


Special Crafted by
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Training Series No.
XXX.XXX.XX.XXX.XX

Instalasi Github

- Management and Business Analytics Concept
- Implementation in Marketing, Operation and Finance
 - CRISP-DM
- Descriptive vs Predictive vs Perscriptive Analytic
 - Technology Landscape
 - Introduction to github
 - Roles in in Data World

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely Jakarta, featuring several prominent skyscrapers and a dense residential area with red-tiled roofs in the foreground. A large, semi-transparent white circle is centered over the image, containing the title text. The text is in a clean, black, sans-serif font.

Instalasi Git + Create Github account

1. Install git and create github account
2. What is git?
3. How does git work?
4. What is GitHub
5. Quick hands on using git and GitHub

Get your installer!

Linux (Debian) - Command: `sudo apt-get install git`

Linux (Fedora) - Command: `sudo yum install git`

Mac - <http://git-scm.com/download/mac>

Windows - <http://git-scm.com/download/win>



🔍 Search entire site...

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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 version **2.20.1** of Git for the **Mac** platform. This is the most recent **maintained build** for this platform. It was released **about 1 month ago**, on 2019-01-05.

If your download hasn't started, [click here to download manually](#).

The current source code release is version **2.20.1**. If you want the newer version, you can build it from [the source code](#).

Now What?

Now that you have downloaded Git, it's time to start using it.



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Downloading Git



Your download is starting...

You are downloading the latest (**2.20.1**) **32-bit** version of **Git for Windows**. This is the most recent [maintained build](#). It was released **2 months ago**, on 2018-12-15.

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.

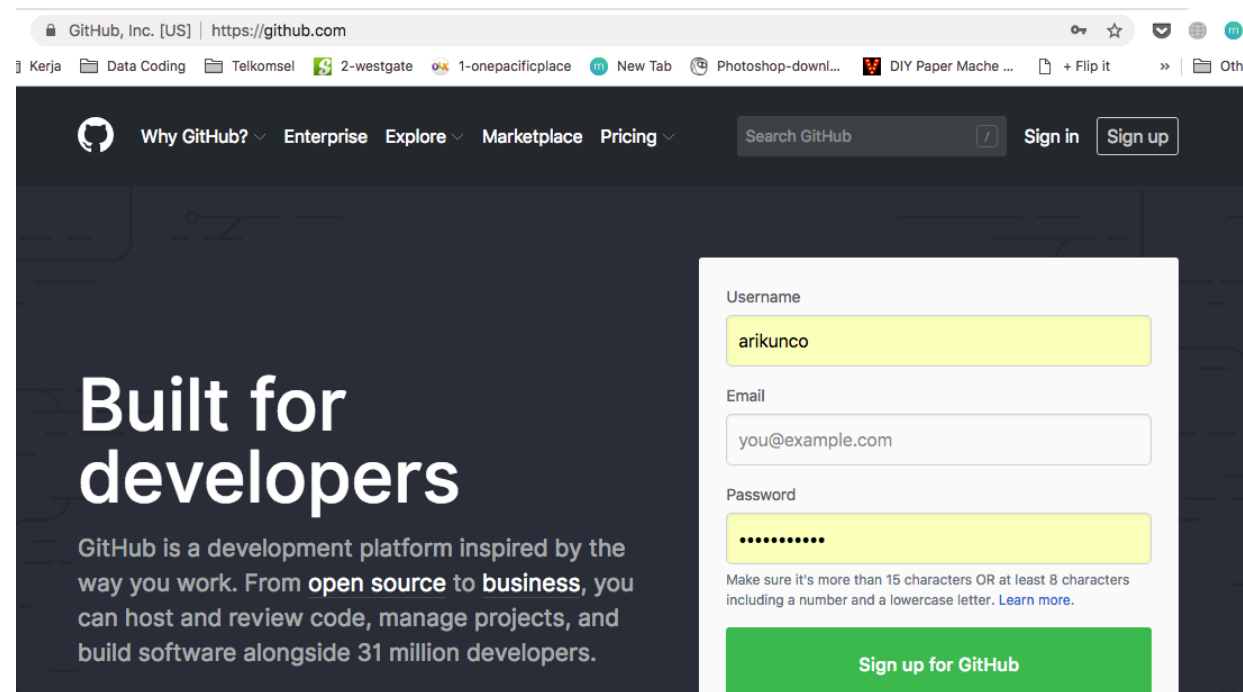
64-bit Git for Windows Portable.

The current source code release is version **2.20.1**. If you want the newer version, you can build it

Setelah di-download, lakukan instalasi dengan opsi *default*.

Create Github Account

- www.github.com
- Free for public repositories



The screenshot shows the GitHub website's sign-up interface. The browser's address bar displays 'GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com'. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Why GitHub?', 'Enterprise', 'Explore', 'Marketplace', and 'Pricing', along with a search bar and 'Sign in' and 'Sign up' buttons. The main content area features the text 'Built for developers' and a description of GitHub as a development platform. On the right, a sign-up form is visible with fields for 'Username' (containing 'arikunco'), 'Email' (containing 'you@example.com'), and 'Password' (masked with dots). A green 'Sign up for GitHub' button is at the bottom of the form. A note below the password field states: 'Make sure it's more than 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter. [Learn more.](#)'

Basic Git

You typically obtain a Git repository in one of two ways:

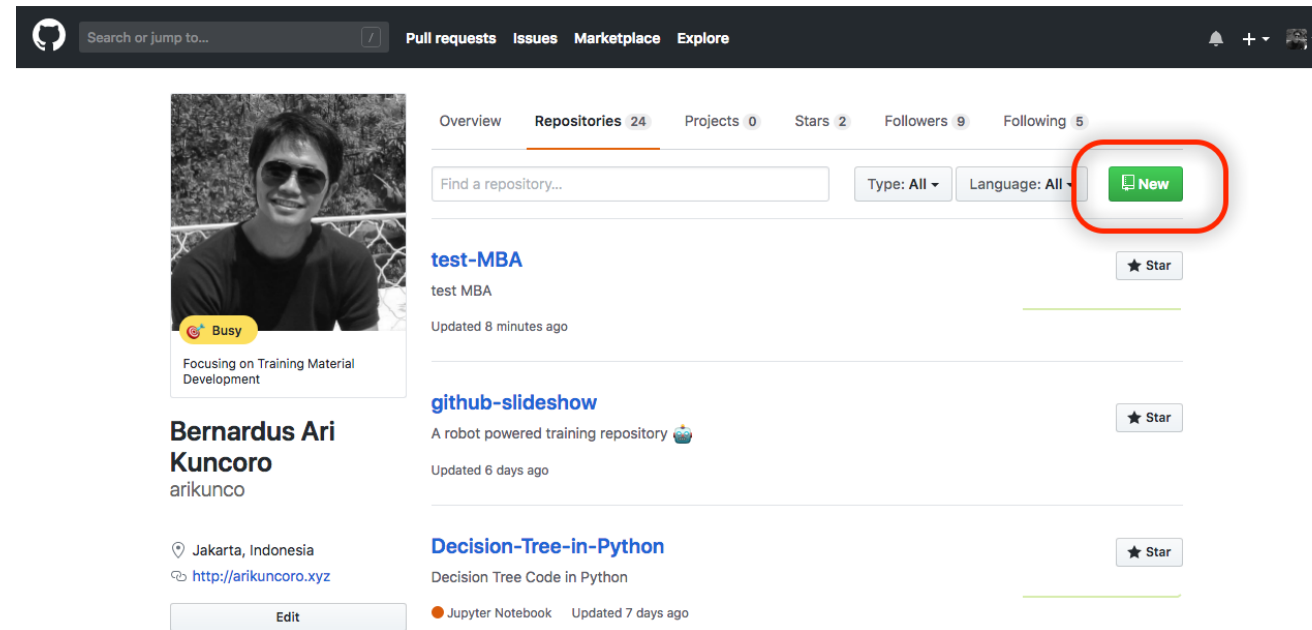
- You can take a local directory that is currently not under version control, and turn it into a Git repository, or
- You can *clone* an existing Git repository from elsewhere

In either case, you end up with a Git repository on your local machine, ready for work.

