

Tecnologías Multimedia - Study Guide - Milestone 3: Git, GitHub and the Fork-and-Branch Git Workflow

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1. Description

To work in the InterCom project [3] you must understand the basics of Git [1] and GitHub¹ [4], and how to use the The GitHub (Work)Flow and the Fork-and-Branch Git Workflow [2].

¹There are other Git-based hosting services such as GitLab and Altassian/BitBucket, but GitHub is the most used one.

2. What you have to do?

1. Have a look to the [Pro Git](#) book [1], what is the main source of information about Git. Keep in mind this reference if you are in trouble with Git.
2. If you don't have an GitHub account, please, do the [the Hello World guide at GitHub](#) and create one. Be aware that to contribute to InterCom, an GitHub account is required.² Please, create a `README.md` file for the Hello World [repo](#), as the guide suggests.
3. Now, we are going to do the same that we would have done using the GitHub web interface (except the Step 1: Create a Repo), but now using the terminal which will be the most used interface for dealing with Git. First, if Git is not installed in your host (try to run `git` in a terminal), install it with:

```
sudo apt install git
```

²Notice that in the Hello World guide, the [master branch](#) is named the `main` branch.

4. **Clone** (download) the Hello World repo. You need to click on the “Code” button (select “https”, not “download a zip file”). Then run:

```
cd hello_world
```

Notice that a new directory named as the repo’s name at GitHub has been created, and that inside you can find the README.md file written in **Markdown**.

5. **Create (and switch to) a feature branch** called improving_readme. In your terminal write:

```
git checkout -b improving_readme
```

6. Modify the file README.md. Append to it, for example, a link to the Hello World guide. Use an ASCII editor (nano, for example):

```
nano README
```

And write:

See the [Hello World](https://guides.github.com

7. **Commit** your modification(s):

```
git commit -am "Providing the Hello World link!"
```

In your first commit you will be prompted with:

```
git config --global user.email "your_email@example.com"
```

Please, input such information.

After the commit, your *local* repo is *ahead* of your *origin* (copy at GitHub of the) remote repo. This means that your *local* has modifications that the *origin* doesn't have yet.

8. Synchronize your *local* and the *origin* using **push**:

```
git push
```

Notice that if you have not uploaded a public **SSH key** (or the corresponding private key is not properly installed in your computer), the GitHub server requests your username and password, and this is something that is going to happen with every push. To avoid this

repetitive input of your GitHub login information, you need **to login at GitHub** using **public-key cryptography**. For that, you must own a pair of keys, one public and other private, and upload the public one to GitHub.

9. The first step is to check whether you already have a pair of keys (if you are using the just installed Xubuntu distribution, obviously you don't need to check anything and can go directly to the next step). Simply revise your `$HOME/.ssh` directory with:

```
ls -l ~/.ssh
```

and if you find a pair of files with almost the same name, and one of them finishing in `.pub`, you probably own a pair of SSH keys.

10. If you don't have one or if you prefer to create a new one, you can create a pair of keys. Open a terminal and write:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

using the email address you provided when you created your GitHub account. Then, when you are prompted with:

Enter a file **in** which to save the key (/home/yo

just press the Enter-key, to select such output prefix. Otherwise, write a different one, but don't change the path to the `.ssh` directory.

11. Now SSH should request you for a **passphrase**. If you write one, you will be asked for it each time you push your commits to GitHub. There are two options to avoid this:
 - (a) Input no passphrase (just by pressing the Enter-key again in the previous step). This has the drawback that if somebody steals your keys, he could access to GitHub as he were you.
 - (b) Input a passphrase and configure **ssh-agent** to send it to GitHub by you. This option is the preferable one because you will be asked for the passphrase only when the `ssh-agent` is started (**Xfce** does that for you).
12. Now it's time to check whether the `ssh-agent` is already running in your computer. This can be done with:

```
ps aux | grep ssh-agent
```

and in the case of Xubuntu, you should get something similar to:

```
989 ?          Ss      0:00 /usr/bin/ssh-agent /usr/bin/im-l
1433 pts/0      S+      0:00 grep --color=auto ssh-agent
```

This means that there are two **processes** in whose description there exists the string `ssh-agent`. The first entry is the agent process. The second one is the `grep` running at the same time that the **ps**.

13. If the `ssh-agent` were not running, it can be launched to run in the **background** with:

```
eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

but you don't need to do that in your Xubuntu installation, because (remember) the `ssh-agent` the Xfce desktop environment launches it.

14. With your keys, run:

```
ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

and the passphrase will be prompted.

15. Go now to GitHub -> Settings -> SSH and GPG keys -> New SSH key. Open a terminal and write:

```
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

and copy and paste the content of such file (which ends with your email address) inside of the space where you can read “Begins with ‘ssh-rsa’, ...”. Don’t forget to give a title (something such as “tm” (tecnologías multimedia)) to the key pair if you created a dedicated one.

16. When you use the key for the first time (cloning a repo or pushing a commit), the SSH client will warn you that the authenticity of `github.com` cannot be checked. This is normal and should happen only in the first interaction. Type yes. Notice that if this problem persists, then you could be suffering a **man-in-the-middle attack**.

17. Revise **The Fork and Branch Git Workflow**. Basically, this “protocol” explains that to contribute to an open-source repo hosted by GitHub without belonging to the developing **organization**, you must do some git-steps (and some of them are below).
18. Make a fork of the **InterCom** project. We will call to this repo the **upstream**, whose URL is

`git@github.com:Tecnologias-multimedia/intercom.git`

This info can be found when you **clone** the InterCom. Notice, that the action of clonning (not forking) the InterCom is a waste of time because you cannot contribute directly to it (remember, you must clone your own repo).

19. Add the **remote³** *upstream* with:

³Git is a **decentralized control system for source code**. Decentralization means that every developer has a copy of the *origin*, and that, the developers can synchronize their *locals* with any of the *remotes*.

```
git remote add upstream git@github.com:Tecnolog
```

Check that everything has worked with:

```
git remote -v
```

where you should see two remotes: *origin* and *upstream*. Something similar to:

```
origin    git@github.com:you_at_GitHub/intercom.git (fetch)
origin    git@github.com:you_at_GitHub/intercom.git (push)
upstream  git@github.com:Tecnologias-multimedia/intercom.git
upstream  git@github.com:Tecnologias-multimedia/intercom.git
```

20. Finally, to update your local repo write:

```
git pull upstream master
```

3. Timming

You should reach this milestone at most in one week.

4. Deliverables

None.

5. Resources

- [1] Scott Chacon and Ben Straub. *Pro Git*. Apress, 2020.
- [2] Scott. *The Fork and Branch Git Workflow*.
- [3] The students of *Tecnologías Multimedia* at the UAL. The *InterCom* project.
- [4] C. Wanstrath, P.J. Hyett, T. Preston-Werner, and S. Chacon. *GitHub*.