

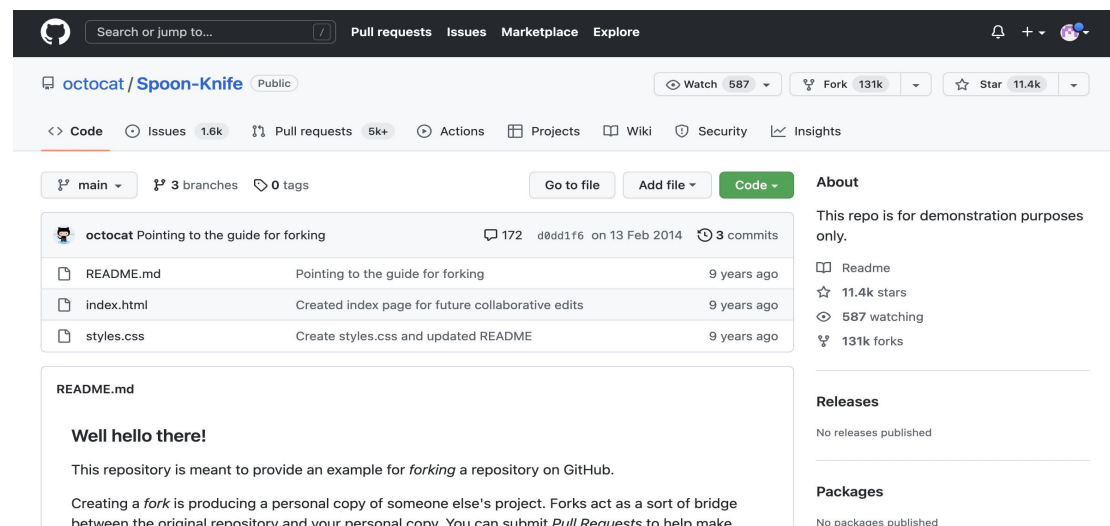
GIT HUB contributing to Open Source Library

We can contribute to the open source library or projects in GITHUB.

Find the open source project in the git hub and fork it to your github account. Creating a "fork" is producing a personal copy of someone else's project. Forks act as a sort of bridge between the original repository and your personal copy. You can submit pull requests to help make other people's projects better by offering your changes up to the original project. Forking is at the core of social coding at GitHub.

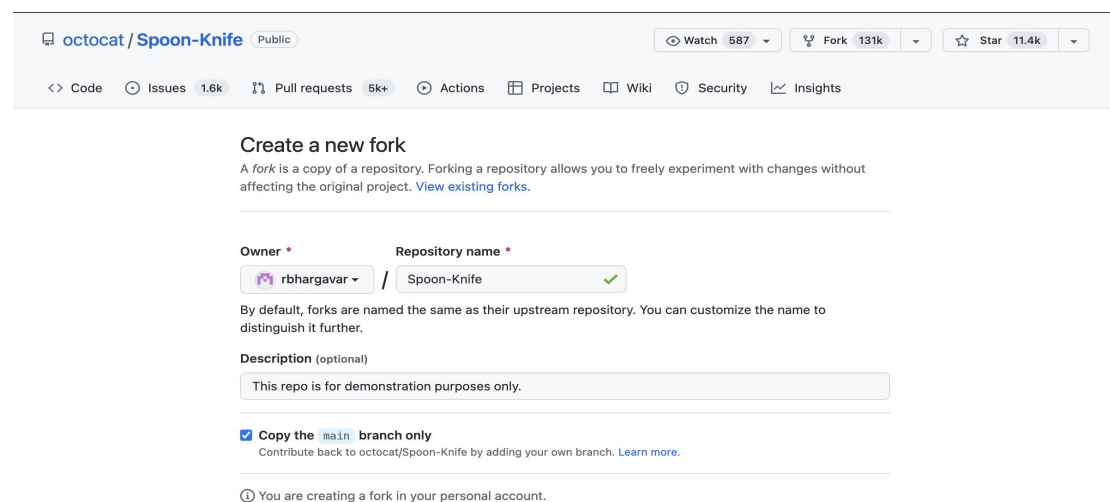
Here in this discussion we are using spoon-knife project a test repository that's hosted on GitHub.com that lets you test the fork and pull request workflow.

