Github Made Easy : Basics of Github

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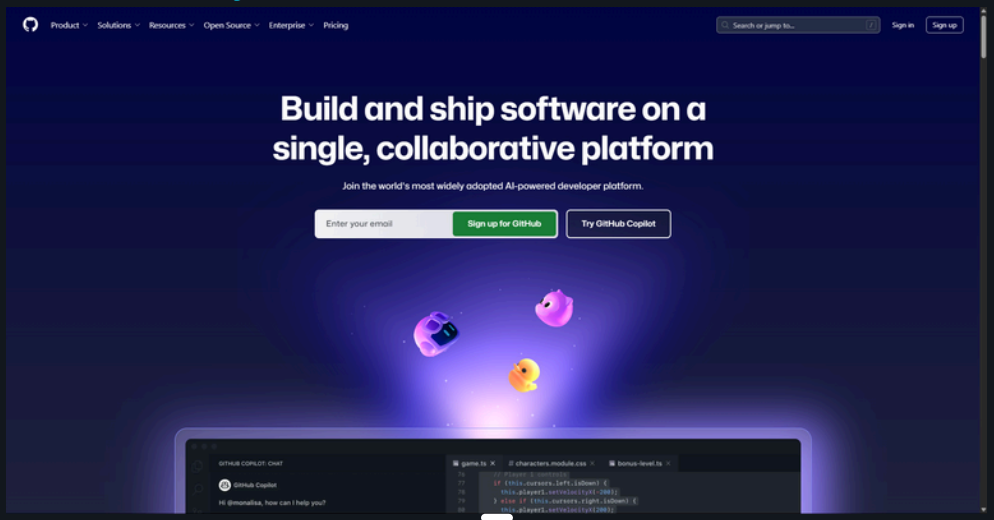
This PDF/guide was created by Runarok.

To find the latest version of the PDF guide, visit : Runarok Github Manual

Account Setup

Navigate to GitHub : Go to Github



If You're New:

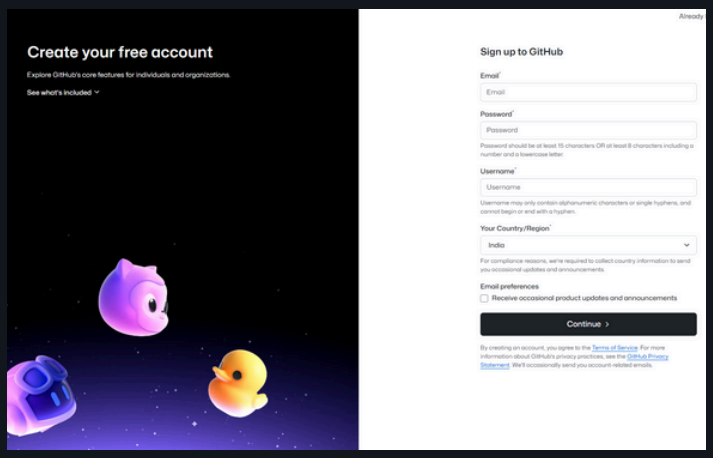
Click Sign Up

Fill in: Email , Password , Username

Choose Free plan

-(Pro not needed for public site hosting)

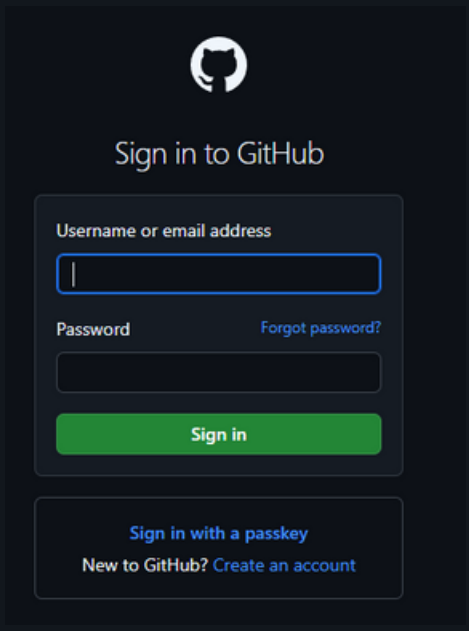
Complete CAPTCHA & setup



If You Already Have an Account:

Click Sign In (top-right)

