

# Git 101: Git and GitHub for beginners

# Overview

1. Install git and create a Github account
2. What is git?
3. How does git work?
4. What is GitHub?
5. Quick example using git and GitHub

Install git and a create GitHub  
account

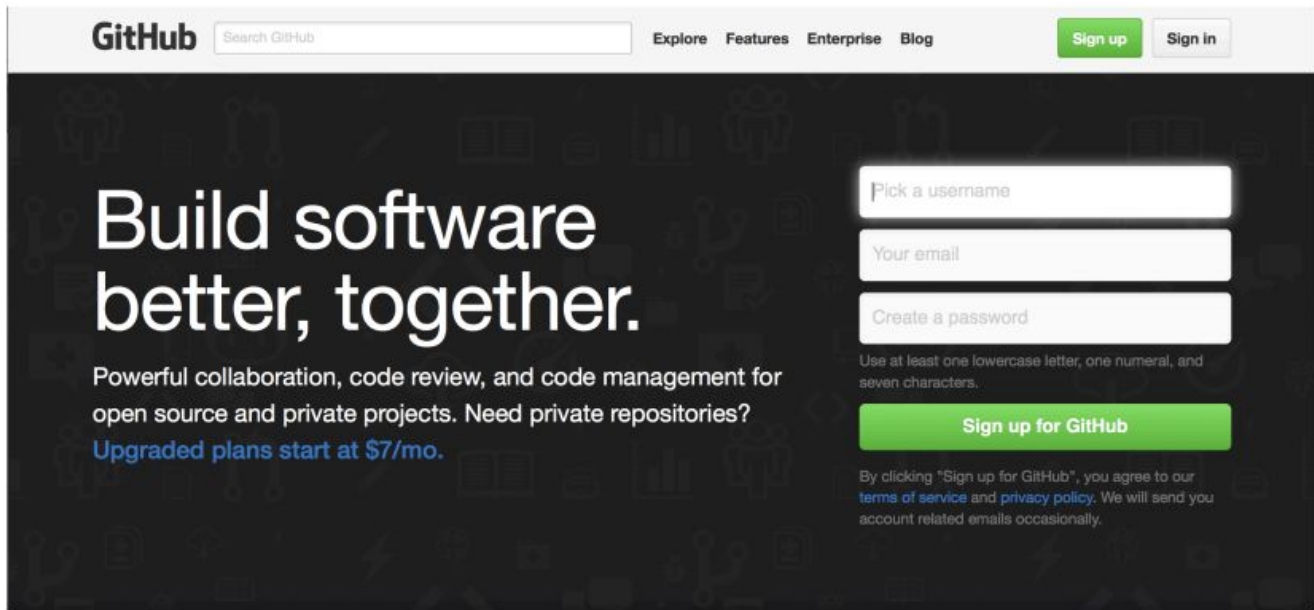
# Install git

- 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>

# Create Github account

[www.github.com](https://www.github.com)

Free for public repositories



The image is a screenshot of the GitHub website's sign-up page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for 'Explore', 'Features', 'Enterprise', and 'Blog'. On the right side of the navigation bar are two buttons: 'Sign up' (highlighted in green) and 'Sign in'. The main content area has a dark background with the text 'Build software better, together.' in large white font. Below this, it says 'Powerful collaboration, code review, and code management for open source and private projects. Need private repositories? Upgraded plans start at \$7/mo.' To the right of this text is a sign-up form with three input fields: 'Pick a username', 'Your email', and 'Create a password'. Below the 'Create a password' field is a note: 'Use at least one lowercase letter, one numeral, and seven characters.' At the bottom of the form is a green button labeled 'Sign up for GitHub'. Below the button is a disclaimer: 'By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our terms of service and privacy policy. We will send you account related emails occasionally.'

GitHub

[Explore](#) [Features](#) [Enterprise](#) [Blog](#) [Sign up](#) [Sign in](#)

## Build software better, together.

Powerful collaboration, code review, and code management for open source and private projects. Need private repositories? Upgraded plans start at \$7/mo.

Pick a username

Your email

Create a password

Use at least one lowercase letter, one numeral, and seven characters.

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By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [terms of service](#) and [privacy policy](#). We will send you account related emails occasionally.

# 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

What is git?

# What is version control?

- Distributed version control
- Users keep entire code and history on their location machines
  - Users can make any changes without internet access
  - (Except pushing and pulling changes from a remote server)



# What is git?

- Started in 2005
- Created by Linus Torvald to aid in Linux kernel development



# What is git?

Git isn't the only version control system



But (we think) it's the best

How does git work?

# 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 Concepts: Snapshots

- 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: Commit

- Commits contain three pieces of information:
  1. Information about how the files changed from previously
  2. A reference to the commit that came before it
    - Called the “parent commit”
  3. A hash code name
    - Will look something like:

f2d2ec5069fc6776c80b3ad6b7cbde3cade4e

# 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



# Key Concepts: Repositories

- 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

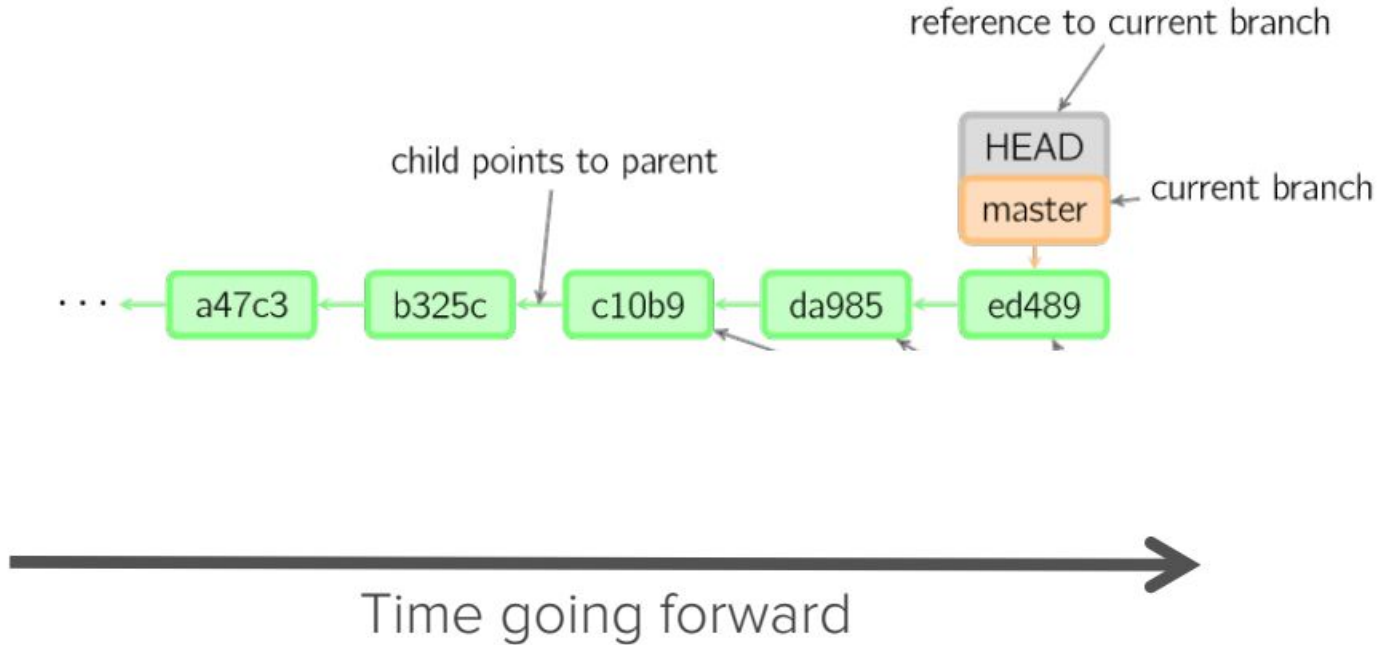
# So, what does a typical project look like?

- A bunch of commits linked together that live on some branch, contained in a repository
- Following images taken and modified from:

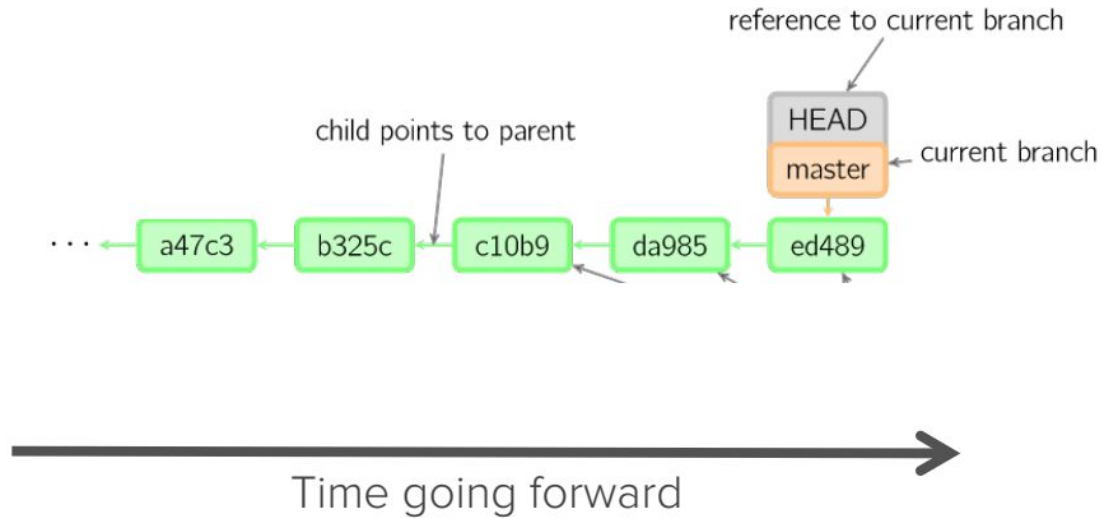
<http://marklodato.github.io/visual-gitguide/index-en.html>

- Also a good tutorial!

# So, what does a typical project look like?

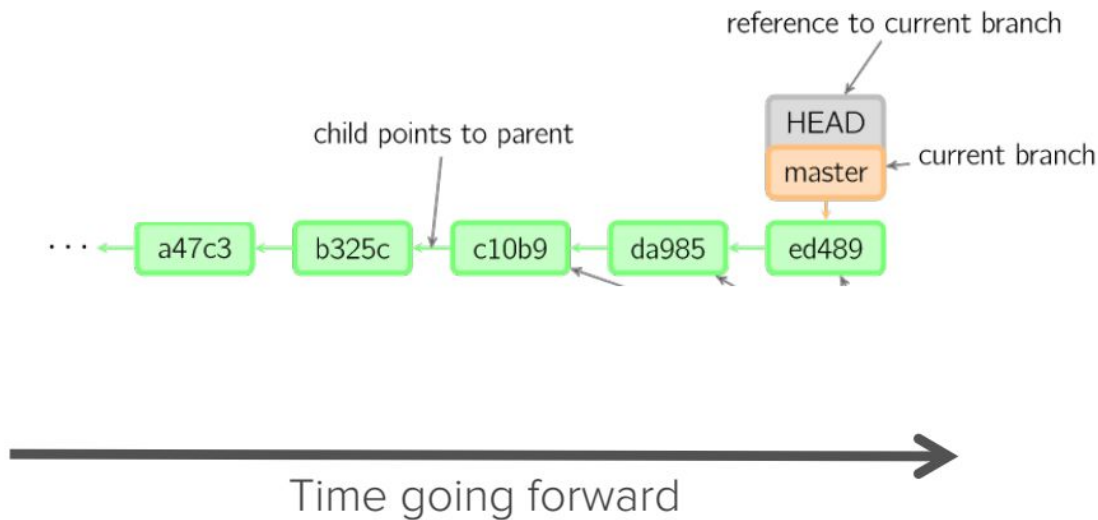


So, what is HEAD?



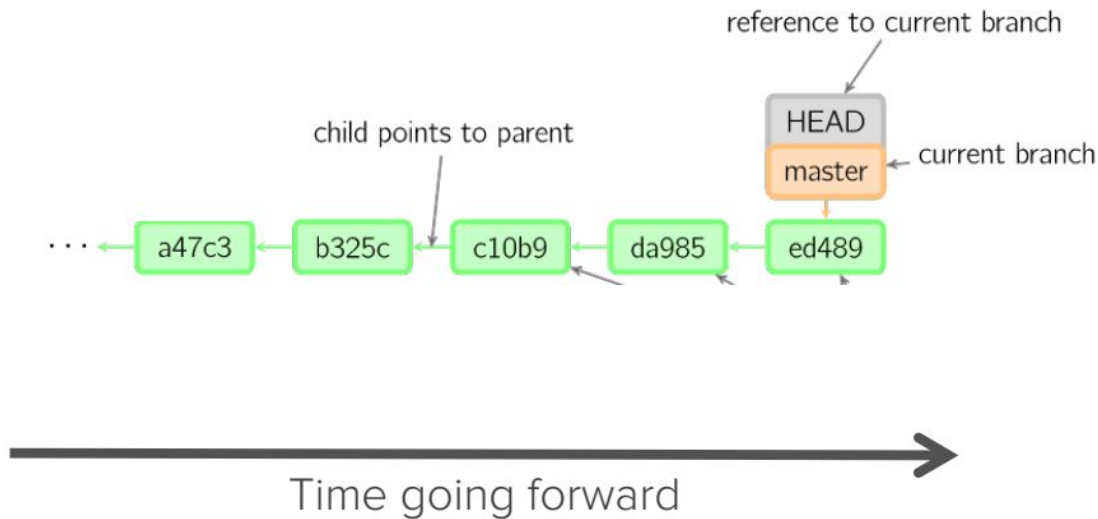
# So, what is HEAD?

- A reference to the most recent commit
  - (in most cases – not always true!)



# So, what is MASTER?

- The main branch in your project
- Doesn't *have* to be called master, but almost always is!

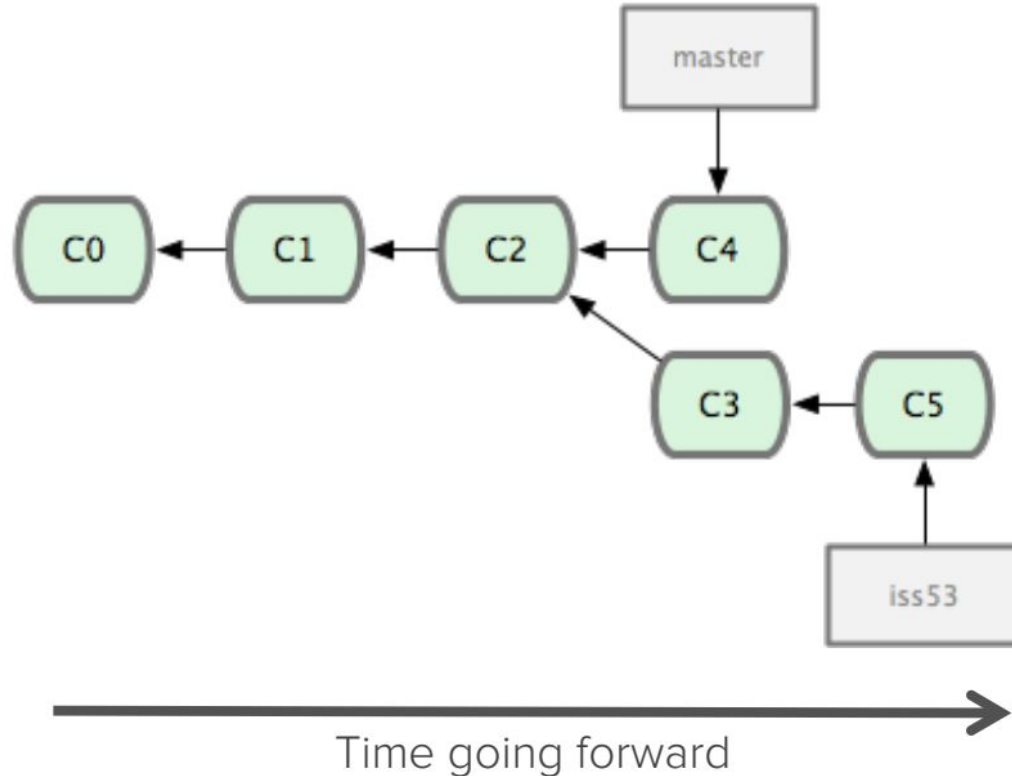




## Key Concepts: Branching off of the **master** branch

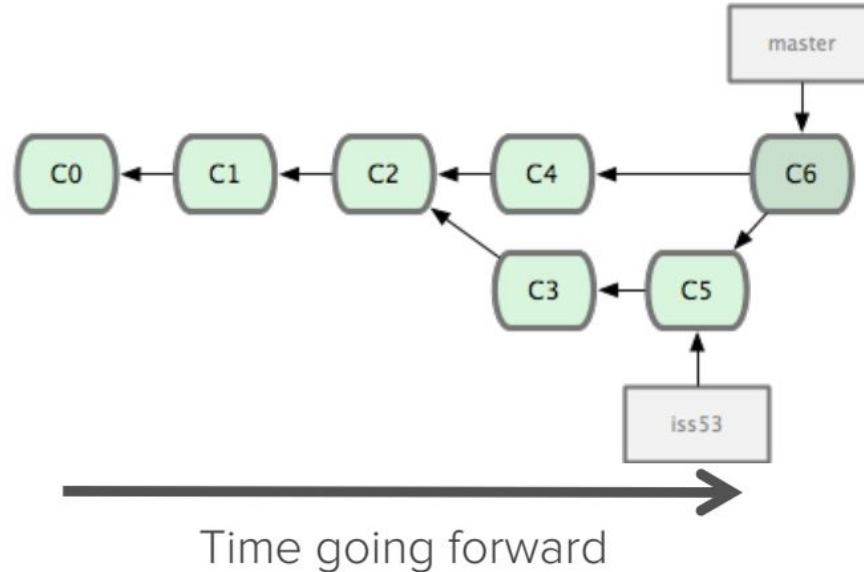
- The start of a branch points to a specific commit
- When you want to make any changes to your project you make a new branch based on a commit