1. Navigate to the Spoon-Knife project at <https://github.com/octocat/Spoon-Knife>.



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `octocat/Spoon-Knife`. The repository is public and has 587 watches, 131k forks, and 11.4k stars. The repository description states: "This repo is for demonstration purposes only." The repository contains three files: `README.md`, `index.html`, and `styles.css`. The `README.md` file is selected, showing its content: "Well hello there! This repository is meant to provide an example for *forking* a repository on GitHub. Creating a *fork* is producing a personal copy of someone else's project. Forks act as a sort of bridge between the original repository and your personal copy. You can submit *Pull Requests* to help make". The right sidebar shows the repository's statistics and sections for Releases and Packages.

2. Click Fork and Select an owner for the forked repository. By default repository name is same as parent repository that can be changed later.



The screenshot shows the "Create a new fork" dialog on GitHub. The dialog explains that a fork is a copy of a repository and allows you to experiment with changes without affecting the original project. It provides a form to create a new fork. The "Owner" field is set to `rbhargavar` and the "Repository name" field is set to `Spoon-Knife`. The "Description (optional)" field contains the text "This repo is for demonstration purposes only." The "Copy the main branch only" checkbox is checked. The dialog also includes a link to "Learn more" about contributing back to the upstream repository.

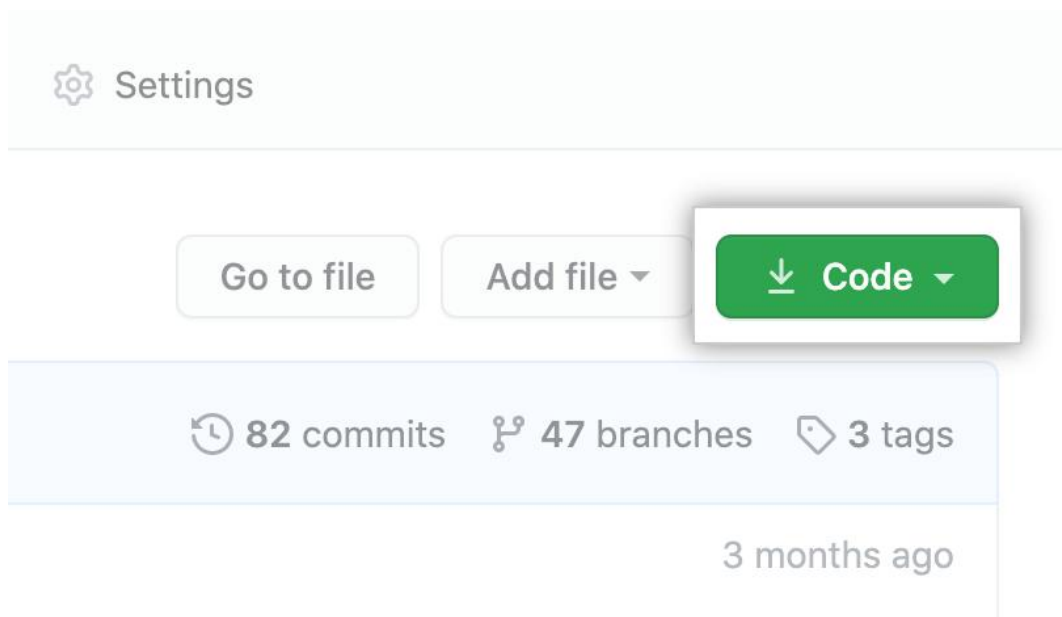
3. Optionally, add a description of your fork. Choose whether to copy only the default branch or all branches to the new fork. For many forking scenarios, such as contributing to open-source projects, you only need to copy the default branch. By default, only the default branch is copied.
4. Click Create.

