



GITHUB

En la experiencia anterior conocimos GIT, vimos para qué nos sirve, y lo usamos de manera local en nuestro computador. Ahora conoceremos los repositorios remotos basados en GIT



Una de la razones del por qué son tan populares los sistemas de control de versiones es su versatilidad a la hora de trabajar en equipo

¿QUÉ ES UN REPOSITORIO REMOTO?



Un repositorio remoto no es más que GIT alojado en algún servicio de versionamiento en la web

Dentro de estos servicios, existen varios tipos de repositorios remotos,
las más usadas son **Github, Bitbucket y Gitlab**



Github



Bitbucket



Gitlab

En nuestro caso usaremos uno de los servicios de repositorios remotos más conocida, llamada **"GitHub"**

¿QUÉ ES GITHUB?



GitHub es una plataforma de desarrollo colaborativo de software para alojar proyectos utilizando el sistema de control de versiones Git.

¿PARA QUÉ SIRVE GITHUB?

- Para almacenar una copia online de nuestro trabajo.
- Para trabajar colaborativamente con otras personas.
- Para recibir apoyo (**pull requests**) en nuestros proyectos.

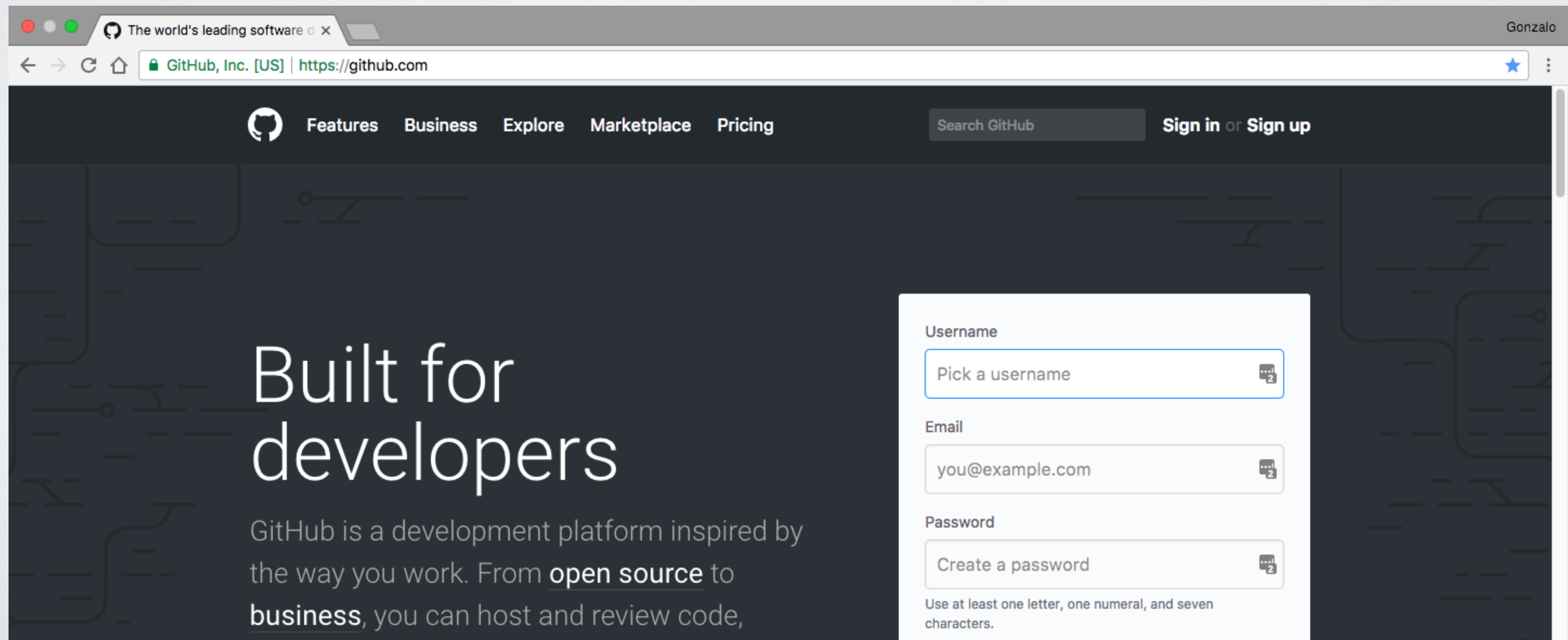


CONFIGURAR GITHUB

PARA CREAR UNA CUENTA EN GITHUB

Debes ir a **"sign up"** y seguir los pasos para crear tu cuenta

[Link GitHub](#)



The screenshot shows the GitHub website in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays "GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com". The page header includes the GitHub logo, navigation links for "Features", "Business", "Explore", "Marketplace", and "Pricing", a search bar labeled "Search GitHub", and links for "Sign in" and "Sign up". The main content area features the text "Built for developers" and a description of GitHub as a development platform. On the right side, there is a sign-up form with three input fields: "Username" (placeholder: "Pick a username"), "Email" (placeholder: "you@example.com"), and "Password" (placeholder: "Create a password"). Below the password field, a note states: "Use at least one letter, one numeral, and seven characters."

The world's leading software d x Gonzalo

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com ★ ⋮

🐙 Features Business Explore Marketplace Pricing Search GitHub Sign in or Sign up

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,

Username

 ⓘ

Email

 ⓘ

Password

 ⓘ

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

Ya teniendo nuestra cuenta creada, es momento de configurar el traspaso de datos entre nuestro computador y GitHub, a través una llave cifrada SSH

¿QUÉ ES SSH?

Usando el protocolo SSH, podremos conectarnos y autenticarnos a servidores y servicios remotos como Github

¿CÓMO SABER SI TENGO UNA LLAVE SSH EN MI COMPUTADOR?

En la terminal escribe:

```
$ ls -al ~/.ssh
```


Si no encontramos ninguna llave, debemos seguir los siguientes pasos:

PARA GENERAR UNA NUEVA LLAVE SSH

1

```
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C  
"tu-correo@mail.com"
```

2

```
. Enter a file in which to save the key  
(/Users/you/.ssh/id_rsa): [Press  
enter]
```

3

```
Enter passphrase (empty for no  
passphrase): [Type a passphrase]
```

3

```
Enter passphrase (empty for no  
passphrase): [Type a passphrase]
```

1. Abramos la terminal y escribamos el comando **ssh-keygen**.
2. Cuando se solicite **guardar el archivo**, presiona enter.
3. Cuando se solicite **la clave** presiona enter.
4. Cuando se solicite **la clave nuevamente** presiona enter.

PARA AGREGAR UNA LLAVE SSH AL SSH-AGENT

1

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"  
Agent pid 59566
```

2

MAC

```
$ ssh-add -K ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

Windows

```
$ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

Linux

```
$ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

1. Primero, iniciemos el administrador de ssh, escribiendo en el terminal **eval "\$(ssh-agent -s)"**.
2. Luego agreguemos la ssh que creamos anteriormente usando el comando **ssh-add -K ~/.ssh/id_rsa**.

PARA AGREGAR UNA NUEVA LLAVE SSH A GITHUB

MAC `$ pbcopy < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`

Windows `$ clip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`

Linux
`$ sudo apt-get install xclip`
`# Descarga e instala xclip para copiar el ssh.`
`$ xclip -sel clip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`

- I. Primero debemos copiar la clave ssh desde el portapapeles usando alguna de estas opciones de copiado.