# Key Concepts: Branching off of the **master** branch



# Key Concepts: Merging

Once you're done with your feature, you merge it back into **master**



# Key Concepts: How do you make a commit anyway?

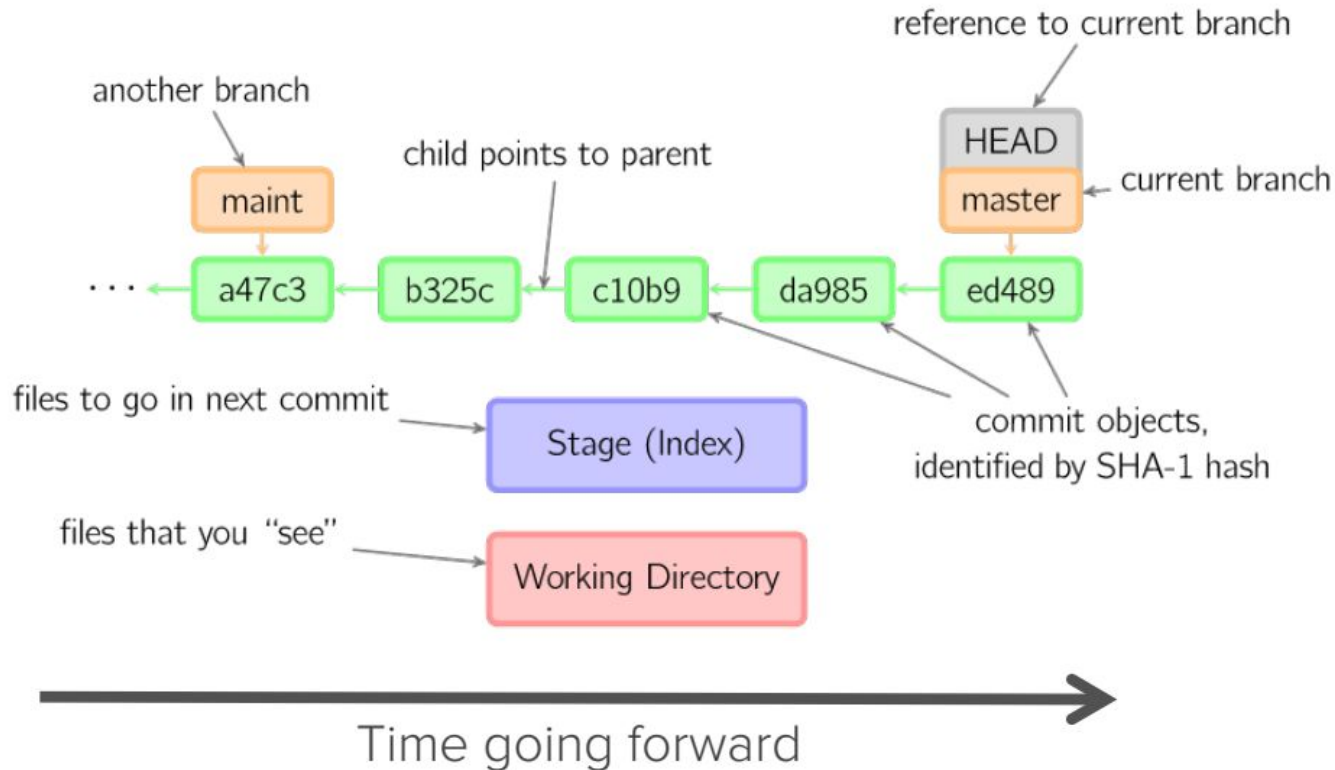
- There are a lot of 'states' and 'places' a file can be
- Local on your computer: the 'working directory'
- When a file is ready to be put in a commit you add it onto the 'index' or 'staging'
- Staging is the new preferred term – but you can see both 'index' and 'staging' being used

# Key Concepts: How do you make a commit anyway?

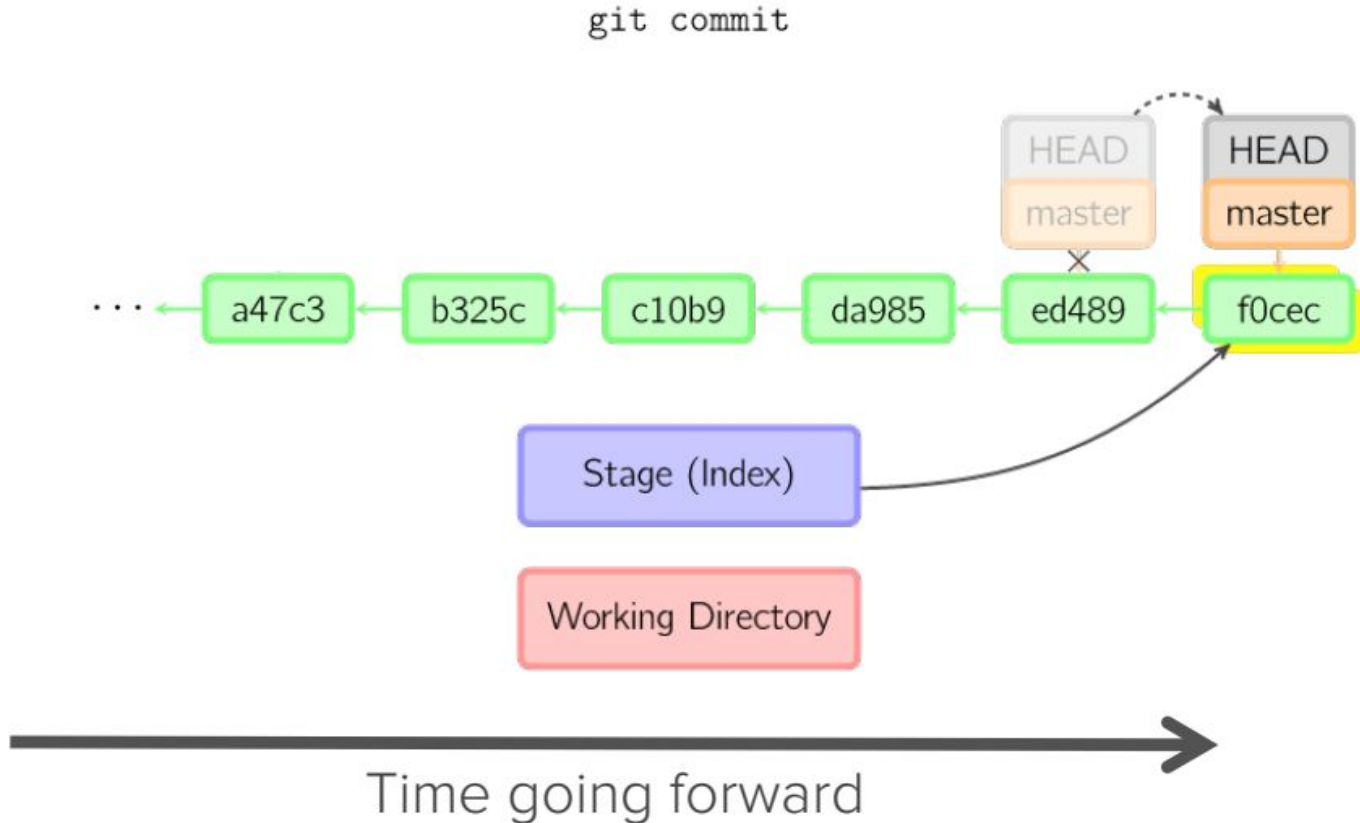
The process:

- Make some changes to a file
- Use the 'git add' command to put the file onto the staging environment
- Use the 'git commit' command to create a new commit

# Key Concepts: How do you make a commit anyway?



# Key Concepts: How do you make a commit anyway?



What is GitHub?



# What is GitHub?

- [www.github.com](https://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!



# What is GitHub?

- Founded in 2008
- Also has an Enterprise edition for businesses



# Additional Resources

- 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>
- Interactive git tutorial:
  - <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1>
- Visual/interactive cheatsheet:
  - <http://ndpsoftware.com/git-cheatsheet.html>