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new fork of the 'octocat/Spoon-Knife' repository. At the top, there are buttons for 'Watch' (587), 'Fork' (131k), and 'Star' (11.4k). Below these are navigation links: 'Code', 'Issues' (1.6k), 'Pull requests' (5k+), 'Actions', 'Projects', 'Wiki', 'Security', and 'Insights'. The main heading is 'Create a new fork', followed by a brief explanation of forking. The form includes fields for 'Owner' (rbhargavar) and 'Repository name' (Spoon-Knife). A note states that forks are named the same as their upstream repository by default. There is an optional 'Description' field with the text 'This repo is for demonstration purposes only.' A checkbox labeled 'Copy the main branch only' is checked, with a note to 'Contribute back to octocat/Spoon-Knife by adding your own branch.' A warning icon indicates 'You are creating a fork in your personal account.' At the bottom is a green 'Create fork' button.

Cloning a fork

We've successfully forked the Spoon-Knife repository, but so far, it only exists on GitHub. To be able to work on the project, we will need to clone it to our computer. We can clone your fork with the command line, GitHub CLI, or GitHub Desktop.

1. On GitHub, navigate to your fork of the Spoon-Knife repository.
2. Above the list of files, click **Code**.



3. Copy the URL for the repository.
4. Open Terminal.
5. Change the current working directory to the location where you want the cloned directory.
6. Type `git clone`, and then paste the URL you copied earlier. It will look like this, with your GitHub username instead of `YOUR-USERNAME`:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/YOUR-USERNAME/Spoon-Knife
```

7. Press Enter. Your local clone will be created.

```
$ git clone https://github.com/YOUR-USERNAME/Spoon-Knife
> Cloning into `Spoon-Knife`...
> remote: Counting objects: 10, done.
> remote: Compressing objects: 100% (8/8), done.
> remove: Total 10 (delta 1), reused 10 (delta 1)
> Unpacking objects: 100% (10/10), done.
```

Creating a branch to work on

Before making changes to the project, we should create a new branch and check it out. By keeping changes in their own branch, we follow GitHub Flow and ensure that it will be easier to contribute to the same project again in the future.

```
git branch BRANCH-NAME
git checkout BRANCH-NAME
```

Making and pushing changes

We can make a few changes to the project using your favorite text editor, like Visual Studio Code.

When we're ready to submit your changes, stage and commit your changes. `git add .` tells Git that you want to include all of your changes in the next commit. `git commit` takes a snapshot of those changes.

```
git add .
git commit -m "a short description of the change"
```

When we stage and commit files, we essentially tell Git, "Okay, take a snapshot of our changes!" We can continue to make more changes, and take more commit snapshots.

Right now, our changes only exist locally. When we're ready to push your changes up to GitHub, push our changes to the remote.