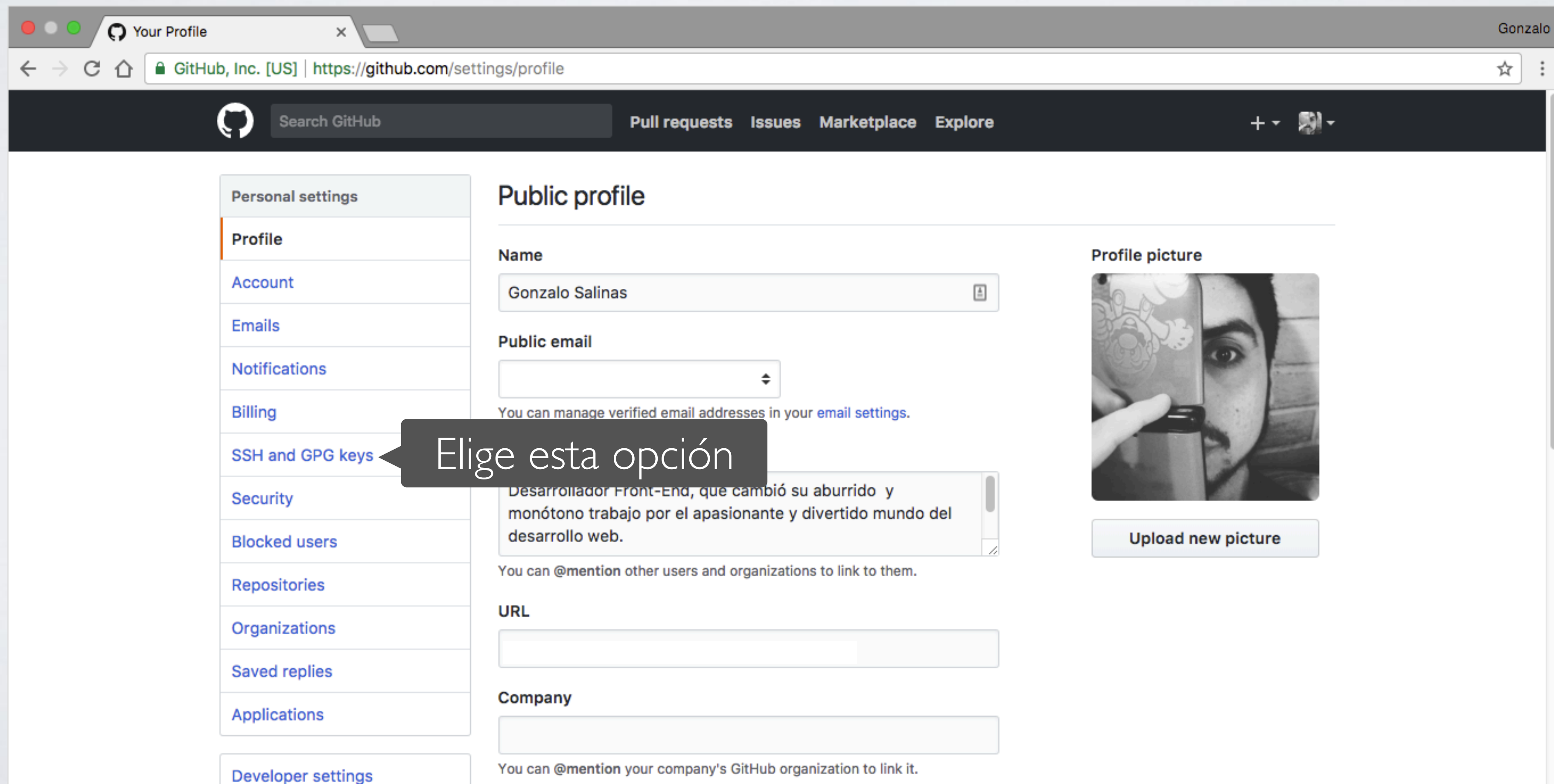
2. inicia sesión en GitHub. Cuando estés dentro presiona tu **avatar** y luego elige la opción **settings**.

The screenshot shows the GitHub profile page for user 'gsalinase' (Gonzalo Salinas). The browser address bar shows 'https://github.com/gsalinase'. The page header includes navigation links: Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. The user's profile information is on the left, including a profile picture, name 'Gonzalo Salinas', username 'gsalinase', and bio 'Desarrollador Front-End, UI & UX que cambió su aburrido y monótono trabajo por el apasionante y divertido mundo del desarrollo web. @gsalinase'. The main content area shows 'Pinned repositories' with four items: 'landing-desafio', 'asperger-chile', 'Politips', and 'mini-twitter'. A dropdown menu is open from the user's avatar in the top right corner, showing options: 'Signed in as gsalinase', 'Your profile', 'Your stars', 'Your Gists', 'Help', 'Settings' (highlighted in blue), and 'Sign out'. Two dark grey callout boxes with white text and arrows provide instructions: 'Presiona tu avatar' points to the user's profile picture in the top right, and 'Presiona en Settings' points to the 'Settings' option in the dropdown menu.

Presiona tu avatar

Presiona en Settings

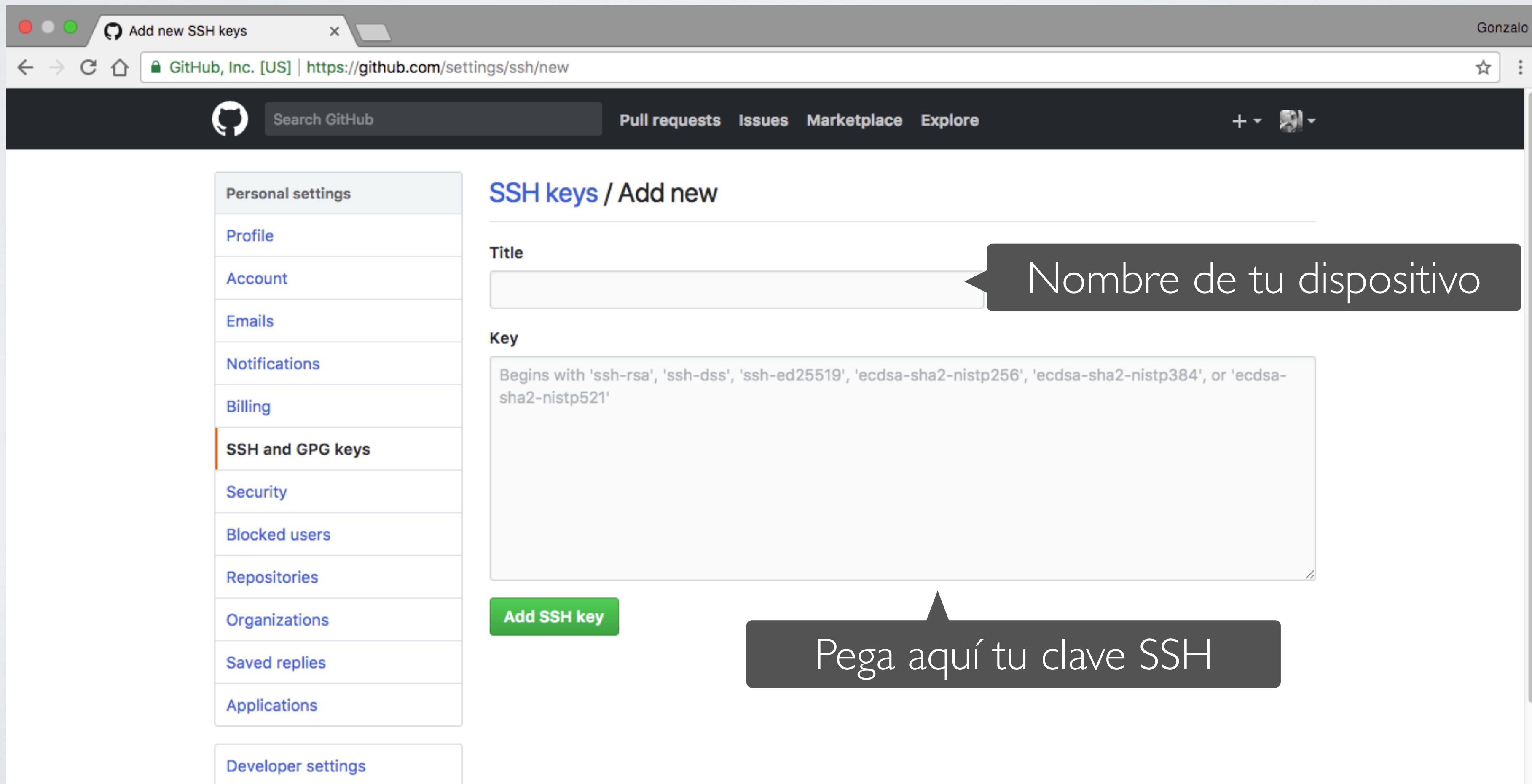
3. Dentro de la configuración personal de tu cuenta, presiona la opción “llave SSH y GPG”



4. Luego, presiona en “new SSH key”

The screenshot shows the GitHub 'SSH and GPG keys' settings page. The browser address bar displays 'https://github.com/settings/keys'. The left sidebar contains a list of settings: Personal settings, Profile, Account, Emails, Notifications, Billing, SSH and GPG keys (highlighted), Security, Blocked users, Repositories, Organizations, Saved replies, and Applications. The main content area is titled 'SSH keys' and includes a green 'New SSH key' button. Below the title, a message states: 'This is a list of SSH keys associated with your account. Remove any keys that you do not recognize.' The list contains two entries, each with a key icon, an 'SSH' label, and a 'Delete' button. At the bottom of the SSH keys section, there is a link to 'generating SSH keys' and another to 'common SSH Problems'. Below this is the 'GPG keys' section, which has a 'New GPG key' button and a message stating 'There are no GPG keys associated with your account.' A speech bubble points to the 'New SSH key' button with the text 'Presiona “new SSH key”'.

