Project 1 and intro to Git

- Review of Previous Week
- Introduction to Git
- GitHub account creating
- Using Git and GitHub for this class
- Changes, changes, changes
- Homework

But first a review of last week

```
LocalDate d = LocalDate.now()
LocalTime t = LocalTime.of(13, 2, 10);

LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.now();
LocalDateTime hourLater = dt.plusHours(1);

Period p = Period.of(1, 0, 7);
DateTimeFormatter f =
  DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(
    FormatStyle.SHORT);
```

Introduction to Git

We're going to talk about the what, the why, and then the how.

What is Git?

Git is Version Control software

What is "Version Control"?

New Terminology

Version Control: the task of keeping a software system consisting of many versions and configurations well organized. ~ Google [1]

Let's simplify some more.

Git

Git is a program that allows you to track updates in your code and easity share what you are working on. Git is heavily used in jobs and large projects, so we will use it to use to submit this and all future class projects.

Git (cont.)

- A better way to "undo" changes,
- A better way to collaborate than mailing files back and forth, and
- A better way to share your code with your teammates and the world.

Why?

A few reasons

1. This is a tool you'll use when you become a Software Developer.
2. Using Git allows you to store your code on GitHub (we'll get to that in a second.)
3. Storing your code on GitHub is good because:
    - it's a backup that shows a history of your work
    - more importanly it is a portfolio that shows off your work

What is GitHub?

GitHub is a site where you can host your code for free (after you create an account). It is a place where anyone can search, browse, download, and use Open Source software. It doesn't *run* your code, but it just *stores* it.

Are you familiar with Dropbox?

Think of Git + GitHub as Dropbox for your code

New Terminology

Open Source: A software project (however big or small) that has made their code freely available for anyone to see.

A lot of the code that is powering the internet is Open Source software. Like, a lot. Open Source software is *extremely* important.

Let's start getting into the "how"

Git and GitHub can do a lot, but this is where we'll start:

- How to save your work in your own computer.
- How to save your work in your GitHub account.

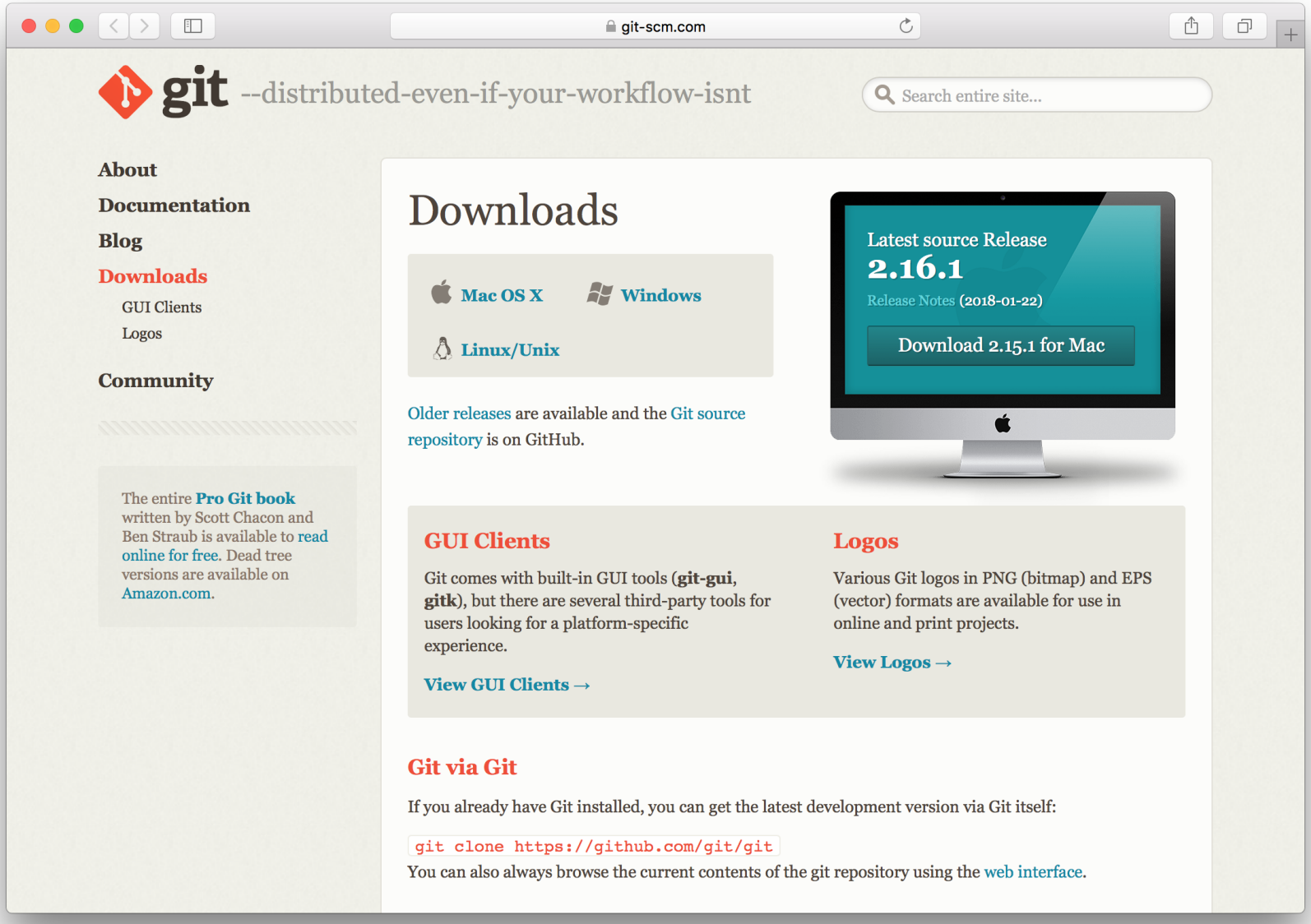
Now we're going to do the following:

1. Install Git.
2. Signup for GitHub.
3. Create a space in your GitHub account and in your own computer to store the first project.
4. Learn the parts of Git that are important for you to know.

Installing Git

Go to https://git-scm.com/download and select the operating system that you're using. If you're on Windows, make sure you know if you have 32 or 64 bit versions. The next slides are screenshots of installing Git in Windows.

https://git-scm.com/download


git-scm.com
git --distributed-even-if-your-workflow-isnt
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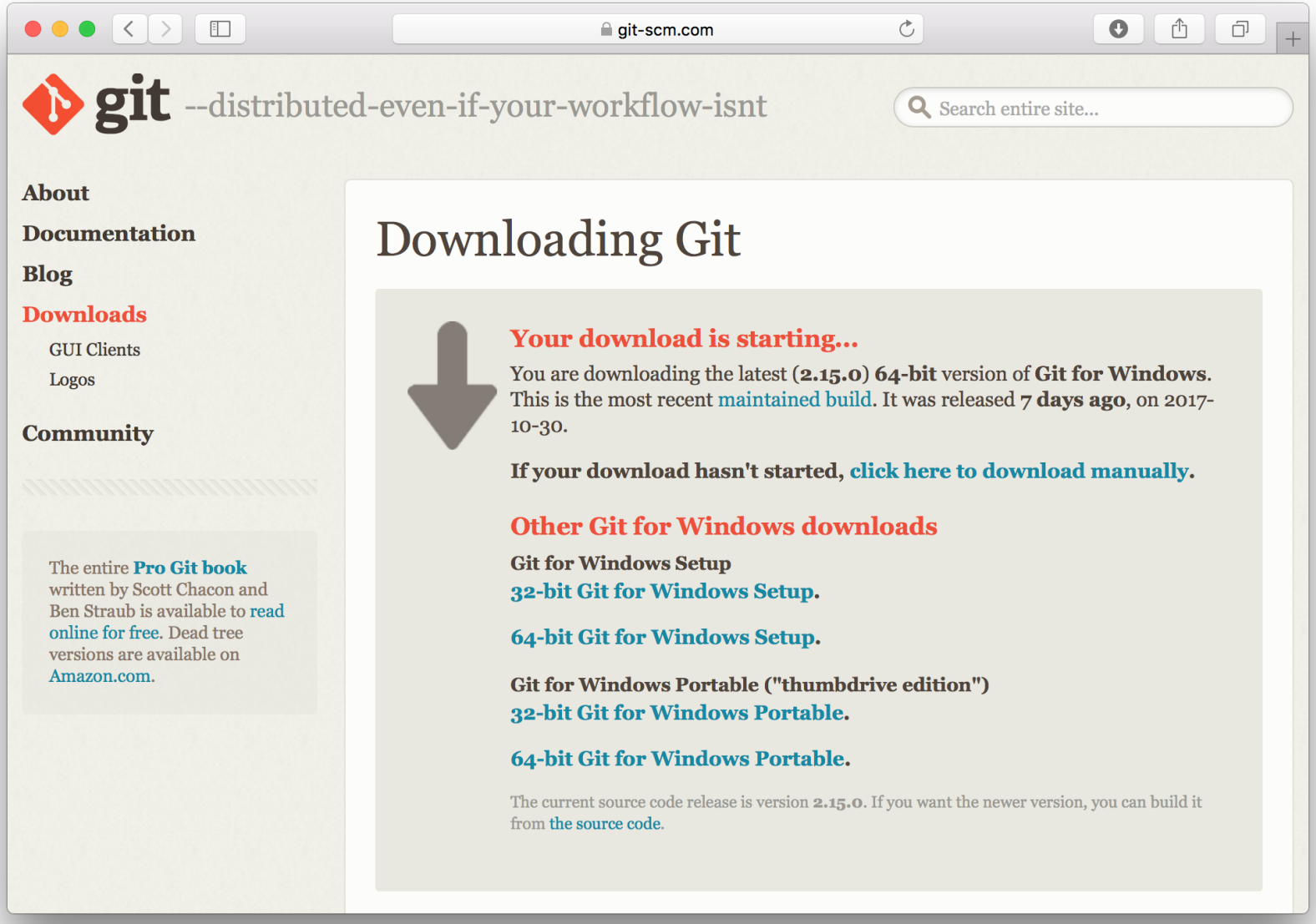
The entire Pro Git book written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.
Downloads
Mac OS X
Windows
Linux/Unix
Older releases are available and the Git source repository is on GitHub.
Latest source Release
2.16.1
Release Notes (2018-01-22)
Download 2.15.1 for Mac
GUI Clients
Git comes with built-in GUI tools (git-gui, gitk), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for a platform-specific experience.
View GUI Clients →
Logos
Various Git logos in PNG (bitmap) and EPS (vector) formats are available for use in online and print projects.
View Logos →
Git via Git
If you already have Git installed, you can get the latest development version via Git itself:
git clone https://github.com/git/git
You can also always browse the current contents of the git repository using the web interface.


git-scm.com
git --distributed-even-if-your-workflow-isnt
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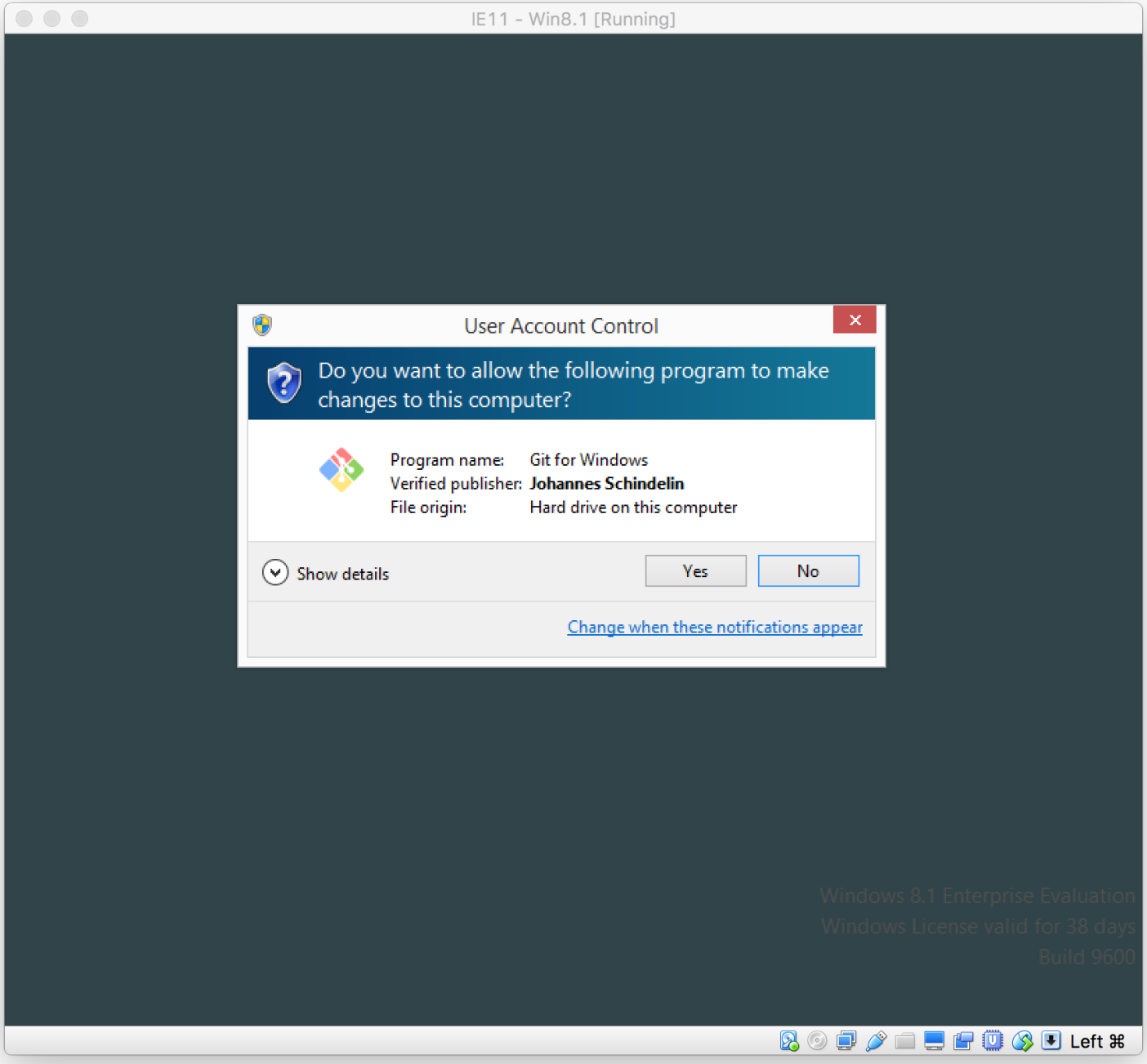
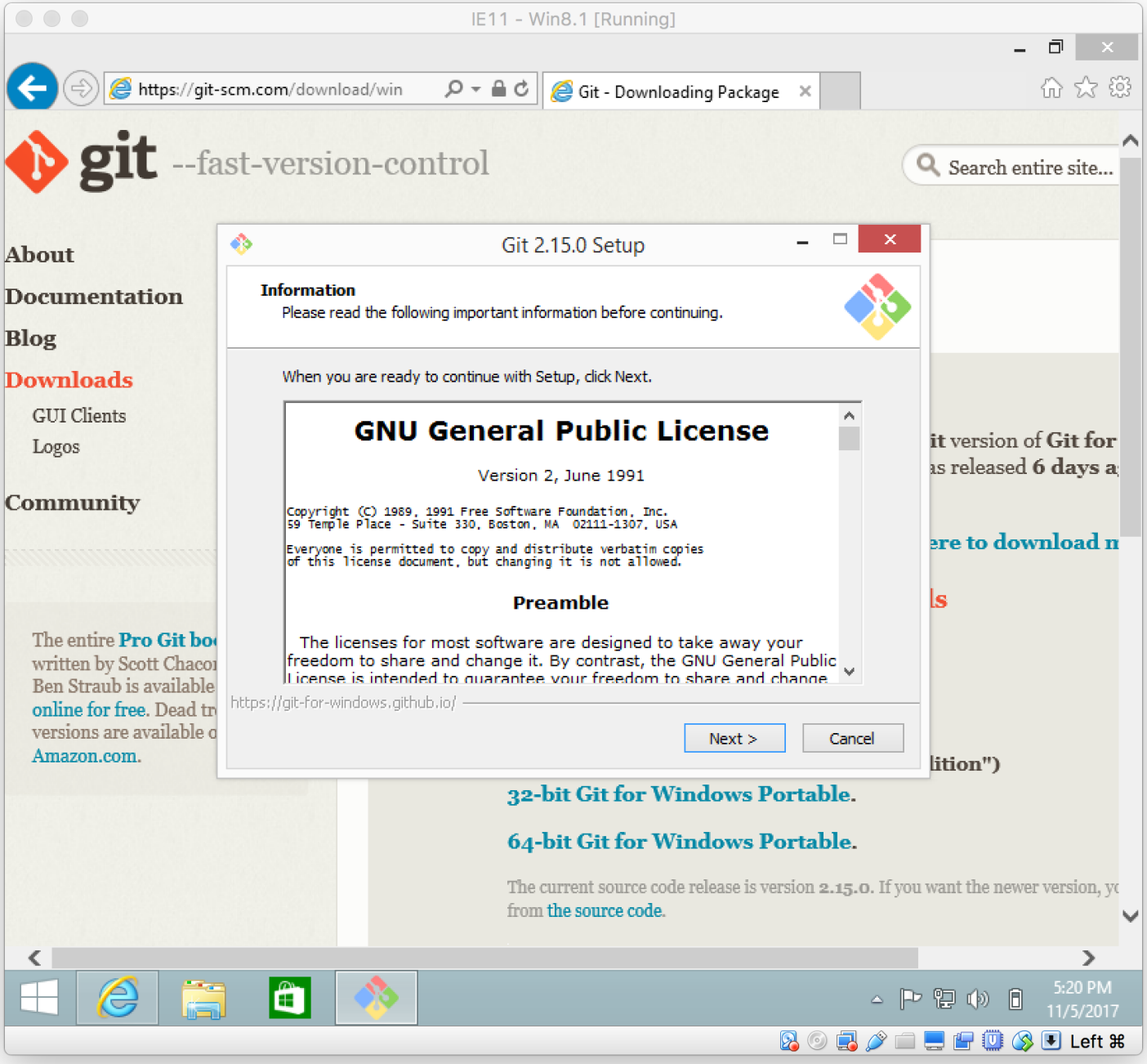
The entire Pro Git book written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.
Downloading Git
Your download is starting...
You are downloading the latest (2.15.0) 64-bit version of Git for Windows. This is the most recent maintained build. It was released 7 days ago, on 2017-10-30.
If your download hasn't started, click here to download manually.
Other Git for Windows downloads
Git for Windows Setup
32-bit Git for Windows Setup.
64-bit Git for Windows Setup.
Git for Windows Portable ("thumbdrive edition")
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, you can build it from the source code.


IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
User Account Control
Do you want to allow the following program to make changes to this computer?
Program name: Git for Windows
Verified publisher: Johannes Schindelin
File origin: Hard drive on this computer
Show details
Yes
No
Change when these notifications appear
Windows 8.1 Enterprise Evaluation
Windows License valid for 38 days
Build 9600
Left ⌘


IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
Search entire site...
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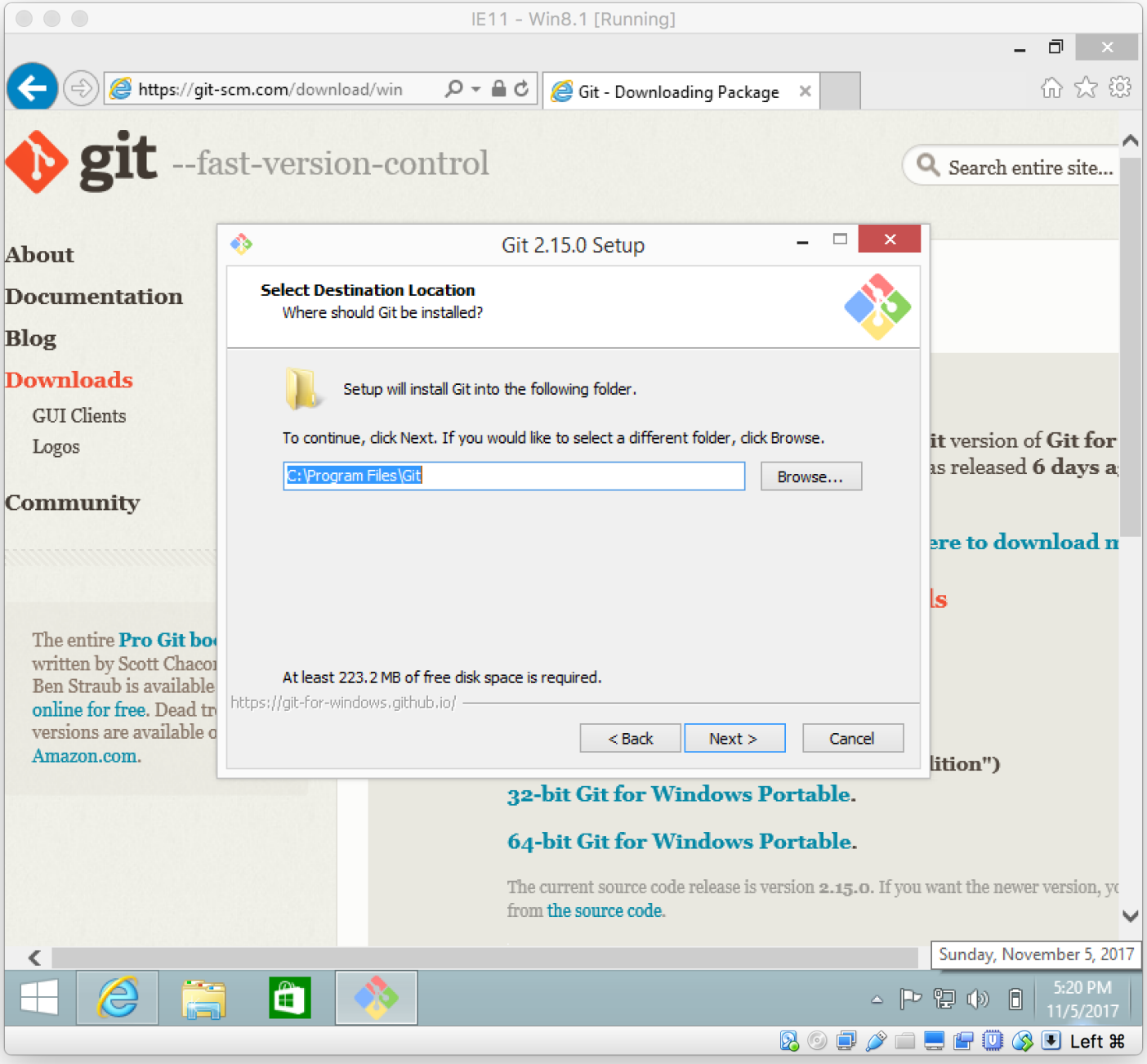
Git 2.15.0 Setup
Information
Please read the following important information before continuing.
When you are ready to continue with Setup, click Next.
GNU General Public License
Version 2, June 1991
Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.
Preamble
The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
Next >
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
from the source code.
5:20 PM
11/5/2017
Left ⌘


IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
Search entire site...
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Select Destination Location
Where should Git be installed?
Setup will install Git into the following folder.
To continue, click Next. If you would like to select a different folder, click Browse.
C:\Program Files\Git
Browse...
At least 223.2 MB of free disk space is required.
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
< Back
Next >
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
from the source code.
Sunday, November 5, 2017
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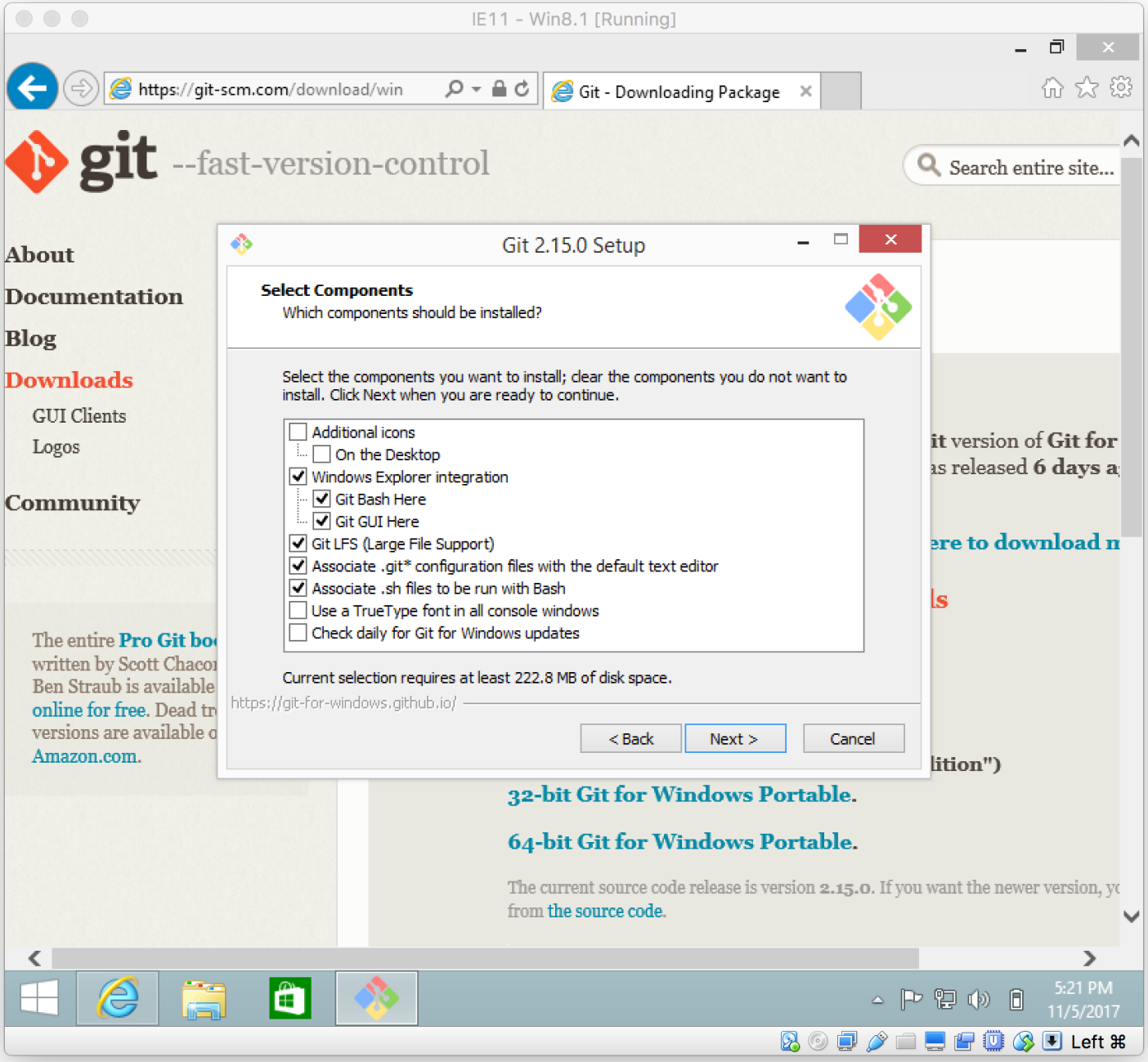
IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Select Components
Which components should be installed?
Select the components you want to install; clear the components you do not want to install. Click Next when you are ready to continue.
Additional icons
On the Desktop
Windows Explorer integration
Git Bash Here
Git GUI Here
Git LFS (Large File Support)
Associate .git* configuration files with the default text editor
Associate .sh files to be run with Bash
Use a TrueType font in all console windows
Check daily for Git for Windows updates
Current selection requires at least 222.8 MB of disk space.
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
< Back
Next >
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
from the source code.
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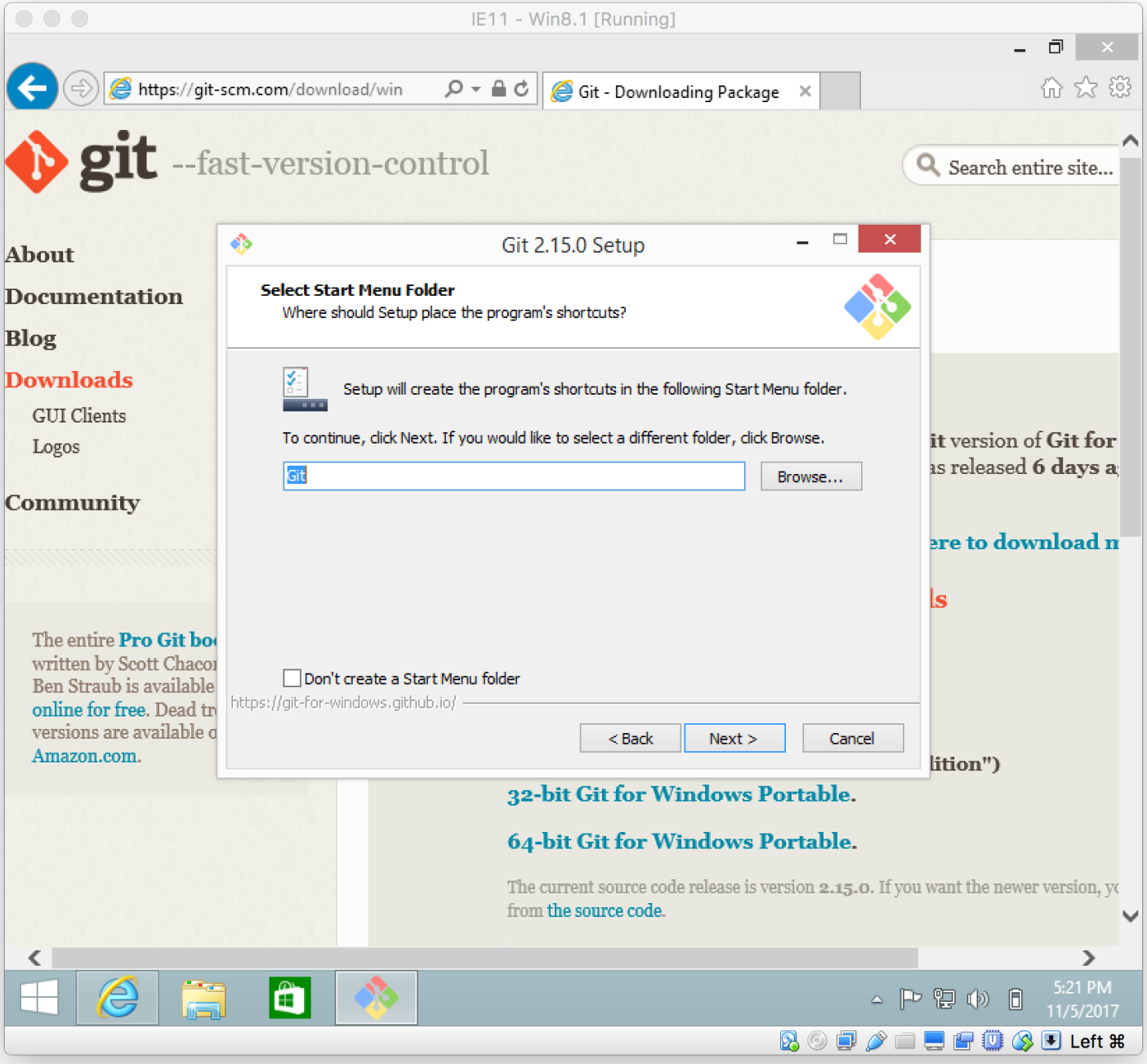
IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
Search entire site...
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Select Start Menu Folder
Where should Setup place the program's shortcuts?
Setup will create the program's shortcuts in the following Start Menu folder.
To continue, click Next. If you would like to select a different folder, click Browse.
Git
Browse...
Don't create a Start Menu folder
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
< Back
Next >
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
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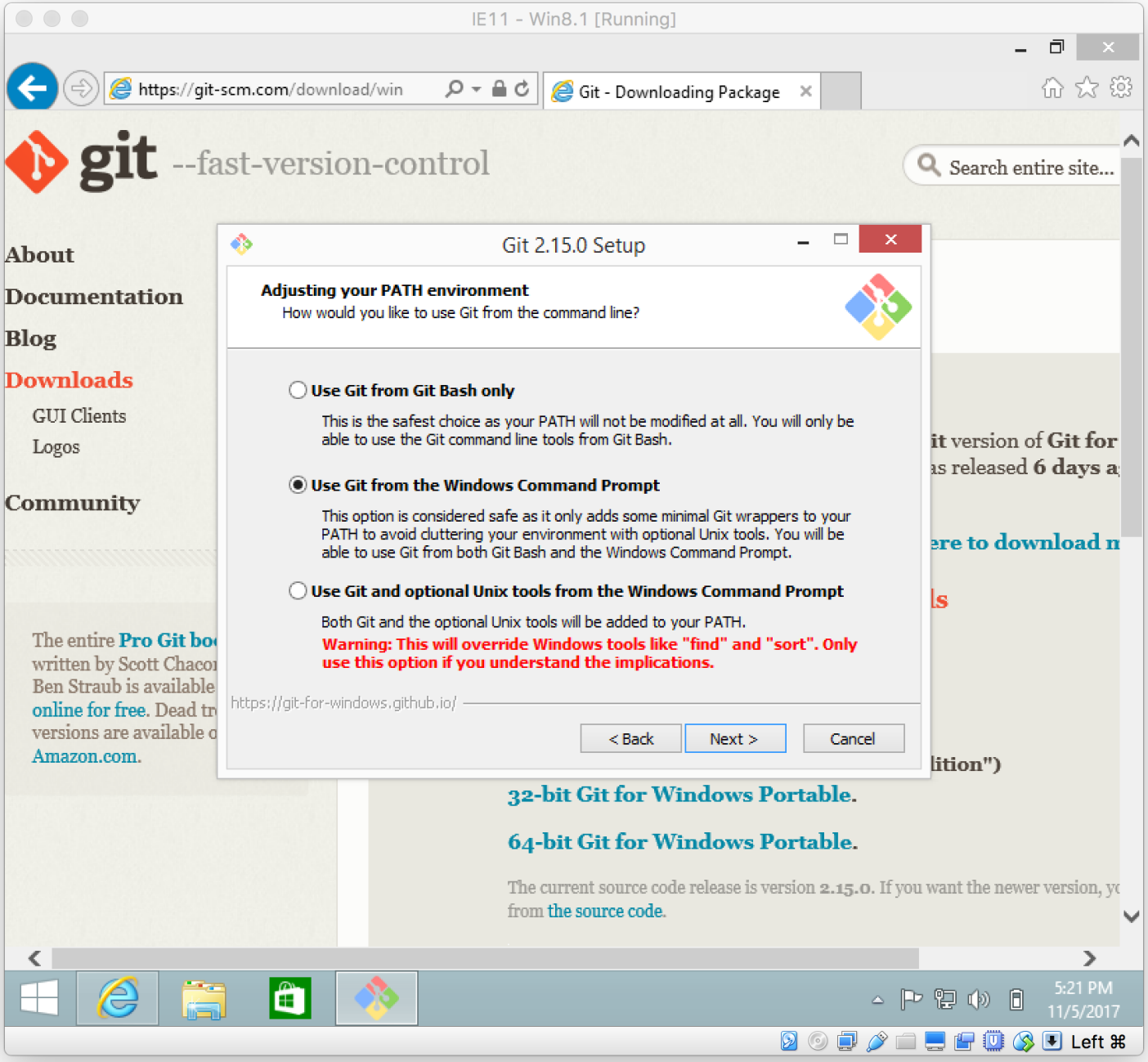
IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
Search entire site...
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Adjusting your PATH environment
How would you like to use Git from the command line?
Use Git from Git Bash only
This is the safest choice as your PATH will not be modified at all. You will only be able to use the Git command line tools from Git Bash.
Use Git from the Windows Command Prompt
This option is considered safe as it only adds some minimal Git wrappers to your PATH to avoid cluttering your environment with optional Unix tools. You will be able to use Git from both Git Bash and the Windows Command Prompt.
Use Git and optional Unix tools from the Windows Command Prompt
Both Git and the optional Unix tools will be added to your PATH.
Warning: This will override Windows tools like "find" and "sort". Only use this option if you understand the implications.
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
< Back
Next >
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
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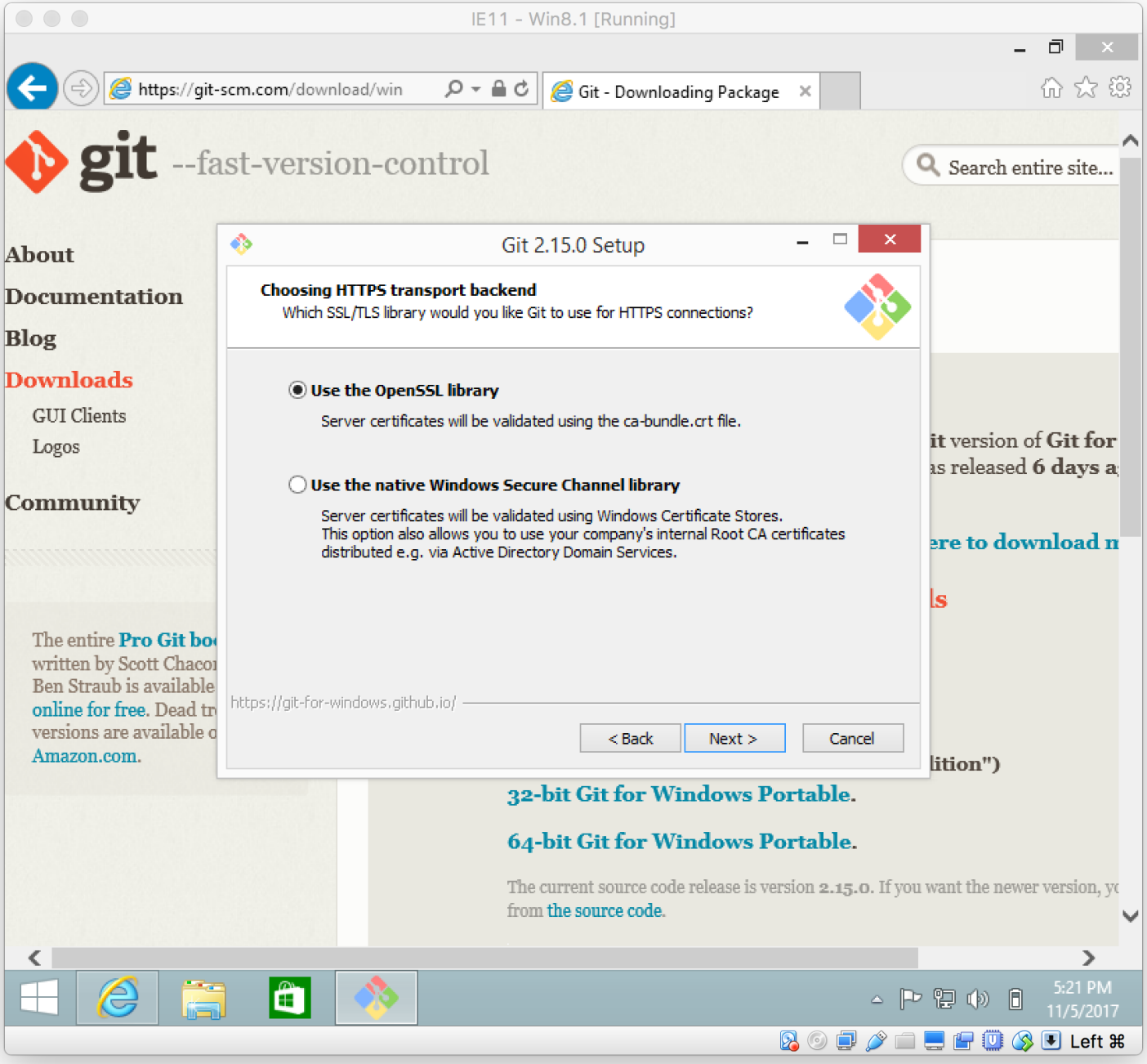
IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
Search entire site...
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Choosing HTTPS transport backend
Which SSL/TLS library would you like Git to use for HTTPS connections?
Use the OpenSSL library
Server certificates will be validated using the ca-bundle.crt file.
Use the native Windows Secure Channel library
Server certificates will be validated using Windows Certificate Stores.
This option also allows you to use your company's internal Root CA certificates
distributed e.g. via Active Directory Domain Services.
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
< Back
Next >
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
from the source code.
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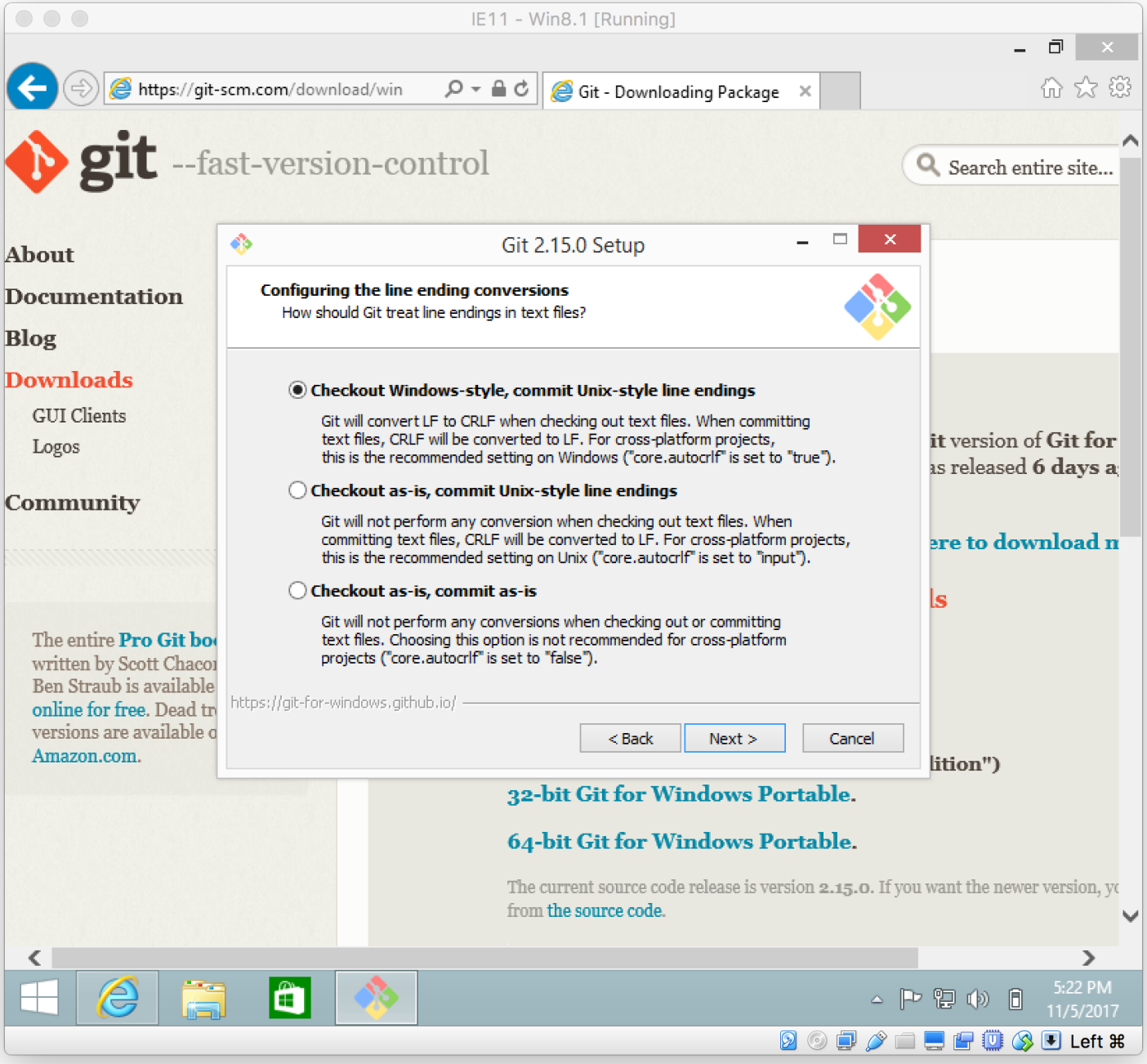
IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
Search entire site...
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Configuring the line ending conversions
How should Git treat line endings in text files?
Checkout Windows-style, commit Unix-style line endings
Git will convert LF to CRLF when checking out text files. When committing text files, CRLF will be converted to LF. For cross-platform projects, this is the recommended setting on Windows ("core.autocrlf" is set to "true").
Checkout as-is, commit Unix-style line endings
Git will not perform any conversion when checking out text files. When committing text files, CRLF will be converted to LF. For cross-platform projects, this is the recommended setting on Unix ("core.autocrlf" is set to "input").
Checkout as-is, commit as-is
Git will not perform any conversions when checking out or committing text files. Choosing this option is not recommended for cross-platform projects ("core.autocrlf" is set to "false").
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
< Back
Next >
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
from the source code.
5:22 PM
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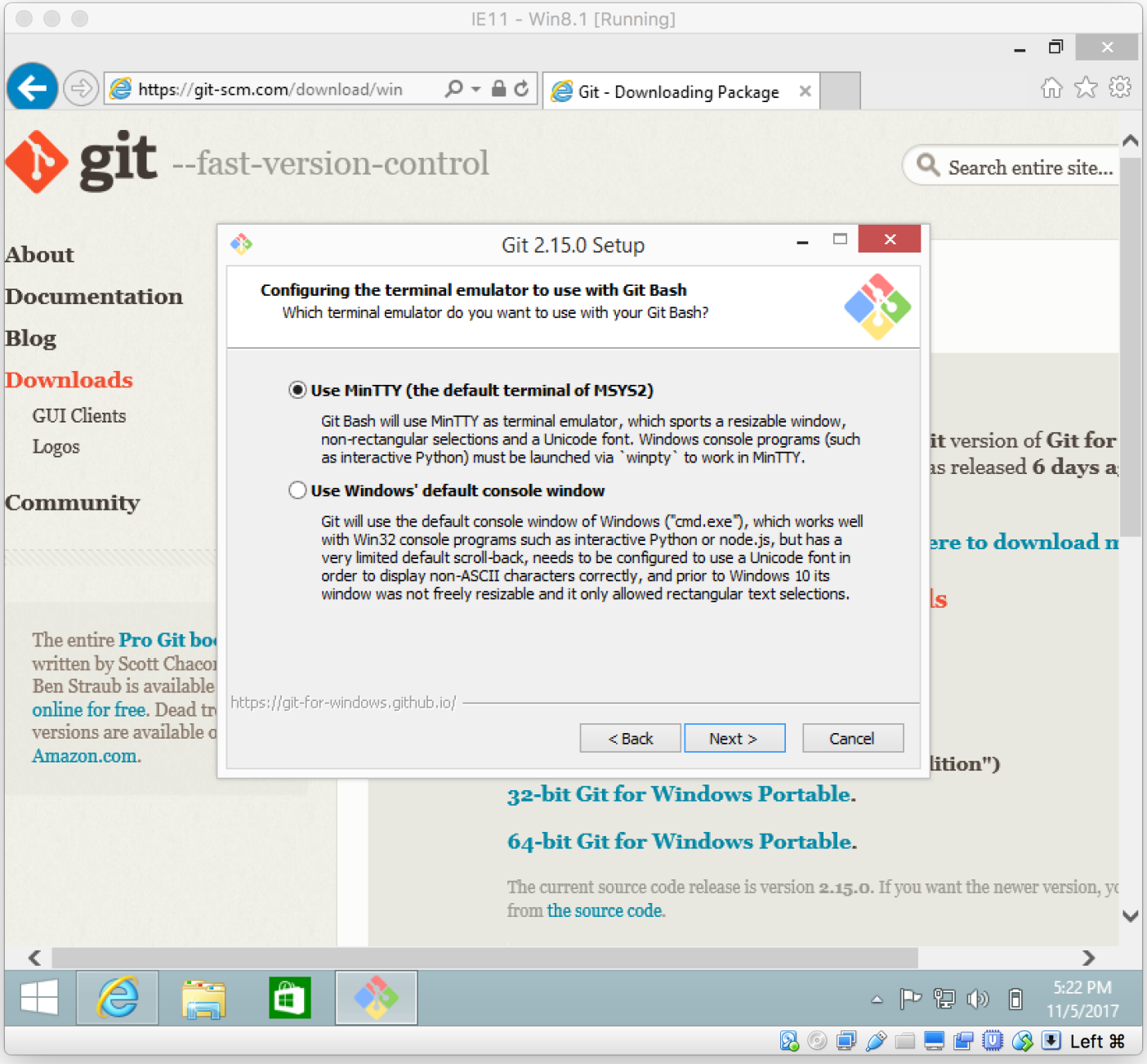
IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
Search entire site...
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Configuring the terminal emulator to use with Git Bash
Which terminal emulator do you want to use with your Git Bash?
Use MinTTY (the default terminal of MSYS2)
Git Bash will use MinTTY as terminal emulator, which sports a resizable window, non-rectangular selections and a Unicode font. Windows console programs (such as interactive Python) must be launched via `winpty` to work in MinTTY.
Use Windows' default console window
Git will use the default console window of Windows ("cmd.exe"), which works well with Win32 console programs such as interactive Python or node.js, but has a very limited default scroll-back, needs to be configured to use a Unicode font in order to display non-ASCII characters correctly, and prior to Windows 10 its window was not freely resizable and it only allowed rectangular text selections.
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
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Next >
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
from the source code.
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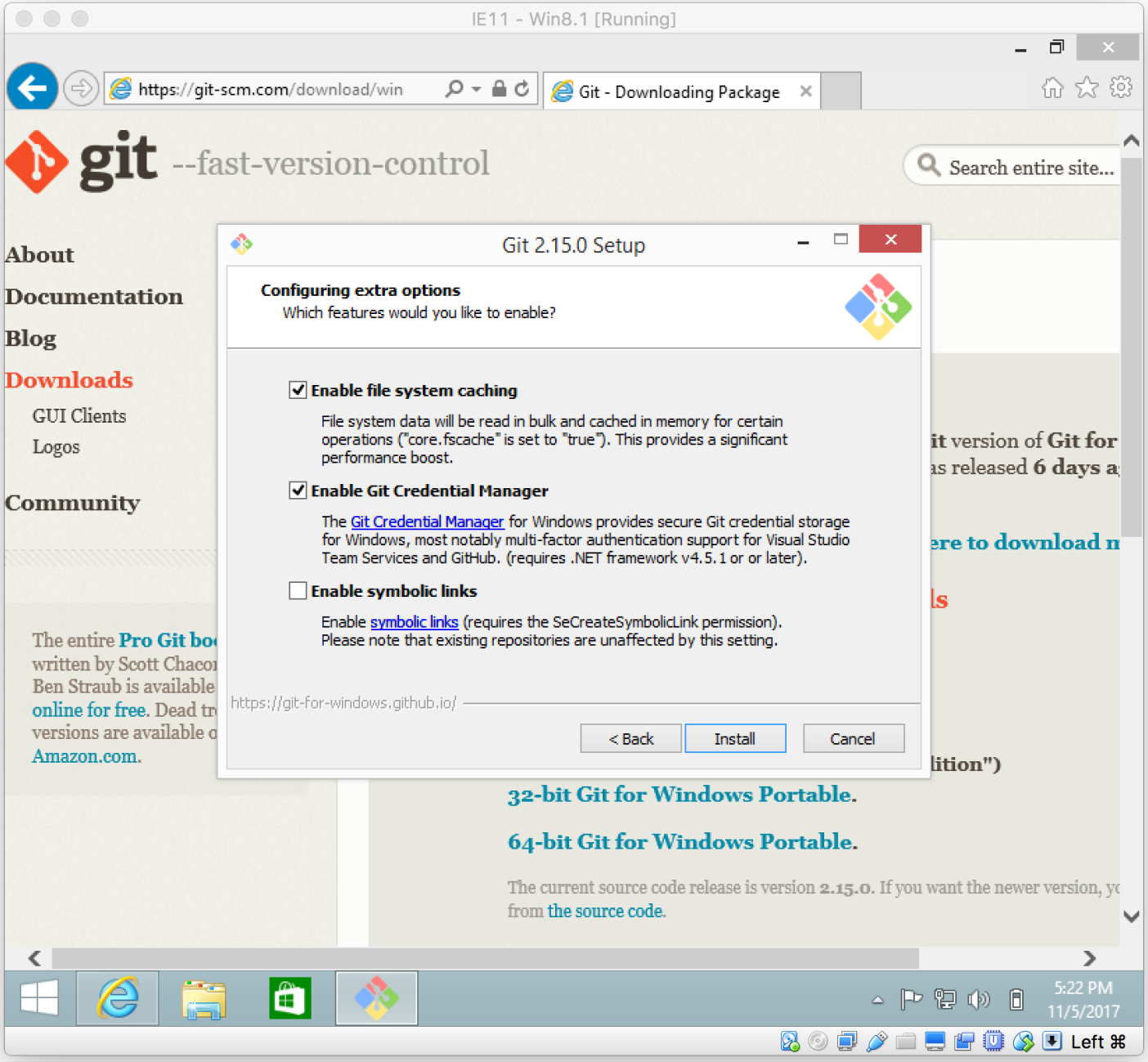
IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
https://git-scm.com/download/win
Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Configuring extra options
Which features would you like to enable?
Enable file system caching
File system data will be read in bulk and cached in memory for certain operations ("core.fscache" is set to "true"). This provides a significant performance boost.
Enable Git Credential Manager
The Git Credential Manager for Windows provides secure Git credential storage for Windows, most notably multi-factor authentication support for Visual Studio Team Services and GitHub. (requires .NET framework v4.5.1 or or later).
Enable symbolic links
Enable symbolic links (requires the SeCreateSymbolicLink permission).
Please note that existing repositories are unaffected by this setting.
https://git-for-windows.github.io/
< Back
Install
Cancel
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
from the source code.
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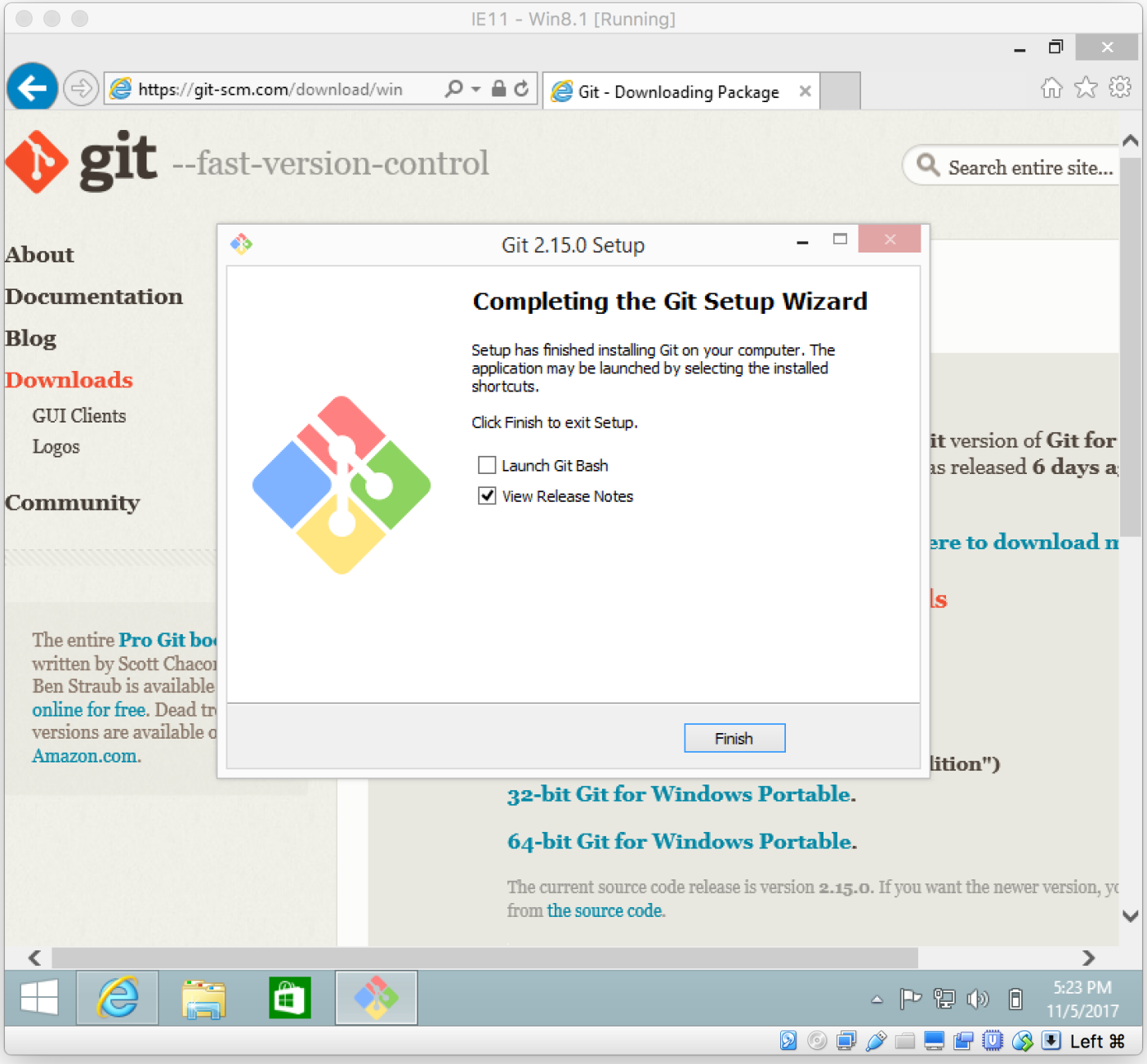
IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
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Git - Downloading Package
git --fast-version-control
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Git 2.15.0 Setup
Completing the Git Setup Wizard
Setup has finished installing Git on your computer. The application may be launched by selecting the installed shortcuts.
Click Finish to exit Setup.
Launch Git Bash
View Release Notes
Finish
32-bit Git for Windows Portable.
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.
The current source code release is version 2.15.0. If you want the newer version, yo
from the source code.
5:23 PM
11/5/2017
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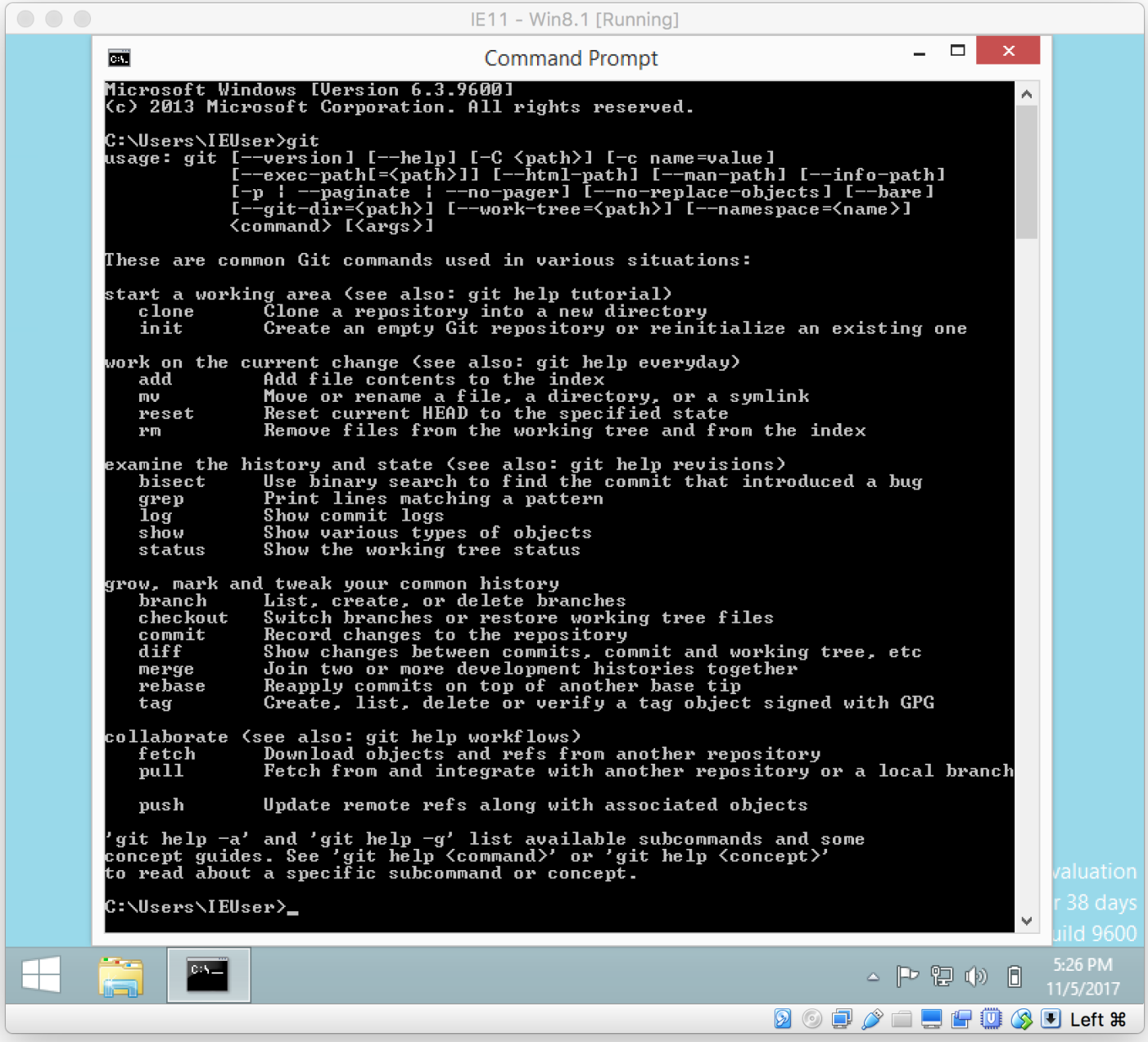
Now open your terminal and run `git`.