```
git push
```

Making a pull request

At last, we're ready to propose changes into the main project! This is the final step in producing a fork of someone else's project, and arguably the most important. If we've made a change that you feel would benefit the community as a whole, we should definitely consider contributing back.

- To do so, head on over to the repository on GitHub where your project lives.
- For this example, it would be at https://www.github.com/<your_username>/Spoon-Knife.
- You'll see a banner indicating that your branch is one commit ahead of rbhargavar:main.
- Click Contribute and then Open a pull request.
- GitHub will bring you to a page that shows the differences between your fork and the octocat/Spoon-Knife repository.
- Click Create pull request.

GitHub will bring you to a page where you can enter a title and a description of your changes. It's important to provide as much useful information and a rationale for why you're making this pull request in the first place. The project owner needs to be able to determine whether your change is as useful to everyone as you think it is. Finally, click Create pull request.

Exploring GITHUB

Code

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `rbhargavar / Spoon-Knife`, which is a public repository forked from `octocat/Spoon-Knife`. The page includes navigation tabs for Code, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. Below the navigation, there are buttons for 'main' branch, '1 branch', and '0 tags', along with 'Go to file', 'Add file', and 'Code' buttons. A status bar indicates 'This branch is up to date with octocat/Spoon-Knife:main.' and provides links to 'Contribute' and 'Sync fork'. A table lists the repository's files: `README.md` (Pointing to the guide for forking, 9 years ago), `index.html` (Created index page for future collaborative edits, 9 years ago), and `styles.css` (Create styles.css and updated README, 9 years ago). The `README.md` content is displayed below the table, starting with 'Well hello there!' and explaining the purpose of the repository as an example for forking. The right sidebar contains sections for 'About' (This repo is for demonstration purposes only), 'Releases' (No releases published), 'Packages' (No packages published), and 'Languages'.

File	Description	Commit Date
<code>README.md</code>	Pointing to the guide for forking	9 years ago
<code>index.html</code>	Created index page for future collaborative edits	9 years ago
<code>styles.css</code>	Create styles.css and updated README	9 years ago

README.md

Well hello there!

This repository is meant to provide an example for *forking* a repository on GitHub.

Creating a *fork* is producing a personal copy of someone else's project. Forks act as a sort of bridge between the original repository and your personal copy. You can submit *Pull Requests* to help make other people's projects better by offering your changes up to the original project. Forking is at the core

Gives the information about the files, type of files and code inside these files. This section also gives information about the branches and their commits.

Issues

<> Code Issues 1.6k Pull requests 5k+ Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights

Filters Q is:issue is:open Labels 0 Milestones 0 New issue

1,568 Open 455 Closed Author Label Projects Milestones Assignee Sort

- Mi primer issue. #28443 opened 3 days ago by LeoG424
- Created with the REST API #28428 opened 7 days ago by evanixone 1
- Created with the REST API #28427 opened 7 days ago by evanixone
- Created with the REST API #28426 opened 7 days ago by evanixone
- mi primer issue #28423 opened 7 days ago by joseLAUNCH
- Created with the REST API #28396 opened 9 days ago by Prideland-Okoi
- Mi primer issue #28394 opened 10 days ago by AlephJoaquinRodriguezSaldivar

Issues that you identified through the library or project can be raised in the issue section that can help others to identify and resolve. In this section we can also suggest how to resolve the issue. We can also resolve the issues raised by other developers. Great way to involve in conversation with other contributors.

