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| BEYOND TIME |
| GitHub Desktop 协作指南 |
| STILL IN UPDATING…… |

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| W JR  2023-9-2 |

[一、 入门协作指南 2](#_Toc144653237)

[(一) 直观从工作流理解概念 2](#_Toc144653238)

[1. 图文详解如何利用Git+Github进行团队协作开发 - 知乎 (zhihu.com) 2](#_Toc144653239)

[2. 官方文档：GitHub flow - GitHub Docs 2](#_Toc144653240)

[(二) 利用GitHub Desktop进行协作 2](#_Toc144653241)

[1. GitHub Desktop入门 2](#_Toc144653242)

[1) 介绍和注册、安装、授权：Getting started with GitHub Desktop - GitHub Docs 2](#_Toc144653243)

[2) 登录可能遇到的问题：Why are my commits linked to the wrong user? - GitHub Docs 2](#_Toc144653244)

[2. Repository & branch 2](#_Toc144653245)

[1) Repository 2](#_Toc144653246)

[A. 利用“Shared repository model”进行协作： 2](#_Toc144653247)

[B. 通过邀请使其他用户获得repository权限，在同一个repository中进行协作： 2](#_Toc144653248)

[C. 个人账户repository的所有者、协作者更为详细的权限如下： 2](#_Toc144653249)

[D. 对于repository的管理：Managing repository settings - GitHub Docs 2](#_Toc144653250)

[E. 远程库（remote repository）—本地库（local repository）互联： 3](#_Toc144653251)

[2) 利用分支（branch）进行并行协作 3](#_Toc144653252)

[A. 分支的相关介绍：About branches - GitHub Docs 3](#_Toc144653253)

[B. 分支的保护和权限：About protected branches - GitHub Docs 3](#_Toc144653254)

[C. 如何管理：Managing branches in GitHub Desktop - GitHub Docs 3](#_Toc144653255)

[D. “Pull Request”后将“Head Branch”自动删除的管理： 3](#_Toc144653256)

[E. 分支（branch）同步（sync、synchronization）（从远程分支更新本地分支）： 3](#_Toc144653257)

[F. “Fetch”和“Pull”的区别：详解git pull和git fetch的区别 - 知乎 (zhihu.com) 3](#_Toc144653258)

[G. 注意：分支合并意味着将分支中的所有部分向另外一个分支合并，在某些情况下只要合并部分文件 or 只需要合并部分需要的commit，此时有另外的、更方便的操作： 3](#_Toc144653259)

[H. 分支合并（merge）—将别人的更改合并到本分支 / 将自己的更改合并到其他分支 3](#_Toc144653260)

[ “Pull Request”的概念 & “Merge”的概念： 3](#_Toc144653261)

[(三) 使用Tips 4](#_Toc144653262)

[1. GitHub不是一个备份平台，对于文件大小具有限制： 4](#_Toc144653263)

1. 入门协作指南
2. 直观从工作流理解概念
3. [图文详解如何利用Git+Github进行团队协作开发 - 知乎 (zhihu.com)](https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/23478654)
4. 官方文档：[GitHub flow - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/quickstart/github-flow)

中文版：[GitHub Desktop 使用入门 - GitHub 文档](https://docs.github.com/zh/desktop/installing-and-configuring-github-desktop/overview/getting-started-with-github-desktop)

1. 利用GitHub Desktop进行协作
2. GitHub Desktop入门
3. 介绍和注册、安装、授权：[Getting started with GitHub Desktop - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/desktop/installing-and-configuring-github-desktop/overview/getting-started-with-github-desktop)
4. 登录可能遇到的问题：[Why are my commits linked to the wrong user? - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/committing-changes-to-your-project/troubleshooting-commits/why-are-my-commits-linked-to-the-wrong-user)
5. Repository & branch
6. Repository
7. 利用“Shared repository model”进行协作：

不同的协作开发模式介绍：[About collaborative development models - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/getting-started/about-collaborative-development-models)

1. 通过邀请使其他用户获得repository权限，在同一个repository中进行协作：

[Inviting collaborators to a personal repository - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/account-and-profile/setting-up-and-managing-your-personal-account-on-github/managing-access-to-your-personal-repositories/inviting-collaborators-to-a-personal-repository)

1. 个人账户repository的所有者、协作者更为详细的权限如下：

[Permission levels for a personal account repository - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/account-and-profile/setting-up-and-managing-your-personal-account-on-github/managing-user-account-settings/permission-levels-for-a-personal-account-repository)

1. 对于repository的管理：[Managing repository settings - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/managing-your-repositorys-settings-and-features/managing-repository-settings)
2. 远程库（remote repository）—本地库（local repository）互联：

[Cloning and forking repositories from GitHub Desktop - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/desktop/contributing-and-collaborating-using-github-desktop/adding-and-cloning-repositories/cloning-and-forking-repositories-from-github-desktop)

1. 利用分支（branch）进行并行协作
2. 分支的相关介绍：[About branches - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/proposing-changes-to-your-work-with-pull-requests/about-branches)
3. 分支的保护和权限：[About protected branches - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/configuring-branches-and-merges-in-your-repository/managing-protected-branches/about-protected-branches#require-pull-request-reviews-before-merging)
4. 如何管理：[Managing branches in GitHub Desktop - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/desktop/contributing-and-collaborating-using-github-desktop/making-changes-in-a-branch/managing-branches-in-github-desktop)
5. “Pull Request”后将“Head Branch”自动删除的管理：

[Managing the automatic deletion of branches - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/configuring-branches-and-merges-in-your-repository/configuring-pull-request-merges/managing-the-automatic-deletion-of-branches)

1. 分支（branch）同步（sync、synchronization）（从远程分支更新本地分支）：

[Syncing your branch in GitHub Desktop - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/desktop/contributing-and-collaborating-using-github-desktop/keeping-your-local-repository-in-sync-with-github/syncing-your-branch-in-github-desktop)

1. “Fetch”和“Pull”的区别：[详解git pull和git fetch的区别 - 知乎 (zhihu.com)](https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/123370920)
2. 注意：分支合并意味着将分支中的所有部分向另外一个分支合并，在某些情况下只要合并部分文件 or 只需要合并部分需要的commit，此时有另外的、更方便的操作：

[Cherry-picking a commit in GitHub Desktop - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/desktop/contributing-and-collaborating-using-github-desktop/managing-commits/cherry-picking-a-commit-in-github-desktop)

1. 分支合并（merge）—将别人的更改合并到本分支 / 将自己的更改合并到其他分支

Merge vs pull request，区别是什么？合并冲突是什么？

* “Pull Request”的概念 & “Merge”的概念：

关于“Pull Request”文档合计：[Pull requests documentation - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests)

更具体的：

* 1. [About pull requests - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/proposing-changes-to-your-work-with-pull-requests/about-pull-requests)

根据这篇文档的意思，似乎“Pull Request”是“Merge”前用于讨论协商的机制，并且由文档开头的“Note”所述，在“Shared repository model”下似乎可以专门建立一个“Topic Branch”用于对来自不同“Branch”“Pull Request”的跟进、讨论、处理。对于“Merge”，似乎没有单独的介绍，只是作为操作动作的一种出现。

但有“Merge Branch”和“Merge Pull Request”的区分

* 1. 合并“Pull Request”：[About pull request merges - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/incorporating-changes-from-a-pull-request/about-pull-request-merges)

合并“Branch”：[About merge conflicts - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/addressing-merge-conflicts/about-merge-conflicts)

* 1. [Resolving a merge conflict on GitHub - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/addressing-merge-conflicts/resolving-a-merge-conflict-on-github)

1. 使用Tips
2. GitHub不是一个备份平台，对于文件大小具有限制：

[About Git Large File Storage - GitHub Docs](https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/working-with-files/managing-large-files/about-git-large-file-storage)

所以对于大文件，协作中还是需要用网盘等工具进行传输共享。