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**CS 623 Individual Project Responses**

**July 8th, 2017**

**Part 3:**

Github is platform that helps people solve problems by building SW together. It’s the largest community of developers in the world with a web based Git or version control repository and Internet hosting service. You would use GitHub to collaborate with other developers and sources of data, come up with ideas, collaborate on the ideas and produce code needed to solve problems. GitHub was founded in 2008 in San Francisco by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath and PJ Hyett. Git was created in 2005 by the Linux development community (particularly Linus Torvalds, the creator of Linux). The new Git system offered speed, simple design, strong support for non linear development, fully distributed and able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data size). Some alternatives to GitHub for source code and version control include Bitbucket, GitLab, FogBugz Kiln/DevHub, Beanstalk, SourceForge, Apache Allura, Cloud Source by Google and various others.

**Part 4:**

Pasting text commands from the tryGit exercise:

Git init

Git status

Git status

Git add octocat.txt

Git status

Git commit – m “Add cute octocat story”

Git add ‘\*.txt’

Git commit -m ‘Add all the octocat txt files’

Git log

Got remote add origin <https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git>

Git push -u origin master

Git pull origin master

Git diff HEAD

Git add octofamily/octodog.txt

Git diff –staged

Git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

Git checkout –octocat.txt

Git branch clean\_up

Git checkout clean\_up

Git rm ‘\*.txt’

Git commit – m “Remove all the cats”

Git checkout master

Git merge clean\_up

Git branch -d clean\_up

Git push

Pasting some of the preliminary entries from command prompt prior to the inclusion of Octocat file.

Randy@DESKTOP-30DPC9M MINGW64 ~ (master)

$ git init

Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/Users/Randy/.git/

Randy@DESKTOP-30DPC9M MINGW64 ~ (master)

$ git status

On branch master

Initial commit

Untracked files:

(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

.eclipse/

.gitconfig

.oracle\_jre\_usage/

.p2/

.tooling/

AppData/

Contacts/

Desktop/

Documents/

Downloads/

Favorites/

Links/

Music/

NTUSER.DAT

NTUSER.DAT{6f3a03a2-80e9-11e6-beb4-8aee2189485a}.TM.blf

NTUSER.DAT{6f3a03a2-80e9-11e6-beb4-8aee2189485a}.TMContainer00000000000000000001.regtrans-ms

NTUSER.DAT{6f3a03a2-80e9-11e6-beb4-8aee2189485a}.TMContainer00000000000000000002.regtrans-ms

OneDrive/

Pictures/

README.md

Saved Games/

Searches/

SqlViewerHistory.props

Videos/

eclipse-workspace/

eclipse/

ntuser.dat.LOG1

ntuser.dat.LOG2

ntuser.ini

wekafiles/

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

> git status

$ git add octocat.txt

$ git status

Randy@DESKTOP-30DPC9M MINGW64 ~ (master)

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

On branch master

Initial commit

Untracked files:

.eclipse/

.gitconfig

.oracle\_jre\_usage/

.p2/

.tooling/

AppData/

Contacts/

Desktop/

Documents/

Downloads/

Favorites/

Links/

Music/

NTUSER.DAT

NTUSER.DAT{6f3a03a2-80e9-11e6-beb4-8aee2189485a}.TM.blf

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NTUSER.DAT{6f3a03a2-80e9-11e6-beb4-8aee2189485a}.TMContainer00000000000000000002.regtrans-ms

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ntuser.ini

wekafiles/

nothing added to commit but untracked files present

$ git add ‘\*.txt’

**Part 5:**

Become familiar with the following terms:

* **Repository** – used to organize a single project and can contain files, images, videos, spreadsheets and data sets.
* **Commit-** Saved changes are called commits. Each commit has an associated commit message, which is a description explaining why a particular change was made. They also capture the history of your changes, so other contributors can understand what you’ve done and why.
* **Push-** you use push to send commits made on your local branch to a remote repository. The push command takes two arguments: a remote name and a branch name.
* **Branch-** Branching is the way to work on different versions of a repository at one time. By default, the depository has one branch named master which is considered to be the definitive branch. We use branches to experiment and make edits before committing them to master.
* **Fork –** A fork is a copy of a repository. Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project. Forks are used to propose changes to someone elses’s project or to use someone else’s project as a starting point for your own idea.
* **Merge-** here you merge you changes together. You bring in your readme-edits branch into the master branch.
* **Clone-** Cloning a git repository means that you create a local copy of the code provided by the developer. You can simply do it with a command line: git clone.
* **Pull –** a pull allows you to tell others about changes you’ve pushed to a repository.
* **Pull request –** Pull requests are at the heart of collaboration. When you open one, you are proposing your changes and requesting that someone review and pull in your contribution and merge them into their branch. Pull requests show diffs or differences of the content from both branches. The changes, additions and subtractions are shown in green and red.