Explore creating new issue and resolving already created issue.

Pull Requests

<> Code Issues 1.6k Pull requests 5k+ Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights

First time contributing to octocat/Spoon-Knife? Dismiss ...
If you know how to fix an issue, consider opening a pull request for it.
[Learn more about pull requests](#)

Filters Q is:pr is:open Labels 0 Milestones 0 New pull request

13,806 Open 12,362 Closed Author Label Projects Milestones Reviews Assignee Sort

- Update index.html #28474 opened 2 hours ago by rishabhjain1997
- Update README.md #28471 opened 16 hours ago by brfeliपालmeida
- Contribucion #28470 opened yesterday by Bryanmiessler96
- Update index.html #28469 opened yesterday by estebanPerezH
- fuck u #28468 opened yesterday by Desvirgador23

Pull requests can be created if changes are made to the forked file in new branch. It is also possible to check the already created pull requests and check the changes made by the every one along with number of commits.

Actions:

Automate your workflow from idea to production

[Learn more](#)

GitHub Actions makes it easy to automate all your software workflows, now with world-class CI/CD. Build, test, and deploy your code right from GitHub.



Linux, macOS, Windows, ARM, and containers

Hosted runners for every major OS make it easy to build and test all your projects. Run directly on a VM or inside a container. Use your own VMs, in the cloud or on-prem, with self-hosted runners.



Matrix builds

Save time with matrix workflows that simultaneously test across multiple operating systems and versions of your runtime.



Any language

GitHub Actions supports Node.js, Python, Java, Ruby, PHP, Go, Rust, .NET, and more. Build, test, and deploy applications in your language of choice.



Live logs

See your workflow run in realtime with color and emoji. It's one click to copy a link that highlights a specific line number to share a CI/CD failure.



Built-in secret store

Automate your software development practices with workflow files embracing the Git flow by codifying it in your repository.



Multi-container testing


Test your web service and its DB in your workflow by simply adding some docker-compose to your workflow file.

We can perform some actions based on some events, it is usually specified for continuous integration. There are many built-in actions in GitHub that can be used with our projects.




Explore:

Explore tab can be used to explore different open source projects and trending open source projects. We can contribute to these open source projects and get connected with developer community.

Discussion:



[Pull requests](#) [Issues](#) [Marketplace](#) [Explore](#)

Repositories274K

Code1B

Commits398M+

Issues52M

Discussions153K

Packages3K

Marketplace518

Topics1K

Wikis720K

Users44K

Languages

JavaScript	38,797
Python	27,270
Java	25,777
PHP	13,501
C++	11,761


Support

Get your team and customers the help they need.

[See topic](#)


274,396 repository results

Sort: Best match

 illuminate/support

[READ ONLY] Subtree split of the Illuminate **Support** component (see laravel/framework)


☆ 515 ● PHP MIT license Updated 9 days ago

 EddieHubCommunity/support

Community Help & **Support** and AEA (Ask Everyone Anything)

[community](#) [hacktoberfest](#) [documentation](#)

☆ 287 MIT license Updated 11 hours ago

 rms-support-letter/rms-support-letter.github.io

[Public archive](#)

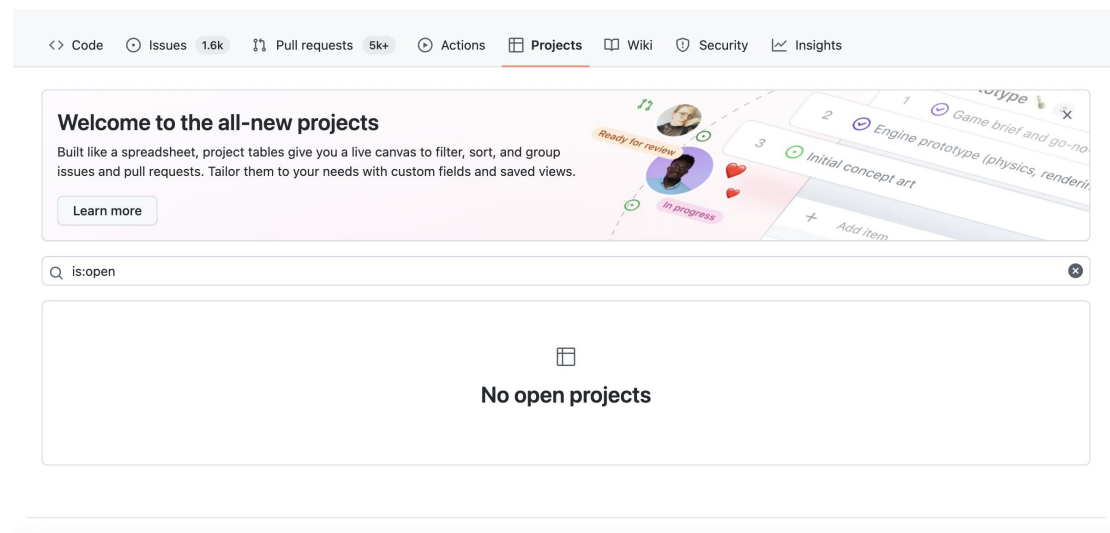
Sponsor

An open letter in **support** of Richard Matthew Stallman being reinstated by the Free Software Foundation

☆ 2.4k ● Python GPL-3.0 license Updated on 24 Nov 2021

Helps us to discuss with community and resolve the issues faced during the projects. It also provides communication with different developer community. it is like a forum for discussion on various issues.

Project:



Project tab helps to create different columns or sections and allow us to tract the status of various projects that we are working on.

Refereneces:

1. <https://docs.github.com/en/get-starteds>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzeVMecydCE>