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*WJR252 Assignment*



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# CREATING A REPOSITORY

GitHub, Summary: GitHub is a provider of the internet hosting for software development and version control using Git. It offers distributed version control and source code management functionality of Git.

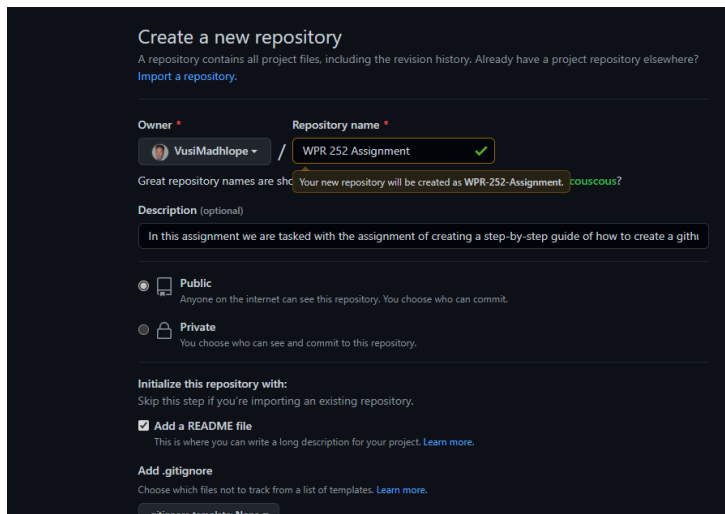
## Creating a repository

To simplify, a repository in GitHub is a GitHub repository. It is like a folder and the GitHub repository becomes a folder that is available online on the cloud for people to access, download and contribute too.

Screenshot 1:

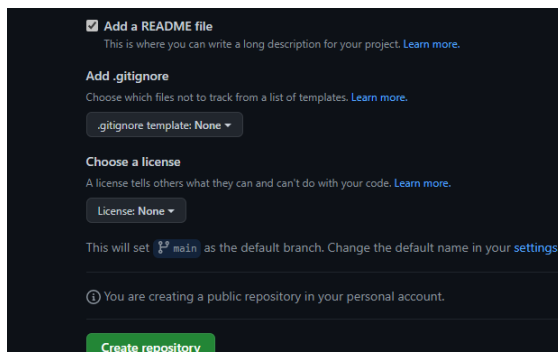
Below, you see step 1, which is creating a Github repository. This step includes you inputting your Repository Name, description of your repository and choosing whether to make it public or private, these two choices determine the accessibility of your projects by other users who would like to access your repository. Options of adding a readme file are also included, but it is known as best practice to always include one. Why, it's important well reason being is due to it being the first file a user/person will see regarding your project and also it serves as a brief description of your project.

Repo1:



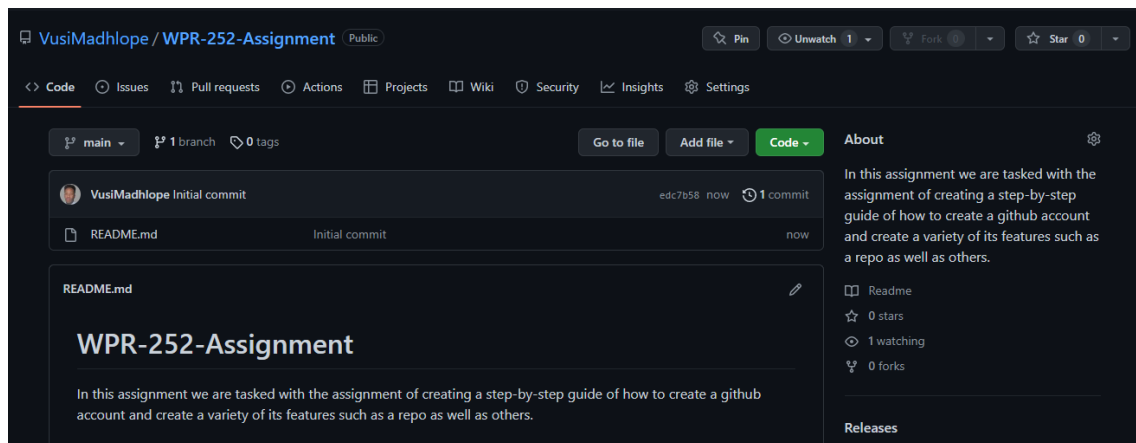
The screenshot shows the 'Create a new repository' page on GitHub. At the top, it says 'Create a new repository' and 'A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)'. Below this, there are two input fields: 'Owner' with a dropdown menu showing 'VusiMadhlope' and 'Repository name' with a text input showing 'WPR 252 Assignment'. A green checkmark is next to the repository name. Below these fields, it says 'Great repository names are short and unique. Your new repository will be created as WPR-252-Assignment. COUSCIOUS?'. There is a 'Description (optional)' section with a text input containing 'In this assignment we are tasked with the assignment of creating a step-by-step guide of how to create a github'. Below the description, there are two radio buttons: 'Public' (selected) and 'Private'. Below the radio buttons, it says 'Initialize this repository with: Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.' There are two checkboxes: 'Add a README file' (checked) and 'Add .gitignore' (unchecked). Below the checkboxes, it says 'Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more.](#)'. At the bottom, there is a dropdown menu for '.gitignore template: None'.

Repo2:



The screenshot shows the 'Add a README file' section of the GitHub repository creation process. It has a checkbox 'Add a README file' which is checked. Below it, it says 'This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more.](#)'. There is a section 'Add .gitignore' with a text input showing '.gitignore template: None'. Below this, there is a section 'Choose a license' with a text input showing 'License: None'. At the bottom, it says 'This will set main as the default branch. Change the default name in your settings.' and 'You are creating a public repository in your personal account.' At the very bottom, there is a green button labeled 'Create repository'.

Repo3: Below is the display in success of the creation of your repository.

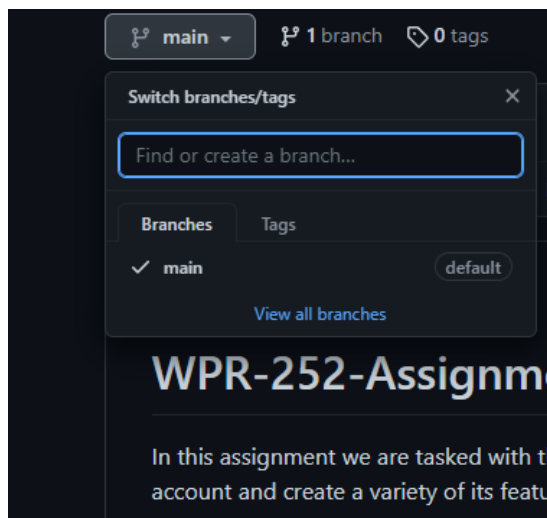


## CREATING A BRANCH

To briefly explain, a branch is simply a copy of a Git project that you can make changes to, the changes can be as many as you like combined with the original project. Main branch is known as the “Master” branch and its subsidiaries or sub-branches are known as the “slaves”.

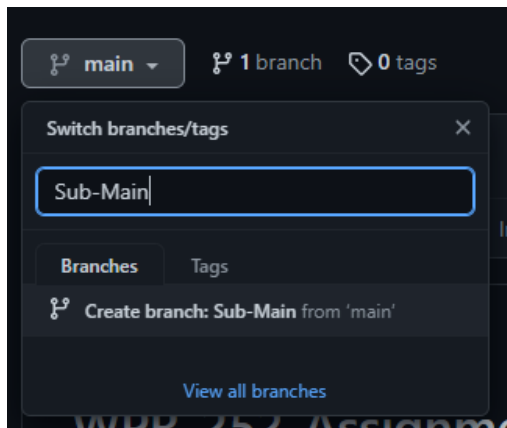
Step1:

In this step, you create a “slave” branch by clicking on the drop-down file that says main. This is illustrated with the red circle for better clarity.



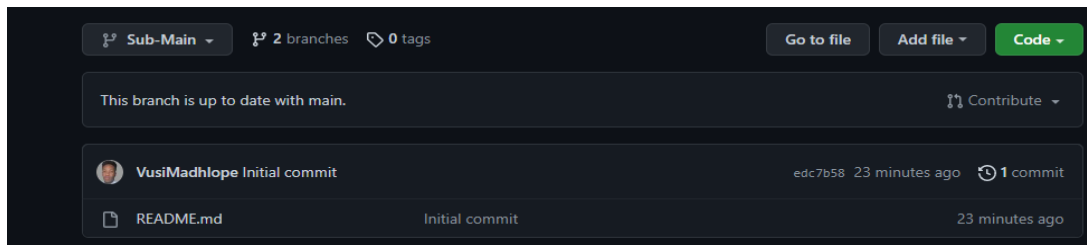
Step 2:

Step 2 depicts the naming of the sub-branch. The name of the second branch created can be given any name. It would be best practice to name the branch something related to the main. An example would be Sub-Main since the main branch is name main. Once complete click create branch.

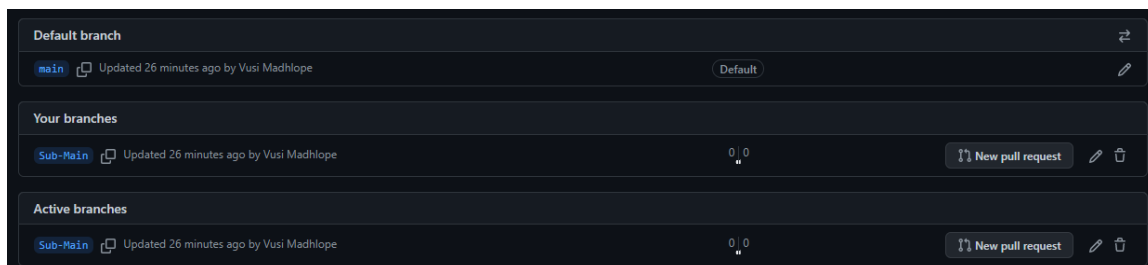


Step 3:

Step 3 shows the success upon the creation of the branch creation. Next to the drop down, depicts how many branches are existent. If it still displays 1 branch, then this can be an indication that you were unable to create a branch.



Step 4: Step 4 shows the overview of the branches. Below displays the default branch (main) and the branches just created (Sub-Main) and of which branches are in current use.

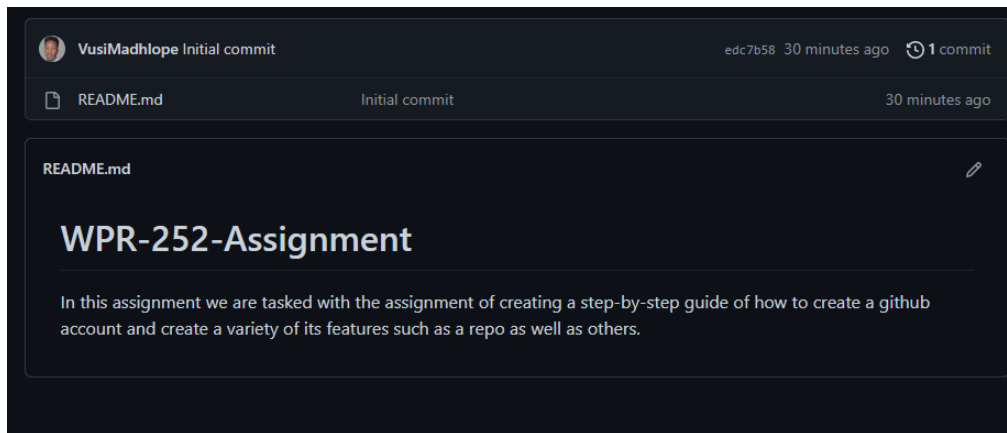


## *Making and committing changes*

What is a commit: Each commit has a related commit message, which is a depiction making sense of why a specific change was needed to be made.

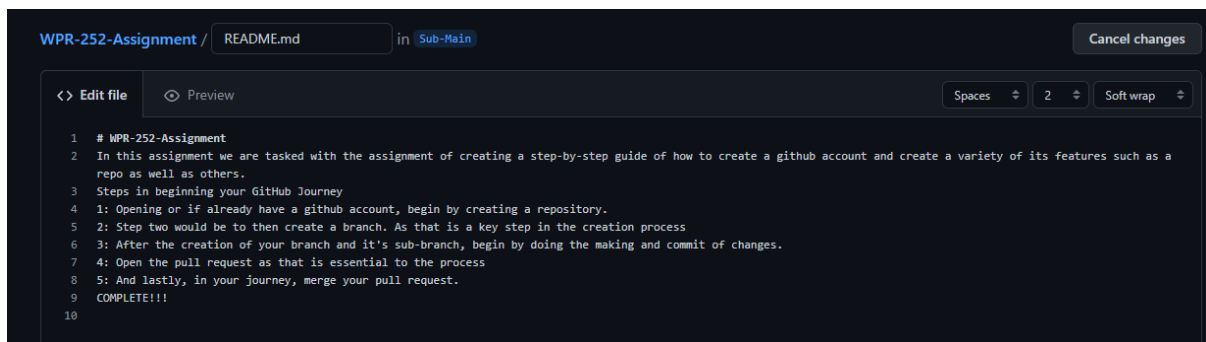
Step 1:

To begin the process of making and committing changes, under your sub-branch, you revert to the README.md file. Alongside it you click on the edit (far right pen icon) to edit.



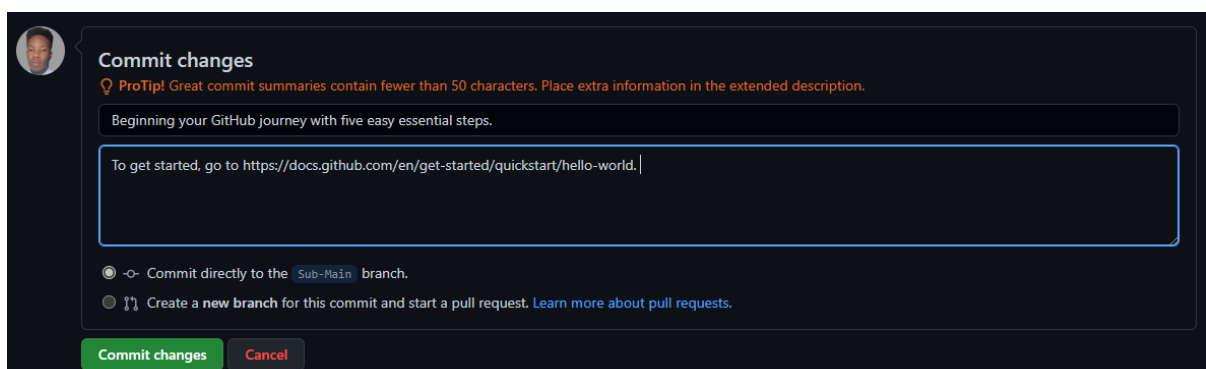
## Step 2:

In this section, you can edit the file by adding on instructions and other types of comments. It's with good practice that different Markdown elements are used.



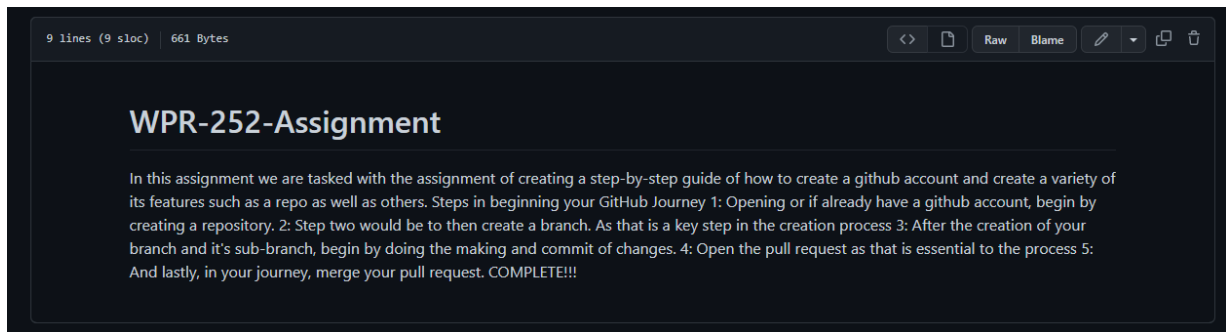
## Step 3:

This is where you will describe your types of changes, in this section, the description should be detailed as possible. Once complete click on the Commit changes. Changes will occur only to the README.md file of readme-edits (second branch).



## Step 4:

Once done clicking commit changes. The changes show as follows.

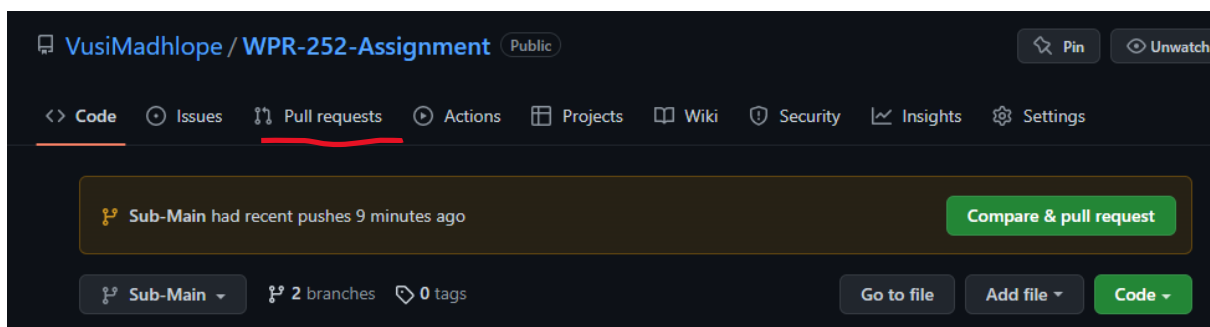


## Opening a pull request:

What is a pull request: Pull requests are known as the heart of collaboration in GitHub. At the point when you open a pull request, you're proposing your changes and requesting that somebody survey and pull in your commitment and union them into their branch. Pull requests show diffs, or contrasts, of the substance from the two branches.

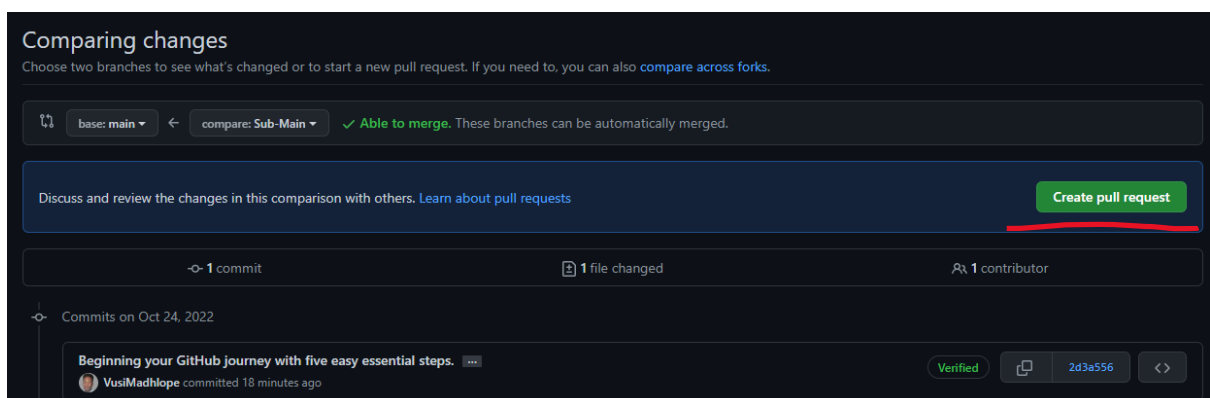
Step 1:

Click down on the pull request tab.

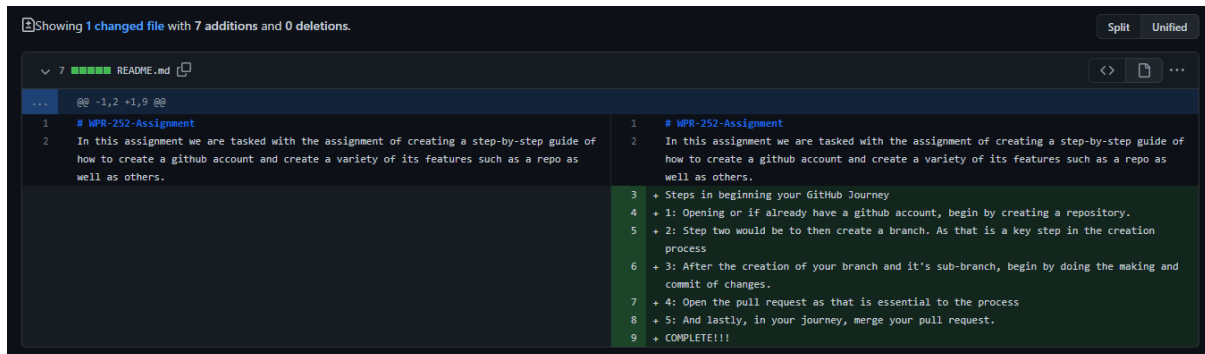


Step 2:

Click on Create pull request.

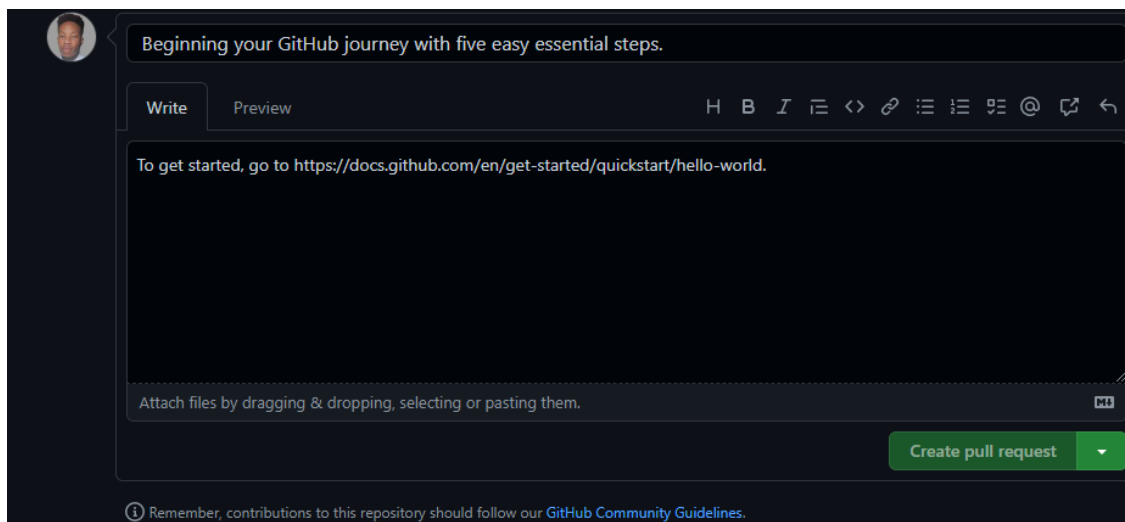


**Step 3:** In this step the user will then click on Compare & pull request and it will pull up the image below, which depicts the comparison of the two branches.



**Step 4:**

Click create pull request to complete the pull request step.



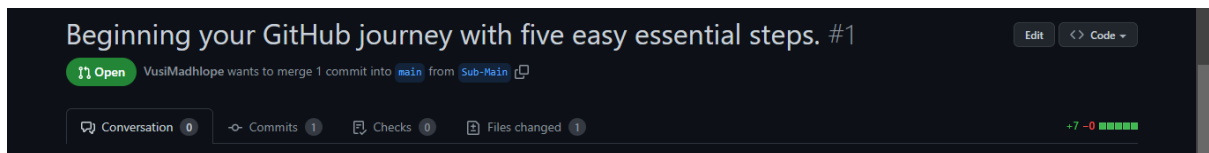
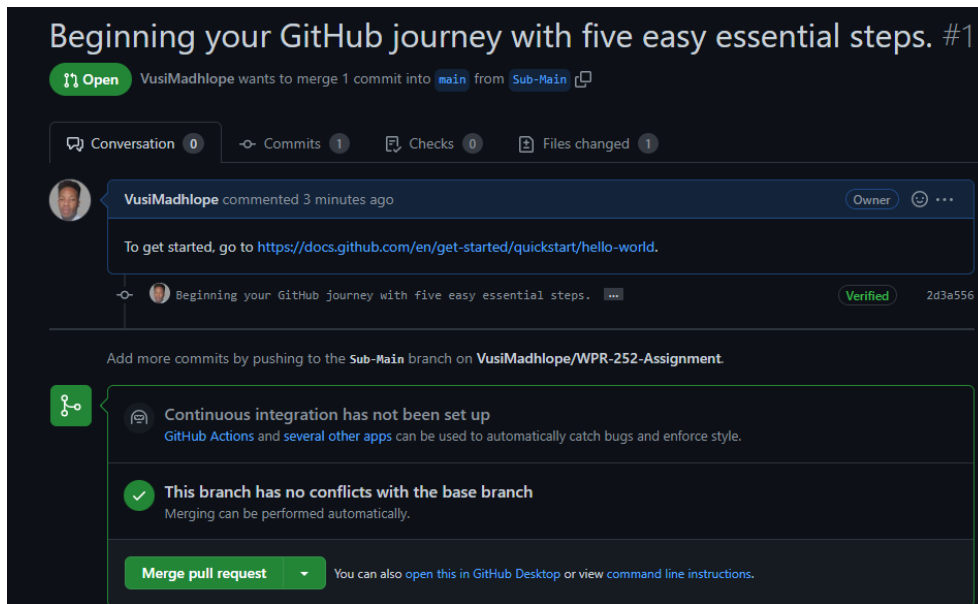
## *Merging your pull request*

Final step is to merge your sub-branch with the main branch. After you merge your pull request, the changes on your readme-alterns branch will be integrated into primary.

**Step1:**

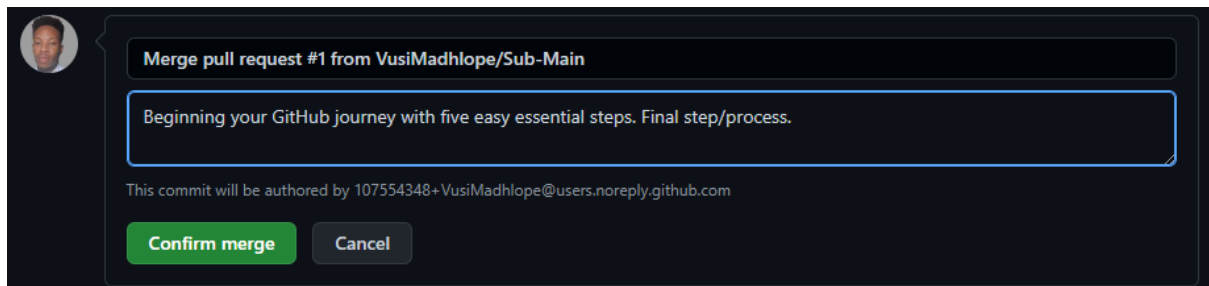
To begin the final stretch in completing the GitHub setup. Begin by clicking on the “Merge Pull requests button”



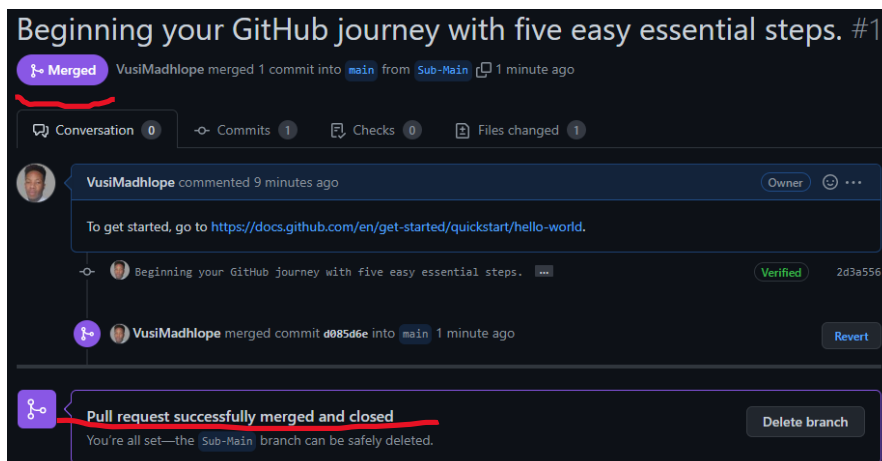


## Step 2:

Once done with the “Merge pull request” button, click on “Confirm Merge”. Once completed, you will receive a message that says, “the request was successfully merged and the request was closed”.



## Step 3:



The changes made will now appear on main. You have the choice to delete the second branch or not. Link for my github WPR252 Assignment repository;

## *Link*

[VusiMadhlope/WPR-252-Assignment: In this assignment we are tasked with the assignment of creating a step-by-step guide of how to create a github account and create a variety of its features such as a repo as well as others.](#)