Enter your username/email and password



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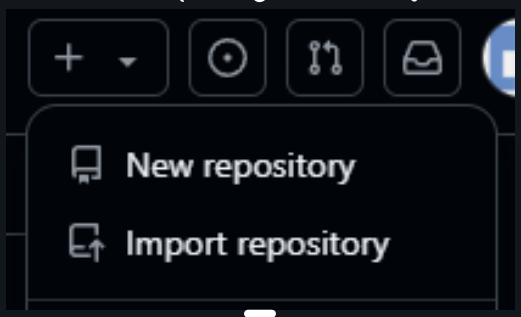
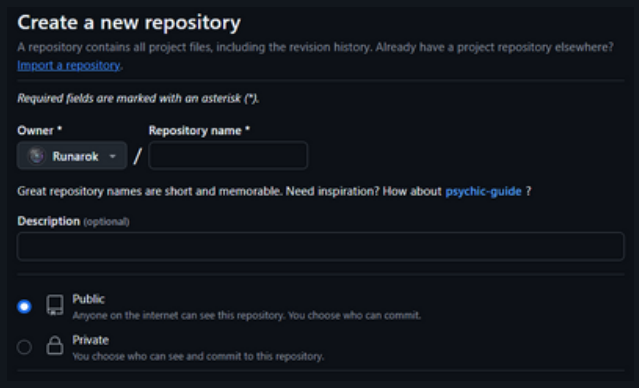
Create a Repository (Project Folder)

GitHub gives you two options when creating a new project:

Click the "+" icon (top-right of any GitHub page)



New Repository (Start from Scratch)



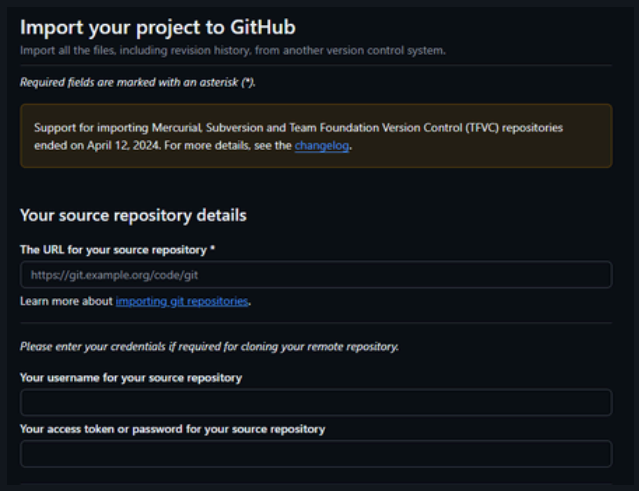
Use If:

- Starting a new project from scratch
- Uploading files manually (no importing)

Steps:

- Enter repository name
  - → e.g., my-website, project-1
- (Optional) Add a short description
- Choose visibility → Select Public (required for Free Pages hosting)
- Optional initializations
  - README.md , license , .gitignore
- Click Create repository

Import Repository (From another platform)



Use this if:

- You want to copy code from a Gitlab, Bitbucket, or other repository to GitHub

Steps:

- Paste the URL of the existing repository
- Choose a new name for your GitHub repo
- Choose Public or Private
- Click Begin Import

GitHub will copy the files and commit history from that repo.

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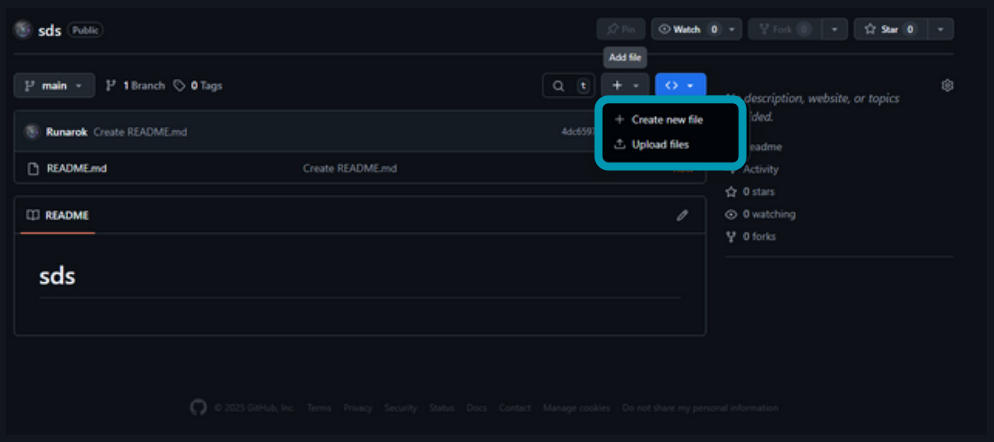
Add Files to Your Repository

Firstly , Was the Repo Initialized?

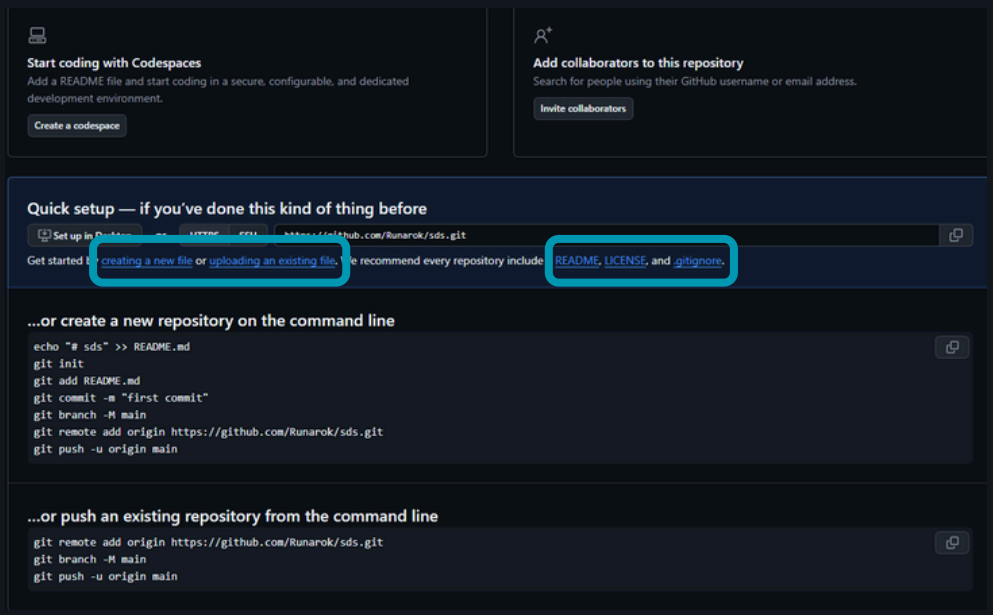
If you selected README / License / .gitignore during creation:

→ You'll see a file list right away (repo is initialized)



If you skipped all initialization:

→ GitHub shows "Quick setup" page (repo is empty)



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Upload Files (For bulk/manual upload)

Use If:

- You already have HTML/CSS/image files on your computer
- You want to drag and drop/upload multiple files

Where:

- In the repo → Click "Add file" → Upload files

Steps:

1. Drag & drop files (e.g., index.html, about.html, style.css)
2. Add Commit message and Description(Optional)
3. Scroll down → Add commit message

Can be repeated anytime to update or replace files.

Create New File (For writing online)

Use If:

- You want to create a small file manually (e.g., index.html)
- You're just editing or adding a page/content directly in browser

Where:

- Click "Add file" → Create new file

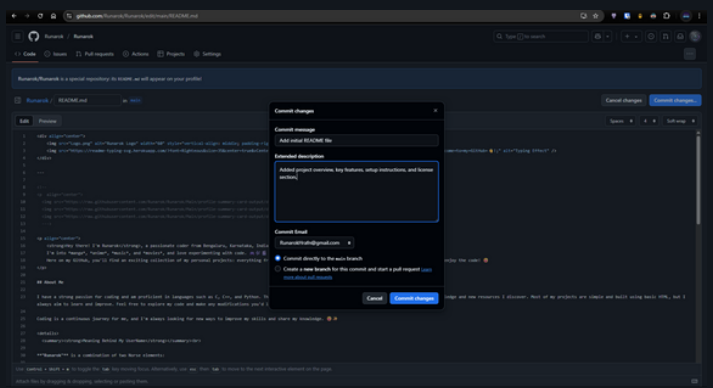
Steps:

1. Name the file (e.g., index.html)
2. Add your content (HTML, Markdown, etc.)
3. Scroll up → click Commit changes
4. Add a commit message (optional description)
5. Click Commit changes to save it

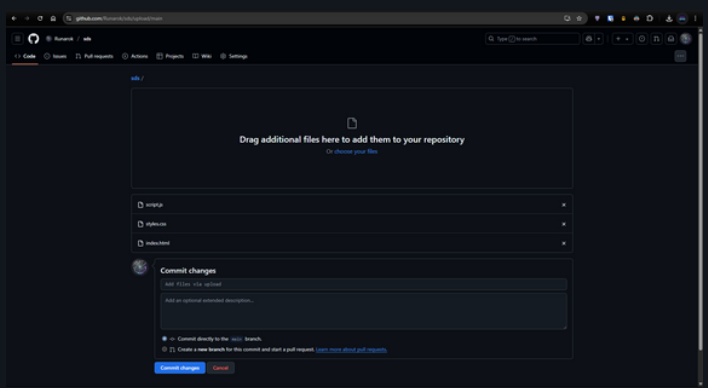
You can create as many files as you want one after another this way.

Examples:

Create New File



Upload Files



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Understand: README.md, .gitignore, and LICENSE

README.md – Project Overview (Markdown Format)

Purpose:

- Shown on your GitHub repo page, not on the hosted site
- Written in GFM (GitHub Flavored Markdown)

Can Include:

- #, ##, ### → Headings
- [text](url) → Links
- ```code``` → Code blocks
- Lists, tables, bold/italic, etc.

Visibility:

- Always shown at github.com/username/repo-name
- If repo = username, it's shown on:
  - github.com/username

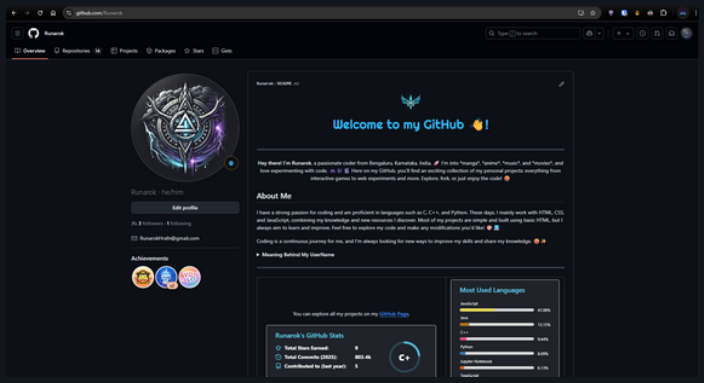
Use For:

- Explaining your project or website
- How to use/run/view
- Tool credits (e.g., "Made with ChatGPT")
- Any text you want in rich format via Markdown

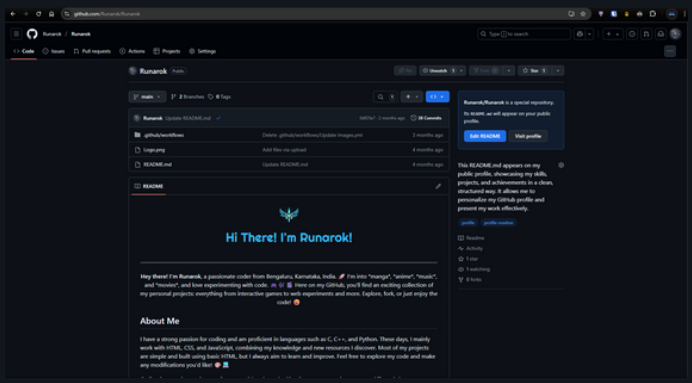
Tip: New to Markdown? Check out this Markdown guide for a quick overview of formatting options.

Examples:

README shown at My Profile URL



README shown in My Profile repo



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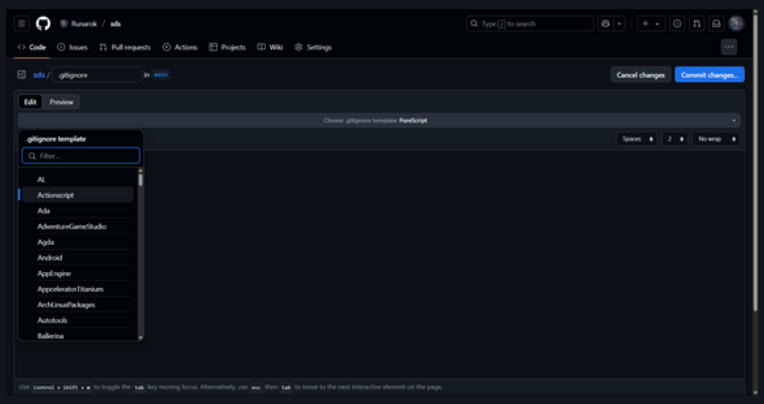
.gitignore — Ignore Unwanted Files

Purpose:

- Tells Git what not to track (e.g., system/dev files)

Only useful if:

- You're using:
  - Git CLI (terminal)
  - GitHub Desktop
- Not useful if:
  - You only upload files via GitHub website (manual uploads)



During file creation on GitHub, you can:

- Enter the file name (gitignore) and Use templates if available (for certain file types)
- Or Write your content directly in the editor
- Commit changes with a message to save the file

Tip: New to .gitignore? Check out W3Schools and freeCodeCamp for a clear understanding.

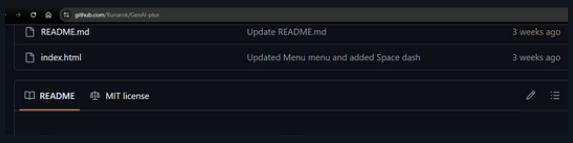
LICENSE — Open Source Permissions

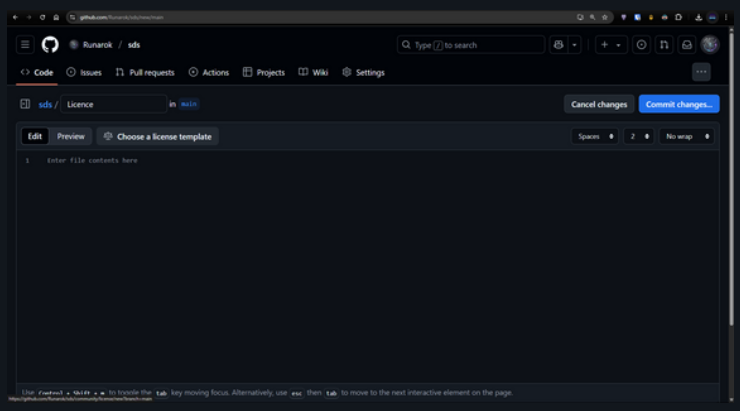
Purpose:

- Legally declares how others may use your code/files
- Visible publicly in the repo - Required if you want to make your project truly "open source"

Where It Appears:

- GitHub shows it as a label/tag on the repo
- Also visible as a file (LICENSE) in the repo's file list





During file creation on GitHub, you can:

- Enter the file name (licence) and Use templates Or Write your content directly in the editor
- Commit changes with a message to save the file

Tip: New to GitHub licensing? Visit OSI for license details and choosealicense.com to pick the right one.

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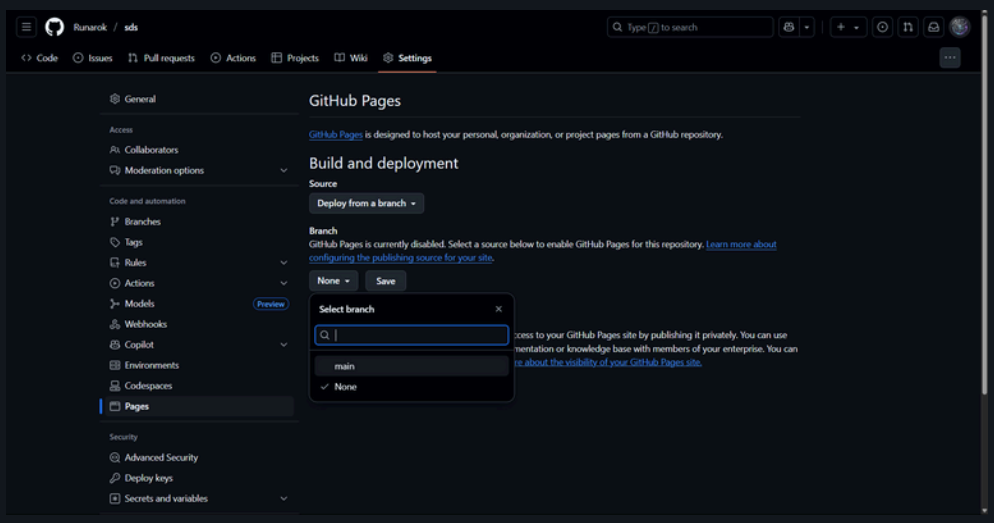
Free Website Hosting (Enable GitHub Pages)

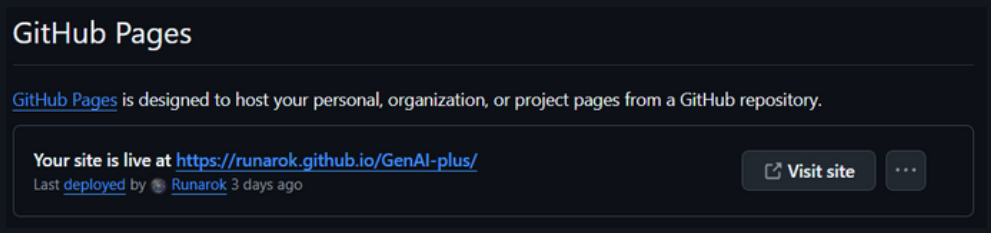
Steps to Host Any Repository Site:

- Go to your repository on GitHub
- Click Settings → Left sidebar → Pages
- Under Source, choose your Branch: main / master
- Folder: / (root) (or /docs if your files are inside a folder named docs) than Click Save



After You Click Save:

- GitHub automatically builds and hosts your site
- Wait for a while - A box will appear showing the live link:
  - Your site is live at: https://username.github.io/repo-name
  - Copy and share the link! It becomes active within 10–60 seconds.



Special Case: Personal Main Site (Main Portfolio Or Site)

- Repository name: username.github.io (Replace username with your actual GitHub username)
- Required page: index.html (This will serve as the homepage of your personal site)
- Site URL: https://username.github.io/
- Important notes:
  - You can only have one personal main site like this per GitHub account.
  - This site acts as your primary portfolio or personal homepage on GitHub Pages.

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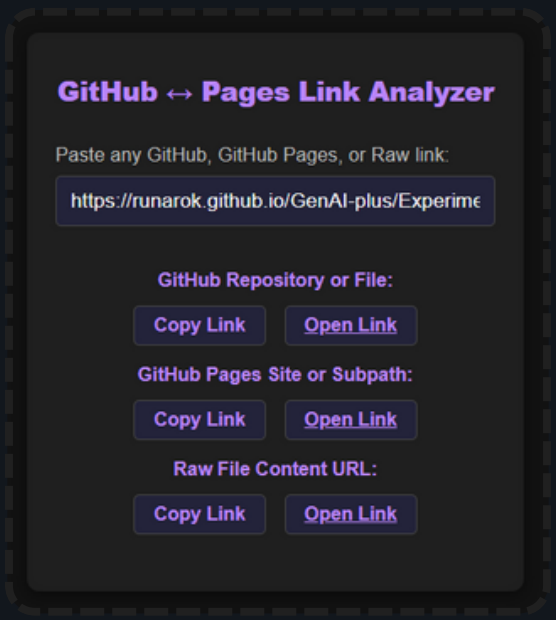
Project Sites (Multiple Repositories)

- **Repository name:** Any name (e.g., portfolio, blog, project-x)
- **Required page:** index.html (placed in the root or docs/ folder)
- **Site URL:** https://username.github.io/project-name
- **Important notes:**
  - Create as many project sites as you want this way.

File / Folder Structure	Example File	Link Example	Resulting URL
File in root folder	about.html	About	https://username.github.io/repo-name/about.html
File in root folder	contact.html	Contact	https://username.github.io/repo-name/contact.html
File inside folder	pages/info.html	Info	https://username.github.io/repo-name/pages/info.html
File inside nested folder	blog/post1.html	Blog Post 1	https://username.github.io/repo-name/blog/post1.html

Tip: GitLinkSyncer lets you input any GitHub URL and instantly get its raw, repo, and GitHub Pages versions—great for checking subpage links.



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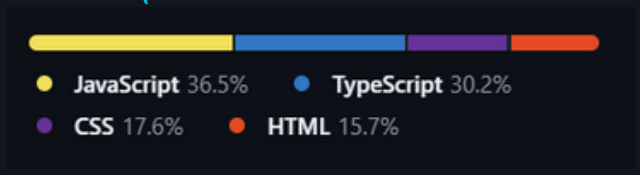
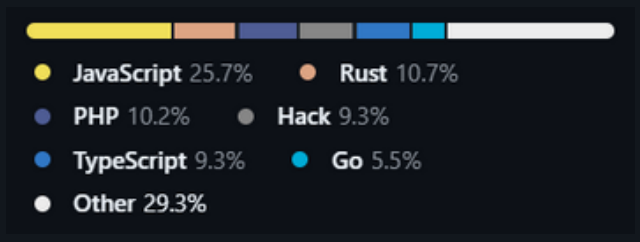
Preparing & Uploading HTML/CSS/JS to GitHub Properly

Step 1: Understand How GitHub Detects Languages

- On your repository page (top right section), GitHub automatically shows what languages are used and in what percentage.
    - Example breakdown:





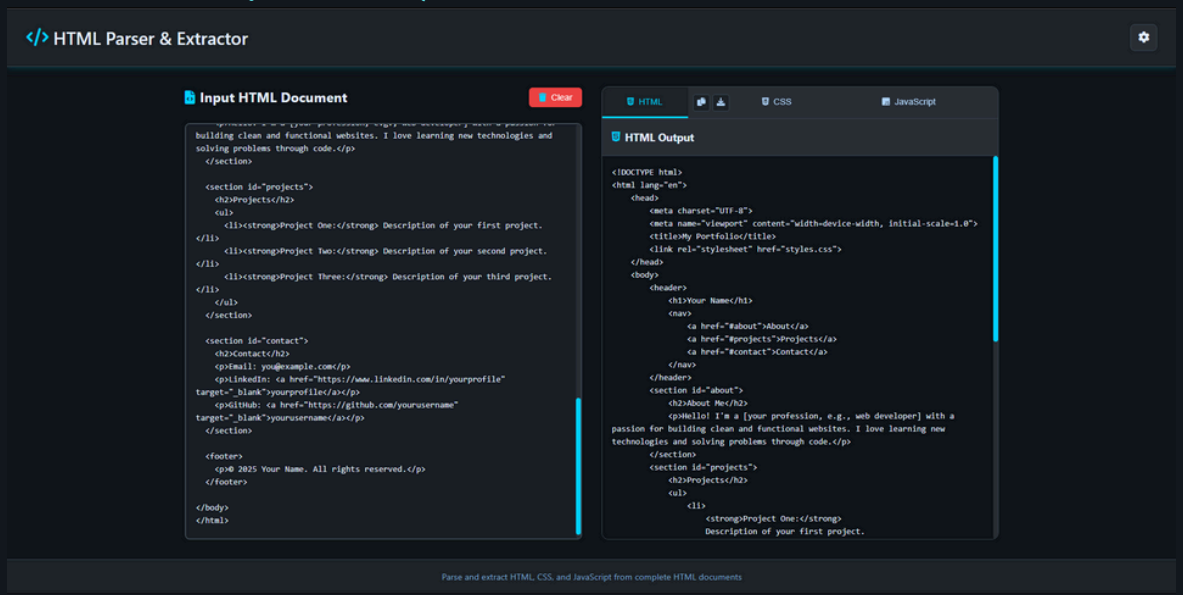
GitHub only detects languages based on the actual files present in your repo (e.g., .html, .css, .js).

Step 2: Know the Problem With Combined Files

- If your website code is in a single .html file (copied from somewhere with inline CSS and JS):
- GitHub will only count it as HTML
- CSS and JavaScript won't show up as separate languages
- Your repo will look incomplete or unstructured
- Not good for readability, reusability, or hosting dynamic sites

Step 3: Split Combined Code into HTML + CSS + JS

- Go to this tool: [HTML Splitter]
- Paste your entire HTML file (even if it includes CSS/JS) into the left side of the screen.
- The tool will automatically split the content into:
    - index.html , style.css , script.js



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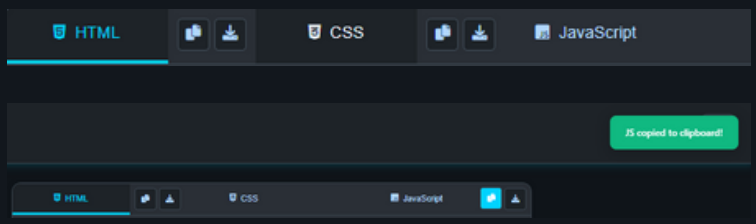
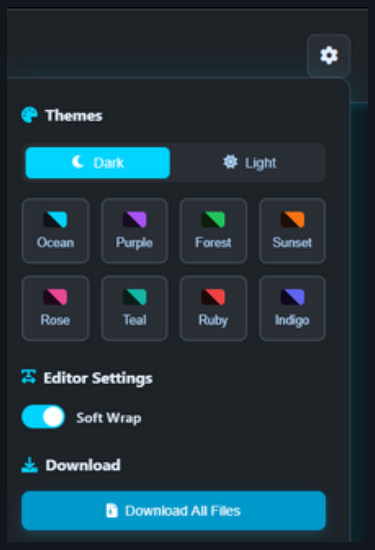
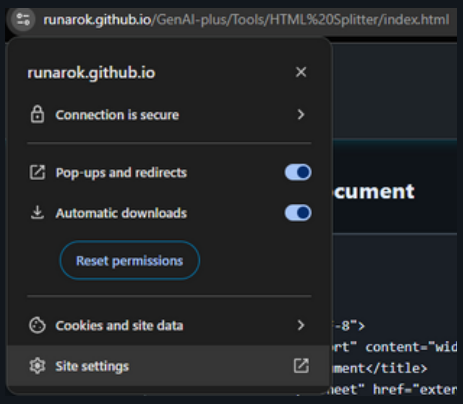
- You can hover over the right tabs (HTML / CSS / JS) to:
- Download each file individually
- OR click the Settings (top right) → Click "Download All"

You can also manually copy and paste each part if preferred.







Note : Allow Multi-file Downloads (if blocked)

- If you get blocked when trying to download all files:
- Look at the top-left of your browser's address bar
- Click the 🔒 (lock icon) → Site settings
- Find "Automatic downloads" and set it to Allow

Now the multi-file download should work.

Step 4: Organize and Upload to GitHub

- Create or open your GitHub repository
- Click "Add file" → Upload files
- Upload:
  - index.html → Root folder
  - script.js → Either root or js/ folder
  - style.css → Either root or css/ folder

If using folders, make sure your HTML file links correctly:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css"> , <script src="js/script.js"></script>

As by default they are set to be in same root folder as the index.html

Result:

- GitHub now detects HTML, CSS, and JavaScript correctly
- Your repo appears professional and clean
- Hosting via GitHub Pages will work without rendering issues
- You can link between files and pages easily

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Meta-Prompting

"Act as the best prompt engineer. Based solely on the information I provide, craft the most effective and optimized prompt possible, tailored specifically to my goal, audience, and the intended platform: [Platform]. Do not include code, explanations, or external content—only return the final, refined prompt I can use directly."

You can now swap [Platform] with anything—like "ChatGPT", "Midjourney", "Claude", "Notion AI", etc.

I used meta prompting to develop a playable Sudoku game.

The Example process is documented here: 🔗 Meta-prompting

You can play the final game here: 🎮 Sudoku Game

A handy collection of AI prompting cheat sheets I put together to help improve prompt crafting: GenAI+ Cheat Sheets

A categorized list of AI tools with brief features.

AI Coding & Assistant Platforms (Advanced reasoning, code generation, dev tools, web-based)

- GitHub Copilot – Code completion, IDE integration, real-time suggestions
- ChatGPT – General AI assistant, coding help, online chat interface
- Claude – Long-context reasoning, chat-based AI, strong document handling
- Gemini – Google's AI suite, coding & writing, deeply web-integrated
- Mistral – Open-source models, fast local deployment, modular LLMs

Lightweight AI Builders (Prompt chaining, mini-app creation, lightweight AI systems)

- Lovable – Emotional UX, playful chat experiences, minimal design
- Bolt – Modular prompt workflows, Notion-compatible, logic templates
- Rocket – Quick prompt creation, deploy to web, templates for interactive use
- Vo (v0.dev) – AI-powered UI builder from text, deploy via Vercel

Command-Line & Interface Tools (Terminal tools, AI-enhanced UI, dev productivity boosters)

- Windsurf – AI-enhanced IDE, autocomplete, inline code insight
- Trae – CLI-first tool for managing prompts and AI logic
- Warp – Next-gen terminal with AI command search & suggestions
- Cursor – AI-native code editor, autocomplete, debugging
- Raycast AI – Spotlight-like productivity commands + AI assistant
- CommandBar AI – AI command palettes for SaaS apps, in-app UX layer