https://readwrite.com/2013/09/30/understanding-github-a-journey-for-beginners-part-1/

Github for Beginners

Why use something like Git? Say you and a coworker are both updating pages on the same website. You make your changes, save them, and upload them back to the website. So far, so good. The problem comes when your coworker is working on the same page as you at the same time. One of you is about to have your work overwritten and erased. **Repository:** A directory or storage space where your projects can live. Sometimes GitHub users shorten this to “repo.” It can be local to a folder on your computer, or it can be a storage space on GitHub or another online host. You can keep code files, text files, image files, you name it, inside a repository. **Commit:** This is the command that gives Git its power. When you commit, you are taking a “snapshot” of your repository at that point in time, giving you a checkpoint to which you can reevaluate or restore your project to any previous state. **Branch:** How do multiple people work on a project at the same time without Git getting them confused? Usually, they “branch off” of the main project with their own versions full of changes they themselves have made. After they’re done, it’s time to “merge” that branch back with the “master,” the main directory of the project**.**

Don’t worry about clicking the checkbox next to “Initialize this repository with a README.” A Readme file is usually a text file that explains a bit about the project. But we can make our own Readme file locally for practice.

Click the green “Create Repository” button and you’re set. You now have an online space for your project to live in.

Creating Your Local Repository

So we just made a space for your project to live online, but that’s not where you’ll be working on it. The bulk of your work is going to be done on your computer. So we need to actually mirror that repository we just made as a local directory. **Has a list of Git commands for gitbash to walk you through how to do these types of things.**

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https://product.hubspot.com/blog/git-and-github-tutorial-for-beginners

Github for beginners

Walks you through how to install github, create a repository, add a new file to repo, creating a commit, a new branch, a pull request, and a merge. It tells you the steps to do each of these.

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https://help.github.com/enterprise/2.14/admin/guides/user-management/creating-organizations/

How to create an organization

An organization is a collection of user accounts that owns repositories. Organizations have one or more owners, who have administrative privileges for the organization. Organizations can also be used for namespacing—for example, `http(s)://[hostname]/[organization name]/` takes you to an organization's profile on GitHub Enterprise, while `http(s)://[hostname]/[organization name]/[repository name]/` takes you to a repository's profile. When you create an organization, it doesn't have any repositories associated with it. At any time, members of the organization with the Owner role can add new repositories, or transfer existing repositories

In the upper-right corner of any page, click your profile photo, then click **Settings**.

In your user settings sidebar, click **Organizations**.

In the "Organizations" section, click **New organization**.

Under "Organization name", give the organization a name.

Under "Contact email," type the email address of a person who can be contacted for more information about the organization.
Click **Create organization**.

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https://help.github.com/articles/deleting-a-repository/

How to delete a repository

You can delete any repository or fork if you're either an organization owner or have admin permissions for the repository or fork. Deleting a forked repository does not delete the upstream repository.Only members with owner privileges for an organization or admin privileges for a repository can delete an organization repository. If **Allow members to delete or transfer repositories for this organization** has been disabled, only organization owners can delete organization repositories.

On GitHub, navigate to the main page of the repository.
Under your repository name, click **Settings**.
Under Danger Zone, click **Delete this repository**.
Read the warnings.
To verify that you're deleting the correct repository, type the name of the repository you want to delete.
Click **I understand the consequences, delete this repository**.