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Getting-a-Git-Repository>

Create new repositories and push files from your local.

1. Login to your github account at <https://github.com>
2. Click Tab: Repositories, then click New Repositories



Basic Git

3. Fill up the Repository name (mandatory), add description (optional)

4. Click “Create Repository”

https://github.com/new

Telkomsel 2-westgate 1-onepacificplace New Tab Photoshop-downl... DIY Paper Mach

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history.

Owner: arikunco / Repository name: git-mba ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **crispy-garbanzo**?

Description (optional): DataMBA

☒ **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

Basic Git (push)

5. On your terminal, please make one directory: e.g. /Users/arikuncoro/Project/git-mba

Then, do quick setup (choose the one in the box).


Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

 Set up in Desktop or **HTTPS** **SSH** <https://github.com/arikunco/git-mba.git> 

Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).


...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# git-mba" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/arikunco/git-mba.git
git push -u origin master
```



...or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/arikunco/git-mba.git
git push -u origin master
```



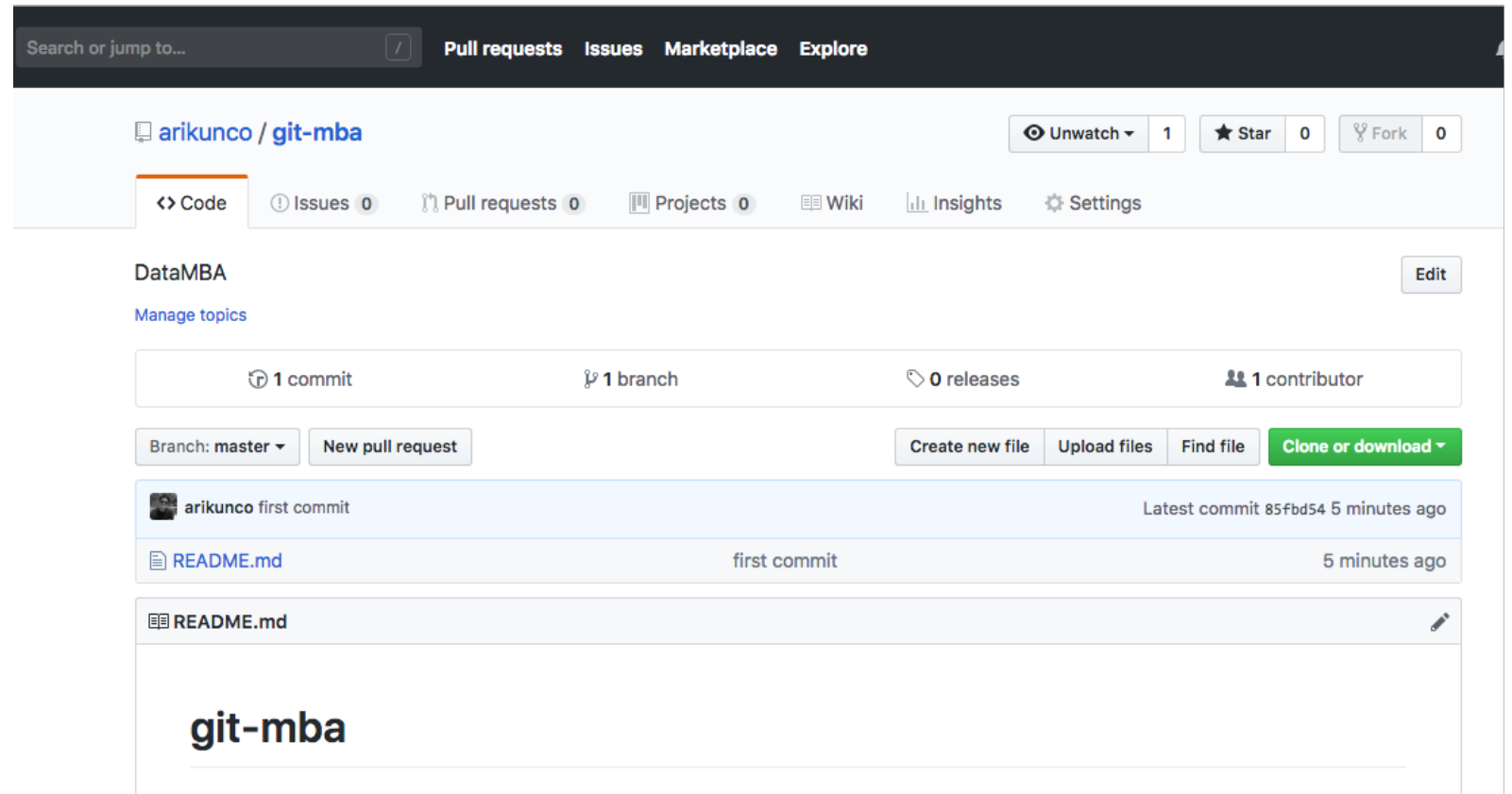
...or import code from another repository