What do you see?


IE11 - Win8.1 [Running]
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\IEUser>git
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c name=value]
[--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
[-p | --paginate | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
[--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
<command> [<args>]
These are common Git commands used in various situations:
start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
clone Clone a repository into a new directory
init Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
add Add file contents to the index
mv Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
reset Reset current HEAD to the specified state
rm Remove files from the working tree and from the index
examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
bisect Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
grep Print lines matching a pattern
log Show commit logs
show Show various types of objects
status Show the working tree status
grow, mark and tweak your common history
branch List, create, or delete branches
checkout Switch branches or restore working tree files
commit Record changes to the repository
diff Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
merge Join two or more development histories together
rebase Reapply commits on top of another base tip
tag Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG
collaborate (see also: git help workflows)
fetch Download objects and refs from another repository
pull Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch
push Update remote refs along with associated objects
'git help -a' and 'git help -g' list available subcommands and some
concept guides. See 'git help <command>' or 'git help <concept>'
to read about a specific subcommand or concept.
C:\Users\IEUser>
valuation
r 38 days
uild 9600
5:26 PM
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Configure Git

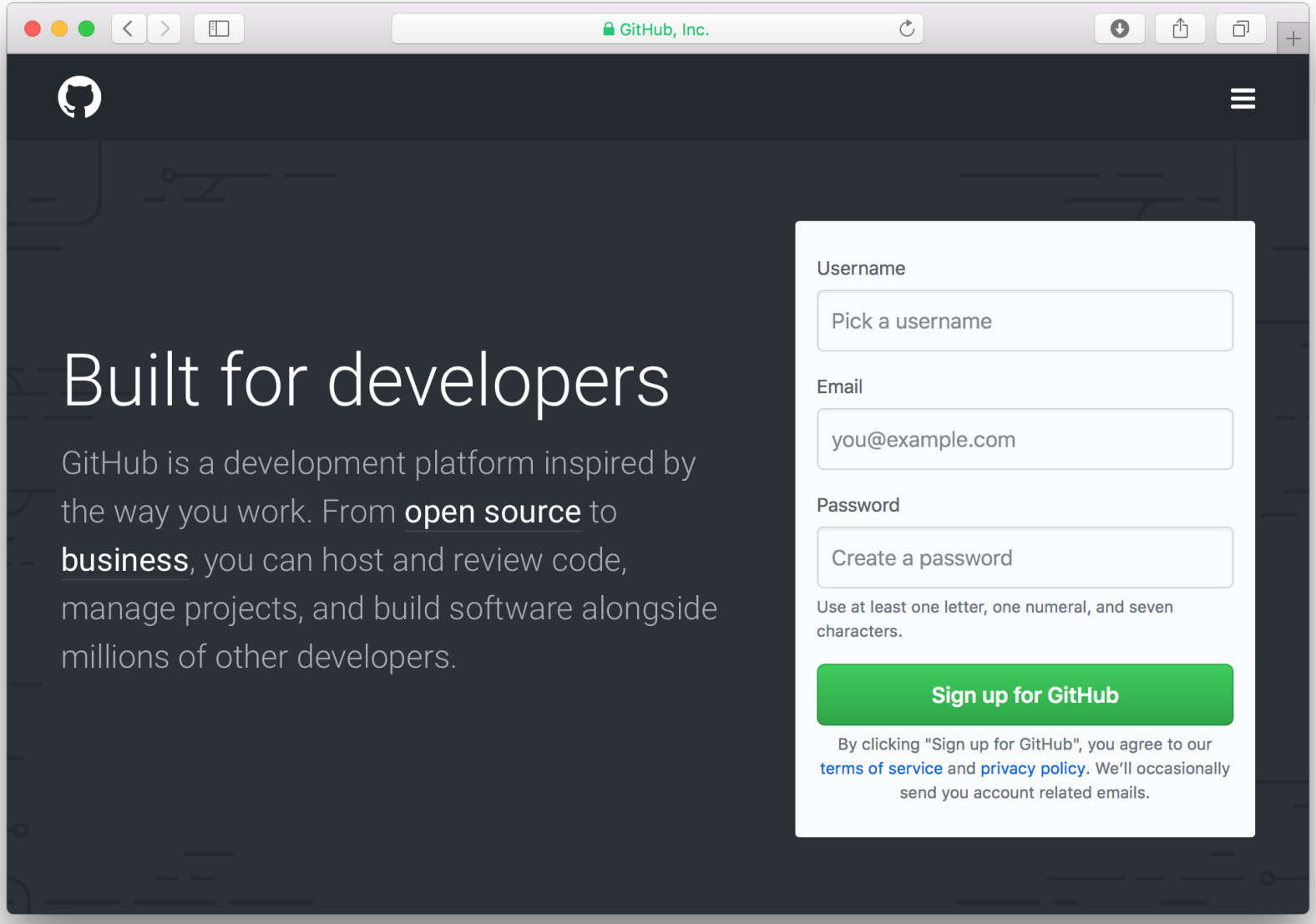
Let's give Git your name and email so that it knows who you are.

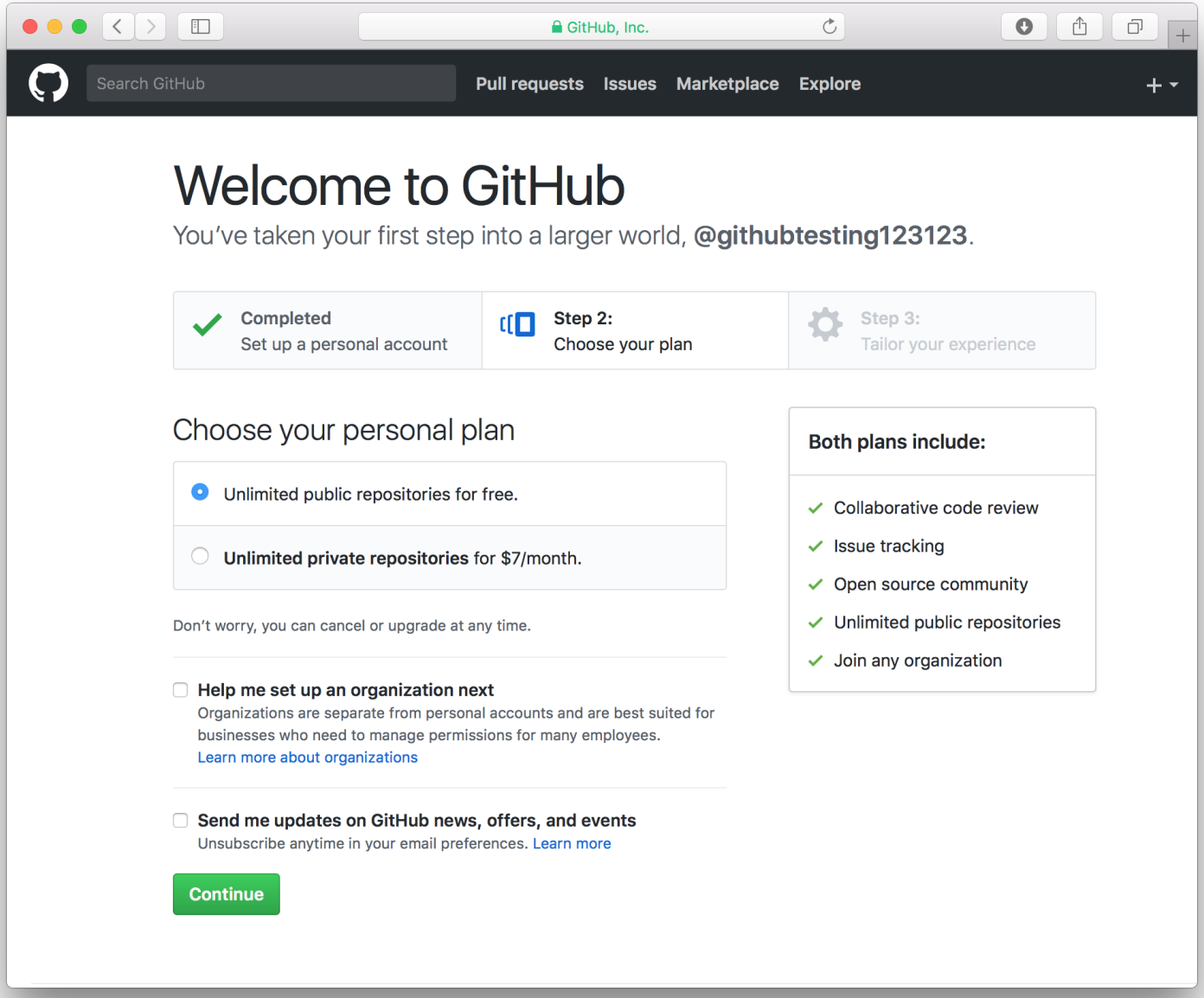
```
> git config --global user.name "FirstName LastName"
> git config --global user.email "YourEmailAddress"
```

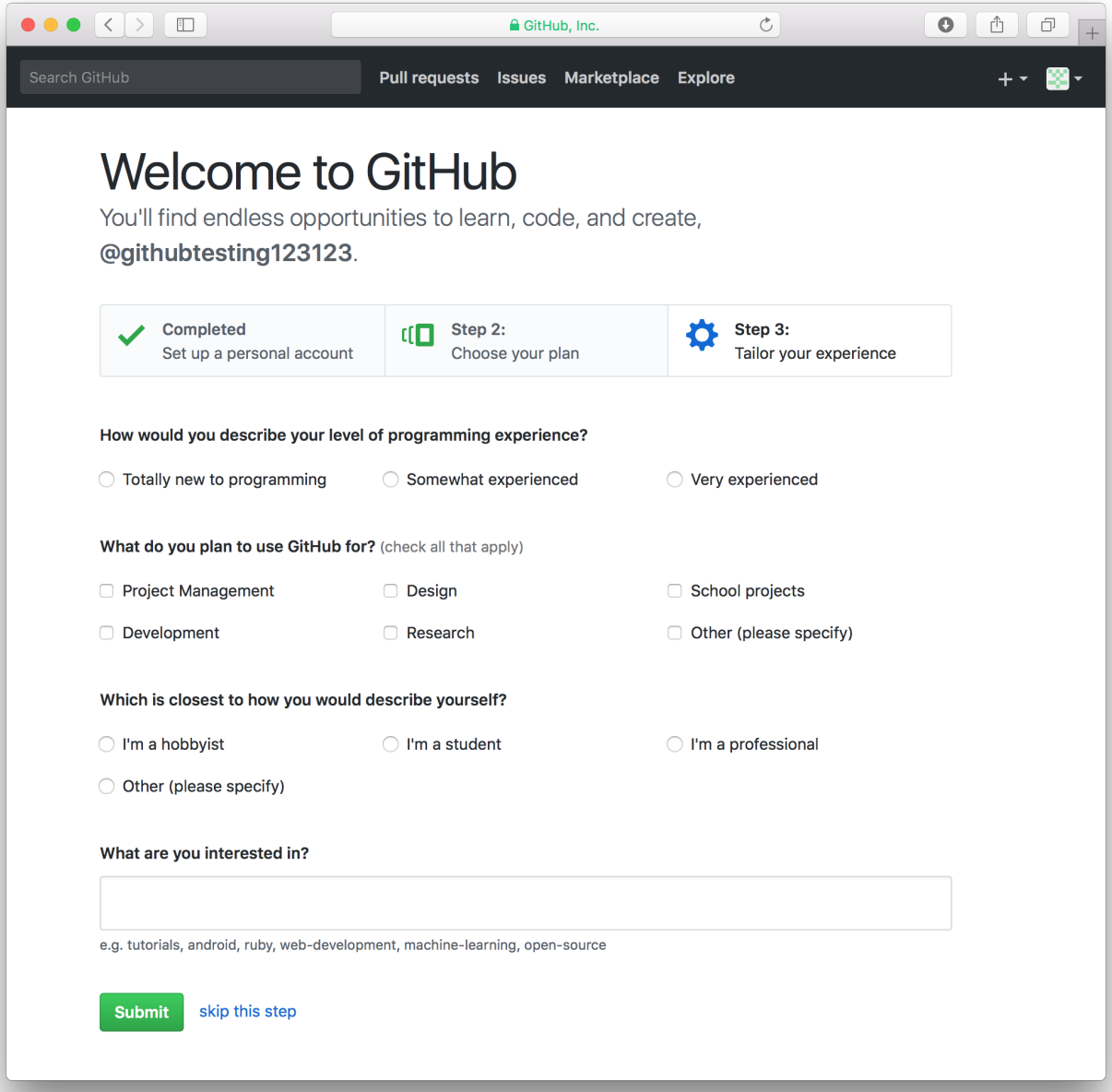
Next let's create a GitHub account

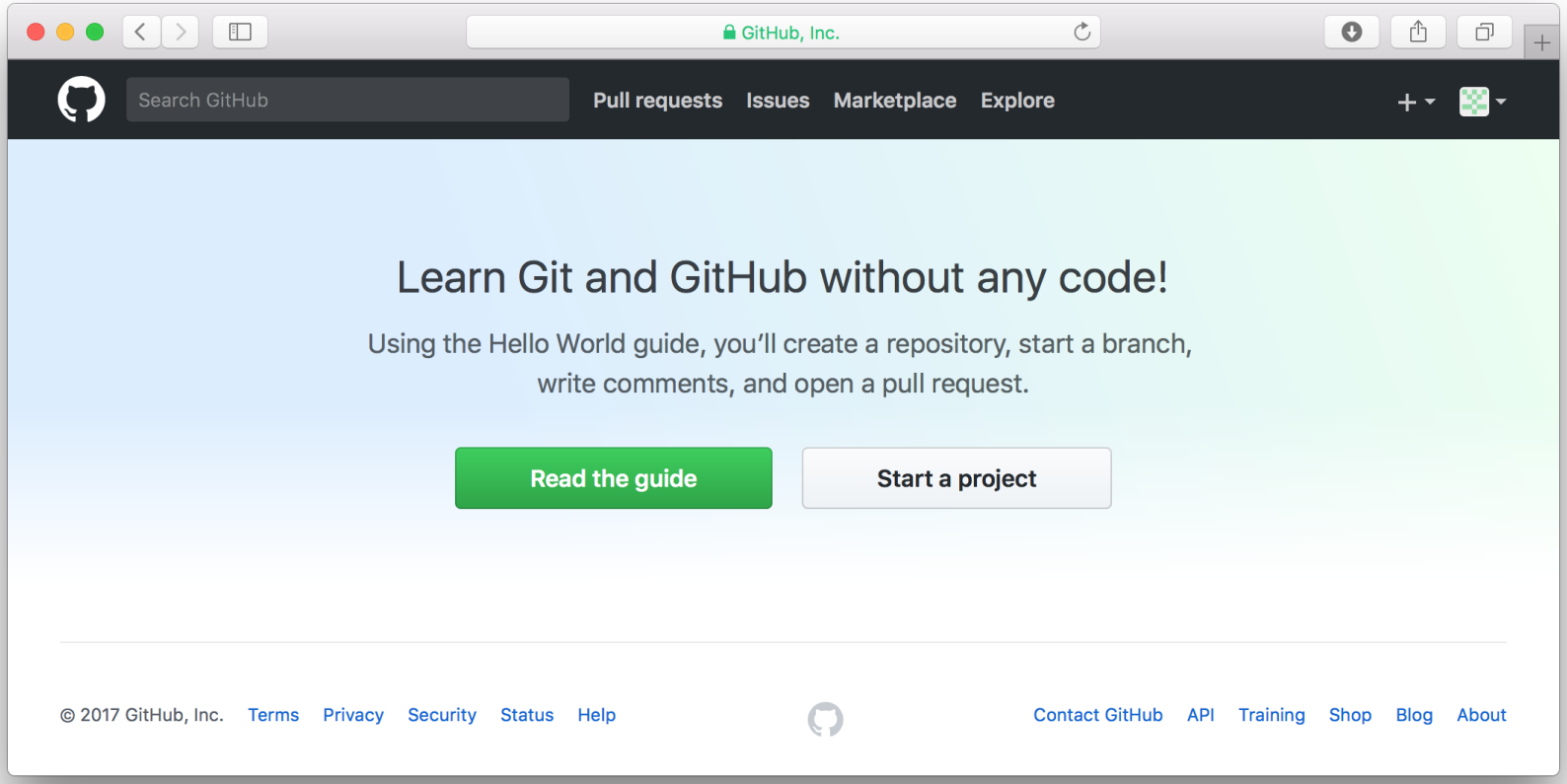
Now that you have Git installed in your computer, we're going to create a GitHub account so that you can store your code in both your computer and online. Go to https://github.com to start the process.

https://github.com


GitHub, Inc.
Built for developers
GitHub is a development platform inspired by the way you work. From open source to business, you can host and review code, manage projects, and build software alongside millions of other developers.
Username
Pick a username
Email
you@example.com
Password
Create a password
Use at least one letter, one numeral, and seven characters.
Sign up for GitHub
By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our terms of service and privacy policy. We'll occasionally send you account related emails.


GitHub, Inc.
Search GitHub
Pull requests
Issues
Marketplace
Explore
Welcome to GitHub
You've taken your first step into a larger world, @githubtesting123123.
Completed
Set up a personal account
Step 2:
Choose your plan
Step 3:
Tailor your experience
Choose your personal plan
Unlimited public repositories for free.
Unlimited private repositories for $7/month.
Don't worry, you can cancel or upgrade at any time.
Help me set up an organization next
Organizations are separate from personal accounts and are best suited for businesses who need to manage permissions for many employees.
Learn more about organizations
Send me updates on GitHub news, offers, and events
Unsubscribe anytime in your email preferences. Learn more
Continue
Both plans include:
Collaborative code review
Issue tracking
Open source community
Unlimited public repositories
Join any organization


GitHub, Inc.
Search GitHub
Pull requests
Issues
Marketplace
Explore
Welcome to GitHub
You'll find endless opportunities to learn, code, and create,
@githubtesting123123.
Completed
Set up a personal account
Step 2:
Choose your plan
Step 3:
Tailor your experience
How would you describe your level of programming experience?
Totally new to programming
Somewhat experienced
Very experienced
What do you plan to use GitHub for? (check all that apply)
Project Management
Design
School projects
Development
Research
Other (please specify)
Which is closest to how you would describe yourself?
I'm a hobbyist
I'm a student
I'm a professional
Other (please specify)
What are you interested in?
e.g. tutorials, android, ruby, web-development, machine-learning, open-source
Submit
skip this step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Learn Git and GitHub without any code!
Using the Hello World guide, you'll create a repository, start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request.
Read the guide
Start a project
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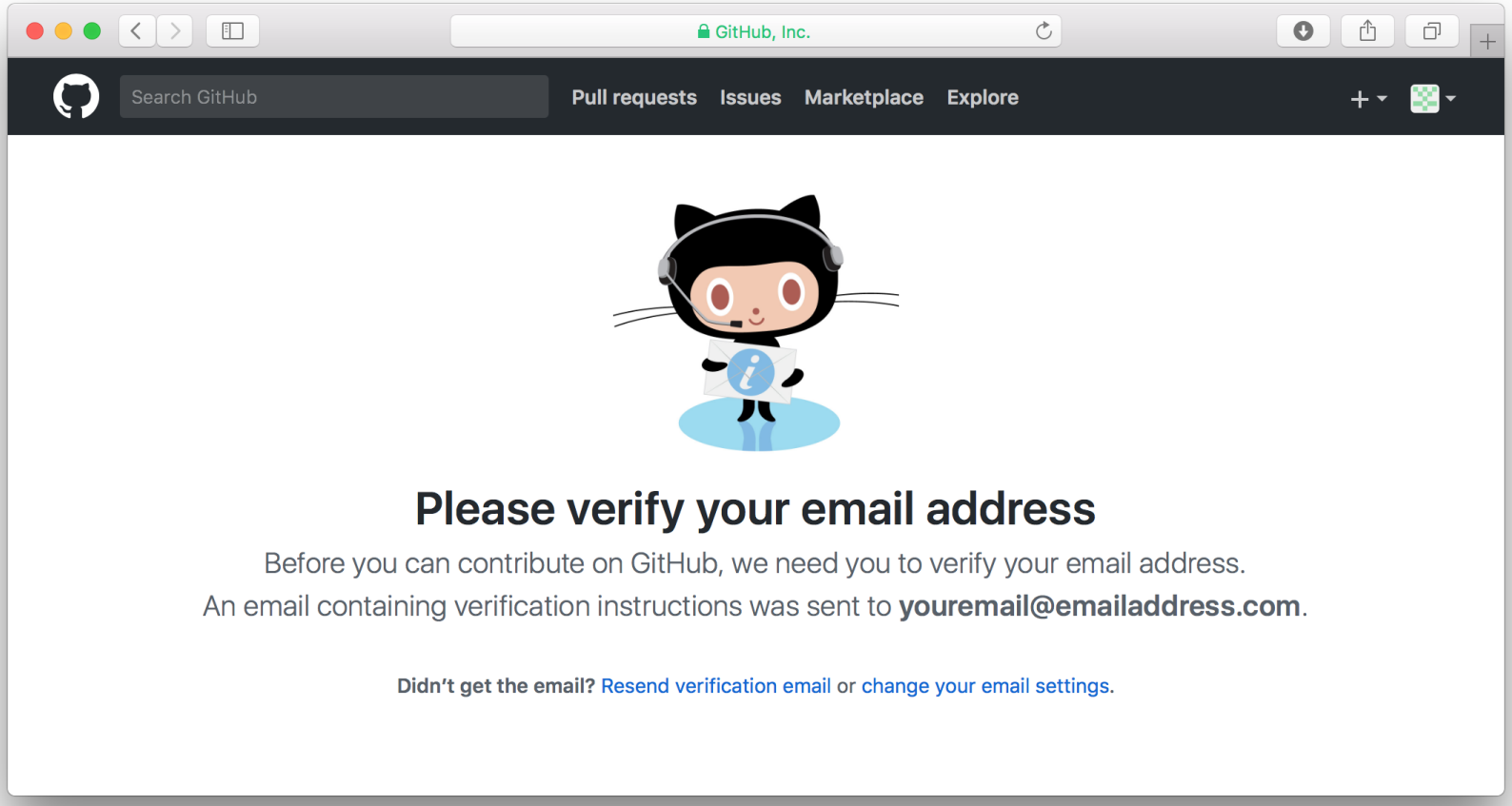
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Please verify your email address
Before you can contribute on GitHub, we need you to verify your email address.
An email containing verification instructions was sent to youremail@emailaddress.com.
Didn't get the email? Resend verification email or change your email settings.

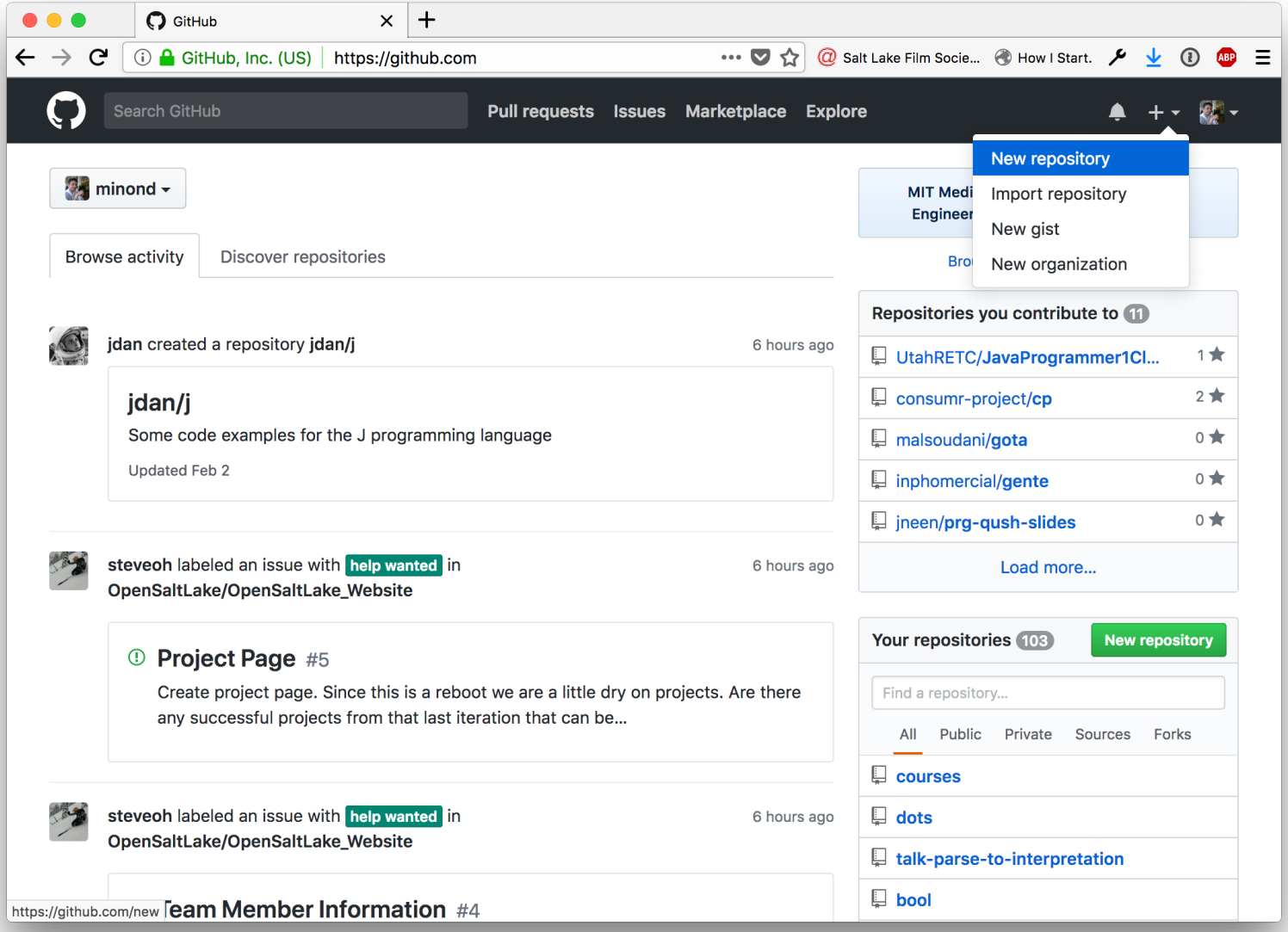
After verifying your email we're going to create a repository for this week's homework assignment.

New Terminology

Repository: repositories are where you store your Git projects. They track all the code and have a history of every change!

A repository is just like a folder that holds one of your projects. You create a repository for different projects. Repositories can have many files and other folders in them.
You will want to get in the practice of creating a new repository for every project.

We're going to create a new repository that you will own and use for this week's homework. Go to GitHub and follow the next slides.


GitHub
GitHub, Inc. (US) https://github.com
Salt Lake Film Socie...
How I Start.
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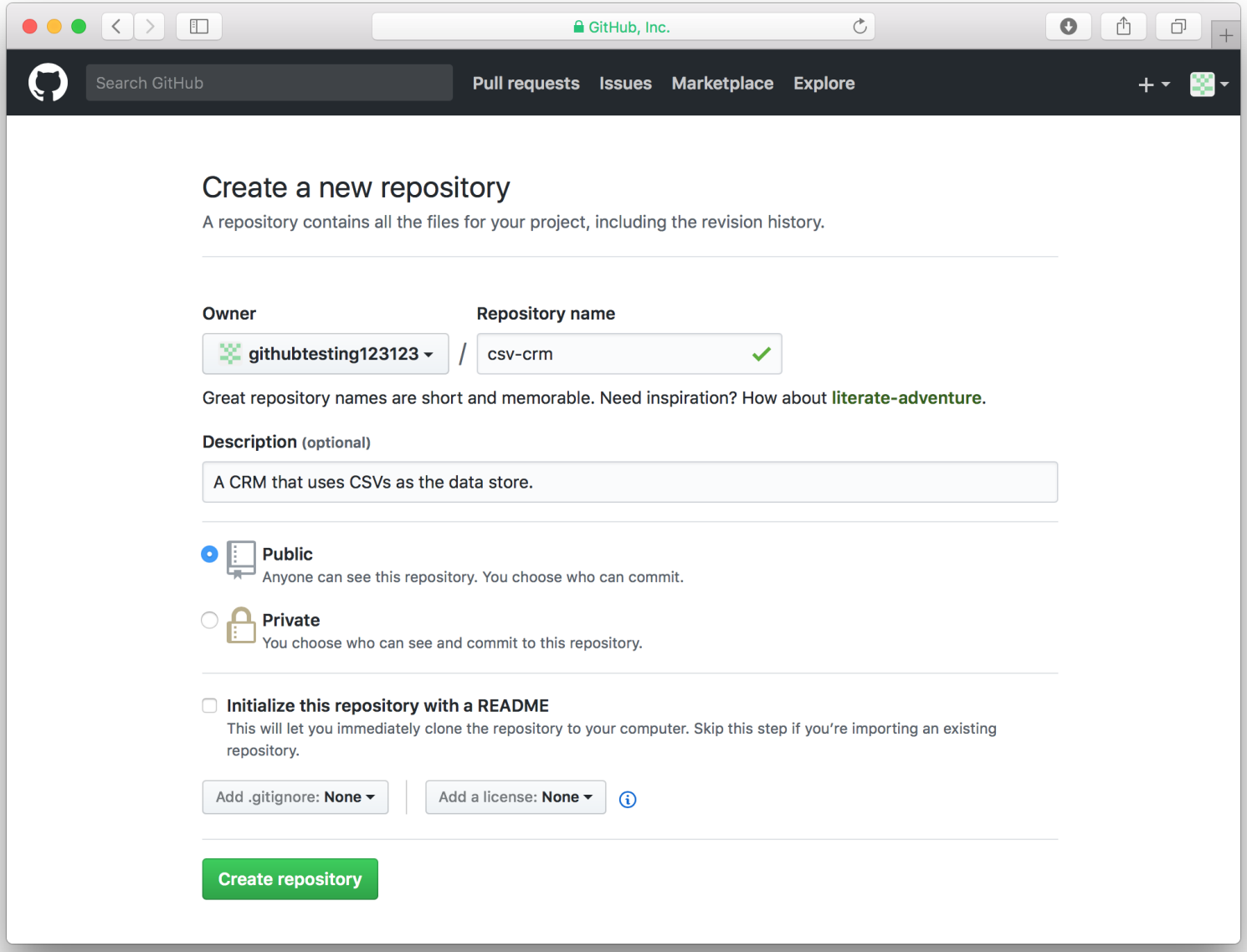
Issues
Marketplace
Explore
New repository
Import repository
New gist
New organization
minond
Browse activity
Discover repositories
jdan created a repository jdan/j
6 hours ago
jdan/j
Some code examples for the J programming language
Updated Feb 2
steveoh labeled an issue with help wanted in OpenSaltLake/OpenSaltLake_Website
6 hours ago
Project Page #5
Create project page. Since this is a reboot we are a little dry on projects. Are there any successful projects from that last iteration that can be...
steveoh labeled an issue with help wanted in OpenSaltLake/OpenSaltLake_Website
6 hours ago
eam Member Information #4
https://github.com/new
Repositories you contribute to 11
UtahRETC/JavaProgrammer1Cl... 1
consumr-project/cp 2
malsoudani/gota 0
inphomercial/gente 0
jneen/prg-qush-slides 0
Load more...
Your repositories 103
New repository
Find a repository...
All
Public
Private
Sources
Forks
courses
dots
talk-parse-to-interpretation
bool

- Repository name: java-class-git-homework
- Description: Repository for Git homework in my Introduction to Java Programming class.
- Check "Public"
- Check "Initialize this repository with a README"
- Click "Create repository" button


GitHub, Inc.
Search GitHub
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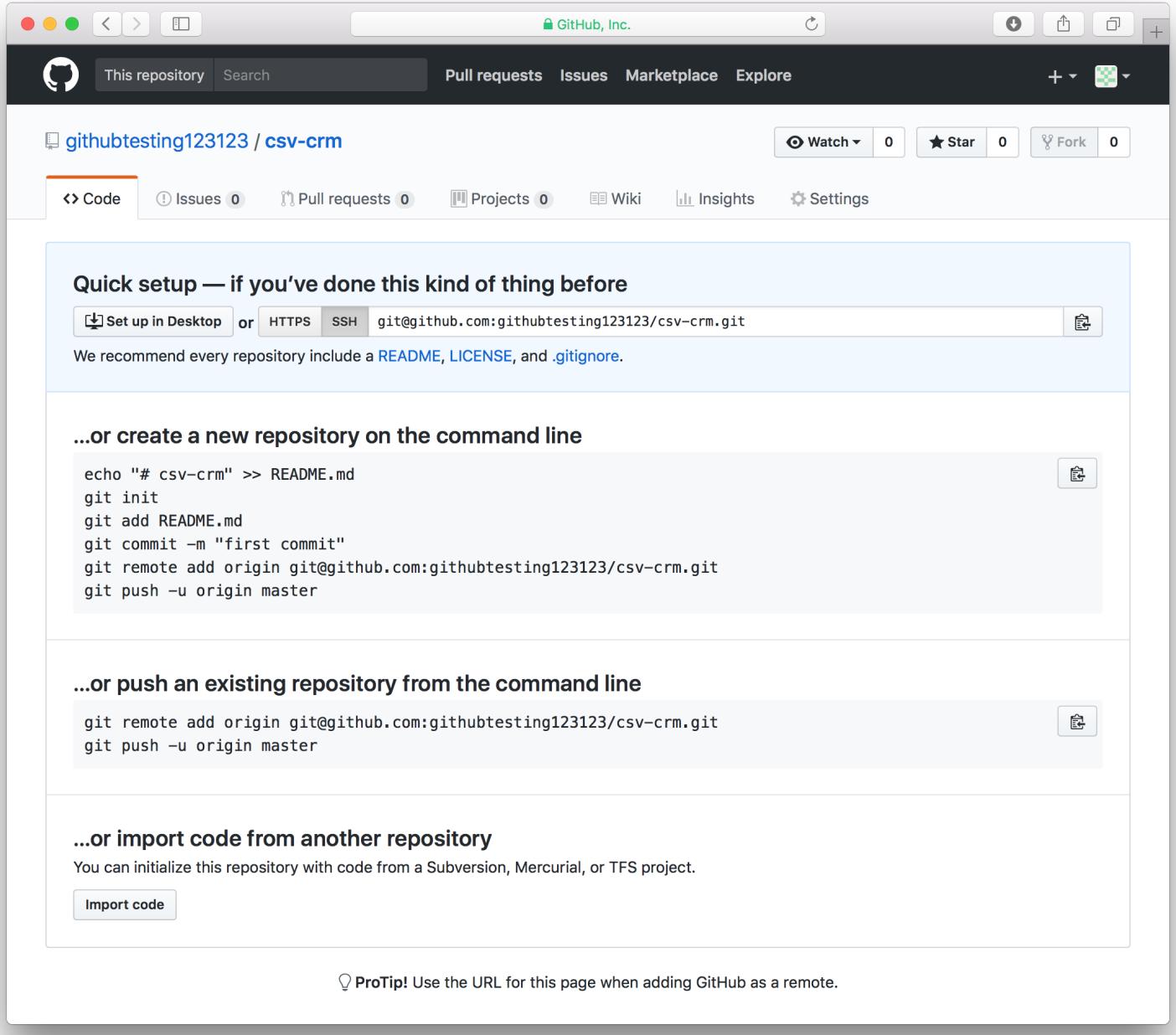
Create a new repository
A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.
Owner
Repository name
githubtesting123123
/
csv-crm
Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about literate-adventure.
Description (optional)
A CRM that uses CSVs as the data store.
Public
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.
Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.
Initialize this repository with a README
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.
Add .gitignore: None
Add a license: None
Create repository


GitHub, Inc.
This repository
Search
Pull requests
Issues
Marketplace
Explore
githubtesting123123 / csv-crm
Watch 0
Star 0
Fork 0
Code
Issues 0
Pull requests 0
Projects 0
Wiki
Insights
Settings
Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before
Set up in Desktop
or
HTTPS
SSH
git@github.com:githubtesting123123/csv-crm.git
We recommend every repository include a README, LICENSE, and .gitignore.
...or create a new repository on the command line
echo "# csv-crm" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin git@github.com:githubtesting123123/csv-crm.git
git push -u origin master
...or push an existing repository from the command line
git remote add origin git@github.com:githubtesting123123/csv-crm.git
git push -u origin master
...or import code from another repository
You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.
Import code
ProTip! Use the URL for this page when adding GitHub as a remote.

Let's download your new repository to your computer.

Create a Projects folder in your computer, navigate to that folder in your terminal, and run the clone command.

Now let's talk about how we use Git

Git commands

- `git add`
- `git commit`
- `git push`
- `git status`
- `git clone`

`git add`

By default, Git does not care about every file in the repository. If you want Git to track changes you make to a file, you have to "add" it by running `git add <FILENAME>`.

Then, as you make changes to your files, you will also need to tell git which changes you are interested in keeping track of, by using `git add` on the files that have changed. This gives you fine tuned control over what changes you are committing to as you work.

`git commit -m "your commit explanation"`

Think of a commit as a snapshot of changes you have made to your code. Let's say we just finished adding a feature to our project, we would create a commit which basically packages all of those changes and formats them in a way that I can then share when the rest of my team or the rest of the internet.

When you commit you will also include a short explanation of the changes you made at the end. What you put between the quotes is up to you!

There is no limit to the number of commits you make! The only requirement is that there is at least one character change in a file that Git is tracking.

`git push`

Committing your updates doesn't mean they'll be shared with others that have access to the repository.

To share these changes with everyone else, you have to "push" your commits. The command `git push` takes the commits that only exist locally (on your computer) and pushes them to the remote Git server (GitHub.com).

`git status`

This simple command will give you information about the current state of your repository. With this command you can see which files are untracked by Git, which tracked files have modifications, and also which files you have recently started tracking with Git.

When you create a new commit, Git will put all changes and new files in the commit and so they will not show up when you run `git status`, but what you will see is that there is a local commit that needs to be pushed (with `git push`.)

`git clone`

This command downloads a repository to your computer. You need to clone a repository before you can make any changes to it on your computer.

`git add` : Use this command to tell Git to start tracking the changes you make to a file. Example: `git add HelloWorld.java`

`git commit` : Use this command once you are done with a set of updates to your code and you are ready to package them so that you can share them with others. `git commit -m "Fixing a bug"`

`git push` : Use this command to make your commits available to the rest of your team. Example: `git push origin master`

`git status` : Use this command to get information about your repository. Tells you what files Git is not tracking and which ones you have modified.

`git clone` : Use this command to download a copy of a repository to your own computer. Only need to do this once.

```
> # After you cloned your repo and cd into the folder
> git status
> git add Calculator.java
> git add Main.java
> git commit -m "Finished the Calculator homework"
> git push origin master
```

Lab #1: add a file to your repository and push it to GitHub.

Lab #2: make a change to that same file and push the update to Github.

Lab #3: follow at least one of your classmates.

Changes, changes, changes

Let's review this week's homework

You should have the following for this week's homework:

- Git installed on your computer.
- A GitHub account.
- A Pluralsight account.

If you are missing any of these please talk to us.

Reference list

[1] https://www.google.com/search?q=define+version+control&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox-b-1-ab