5. Finalmente, dale un nombre a tu dispositivo y pega la clave SSH.



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Add new SSH keys' page. On the left is a sidebar with 'Personal settings' (Profile, Account, Emails, Notifications, Billing, SSH and GPG keys, Security, Blocked users, Repositories, Organizations, Saved replies, Applications) and 'Developer settings'. The main content area is titled 'SSH keys / Add new' and contains a 'Title' text input field and a 'Key' text area. A green 'Add SSH key' button is at the bottom. Annotations include a callout 'Nombre de tu dispositivo' pointing to the Title field and another callout 'Pega aquí tu clave SSH' pointing to the Key text area. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://github.com/settings/ssh/new'.

Personal settings

- Profile
- Account
- Emails
- Notifications
- Billing
- SSH and GPG keys**
- Security
- Blocked users
- Repositories
- Organizations
- Saved replies
- Applications

Developer settings

SSH keys / Add new

Title

Nombre de tu dispositivo

Key

Begins with 'ssh-rsa', 'ssh-dss', 'ssh-ed25519', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp256', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp384', or 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp521'

Add SSH key

Pega aquí tu clave SSH

TESTEAR LA CONEXIÓN SSH

```
$ ssh -T git@github.com  
Hi username! You've successfully  
authenticated, but GitHub does not  
provide shell access.
```

1. Abre el terminal y escribe `ssh -T git@github.com`
2. Si funciona la conexión entre nuestro computador y GitHub debiese aparecer el siguiente mensaje, “**Hi user! You’ve successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not support access**”.



FUNDAMENTOS GITHUB

Sigamos conociendo Github, creando nuestro primer repositorio

1. CREAR UN NUEVO REPOSITORIO

The screenshot shows the GitHub profile of Gonzalo Salinas (gsalinase). The browser address bar shows the URL <https://github.com/gsalinase>. The profile header includes the name "Gonzalo Salinas", the username "gsalinase", and statistics: 30 repositories, 1 star, and 5 followers. The "Pinned repositories" section displays four repositories: "landing-desafio" (HTML), "asperger-chile" (HTML), "Politips" (CSS), and "mini-twitter" (HTML). A callout bubble with the text "Presiona +" points to the "+" button in the top right navigation bar. Another callout bubble with the text "Elige 'New repository'" points to the "New repository" option in the dropdown menu that appears after clicking the "+" button.

gsalinase (Gonzalo Salinas)

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/gsalinase>

Search GitHub

Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

Presiona +

Elige "New repository"

New repository
Import repository
New gist
New organization

Gonzalo Salinas
gsalinase

Desarrollador Front-End, que cambió su aburrido y monótono trabajo por el apasionante y divertido mundo del desarrollo web. @gsalinase

Santiago, CL
gsalinase91@gmail.com
<https://www.linkedin.com/in/...>

Organizations

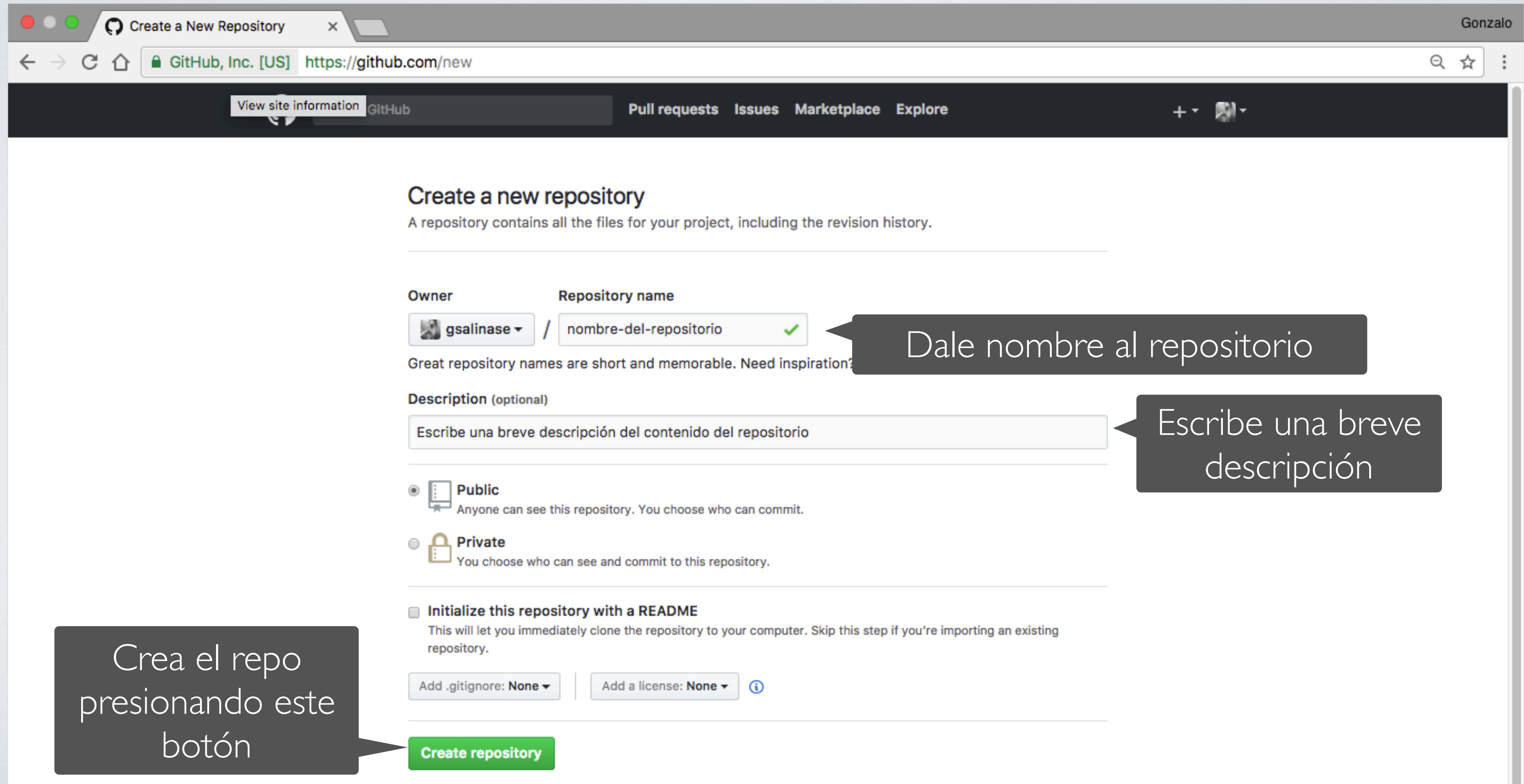
Overview Repositories 30 Stars 1 Followers 5 Following

Pinned repositories

- landing-desafio**
Landing Page desarrollado para una actividad en Desafío Latam.
HTML
- asperger-chile**
Proyecto hecho para renovar la web de la Fundación Asperger Chile.
HTML
- Politips**
Forked from Alekinpad/Politips
Politips es una aplicación web que informa a los ciudadanos sobre el nuevo sistema electoral -- AngelHacks Hackaton
CSS
- mini-twitter**
Forked from DesafioLatam/Blearning-Frontend-E08CP1A1
Mini Twitter
HTML

You can now pin up to 6 repositories.

1. CREAR UN NUEVO REPOSITORIO



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Create a New Repository' page. The browser's address bar shows 'https://github.com/new'. The page title is 'Create a new repository'. Below the title, it says 'A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.' The form has several sections: 'Owner' (gsalinase), 'Repository name' (nombre-del-repositorio), 'Description (optional)' (Escribe una breve descripción del contenido del repositorio), 'Public/Private' options (Public is selected), 'Initialize this repository with a README' (checkbox), and 'Add .gitignore' and 'Add a license' dropdowns. A green 'Create repository' button is at the bottom. Three callout boxes provide instructions in Spanish: 'Dale nombre al repositorio' points to the repository name field, 'Escribe una breve descripción' points to the description field, and 'Crea el repo presionando este botón' points to the 'Create repository' button.

Create a New Repository

GitHub, Inc. [US] https://github.com/new

View site information GitHub Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

Create a new repository

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

Owner Repository name

gsalinase / nombre-del-repositorio ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration?

Description (optional)

Escribe una breve descripción del contenido del repositorio

☒ 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 ⓘ

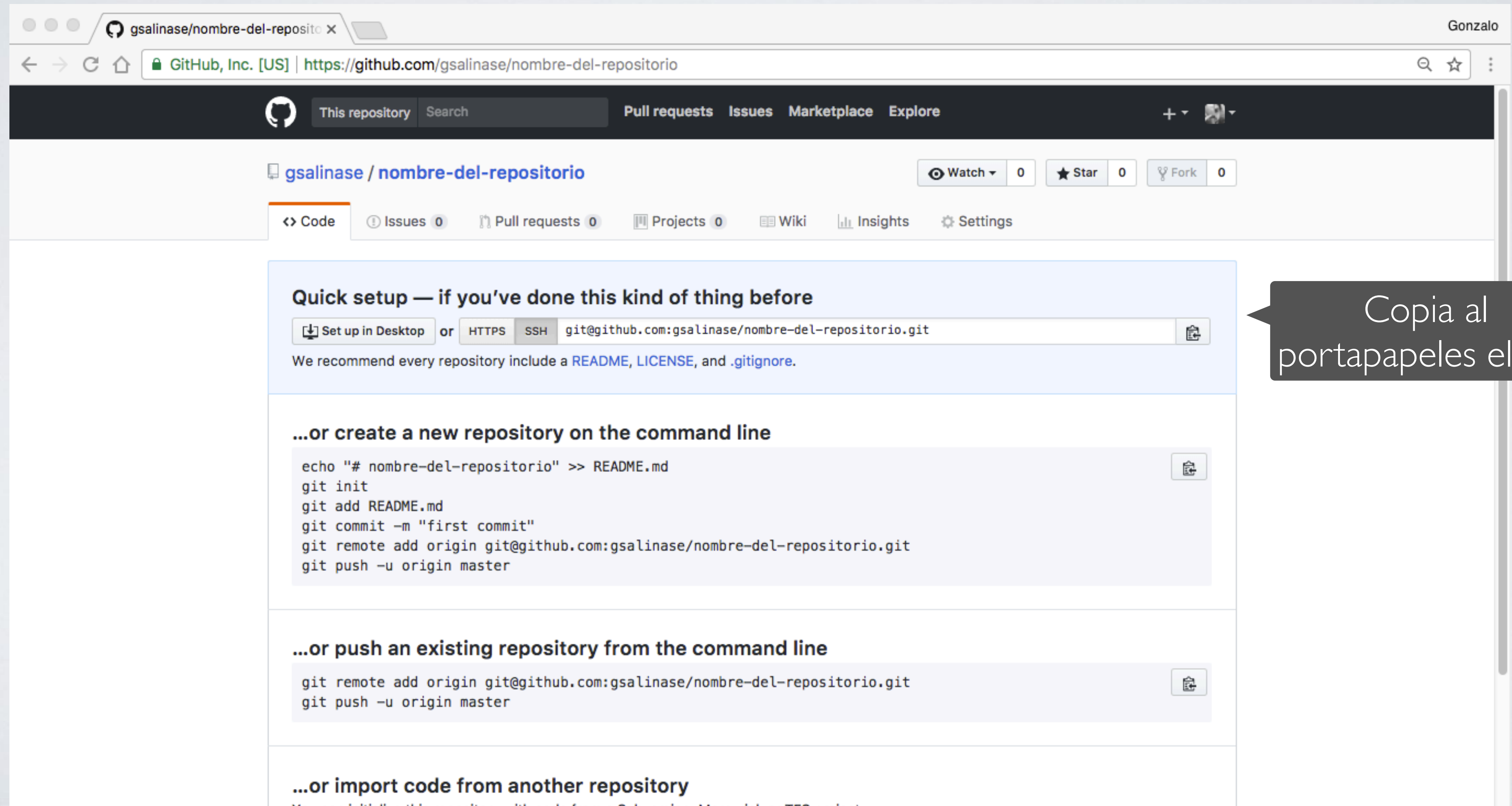
Create repository

Dale nombre al repositorio

Escribe una breve descripción

Crea el repo presionando este botón

2. COPIA AL PORTAPAPELES EL LINK



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the GitHub repository page for 'gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio'. The browser's address bar displays the URL 'https://github.com/gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio'. The repository's navigation bar includes links for 'This repository', 'Search', 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. Below the navigation bar, the repository name 'gsalinase / nombre-del-repositorio' is shown, along with 'Watch', 'Star', and 'Fork' buttons, each with a count of 0. A secondary navigation bar contains links for 'Code', 'Issues', 'Pull requests', 'Projects', 'Wiki', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The main content area features a 'Quick setup' section with the heading 'Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before'. This section contains a 'Set up in Desktop' button, an 'or' separator, and tabs for 'HTTPS' and 'SSH'. The 'SSH' tab is selected, displaying the link 'git@github.com:gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio.git' with a copy icon to its right. Below this link, a recommendation states: 'We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).' Further down, there are two sections for command-line setup: '...or create a new repository on the command line' and '...or push an existing repository from the command line', each with a code block and a copy icon. The code for creating a new repository includes commands for initializing a repository, adding a README, committing, adding a remote, and pushing. The code for pushing an existing repository includes commands for adding a remote and pushing.

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

[Set up in Desktop](#) or [HTTPS](#) [SSH](#) `git@github.com:gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio.git` [Copy](#)

We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

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

```
echo "# nombre-del-repositorio" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin git@github.com:gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio.git
git push -u origin master
```

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

```
git remote add origin git@github.com:gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio.git
git push -u origin master
```

...or import code from another repository

Copia al portapapeles el link

3. INICIA GIT

```
$ git init
```

```
Initialized empty Git repository  
(ruta: Users/mi-usuario/Desktop/mi-repo/)
```

- Crea una carpeta.
- Entra a la carpeta e inicia Git con `git init`.

4. AGREGA LOS ARCHIVOS A GIT

```
$ git - -all
```

- Crea un archivo html.
- Agrega los archivos usando **git -all**.

5. GUARDA LOS CAMBIOS

```
$ git commit -m "first commit"  
[master (root-commit) f78f6f4] first commit  
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)  
create mode 100644 index.html
```



- Guarda tus cambios usando el comando **git commit -m**.

6. AGREGA EL REPOSITORIO DE GITHUB EN TU COMPUTADOR

```
$ git remote add origin  
git@github.com:mi-usuario/  
nombre-del-repositorio.git
```

- Escribe en el terminal **git remote add origin**.
- Luego, pega la dirección del repositorio al lado del comando escrito.

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

 Set up in Desktop or HTTPS SSH 

We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

7. ENVÍA LOS CAMBIOS A GITHUB

```
$ git push origin master
```

```
Counting objects: 3, done.
```

```
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 219 bytes |  
219.00 KiB/s, done.
```

```
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
```

- Finalmente, envía los cambios a GitHub usando escribiendo **git push origin master**.

8.- REVISA SI LLEGARON LOS CAMBIOS A GITHUB

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the GitHub repository page for 'gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio'. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://github.com/gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio'. The repository page displays the following information:

- Repository name: **gsalinase / nombre-del-repositorio**
- Actions: Watch (0), Star (0), Fork (0)
- Navigation tabs: Code, Issues (0), Pull requests (0), Projects (0), Wiki, Insights, Settings
- Repository description: "Escribe una breve descripción del contenido del repositorio" with an "Edit" button.
- Repository statistics: 1 commit, 1 branch, 0 releases, 1 contributor
- Branch: master (with a dropdown arrow)
- Buttons: New pull request, Create new file, Upload files, Find file, Clone or download (green button)
- Commit history: A single commit by 'gsalinase' with the message 'first commit' and the latest commit hash 'f78f6f4' 11 minutes ago.
- File list: A file named 'index.html' is listed under the 'first commit'.
- README section: A prompt to "Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README." with an "Add a README" (green) button.

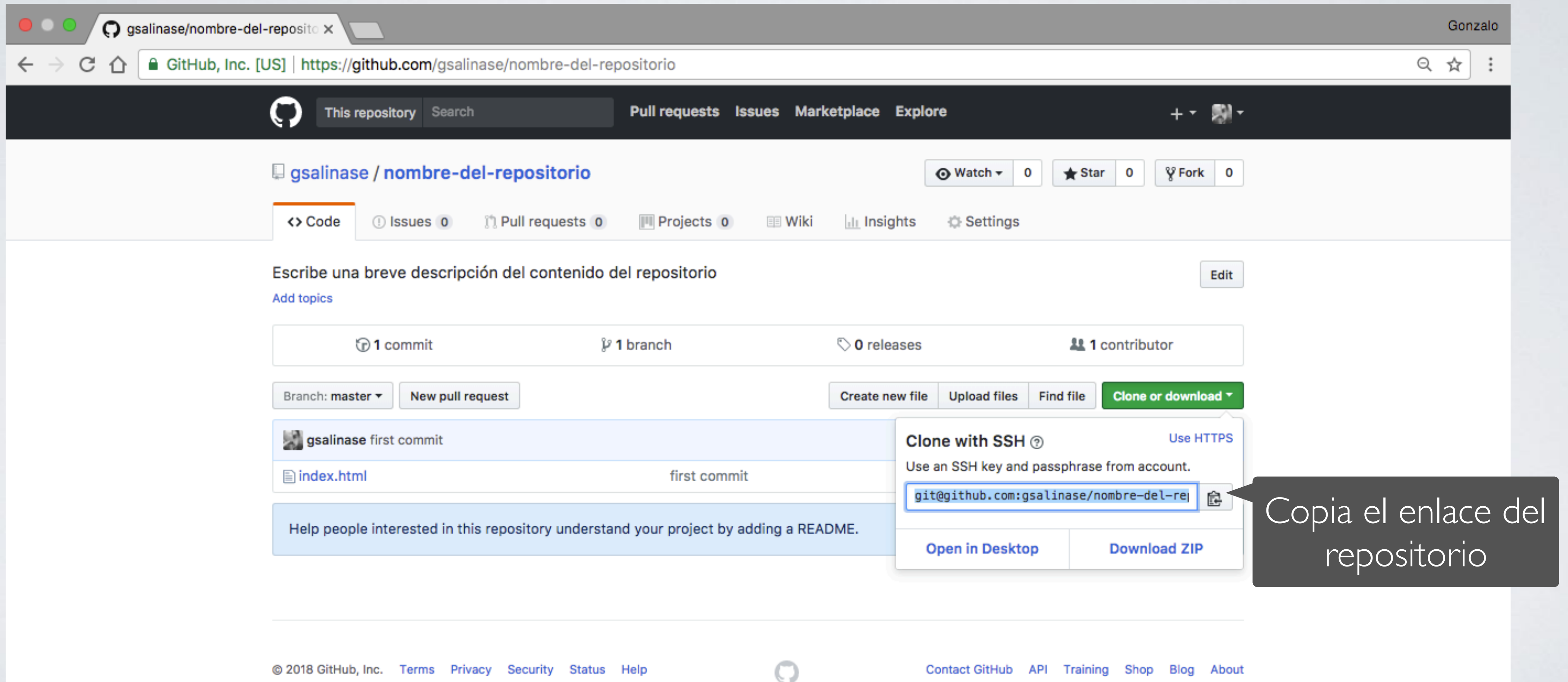
At the bottom of the page, the footer includes copyright information "© 2018 GitHub, Inc.", links for Terms, Privacy, Security, Status, and Help, the GitHub logo, and links for Contact GitHub, API, Training, Shop, Blog, and About.

Refresca la página

Si aparece el archivo que creamos el proceso funcionó correctamente

También se puede descargar un repositorio ya existente
usando **git clone**

1. COPIA AL PORTAPAPELES EL LINK



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a GitHub repository page for 'gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio'. The repository has 1 commit, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. The 'Clone or download' button is highlighted, and a dropdown menu is open, showing the 'Clone with SSH' option. The SSH URL 'git@github.com:gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio' is highlighted in the dropdown, and a tooltip indicates that this link should be copied to the clipboard. The page also includes a description field, a list of files (index.html), and a prompt to add a README.

gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio

GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio

This repository Search Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

gsalinase / nombre-del-repositorio Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Insights Settings

Escribe una breve descripción del contenido del repositorio Edit

Add topics

1 commit 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

gsalinase first commit

index.html first commit

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README.

Clone with SSH Use HTTPS

Use an SSH key and passphrase from account.

git@github.com:gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio

Open in Desktop Download ZIP

Copia el enlace del repositorio

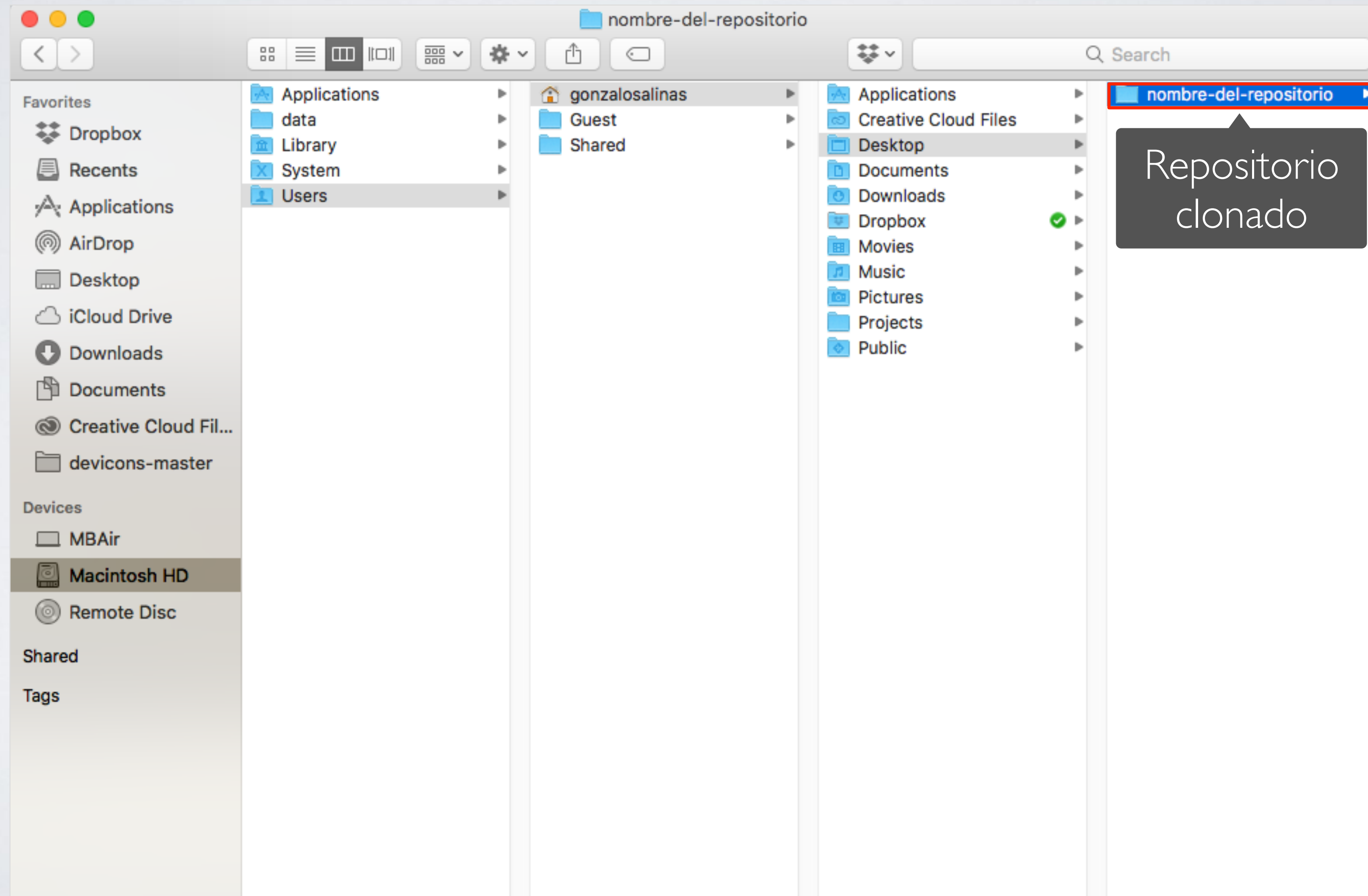
© 2018 GitHub, Inc. Terms Privacy Security Status Help Contact GitHub API Training Shop Blog About

2. CLONA EL REPOSITORIO EN TU COMPUTADOR

```
$ git clone git@github.com:mi-  
usuario/nombre-del-repositorio.git  
Cloning into 'nombre-del-repositorio'...  
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.  
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0),  
pack-reused 0  
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.  
(ruta: Users/mi-usuario/Desktop/)
```

- Abre el terminal y escribe **git clone**, junto con el enlace copiado.

3. REVISA EL REPOSITORIO EN TU COMPUTADOR



Existe otra forma de obtener un repositorio haciendo un **fork**
(fotocopia de otro repositorio)

1. PRESIONA FORK

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for jQuery. The browser's address bar displays the URL `https://github.com/jquery/jquery`. The repository page includes a header with navigation links like 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. Below the header, the repository name 'jquery / jquery' is shown along with statistics: 3,539 watches, 47,577 stars, and 14,043 forks. A dark callout box with the text 'Presiona fork' points to the 'Fork' button. The main content area shows the repository description 'jQuery JavaScript Library' and a list of recent commits. A yellow progress bar is visible above the commit list.

jquery / jquery

Watch 3,539 Star 47,577 Fork 14,043

Code Issues 83 Pull requests 26 Projects 0 Wiki Insights

jQuery JavaScript Library <https://jquery.com/>

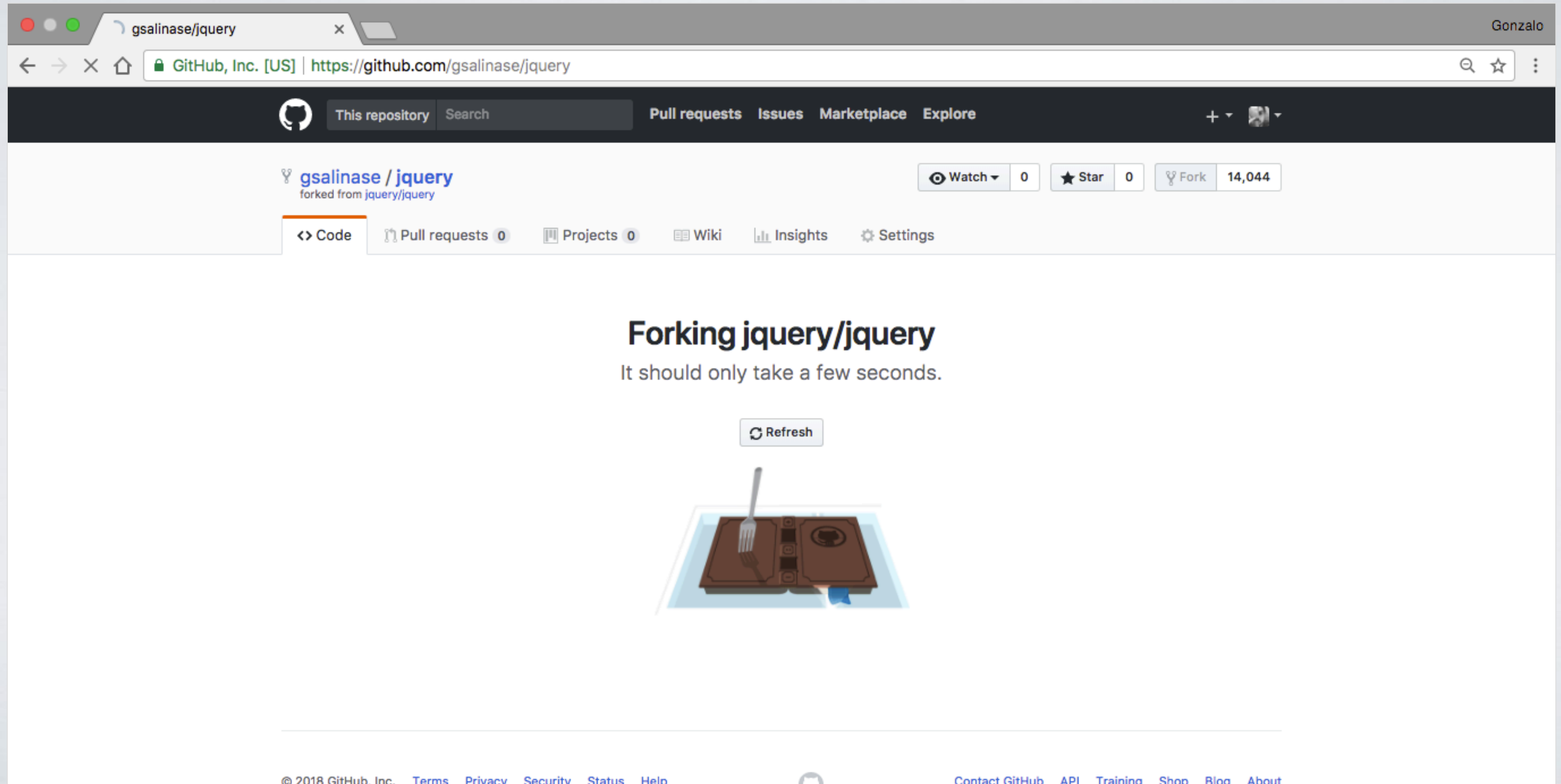
6,276 commits 5 branches 146 releases 270 contributors

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

Krinkle committed with timmywil Tests: Add support for running unit tests via grunt with karma Latest commit ecd8dde on Aug 1, 2017

| | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------|
| .github | Build: update PR template | 10 months ago |
| build | Tests: Add support for running unit tests via grunt with karma | 15 days ago |
| dist | Build: Fix comment typo | 5 months ago |
| external | Tests: Add support for running unit tests via grunt with karma | 15 days ago |
| src | CSS: Correctly set support properties with non-default zoom | 28 days ago |
| test | Tests: Add support for running unit tests via grunt with karma | 15 days ago |
| .editorconfig | Build: simplify and correct .editorconfig | 2 years ago |
| .eslintignore | Build: Add most of the dist folder to .eslintignore | a year ago |
| .eslintrc-browser.json | Build: ESLint setup improvements | a year ago |
| .eslintrc-node.json | Build: ESLint setup improvements | a year ago |
| .eslintrc.json | Build: ESLint setup improvements | a year ago |

2. ESPERA...



2. REVISA EL REPOSITORIO FORKEADO

Si aparece “tu-usuario/el-repositorio clonado”, el fork fue todo un éxito

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'https://github.com/gsalinase/jquery'. The page title is 'gsalinase / jquery', with a subtitle 'forked from jquery/jquery'. The repository statistics show 6,276 commits, 5 branches, 146 releases, and 270 contributors. The 'Code' tab is selected, showing a list of files and folders. A callout box points to the repository name, indicating that the fork was successful.

gsalinase/jquery: jQuery JavaS x Gonzalo

GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/gsalinase/jquery

This repository Search Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore + -

gsalinase / jquery
forked from jquery/jquery

Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 14,044

Code Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Insights Settings

jQuery JavaScript Library https://jquery.com/ Edit

Add topics

6,276 commits 5 branches 146 releases 270 contributors

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

This branch is even with jquery:master. Pull request Compare

Krinkle committed with timmywil Tests: Add support for running unit tests via grunt with karma Latest commit ecd8dde on Aug 1, 2017

| | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------|
| .github | Build: update PR template | 10 months ago |
| build | Tests: Add support for running unit tests via grunt with karma | 15 days ago |
| dist | Build: Fix comment typo | 5 months ago |
| external | Tests: Add support for running unit tests via grunt with karma | 15 days ago |
| src | CSS: Correctly set support properties with non-default zoom | 28 days ago |
| test | Tests: Add support for running unit tests via grunt with karma | 15 days ago |
| .editorconfig | Build: simplify and correct .editorconfig | 2 years ago |
| .eslintignore | Build: Add most of the dist folder to .eslintignore | a year ago |
| .eslintrc-browser.json | Build: ESLint setup improvements | a year ago |

CONCEPTOS IMPORTANTES

- **Git remote:** Links directos hacia otros repositorios.
 - Puedes crear, ver eliminar las conexiones hacia otros repositorios.
- **Git fetch:** Importa los cambios de un repositorio remoto hacia un repo local.
 - Git fetch agrupa todas las ramas, y cambios de la repo remota sin combinarlas.
- **Git merge:** Combina los cambios de un repositorio remoto hacia un repo local.
- **Git pull:** Es una combinación de git fetch y git pull.
 - Es importante revisar los cambios locales antes de hacer un pull debido a que esto puede causar conflictos entre el trabajo local y el remoto.



GITHUB PAGES

¿QUÉ ES GITHUB PAGES?

Github pages es una funcionalidad de Github con la que podrás subir páginas estáticas de manera gratuita.

¿CÓMO HACERLO?

1. ESCRIBIR UN POCO DE HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Github Pages</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Estoy funcionando</title>
</body>
</html>
```

- En el repositorio que creamos hace poco agregamos un index.html.
- Dentro de este archivo html crearemos agregaremos el siguiente código.

2. CREAR EL BRANCH “GH-PAGES”

```
$ git branch gh-pages  
(ruta: Users/mi-usuario/Desktop/mi-repo/)
```

- En la terminal escribiremos **git branch gh-pages**

3. CAMBIAR DE RAMA A GH-PAGES

```
$ git checkout gh-pages
Switched to branch 'gh-pages'
$ git branch
*gh-pages
master
```

- Cambiemos de rama usando el comando `git checkout gh-pages`.
- Luego, veamos en que rama estamos usando `git branch`.

4. HACER UN PUSH PARA GH-PAGES

```
$ git push gh-pages
```

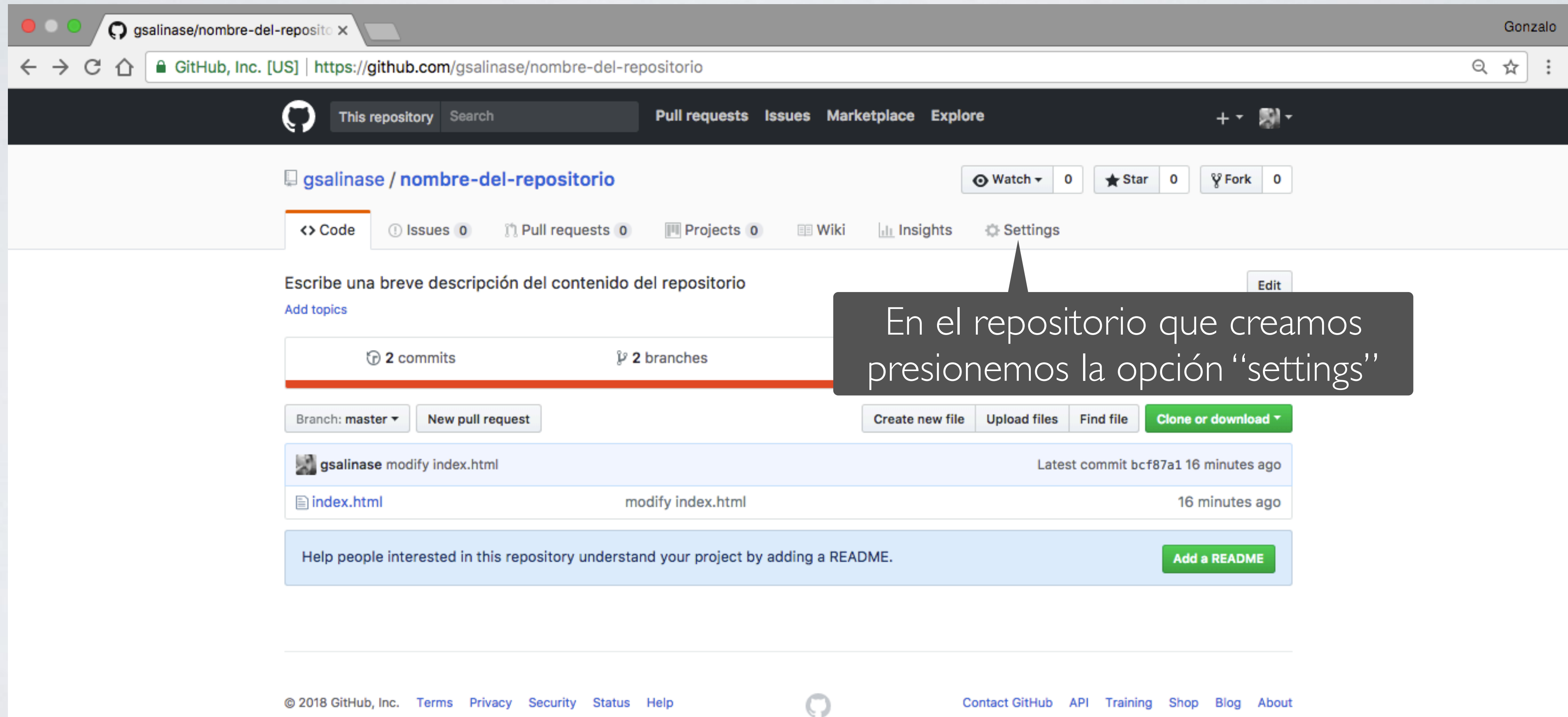
```
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
```

```
To github.com:gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio.git
```

```
* [new branch] gh-pages -> gh-pages
```

- Hagamos un push de los cambios en la nueva rama usando **git push gh-pages**

5.- REVISAR SI SE CREO LA PÁGINA EN GITHUB PAGES



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a GitHub repository page for 'gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio'. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://github.com/gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio'. The repository page includes a header with the repository name, a search bar, and navigation links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. Below the header, there are tabs for 'Code', 'Issues', 'Pull requests', 'Projects', 'Wiki', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The 'Settings' tab is highlighted with a callout box that contains the text: 'En el repositorio que creamos presionemos la opción “settings”'. The repository page also shows a description field, a commit history table with 2 commits and 2 branches, and a file list showing 'index.html' modified 16 minutes ago. At the bottom, there is a prompt to 'Add a README'.

gsalinase / nombre-del-repositorio

Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Insights Settings

Escribe una breve descripción del contenido del repositorio

Add topics

2 commits 2 branches

Branch: master New pull request

Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

gsalinase modify index.html Latest commit bcf87a1 16 minutes ago

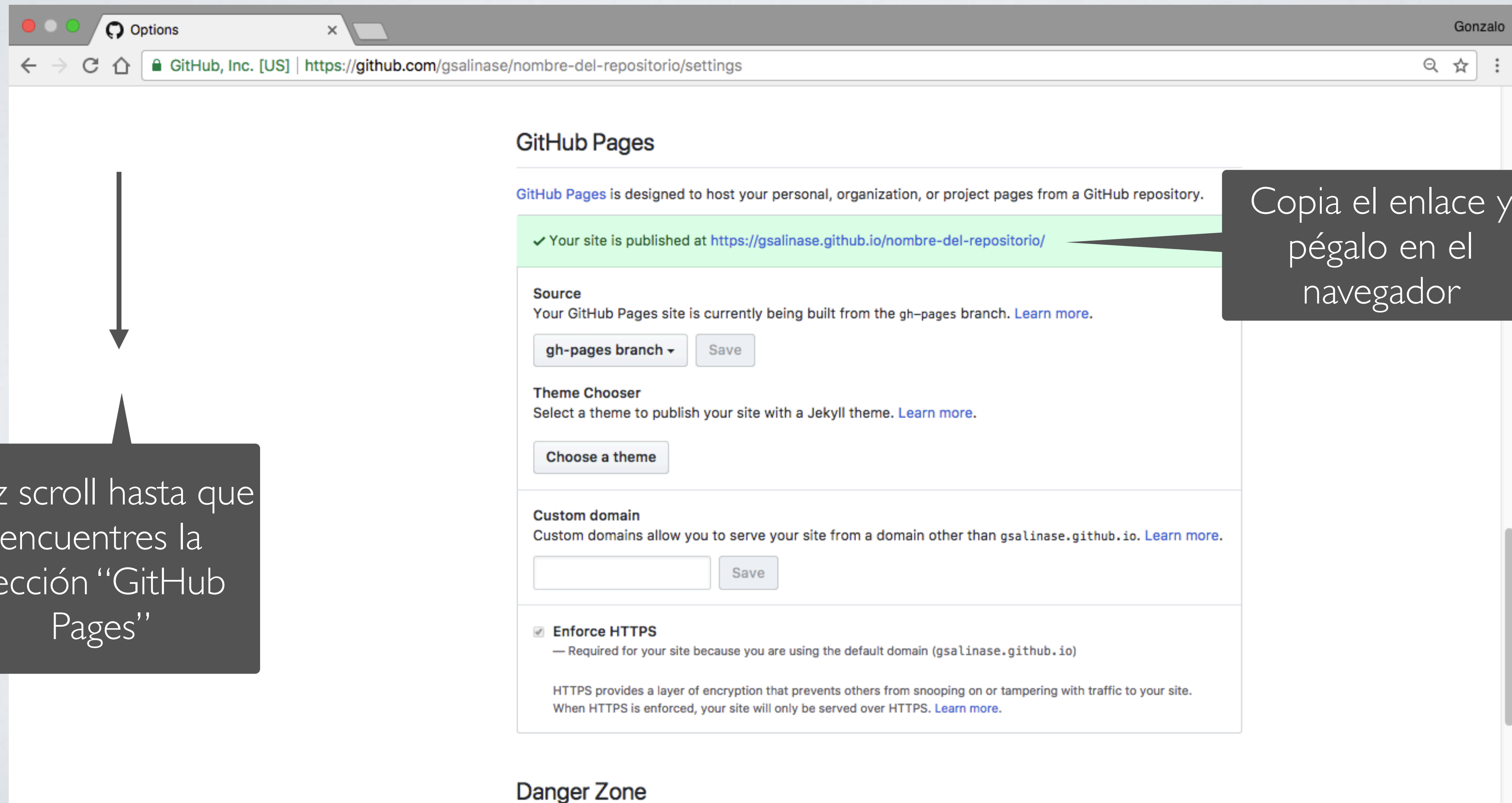
index.html modify index.html 16 minutes ago

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README. Add a README

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Contact GitHub API Training Shop Blog About

5.- REVISAR SI SE CREO LA PÁGINA EN GITHUB PAGES



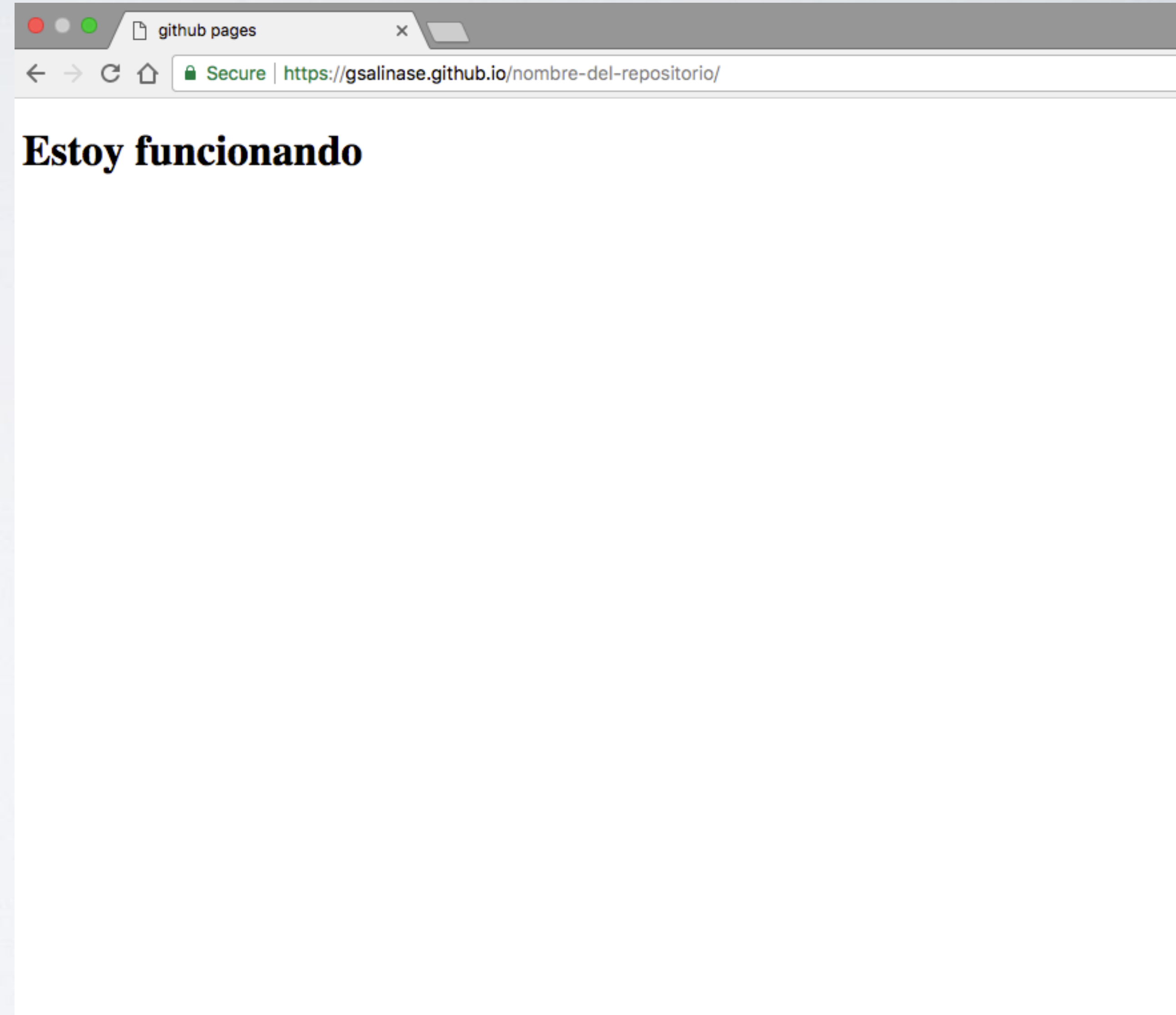
The screenshot shows the GitHub Pages settings page for a repository. The browser address bar displays the URL `https://github.com/gsalinase/nombre-del-repositorio/settings`. The page title is "GitHub Pages". A green banner at the top states: "✓ Your site is published at <https://gsalinase.github.io/nombre-del-repositorio/>". Below this, the "Source" section indicates the site is built from the "gh-pages branch" with a "Save" button. The "Theme Chooser" section has a "Choose a theme" button. The "Custom domain" section has an empty input field and a "Save" button. The "Enforce HTTPS" section is checked, with a note that it is required for the default domain. At the bottom, there is a "Danger Zone" section.

Annotations:

- A downward arrow on the left points to the "GitHub Pages" section header, with a callout box stating: "Haz scroll hasta que encuentres la sección 'GitHub Pages'".
- A callout box on the right points to the published URL in the green banner, stating: "Copia el enlace y pégalo en el navegador".

5.- REVISAR SI SE CREO LA PÁGINA EN GITHUB PAGES

- Si todo salió bien verás la página con el enlace que pegamos.
- Es importante saber que los links de github pages son de la siguiente manera: **https://usuario.github.io/nombre-del-repositorio/**



SI QUIERES SABER MÁS SOBRE GIT Y GITHUB

- Github fácil: <http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/index.es.html>
- Tutorial Git: <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials>
- Manual oficial Git: <https://git-scm.com/doc>
- Workflow de Github: <https://guides.github.com/introduction/flow/>
- Aprender sobre branches: <https://learngitbranching.js.org/>
- Canal de guías GitHub en YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/githubguides>