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

Import code

Basic Git

Your repository and
Readme.md is available online.



Basic Git

You can clone the git from other's work.

```
git clone https://github.com/arikunco/git-mba.git
```

You can also pull from the master, using the following command, if there are any changes in the server.

```
git pull origin master
```


An aerial photograph of a city skyline. In the foreground, there is a dense residential area with many houses featuring red-tiled roofs, interspersed with green trees. In the background, a cluster of modern skyscrapers rises against a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds. A large, semi-transparent white circle is centered over the image, containing the text 'Further Reading At Home'.

Further Reading At Home

What is git?

- Started in 2005
- Created by Linus Torvald to aid in Linux kernel development
- Git is NOT the only version control system

What is version control?

- A system that keeps records of your changes
- Allows for collaborative development
- Allows you to know who made what changes and when
- Allows you to revert any changes and go back to a previous state
- Distributed version control
- Users keep entire code and history on their local machines
- Users can make any changes without internet access
- (Except pushing and pulling changes from a remote server)

How does git work?

- Can be complicated at first, but there are a few key concepts
- Important git terminology in following slides are blue

Key Concept: Snapshot

The way git keeps track of your code history

- Essentially records what all your files look like at a given point in time
- You decide when to take a snapshot, and of what files
- Have the ability to go back to visit any snapshot
- Your snapshots from later on will stay around, too

Key Concepts: Commit

- The act of creating a snapshot
- Can be a noun or verb
- “I committed code”
- “I just made a new commit”
- Essentially, a project is made up of a bunch of commits

Key Concepts: Repositories

- Often shortened to 'repo'
- A collection of all the files and the history of those files
- Consists of all your commits
- Place where all your hard work is stored
- Can live on a local machine or on a remote server (GitHub!)
- The act of copying a repository from a remote server is called cloning
- Cloning from a remote server allows teams to work together

Key Concepts: Repositories

- The process of downloading commits that don't exist on your machine from a remote repository is called pulling changes
- The process of adding your local changes to the remote repository is called pushing changes

Key Concepts: Branches

- All commits in git live on some branch
- But there can be many, many branches
- The main branch in a project is called the master branch

So, what does a typical project look like?

- A bunch of commits linked together that live on some branch, contained in a repository
- Following images taken and modified from: •
<http://marklodato.github.io/visual-gitguide/index-en.html>
- Also a good tutorial!

So, what is HEAD?
So, what is MASTER?
Key concept: Merging

What is Github?

www.github.com

- Largest web-based git repository hosting service
- Aka, hosts 'remote repositories'
- Allows for code collaboration with anyone online
- Adds extra functionality on top of git
- UI, documentation, bug tracking, feature requests, pull requests, and more!

Founded in 2008

- Also has an Enterprise edition for businesses



Let's follow this video for practicing

- For Mac: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fce5hT5Hais> (5 minutes)
- For Windows: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=77W2JSL7-r8> (15 minutes, so speed up 1.5x)

Additional Resources

- Main resource: https://www.slideshare.net/HubSpot/git-101-git-and-github-for-beginners?from_action=save
- Official git site and tutorial: <https://git-scm.com/>
- GitHub guides: <https://guides.github.com/>
- Command cheatsheet: <https://training.github.com/kit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf>