Pengenalan kepada

Github

Pengaturcaraan Sosial



ANJURAN



SILIBUS

SESI 1

- Pengenalan Git
 - Sejarah
 - Konsep
- Pengenalan Github
- Istilah penting

SESI 3

- Kolaborasi
 - Repo, Clone, fetch, pull,
 push

SESI 2

- Pemasangan
 - Linux
 - Windows
- Perintah standart

SESI 4

- Latihan Github
 - Akaun, fork, pull request

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SESI 1 DENGENALAN



- 2002 Linux kernel menggunakan proprietary
 DVCS yang dipanggil BitKeeper
- 2005 Konflik BitKeeper
- 2005 Linus Torvalds membangunkan Git







Git adalah perisian sumber terbuka dan merupakan DVCS yang direkabentuk untuk prestasi dan kecekapan.

Sumber: http://git-scm.com/



Git adalah perisian **sumber terbuka** dan merupakan *distribute* version control system yang direkabentuk untuk prestasi dan kecekapan

git-scm.com



Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows.



Learn Git in your browser for free with Try Git.







About

The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.



Documentation

Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material.



Downloads

GUI clients and binary releases for all major platforms.



Community

Get involved! Mailing list, chat, development and more.



Pro Git by Scott Chacon is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.





Git adalah perisian sumber terbuka dan merupakan *distribute*version control system yang direkabentuk untuk prestasi dan kecekapan



Fully Distribute

(hampir) semuanya dalam local

Bermaksud:

- Laju
- Klon adalah backup
- Kerja secara offline



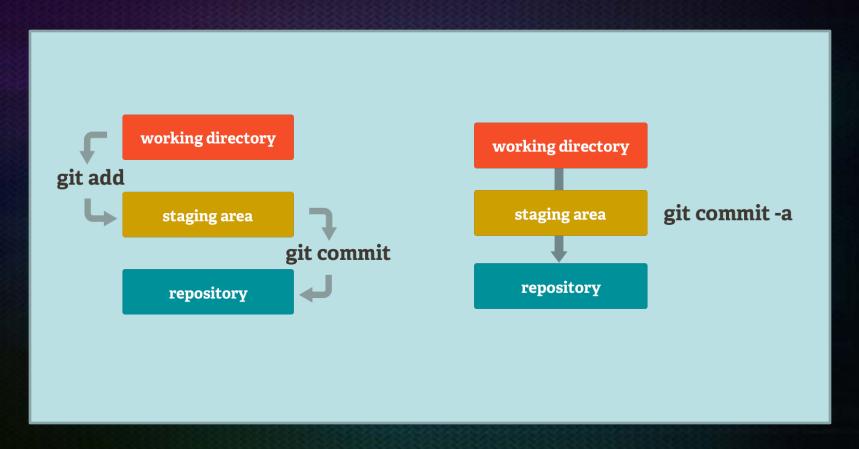
- Decentralized
 - Semua boleh jadi server...
- Offline
 - Salinan local adalah repositori.
 - Commit/merge changes

Perbezaan Git dengan {cvs|svn|p4}

Git is not better than CVS/Subversion/ Perforce/Bazaar But is also not worse. It's different.



Staging Area



GIT Konsep (err.. keburukan?)

Kompleksiti

Checkout vs Clone

Commit vs Push

Kena tahu arahan itu sama ada bertindak pada local atau pada server





- Web-based hosting untuk pembangunan projek yang menggunakan Git sebagai kawalan versi.
- GitHub, Inc (dahulu dikenali sebagai Logical Awesome)
 ditubuhkan pada April 2008.

Sumber: http://git-scm.com/



Github, Inc

San Francisco, USA
548 4th St
San Francisco, CA, 94107
USA

- Tom Preston-Werner Co-Founder / CEO
- PJ Hyett Founder / COO.
- Chris Wanstrath Founder



Individu

https://github.com/hariadi

Organisasi

https://github.com/pesima

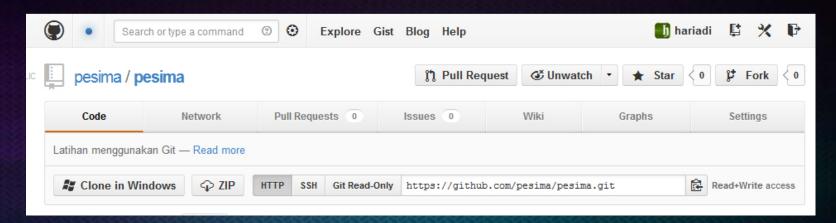
Avatar (optional)

https://gravatar.com

Konsep Github

- GitHub Flavored Markdown (GFM)
 - Isu
 - Mesej
 - komen

Konsep Github Repositori



Setiap repositori mengandungi:

- Kod sumber
- Rangkaian kolaborasi
- Pull request
- Isu

- Wiki
- Graf
- konfigurasi

SESI 2 DEMASANGAN

Pemasangan Git Linux

Debian/Ubuntu

apt-get install git

Pemasangan Git Windows

Git

https://help.github.com/articles/set-up-git



Identiti

```
git config --global user.name "Hariadi Hinta" git config --global user.email "diperakui@gmail.com"
```

Global

```
git config user.name "Hariadi Hinta" git config user.email "hariadi@jpa.gov.my"
```

Per projek

SSH (Optional) Linux/Windows

Terminal/Putty

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

Dutty

http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html

SESI 3 KOLABORASI

Initializing Git

Init

\$ git init

Status

\$ git status

Add & Commit

- \$ touch README
 \$ git status
- \$ git add README
- \$ git commit -m 'Initial commit'

Cloning Git Protokol

LOCAL (Basic)

```
$ git clone file:///main/code
$ git clone file:///192.168.10.51/code
$ git clone file:///<host>/<share>/<path>
```

HTTDS

\$ git clone file://github.com/pesima/Spoon-Knife

SSH

```
$ git clone ssh://user@server/projek.git
$ git clone ssh://hariadi@github.com/org.git
```

Best Practice Contibution (Sync Fork)

FORK

https://github.com/pesima/pesima.git

CLONE YOUR OWN REPO

\$ git clone https://github.com/<user>/pesima.git

ADD REMOTE UPSTREAM

\$ git remote -v
\$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/pesima/pesima.git

Contibution (Sync Fork)

VERIFY REMOTE

\$ git remote -v

FETCHING

\$ git pull upstream

VERIFY

\$ git branch -va

Contibution (Sync Fork)

CHECKOUT MASTER (LOCAL)

\$ git checkout master

MERGING

\$ git merge upstream/master

If your local branch didn't have any unique commits, git will instead perform a "fast-forward"

Contibution (Sync Fork)

CONTRIBUTE ON YOUR BRANCH

\$ git checkout -b <your-fix-or-features-branch>

PULL

\$ git pull origin <your-fix-or-features-branch>

SYNCING FORK

Fork https://github.com/pesima/pesima.git

```
$ mkdir pesima && cd pesima
$ git clone https://github.com/<username>/pesima.git
$ cd pesima
$ git remote add upstream
https://github.com/pesima/pesima.git
$ git checkout master
$ git pull upstream master
```

SESI 4 Latihan Github



Account

https://github.com/<user>

LATIHAN 1

PESIMA: : Fork/Remote/Pull/Checkout/Branch

FORK REPOSITORI DESIMA

https://github.com/pesima/pesima.git

CLONE

\$ git clone https://github.com/<username>/pesima.git

ADD REMOTE UPSTREAM

\$ git remote add upstream
https://github.com/pesima/pesima.git

PULL UPSTREAM

\$ git pull upstream master

LATIHAN 1 (samb.) DESIMA

BRANCH

\$ git checkout -b <topic-branch-name>

MODIFY

\$ vi kolaborasi.md

LATIHAN 2: DESIMA Dages DESIMA

OBJECTIVE

https://pesima.github.com/

SOALAN



ADD-ON

Node.js



Pemasangan (Windows)

http://nodejs.org

\$ npm install -g twitter-bootstrap-node

Building Twitter Bootstrap

Nodejs, Jekyll

Pemasangan (Windows)

\$ git clone https://github.com/twitter/bootstrap.git

\$ npm install

Terima Kasih

https://github.com/hariadi

https://github.com/jpagov

https://github.com/pesima