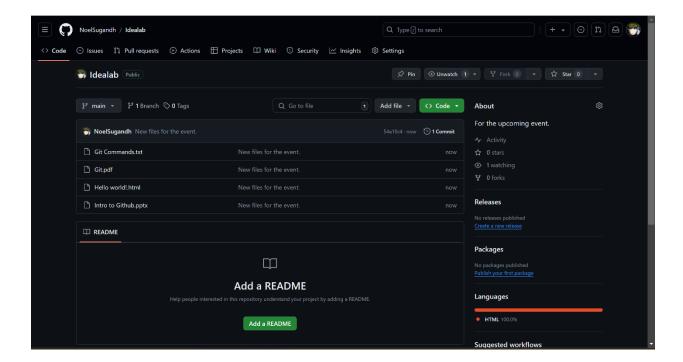
Push Changes:

Upload your changes to GitHub: git push origin main

View Your Project Online:

 Go to your GitHub repository page to see your files and the history of commits.

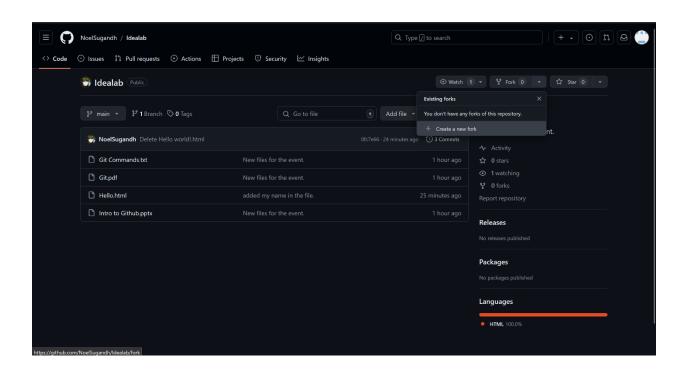


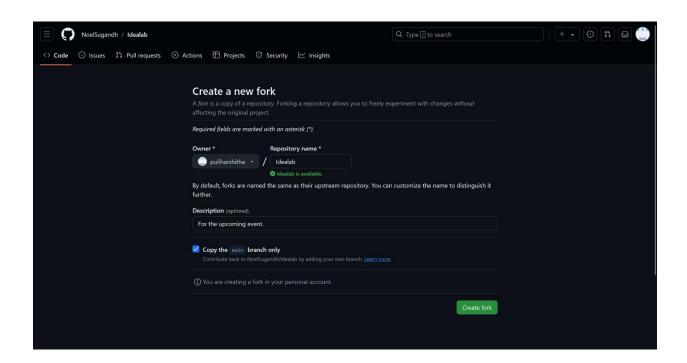


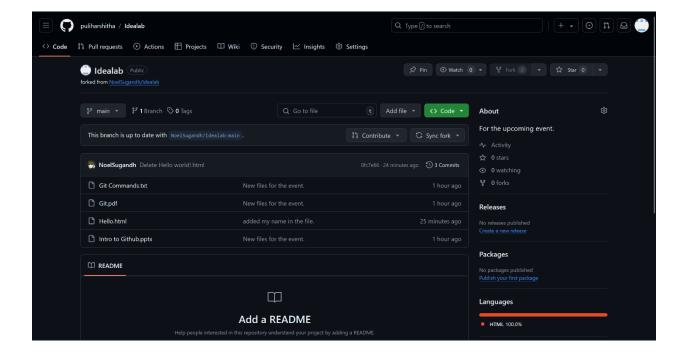
Collaboration Methods

Forking and Pull Requests:

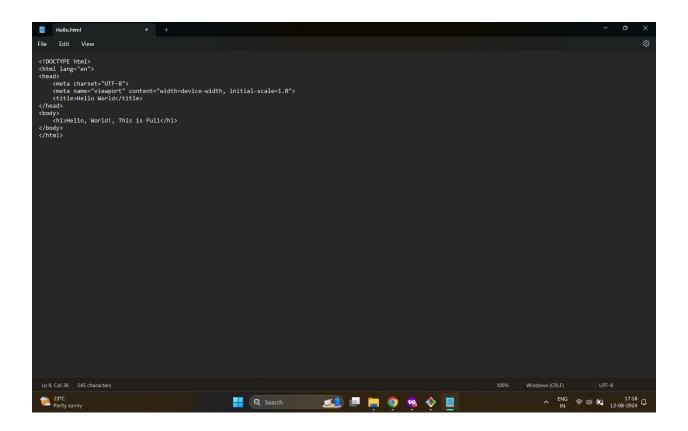
Forking: Create a personal copy of someone else's repository to make changes without affecting the original project.







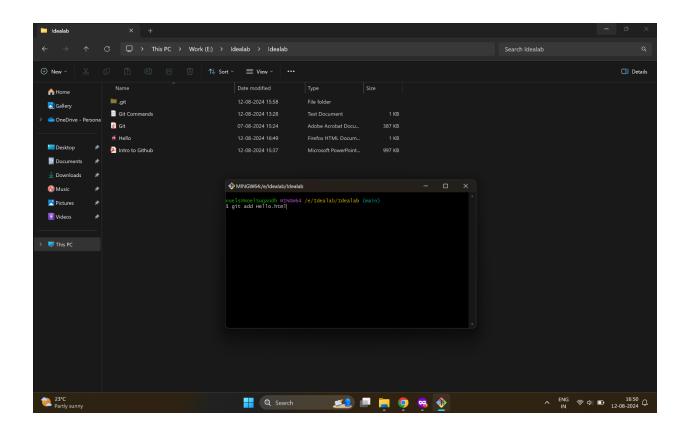
• Make changes to the file.



Stage Changes:

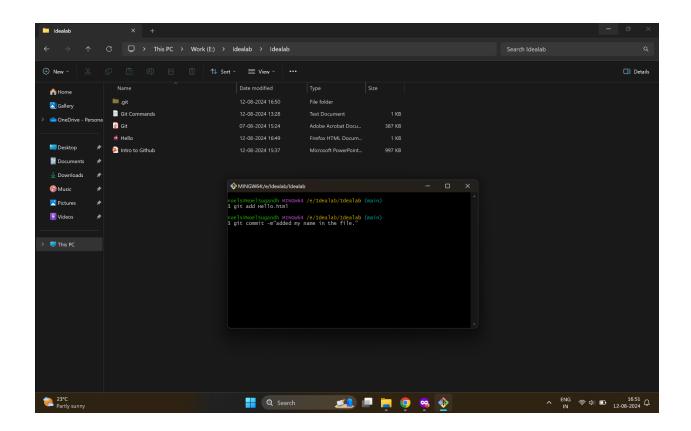
• Add files to the staging area:

git add <file name with extension>



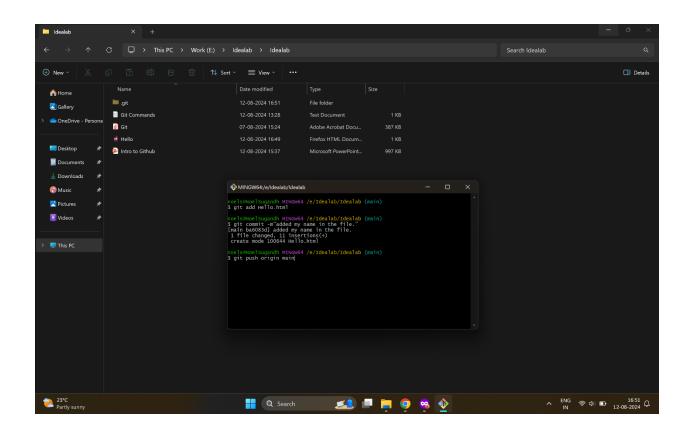
Commit Changes:

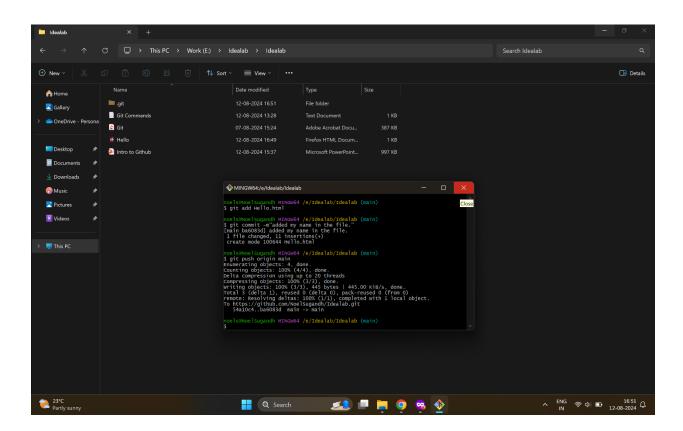
Commit the changes with a descriptive message:git commit -m "Personalized message"



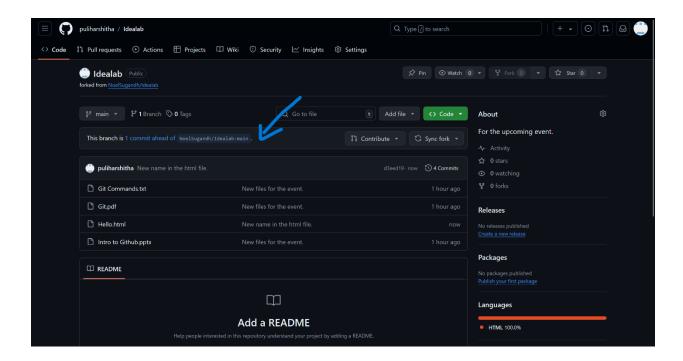
Push Changes:

Upload your changes to GitHub: git push origin main

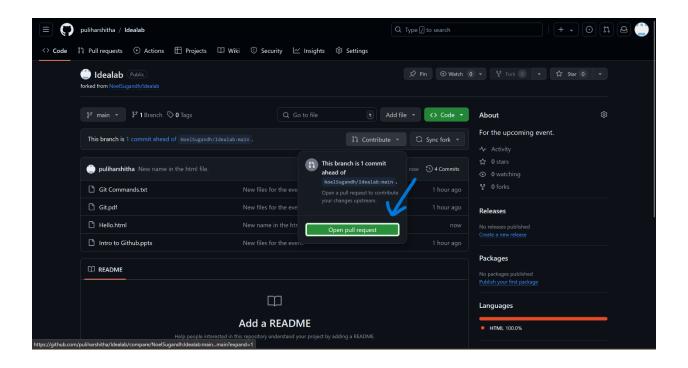


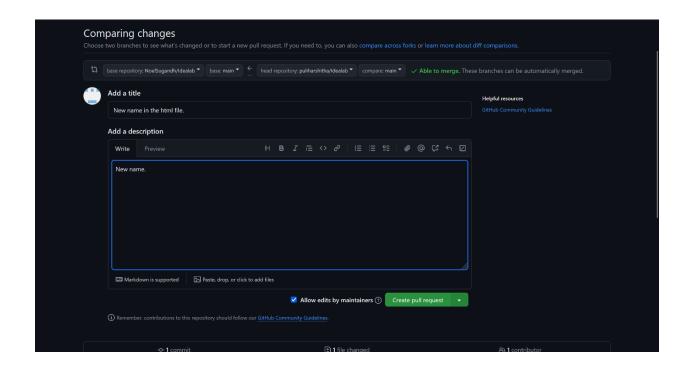


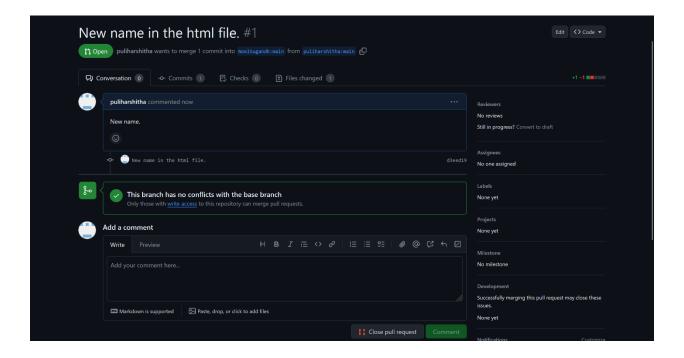
This puts us ahead of the original repository.



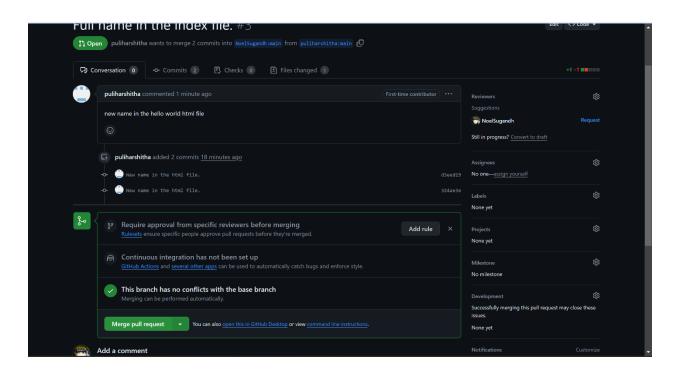
So, we create a pull request in-order to contribute to the original repository, which would help other people.

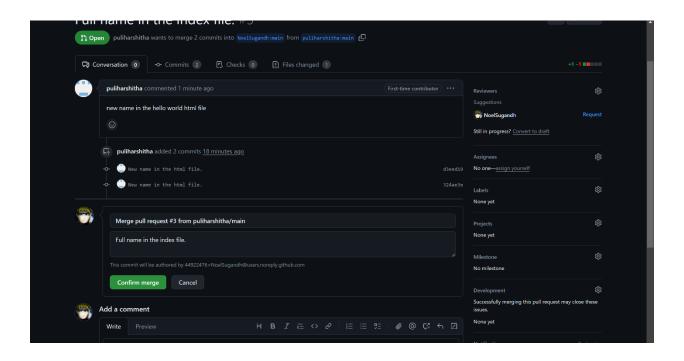




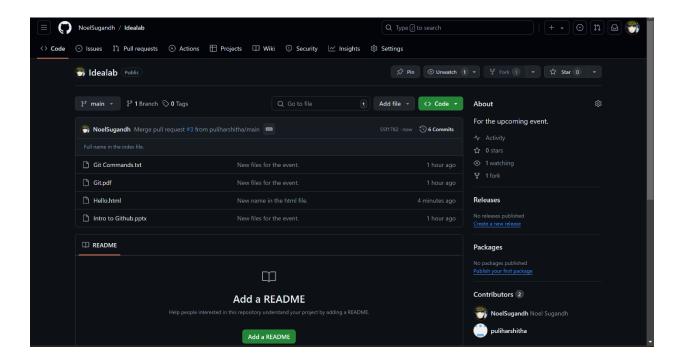


■ If the owner of the original repository add you as a collaborator then you can directly merge it in the main branch or else you should wait until the owner accept your pull request.





Then it shows up on the original repository where you first forked it from.



Sometimes there are errors like the repository is updated after you cloned it. So then we use commands like git fetch origin main --- shows the files that are in main branch git pull origin main --- pulls the updated main branch into local.

to get the updated repository from the github.